[From the New York Evening Post.]

FRUITS AND VALUABLE PLANTS OF THE OREGON

The March number of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture recently issued by Israel Post of this city, contains some account of the vegetable productions of the Oregon Territory, which it might be desirable to introduce on this side of the Rocky Mountains. The following is part of a list of fruits which are spontaneously produced in the valley of the river Oregon:

Solal berry.—A sweet and pleasant fruit, of a dark purple color, and about the size of a grape.

Service berry—The fruit is of the size of the horn apple; is black when fully ripe, and pleasantly sweet, like the whortleberry.

Pambina—A species of bush cranberry.

Raspberries—Besides the common kinds, there is a species of three times the size, and of a very delicate and rich yellow color

Sweet Elder--A variety of that shrub, peculiar to the Oregon region.

Strawberries—Mr. Parker considered the strawberries of the Columbia of a more delicious flavor than any he had ever tasted.

Gooseberries—There are four kinds:

Common purple—Bush low, and very thorney.

White—Fruit small, smooth, and very sweet.

Yellow—An excelent kind, and flavor pleasant; it grows on a shrub tree from thorns

Deep purple—Of the taste and size of our winter grape, with a thorney stalk; fine flavor.

Besides these there are three kinds of currants, the purple, the yellow, and the scarlet, the latter a beautiful fruit resembling the strawberry in sweetness.

Of nutritive roots, there is a bulbous rooted plant called *Taro* belonging to the genus *Arum*, which is planted in hills, partially flooded with water, like rice grounds. The root is roasted and used as a substitute for bread, or made into *poi* by pulverising it into a paste. Two kinds of onion grow in the same region, of which one has a beautiful red flower. There is also the *Bitterroot*, a carrot shaped root growing in dry land, not particularly pleasant to the taste, but esteemed wholesome by the Indians and hunters. Besides these there are the following:

Wappatoo—Is a bulbous root, the common sagittifolia, or arrowhead, and is found only in the valley of the Columbia river, below the Cascades. It becomes soft by roasting, and is a palatable and nourishing food It is much used by the Indians and is an article of trade It grows in shallow lakes and marshes which are covered with water. The Indians search for it with their feet, and extricating the roots from the mud with their toes, they rise to the surface of the water.

Cammas—Is a truncated root, and is of great importance to the Indians. It grows in moist rich land, in the form of an onion It is roasted, pounded and made into loaves, like bread, and has a liquorice taste.

Cowish or Biscuit root grows on dry land, and is generally of the size of a walnut, but often larger It tastes like the sweet potatoe, and is prepared for food in the same manner as the cammas and is a tolerable substitute for bread.

Of herbaceous plants there is the red-clover, a different specie from ours, a kind of wild broom corn, a wild grain resembling barley, a wild flax, resembling ours but a perennial plant, the roots of which are large and strong, and which is cut like grass; the Indians use it for their fishing nets—There is also the Vining Honeysuckle, which Mr. Parker calls one of the first ornaments of nature, a flowering creeper of extraordinary beauty and vast growth, interlacing the groves like the rigging of a ship with its long and flexible stems. From its fibres the Indians manufacture baskets which hold water.

Of the forest trees, the most remarkable appears to be the Elastic Pine, growing very tall and straight the wood of which is of very great strength and of elasticity so great that it is very difficult to break a bough an inch in diameter. It would serve excellently well for masts and spars.

A Shower of Ashes.—The last number of Silliman's Journal contains the following memorandum, handed in by Rev Peter Parker, M. D., who was a passenger in the ship Niantic, from Canton, for New York:

"Ship Niantic, L. F. Doty, master. April 5th, 1841, being in lat. 7 deg. 5 min. north, lon 121 deg 10 min east, at 2h. A. M., sixty miles west from Mindannao, one of the Phillipine islands, came up a fine breeze from the northeast, which was attended with a shower of dust, resembling that of ashes. It came so thick that it obscured the moon and stars, which were all out very clear before; it filled the sailors' eyes so full that they were obliged to retreat from the deck, below; it lasted about one hour and cleared away. At daylight, the Niantic looked like an old furnace, completely covered, from the royal mast head down to the water's edge. The decks I should judge one quarter of an inch thick with the ashes; we took up one half bushel, and might have saved three or four. It fell in small quantities at different times, for two or three days after.

