could descend in the night. They commenced by cutting through a brick wall three feet thick, which separated their cells; then through a wall communicating to another cell, in order to have space to put the bricks and earth to be taken from their intended excavation. This excavation was about fourteen feet in length at a depth of four and a half feet. To make this subterraneous cavity, they first pierced through a wall two feet thick then through the foundations of an outside wall six and a half feet thick; making the opening for their exit in the great court of the Penitentiary. They thence descended into the garden by the roof of a work shed. This labor must have required at least six months, for the tools found in the excavation consisted of three small pieces of iron, two of which are old morticing chisels, three quarters of an inch broad.

We get the above particulars from an article in the Baton Rouge Gazette, which states that one of the men who escaped has been apprehended and brought back, and adds—"the warden of the Penitentiary lately learned from a prisoner, that two who had previously escaped are now at the head of a band of robbers, about 30 miles beyond Mobile, on the great mail route.

GEN. HARRISON ON DUELLING.

North Bend, April 27th, 1838.

You ask my opinion "of the code of honor which decides controversies by a resort to the duel.' I comply with your request, and would do so more readily, if I could suppose that any thing I could say would have any influence in putting an end to a practice which is the cause of so much individual distress and violates so many obligations of the most sacred character.

The arguments which may be used against dueling are so obvious, and have been so often urged by persons much more able to do them justice than I am, that I shall content myself with giving you what may be termed my experience in matters of this kind. And as this certainly does not exhibit the practice in a very fascinating light, it may perhaps have a better effect than any other mode of treating the subject that I can adopt.

I believe that there were more duels in the Northwestern Amy between the years 1791 and 1795, inclusive, than ever took place in the same length of time, and among so small a body of men as composed the commissioned officers of the Army, either in America, or any other country, at least in modern times.—I became an officer in the first mentioned year, at so early an age that it is not wonderful that I implicitly adopted the opinions of the older officers, most of whom were veterans in the Revolution, upon this as well as upon other subjects connected with my conduct and duty in the profession I had chosen. I believed therefore, in common with the larger portion of the officers, that no brave man would decline a challenge, nor refrain from giving one, whenever he considered his rights or feelings had been trespassed upon. I must confess, too, that I was not altogether free from the opinion that even honor might be acquired by a well fought duel: Fortunately however, before I was engaged in a duel either as principal or second which terminated fatally to any one, I became convinced that all my opinions on the subject were founded in error, and none of them more so than that which depicted the character of the successful duellist as either honorable or desirable. It could not be honorable, because the greater portion of that class of mankind whose good opinion of an individual confers honour upon him were opposed to it. And I had the best evidence to believe that in the grave of the fallen duellist was frequently buried the peace and happiness of the survivor: the act which deprived the one of existence planting a thorn in the bosom of the other which would continue to rankle and fester there to the end of his days. The conviction that such was the case with men of good feelings and principles, was produced by my witnessing the mental sufferings of an intimate and valued friend, by whose hand a worthy man had fallen. Several years had elapsed from the date of this affair before I became acquainted with him.

We were soon after associated in the general staff of the army, and for the greater part of two years we shared the same tent or barrack room, and often the same pallet. I had therefore, the opportunity of seeing the agony he often felt when his mind recurred to the event which had deprived society of a worthy member, and himself of an esteemed and cherished acquaintance. Like the unhappy hermit in the tragedy of Douglas he appeared in his sleep, 'to hold dialogues' with the ghost of the victim, of his superior skill in the use of arms, or more perfect self possession, and a witness to them might have adopted the opinion of the youthful Norval that the happier lot was his who had fallen. Taking the rules which govern such matters as the criterion, my friend had nothing wherewith to accuse himself. The quarrel was indeed 'fastened on him.'—Generous as brave, he had done every thing to induce a withdrawal of the challenge, and when, by a first fire, his adversary was wounded, he anxiously desired that the affair might there terminate. His proposition was rejected; his second shot was fatal. What an instructive lesson does this story present to him who would resort to this mode of settling a personal difficulty: & who possesses common sensibility & the principles of humanity and honor! the sad alternative, his own death or a subsequent life of bitter regret and sorrow. A short experience in the army convinced me also that fighting a duel was not an undoubted test of true courage. I know instances of duels, and desperate duels, being fought by men who would not have been selected, by officers who knew them, to lead a forlorn hope. On the contrary, I possessed the most positive testimony to prove that some of the bravest men would not be engaged in an affair of the kind under any circumstances.

