ry ends, the name of Columbus stands out on the list of fame, alone, unapproached, and unapproachable. There was but one new world to discover, and the exploits of an Alexander, a Cæsar, a Bonaparte, fade away into significance, when compared with the sublime picture of Columbus, crossing the trackless ocean in search of a world unknown, but which his superior genius had told him must exist; and when compared with his struggles against the tide of fortune, the jealousy of powerful rivals, and the perfidy of kings, in establishing the conquests of his enterprise and talents. And if we look at results, all the efforts of all that have been called great, are but a feather in the balance against the train of consequences, that has flowed, and will continue to flow, from the discoveries of Columbus. It is, therefore, peculiarly proper, that these papers should be translated, and published in America.

A rumor has gone abroad that our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, is engaged in the task at Madrid, but we have the best authority for stating, that this is not the fact. We believe he had it in contemplation, and went to Spain partly for this purpose, but at length relinquished the project, as not altogether in accordance with his former habits of tho't and study. We trust he is employed in compositions which will demand more from his own resources, and that his name will continue to shine as heretofore, with its own lustre.—Other writers may translate with elegance and accuracy, but to whom shall we look, except to the author himself, for a continuation of the "Sketch Book?" Let these interesting documents be translated and published here. It is a proper object for the enterprise of any individual, or even the patronage of government. They certainly pertain as much to us as to Spain, and yet they have been printed in Madrid, not only with the approbation of the king, but at his royal press, and on his account. We should be mortified to have it directly stated, that we do less as a nation for the cause of letters, and our own history, than the government of Spain, whose liberality and as a nation for the cause of letters, and our own history, than the government of Spain, whose liberality and literary propensities we are not in the habit of extolling—Here is a case, however, in which it would be a wise, a liberal and generous course to follow in the steps of Ferdinand.

Senor de Navarette intends continuing his work with despatch. The third volume will contain documents relating to discoveries in Florida, and on the main land round the Gulf of Mexico; and the fourth will be devoted to the conquests of Cortes. He will then proceed in course to the expeditions to La Plata, the Straits of Magellan, Chili, Peru and California, to the discoveries in the South Sea, and to the Molucca and Phillipine Islands; thus embracing the whole compass of Spanish discoveries by sea, during the last three hundred years.

We shall translate here a remarkable statement, which the author introduces as a note in his first volume, and in which the invention of the steam boat is ascribed to a Spaniard nearly three hundred years ago. The account is as follows:

"Blasco de Garay, a sea captain, exhibited to the emperor and king, Charles the Fifth, in the year 1543 an engine by which ships and vessels of the larger size could be propelled, even in a calm, without the aid of oars or sails.

"Notwithstanding the opposition which this project encountered, the emperor resolved that an experiment should be made, as in fact it was with success, in the harbor of Barcelona, on the 17th of June, 1543.

'Garay never publicly exposed the construction of his engine, but it was observed at the time of the experiment that it consisted of a large caldron or vessel of boiling water, and a moveable wheel attached to each side of the ship.

'The experiment was made on a ship of two hundred tons, arrived from Colibre to discharge a cargo of wheat at Barcelona; it was called the Trinity, and the captain's name was Peter de Scarza.

'By order of Charles the Fifth, and the prince, Philip the Second, his son, there were present at the time, Henry de Toledo, the governor Peter Cardona, the treasurer Ravago, the vice chancellor Francis Gralla, and many other persons of rank, both Castilians and Catalonians; and among others, several sea captains witnessed the operation, some in the vessel and others on the shore.

'The emperor and prince, and others with them applauded the engine, and especially the expertness with which the ship could be tacked. The treasurer, Ravago, an enemy to the project, said it would move two leagues in three hours. It was very complicated and expensive, and exposed to the constant danger of bursting the boiler. The other commissioners affirmed that the vessel could be tacked twice as quick as a galley, served by the common method, and that at its slowest rate it would move a league in an hour.

'The exhibition being finished, Garay took from the ship his engine, and having deposited the woodwork in the arsenal of Barcelona, kept the rest himself.

'Notwithstanding the difficulties and opposition thrown in the way by Ravago, the invention was approved, and if the expedition, in which Charles the Fifth was then engaged, had not failed, it would undoubtedly have been favoured by him. As it was, he raised Garay to a higher station, gave him a sum of money (200,000 maravedies) as a present, ordered all the expenses of the experiment to be paid out of the general treasury, and conferred upon him other rewards.

