The eleventh section is important, taken in connection with the present arrangement of the British Government for the transmission of letters on our own coast, to and from our cities. It provides that no foreign ship, steamship, or vessel of any kind or description whatever sailing or navigating from one port or place in the United States to any other port or place within said States, nor any person attached to or being a part of the crew of any such ship or vessel, shall receive on board to be transported or conveyed nor transport or convey, from one port or place within the United States to any other port or place within the said States, any letter or letters whatever, except only such letters as may relate to some part of the cargo of such ship or other vessel, nor shall any such foreign ship or vessel receive on board as a pasenger, any person or persons employed as a special agent, or express, for transporting or conveying letters from one port of the United States to another; and every such ship, steamship, or other vessel, which shall be guilty of any infraction of this law, or on board of which any of the aforegoing provisions shall be violated, with the knowledge or connivance of the captain or other officer having charge of such vessel, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; for the recovery of which, such ship, steamship, or other vessel, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any court of the United States, in the same manner as such ship steamship, or other vessel might or would be proceeded against for a penalty incurred by a violation of the maratime laws of the United States.

There are some other little matters connected with the bill, but the important provisions are all contained above.

W.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

*A Parson Well Paid.'—Taking the Cash*

Mr. Editor: In the Patriot of Friday you re-published an article from the Globe with the above caption, wherein it is stated that the Archbishop of Canterbury receives a salary of £11,000. Will you oblige an old subscriber by publishing the following extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the Burlington Gazette, by Bishop Doane, who has recently visited England.

"William Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, receives annually in round numbers, *not* $126,000, (the article in the Patriot makes it nearly $200,000.) but $85,000 the Bishop of Lincoln receives *not* $374,000, but $20,000; the Bishop of Norwich receives *not* $332,000, but $22,325; that "the average amount of the others" is not about $150,000 each, but $33,820.

That whether these salaries be too little or too great, they are the income of property given in olden days to the several dioceses for the express purpose of supporting the Bishop in each, which property has increased from a small amount to the sums stated by me above: the property being at least as sacred as that of any private individual; and the objection from its increased value being just what a disorganizing agrarian might make to the amount of Mr. Astor's income or Mr. Ridgway's.

That the thousands upon thousands who are almost starving for the want of a piece of bread and meat," are not increased, but diminished greatly by the use to which their incomes are appropriated. Since to all subscriptions for benevolent purposes the largest contributions are those of the Archbishops and Bishops, sometimes exceeding those of Royalty itself; while the poor in great numbers, are constantly employed on their estates. As an instance, when at Addington Park, the country residence of the See of Canterbury, last summer, I saw many men employed in reclaiming waste land, which was not worth reclaiming, just that they might have honest employment: the estates; being the property of the diocese: the outlay at the private expense of the Archbishop.

From fifty to one hundred laborers, in addition to his domestic servants are kept in employ by him.

Besides large and expensive improvements at Fulham, when he was Bishop of London: and at Addington Park; the present venerable Archbishop expended $200 000 of his personal property on improvements at Lambeth Palace. I speak from positive knowledge when I say that the Bishops and clergy of the Church of England bring a vastly larger amount of income into the Church than they take from it; that they are everywhere the most liberal promoters of all benevolent objects."

From the Delaware Republican.

Almost Fatal Accident.

An incident occurred in Worcester county, (Md.) a few days ago, which shows the great degree of caution necessary in handling fire arms.—Mr. Benjamin Timmons and a companion were in the woods engaged in cutting wood, or bark. Requiring something from home, his companion started off for it, and in the meantime Timmons laid down in the bushes to await his return. While thus situated a man named Lambert Griffin, who was hunting squirrels came along with gun in hand, and seeing the bushes moving, and the hand of Timmons passing back and forth who at the time was brushing away the insects, he thought it was a squirrel, and fired away, lodging a full charge of heavy shot in the prostrate man's hand and side. We are glad to learn that the injury though severe is not considered dangerous. The wounded man, when he discovered his life was not endangered, cooly observed that Griffin should never shoot, unless he was positive what he was shooting at, for he might kill some of his neighbor's hogs.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Sykesville, Howard District, Md. June 21, 1842.

