constitutional difficulty on his part—of depriving the government of all legal sources of revenue—of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation—and of collecting duties from our citizens without the authority or sanction of law.

6th. I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of open prostitution and prodigacy, in a willingness to barter away the offices of government, and the principles he professed, to obtain the support of one of the parties in Congress to which he has heretofore been opposed.

7th. I charge him with gross official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivocation and falsehood with his late Cabinet and Congress; such as has brought him into disgrace and contempt with the whole American people, which has disqualified him from administering this Government with advantage, honor or virtue.

8th. I charge him with an arbitrary and despotic abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political resentment, with such evident marks of inconsistency and duplicity as leave no room to doubt his total disregard of the interests of the people and of his duty to the country.

9th. I charge him with the high misdemeanor of arraying himself in open hostility to the Legislative department of the Government, by the publication of slanderous and libellious letters under his own signature, with a view of creating a false and unmerited sympathy for himself, and bringing Congress into disrepute and odium with the people, by which means that harmony between the Executive and Legislative departments so essential to good government and the welfare of the people has been utterly destroyed.

10th. I charge him with an abandonment of an acknowledged constitutional duty, in refusing to render such aid to the constituted authorities of Rhode Island, when called on, as he had himself previously promised in his letter to Gov. King, as a sacred constitutional obligation resting upon him.

11th. I charge him with pursuing such a course of vacillation, and folly, as must, if he is permitted to remain longer at the head of the Government, bring the country into dishonor and disgrace abroad and force the people into a state of abject misery and distress at home.

12th. I charge him with being utterly unworthy and unfit to have the destinies of this nation in his hands as Chief Magistrate, and with having brought upon the Representatives of the people the imperious necessity of exercising their constitutional prerogative of impeachment or of surrendering the Government to him to be used as a plaything and a toy, for his sport on the one hand and his malignity on the other.

THE WHOLESALE STEAMBOAT MURDER.

The St. Louis papers of the 4th inst. furnish the following additional intelligence *in* relation to the explosion on at the Mouth of the Missouri River on the morning of the 3d inst., and which was noticed in yesterday's *American*.—The greater number of the passengers were Germans. They were chiefly from near Dusseldorf, on the Rhine, Prussia; and what renders their case one of peculiar hardship is, that this accident, so fatal and serious to all, should have occurred when they had braved the hour of separation from their friends and kindred, passed the ocean and its storms, and were upon the last boat, within about one hundred and fifty miles of their new homes.

The following is a list of the passengers who were injured by the explosion. Some of them were severely scalded.—The editor of the St. Louis Republican says—"It is doubtless very incorrect in many particulars for in the confusion and excitement, it was impossible to get it very accurate—neither is it probable that we have obtained all, nor have we been able to ascertain how many, if any, were blown or jumped overboard."

Germans—Adam Rossellen, August Wedz, Jacob Schaeffer, Peter Wankum, William Wankum, Reinhard Rossellen, Heinrick Kerchbeaum, Arnold Esser, Casyer Kreger, Peter Tranzmann, Johann Bishoff, Henrich Bischoff, Matthias Strader, Peter Masen, Katharine Schaeffer, Anna Maria Rossellen, John Rossellen, Katherine Krichbaum, Elizabeth Wankum, Katharine Strader, Caecilia Strader, Lucina Strader, Katharine Tranzmann, Jacob Peter Tranzmann, Gertrude Tranzmann, Barbara Tranzmann—7 children, from 1 to 8 years of age.

Americans.	*Age.*
Elisha Preston, Livingston co. Mo.	31
Wm. McCormack, St. Louis,	29
Joseph H. Howard, Clinton co. O.	20
M. B. Howard. do	35
Mason J. Parks, Arkansas,	24
Maryland Garet, Golloway co. Mo.	32
Robert Duel, New York,	35
James Blaze, Va.	27
Edward Broadruff, Maryland,	25
R. B. Fulton New York,	26
Auguste Pigeon, Vide Poche,	15
Joseph H. Shad. Lexington, Mo.	29
Charles M. Foster, Calloway co Mo.	20
Charles Conner, 2d Eng'r Louisville, Ky. badly wounded not dead,	30

——Hendley.

