ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN LONDON.—The papers received by the late arrivals from Europe, contain the third day's proceedings of the great Anti-Slavery Convention in session in Europe. Among the speakers were Messrs. W Johnson, the Rev. A. A. Phelps, Mr. L Tappan, and the Rev. Mr. Blanchard—all of the United States. As some of the *facts* mentioned by the speakers may not generally be known on this side the Atlantic, we copy the following:

The chairman called upon Mr. Wm Johnson, chairman of the committee of vigilance of New York, to address the convention in reference to the fugitive slaves from the United States to Canada. During the last five years the committee of vigilance at N. York had passed 1675 escaped slaves into Canada, and many more had escaped through our channels. It was calculated that 5000 slaves annually attempted to escape, of whom about one third succeeded. Mr. Johnson then proceeded to state some of the most remarkable cases which came to his knowledge, from his connection with the committee of vigilance at New York. Among others he mentioned the case of a fugitive and his brother, who escaped from John Terry, in Covington, Louisiana.—They fell in with some of the U. States troops in Florida, and the officers in command had the base cruelty to surrender them for the paltry reward of four hundred dollars; on being brought back to their master, they were placed in tobacco hogsheads filled with wrought nails driven in from the outside, and the heads fastened down, & they were then rolled round the slave quarters; on every turn the nails were driven into their flesh, till they were literally bleeding at every pore. When taken out, they were rubbed down with brine and pepper, and then washed with rum. They afterward succeeded in effecting their escape, and one of them is now in Canada, and the other died in Pennsylvania, worn out by the sufferings he had endured. These men had travelled upward of 3000 miles on foot in search of liberty.

Mr. Joseph Sturge read the following extract from a letter from Hamilton Hill, Esq at the Oberlin Institution, Ohio, dated May 18, 1843, to the Rev. Hiram Wilson, a member of this convention:—'We have been very full of fugitives lately, and there is a pretty sharp hue & cry for some not a hundred miles from 'Tappan Hall' now. Two days since I called upon an acquaintance, and found a black man with a white woman the latter a slave, but the man free, and three children. The woman is as white as my wife or yours. A warrant has been issued by the governor of Kentucky for this man for stealing his wife, and it is supposed that the governor of this state has done the same. I trust, however, that long ere you receive this, they, with six or eight others, will be over the lake, though their friends are rather puzzled how to effect it in this case'

Rev. Amos Phelps next addressed the convention on the influence of slavery upon religion and education in the slave states, and the progress of the anti slavery cause in the literary institutions and religious bodies of the United States.—The slave population of the states was, he said, a heathen population. The average number of persons above twenty years of age who could neither read nor write was four times greater in the slave than in the free states (Applause.)

Mr. Lewis Tappan addressed a few words to the convention.

Mr. Kellet said a white person entering a church with a black man would throw the whole congregation into commotion.

Mr. James Canning Fuller said I must describe the American Church as a cage of unclean birds. I want to undeceive the people of this country, and to let them know that the American Church is the bulwark of slavery. I have seen slave owners acting as moderators. I will maintain that the men who give the right hand of fellowship, to the men who support this system, ought not to be held up to the world as the friends and advocates of abolition. The fact is, that there is no large denomination of the American people that dare to touch the question. I will venture to say that there is not a minister who could stand up and say I am a free man, and even among the Society of Friends the case was the same. I have seen 14 or 15 blacks turned out of a gallery by the elder, to make room for three whites.

Mr. Blanchard said most of the facts stated by his friend Mr. Fuller were perfectly correct, but others he considered a little exaggerated, and that was a matter which was calculated to weaken the moral influence which this convention must exercise upon the slave owners of America.

The Rev. Arnold Buffum, of Indiana, narrated some instances of horrible barbarities exercised by the slave owners upon the negroes.

The Convention adjourned at 2¼ till 4 o'clock.

EVENING SITTING.