On the 14th of April, spoke the English barque Margeret *whaler*; reported likewise on the 5th April had a similar shower of ashes being at the time three hundred miles north-northeast of us; he informed me that on the 12th of April, he visited several villages on the island of Madura entirely deserted by the people, from one of which he had taken two brass cannon and several other articles. This led us to think that some volcanic eruption had lately happened in that neighborhood. After the 9th, perceived no more in proceeding northward."

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

During the present week, we understand, the citizens of New York are invited to attend a series of meetings of a character entirely new, and which cannot fail to be interesting. Five gentleman, who have been reclaimed from inebriety in the city of Baltimore, have been commissioned to visit New York for the purpose of addressing public meetings by relating their experience, &c. Pursuant to this benevolent object, the New York City Temperance Society have made arrangements, which will enable our citizens to hear these apostles of temperance on the important subject. The Maryland Temperance Herald, referring to a late meeting in Baltimore, which was addressed by these men, says, "In the deeply interesting character of the meeting, it far surpassed all, both public and private, the society ever before held. We speak confidently when we say, it is doubtful if ever before a temperance meeting in this country or in England has been entertained with such thrilling recitals as were listened to on this occasion. The narration of those who spoke for simplicity, pathos and affecting incident exceeded all conception. At a part of the experience of one who had but recently reformed, the entire assembly, of about 800 men, was bathed in tears. A gentleman remarked that he had frequently been present at theatrical exhibitions of the finest plays and best actors, but never in the course of his life had he witnessed such powerful emotion.' We say to all, fail not to attend the temperance meetings.—N. Y. Sun.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, March 4.

Extraordinary Temperance Movements

Last evening an overwhelming meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green street. Addresses were made by four delegates from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, and by Captain Wisdom, of this city.—These gentlemen have all been reclaimed from intemperance within a short time, and the delegation from Baltimore declared themselves to be 'retormed drunkards.' The speakers are all men of strong sense and some of them truly eloquent, though at this meeting they simply related their experience, and urged upon others to share the benefits they have derived from abandoning the use of intoxicating drinks. Still it was done in a style at once forcible and pathetic the effect of which upon the large audience was astonishing.

During the first speech, a young man rose in the gallery, and though intoxicated, begged to know whether there was hope for him, declaring his readiness to bind himself from that hour to drink no more. He was invited to come down and sign the pledge, which he did forth with in the presence of the audience under deep emotion, which seemed to be contageous, for others followed, and during each of the speeches, they continued to come forward and sign, until more than a hundred pledges were obtained a large proportion of which were from intemperate persons, some of whom were old and grey headed. Such a scene as was beheld at the secretary's table while they were signing, and unaffected tears that were flowing and the cordial greeting of the recruits by the Baltimore delegates, was never before exhibited in New York.

This afternoon at the Methodist Church in Duane street, and this evening at the Presbyterian church in Rivington street, similar meetings are to be held, and Mr. Mitchell, the president of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, will address both meetings, he having joined the delegation last night, and will attend the subsequent meetings during the week, in company with his colleagues.

A class of our population who have been heretofore inaccessible by temperance efforts, it is believed will now be reached by this new and attractive measure of employing reformed drunkards in this agency. As the New York Temperance Society has incurred great expense in this effort to do good, a collection is taken up at each meeting, which the friends of the cause would do well to remember.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Extract of a letter received by a gentleman of Baltimore city from a friend in New York:—

New York, March 26, 1841.

