SAFETY FILM

circumstance may, in a great measure be attributed to the rapid progress of the Temperance Reform throughout the whole Union. Major Colt has his establishment altered into a Grist mill, and will soon commence grinding breadstuffs.

SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

The capture of this body of men by the Mexicans is confirmed by the arrival at Independence, Western Missouri, of Manuel Alvarez, Esq. U. S. Consul at Santa Fe, and eight Americans. Information had been received by the Mexicans at Santa Fe that a Texian expedition was advancing towards that town and much anxiety pervaded the Mexican population. The Mexican Militia marched out to meet the Texians, and met the advance guard of the expedition (83 men and 7 officers) seventy-five miles from Santa Fe. Negotiations were attempted to be held, the Texians declaring that their object was to invite the inhabitants of that part of Mexico to unite themselves to the Texian Republic: but the Mexicans were not so disposed & answered that the Texians must surrender or fight: where upon they surrendered without firing a gun, on condition that their lives should be secure. A few days after the main body of the Texian forces about 200 in number, surrendered at a place about fifty miles from the spot where the advance guard was captured. The prisoners were treated with much cruelty: they were stripped of their arms, property and shoes, which were distributed among the Mexican militia. The whole number of prisoners is stated at about 300 who have been started off bare footed on a march to the city of Mexico, a distance of 2000 miles at an inclement season of the year.

American citizens at Santa Fe have been treated with great harshness, both by the Governor and Mexican rabble. The House of the U. S. Consul was attacked, entered, and the Consul wounded.

Mr. Alvarez applied for his passports on the 2nd of October, but they were refused him until the 25 h, the object being to delay his departure until the inclement season had commenced, and he would be exposed to attacks of Indians. Mr. Alvarez left Santa Fe with sixteen men and sixty seven horses and mules. Five of his companions separated from him and bent their course towards Texas, one was frozen to death, three were left with Indians and of the 67 head of animals 48 perished.

Among those who have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans are Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune. A son of General Leslie Combs, is also among the captured — Much anxiety is felt for the lives of the prisoners, the Mexicans throughout this affair have manifested a malignant and bloody disposition, and it is feared that they will be satisfied with nothing less than the lives of those in their power.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the National Intelligencer of Jan. 6

THE BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

We wish we were able to inform our readers that the business of Congress is going on either smoothly or rapidly.—But on the contrary, no progress at all to speak of, has been made in it this week: and the proceedings, in the House of Representatives at least, have been any thing but harmonious. The subject which most urgently requires the attention of that body—the actual state of the Treasury—has not yet received it, though a bill for the purpose was reported a week ago. The necessary consequence of neglecting to act on the bill for changing the terms of the authorized Loan, of which it is known not more than one half was taken, has been to require the introduction of a bill yesterday, by the Committee of Ways and Means, to authorize a re issue of Treasury Notes to a sufficient amount to meet the demands upon the Treasury until money enough for the purpose be realized from the revenue, or from the further execution of the loan. A copy of the bill they reported will be found in its proper place in our account of the proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Saturday, January 8, 1842.

The Senate having on Thursday adjourned over to Monday next, did not sit yesterday.

Nearly the whole of the day's sitting in the House of Representatives, we are sorrow to say, was consumed in contests and votes concerning the reception of memorials having for their object the abolition of slavery, &c. In every instance upon the yeas and nays being taken on motions to lay upon the table the question of reception, the question was determined in the affirmative, by majorities varying from ten to eighteen votes. It is deeply to be lamented that the House should again find in its way this stumbling-block.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Monday.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE SESSION

has passed away without the accomplishment of any important object by Congress; no bill having yet passed both Houses but the partial appropriation bill. Nothing has been done, nor has there been any step taken, beyond the report of two bills by the Committee of Ways and Means, towards providing for the deficit in the ways and means, which is of course every day increasing by the demands which the opening of the first quarter of the year accumulates against the Treasury. A Government with such vast resources, and so many titles to high credit as that of the United States, may perhaps afford to trifle with its credit; but the expediency of doing so may well be doubted. The pride of the majority, who are responsible for the continuance of this state of things, should one would think, be stirred to prompt action by the undisguised chuckling of the Opposition at the poverty of the Treasury, which is owing, after all, entirely to to their own neglect, before going out of power, to provide the means for paying the debt with which they themselves had saddled their successors. Prompt action on the part of the Whigs would turn to mourning the mirth of their opponents.