Mr. Gurney took the chair shortly after 4 o'clock.

The Rev. John Angell James of Birmingham, was the first speaker. He said, the progress which was making in the anti slavery cause in the United States was a glorious triumph, for so soon as slavery was abolished in America, a heavy blow would be struck at the infamous system all over the world (hear, hear.) After some allusion to the proceeding of the morning, the Rev. gentleman said he rejoiced with the exceeding joy that 40 seminaries in America had opened their doors for the admission of men of color, who would for the future be enabled to avail themselves of the advantages of instruction in theology and general literature. Hitherto the American Church had been the bulwark of slavery—without its co-operation it could not have existed.—He concluded by proposing—'That this convention hereby declares to the world its deliberate and solemn conviction that slavery, in whatever form or country it exists, is intrinsically opposed to all natural justice and genuine Christianity'

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie seconded, and the Rev John Birt spoke in confirmation of the resolutions.

Lord Morpeth, on rising, was received with protracted cheers. His lordship said he did not attend with the intention of making a speech. His only object was to pick up a little information, to learn his lesson for Wednesday next, when he should have the honor of presiding at the great annual meeting of the Society in Exeter Hall. Until that time he trusted the convention would allow him to remain a silent auditor. (hear, hear.)

Mr. Henry O Howell, of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Brompton, Capt. Charles Stewart, Mr. J. Canning Fuller, Mr. Josiah Forster, the Rev. J. Carlile, Mr. W. Ball, and other delegates, having spoken, the chairman put the resolutions proposed by Mr. James—Carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. Leavitt, of Boston entered into a lengthened statement of the general and financial views of the evils of slavery, and pointed out its political influence.

The following is the Address made by the Hon. John Macpherson Berrien to the Whig Convention of the State of Georgia upon taking his seat as President of that body, on its meeting at Milledgeville some days ago:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I thank you very cordially for this expression of your confidence—It would indeed have been acceptable to me if it had been your pleasure to assign the duties of this station to some other of our associates; but I am not the less sensible of the honor which you have conferred upon me, nor the less grateful for the feeling of personal kindness which prompts it. The privilege of presiding over the deliberations of a body of freemen as intelligent and patriotic as those I see around me might gratify the ambition of any man—To me, certainly, it will always be a source of pleasing and grateful recollection.

Turning now to the consideration of the immediate object of our assemblage, all will acknowledge the importance of the trust which is confided to us. In contemplating it, the mind naturally recurs to the Convention of 1840, to its immediate issue and to its more remote results.—The condition of the country at that moment is fresh in your recollection. Its history was written in characters not easily effaced by ten years of tyranny, of misrule, and of corruption; and the resistance which it awakened is not less vividly impressed upon our memories—The note of preparation was first sounded in this hall, from whence, returning to our respective homes, the shout was prolonged until its reverberations were heard in every hill, & plain, and valley through out the land. We rallied under the banner of the patriot HARRISON; and while our adversaries were confounded by the rapidity and extent of our preparations we rushed to victory. By an inscrutable dispensation of Providence the fruits of our triumph were wrested from our grasp. I mistake, gentlemen: they have been pitched from us by treachery, by the betrayal of our confidence, by a shameless ingratitude; of all which our adversaries were prompt to profit, how honorably to themselves let themselves determine when the heat and excitement of the contest shall have passed away. They have, however, steadily refused all affiliation with its perpetrator, and the accredited newspaper organ of the party published within a stone's throw of the Presidential mansion, has not hesitated to remind its incumbent of the maxim that men may love the treason, and yet abhor the traitor Nevertheless, as an ally in the war, they have fought under a common banner, predetermined to discard him when he should cease to be useful to them.