Awful Visitation—Death by Lightning.—On Sunday evening, 19th inst. Mr. Alex. W. Goldsborough, (son of Dr Howes Goldsborough,) Mr. Joseph Frazier, sen., his son Joseph, about 19 years of age, and John Harvey, a youth, being the first to assemble at St. James' Meeting-house, Howard District, to attend a Temperance meeting, the three latter took seats at the root of a large oak by the side of each (Mr. Goldsborough standing three feet off) all conversing; waiting the speaker for the evening, not noticing a small cloud from the south; when, awful to relate, the tree was struck, the electric fluid descending, was spent amongst the unconscious group. Young Frazier was instantly killed his head receiving the fluid, such was the concussion; a great quantity of blood flowed from ears, mouth, nose and eyes; scorching the hair, having the forehead marked as with a hot iron; down the spine the skin was black and as if a rasp had past over it; his hat of fur was literally torn to pieces, portions of it driven with force into the tree, and his clothes blown to rags.

The remaining three were discovered some time after by a gentleman who rode up, crawling and rolling on the earth Young Harvey was injured but little. Mr Frazier, Sen. was severely shocked, suffering much with his head and oppressed breathing—blood letting restored him.—Mr. Goldsborough was conveyed in great suffering to a friendly house where all was done that kindness could suggest, till the arrival of his father. He expressed himself of being like a crushed mass with a consciousness only of remaining life. The interior extremities were white as marble, and cold, but to him like as if in hot embers with the whole body filled with burning needles, the head as if it would burst; with difficulty he was conveyed home, where after hours of suffering, he was restored. What a wonderful escape—how great thy mercy, Oh! God, to the survivors.

THE GEORGIA GOLD MINES.

Letter from a citizen of Georgia to a member of Congress from that State.

Dahlonega, June 7th, 1842.

My Dear Sir—Annexed you will receive a statement of the receipts of Gold Bullion at the Branch Mint of this place for the month of May, compared with the receipts for the same month of last year.

Mr. Calhoun's mine is still doing wonders; it is the real *El Dorado*. In eighteen days from the time the mine was opened, and ending the 28th ultimo, the amount deposited and assayed at the Mint is $6,027 79. The amount dug last week, after burning off the quick silver, and deposited this morning at the mint is 269 35 100 ounces or 5,387 dwt. before melting. Please communicate the above to Mr. Calhoun.

A mine was discovered on Cherokee about two months since, the product of which, as I am informed by several persons, is one pound of gold per day to four hands.

Sprague will soon begin on your lot, and I hope I will be able to give you good news.

Daily product of Mr. Calhoun's mine

| | |
|---|---|
| May 30, | 630 dwts. |
| May 31, | 590 " |
| June 1, | 1 118 " |
| June 2, | 1,893 " |
| June 3, | 1,100 " |
| | 5 331 |

No account of Saturday's product, I believe they did not work.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun passed through Richmond a few days ago, on his way to the South to look after the newly discovered gold mine on his land in Lumpkin County, Georgia. We have already stated that three weeks' work in this mine, by 16 hands, produced 7816 dwts. of gold. A later account says—

"On Saturday last, the richness of this mine becoming more and more certain, it was visited and examined by a number of gentlemen; of which number was Doct John A. McAfee, Adolphus Rutherford, Samuel Rutherford, Benjamin Milner, James L. Harvill and Willis Milner, and some of them having descended about fifty feet into the hill and examined the vein, Mr. Lawrence dug out a quantity of the vein ore, and it being pulverized in a spice mortar, one panful of the same not exceeding five quarts, yielded two hundred and sixty pennyweigts of gold. There was also taken out of the vein by Lawrence, McAfee and Rutherford, another panful of the ore of the same size, which being pulverized yielded the large amount of three hundred and forty pennyweights of gold—the two panfuls actually yielded six hundred pennyweights. The company continued mining, and including the gold from the said two panfuls, collected in one day the amount of 1463 dwts. The whole of the above amounts of gold is in the hands of Mr. B. Sisson, at this place, and has been examined by a great number of citizens and travellers.

The Richmond Enquirer, from which we copy this account, says—

From the great interest taken by the people of Georgia in their new search after gold, we should fear that much labor and capital will be wastfully employed.—The history of gold mining in Virginia presents a gloomy picture. Like many other bubbles, it has created false hopes, abstracted money, mind and labor from useful objects, and finally it has burst and scattered ruin among its deluded victims.

Small Freight.—One of the New York packet ships has returned with only £80 freight list from Liverpool.

Nearly all the fine ships of New York are laid up as fast as they arrive.

From the Denton Pearl.