——Evans, dead; Antonio Vincent Martin, Mexico, aged 25; John Jardin, Lancashire, England, aged 33; 2 men, 2 women and 1 child brought to the Hospital dead; 1 deck passenger and one fireman blown overboard and lost.

Colored People.	*Age*
Nelson Pales, freeman,	25
S. Baldwin do.	39

TOTAL.—38 Germans, 12 Americans, 1 French, 1 Mexican, 1 English, 2 Colored People 55.

Mr. Duncan, of Portland, Mo., a cabin passenger is missing having supposed to have jumped overboard.

Up to the night of the 3rd instant, twenty-eight persons had died, and it was reported that several would die during the night. The dead rooms at the hospital were full and it was almost impossible for friends and relatives to distinguish some of the corpses.

A public meeting was to be held in St. Louis on Monday evening the 4th inst. for the relief of the surviving sufferers.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 4th inst. has the following postscript:

P. S 11 o clock P. M. We understand that thirty three of the scalded have since died.

THE VICTIMS BY THE LATE EXPLOSION ON THE MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Reporter of the 5th inst. says, that the day previous *forty* of the unfortunate victims of the explosion on board of the Edna, were followed to the grave by a large number of our citizens. There was but one additional death on the 4th, though it was the opinion of the physicians in attendance, that eight or ten of those who had thus far survived the effects of this terrible disaster, cannot recover.

ANOTHER AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—*Great Loss of Life.*—The Eastern mail of the 14th brought us an account of an awful steamboat explosion, which occurred on the St. Lawrence river on the 9th inst. The steamer Shamrock, with one hundred and twenty passengers on board, left Montreal on the evening of the 8th, and on the following day, when about five miles from Lachine, her boilers exploded, and the boat almost immediately went down. So sudden were the effects, that in less than five minutes sixty-two human beings were precipitated into eternity. From the Montreal Courier we learn that the passengers were English, Irish and Scotch immigrants, but principally English, and were distributed at the time of the accident nearly as follows:

The English, in number about sixty-five, exclusively occupied the bow of the vessel, while the Irish and Scotch occupied the stern; in the cabin were three English woman and two men; between decks, in the fore part of the vessel, were a number of loiterers. The loss fell principally upon the English who were in the bows; the three woman and two men in the cabin perished, and all who were between decks, with the exception of three Irishmen.

The steamer Dolphin was at the time about half a mile in the rear of the Shamrock, and on board her the explosion was heard, and its effects perceived.—The captain dropped two barges which he had in tow, and made all haste to carry succor. When the Dolphin reached the scene of the disaster, the sight was appalling; the steamer had disappeared and the surface of the water was covered with living and dead bodies, the living clinging to fragments of the wreck, and to the sides of the two barges which remained unimpaired. By the humane exertions of the master and crew of the Dolphin, [illegible] ages and sexes were picked up. Of these about 30 are more or less injured, and about 30, principally Irish, escaped unhurt. Three of the crew and one bargeman perished; the master and engineer are safe.

From the U. S. Gazette.

SLAVE TRADE.—We published yesterday, an extract from a New Bedford paper, containing an account of vessels seized as connected with the slave trade. It is a most appalling account, but what is remarkable, is that of the thirty four vessels captured, twenty-eight were under the Portuguese flag, two Brazilian, and three *English*. Now Portugal is almost a colony of Great Britain, and while the latter is making treaties to include the United States, and arguing from frequency of the American flag being used in the traffic, we find more than four-sevenths of the captured vessels belonging to this *protege* of Great Britain. We rejoice that of all thus mentioned, not one disgraced the stars and stripes of our own country.

THE BANKRUPT LAW AND THE STATE INSOLVENT LAWS.

To the editors of the American:

GENTLEMEN—You will oblige me by publishing the subjoined notice of an opinion recently pronounced by Judge STORY. Its obvious propriety is strengthened by the fact, well known here amongst the profession, that Chief Justice TANEY and Judge HEATH, are of the same opinion. Nothing can be more certain than that all the discharges granted by the Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors under the State Insolvent System, since the second day of February, 1842—the day on which the Bankrupt law took effect—are void and worthless.

