to this information, the mate states that four large timbers were seen sticking up, as if the supports of an engine room. When she rolled she showed the ends of her floor timbers out of the water. One of her cranks was also standing. The brig went within 120 yards of the wreck, but found it would be useless to board it, as not a vestige of any living thing was to be seen. The position of this floating proof of misfortune, misery and perhaps death, was just on the edge of the Gulf stream, and might be nearly 90 miles east of Cape Hatteras.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The discoveries by Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood in Central America will be likely to excite considerable speculation among antiquarians. The mind dwells with wonder and anxious curiosity on the strange relics now brought to light of an unknown people—and seeks with but little success to draw from the evidences of the ruins some information respecting the race whose former existence they indicate—their manners, customs, and degree of civilization.

There is one conclusion to which the inquiries may come after a survey of the memorials of Copan and its sisters in ruin. It is pretty evident that the people who formerly dwelt there were eminently religious. The fragments of edifices that remain seem to have belonged to temples, and the remarkable monuments which stand in the depths of the forest covered with emblems and hieroglyphical devices were evidently connected with religious worship of some kind or other. When will the *Champolion* be found who shall interpret the mysterious characters on those monuments?

If we accept Cousin's idea of the progress of civilization, according to which the early ages of the world were distinguished by the predominance of the religious sentiment, vaguely yet reverently cherished, whereby personal individuality was almost lost in the overshadowing greatness of the Divine power and presence as conceived of by men, we should affix a very remote date to the existence of the perished people who once dwelt in the ruined cities of Copan and Palenque. They might be fairly supposed to have been contemporaries with the Ancient Egpytains, even leaving out of view the remarkable similarity between the remains of the latter and the vestiges now found in Central America.

The following passage which we quote from Stephen's first volume, is finely descriptive. It relates to his first entrance upon the ruins of Copan:—[Balt. Amer.

"Our guide cleared a way with his machete, and we passed, as it lay half buried in the earth, a large fragment of stone elaborately sculptured, and came to the angle of a structure with steps on the sides, in form and appearance, so far as the trees would enable us to make it out, like the sides of a pyramid. Diverging from the base, and working our way through the thick woods, we came upon a square stone column, about fourteen feet high and three feet on each side, sculptured in very bold relief, and on all four of the sides, from the base to the top. The front was the figure of a man curiously and richly dressed, and the face, evidently a portrait, solemn, stern, and well fitted to excite terror. The back was a different design, unlike anything we had ever seen before, and the sides were covered with hieroglyphics. This our guide called an "Idol;" and before it, at a distance of three feet, was a large block of stone, also sculptured with figures and emblematical devices, which he called an altar. The sight of this unexpected monument put at rest at once and forever, in our minds, all uncertainty in regard to the character of American antiquities, and gave us the assurance that the objects we were in search of were interesting, not only as the remains of an unknown people, but as works of art proving, like newly-discovered historical records, that the people who once occupied the Continent of America were not savages.—With an interest perhaps stronger than we had ever felt in wandering among the ruins of Egypt, we followed our guide, who, sometimes missing his way, with a constant and vigorous use of his machete, conducted us through the thick forest, among half-buried fragments to fourteen monuments of the same character and appearance, some with more elegant designs, and some in workmanship equal to the finest monuments of the Egyptians; one displaced from its pedestal by enormous roots; another locked in the close embrace of branches of trees, and almost lifted out of the earth, another hurled to the ground, and bound down by huge vines and creepers; and one standing with its altar before it, in a grove of trees which grew around it, seemingly to shade and shroud it as a sacred thing; in the solemn stillness of the woods, it seemed a divinity mourning over a fallen people. The only sounds that disturbed the quiet of this buried city were the noise of the monkeys moving among the tops of the trees, and the cracking of the dry branches broken by their weight. They moved over our heads in long and swift processions, forty or fifty at a time, some with little ones wound in their long arms, walking out to the end of the boughs, and holding on with their hind feet or a curl of the tail, sprang to a branch of the next tree, and, with a noise like a current of wind, passed on into the depths of the forest. It was the first time we had seen these mockeries of humanity, and with the strange monuments around us, they seemed like wandering spirits of the departed race guarding the ruins of their former habitations."