Denton, June 10th, 1842.

Mr. Editor.—During my absence last week, whilst attending the High Court of Chancery, a communication appeared in your paper, in which I find my name, together with several others, mentioned in connexion with the approaching Senatorial nomination for this county. I must ask the consent of your columns to give that communication a brief reply.

However complimented I may feel by the suggestion of my name for so important a post, as a seat in the State Senate, I must embrace the earliest opportunity, since my return, to say to him whose kindness has suggested it that, for many and important reasons, my name is not before the people for that honor. Indeed, did I merit it, and were the convention, in their confidence to tender to me an unanimous nomination imperative private considerations would oblige me to decline it. Besides, did they not exist, I have, now, no ambition to represent my county in the "North Corner of the Capitol" as your correspondent styles the Senate chamber. That branch of the Legislature, in my judgment, should be filled with men of experience and of years. It was designed by the framers of the Constitution, not for young and precipitate politicians but for grave and experienced men They alone can give weight and dignity to its deliberations. Were I, indeed, to express a preference for a seat in either house I should greatly prefer the popular branch. But my profession demands my whole attention and a quiet, unobtrusive, pursuit of it accords more with my feelings than the tumult and bustle of the political world.

Perhaps it is too soon to agitate this subject, however the time is fast approaching when it will call for the serious attention of the people. Altho' the junior of those gentlemen, who are mentioned, by several years, I hope I shall be pardoned the expression of my humble views touching the importance of the coming canvass and the necessity of harmony and union in the party. The next election will be an important one. The political destiny of this county, for the next six years in the Upper House, will shortly be in the hands of the people:—To judge from the unerring signs of the times, the stealth with which the other party is moving, an unprecedented effort will be made to carry an opposition Senator. Nothing but a judicious nomination and our united strength are requisite to thwart their designs. The author of the piece over the signature of "one of the people" expresses an indignant objection to conventions. I cannot concur in that opinion. Without concert, without union, defeat awaits us as sure as the election will be held. The history of all parties and, especially of the opposition party in this country,—nay, in this county, will show that success is based, "cabals" and fairly constituted conventions a vast difference exists. The one is the fruit of intrigue and the promotion of personal interests, the other the result of honesty of purpose and the welfare of the people. To constitute a fair convention, let each district select its habitual number of delegates, chosen for their integrity and high standing, unpledged, to support the name of any individual. Let them meet in convention and, there, divested of all prejudices, in the true spirit of conciliation and good feeling unite upon a name that will guaranty success and prove creditable to the county. Let each "aspirant" present his claims to the convention with a resolve to abide by its decision. For unless we agree to rally around one man and concentrate the combined strength of the party upon him we might as well tender, without a contest, the election to the nominee of the opposition. That there is a handsome majority of Whigs in Caroline, I think, the last campaign clearly demonstrates. All that is required is a full attendance at the polls, with a ticket to which no man can take exception; with a pledge upon the part of all 'aspirants' to merge their claims in the choice of the convention and to throw their respective influence into the scale for his success. By this means we shall return a Whig Senator for the next six years; any other policy will prove fatal to our hopes. If we allow dissension, thus early, by a contest for candidates, to creep into our ranks;—if we do not repress such a spirit at once, we shall find it still more difficult to allay it as the poll day approaches. The readiness with which the expectants of the other party waive their pretentions, the leech-like tenacity with which they adhere to their nominee, should show us that it is the ONLY road to victory. There are many gentlemen in the county, well known for high and unimpeachable character, for long experience in legislative affairs and unabated zeal in the whig cause, from whom an unexceptionable choice could be made. My humble advice to our friends, is, union and a cordial support of the regular nomination.

With great consideration

I remain your ob't ser't.

ZABDIEL W. POTTER.

Greensborough, June 2nd, 1842.

Mr. Emerson.—I observed my name, among other gentlemen, in your last paper, mentioned by your Hillsborough correspondent, as an 'aspirant' for a seat in the Senate chamber, or as the Hillsborough scribbler terms it, 'a seat in the north corner of the Capitol.' As my name has been used without my consent, I deem it proper to inform the citizens of Caroline that I am not before them for any office. Were a majority of my fellow citizens to tender me the nomination, business of a domestic nature would compel me to decline it. I look upon political aspirants as deadly hostile to the interests of the people.

I have the honor to remain

Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. TURNER.

THE GREAT CLAY FESTIVAL.