By the united strength of this unhal'owed union; your representatives in the National Legislature have been baffled in their efforts to advance the interests of the country, each successive measure having fallen by the indiscriminate opposition of a disciplined minority, sustained by the Presidential veto. Still however, the Whig party in the National Legislature have rendered essential service to the country. They have checked the corrupt and unblushing use of Executive patronage, have reduced the annual expenditure of the Government by a retrenchment of some ten millions of dollars, and have passed many wholesome laws, whose effects are gradually developing themselves. Having done this their appeal is now to their political associates by whom they were deputed, and never in the annals of history, has any body of men exhibited the same steady firmness & resolute adherence to principle which have been displayed by the great Whig party throughout the Union. A party betrayed by its leader, and furiously pressed by its adversary, has refused to yield an inch, but standing to its arms, awaits the expiration of the armistice limited by the Constitution, eager for the renewal of the conflict. The note of preparation is heard on every side. Our Whig brethren throughout the Union are busily employed in mustering their forces, in selecting their leaders, in arranging the plan of the campaign.

One division of this patriot host is committed to our peculiar care. 'Tis ours to marshal, to discipline, to prepare it for action; and one, and the principal object of our assemblage now, is to designate its leader. Gentlemen, we cannot too highly estimate the importance of that selection. The manifesto of the Whigs of Georgia has already gone forth. We have chosen, so far as we can control the choice, the leader of our Federal host.—We have given our colors to the breeze, emblazoned with the name of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and resolute under his banner to do battle for the maintenance of our rights. We have thrown down the gauntlet—the lists are in preparation—our adversary, marshalled for the conflict, watches our movements, and victory or an inglorious defeat awaits us

Our first great duty is to cherish a spirit of harmony among ourselves; to secure united and therefore efficient action in the coming conflict. To the interests of the party, or which is an equivalent expression, to the great interests of the country, all individual prejudices & partialities must yield. The principle of action must find its first illustration in the selection of a candidate for the Executive chair, a measure so important in its influence on the contest which is to follow. And surely this will not be difficult All the gentlemen whose names have been presented to the public consideration are entirely unexceptionable, perfectly qualified for the discharge of the duties of the Chief Magistracy. All that remains to us is to determine who, under the circumstances of the moment, will probably command the highest popular vote; and if, after a free interchange of opinion, the question shall still, to any considerable number of this body, seem to be a doubtful one, the mode of solving it appears to be obvious. The members of this Convention may certainly be considered as a fair representation of the Whig party of Georgia, as correctly reflecting the opinions & feelings of their constituents Ascertain them gentlemen in such mode as your wisdom may dictate, who is the choice of a majority of this body, & then let us join hand and heart in giving to the selected individual a zealous, active cordial support.

We are admonished of our obligation to cherish this spirit of harmony among ourselves by the dissensions of our opponents, and the influence which they have already produced on the public mind.

We are bound by the relations which we have assumed to that distinguished citizen whose name we have presented to the people of the United States.

We owe it to the great Whig party of the Union, who are entitled to claim from us an active, & so far as may depend on ourselves, an efficient co-operation.

It is due to ourselves as indispensable to our success in the struggle in which we are about to engage—a contest which so deeply involves the rights and interests of the freemen of Georgia.

Let us then, gentlemen, proceed to the discharge of the trust which has been confided to us, under a deep conviction of the necessity of harmony in feeling, unity in council, consert in action

Let us select from the roll of patriot statesmen whose names have been presented to the public consideration the individual who shall concentrate the voice of a majority of this Convention, inscribe his name on our banner, and then fearlessly give it to the breeze. Free be it flung Let it float, and float gallantly in the coming strife. Plant it on your mountain heights; unfurl it in your midlands, and fanned by the winds of the ocean, let it waive in triumph, over your Eagle plains.

MISSISSIPPI.—We are indebted to a friend from the South West now on a visit in this city, says the Delaware Journal for a late number of the New Orleans Tropic, from which we have selected a brief account of the State Convention of Mississippi. The spirit which pervaded that gathering of delegates warm from amongst the people, & fervent with their feelings, is an earnest that genuine patriotism animates that portion of the Union and that at the approaching contest the true Whig cause will gloriously triumph.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.