Your delegation are doing. I can assure you, a great work for us. The crowds that flock to hear them are immense, and with their experience and speeches they are effecting great results. They acquit themselves, I do assure you, like men, and are deeply interesting to all classes of our citizens; and what is most important of all, moving, melting and reclaiming inebriates amongst us as no earthly power has done before. It is astonishes our people to see them so much like other men; looking and speaking as though they had been temperate men and the best of men all their days. One individual on seeing the President of the Washington Society, and struck with his fine appearance, said he presumed he came on to take care of them. To-day we are to form a Washington Temperance Society and to morrow there is to be a meeting in the Park. Much interest is excited in your great meeting on the 5th I hope it will be a glorious one, and will do much to advance the cause of Temperance here and throughout the earth.

John Tappan, John W. Leavett, Christian Keener and John Marsh, are appointed to represent the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, in the procession on the 5th of April, in Baltimore.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Boston Transcript contains a letter from a young American, giving a graphic description of an anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.—The closing part of the letter is as follows:

"This, remember, is the Bible Society. They confine themselves to the unadulterated word of God. They have circulated more than half a million copies last year and over ten millions in all. Their income was over $500,000. All over the earth they have their stations and agents. The Secretary said he believed even the Barings themselves, never, in one day, accepted bills from so many quarters. They count upon it, and do not hesitate to be in debt 200,000 dollars. They count upon its increase too. It has increased from the beginning, and some 75 000 dollars the last season alone. The Society has issued 107 different volumes of Bibles in more than 80 languages. A splendid beneficence it is indeed, beautiful in spirit—in management, a glory to Great Britain—in operation, a blessing to the world.—It almost makes amends for bloody ravages in which England has often led the way It cheers me with the consciousness of improved humanity, and with the hope of still better days. I give you the Bible Society as a specimen. It is no more than a just one. Most of these societies, I believe, are conducted upon what Christians generally would call broad liberal principles. All of them are distinguished by the strongest English traits & habits of business; by great energy, and fearless enterprise, united with steady judgment and accurate calculation of particulars. No mercantile firm in Great Britain could do that business better than they do. Their reports, however extensive, are infallibly correct to a farthing; at the same time, succinct and clear as light. Their zeal as institutions, or as individuals, does not interfere with their coolness or science, as agents in a great undertaking on behalf of the whole religious community of Great Britain.—It only makes them still more scrupulous, assiduous, and faithful."

Pennsylvania Bank Bill.—The bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Banks has finally passed the Legislature, the Senate on Saturday having concurred in the amendments made in the House. It was to be presented to the Governor on Monday, but whether he would approve or veto it was not known. The bill is in substance as follows.

Sec. 1 Provides that the Banks of the Commonwealth shall be liable for the payment of their debts as individuals are now by law liable, and that the extraordinary penalties shall be repealed.

Sec. 2. Gives the Banks the privilege of issuing small notes to the amount of fifteen per cent. on their capital stocks, for a period of five years.

Sec. 3. The total amount of debts and liabilities, exclusive of deposits, not to exceed double the amount of the capital stock.

Sec. 4. The stocks owned by the Banks (except of this Commonwealth) not to exceed 10 per cent. of the amount of their capitals respectively; provided, that no investments already made shall be compelled to be reduced more rapidly than 12 1-2 per cent. every ninety days.

Sect. 5 No President, Cashier, or other officer of a Bank to be permitted to loan its funds. Also, fixes a limit to the loans of the directors, proportioned to the capitals of the Banks.

Sec. 6 No loan to be made to the cashiers, tellers, clerks, &c. of the banks respectively.

Sec. 7 Abolishes the proxy system of voting for officers

Sec. 8. Persons to be eligible as directors to own amounts of stock proportioned to the capital of the banks respectively. No persons to be a director in more than one bank at the same time

Sec. 9 Frauds by the directors and officers provided against.

Sec. 10 No dividend allowed greater than seven per cent., and the excess to form a contingent fund, one half of which is to be paid into the treasury.

Sec. 12. Dividend of five per cent. allowed during a suspension.

Sec. 13 Returns of the condition of the banks provided for.

Sec. 14. Provides penalties in case said reports be not properly made.