The Lexington Intelligencer of the 10th instant, contains an account of the Great Festival given in that city on the 9th in honor of Henry Clay. The occasion must have been one of unequalled interest. More than *Twenty Thousand* of the gallant sons of Kentucky assembled to do honor to the illustrious statesman who returns to them, after a long public service, unsurpassed by any in the annals of any nation, for the strong energy, the pure patriotism, the unbending integrity and the unequalled intellectual power with which its duties have been discharged.

At about 10 o'clock a great body of gentlemen and ladies assembled on the College lawn, and were presented to Mr. Clay. The procession was then formed, led by the Lexington Light Infantry—a splendid body of soldiers, followed by an immense concourse of citizens on foot. Then came a barouche, drawn by four noble greys, in which were seated Mr. Clay, Gov. R. P. Letcher, Lt. Gov. Thomson, and Judge Robertson, President of the day.

Following this were the Committee of gentlemen from Ohio, and invited guests. Then came a portrait of Gen. Harrison, drawn upon a car, followed by the Committee of Arrangements, and a long train of carriages, from 3 to 500 in number. A fine band of music also accompanied the procession. They reached the ground—a beautiful woodland pasture a short distance from the city—where a sumptuous dinner was served up in splendid style. After dinner the following toasts were announced:

1. The late and lamented Wm. Henry Harrison—An honest man, a pure patriot, and the people's friend: May his memory never cease to be enshrined in the grateful remembrance of an admiring posterity.

2. Our Country—The patriot's heart beats with gratitude at the festive board, swells with pride in the forum, and burns with fire in the field.

3 The Union—Cemented by the purest blood of patriotism, and consecrated by the undivided devotion of a free people! Wo betide the hand that would sacrilegiously touch it with dismembering violence.

4. Our Foreign Relations—While war should be avoided as long as it is possible to preserve a secure and honorable peace, it should never be forgotten that peace can never be secure, nor honorable, when a nation betrays a pusillanimous aversion to war.

5 The Tariff—While all acknowledge the necessity of an increase of duties, to meet the expenditures of government, it is the part of an enlightened policy, to afford that degree of protection to home industry which shall ensure the *permanent prosperity of the country.*

6. The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands—An act of justice to the States, which, though frequently demanded and as often rejected, was passed the first moment the Whigs came into power; a law so wise and unquestionably just, Congress has no moral power to repeal.

7. A National Bank—Indispensable to the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, to the separation of the purse from the sword, and the restoration of a sound currency.

8. The Whig Manifesto—Fearless and independent in the spirit, wise and patriotic in principle.

9. Bell, Badger, Ewing, Granger, Crittenden.—Fearless, true, neither the blandishments of power, nor the prospects of a brilliant career of prosperous apostacy could seduce them from the principles which elevated them to office.

10. The Senate of the United States.—The embodied wisdom of 26 confederated States—may it continue to vindicate its rights against unjust encroachments, with steadfast inflexibility.

11. The Whig House of Representatives—Liberal and enlightened in its policy, its measures deserve and will receive the patriotic support of the American people.

12. General Winfield Scott—The accomplished soldier, his services will be rewarded by a grateful country.

Henry Clay—*Former of Ashland, Patriot and Philanthropist—the American Statesman, and unrivalled Orator of the Age*—illustrious abroad, beloved at home: In a long career of eminent public service, often, like *Aristides*, he breasted the raging storm of passion and delusion, and by offering himself a sacrifice, saved the Republic; and now like *Cincinnatus* and *Washington*, having voluntarily retired to the tranquil walks of private life, the grateful hearts of his countrymen will do him ample justice; but come what may, *Kentucky will stand by him*, and still continue to cherish and defend, as her own, the fame of a son who has emblazoned her Escutcheon with immortal renown.

"The last toast," says the Intelligencer, "was prefaced by the President of the day with some happy and eloquent remarks. Mr. Clay rose in response, and for more than two hours, enchained that vast audience by the exercise of those mighty powers of oratory with which he is so eminently gifted. With an ease peculiar to himself he swayed the feelings of his auditory at will—at one time convulsed with laughter, again filled with indignation, and anon the glittering tear betrayed the deep emotions of the heart. But it needs not that we should attempt a description of the eloquence of such a man—to say that Henry Clay spoke would be sufficient. We shall, at the earliest opportunity, present to our readers the two speeches in full."