HENRY CLAY.

We have received the Vicksburg Whig, containing the official account of the proceedings of the Whig Convention held at Jackson on the 12th inst. In the list of the delegates present, we recognise the names of many of the best Whigs of the State—men who have rallied around our banner in prosperity and adversity and who in the hour of defeat cling the closer to it From their deliberations we anticipate the happiest results, they have aroused the spirit of 1840 and the fires which were then kindled will now blaze with redoubled brightness. The writer of this is personally acquainted with nearly every member of the Convention—he has stood side by side with them in many a fierce encounter, and we say unhesitatingly, that for high and self sacrificing devotion to principle, for manly worth, dauntless energy and intellectual and moral character no political convention of which we have any knowledge, has ever surpassed it. It was an assemblage, of which the gallant & unconquerable whigs of Mississippi may well feel proud.

The infamous, dishonest and disorganizing doctrine of 'Repudiation,' was handled without gloves, and received the merited scorn and indignation of the assembled representatives of the Whig party, as the following resolution will show—

'Resolved, That the doctrine of repudiation is infamous in its origin—unjust and dishonest in its practice—and oppressive and impolitic in its promulgation, and should therefore be discountenanced by every honest man, and especially by every whig.

'Resolved, That *we*, the delegates of the whigs of Mississippi in Convention assembled, protest against the indiscriminate abuse of the State of Mississippi by the civilized world, and claim an exception from the *odium* and *contempt* which have so deservedly been heaped on the advocates of repudiation."

Each of the above resolutions was adopted without a single dissenting voice.

Last, but not least, came the following resolutions in favor of 'gallant old Harry of the West,' offered by Mississippi's favorite and honored son, the eloquent and patriotic Sargent S. Prentiss, which were adopted by acclamation, amid the deafening shouts of the assembled multitude—

'Resolved, That the Whigs of Mississippi look upon Henry Clay as the best champion of their principles, and the noblest leader in their ranks—they love and honor him as an individual; they are proud of him as an American citizen, and they deem him the worthiest man among the people for the highest station in their gift.

Resolved, That this Convention do hereby nominate Henry Clay of Kentucky, for President of the United States, and to his election, they pledge their personal and political energies.'

In support of these resolutions it is said Mr. Prentiss made one of his mightiest efforts. A gentleman who was present says he spoke for five hours, in a strain of eloquence which he alone can command; that he attempted several times to bring his remarks to a close, but that his delighted auditory absolutely compelled him to go on! Alluding to the various speeches delivered in the Convention, the Vicksburg Whig says:

'But how shall we speak in just terms of praise of the noble efforts of the several gentlemen who addressed the convention. The Hon. S. S. Prentiss even eclipsed himself. Never have we listened to so fine a flow of eloquence interspersed with a rich vein of humor which is alone peculiar to that distinguished man. We shall not do his speeches the injustice to attempt even a synopsis of them, though many very many of his beautiful flights are indelibly impressed upon our memories. The effect which they produced upon the crowded audience was testified by the deafening applause which followed almost every sentence, while the gallery which presented a bright galaxy of beauty and fashion, enthusiastically re-echoed the cheers.'

Of the unanimity and harmony which characterized the proceedings of the convention, the same paper adds: 'Though the busy season of the year and the heat of the weather prevented some of the more remote counties from the seat of government from being represented, still a large concourse of persons were present, who manifested the most liberal spirit and perfect harmony. We have often asserted that the Whigs as a party were firmly resolved on union, but our most sanguine expectations did not induce us to hope for the unanimous concurrence of sentiment which prevailed at that convention. There was not a second ballot taken on any nomination, nor a dissenting voice heard upon the adoption of any resolution. If a suggestion was made which met with the slightest opposition it was immediately withdrawn or so amended as to meet the unanimous support of the Convention.'