A severe hail storm was experienced in Fayette County, Ky. on the 25th ult. which nearly destroyed the growing crops.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The steam packet Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday last from Liverpool, which place she left on the 19th ult., making the passage in thirteen days and a half. We have received by this vessel our files of London and Liverpool papers of the latest dates, together with the usual literary journals: we have also slips from the Boston morning papers of Saturday, from which and from the Evening Journal and the New York papers, we have made a selection of the most interesting items of news by this arrival.—Nat. Gaz.

The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 14th ult. after a fine run of 12 days and 18 hours.

The Great Western was spoken by the Britannia on Sunday the 27th June, nine days out.

There had been a decided improvement in the demand in the Cotton Market at Liverpool. The sales on the 18th, amounted to fully 5000 bags.

The Tea Market was dull, and prices barely supported.

In the House of Lords, in answer to a question from Lord Strangford, Earl Minto said the government did not think it expedient to send any vessel after the President steamer. The Noble Earl also threw discredit upon the conjectures raised respecting the large steamer seen in St. George's Channel, hinting that some of the reports respecting the President originated from speculators.

The great debate in the House of Commons on Sir Robert Peel's motion that the Ministry do not sufficiently possess the confidence of Parliament to enable them to carry into effect measures deemed by them important to the public welfare, was brought to a close at half past three o'clock on the morning of the 5th ult. The House then divided with the following result:

For Sir Robert Peel's motion	312
Against it (Whig and Radical,)	311
Majority against the Ministers	1

This is the fullest vote within our recollection. A full House consists of 645 Members, of whom 50 to 100 are generally absent from the country—'paired off.' Here were all but 22 Members voting, and the Speaker probably not voting, though present. The closeness of the vote on so vitally important a question is also remarkable.

When the vote had been stated and the cheers had subsided Lord John Russel announced that the Ministers would take till Monday (this was Saturday) to determine what they should do. On Monday, accordingly, he stated that the Ministry had resolved to advise a dissolution of Parliament, at as early a day as the business of the session would allow, whereupon Sir Robert Peel gave notice that he would not oppose the usual supply bills. The Ministers have since been beaten eighteen votes on their Criminal law bill.

The Dissolution was expected to take place on the 22d ult. or soon after. The Queen would not attend in person, but by commission, being in a delicate state of health. She is expected to present another heir to the throne about the 1st of October.

The House of Commons adjourned several nights in succession, because on counting the number of members present, there were found to be only from 20 to 30.

An election to fill a vacancy in Parliament was going on at Northampton; Sir John Cam Hobhouse being the Whig and Mr. Larpent the Tory candidate Party feeling ran high, and terrible riots were the consequence; flags were torn down, and individuals injured, until it became necessary to call in the Military. Several persons had been stabbed, and many houses seriously injured.

There is nothing new from China. Heavy reinforcements are going out to the British army in India.

Among the most important of the commercial failures, are that of Cockburn & Co., of London—a house extensively engaged in the East India trade; and the extensive commercial house of Grant & Co., in Glasgow. Their liabilities are said to amount to £180,000, and it is feared the effect will be ruinous to other houses.

The hay harvest appears to be generally abundant—and the grain crops in general appear to wear a promising aspect—although great depredations have been committed by the wire worm.

Astley's theatre was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th. One woman, a servant in the employ of Ducrow, the lessee, was burnt with the building. The loss of property was estimated at over £30,000, and the insurance bears but a small proportion to it.

An extensive conflagration at the town of Crediton, Devonshire, had entirely destroyed no less than 40 dwelling houses.

It is stated in a letter from Carlshrue, that the small town of Parsberg has been entirely burnt down; 224 houses were consumed.

The Rothschilds have made a loan of 3,000,000 ducats to the Neapolitan Government to enable it to settle the Sicilian affairs.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN GLASGOW.—On Friday last, a respectable mercantile cotton house in this town, discovered that one of their clerks had absconded, having committed forgeries on the firm and two banks in town, to the amount of £8,620. The forgeries were executed with great skill. Having this amount in his possession, he asked permission, to visit some friends in the Highlands for a few days, and the favor being granted, and he unsuspected, the forgeries were not discovered till Friday last, giving him eight days start. The key of the safe in which the bank book was kept also disappeared at the time he went off, which, it is presumed, he has taken with him, in the expectation that the bank business might be delayed by the opening of the safe, and so afford him time. in case of a sudden discovery. He is about twenty-three, regarded as sober and honest, and has been many years in service of the company.—Glasgow Chron.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Peers on the 2d ult. voted the supplementary credit for 1841.