'Such are the facts collected from the original registers, preserved in the royal archieves at Samancas, among the public papers of Catalonia and those of the Secretary at War, for the year 1543.'

This statement was communicated to the author in a letter from *Thomas Gonzalez*, dated at Samancas, the twenty-seventh of August, 1825; and it would appear that he had recently consulted the public records to which he refers.

Mr. Wirt, Attorney General of the U. States, delivered an eulogy on the characters of Adams and Jefferson, Ex-Presidents, lately deceased, at Washington, by request of the municipal authorities of that city on Thursday last. The President reached Washington only a few moments before the public solemnities began. The eulogy was eloquent and appropriate, and took up nearly three hours in pronouncing—the learned orator having had much time to prepare it, no doubt it is a very valuable address, both as to composition and matter.—Bos. Gaz.

KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

It was some time since announced, that a Mr. Hutton of Newbern, N. C. was preparing a tragedy, founded on the murder of Col Sharp by Beauchamp. The author has requested the editor of the Newbern Sentinel to state, that in consequence of a powerful appeal which he has received from the brother of Col. Sharp, the victim of the Beauchamp murder, the appearance of his Tragedy, 'The Power of Passion,' will be suspended, until promised documents are placed in his possession.

BOARING FOR WATER.

Those enterprizing men Boyd and M. Culloh, are still engaged in boaring for water at their brewery in Ferry st. in the south part of this city. They have arrived at the depth of 294 feet, but have not come to a sufficient supply of water. When only 15 feet below the surface, they struck on a slate rock, and have ever since been drilling through it. It is worthy of remark that when at the depth of 250 feet, the borers struck on a vein of sulphuratted *hydrogen gas*, and when a candle is applied to the tube at the surface, a brilliant flame is emitted, should there be a failure in obtaining water, B. & M. C. will probably be able to light their establishment by means of this gas.—Alb. Adv.

New York, Oct. 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Holdredge from Liverpool, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 23d, and the latter, to the 25th September, inclusive.

Two of the New York packet ships, the *Panthea* and *Columbia*, were due at Liverpool on the 25th September.

The last quarter of the English revenue was deficient about £300,000.

War has been declared between Persia and Russia. It is said the Russian cabinet had been intrigueing with the heir apparent, which being found out produced a rupture.

Three volumes of the "Life of Napoleon," by the "Great Unknown," are completed. It is said that the eloquence of many passages outstripped all his former productions.

One of the greatest living poets is engaged in writing the Life of Lord Byron.

The business of the manufacturing districts of England is rapidly improving. The "state of trade" will be found in a subsequent column. The Cotton Trade is looking up, and the Corn Trade in Wheat very promising.

It is said that Lord Cochrane's name is a great terror to the Musselmen. They believe him to be the hero of the north, whom their prophecies designate as the cause of their expulsion from Europe to Asia.

The Paris papers are speculating on the sparkling eyes of Mr. Canning.

Germany is quite still. The great political characters are dining, travelling, visiting, and opening Universities.

It is said there is still great individual distress among the operatives in Bolton and Manchester.

The French Government are about establishing Commercial Agents in all the South American States, on the same plan that they have adopted with the Mexicans.

At Ostend a powder magazine containing 1400 barrels gunpowder exploded, by which 40 persons were killed, a great many wounded and a still greater number frightened.

The correspondence between Capt. Elliot and the Brazillian Admiral is published in the London papers.

A publisher by the name of Tonquet, in Paris, has been sentenced to 9 months imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for publishing the New Testament, but excluding the mystery of the incarnation and the miracles. It is said the Unitarians would all be so punished in France.

Mexican ships are allowed to enter the ports of France under their own flags, and remain unmolested as long as they please.

It is said that Russia and Turkey will remove all causes of hostility by agreeing to declare Greece independent, on its paying a yearly tribute to the Porte.

It is asserted that the King of Spain is becoming more tractable with the court of Portugal.