In the Senate, the Report upon the Fiscal Agency is still upon the anvil, or rather in the furnace, in which it is severely tried, by blasts hot and cold, before being ready for the anvil. Our anticipation is, that the debate will not be much longer prolonged on the question of reference; that the Treasury plan will go to a select committee; and that, with such modifications as the developments in debate may have suggested it will be presented for the main discussion in the Senate with features differing in some respects from those in which it came from the hands of the Executive. That it will ever be wrought into any shape to secure it the sanction of both Houses of Congress is very doubtful, but not, we rather think, wholly to be dispaired of.

The proceedings of both Houses on minor matters, during the two last weeks have been given by our Reporters so much in detail, and with so much particularity, that we need not here repeat them.

The only two questions of general consequence which have been agitated and decided in the House of Representatives are, first, the reference of the question of revenue, as connected with Manufactures, to the Committee on Manufactures—by which it seems to be understood as the expressed opinion of the House that the state of the Manufactures of the country, as well as the wants of the Treasury, are to be taken into consideration in the general revision of the duties upon imports: and, secondly; the instruction given by the vote of Saturday last to the Judiciary committee to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, which our readers will recollect, though passed at the last Session of Congress has not yet gone into effect.

The vote looking to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law has, we confess, overcome us with surprise at its suddenness, and with apprehension for its consequences. To this measure, in connexion with the Land Distribution and Pre-emption Law we had pointed with triumph as the two great pillars of Whig policy, of which the third was to be, and we have yet a faint hope is to be, the restoration (as far as practicable) of a sound currency. We could not bring ourselves to believe, though threatened in the Senate, that there was any serious design in Congress to repeal that beneficent act, which has called down upon the heads of its authors more of that incense the savor of which ascends to Heaven than any measure ever passed by Congress. We sympathize most deeply in the anguish with which this indication in the House of Representatives will wring the breast of many thousands of the helpless women and children, who have fondly looked to the disenthralment of their natural protectors by a process which, upon all the consideration that we have been able to bestow upon it, is to our mind no less just and wise than it is humane and provident. We shudder at the thought of the utter desolation which the consummation of the proposed repeal would bring upon hearths long wretched and forlorn, but upon which the benignant promise held out by the Bankrupt act had at last shed reviving and consoling beams of hope and joy. We most earnestly hope that we may be spared the spectacle of such an affliction, the depth and extent of which may be pictured in the imagination, but which no pen nor tongue could ever describe.

We do not, of course, pretend to arraign the votes of individual members on this question of the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt Law. They are acting upon a high responsibility, and in a conscientious spirit some; doubtless under supposed instructions from their immediate constituents. If we could persume to address any arguments to them we should urge that it might have been expected, as more conformable to usage as well as to reason, that a law, sanctioned in terms by the Constitution, passed with the consent of all branches of the Government, (under circumstances which have since undergone no change) ought to undergo a fair trial before it is doomed. This privilege, which is allowed to the most abandoned malefactor, ought not surely to be denied by Congress to its own offspring. Let us have the verdict of public opinion upon it before it is condemned. That opinion has not been ascertained by any process to be relied upon: and according to all the information that has reached us, is altogether more favorable than averse to the law. Obdurate creditors there may be, who, not content with obtaining all that men can pay, would yet hold their miserable debtors in bondage for life.

Imprecations upon the Bankrupt Law may be hurled by such men, but how feeble ought not to be their denunciations against the force of reason and the march of intellect which confound all the sewe and sophisms and dispel the darkness of the barbarism of past ages, under which not only the debtor, but the debtor's family, his wife and his children, were condemned to servitude or penury for life, to atone for the misfortune of debt which it was impossible that he should ever be able to pay! May our legislators when seriously meditating further legislation on this subject, ever bear in mind that

Earthly power doth then show nearest God's
When Mercy seasons Justice!

The Virginia House of delegates have by a vote of 65 to 65, refused to take up a resolution to instruct her Senators to vote for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Maryland Legislature.

Annapolis, [illegible]. 5, 1842.

SPECIE PAYMENTS—RESUMPTION.