Some sensation was excited in Paris early in the month by the tender of his resignation by Marshal Soult, upon being defeated on a vote concerning the Recruitment Bill in the Chamber of Peers The tendered resignation was however withdrawn, and all became quiet again. The Ministerial papers contended that Government had sustained no defeat, and that the Ministry would not have retired had the Peers rejected the Recruitment Law altogether. The return of Soult was considered a triumph at once over Count Mole, the Duke of Orleans and the Chamber of Peers.

Mr. Lorenzo Draper had received his *exequatur* as Consul of the United States at Paris from the King on the 9th.

M. Edouard Paravey, appointed Consul in Havre, by the President of the Republic of Texas, also received his *exequatur* on the same day.

The French have 98 ships of war carrying 2804 guns in the Mediterranean.

The following paragraph is from a Toulon paper of the 6th:

"On Tuesday next, twelve ships of the line, formed into three divisions, are to sail under the command of vice Admiral Hugon. The destination of that squadron is unknown; but some persons are of opinion that its departure is connected with the events in the east, which are becoming daily more serious. The sudden return of the division under the orders of Rear Admiral Casey, gives additional force to those conjectures."

The French have experienced additional checks in Algiers, and Abd el Kader is in great force there. The abandonment of that country is again talked of.

SPAIN.

Nothing has yet been decided about the guardianship of the young Queen, whose state of health still excites considerable anxiety.

The Government remains embarrassed by its poverty.

A telegraphic despatch from Perpignan dated the 11th June mentions that on the 7th a disturbance, which threatened to be very serious, took place at Barcelona. It appears that 400 weavers of that town endeavored to obtain possession of some confiscated goods advertised for auction, and the authorities being unable to restrain them, purchased the goods, and gave them to the workmen to be burnt in front of the town hall, which the workmen caused to be illuminated.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The revolt in Bulgaria and other European Provinces appears to have been premature, and to be now completely crushed. The Turks have behaved with their accustomed barbarity. Candia or Crete is still in a state of insurrection, but Tahir Pacha landed there on the 16th of May, and expected soon to crush all opposition. The Consuls [illegible] Greeks to surrender, they took time to consider, but continued their preparations for resistance. Great exasperation exists, and a proclamation for a general arming of the Christians has been issued.

The Plague rages throughout Syria

The Druses of Lebanon refuse obedience to the commands of the Sultan —

The latest information received with regard to the arrangement with Mehemet Ali is from Constantinople, May 26, at which time the firman had not been forwarded to Mehemet Ali, despatches from Shekib Effendi being first expected.

The tribute fixed to be paid by Mehemet is 4,000,000 per annum (£10,000,) but the firman on this point was not considered as definitively settled.

A BRILLIANT STUCCO WHITEWASH.—Many have probably often heard of the brilliant and lasting whitewash upon the east end of the President's House at Washington city. The following is a correct receipt for making it,

Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, (say five or six quarts,) slack the same with hot water, in a tub, (covered to keep in the steam,) pass it in the fluid form through a fine sieze: add one fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt alum pulverised, one pound of good sugar; three pints of rice flour, made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of clean glue, dissolved by first soaking it well, and then putting it into a small kettle, which should again be put into a larger one filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture.

This wash is applied where particular neatness is required, with a painter's brush. It must be put on while warm, it upon the outside of the building—if within doors, cold. It will retain its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it. About one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted the same proportions must be observed in preparing. Coloring matter may be added to give it any required shade.

[Genessee Farmer.

BREACH OF PROMISE—IRVIN vs. BENNETT.—This case was tried in the Essex Circuit on Saturday last; and was brought by the plaintiff, a respectable widow lady of Newark, to recover damages for a breach of promise of marriage, and the seduction of her daughter, a young lady about 17 years of age. The case was a very aggravated one. The young lady had sustained an unblemished reputation. and no attempt was made to impeach it. After having secured her affection and confidence on a promise of marriage, the defendant abandoned her and married another. The jury returned a verdict of $2,500 against the defendant, and we are assured the verdict would have been much larger, had the defendant been worth the money.—[Newark (N. J.) Eagle.