In England the free navigation of the Rhine is a great topic of political observation. They wish that freedom to be restored.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The state of Ireland continues to be more and more appalling. In addition to the "famine fever" now raging in Dublin, and the distress which, from natural and general causes, exists every where else; the demon of political hostility has been called in to add his horrible ingredients to the overflowing cauldron of national misery. It is impossible for any Englishman, worthy of the name, and gifted with the mere orditary powers of sensibility, to remain as unmoved spectator of the scenes which his country and that of Ireland exhibit at the present moment. On every side more or less as distress prevails: the miserable prospects, of the winter approaches, of his hard-working countrymen in the north; the fever, the diseases, which are deciminating the helpless victims in the Irish metropolis, are calculated to harrow up the mind of every one, not rendered callous by selfish feelings, or constant familiarity with spectacles of misery and despair. What has occasioned this dreadful visitation of Famine?

"——— Has the meagre fiend
Blown mildew from her shrivelled lips,"

and blasted the hopes of the husbandman? No, the wheat harvest has been very productive; and a finer season for the ingathering has never been known. There is plenty in the land; but it reaches not the mouths of the unemployed. It is as much a famine to them as if the productions of the whole globe had been blasted by the hand of Heaven! Nay, it is worse—they perish in the midst and sight of plenty!

London, Sep. 20.

A very brief extract of a letter from Constantinople will be observed in the Globe and Traveller of this evening, relative to the hostilities which have been commenced between Russia and Persia. We have accounts from the Ottoman Porte, this afternoon, of three days later date, which repeat the assertion, but add an important circumstance, which had its influence this afternoon upon the price of Greek bonds, viz. that the individual representing the Emperor of Russia at Constantinople had had several interviews with the Grand Vizier, and the principal members of the Turkish Divan, which were understood to relate to the state of the connexions between Russia and Turkey, and the part which the latter was likely to take should the war between Russia and Persia be prosecuted with vigour. The following is a quotation from one of the private communications which reached London by the Tuesday mail, via France.

Constantinople, Aug. 24.

"The news here is certain that a war has broken out between Russia and Persia; and, according to the present report, Russia seems to have sought this opportunity of employing her military. The court of Persia did every thing it could to defer the blow, but ineffectually. It has produced considerable sensation here, in consequence of the connection between the Grand Seignor and the Courts of Persia; and several persons anticipate that it will lead to a rupture between this country and Russia. This action has become the more current in consequence of the bustle in the political departments, and certain interviews between the Russian enemy and the Grand Vizier, which are said to have terminated so angrily. At present, however, all is conjecture, excepting the fact of hostilities having commenced between Russia and Persia."

The population of Prussia is now 12,255,000 having increased in ten years, 1,700,000.

A proclamation has been circulated at Lisbon dated at Vienna, and attributed to Don Miguel, but not believed to be his, which says the Imperer of Brazil is a prisoner, and that the Constitution has been dictated to him.

A settlement is making at the isthmus of Tehauntepec, about 150 miles from Vera Cruz.—A river ascends to it, and it is 14 leagues across to the Pacific, at the bay of Fidema, to which a good carriage road is forming. Com. Porter is considered to be concerned, and it is called Porter's Settlement.

CONGRESS AT PANAMA.

The National Gazette of Monday last, says—We have received the Mexican papers, the *Aguila* and *El Sol*, to the last week in August. A brisk fire is maintained against the Mexican administration, in some of the papers. *El Sol*, of the 22d August, contains some curious editorial strictures on the Congress of Panama. It is asked why that body, before they concluded the most important arrangements and compacts, did not wait for the arrival of the Plenipotentiaries of Buenos Ayres, Chili, Upper Peru, Brazil, and the United States of North America; whose governments had been formerly invited to send Representatives. It is denied that the insalubrity of Panama, which was fully known before the Congress assembled, is sufficient to account for its sudden translation to the distance of a thousand leagues; and the Editor inquires what honor or other important advantage could accrue to Mexico from the presence of the Congress at *Tacubaya*, when nothing of consequence remained to be done—when treaties, conventions, secreret contingent agreements had already been made.

Winchester, Va. Oct. 20.

We publish the following communication, by a respectable physician of this county, with pleasure. Every thing that can contribute to the relief of that noble animal the horse, is worthy of attention:

From the Winchester Republican.

LOCK JAW IN HORSES.

This disease much more frequently occurs in that useful animal, than farriers, and those who pretend to know something about it, are willing to allow: and as ignorance of a disease will ever lead to mischievous and destructive practice, I offer the following lines to a discerning public, hoping that they will expose the error which has heretofore existed with regard to the true nature of the disease in question, and point out a more rational, safe, and efficient practice.