Mr. Presstman, Chairman of the Special Committee on the [illegible]ency, reported a Bill providing for the resumption of specie payments by the [illegible]nks. He stated that the bill had the unanimous sanction of the Committee. On motion it was made the order of the day, for Monday next. The following is a synopsis of its provisions. It is provided that the several banks of the State shall resume the payment in specie of all their notes and liabilities on or before twenty days after the passage of the act, under the penalty of the forfeiture of their charters. Upon the refusal of any bank to redeem its notes bills, deposited monies or other obligations in specie when demanded, it is made lawful for the holder or proprietor of such note, bill, obligation or money deposited to cause the refusal to be certified by a notary public. It is then to be placed before the Governor, who shall direct the Attorney General to apply for an order to the Court of Chancery, fixing a day for the hearing of the case. And if the fact be sustained, then to declare the charter forfeited, and to appoint three trustees to wind up the concerns of the bank. The issue of post notes also forfeits the charter. There are other matters of detail carrying out the above provisions.

WHAT'S THE MATTER? The resumption bill has been postponed in the House of Delegates until Monday next. Why is this? Are members unprepared for the question or are they disposed to back out on the subject? The vote of the people at the late election said resume—the dominant party in the House stand pledged in favor of resumption—the banks generally have acquiesced in the necessity of it, and have signified their readiness and willingness. And yet, here is a pause for a week; and we should not be surprised, if from pausing, members were to fall back upon the inexpediency of the measure. Stranger things have happened. We have expressed the conviction that, if the resumption bill be passed in the House, it will be accepted in the Senate. We believe the Senate are willing to carry out the wishes of the people as expressed at the late elections; and we therefore hope that the House will act promptly on the subject. We shall keep an eye on members in relation to this matter, and shall note those who "keep the word of promise to the ear, but break it to the hope."—Clipper.

THE BANKS AND RESUMPTION

Mr. EDITOR: The bill introduced into the Legislature imposing resumption upon the banks, has not astonished me; it is in keeping with the miserable tactics of the day, for the advancement of party ends. The times are too critical, and public and individual credit too much depressesed to justify such movements. The crisis calls for the just exercise of the wisdom and patriotism of our legislative councils to conduct the State and people safely through the existing difficulties

[Balt. American.

The Banks are in a condition, I do not doubt to resume and sustain the payment of specie for their obligations. But it would leave them altogether without ability to facilitate trade. Business would consequently languish and be forced into other channels, whilst the ability of the people, to meet the heavy exactions, required for the support of the State, would be materially crippled, if not totally prostrated.

Resumption by Maryland, in advance of Virginia and Pennsylvania, is inevitable ruin to her trade. Maryland, on account of her business, is herself a debtor and creditor of the neighboring portions of Virginia and Pennsylvania—upon whom, of course, she relies for the means of discharging her indebtedness. How are these means to be realized, Maryland having resumed, and Virginia and Pennsylvania continuing in a state of suspension? Is it not manifest to every business man that the effort would be impracticable, and that Maryland would be sacrificed in the attempt.

The subject admits of extended remark. But time precludes my adverting to the numerous reasons that might be advanced to illustrate the impolicy and ruinous character of such a step at this time. Permit me, however, to advert to the situation of the State herself with the Banks. She is a debtor in the amount of nearly *half a million of Dollars*, advanced for the protection of the State's credit and honor.

She will, surely, if this step is seriously meditated, take measures instantly to reimburse the Banks this large amount, and not impose the whole burden of a resumption upon the already oppressed enterprise of the business men of Maryland. The true time for Maryland to resume is, when resumption takes place in Virginia and Pennsylvania, and this we are prepared to say, the Banks are ready to do without the intervention of any compulsory legislation. A. B.

The third week of the session of the Legislature is now advancing, and no disposition has yet been evinced to bring up the most important topics of the session, viz: the providing for the meeting of the public engagements, and for finishing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. These most important items are, unaccountably, invariably left for the last matters of considerations by our legislatures; and by this means, those subjects which need the most deliberate and dispassionate consideration, are generally dismissed with some hurried enactment, which, on account of not meeting its due canvass and discussion, is frequently unavailing. The reference of these subjects should be among the first business of the legislature, so that time might be allowed for that full discussion and consideration which their importance demands; and the minor business of the session would be found to be much more easily disposed of.—Md. Rep.

THE FAITH OF THE STATE.

The following are the yeas and nays on the leave asked by Mr. Forwood, of Cecil, to introduce a bill to repeal the tax bill.