I present you with a reminiscence of my early military life. I introduce it not only to sustain my position, but from the respect I entertain for the memory of a gallant brother officer, long since called to receive in another world his reward for having preferred "the praise of God to the praise of men."

In the summer of the year 1793 Lieutenant Drake, of the infantry of the 2nd subdegion, received a marked insult from another officer. Manifesting no disposition to call him to an account, some of those who wished him well, amongst whom I was one, spoke to him on the subject, expressing our fears that his reputation as an officer would greatly suffer, if he permitted such an insult to pass unnoticed. The answer that he gave me was, that he cared not what opinions the officers might form of him he was determined to pursue his own course. That course was so novel in the army that it lost him, as I supposed it would, the respect of nearly all the officers. The ensuing summer, however, gave, Mr. Drake an opportunity of vindicating most triumphantly his conduct and principles. He had been stationed in a small fortress, which had been erected by General Wayne during the winter, upon the spot in which they had the previous day deposited a quantity of provisions, which had been rendered remarkable by the defeat of General St Clair's army three days before. The garrison consisted of a single rifle company and thirty infantry, and of the latter Drake was the immediate commander. In the beginning of July, 1794, a detachment of the army consisting of several hundred men under the command of Major McMahon, being encamped near the fort, which they had escorted from the cantonment of the army at Greenville, were attacked early in the morning by upwards of three thousand Indians. The troops made a gallant resistance, but, being turned on both flanks, and in danger of being surrounded, they retreated to the open ground around the fort.

From this, too, they were soon dislodged by the overpowering force of the enemy; in the retreat many wounded men were in danger of being left, which being observed from the fort, the commandant, Capt. Gibson directed his own lieutenant to take the infantry (Drake's particular command) and a portion of the riflemen, and sally out to their relief.—To this Drake objected and claimed the right to command his own men, and, as senior to the other lieutenant, his right also to the whole command. 'O very well sir,' said the captain, 'if such is your wish, take it.' 'It is my wish, sir, to do my duty, and I will endeavor to do it now and at all times,' was the modest reply of Drake. He accordingly sallied out; skilfully interposed his detachment between the retreating troops and the enemy; opened upon them a hot fire; arrested their advance and gave an opportunity to the wounded to effect their escape, and to the broken and retreating companies of our troops to re-form, and again to face the enemy. Throughout the whole affair, Drake's activity skill and extraordinary self possession were most conspicuous. The enemy of course observed it as well as his friends. The numerous shots directed at him however, like the arrows of Teucer aimed at the heart of Hector, were turned aside by providential interference, until he had accomplished all that he had been sent to perform. He then received a ball through his body and fell; a faithful corporal came to his assistance, and with his aid he reached the fort, and those two were the last of the retreating party that entered it. Drake made it a point of honor that it should be so. Mr. Drake was rendered unfit for duty, for a long time by his wound. He had not, indeed recovered from it in the summer of 1796 when he was my guest when in command at Fort Washington (Cincinnati,) on his way, on furlough, to visit his native State Connecticut. His friends, however enjoyed his presence but a short time, having, as I understood, taken the yellow fever in passing through Philadelphia; he died in a few days after he reached his home:

I have yet another reminiscence, the relation of which may serve the cause you have so much at heart.

An officer of the army had so often and so unceasingly wounded the feelings of another of the same corps, the duties of which made their association indispensable, that he considered himself bound to demand satisfaction in the usual way. They met, and the injured man fell, receiving a mortal wound, as it was anticipated he would from the superior skill of his antagonist in the weapon which they used. Being possessed of a high grade of talents and an amiable character, he had the sympathy of all the officers. With others, I visited him after he had been removed to his quarters. He expressed a desire to see the officer with whom he had fought, and I was present at the interview. I wish I could describe, as it merits this interesting scene. The circumstances attending it were so deeply impressed upon my mind that they never can be effaced as long as memory holds its seat.