"STORY J., was clearly of opinion, that, as soon as the bankrupt act went into operation it did, *ipso facto*, suspend all action upon future cases arising under the State insolvent laws. He considered this whole matter in effect disposed of by the reasoning of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Sturgis vs Crowninsheld*, (5 Wheaton's Reports, 122.) In that case. Mr. Justice Washington, and himself were of opinion that the power to pass a bankrupt law was *exclusively* vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States, and that no State could pass a bankrupt law, or an insolvent law, having the effect of a bankrupt law where it discharged the debtor from the obligation of his prior contracts.—One member of the Court was absent. The other four members concurred in the decision, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Marshall. But all the Court were agreed that when Congress did pass a Bankrupt Act, it was supreme, and that the State laws must yield to it and could no longer opeate upon persons or cases within purview of this act."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The diplomatic correspondence which has taken place within the last few months, on the subject of the relations between the United States and the Mexican republic, discloses some matters of much interests to both countries. We have not room says the Baltimore American, for the insertion of the papers on both sides at full length—but a few words may suffice to set forth an accurate view of the case.

Mr. De BOCANEGRA, Secretary of State to the Mexican Republic, under date of May 12, 1842, by the express order of President SANTA ANA, addresses a note to Mr. WEBSTER, in which he complains that the relations of amity between Mexico and the United States might have been disturbed in a lamentable manner since 1835, when the revolution in Texas broke out, if it had not been for the forbearance of Mexico, that, since that period the Mexican Republic has received nothing but severe injuries and inflictions from the citizens of the United States; that the insurgent colonist of an 'integral part' of the Mexican territory would have been unable to maintain their prolonged rebellion without the aid and the efficient sympathies of citizens of the United States, who have publicly raised forces in their cities and towns have fitted out vessels in their ports and laden them with munitions of war, and have marched to commit hostilities against a friendly nation, under the eyes and with the knowledge of the authorities to whom is entrusted the fulfilment of the law." The government of Mexico wishes to speak only of the citizens of the United States, as it still flatters itself with the belief that it is not the government of the Union which has promoted the insurrection in Texas: but yet it cannot easily comprehend how individuals have been able to evade the punishment decreed against them by the laws of the United States themselves, and to obtain that quiet impunity which incessantly encourages them to continue their attacks.—Mr. De Bocanegra then asks:

Could proceedings more hostile on the part of the United States have taken place had that country been at war with the Mexican Republic? Could the insurgents of Texas have obtain a co operation more effective or more favorable to their interests? Certainly not? the civilized world looks on with amazement, and the Mexican Government is filled with unspeakable regret, as it did hope and had a right to hope that, living in peace with the United States, your Government would preserve our territory from the invasion of your own subjects. The vicinity of a friend is an advantage rather than an inconvenience; but if one neighbor oversteps the sacred limits imposed by treaties, and disturbs and harrasses another, it cannot be maintained that the friendship of the former is real, and that much confidence should be placed in it.

The letter concludes with a solemn protest against the aggressions which it is alledged the citizens of the United States are constantly repeating upon the Mexican [illegible] with a declaration that the Mexican Government will consider a toleration of this course of conduct as a violation of the treaty of amity existing between the two countries.

Mr. Webster, in giving instructions to our Minister at Mexico concerning this letter, expresses surprise at its unusual form for which no necessity is known—since an envoy extraordinary from the United States, fully accredited to the government of Mexico, was at that moment in its capital, in the actual discharge of his functions, and ready to receive, on behalf of his government, any communication which the President of the Mexican republic might choose to make.

As to the implied charge that the condition of the United States towards Mexico had been such that a war must have ensued had not Mexico made great sacrifices to avoid such a result—the imputation is utterly denied. If there has been forbearance on either side it has been on the part of the United States, whose citizens have sustained wrongs and injuries not inflicted by individual Mexicans, but by the authorities of the government—and for these, numerous as they are, and outrageous as is the character of some of them, and acknowledge as they are by Mexico herself, redress has been sought only by mild and peaceable means and no imdemnity asked but such as the strictest justice imperatively demanded.

The revolution in Texas and the events connected with it and springing out of it, are the chief grounds of Mr. De Bocanegra's complaints. He would seem to represent that from 1835 to the present time, citizens of the United States, if not their government have been aiding *rebels* in Texas in arms against the lawful authority of Mexico. Mr. Webster takes plain ground at once, and informs the Mexican Secretary that Texas is not regarded as a rebellious province; that her independence has been acknowledged by the United States and by the chief Powers of Europe; and that since the battle of San Jacinto in 1836 Texas has exhibited the same internal signs of national independence as Mexico herself and quite as much stability of government. Mr. Webster reviews the facts connected with the first settlement of Texas, and its seperation from Mexico—the latter event having originated in causes internal to the Mexican government.