From the Delaware Journal.

Table of the weather for June, July, August and September.

From	*To*	*Prevailing Weather.*
June 3,	June 12	Fair.
" 12,	" 19,	Cool and showery.
" 19,	" 25,	ditto ditto
" 25,	July 3,	Fair.
July 3,	" 11,	Very rainy.
" 11,	" 18,	Changeable.
" 18,	" 25,	ditto.
" 25,	Aug. 2,	Cool and Showery.
Aug. 2,	" 10,	Rain.
" 10,	" 16,	Fair.
" 16,	" 23,	Fair.
" 23,	" 31,	Fair.
" 31,	Sept. 8,	Fair if wind N W Rainy if S or S. W.
Sept. 8,	" 15,	Fair.
" 15,	" 22,	Changeable.
" 22,	" 30,	Frequent showers

So far as the time has elapsed which is embraced in the above table it has proved to be correct, and if it continues to prove so, farmers will find a difficult time for harvest, which will come, no doubt between the 3rd and 18th of July & this period embraces unsettled weather by the above table. If you think the above is worth its worth its room in your valuable Journal please publish it.

FARMER.

Deserters Drowned.—About a week since nine soldiers, stationed at the Falls on the Canada side, attempted to swim the St. Lawrence a little below the ferry. The Buffalo Commercial says: Two of them succeeded in breasting the mighty torrent—the remaining seven were drowned, and four of their naked bodies are now floating about in the whirlpool. Our informant says they present a horrible sight, tossed about by the mad waters.—They are lying prone upon the surface, with limbs extended as if in the act of swimming, and it is difficult to believe they are not alive."

Remedy for the Hessian Fly.—The following paragraph, copied from the Harrisburg Telegraph of Wednesday, will be read with interest by growers of Wheat. If the remedy turns out to be what it is represented, it will prove one of the most important discoveries of the day:

Passing the farm of Mr. Oglesby the other day, our attention was called to a field of wheat of extraordinary promise, on which we were informed he had applied his preventative of the Hessian Fly. At a short distance from it, on ground equally good, we were shown a field, where the remedy had not been applied that was greatly injured by the fly. It would not, we tho't produce one third part of the other field per acre. In the former field the fly has not been seen since the wheat came up, while in the latter it was visible in the fall, winter and spring — These have been the *test* fields for this season, and they still more conclusively satisfy Mr. Oglesby that he has made the important discovery that must result in an incalculable benefit to the country. He has proposed to Congress, that a Committee be appointed to test the remedy, and if they find that it is an infallible one, of which he has no doubt, that they will allow him a proper compensation, and then publish the discovery to the world for the benefit of all.

What is important in the matter, is that the remedy is within the reach of every one. Mr. O. informs us that it does not cost him more than ten cents per acre.

Crops in West Tennessee and Kentucky.—The Nashville Banner of the 22d June has the following paragraphs. Tennessee is the largest Corn and Tobacco producing State in the Confedracy.

From a gentlemen who has travelled through a portion of the Western District, we learn that the appearance of the crops of Corn, Cotton, and Tobacco, are very promising. In a large portion of the Western District which has hitherto depended upon cotton as their principal product for market, the cultivation of tobacco has this year, been very extensively engaged in, and he was assured by experienced planters who have emigrated to that section from the tobacco growing region of Virginia, that there is no soil or climate better adapted to the cultivation of the plant in the United States.—If the season continue favorable, there will be made a much larger crop of Tobacco this year in Tennessee than has ever been.

With regard to the prospects of the crops in Kentucky, a gentleman who has, within the last few days travelled between Louisville and this place, gives the following gloomy picture.

"I found the whole country from a short distance East of Nashville to Louisville, literally parched with drought.—Crops of every description have suffered beyond measure. The Tobacco plants have died in the bed—there having been no season for transplanting them.—That crop may be regarded as almost a total failure. So also is the wheat crop."

THE CROPS ON LONG ISLAND.—These so far as we can ascertain, are all flourishing. The Corn looks exceedingly well. Wheat and Rye are forward and give prospect of a good crop.

Brooklyn Eve. Star.