Emigration in a new course—For some years past, and more especially within a short period, emigrants from the State of New York have settled in Virginia They are mostly agriculturists and men of substance, who, having a practical knowledge of the best modes of improving land, and the industry to apply their skill, find their account in buying Virginia lands which have become cheap from bad husbandry. We see it stated that many of the Duchess County farmers have sold their farms for one hundred dollars per acre and purchased lands in Virginia for three or four dollars per acre, and they expect in a few years to make their Virginia farms as valuable as the lands they sold. Some of these enterprising emigrants have settled in Fairfax County, and some in other counties of Virginia. Mr RIVES, in an address before an Agricultural society in his neighbourhood, a year or two ago, mentioned the fact that many New York farmers, to his own knowledge, had come into Virginia and he anticipated great benefits from their practical knowledge in agricultural matters.

One mode by which the Northern farmers improve the worn out lands in Virginia is to make small farms. The system of large plantations in the Southern States has resulted in deteriorating whole tracts and districts of country. Bad tillage is an almost inevitable consequence of such a system. The farmer or planter who endeavours to make up for the loss of fertility in his lands by increasing the number of his acres only extends the evil which he would escape from, and adds to the amount of his labour without securing a corresponding return of profit.

In this part of the country we are much behind hand in agriculture. The most important of all occupations, it is yet the last to be reached by improvement. In our own State there are thousands of acres rendered almost worthless by a long continued system of bad management.—Much of this land might be restored to fertility with proper attention and skill.—Instead of going to the West to encounter all the privations incident to a settlement in a new country, it would be better for those wishing to improve their fortunes as agriculturists to try what patience and perseverance in judicious efforts to improve an old soil might accomplish. The attention of the New York farmers being now directed to the new course of emigration to the South instead of the West, we may hope that the success of those who have tried the experiment in Virginia will induce others to imitate their example in other portions of this country below Mason and Dixon's line.—Balt. Amer.

A French Prince in Africa.

The Prince de Joinville recently visited the colony of Liberia. A despatch says.

He spent most of the day at the Government house. We took a walk through the town; visited the schools, &c &c. I found him very communicative; talked of the encroachments by the English; inquired about the extent of our territory; thought it reasonable that we should have jurisdiction over all the territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas, was quite surprised to see so many people dressed in European style and looking so well—better he said, than in any of the colonies he had visited to windward; seemed to be much pleased with the general condition of things in the colony, and thought that the Colonization Society had succeeded to admiration, but could not understand why the United States Government would not take the colony under its patronage; though commercial interests, if nothing else, would induce them to do something for the colony.—On leaving, he expressed himself warmly in favour of the colony; and regretted very much that salutes could not be exchanged Being Sunday, we could not consent to answer the salute proposed by him. Said he should remember his visit to the colony with a great deal of pleasure.

RELIGIOUS.—"The Churchman," the official paper, we think, of the Episcopalian denomination in the Eastern Diocess of New York, heads the notice of the public protest of Drs. Anthon and Smith, against the ordination of Mr. Carey, "Disturbance of Public Worship." The editors give a statement of the occurrence as follows;—Balt. Sun.

"On Sunday morning last, at St. Stephen's church, in this city, (the time and place appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese for the admission of several candidates to deacon's orders,) the usually quiet and impressive services of the church were interrupted by an unprecedent disturbance. When the Bishop, according to usage, had summoned the people to declare if they knew 'any impediment or notable crime' which should prevent the candidates from receiving orders, a clergyman, habited in his robes, rose up in the middle aisle, and read a long protest against the ordination of one of the candidates grounded on alleged doctrinal errors; and when he had done, another, similarly habited, arose and read a document of similar tenor. When both had resumed their seats, Bishop Onderdonk rose in the chancel, and stated in effect, that the accusation now brought had been previously investigated by himself and a council of presbyters, of whom the accusers were part; that all these, the accusers alone excepted, had concurred in recommending the ordination of the candidate, that there would, therefore, be no change in the contemplated services of the day; that *all* the candidates present would be ordained and that all were affectionately commended to the prayers of the congregation.—The last word had hardly passed the lips of Bishop Onderdonk when Bishop Ives, of North Carolina began the Litany, and before the solemn invocation of the Holy Trinity was completed, the reverend protesters again rose, turned their backs upon the altar and the Bishops, and walked out of the Church. The services then proceeded as if nothing had happened. And to complete our statement of facts, we have only to add, the names of the clergymen who have thus distinguished themselves are the Rev Hugh Smith, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's, & the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D. Rector of St Marks."