Excellent letters were read from Hon. Thomas Ewing, Hon. Boyd McNairy, Hon. J. R. Underwood, and other distinguished gentlemen. A great number of volunteer toasts were presented. The number on the ground was estimated at 25,000 of whom about 3000 were ladies. All intoxicating drinks were excluded from the ground, and the day passed off most happily and without the slightest accident. Long will it be remembered in the annals of Kentucky.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Navy Bill.—The Senate on Friday the 17th passed the Navy Appropriation bill. The report of the proceedings will show the amendments adopted. One proposed by Mr. Crittenden, and adopted, has reference to appointments and promotions. It provides "That until otherwise ordered by Congress, the officers of the navy shall not be increased beyond the number in the respective grades that may exist at the end of the present session of Congress; nor of midshipmen, beyond the number now in the service.'

*Brief and to the point.*—Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, recently addressed the Senate on the subject of a private claim, and his speech on the occasion is so unlike the usual run of Congressional speeches that we can publish the whole of it without burdening our columns, or fatigueing our readers—which cannot be said of many speeches in either House. Here it is entire:

"Mr. President: I hope the senate will indulge me in taking up a bill that has passed the House five times, and the Senate seven. It is for the relief of an old man in Arkansas, who is in feeble health, and has not long to live, and I want it passed before he dies."

We may state, in the hope of inducing other members to imitate this style of oratory, that Mr. Sevier's speech was altogether successful. He gained his point without provoking a reply—and the subject passed off without calling forth any allusions to the abstract principles of democracy, the public lands, our revolutionary forefathers, universal suffrage, free trade, liberty in general, or a war with England.

But there is one thing which we must say, though Mr. Sevier did not, viz: that it is a very great shame that there should be occasion for such a speech. The Senator indeed intimates the same thing when he states that the bill had passed the House five times and the Senate seven times. Through what a series of years this acknowledgement of a just obligation was kept in suspense—now here, now there—bandied about from one House to the other—sometimes on the table, sometimes off, and sometimes under the table, as though it were the prettiest amusement in the world to sit and play at shuttle cock with a poor man's fortune, while he, anxious soul, stood by watching the game with alternate expressions of hope, expectation, and despair—how long this was carried on, we say, does not appear. Five years in the House and seven in the Senate make twelve—but then there may have been intervening years in which the honorable members amused themselves with other pastime—such as baffling the hopes of the old French claimants, or something of that sort by way of variety. The "old man in Arkansas" is in feeble health and has not long to live, poor fellow—and the same may be said of many others who were imprudent enough to rely upon the justice of their country.

[American.

The Tariff—The Public Lands—President Tyler.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday has the following article:

Rumors and Facts.—In the newspapers as well as in the current of conversation rumors are circulating that should the bill for the provisional continuation of the present Tariff until another shall be formed, which has lately passed the House of Representatives, also pass the Senate, the President of the United States will, in the exercise of his constitutional authority, forbid its becoming a law.

Upon what ground it is supposed that the veto power is to be exercised in this case we should be at a loss to imagine, if it was not stated, with apparent confidence by those who might be expected to be better informed upon the subject, that the clause which saves the Land Distribution act from prejudice is the ground upon which the veto is to be placed upon this bill.

We cannot give any credit to this rumor, because, in the first place, if the passage of the bill should be defeated by the veto, the Distribution Act remains where it is; whilst, if the bill should pass in its present shape, the Distribution Act does no more than retain its present position upon the statute-book. The clause only guards this distribution against suspension by the effect of this bill: the rejection of the bill certainly will not bring about its suspension

But why *should* it be supposed that the President entertains any objection to this particular provision of the pending bill? Facts, we think, are against such a supposition. We will but glance at them, and, if the reader will accompany us, he cannot but arrive at the same conclusion:

The Distribution Law was approved by the President on the 4th day of September, 1841. That act contains the following proviso: "*Provided*, "That if, at any 'time during the existence of this act, 'there shall be an imposition of duties on 'imports inconsistent with the provisions 'of the act of March 2, 1833, entitled 'An act to modify the act of fourteenth 'of July, 1832, and all other acts impo-'sing duties on imports,' and beyond the 'rate of duty fixed by that act, to wit, 'twenty per centum on the value of such 'imports or any of them, then the distri-'bution provided in this act shall be sus-'pended, and shall so continue until this 'cause of its suspension shall be removed; 'and when removed, if not prevented by 'other provisions of this act, such distri-'bution shall be resumed.' On the 11th day of September, 1841, seven days after the approval of the Distribution Act, the same Congress passed "An act relative to duties and drawbacks." This act, coming in contact with the above proviso to the Distribution Act, Congress introduced and incorporated in it the following saving clause: "*Provided*, That, if 'in virtue of this section, any duty exceeding the rate of twenty per centum 'advalorem shall be levied prior to the '30th of June, 1842, the same shall not 'in anywise affect the disposition of the 'proceeds of the public lands as provided for by an act passed at the present 'session of Congress." This act, containing the latter provision, was also approved of by the President.