THE CROPS.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says—"It is probable that the grain & grass crops were never better in the northern and northeastern portions of this State, than they appear this season. In other parts of Pennsylvania, we incline to believe that there will be a deficiency, as also in other States especially in the West."

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—The Macon Messenger says:—The cotton plant generally presents a reasonable pospect for a middling crop, nothing favorable for a large one. Considerable injury has been sustained by the late and cold spring, and something from lice. At this time, the plant appears to be thriving throughout the State, and the season is favorable to its growth. The corn crop generally presents a very flattering prospect. Should the season prove as favorable for it for a month to come as at present, it will be a large one. The crop of oats has been but middling, in the aggregate—but in some places it is good. Wheat in many parts has been good—in others but moderate—but altogether it is sufficient to supply the demand for domestic consumption. It has been harvested generally in good condition Fruits, such as apples, peaches, &c. will be plenty.

THE WHEAT HARVEST, says the Petersburg Intelligencer of Thursday, has commenced in that quarter of the country, and the farmers are favored with dry weather and a warm sun. If this weather will but continue for a few days longer, the wheat crop will be secured under most favorable circumstances.

The Frederick Herald of this morning says:—Preparations are now generally making for the commencement of the wheat harvest, and from all that we can learn, a glorious prospect awaits the farmer. The crop, although it is not thought that it will be as large as it was year before last, is yet abundant—and then adds in a postscript: Later information states that the grain of the wheat is defective, and that the crop will not be so large as was expected. Rock Wheat is suffering from the Rust.

The information from all the adjacent counties in Virginia and Maryland continues to be favorable to the growing crops.

Alex. Gaz,

GREEN CORN.—They had this vegetable in Wilmington (N. C.) more than a week ago, which is uncommonly early.

The Wheat Crop.—We were yesterday shown some heads of Wheat from the neighborhood of West River, in Anne Arundel County, which justify strong apprehensions that the crop in that usually productive region will be an almost entire failure. These heads, although large and well-looking, are found to contain few grains and those very small and imperfect. The latter accompanying them says that many farmers in that section of country do not consider the grain worth harvesting.—*Balt. Amer. of Wednesday.*

THE CROPS.—The New York Journal of Commerce says—"From the best information we can obtain as to the prospects of the early crops,—and we have very carefully examined the reports from different parts of the country for a week or two past,—we are inclined to believe that there will be about an average compared with former years. In some districts, the wheat crop will be light, while in others it will be uncommonly heavy.—The late rains have been extensive, if not universal, throughout the wheat growing region."

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Tuesday.

We published yesterday JOHN ADAM'S immortal letter to his wife, written on the 5th of July, 1776.

This venerable Patriot died, as our readers all know, on the 4th of July, 1826. Shortly before drawing his last breath, hearing the bells ring, he asked the cause and was told the People were celebrating Independence, upon which he exclaimed, in an animated manner, though with a feeble voice, "INDEPENDENCE FOREVER!"

This enthusiastic letter, and this dying exclamation, furnished the thoughts for the speech which Mr. WEBSTER, in his Funeral Eulogy on ADAMS and JEFFERSON supposes Mr. Adams to have made in Congress on the day of passing the Declaration.

We recur to this subject to-day, not only because the letter itself is an imperishable monument of Mr. Adams's patriotism, but because the speech, which Mr. Webster has made for him, is very frequently taken to have been actually delivered by him. We have understood that Mr. Webster frequently receives letters, inquiring of him where the original speech is to be found. CONGRESS sat at that time with closed doors, and although we know that Mr. Adams, with mighty power and effect, advocated Independence, yet no report of his speech was ever made.

The occasion is apt for refreshing the memory of our readers by the republication of the speech supposed for him by Mr. WEBSTER, which we here insert:

EXTRACT FROM MR. WEBSTER'S EULOGY.