In the tent were some half dozen officers, the friends of the dying man, (for he had, from his amiable qualities, many and warm ones,) exhibiting unequivocal evidences of their sorrow. Conspicuous above the rest, and near the head of the rude couch, was the manly form of the commandant of the corps to which both the duellists belonged, (the beau ideal of chivalrous valor, and the Chevalier de Bayard of the army,) endeavoring to stifle, as best he could, the feelings which agitated his bosom. At a little distance and in full view of the victim of his passions, sat insensible—— : but I must restrain my indignation which I still feel. He was my brother officer—we shared together the perils of a difficult war—and in battle, I know that he did his duty—and whatever might have been his conduct to others, I never had personally any reason to complain of him.—But there he sat, apparently at least, unaffected by the mischief he had done, by burying in an untimely grave a man who had never injured him: whose arm might be needed in the pending decissive battle with the hitherto triumphant enemies of his country, and whose intellect might at some future time have been usefully employed in its councils. The severe bodily pain which the dying officer had for some time suffered had ceased and that calm and ease succeeded, which is the unequivocal harbinger of approaching death, and which a gracious Providence has provided for the mortally wounded soldier, to enable him to offer a last prayer for his distant family, if he has one, or for the pardon of his own sins. Turning his intelligent eye upon his late antagonist, he mildly said, "he had desired to see him for the purpose of assuring him of his sincere forgiveness—that he wished him happiness in this world—and that as the means of securing it, he recommended to him, with the sincerity of a dying man, to endeavor to restrain the violence of his passions, the indulgence of which deprived one of life who had never injured him in thought or deed."

You will expect me to state what effect the scenes I have described had in forming my own conduct. I have already stated an entire change in my sentiments on the subject of dueling from those which I entertained upon my first entering the army and for which no excuse can be offered but my extreme youth, and the bad examples continually before me. In almost every other case possessed of the deliberate opinions of a man, you might safely conclude that his conduct would be in conformity to them. But such, alas! is not the case "with men of the world in relation to the laws which form the code of honor." Abstractedly considered, they all condemn them, while in practice they adopt them. In all other cases independent men act from their own convictions, but in this case upon the opinion of others.

I acknowledge then that the change of my opinion which I have admitted in relation to duelling had no other influence on my conduct than to determine me never to be the aggressor. But, although resolved to offer no insult nor inflict any injury, I was determined to suffer none. When I left the army, however, and retired to civil life, I considered myself authorized greatly to narrow the ground upon which I would be willing to resort to a personal combat. To the determination which I had previously made, to offer no insult or inflict any injury to give occasion to any one to call up on me in this way—for, after witnessing the scene which I have last described, the wealth and honors of the world would not have tempted me to level a pistol at the breast of a man whom I injured. I resolved to disregard all remarks upon my conduct, which could not be construed into a deliberate insult, or any injury which did not effect my reputation or the happiness and peace of my family.

When I had the honor to be called upon to command the Northwestern army recollecting the number of gallant men that had fallen in the former war, in personal combat, I determined to use all the authority and all the influence of my station to prevent the occurrence. To take away the principal source from which they spring in an address to the Pennsylvania brigade, at Sandusky, I declared it to be my determination to prevent by all the means that the military laws placed in my hands, any injury or even insult, which should be offered by the superior to inferior officers. I cannot say what influence this course upon my part, may have produced in the result. But I state with pleasure, that there was not a single duel, nor, as far as I know, a challenge given, while I retained the command.

In relation to my present sentiments, a sense of higher obligations than human laws or human opinions can impose, has determined me never, on any occasion, to accept a challenge or seek redress for a personal injury by a resort to the laws which compose the code of honor.

W. H. HARRISON.

From the Baltimore American.

The packet ships for Havre for some time past have been taking quantities of specie from this country to pay our debt to France. The Ville de Lyon, which sailed from New York on Monday, took out $100,000 in coin. The New York Express intimates that three millions of dollars have gone in this way during some few months past.

If it is asked why this amount of specie is thus drawn from the county, the answer will be—to pay for the French silks, wines, and other luxuries consumed by us. The cost of the Silks imported into the United States during the year ending 30th September, 1839, was nearly twenty-three millions of dolars!—Most of these came from France.