Now, then, the bill that has passed the House of Representatives, and is now in the Senate, "to extend for a limited period the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," contains the following proviso: "*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall suspend the 'distribution of the proceeds of the public lands any thing herein contained, and 'any thing contained in the proviso to the 'sixth section of the act approved the 4th 'of September, 1841, entitled 'An act to 'appropriate the proceeds of the sales of 'the public lands and to grant pre-emption 'rights,' to the contrary notwithstanding."

We submit to the common sense of our readers whether it be at all probable that the President would veto a bill because of its containing this provision, when it is seen that he approved of the very same principle in the proviso to the act of the last session 'relative to duties and drawbacks?'

The Effect.—The following paragraph, which we copy from the New York Express, is especially worthy the attention of members of Congress.—While they are talking, thousands are suffering.

"The uncertainty as to 'the Tariff' causes almost a suspension of business in all those articles which are likely to be affected by the action of Congress. Nobody knows what to do. Merchandise in many thing becomes from this uncertainty rather an affair of speculation or of gambling, than a regular prudent business On the 30th inst soon at hand, there is what may be called 'Free Trade' in most things, but how long this is to be, or whether it is to be at all, who can tell?"

FROM FLORIDA.

The following harrowing tale of savage murder and massacre is copied from the Star of Florida (published at Tallahassee) of the 9th instant.

"On Wednesday, the 7th inst., about two o'clock in the afternoon, a party of about forty indians came upon the plantation of Captain Robinson, near the Sandy ford, on the Suwanne river.—Captain Robinson's three sons and a hired man were ploughing in the field; they were all simultaneously fired upon by Indians; three of the young men were shot dead, the other mortally wounded. Captain Robinson, who was at some distance from the young men, when he first saw the Indians and heard the report of their rifles, fled towards his house. When he approached it, he found another party of Indians already in the yard; he saw his wife and daughter break from the house and endeavor to escape. Mrs. R. was shot, and fell wounded; the daughter was pursued by an Indian, who caught her by her hair as she fled, and, cutting her throat with his knife, dragged her back to the house, and, with her wounded mother, she was thrust within doors, and the house fired. The living and dead were consumed together.

"Captain Robinson rallied the neighbors, who soon after visited the spot. One of the young men who was shot in the field was still alive, though he did not long survive.

"This is the fifth or sixth massacre in the same neighborhood, by the same band, within a twelvemonth, and yet scarce an effort has been made by the commanders of the posts to dislodge them."

From the Philad. Inquirer & Gazette.

Important Rumor from Santa Fe.

Extract to the Editor, Dated

St. Louis, June 6th, 1842.

Dear Sir—An express arrived last night from Bent's fort, (in the Indian country) with the news that all the Americans in Santa Fe had been arrested and marched off to the city of Mexico. Among them are Mr. Charles Bent and Mr. Messervy, United States Consul at Chihuahua. The cause of their arrest is not known. The news has caused great excitement here.

A crowd collected at Mr. St. John's Broker Office on Friday night, with the intention of tearing it down, but they were dispersed by the bells ringing an alarm of fire.

Last week was worse than any that we have experienced yet; City Warrants are selling at 10 per cent. discount; Exchange 5 premium. We have delightful weather. The levee looks quite animated, boats arriving and departing continually. The Alex. Scott, a new boat, lately made a trip from New Orleans to this place in 4 days and 22 hours from port to port.

A bill has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, providing for the disposal of the line of State works from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, to an incorporated Company, for the sum of $15,000,000, one half of which sum is to be subscribed before the bill takes effect.

It has been remarked as a singular coincidence in the death of the "great and good Washington." that he died in the *last* hour, in the *last* day of the week, in the *last* month in the year, and in the *last* year of the century, viz: Saturday night, twelve o'clock, December, 1799.

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