The editor then proceeds to censure the course of the "protestors," and declares that they had no right to disturb the services by their protest—the right & duty of ordination being in the Bishop.

There appears in the New York Commercial Advertiser, a card from the Rev. Drs. Smith and Anthon, stating that in consequence of the article in the Church man, they shall feel called upon to come before the public with a detailed statement of all the circumstances connected with their protest.

THE WIT OF AN AUCTIONEER.—An amusing writer of comic sketches in London gives the following specimen of the wit of one that class known as mock auctioneers.

'Who'll buy this padlock and key?' (Holding it up to the light and turning it round and round.) This is a lock—no sham here. 'Taint a Bramah, for them can't be picked. Now this is a picked lock, picked out of ten thousand, my friends, and picked out by myself—out of the choicest lot in the country. There's music for you. (Locks and unlocks it.) Why, it clicks like a gun lock. It's dog cheap at three shillings, and you may have it for eighteen pence. Who says? It has as many wards as London, and holds as tight as a bull-dog. There's real strength in it. Samson's strength was in his locks, but this beats him entirely. Come, give us a bid. You must have something to lock up if you're married, lock up your wife and keep her from gadding about—save your shoe leather and Doctor's bills. Come, give us a bid. Sixpence did you say, sir? Thank you, sir. It is yours.'

AUDUBON'S EXPEDITION.—A communication appears in the Charleston Mercury, which corrects many impressions which have been current in regard to the expedition of this gentlemen to the 'Far West.' It evidently emanates from some one having authority: we copy the following extracts:

Mr. Audubon is in no respect the agent of the government, and his expedition is wholly unconnected either with the politics or commerce of the country.—It is purely scientific, and at his own private expense. The government, as is usual in such cases, affords his party a safe convoy from one military post to the other, and such protection and assistance as are consistent with the regulations of the Military Department.

The Missouri Fur Company has also tendered them the free use of their steam boats, and such other modes of conveyance as will facilitate their researches in natural science. Mr. Audubon, although he intends ascending the Rocky Mountains, has at present no idea of crossing them; but is desirous of extending his researches to those vast unexplored regions lying to the East of that great pine chain, believing, with most naturalists, that the researches of men of science are likely to be attended with more success on the Atlantic than on the Pacific side of the mountains. To these regions Mr. Audubon and party will confine themselves during the present summer, and they hope to return to their homes by the next winter.

Audubon is at present engaged in collecting materials for the History of the American Quadrupeds.—This will give him fame, but at an expense of a vast amount of labour and pecuniary sacrifice. Such are the men, however, who are raised up by Providence to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge.

Audubon is accompanied by his friend Edward Harris, of New Jersey—a gentleman of wealth, of travel, and a good naturalist, who was his associate in a former visit to Texas, the Sabine river, and in exploring the Gulf of Mexico. He has engaged Mr. Sprague, of Massashusetts, to aid him in delineating such new plants, reptiles and insects as may be discovered, whilst he will paint the quadrupeds and birds Mr. Bell, of New York, an excellent Pachydermist, is engaged in preparing specimens; and he has moreover, several other assistants in his employ, to aid him in procuring and preserving such materials in every branch of natural science, as will aid him in investigating the natural history of his native country.