Sec. 15. Makes it the duty of the secretary to forward a copy of the act to the banks for their acceptance, and the Governor to issue a proclamation upon receiving their answers.

Sec. 16. Repeals former acts inconsistent with this one.

Sec. 17. Authorizes the capital of the United States Bank, if the stockholders desire it, to be reduced to 14 million and the bank to be released from part of her bonus.

McLEOD'S CASE.—The Albany Argus of Monday contains a letter from Lockport, communicating intelligence that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Lockport, on 21st March, after the Judge had decided that the informality in summoning the jury was fatal, McLeod was arraigned and plead *not guilty*. His counsel then applied for, and obtained two commissions; one for the examination of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, British Minister; another for the examination of McNabb, and others in Upper Canada. The people of the State, are of course, joined in the commission.

The correspondent of the Argus thus proceeds:

An application was then made to the circuit judge, to allow a certiorari to remove the cause from the oyer and terminer to the supreme court, on an affidavit setting forth some of the circumstances of the offence charged to have been committed, and that difficult and complicated questions of law would arise on the trial. The counsel urged that at the oyer and terminer the presiding judge might be overruled by the county judges, and that it was proper in this case for that reason, that this cause should be tried in the circuit court rather than in the oyer and terminer. The circuit judges declined allowing the certiorari upon that ground, as there was no allegation of improper bias on the part of the county judges, and our statue has provided the means of correcting any *error* in the proceedings of the oyer and terminer by a bill of exception.

The counsel asked for time to add an affidavit in relation to the excitement which had existed in the county upon the subject and the reasons why it was believed a fair trial could not be had.—This was granted, and the court adjourned over to the afternoon, to give an opportunity to serve the writ if allowed.

During the intermission the affidavits were prepared, the certiorari allowed, & served on the court on their going in, in the afternoon. This gives McLeod's counsel an opportunity to move the supreme court to change the venue to some other county.

FISHING.

The fishing season which usually commences about the 20th March, is unusually late this year owing to the unfavorable weather and recent freshets on the Potomac. The fishermen, however, will commence in a few days, and between the 1st of April, will doubtless be in full operation. The fish wharves in the three cities of this District, exhibit a scene of activity not witnessed at any other period of the year. Employers are mustering their forces, at prices varying from 23 to to $30 per month, the way they'll spread their nets and haul in the fine fish, will be a caution to old Neptune himself.—Should any of your citizens come this way, suggest to them the gratification they would experience by taking a glance at the Potomac fisheries.--Sun.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

A SUB-TREASURY CHEST.

We had a hearty laugh the other day, over a monstrous iron Sub Treasury Chest sent on here by the General Government for the use of Mr. Land Office Receiver Kearsley. It is some ten feet in height and duly proportioned—with an immense door large enough for a pair of French ponies to pass through, and with a sufficient interior to furnish sea room for a juvenile Seventy Four.' It weighs some five or six tons, and was brought to this city at an expense of about $500 freight. And yet the Sub-Treasurer makes no use of it. It is deposited in one of our hardware stores, a monument of the folly of the Sub-Treasury humbug. The Major should carry this chest with him on his electioneering tours. It would very forcibly illustrate to the people the beauties of the bill which has been blasphemously termed "the second declaration of independence.'

CURIOUS PROCEEDINGS.—Gov. Carlin of Illinois, has demanded of the Governor of Missouri the delivery to him of the persons of late Mayor of this city, Dr Lane, the city Marshall, and divers other officers, to answer to the indictments pending against them in the Madison Court, for their agency in the erection of the Dyke on the Illinois side of the river, above this city, intended to protect our harbor. We have not learned what coarse has been adopted by Governor Reynolds in the matter.—[St. Louis Rep.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.—We learn from the Richmond Whig, that on Monday last, the day after the duties of Governor devolved on him as Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Patton issued his warrant for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, the fugitive from justice from N. York, in compliance with the demand made by the Governor of N York. He had previously, in his capacity of Councellor, advised the surrender of the fugitive when the subject was submitted to the Council for their advice by Governor Gilmer. His own sense of duty, therefore, required of him to pursue the course he has so promptly taken. He has, we understand, enclosed the warrant to Governor Seward in a brief letter, containing a strong and decided remonstrance against the conduct of the Governor and Legislature of New York as to fugitives from justice and fugitive slaves, with an earnest but respectful appeal to them to arrest the unhappy and dangerous collisions which must ensue from a perseverance in their assaults upon the rights of the State of Virginia and the other Southern States.—*Balt. Amer.*