In this disease the nictating membrane becomes conspicuous, the nose is pointed horizontally, and the tail raised considerably, and turned a little to one side. The horse ruminates his food like a cow, scarcely separating his jaws, and his walk is much changed,—both his fore and hind legs being much farther apart than usual. His flesh becomes very hard, and at last his jaws are completely locked. This is commonly the last symptom; but in some cases all these symptoms appear nearly at the same time. When this is the case I consider it as an unfavorable sign: for the slower the symptoms succeed each other, the less dangerous the disease, and vice versa, for when the affections of the jaws soon succeed the other symptoms, there is the greatest danger.

One of the greatest impediments to the cure of this disease is the vulgar error of supposing that the horses have what is called the hooks, an opinion that originated in ignorance, because it has no foundation in nature. To prevent the cruel operation of cutting for this supposed disease, (which would be worse than the disease, if it existed at all,) I shall give a description of this part of the eye. The horse, like all other brute animals, being liable to the introduction of foreign matter into the eye, and not being favored with hands like men, or other means of removing it, has been bountifully furnished by nature with a nictating membrane. This is of a strong cartilaginous nature, and is put in motion by the retractor muscles drawing the eye into the orbit, by which motion this membrane is brought over the globe of the eye: thus, by the motion of the eye, it serves to cleanse or wipe off any offensive matter that may have been introduced.

Many have believed that this membrane had arisen there in the course of a few days, because they were not acquainted with the causes that rendered it more visible than usual. There are many such causes, but more especially the two following: 1st. Inflammation in the eye, which, when stimulated by the rays of light, is drawn into the orbit, leaving the membrane partially exposed. 2d. Spasms of the muscles of the eye, or parts adjacent, which produce the same effect, and is the reason why the tetanus is so often supposed to be the hooks, which has no existence. This mistake is often fatal; for I have been sometimes unable to persuade the owners of horses of these deceptions, and the cartilage has been cut out to the destruction of the poor animal.

The causes are, injuries of the feet; iron nails oftener occasion tetanus than any thing else; docking the tail; strong stimulating dressings after certain operations; operations which are followed by a high degree of inflammation.

I conceive there are two species of tetanus very different from each other,—the one evidently arising from great and general debility, giving rise to spasms, and the other originating from excess of inflammation, requiring evacuations for its cure. I imagine that the disease proceeds to a more rapid termination when it proceeds from fever, and the reverse.

In tetanus from wounds the wounded part heals long before the symptoms of lock jaw appear; in many, from five to six days to two or three weeks afterwards. When the spasms were communicated to the intestines the chance was a bad one, and an obstinate constipation was equally unfavorable. With mercury I have cured three cases out of five. The fourth would have done well, had not the owner of the horse, contrary to advice, permitted the operation for the hooks to have been performed. The fifth was one of those desperate cases, and so far advanced, that I think no remedy could have any effect.

I could not perceive that the mercury had any effect upon the execretions, or any other except that of relaxing the spasms in a few hours after it was given. The glands were not affected that I could perceive, as no part of the mouth, fauces or tongue, shewed any marks of its action. The intestines were little if at all affected, as no purgative effects were perceptible. It may be useful to state a case exhibiting in general the mode of treatment I have used in those cases where mercury proved successful.

I was called to see a horse supposed to have had the hooks, and as the owner pretended to no knowledge of the disease, he had, through the persuasion of others, suffered the operation to be performed several days before I saw him. Upon inquiry I found that a bone had entered his foot about three weeks before; but had been extracted a day or two afterwards, and left little or no lameness. For this reason those who saw him could not be persuaded that the disease could have arisen from this cause. It was easy to perceive that the symptoms of the lock jaw were increasing; but as they had proceeded gradually, my prospect was pleasing. The wounded part was dilated immediately, and dressed with cantharides and spirits of turpentine. The symptoms did not abate, and the evident mark of strong spasmodic actions rendered something farther necessary. I with great difficulty introduced into the mouth six drachms of calomel; 2d day calomel was repeated, but no appearance of relief: 3rd, calomel repeated, no relief: 4th, calomel repeated, and the spasms less frequent, and of shorter duration: 5th, spasms relieved this morning he passed from the rectum a small watery discharge, but nothing like a free or active purgative: 6th, he is better and can distend his jaws; I gave an injection of corn meal gruel: 7th, purges a little, and the injection was repeated: 8th, no more passage; his jaws quite free, and his appetite returning. He soon recovered, and is now a very fine animal.