The United States Government then regards Mexico and Texas as two independent nations, both friendly to it, though at variance with one another—The United States may trade with both alike, and it will not do to say that commerce with Texas is equivalent to giving succour to Mexican rebels. "The whole current of Mr. De Bocanegra's remarks," says Mr. Webster, 'runs in the same direction as if the independence of Texas had not been acknowledged. It has been acknowledged it was acknowledged in 1837, against the remonstrance and protest of Mexico; and most of the acts of any importance of which Mr. De Bocanegra complains flow necessarily from that recognition. He speaks of Texas as still being 'an integral part of the territory of the Mexican Republic;' but he cannot but understand that the United States do not so regard it. The real complaint of Mexico, therefore, is in substance neither more or less than a complaint against the recognition, of Texan independence.

If arms, ammunition, and warlike stores have been sent to Texas from the United States, they have been sent to Mexico too. Such articles are contraband of war, and may be seized by either of the belligerant parties on their voyage to the ports of the other. But a neutral nation is not bound to prohibit its citizens from such trade: it is carried on subject to the risks incident to it.—The law of nation is clear enough on this point.

If forces have been raised in the United States or vessels fitted out in their ports for Texan service, contrary to law, no instance of the kind has come to the knowledge of the Government; and prompt attention will be paid to the first case and to all cases which may be made known to it. There was a complaint made by the representatives of Texas that an armament was fitted out in the United States for the service of *Mexico* against Texas—and Mr. Webster thus narrates it:

Two vessels of war, it was alleged, built or purchased in the United States for the use of the Government of Mexico and well understood as intended to be employed against Texas, were equipped and ready to sail from the waters of New York. The case was carefully inquired into, official examination was made and legal counsel invoked. It appeared to be a case of great doubt but Mexico was allowed the benefit of that doubt, and the vessels left the United States with the whole or a part of their armament actually on board. The same administration of even-handed justice, the same impartial execution of the laws towards all parties, will continue to be observed.

As to advances, loans or donations of money or goods made by individuals to the government of Texas, or its citizens Mr. de Bocanegra will hardly need to be informed that there is nothing unlawful in this, so long as Texas is at peace with the United States, and that these are things which no government undertakes to restrain. Other citizens are equally at liberty, should they be so inclined to show thour good will towards Mexico by the same means. "Still less," says Mr. Webster, 'can the government of the U. States be called upon to interfere with opinions uttered in the public assemblages of a free People, accustomed to the independent expression of their sentiments, resulting in no violation of the laws of their country, or of its duties as a neutral State. Towards the United States Mexico and Texas stand in the same relation, as independent States at war. Of the character of that war mankind will form their own opinions, and in the United States at least the utterance of their opinions cannot be surpassed."

The only other point that we need refer is the complaint that recruits in great numbers have gone to the aid of Texas from the United States. The answer to this is brief and plain. The persons so going go as emigrants; they repair to Texas, so far as is known to the Government of the United States, not as citizens of the United States, but as ceasing to be such citizens, and as changing at the same time their allegiance and their domicile. The Government of the United States does not maintain; and never has maintained the doctrine of the perpetuity of natural allegiance; it has passed no laws to restrain its citizens, native or naturalized, from leaving the country and forming political relations elsewhere.—Nor do other governments, in modern times, attempt any such thing. Mexico certainly cannot; for her existing government, like that of the United States, is founded in the principle that men may throw off that allegiance to which they are born.

Mr Webster concludes his letter of instructions, which is able and well expressed throughout, in the following terms:

The Chief Executive Magistrate, as well as functionaries in every other department, is restrained and guided by the Constitution and the law of the land.—Neither the Constitution nor the law of the land, nor the principles known to the usages of the modern States, authorizes him to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas; or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country.