There are two considerations which present themselves to the mind in view of our commercial intercourse with France. One is the unequal portions which the two countries relatively occupy, indicating a total want of reciprocity. French commodities are admitted into our ports almost without duties. Under this system the exports from France to this country have increased with astonishing rapidity. To this excessive liberality on our part there is no corresponding liberality on the part of France. The reverse is the case. While the United States go to one extreme, France goes to the other. We admit her commodities on the most favorable terms; she imposes upon ours the most onerous restrictions. Her duties on American tobacco range from five hundred to eight hundred per cent—and in addition to this, no competition of buyers is allowed. The Government holds the monopoly, and is the exclusive purchaser.

Our ministers have remonstrated against this system year after year—and always in vain. Why? Because they have been prohibited from using the only argument that can be available. It is useless to talk to the government—to complain of injustice—while the royal monopoly is profitable and the market in this country continues open to French goods. The French Government beholds a rich revenue flowing into its treasury from their tobacco duties, and they witness a growing demand for French goods in the United States. Why should a change be desirable to France?

Last January in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Clay declared his conviction that a duty of twenty per cent. ought to be laid upon French silks.—Mr. Buchanan intimated the same thing When the intelligence of these suggestions,—for they never assumed any other form, not being incorporated in a resolution or refered to a committee,—when the news of these casual insinuations reached France, a greater sensation was produced than had been caused by all the remonstrances of our Ministers there since the subject was brought forward by Mr. Rives. There was no little fluttering among the journals of Paris, and some of them had the candour to declare that such a step on the part of the United States would be nothing more than a proper return for the restrictive course so long pursued by France. It was not the fault of Gen. Cass that the impression thus created was not followed up and made permanent by the conclusion of some agreement on the basis of something like reciprocity. The policy of the Administration here at home was opposed to any action on the subject by our Government; the hands of our Minister were tied. He might talk, but he could not feel warranted to act.

Thus, then, stand our relations with France. We receive her silks and wines almost without duty, and when in return we seek admittance for our tobacco she refuses it except under heavy restrictions The consequence is that specie must go from the country to pay our French debt.

But are French silks and wines articles of necessity which we cannot do without? This leads us to the second consideration involved in the subject: and in view of it we may see another reason why a good policy would be consulted in laying duties upon these commodities of French production. They are articles of luxury; the burden of the duties on them would fall not on the poor but on the wealthy, or on those who might choose, through, vanity or love of indulgence to make use of them.

If it is important that the wines and silks of France should be made to bear a duty for the two fold purpose, first, of counteracting a restrictive foreign policy, and secondly because they constitute legitimate subjects for revenue, there is another reason perhaps more weighty than either, going to confirm the same thing. We can raise both in our own country. In restricting the importation of these articles from abroad we shall give encouragement to the production of them at home; and by so doing the *agricultural interest* will be fostered. The experiments which have been made in the culture of silk in various parts of the United States show conclusively that the article can be produced here, of good quality and in any abundance which the wants of the country may call for. To this sort of self dependence the policy of foreign nations is driving us. It will perhaps be seen that our next increase point the same way.

Melancholy Shipwreck and Loss of Life

Our correspondent of the Barnstable Patriot, in a slip dated 6th inst. gives the following:

About one o'clock yesterday, P. M. a schooner was seen in the Bay, opposite this harbor, with a small piece of foresail set, standing to the eastward: about one hour after she was seen to capsize, as was thought in attempting to wear round.—She partially righted again, when her mainmast was gone, and four men were seen clinging to her rail for about another hour, when they were all washed off.

The vessel came on shore back of Sandy Neck, about a mile from Beach Point Light, and proved to be the schooner Rodney, of Boston, Libby, master, bound from Belfast to Boston, with a cargo of leather, potatoes, and spars.—There is a large quantity of leather, which the people upon the beach are getting out to-day and saving. When the vessel first struck the shore, her foremast also went overboad, and she beat up, as the tide came, a complete wreck. The bodies of the crew have not yet drifted ashore. There was, and still is, a tremendous sea running, which made it utterly impossible to render them the least aid from the shore.

She was owned, as appears by the papers, which were saved, by David Goddard and others, of Boston.

FROM FLORIDA.

St. Augustine, Nov. 8.

Information has been received in this city from Fort Reid, on the St. John's, that Col. W. S. Harney, 2nd Dragoons, had captured twelve Indians, consisting of women and children, last week, in that neighborhood. He took from them about fifty blankets, some perfectly new, and a number of pieces of calico, homespun, &c. This plunder is no doubt some that was taken when Indian Key was destroyed by the wretches. Wild Cat and his party are still in this neighborhood, and committing depredations daily.