We learn from Mr. Windsor, that the elegant lace dress which obtained a premium of ten dollars at Pawtuxet, was purchased by the President of the United States when he visited the Lace School, at Newport, on Saturday last. He stated that he made the purchase for the purpose of showing the work in Washington.

[Providence Journal.

Report of the

BOARD OF ENGINEERS ON THE DEFENCE OF THE SEA-BOARD.

This document occupies more than two entire pages of the National Intelligencer, in small type. A very general abstract of its contents, is all that our limits allow us to give.

[Bal. Am.

It is prefaced by some remarks on the necessity of a system of general defence, more especially from the obnoxious position we occupy, in relation to the arbitrary governments of Europe. The means of defence are presented in four classes,—a Navy, Fortifications, Interior Communications by land and water, and a Regular Army, and well organized Militia. The *Navy* must be provided with establishments for building and repair, rendezvous and refuge.—*Fortifications* must close the harbors against an enemy; prevent him from establishing himself on the territory; cover the great cities; prevent the avenues of interior navigation from being blockaded at their entrance into the ocean; cover the coastwise navigation; and protect the naval establishments. *Interior Communications* must be provided in order to bring the necessary supplies to the stations and harbors, facilitate the concentration of military force, and preserve domestic commerce unimpaired by war. The *Army and Militia*, together with the Marine, are the vital principle of the whole. The Board then show the mutual connexion and dependence of all these; that without the Navy, the defence becomes merely passive: without interior communications, the navy wants supplies, and the fortifications reinforcements: and that without fortifications, the navy must be naked and scattered. With our harbors fortified, the enemy would be unable to enforce a strict blockade, and our navy would therefore neither be needed for their defence, nor be confined within our waters by a hostile force; while instead of having the enemy at our doors, as in the last war, the contest would be transferred to the ocean, and the interior commerce of the country remain uninterrupted. And it is another advantage of naval war, that the loss of life is less, and the hardship and disease less severe. The Report, however, confines itself chiefly to Fortifications.

One of the most important objects, continue the Board, to be obtained by these, is to preserve that line of interior communication which, in time of war, must be relied on in place of the exterior coasting navigation. The next is, to guard, as before mentioned, the channels by which trade and supplies may reach the coast from the interior of the country. But it happens fortunately that the security of the first involves the security of the last, as will be evident from an examination of the geopraphical features of the country. Thus the line of interior coastwise communication begins in the great bay north of Cape Cod, passes thence over land to Narragansett Roads or Buzzards' Bay; thence through Long Island Sound to New York; up the Raritan, and over land to the Delaware; down that river, and over land, to the Chesapeake; down that bay, up Hampton Roads and Elizabeth River, and, through the Dismal Swamp to Albemarle Sound; thence thro' the swamps and sounds of the Carolinas and Georgia to the head of the Peninsula of Florida; over land to the Gulf of Mexico; and thence through interior sounds and bays to Orleans. Some of the short natural impediments of this line are already removed, others are rapidly disappearing, and the rest, in the opinion of the Board, will ere long be overcome.

Now the works which would preserve this line of communication from north to south, would also protect the mouths of the communications from east to west, as will be evident when the advantage of fortifying particular points, comes to be shown. To take one example among many, the security of the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, would at once preserve the commerce from north to south from the Dismal Swamp to the head of the Chesapeake, and that which is carried down all the rivers which empty into it, as the James, the York, the Rappahannock, the Potomac, the Susquehanna, &c.

The sea-coast of the U. S. which extends 3330 miles is divided into four distinct parts;—the North Eastern, extending from Nova Scotia to Cape Cod; the Middle, from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras; the Southern, from Hatteras to Cape Sable; and the Gulf of Mexico Frontier, from Sable to the mouth of Sabine River. Of these sections the Board enumerate the positions to be fortified, and the advantages of each.