A postscript to a letter from Mr. Audubon, dated Fort Pierre, June 1st, states that the party had reached that place in excellent health and spirits. The letter further states that they expected to reach the Yellow Stone in about a fortnight; that they had been eminently successful in the way of specimens, among which were four new species of birds; two new species of squirrels; and about 250 skins both of birds and beasts.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1843.

Mr. Wise is now here, in fine health and spirits.—Mr. Nelson has been sworn into office. It excites considerable curiosity here to see whether Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Nelson will submit to the dictation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Upshur will remain permanently Secretary of State. Mr. Wickliffe will remain in my opinion *not* permanently in the Post Office. He has had great injustice done to him by the public, in supposing that he sanctioned the removals made by Bryan and Hobbie in the Post Offices. Mr. Spencer will make his office so uncomfortable that I do not think he will remain. Certainly not, if the terms on which he is to stay are that he shall prostitute his place to the purposes of Loco Focoism.

The President continues to be delighted with his visit at the North and East. He is now surer than ever of re-election, notwithstanding no demonstration was made in his favor as a candidate. He thinks the people are all for him every where! So look out for Democratic appointments in the places of the present Whig incumbents.

You hear nothing of Mr. Spencer's reforms. He is too much engaged in electioneering.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

A TRAITOR'S REWARD.—The Globe, while it did not hesitate to profit by Mr. Tyler's *treason* to the Whig party, never neglects an opportunity of showing its detestation of the *traitor*.

John Jones has of late been greasing his own & his master's gizzard with the hope that Old Hickory would be *'content to see Mr. Tyler elected'* On this ridiculous assumption the Globe thus comments:

"That Mr. Tyler, who ran the race of Coonery under the auspices of Mr. Clay—that he who deserted Gen. Jackson on the threshold of his administration, and followed Mr. Clay's flag in the Harrisburg Convention, and then *shed tears* because he failed to secure by his nomination, the triumph of that leader and his whole American system—that Mr. Tyler should now expect the countenance of Gen. Jackson, (who always abhored treachery, even among his enemies,) merely on the score that he is irreconcilably opposed to Mr. Clay, and that "Mr. Webster is as irreconcilably opposed to the election of Mr. Clay as the Madisonian,' is relying on a false estimate of Gen. Jackson's character, based upon a consideration of the motives which influence the petty minds that make it Gen. Jackson looks upon Mr Clay as an open, reckless enemy, like that which he met and vanquished seeking beauty and booty before New Orleans. He looks upon Messrs. Tyler, Webster, Spencer, Porter, Wickliffe & Co. as he did upon the *Arbuthnots and Ambristers, who infused their spirit into the treacherous Seminoles*, whom he encountered in their ambuscades in the swamps and coverts of Florida.

An interesting Coincidence—The oration, yesterday before the city authorities, was delivered by Charles F. Adams. Fifty years ago, that day in 1793, the venerable ex-President John Quincy Adams, performed the same service for the then existing authorities of our city.

Boston Journal, July 25

☞We observe in a London paper an estate of 20,000 acres offered for sale, lying in Wisconsin. The immortal Geo. Robins, the "Napoleon" of auctioneers, says all sorts of things relative to it, in his usual vein. It contains, says George,

"The fountain's fall, the river's flow,
The woody vallies, long and low,"

accompanied by

"Many a gem of purest ray serene,"

and any quantity of *pure lead*. George also says its value is certainly "past conjecture!" which we religiously believe, & hope the happy purchaser may not find George's Wisconsin land, like the Frenchman's speculation, under water entirely.

A DESCRIPTION.—Dr. Beecher, in his sermon in the Tremont Theatre, thus describes Fanny Essler:—"Her *pants* were in such close imitation of nature as baffled discrimination between costume and flesh—with her short over dress rising as she whirled around amid shouts of applause which might have made the devil blush, and female virtue had it been there burn with indignation, and hang her head in shame!"

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