Fort Hanson, about fifteen miles from this city, was burnt about three days ago. The troops that were garrisoning it (volunteers) had not left it but a few hours before it was burnt. There were eight distinct tracts discovered around the fort by the scout who discovered that the place was burnt. One of the tracks was that of a negro, and very large. It is the same party that are daily murdering our people about here, headed by Wild Cat, alias Coa-coo-hee.

St. Augustine, Nov. 7.

Indian Murders.—Lieut. Judd, with Mr. Fernando Fatany, and three dragoons on Sunday morning last left Fort Searle for this city. Near the eighth mile post they were fired upon by a party of Indians who were concealed in the bushes alongside the road. The sergeant and one private were killed, and Mr. Fatany and one private severely wounded. Lieut. Judd escaped miraculously. He rode with the wounded men a short distance on, when the soldier fell exhausted, and Lieut. J. dismounted, dragged him off the road, and concealed him among some bushes. Mr. Fatany was wounded in the shoulder, the ball lodging in the arm.

The bodies were much disfigured and that of the sergeant decapitated, and the head carried off.

The wounded man it is thought will recover.

Lieuts. Brown, Ridgely and Hardee, with detachments of dragoons, went out immediately to scour the country in all directions.

Lieut. Colonel Dancy, with detachments of Captains Mickler's and Pelicer's companies, went out to search for the murderers, but they have as yet been unable to meet them.

The place of the Indian talk is transferred from Tampa to Fort King. Micanopy and several chief, with Abram, the interpreter, it is said, will be present.

The schooner United States, from Charleston for Jacksonville, put into this port in distress, having sprung a leak in a gale. Her cargo has in part been discharged.—Herald.

A CHANCE HIT.—A Rev. Gentleman was riding along the road one day, and had on a cloak, which he wore when the elements within seemed to wage war and dispute their claims to superiority, of rather an extraordinary make and pattern; cape upon cape, like the outwork in a regular fortification; so that when the rain had got possession of one fold it had a fresh one to encounter. The whole were trying their full power to turn the tailor's barricade into ridicule, and were assailing the shoulder turrets in all directions, when the English gentleman came up, mounted on a very spirited horse, which had never been trained to such sights, and took alarm, and almost threw his rider. "Why, man," said John Bull, "that cloak o' yours would frighten the devil."

"Well," replied the minister, "that's just my trade."—Laird of Logan.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

New York, November 14, 1840.

There is a decided improvement in *confidence*, if in nothing else, since the Presidential election. One of the first fruits in this city is a loan of a million of dollars by our banks to aid the Philadelphia banks in the business of *resumption*. Boston loans a million and a half. The loan is to be made in Philadelphia funds and payable in post notes in New York. This secures a general resumption of specie payments throughout the whole of the United States on the 1st day of January next. It promises a fine opening of the spring trade in February, a revival in real estate and in enterprise, and a safe, sure and sound currency. The only danger now is the absence of a healthy check over the issues of the State banks. The Sub-Treasury being but the mere mockery, as it operates, the whole spirit and vigor of the law having been shorn by the subscribers of the Collectors and Receivers—by which it does not seem that the law was good for any thing, at any way, inasmuch as the execution of the law in its spirit was nearly a impossibility, while a pretended execution of it without any obedience to it is an immorality. For the honor of the laws, therefore, and if only for that done it should be rubbed forthwith from the statute book.

Much curiosity is expressed in this quarter as to what the *soi disant* Members of Congress from New Jersey intend to do the coming session. The very members, you will remark, who forced themselves upon the House the last session under the pretence that the popular voice was with them, submitted their case to the people at the recent election, and have been condemned by a majority immense for New Jersey, viz. over 2,300. As *they* passed the sub-Treasury in the House, as *they* gave it its tone and character it is thought by some that they will pay enough deference to the majesty of the People, at least to absent themselves from Washington the coming winter.