The North Eastern section is characterised by its serrated coast, numerous harbors, and dense fogs. On the eastern half of this coast, these, and the intricacies of its navigation, not only secure an interior communication, but protect it from an enemy. The remainder is less broken, but contains several excellent harbours. On this part of the maratime frontier the Board recommend the fortification of Mount Desert Island, Penobscot Bay, the Sheep's Cut, the Kennebeck River, Portland, Portsmouth, Gloucester, Beverly, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, (the additional defences of which last are estimated at $1,279,429,) Plymouth and Provincetown.

The coast between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras, has fewer harbours than the last, and principally a sandy shore. It is distinguished also by its milder climate and clearer atmosphere, by the depth and magnitude of its bays and sounds, and the length of the deep tide navigation in the rivers. The important stations requiring security, are Martha's Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, New Bedford, Narragansett Bay, (a station of great consequence, as being the only one on the coast accessable with a north west wind, and as commanding the great inward curve of the coast from Cape Cod to Hatteras,) Stonington, Gardiner's Bay, New London, and New Haven. New York will require additional defences to the amount of $5,201,814: The Delaware Bay, to the amount of $817,000. In the Chesapeake, Hampton Roads is recommended as the chief naval rendevous to the south, as Boston and Narragansett Bay are to the north; and the harbour of St. Mary's and the Patuxent, for fortifications. As to Annapolis the Board are unable to state whether new works will be required at the mouth of Elk River, to protect the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. The District of Columbia is protected by Fort Washington, which work cost $446,467. This fort had been better placed on Lower Cedar Point. For securing *Baltimore Harbour* a fort is necessary at Hawkin's Point, and another on the extreme end of the flat Sollers's Point. The estimate of them both is $917,542. The present Fort M'Henry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery, should be retained as a second barrier.

The southern section of the coast is invariably low, and generally sandy, and the riged of sand either lies on the main land, or is divided from it by sounds of basins. When this ridge is broken, it is by marsh, and the islands are numerous. The abrasion of the shores of the rivers, causes few harbours to be found. The points for defence are Ocracock, and Albemarle and Pamtico Sogunds, Beaufort, N. C., Cape Fear River Georgetown Harbour, Santee River and Bull's Bay. Charleston, St. Helena Sound, Broad River or Port Royal Roads, Savannah and the mouth of Savanah River. Thence to the south no surveys have been made. The Gulf of Mexico frontier resembles the last in character. It is distinguished, however, by one very important feature,—that about eight-tenths of the whole territoy of the U. S. is, in one sense, tributary to it. Pensacola, Perdio Bay, and New Orleans are the important points. The cost for N. Orleans and the Delta of the Miss. will be $566,000.

The Board recommended, also, *floating defences* in certain points, and they divide the fortifications which they have recommended, into three classes, more or less necessary, and therefore not requiring to be all completed at once. We postpone, for the present, some comparisons of the cost of the present mode of defence, and that recommended here; as also some interesting considerations in regard to Pensacola, and that district of our maritime frontier.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, Tennessee, dated 29th Sept. 1826

As the history of events which have occurred amongst political men in this neighborhood, for the las three or four months, may become more or less interesting in other parts of the country, I have this morning determined to give you some of the leading facts, that you might be prepared to use them as occasion may require.

It is already pretty generally known that during the last winter, the appointment of postmaster at this place, was given to a Mr. Erwin, contrary to the known wishes of the people. Pending the appointment, General Houston, our representative, spoke freely to Mr. Adams of the Character of Mr. Erwin. The substance of these conversations was conveyed to Mr. Erwin, and (as understood here at the time) with intimations that it would be expected of him to take some notice of Gen. Houston on his return from Congress. Mr. Erwin accordingly, in his address to the public when retiring from the Whig, gave notice that he would hold Houston accountable. So soon as Houston returned, it was publicly known that he intended to take no notice of Mr. Erwin, believing, from the evidences which he had of Erwin's character and from his standing in society generally, that the public would not expect him to place himself on equal terms.