If such individuals enter into the services of Texas, or any other foreign State, the Government of the United States no longer holds over them the shield of its protection. They must stand or fall in their newly assumed character, and according to the fortunes which may betide it. But the Government of the United States cannot be called upon to prevent their emigration; and it must be added, that the Constitution, public treaties, and the laws oblige the President to regard Texas as an independent State, and its territory as no part of the Territory of Mexico. Every provision of law, every principle of netural obligation, will be sedulously enforced in relation to Mexico, as in relation to other Powers, and to the same extent and with the same integrity of purpose. All this belongs to the constitutional power and duty of the Government, and it will all be fufilled. But the continuance of amity with Mexico cannot be purchased at any higher rate. If the peace of the two countries is to be disturbed, the responsibility will devolve on Mexico. She must be answerable for consequences. The United States, let it be again repeated, desire peace. It would be infinite pain that they should find themselves in hostile relations with any of the new Governments on this continent. But their Government is regulated, limited, full of the spirit of liberty, but surrounded, nevertheless, with just restraints and greatly and fervently as it desires peace with all States, and especially with its more immediate neighbors, yet no fear of a different state of things can be allowed to interrupt its course of equal and exact justice to all nations, nor jostle it out of the constitutional orbit in which it revolves.

It is a little curious that on the 31st of May, a few weeks after his letter of the 12th of the same month, Mr. De Bocanegra, before he could possibly have expected an answer to his first note, addressed to Mr. Webster another communication in the same strain as the preceding, and still more insolent. On the receipt of this, Mr. Webster writes to our Minister at Mexico, and directs him to say to Mr. De Bocanegra:

"That the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 9th of July, received his letter of the 31st of May; that the President of the United States considers the language and tone of that letter derogatory to the character of the United States, and highly offensive, as it imputes to their Government a direct breach of faith; and that he directs that no other answer be given to it than the declaration that the conduct of the Government of the United States, in regard to the war between Mexico and Texas having been always hitherto governed by a strict and impartial regard to its neutral obligations, will not be changed or altered in any respect or in any degree. If for this the Government of Mexico shall see fit to change the relations at present existing between the two countries, the responsibility remains with herself."

The present state of our relations with Mexico may be inferred from the foregoing. The inquiry will arise in almost every mind, why is it that Mexico should so suddenly assume a hostile attitude towards the United States? No new specification is urged. Every thing that she complains of might have been complained of with equal propriety at any time within the last six or seven years. The manner in which she thrusts her protests and remonstrances in the face of our Government at Washington instead of communicating with our Minister at her own capital, is also extraordinary:

The idea has prevailed that Mexico in these proceedings is acting under British influence. It would seem that she has received instigation from some quarter from which she expects support. Otherwise her present insolence and gratuitous provocation, exhibited towards a powerful neighbor whose displeasure she ought to dread, would be the height of folly—little less than absolute madness.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 23.

WHIGS AROUSE.

The Whigs of Talbot County, are respectfully invited to assemble in general County Meeting on Tuesday the 16th August prox. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House in Easton, to appoint delegates to the Convention to assemble in Baltimore on the 24th Augnst, and to take steps preparatory to the approaching Fall Campaign.

MANY WHIGS.

July 23, 1842.

We would call the attention of our friends to the notice for a Whig Meeting on the 16th August next, proposed in our paper of to-day. We trust there will be a full and general attendance from all parts of the County, as the busy season of our County friends will then be over. The times are portentious and our country demands our attention imperatively at this time—Let no man be absent from his post.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 6.

THE ELECTION.—The result of the election on Mnday was a satisfactory triumph for the Whigs of this city. For Governor, it will be seen the Whig majority is 251—and every candidate on the whig ticket is elected.

As the vote throughout the State (except the city) continues three days, we cannot expect to receive much news of further results before the close of the week.

At Donaldson, we learn by the Brilliant, the first day 135 votes were polled, and it was estimated that Johnson had a majority of nine.

From the New Orleans Picayune July 10

THE ELECTION.—The returns come in slowly, but enough is already known to render it certain that Mr. Mouton has been elected.

LAND FUNDS.—The Washington correspondent of New York Express writes that the Treasury Department is ready to meet the requisition of the States by destributing the share of money allowed them under the Land Bill, for the sales from January to July. New Jersey, it is said, has received her share.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday evening about half past 7 o'clock a destructive fire broke out in the packing or provision store of Mr. Homer Tilton, No. 574 Washington st., which razed with rapid destruction the entire block of buldings from Washington to West and from Le Roy to Clarkson streets. By this occurrence 40 or 50 families have been rendered houseless.