A Child with Six Grandmothers.—A friend who lives in High street, and who is a good Whig, states this remarkable fact in the case of his own daughter. All the names are recorded in the family Bible. The following is the order—1st, her mother's mother, aged 42; 2d, her mother's mother's mother, 73; 3d, her mother's mother's mother's mother 96; 4th, her father's mother, 48; 5th, her father's mother's mother, 75; 6th, her father's father's mother 80.—*Boston Atlas.*

Rev. George G. Cookman, of the Methodist E. Church, and recently Chaplain to the U. S. Senate, has been appointed by the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society as their delegate to the British and Foreign Institution.—He took passage on the 10th inst., in the steamer President, for London.

GUILTY.—We learn that Peter Robinson, charged with the murder of Abraham Suydam, whose trial has been in progress for the last eight days, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, was on Wednesday evening pronounced "guilty of murder in the first degree."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Correspondence of the American.

ANNAPOLIS, March 29, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Presstman presented the memorial of sundry Merchants, Factors and Auctioneers, residing in the city of Baltimore, in relation to licenses and taxation of all goods, wares and merchandise, produce and property which they may sell as factors.

Mr. Presstman also presented the proceedings of a meeting of merchants of the city of Baltimore on the 9th of March, in relation to a tax on merchandise sold on commission; which were severally read and laid on the table.

Mr. Dorsey submitted an order that the Committee on Internal Improvements be directed forthwith to inquire of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, at what price per ton they will be willing to contract for the transportation of Coal from Cumberland in Allegany county to Dam No 6, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, after the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road is finished to the town of Cumberland.

Mr. Tuck moved to amend said order by adding the following—'And also at what rate the said Company will contract to transport coal on the Rail Road from the Point of Rocks to Baltimore'

Mr. E. A. Lynch moved further to amend said amendment, by adding at the end thereof the following 'and to inquire further into the sums heretofore expended, and the works already constructed between Dam No. 6 and Cumberland, and to ascertain whether a Rail Road from Washington City to Baltimore cannot transport Coal between those two Cities upon as favorable terms as it can be transported from Cumberland to Dam No. 6 And further, to inquire and report what amount of taxation and loss would accrue to the State of Maryland by the postponement of the completion of the line of transportation from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland until the main stem of the Rail Road shall have been completed to Cumberland, and the additional road connecting with the Canal at Dam No. 6 shall be constructed:

And further to inquire what would be the cost of a Railroad capable of transporting a quantity of coal equal to the capacity of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and if the Railroad can transport coal as cheap as the Canal, to report to this House whether the present rate of charges on the Railroad cannot be reduced to the rates now charged upon the said Canal.' The said order was then adopted as amended.

The House took up for consideration the Tax bill, and had advanced to the 32d section when I closed.

SENATE.

A bill was reported and passed to alter the Constitution of the State, so far as relates to election districts in the city of Baltimore and repealing an act relating to election districts in said city.

The bill relating to the Banking Institutions of the State was passed yeas 11 nays 3.

In the Senate on Saturday, the following business was transacted:

The bill to incorporate the Marion Total Abstinence Society of Baltimore was passed.

Mr. Goldsborough presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore for a division of the wards of said city into election districts.

Mr. Potts reported a bill for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

Correspondence of the American

ANNAPOLIS, March 30, 1841.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Hooper obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled an act to encourage the removal of free negroes from this State—referred to Messrs. Hooper, Cathell, Graves, Brent and Coad.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, obtained leave to report a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the Constitution and form of Government of this State in reference to the power of taxation by the General Assembly—referred to Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Causin, Brent, Tuck and Martin.