FOR GRANTING THE LEAVE—Messrs. Hammond, Randall, Willis, Sherwood, Lowe, Knight, Forwood, Owens, (of Cecil,) Dennis, Cathell, Forman, Geyer, Sutton, (of Harford,) Hope, Johns, Bouldin, Presstman, Davis, Boyle, Stull, Legrand (speaker)—21.

AGAINST IT.—Messrs. Causin, Hopewell, R. M. Gale, J. H. Gale, Sutton, (of Kent,) Owens, (of A. A.) Dorsey, Sellman, Morsell, Laveille, Crain, Walker, Risteau, Poultney, Hook, Handy, Dashiell, Stone, Boggs, Eccleston, Nichols, (of Dor.) Traverse, Richardson, Bayne, Tuck, Maccubbin, Hamilton, Johnson, Carmichael, Bryan Powell, Simmons, Staley, Biser Schley, Nichols, (of Caroline) Culbreth, Downs, Gallagher, Graves Lyday, Grove, Spencer, Hollman, Darby, Braddock, Gott, Gittings, Buskirk, Buchanan, Shaw—52.

How many of the 21 ayes are repudiators, we cannot say but those who are not ought to take measures to set themselves right before the people.

REPUDIATION.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of this last in the train of political experiments, says: "The poorest 'most miserable of the South American 'States never sunk so low, or showed 'itself so utterly lost to all sense of honor 'and self respect, as to repudiate its debts. 'Their revolutions have been as frequent 'as their earthquakes, one usurper has 'succeeded another, universal anarchy 'has repeatedly threatened to destroy all 'forms of government, yet the obligation 'to pay their debts has never for a moment been disputed."

PENNSYLVANIA—GOV. PORTER'S MESSAGE.—The following passage is from that portion of Gov. Porter's Message which relates to the States pecuniary obligations and her duty to meet them fully and promptly:

I am persuaded that however embarrassed may be the pecuniary affairs of the Commonwealth, nothing is needed to induce the people to provide means to extricate them, but a clear and candid exposition of the nature and extent of the liabilities to which they are subject. The time for concealment, evasion and deception on this point, is at end. The contract has been made. The faith of the State is pledged, and every consideration of duty and of honor requires us, to know our true condition, and to provide adequate means to meet our obligations, and to redeem our plighted faith.

NEW YORK—GOVERNOR SEWARD'S MESSAGE.—This document is long and embraces many topics.

The Governor submits to the Legislature a copy of the Inspection law of Virginia, states the occasion which prompted it, and mentions the condition upon which its future operation is made dependent—viz. a compliance with the requisition of Virginia for certain negroes claimed as fugitives from the justice of that State. Gov. Seward remarks:

I have respectfully informed the authorities of Virginia that my convictions of the illegality of that requisition are unchanged; and that although New York, from motives of self respect & devotion to the Union, will not retaliate, nor even remonstrate, yet she cannot consent to remain a respondent, since Virginia has seen fit to transcend the sphere assigned her by the Federal Constitution, and to pass an aggressive law, but that this state will cheerfully return to a discussion of the subject, with a sincere desire to arrive at a conclusion materially satisfactory and conducive to the general harmony, whenever the effect of that unfortunate statute shall be removed by the action of our sister state, or by an overruling decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Legislature will decide whether the trial by jury shall be relinquished, and whether a State, which acknowledges no natural inequality of men, and no political inequality which may not ultimately be removed, shall wrest that precious shield from those only whose freedom is assailed, not from any wrong doing of their own, but because the greatest of all crimes was committed against their ancestors. Taught as we have been by the foundors of the Constitution, and most emphatically by the statesmen of Virginia, we cannot renounce the principle, that all men are born free and equal, nor any of its legitimate consequences. But we can, nevertheless, give to Virginia, and to the whole American family, pledges of peace affection and fidelity to the Union, by relying upon legal redress alone, and by waiting the returning magnanimity of a State whose early and self sacrificing vindication of the rights of man has entitled her to enduring veneration and gratitude.

The case of McLeod is referred to at some length. The facts are recapitulated, and Gov. Seward remarks:

During these proceedings my action was guided by a desire to maintain, but not without proper deference to the Government of the United States, the judicial jurisdiction of this State—to conduct the prosecution, with energy, but with fairness towards the accused—to preserve order, and not merely to prevent unlawful violence against the prisoner, but also to manifest a jealous care of the public honor in that respect—to sustain the government of the United States in demanding redress for the aggression at Schlosser as a national indignity, and to co-operate in the execution of all necessary measures for public defence.