Three persons, says the Baltimore American of 17th inst. bearing important despatches from the U. S. Government to Mexico, passed through this city on their way to Wheeling. They travelled over the Ohio Rail Road as far as Hancock, where they took an express mail coach for the purpose of expediting their journey.

PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.—The House of Representatives on Saturday last, passed this bill by a majority of 4 votes. The smallness of this majority is not to be taken as indicative of the opinion of the members upon a Tariff, for their were various reasons operating to cause individuals to vote against it notwithstanding they were in favor of the measure.

Coffee and tea are by the bill subject to an advalorem duty of 20 per cent.—National Intelligencer says:

There is one section introduced into the bill by way of amendment, on the motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, of Maryland & unanimimously concurred in by the House, which we look upon as the most important—STEP, we were going to say, but the word STRIDE, would better express our idea—STRIDE, let us say, towards the reform of abuse and economization of expenditure in the collection of revenue that has been thus far effected during the whole course of our experience of public affairs. It is one that we have ourselves more than once heretofore suggested as necessary to bring under some control by Congress, and we may add by public opinion, the potential but irresponsible and almost invisible patronage springing from the Custom house establishment, or clinging to it with parasite tenacity and appetite. We refer, of course, to the provision that, henceforth, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his annual report to Congress, state the number and names, &c. of all persons employed in the collection and protection of the revenue, and the amount paid to each, by salary or otherwise, and that the compensation of such officers in whatever form shall be DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY UPON REGULARLY AUDITED ACCOUNTS; instead of being DRAWN FROM THE REVENUE BEFORE IT REACHES THE TREASUAY, &c.

This we take to be one of the fruits of the late Custom-house investigation, the valuable information, furnished by which has thus not been entirely smothered by objections to the constitutionality of the Commission, or by exceptions to the constructions by the Commissioners upon some portions of the testimony taken before them. Notwithstanding these imputed misapprehensions of the Commissioners, and the want of a good understanding between themselves, this investigation had supplied a vast amount of information of great value very necessary and proper to be placed in the possession of Congress and the People.

Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1842.

The doubt which hangs over the REVENUE BILL keeps every thing in suspense, both as to the progress and conclusion of events. The public here upon the spot of political action can know but little more for the next ten days than is known by the people abroad. It is generally believed that the Revenue bill yesterday sent to the Senate from the House will pass, and that not only with the twenty-fifth section retained, which preserves the purity of the distribution principle, but with all the material provisions of the bill so far as they relate to the collection of the revenue. Will the President veto such a bill, think you? I doubt it much, but *nous verrons*. We shall know all and that not many days hence, for what is now done will be done quickly.

The House had a long session yesterday evening, and passed the bill, by a large vote, providing for the armed occupation of Florida. A motion, however, was put to reconsider before the adjournment and will be among the first questions to be acted upon this morning. To day and to-morrow also under the rules will be devoted to the business of the Territories. The Senate are doing good business upon the private calendar, and have passed many bills.

I learn nothing more of the N. E. Boundary, and of the other questions connected with the special embassy and commission. All are here, however, expecting to see a speedy end of the business.

M. D. C.

FRESHEST IN JAMES RIVER.—The Richmond Whig of Saturday morning, says:—"There is a very great flood in the river. It commenced on Thursday, about 3 o'clock, and so sudden was the rise, that boys who were bathing, had not time to save their clothes. One was caught upon a rock in the river, and extricated with great peril."

The rain above must have been very heavy. Fears are entertained that the wheat upon the bottom will be swept off or seriously injured.

A letter from Cleveland, Ohio, states that the reception of Mr. Van Buren at that place was rather a slim affair. The same letter states that the Wheat Crops are of the most magnificent kind.

The last accounts left Mr Van Buren at Buffalo, wending his way leisurely for his home at Kinderhook. Mr. Paulding, his travelling companion, has already reached New York city.—*Patriot.*

THE HARVEST.—We learn that the weather in the western section of Maryland has been very favorable both to the cutting and hauling in of the wheat and rye crops, the latter process having been nearly gone through with by the farmers. From the fact of many of the famers intending to get their crops out by machines we may expect an abundance of wheat in market at an early season.—*Ib.*

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