It was for Mr. Adams to reply to arguments like these. We know his opinions, and we know his character. He would commence with his accustomed directness and earnestness:

'Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote. It is true, indeed, that in the beginning we aimed not at independence. But there's a Divinity which shapes our ends. The injustice of England has driven us to arms; and blinded to her own interest, for our good she has obstinately persisted, till independence is now within our grasp. We have but to reach forth to it, and it is ours. Why then, should we defer the declaration? Is any man so weak as now to hope for a reconciliation with England, which shall leave either safety to the country and its liberties, or safety to his own life and his own honor? Are not you, sir, who sits in that chair, is not he, our venerable colleague near you, are you not both already the proscribed and predestined objects of punishment and of vengeance? Cut off from all hope of royal clemency, what are you, what can you be, while the power of England remains, but outlaws? If we postpone independence, do we mean to carry on, or to give up the war? Do we mean to submit to the measures of Parliament, Boston Port bill and all? Do we mean to submit, and consent that we ourselves shall be ground to powder, and our country and its rights trodden down in the dust? I know we do not mean to submit. We never shall submit. Do we intend to violate that most solemn obligation ever entered into by men, that plighting, before God, of our sacred honor to Washington, when, putting him forth to incur the dangers of war, as well as the political hazards of the times, we promised to adhere to him, in every extremity, with our fortunes and our lives? I know there is not a man here who would not rather see a general conflagration sweep over the land, or an earthwake sink it, than one jot or title of that plighted faith fall to the ground.—For myself, having, twelve months ago, in this place, moved you that GEORGE WASHINGTON be appointed commader of the forces, raised, or to be raised, for the defence of American liberty, may my right hand forget her cunning, and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate or waver, in the support I give him. The war, then, must go on. We must fight it through. And if the war must go on, why put off longer the Declaration of Independence? That measure will strengthen us. It will give us character abroad. The nations will then treat with us, which they never can do while we acknowledge ourselves subjects, in arms against our Sovereign Nay, I maintain that England herself will sooner treat for peace with us on the footing of Independence, than consent, by repealing her acts, to acknowledge that her whole conduct towards us has been a course of injustice and oppression. Her pride will be less wounded by submitting to that course of things which now predestinates our independence, than by yielding the points in controversy to her rebellious subjects. The former she would regard as the result of fortune; the latter she would feel as her own deep disgrace.—Why then, why then, sir, do we not, as soon as possible, change this from a civil to a national war? And since we must fight it through, why not put ourselves in a state to enjoy all the benefits of victory, if we gain the victory?

"If we fail, it can be no worse for us. But we shall not fail. The cause will raise up armies; the cause will create navies. The People, the People, if we are true to them, will carry us and will carry themselves gloriously through this struggle. I care not how fickle other people have been found. I know the People of these colonies, and I know that resistance to British aggression is deep and settled in their hearts, and cannot be eradicated. Every colony, indeed, has expressed its willingness to follow, if we but take the lead. Sir, the declaration will inspire the People with increased courage. Instead of a long and bloody war for restoration of privileges, for redress of grievances, for chartered immunities, held under a British King, set down before them the glorious object of entire independence, and it will breathe into them anew the breath of life. Read this declaration at the head of the army; every sword will be drawn from its scabbard, and the solemn vow uttered, to maintain it, or to perish on the bed of honor. Publish it from the pulpit; religion will approve it, and the love of religious liberty will cling round it, resolved to stand with it or fall with it. Send it to the public halls; proclaim it there; let them hear it who heard the first roar of the enemy's cannon; let them see it who saw their brothers and their sons fall on the field of Bunkerhill, and in the streets of Lexington and Concord and the very walls will cry out in its support.

"Sir, I know the uncertainty of human affairs, but I see, I see clearly through this day's business. You and I, indeed, may rue it. We may not live to the time when this declaration shall be made good. We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold. Be it so. Be it so.—If it be the pleasure of Heaven that my country shall require the poor offering of my life, the victim shall be ready at the appointed hour of sacrifice, come when that hour may. But while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country.

"But whatever may be our fate, be assured, be assured, that this Declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood; but it will stand, and it will richly compensate for both.—Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future, as the sun in Heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires, and illuminations. On its annual return they will shed tears, copious gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude, and of joy. Sir, before God I believe the hour is come. My judgment approves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope, in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it; and I leave off, as I began, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment; independence *now*; and INDEPENDENCE FOREVER."

It is stated that Mr. Charles W. Dayton, who went out in the Great Western, is to bring back Samuel Swartwout, who is reported to be residing in London in great penury.

A New York paper says that, among other things which have been developed in the course of the custom house investigation, is the fact that Swartwout's defalcation amounted to only about $400,000, and that the remaining $600,000 were pocketed by his successors, and very unceremoniously put to his account.

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