In the concluding paragraph, he says:

"If, moreover, we declare that, at no time, nor under any circumstances, can this State justify a violation of public faith by any of our sister States, but at the same time yield to those States in performing their obligations our sympathy, support and such aid as is within our constitutional province, if we stand by those younger, less wealthy, and less powerful, but equally patriotic, members of the Confederacy in this crisis, (as we know full well they would stand by us if menaced from abroad) we shall see them rapidly recovering from their embarrassments, and worthily regaining the confidence of mankind. Then each star will be firmly fixed, the clouds now gathering will speedily disperse; and the constellation continue to shed its cheering light upon the way, along which the nations of the earth are advancing to constitutional liberty."

FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—A destructive fire took place at St. Louis, on the 27th ult. which destroyed a number of buildings. The fire commenced in the boarding house of James Hamilton over the store of N. Bemis, grocer, both of which were destroyed. The flames next communicated to the store occupied by Mr. Maxwell, building owned by Mr. Edgar—both consumed. The building owned and occupied by Mr. B Leverson, was likewise consumed.

On the north, the flames extended to the store of C. W. Coote and Brother, which was entirely consumed, with the contents.

The next tenement, occupied by Peter ——, as a Restaurat—stock entirely lost.

The next two tenements, owned and occupied by John Leach, as a Family Grocery and Dry Goods store; buildings entirely consumed; stock partly saved; loss about $8600. Insurance $2350

The next tenement, a small brick, occupied by P. Roman Family Grocer and Dry Goods, was saved in a damaged state.

The wind being in the south-east, caused the fire to spread to a row of frame tenements on Fourth st. owned by Mr. John Whitehill, which were entirely consumed—loss $2000—no insurance. They were occupied by H. B. Long, —— Dodge, P. Roman, —— McSherry and John Smith.

The Carriage Manufactory of T. B. Edgar was several times on fire, but was saved by great exertions; his stock was some what damaged by removal.

The North Market was also greatly endangered, and several times on fire, but was extinguished without much damage. The lumber yard and carpenters shop of Whitehill and Weston was greatly endangered, and only saved with difficulty. The entire amount of loss was very heavy, but had not been estimated.

THE JEWELS.—RECOVERY OF THE GOLD SNUFF BOX, GOLD SCABBARD, PEARL NECKLACE AND TWO LARGE PEARLS BELONGING TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—This morning between nine and ten o'clock, upon information previously received, officers Hays, Zell and Ridgely, proceeded with a search warrant issued by Justice Snyder to the schr. Mary Bright, commanded by Captain Bright lying at the head of Smith's Dock bound for Richmond, (Va.) and succeeded in recovering the famous Gold Snuff Box, presented by the Emperor Alexander to Lieut. Harris, the American Charge d' Affairs at St. Petersburg; the Pearl Necklace, presented by the Imaum of Muscat to President Van Buren; the Gold Scabbard, presented by the Vice Roy of Peru to Com. Biddle, and the two large Pearls, all of which were stolen from the Patent Office of the United States on the 20th of December last. The articles when found, were in a large leather trunk wrapped up in straw matting. The trunk was labelled and directed to the care of James Anson, Richmond, (Va.) Too much praise cannot be awarded to Messrs. Hays, Zell, and Ridgely, for their indefatigable exertions in fereting out this valuable property. The reward offered for its recovery is one thousand dollars. The Snuff Box and Necklace are not at all injured. The Sword Scabbard is slightly bent, though it can be repaired with but little difficulty.

The value put upon the above articles in the advertisement was $12,000.

It is due to Captain Bright, who had unconscious charge of the precious cargo, to state that he offered every facility to the officers in prosecuting their search. He was absent from the vessel when the trunk containing the articles was put on board. It was given into the hands of a colored sailor, by a young man described as being very genteel in dress and appearance. We are sorry to say that the thief has not yet been detected. The officers, however, are in pretty close pursuit, and have strong hopes that they will yet be able to arrest him.—Pat.

DELAWARE.

It is a source of extreme gratification, that while so many of the States of the Union are so deeply involved in debt; that our own "little Delaware" is not only without debt, but an actual surplus of half a million in the Treasury. The Auditor's account, presented to the Legislature last winter shows the amount in the State Legislature to be $518,693 92, including the School Fund, which was $179 293,91. The estimate of the expenses for the year 1841 was $16,414, and the State revenue for the same time $23,810—being and income of $7,396 above the outlay.—[Del. State Journal.