Mr Bowie, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill entitled an act imposing a tax on protested bills of Exchange and promissory notes—which was read and laid on the table.

Mr Paca reported a bill entitled an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of this State.

Mr. Matthews reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act to regulate the inspection of Tobacco.

The hour of ten o'clock having arrived, on motion of Mr. Graves, the House proceeded to consider the order of the day, being the bill to prohibit any corporation or individual, or association of individuals, from issuing any paper intended to circulate as money or currency. On motion of Mr Causin the bill was laid on the table and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The bill reported by Mr Tuck, entitled a further supplement to the act enlarging the powers of the High Court of Chancery, was taken up for consideration read, passed and sent to the Senate.

A bill was received from Senate relative to the Banking Institutions of the State of Maryland, which was read and referred to the Committee on Corporations. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the tax bill.

The Tax Bill has just passed—Yeas, 53—Nays 22.

AN EX-PRESIDENT OF A BANK IN TROUBLE.—Alonzo F. Weed, ex-President of the Bank of Millington, Maryland, has been arrested in this city on a charge of having in September last embezzled the funds of that institution to the amount of $10,000 and upwards.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday, Morning, April 3.

To the Whigs.

A general meeting of the Whigs of Talbot will be held in Easton at "North Bend" on TUESDAY next 6th of April to elect Delegates to attend at Centreville on the 15th to nominate a Congressman for the second Congressional District.

PER ORDER OF THE WHIG PARTY.

The subject of the election of a Congressman from the district composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Talbot and Caroline counties, engrosses the attention of the Whigs of these counties. The detrusion of the present Loco-foco incumbent is resolved on. We have heard the names of Messrs. Pearce and Ricaud of Kent, and Gen. Tench Tilghman, of Talbot, prominently named for this station; but we suppose the proposed convention on the 15th April will settle this matter. To the nominee of that convention, we trust vigorous and united support of the Whigs of the district will be accorded.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.—We regret to learn from the passengers who left Washington yesterday afternoon, that President HARRISON continues seriously ill —[Amer. of the 2d

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Col. Wm. T. Wootton has been nominated by a large and respectable meeting of the Whig voters of the Seventh Congressional District, as a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress of the United States.

T. F Bowie is also a candidate to represent the same district.

The name of Isaac D. Jones, at present a member of the Legislature, has been announced as a candidate to represent the 1st Congressional District.

John C. Orrick, James W. Williams, and Thomas Hope, are announced as candidates to represent the 3d Congressional District.

Thomas Yates Walsh, Charles H. Pitts, and Charles M. Keyser are announced as candidates to represent the 4th Congressional District.

The Frederick Examiner of Wednesday contains the following nominations for the next Congress. For the Fifth District—W C. Johnson, A. Kimmell and Wm. L. Gaither, Esq.

Francis Brengle, James M. Coale, Edward A. Lynch and Geo. Schley are spoken of as the Whig candidates to represent the 6th district.

It will be seen from the following that J. H. Plesants, Esq senior Editor of the Richmond Whig, proposes to publish in Washington a political Journal to be called the "*Observer.*"

TO THE VIRGINIA AND U. S. PUBLIC.

The subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the City of Washington a Daily Political Journal, to be called the 'OBSERVER.' If subscriptions will justify him, his wish is to issue the first number on the first Monday of June next—one week or two at farthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will criticise freely and unreservedly, the action of the Federal Government, without fear, favor, or affection.' It will look for support to the *People*, and the People only. Having taken an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and confidently believing that his administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I yet pledge myself to extend to it no undiscriminating support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long ago promised my conscience never to be a man worshipper, never to sustain any man or any set of men, against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able, yet honest, faithful and true to them and the cause of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose leanings shall be to the States and not to central authority, I leave it to the People to say.

I throw out these proposals now, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, & certainly more prompt to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in them, let who will be at the head of the Government.

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