I am sorry to state that an undignified and unworthy scramble for place has already commenced in this city. Men are going about getting other men to sign their names to papers requesting Gen. Harrison to give them such and such an office! If I know the character of that well-schooled and well disciplined man, whole reams of paper will have no effect upon him in the distribution of offices, and particularly when they come from such a Babylon as this, where the easiest way in the world is to copy the directory enure, or to manufacture names at will. I have alluded to the subject, because nowhere ought society to be agitated by this business of getting names—a custom borrowed from the enemy, and ending in no good—by which an appeal is made, not so much to men's merits and fitness, as to the *row dy-dow* influences of Locofocoism that we have just put down. A pretty spectacle, indeed, to throw the national offices of this great metropolis into the pot-houses of the streets, taking from them what belongs to the whole republic—such as I am sure the Whig principles of a new Administration can never tolerate! The quicker the good sense of our friends everywhere puts such business down, the better. Offices are not what we have scrambled for, but a change of principles from a change of government.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 21.



ACTUAL RESULTS.

The results, as fast as they come to hand, shall be given to our readers.

Electoral Votes

		Harrison.	V. Buren.
No. 1.	Connecticut,	8	
No. 2	Ohio,	21	
No. 3.	Maryland,	10	
No 4.	Rhode Island,	4	
No 5	New Hampshire		7
No. 6.	New Jersey,	8	
No. 7.	Maine	10	
No. 8.	Pennsylvania,	30	
No 9.	New York,	42	
No. 10.	Georgia,	11	
No. 11	Kentucky,	15	
No 12.	Indiana,	9	
No. 13.	Delaware,	3	
No. 14.	Massachusetts,	14	
No 15.	Tennessee,	15	
No. 16.	Michigan,	3	
No. 17.	Vermont,	7	
No. 18.	Louisiana,	5	
No. 19	Mississippi,	4	
No. 20.	Virginia,		23
No 21	North Carolina,	15	
No 22	Missouri,		4
		234	34

Complimentary Dinner.—The Citizens of Annapolis, desirous of testifying their personal respect for the Harrison Electors of Maryland, and their sense of obligation for the arduous and valuable services rendered by them during the campaign just so gloriously terminated,' have invited them to partake of a public dinner at Swan & Igleheart's Hotel at Annapolis on Tuesday the 1st day of December.

Arkansas Election.—We have returns from one county in this State. It stood, Harrison, 104. V. B. 14. But we don't expect any other result than Arkansas has given her vote to Mr. Van Buren. She like Missouri, is joined to her idol.—St. Louis Bul.

Illinois.—The St. Louis papers of 9 h instant are in doubt about Illinois. The St. Louis New Era inclines to the belief that it has 'gone for Van Buren by a trifling majority.'

Tennessee.—The Nashville Banner makes the majority for Harrison, in all the counties in Tennessee, 12 116

Talbot County Court, commenced its Session on Monday 16th Nov. 1840.—Present Chambers and Eccleston, Judges, Hopper, Judge, absent from sickness.

After going through the Dockets and making cases for trial Court adjourned.

Tuesday 17th—Court met—present as yesterday. The case of Allen vs. Rice, was argued by Hambleton for Appellant and Martin for appellee—Judgment affirmed.

John P. Smith a native of Ireland, made affidavit of his intention to become a citizen.

Wednesday the 18th—Court met—present as before, and after entering Judgments and doing other business adjourned.

Thursday the 19th—Court met—present as before. The case of James Chambers removed to Caroline. The case of the State vs. Charles Handy (negro boy) for felony was argued by Hambleton for the State and Loockerman and Martin for the prisoner—the Jury being up all night on Friday 20th a verdict of guilty was found and negro Charles sentenced to 18 months confinement in the penitentiary.

It is stated, (says the Norfolk Herald,) that Messrs. Colquitt, Cooper and Black, the three Calhoun-Van Buren members of Congress from Georgia, will resign their seats, considering the result of the late election in that State as a disapproval of their course.

Majority in Pennsylvania.—The true majority for Gen. Harrison in the State of Pennsylvania is ascertained to be 343 votes, instead of 264, as first published. The error originated in stating the Van Buren majority in McKean county at 92, when it was only 13.

John Davis and James Buchanan.—Worcester county, (Mass.) where Mr. Davis resides, has given Gen. Harrison a majority of 4500. Lancaster county, (Penn.) where Mr. Buchanan resides has given Gen. Harrison a majority of 4200.

DELAWARE.

"Not having heard any thing from this State which voted the 10th inst. we conclude that the Federalists have *pocketed* it.'

Such is the language of the Globe in

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