CINCINNATI PORK TRADE.

Up to the 1st instant 50,000 hogs have been cut up this season in Cincinnati. The prices of hogs ranged from $1.75 to $2.25. The persons engaged in packing are ALL either Eastern merchants, or the dry goods merchants of Cincinnati, who, in order to *save their exchange*, invest their Western funds in Pork, and ship it East, in payment of debts.

The packers on account of the Eastern merchants are forwarding large quantities of both Pork and Lard by every boat that departs from Cincinnati for New Orleans. Sales of No. 1 Lard were making at 5 cents.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

We regret to state that the steamboat Georgia, bound hence to Norfolk, was run into on Thursday night at half past nine o'clock, when off Cove Point, a little above the mouth of Patuxent river, by the steamboat Pocahontas, captain Parrish, on her way from Norfolk to this city. At the moment of the collision the flag staff in the bow of the Pocahontas was thrown down, and we regret to say fell on captain Parrish, striking him on the head and fracturing his scull to such an extent that but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. The Georgia returned to the city yesterday, having lost her stem, cutwater, and received other damage. The Pocahontas came to anchor immediately, and will return in tow of a steam boat sent to her relief.—Balt. Amer. of Saturday.

POISONED MEAT. The Mayor gives notice officially, that the meat which has poisoned 41 persons, (none of whom, however, have died,) was ascertained to be *smoked beef* which, on examination, was found to have a *blueish* unhealthy appearance and is supposed to have been made from some animal that died of disease. Experiments are making on it, on which the result will be communicated—meanwhile, purchasers of smoked beef will look well to the appearance of the article.—N. Y. American.

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The whole of the country which lies between the Allegany and Rocky Mountains, and the Gulf of Mexico and the Northern Lakes, is termed the "Valley of the Mississippi," and contains more than 1,350,000 square miles, and considerably more than two-thirds of the United States, and about one twenty-eight part of the whole land surface of the earth.

Extract of a letter from the Sussex Correspondent of the Delaware Republican, bearing date of the 10th inst:

Gentlemen:—I learn that three persons have been arrested, and are now in the Jail of Somerset County at Princess Anne, charged with the murder of Isaac Hastings and family, which you will remember, was done about Christmas.—It is reported, that they have made a full disclosure, and implicate six other persons, who will no doubt all be arrested. Those who have been arrested, it is said are a part of the notorious gang who have frequently been guilty of many crimes on the line of Delaware and Maryland, and are brothers, of the notorious James R. Hearn. May justice overtake them all, and the cries of that unoffending family who were ushered into the presence of their maker, at a time so little expected, be satisfied in part, by the conviction, and final punishment, of all concerned. Yours, &c. L.

FUTURE CONDITION OF THIS CONTINENT.

A writer in one of the Foreign Enciclopedias, calculates that if the natural resources of the American continent were fully developed, it would afford sustenance for 3600 millions of inhabitants, a number five times as great as the entire population of the globe. This writer, after advancing his proposition, goes on as follows:

"And what is more surprising, there is every probability that this prodigous population will be in existence within three or four centuries. The imagination is lost in contemplating a state of things which will make so great and rapid a change in the condition of the world. We almost fancy it as a dream and yet the result is placed on principles quite as certain as those which govern the conduct of men in their ordinary pursuits. Nearly all social improvements spring from the reciprocal influence of condensed numbers and diffused intelligence. What will then be the state of society in America two centuries hence, when a thousand or two thousand millions of civilized men are crowded in a space comparatively so narrow and speaking only two languages, as will doubtless be the case? History shows that wealth, power, science, literature, all follow in the train of numbers, general intelligence and freedom. The same causes which transferred the sceptre of civilization and the weight of influence from the banks of the Euphrates and the Nile to Western Europe, must in the course of no long period, carry them from the latter to the plains of the Mississippi and the Amazon."

What a picture is presented to us in the above, and who will dare to say that it is not an accurate sketch—of the future destiny of this great continent?

MR. MONTGOMERY AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. Austin Montgomery, the gentleman at whose instance the Grand Jury presented Messrs Jaudon and others, recently sent a letter to Attorney General Johnson, saying that he was desirous under the direction of the Attorney General, to make oath before the Recorder of this city for the issuing of a warrant against Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews, and Thomas Dunlap, for a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the United

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