In a civil correspondence which took place, Houston reiterated the opinions which he entertained and had expressed at Washington; and after a suspension of the business for more than two weeks, a peremptory challenge was sent by John Smith, who had in the interim, arrived here, and who, from the known desperation and rashness of his character, could not possibly be recognised in a transaction of that description though in itself scarcely cognizable by the rules of civil society.—When Smith presented the challenge, he was, of course, repulsed in a manner unexpected by him, and for which he was of course, repulsed in a manner unexpected by him, and for which he was not prepared. He returned to Mr. Erwin's, but soon after returned with Gen. White, both armed, and determined to see that Houston shouuld receive the challenge. An attempt was made by Smith to deliver the paper to Houston on the pavement, before the door of the public tavern at which Houston lived. In the attempt, an altercation of some warmth took place between Houston and White, in which mutual defiances were thrown out. After a delay of more than two weeks, White challenged Houston, the challenge was promptly accepted, and the parties met on Thursday morning, (28th) beyond the Kentucky line. They fought at the distance of fifteen feet only, and at the first fire Houston's aim took effect, striking White very near the centre of the body, but as he was in a walking position and the ball striking on a rib, it passed round the back and lodged on the opposite side from which it was easily extracted. Had the ball passed directly through from the point of entrance to the point of extraction it would have caused instant death, but strong and reasonable hopes are entertained that it will not prove fatal. White fired, but was unconscious of it, as it was extracted by the other fire. They were accompanied by their friends on each side who bear united testimony to the fair and chivalrick conduct of the parties.

As White staggered and fell, he said—I am a dead man—you have killed me General.—Houston was the first to advance to him, and taking him by the hand, said—I hope not, I should regret it more than any man. White observed—We ought never to have fought. Houston replied—I know it, General; 'twas not of my seeking—you forced it on yourself. White added—I do not blame you. Houston would not quit the ground until he saw provision made for White's comfortable removal and accommodation, and his surgeon, Dr. Shelby, assisted White's friend, Dr. M'Nairy and surgeon Dr. Ourton, assisted in dressing the wound.

[New York Enq.

OUTRAGE.

The following is an extract from the log-book of the ship Desdemona, Captain Lacoste, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, from Campeachy:

"The Desdemona left Sisal Harbor Oct, 1, at 1 P. M. bound to New York. At midnight, was four times fired at by the Mexican brig of war Victoria, Captain Machin, the fourth being a cannon shot, fell within ten feet of the main chains, and compelled me to heave to. The Victoria then ranged ahead of the ship. At 2 A. M. hailed and asked in English what ship &c. After answering their question, I enquired what vessel that was—they replied H. B. M. brig Beaver. I then desired that he would despatch me immediately, but was answered that I must lie by him until day light. I remonstrated in vain. At 2 30 the launch was sent with 25 armed men, of which five were soldiers with muskets and bayonets. They took charge of the ship, and made a strict search for documents to prove her in an illicit trade—They by force of arms took from me my trunk containing, with ship's and sealed letters to consignees and owners and my personal and private papers, and then demanded the ships register—this I refused to give up except with my life, not being able myself through sickness to proceed with it on board.—Shortly after my trunk was returned but all the sealed letters, 24 in number, were retained by Capt. Machin. They placed one of their own men at the helm, and ordered me into confinement in the ship's cabin—then again mentioned my illness and the confined state of air in the cabin, owing to having cargo stowed in it. They then made prisoners of my officers and myself on the quarter deck, and imprisoned the seamen in the forecastle. By force of arms they prevented me from hoisting an American ensign at the mizen peak. After daylight I was permitted to proceed with the ship's boat and crew, on board the Victoria. I was there again imprisoned, with two of my men—the boat was taken from me, and for some time used in their service. When Captain M. called me down to examine my register and letters, I remonstrated against breaking any of the seals, stating that several of the letters were to persons of high standing in New York, capable of carrying prosecution to a great extent—yet he persisted and broke seven of the seals. When I further remonstrated against the rash proceeding, the ransacking of my ship, taking it from me, and imprisoning myself and crew, he told me in reply that such were Commodore Porter's orders. I then stated to him that I would lay my remonstrance before the government of the U. States. He then flew into a violent rage, calling me an insolent American son of a b—h. After having held armed possession of the ship 8 hours, and detaining her ten and a half hours, I was dismissed, with liberty to proceed on my voyage. They urged many very pressing invitations to my crew to ship on board the V. offering 14 dollars per month, 3 months pay in advance, and 20 dollars bounty, to prevail on them to desert the ship, and thereby leave me in distress."

New Haven, (Conn.) Oct. 21.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Daniel Hinsdale, of the firm of J. & D. Hinsdale, of Middletown, (largely indebted to the Eagle Bank,) was brought to the jail, in this county, by the Deputy Marshal of this District, by virtue of sundry executions in favor of the U. States, amounting to about $70,000.

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