From the Nat. Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

Recent occurrences, manifesting not merely the future prospects but the present certainty, of a wide division among the party which has hitherto supported General Jackson's Administration, are too important not to awaken a great degree of attention. They are entitled to a deep reflection of the opposers of the Administration, and by the Public. The Vice-President's late publication was but the ebullition of a political ferment, well known to have been secretly long at work. It was not the origin of a schism; it was only its avowal. From the moment of the original '*Combination*' (so it was admitted to be) against Mr. Adams's administration, it was foreseen that the parts composing it, held together for the time by a common object, (the hope of power) would necessarily fly asunder when that power should have been obtained, and when it should come to be decided who should enjoy its posts for the present, and who expect them for the future.—Nothing but the powerful chymistry of this common object, it was easy to perceive; could keep in union such opposite materials as the friends of Gen. Jackson in Pennsylvania and those in South Carolina, and the followers of Mr. Calhoun, who had been called 'Prodigals,' and the followers of Mr. Crawford, who had been called 'Radicals.' Such a jumble of politicians could have no natural cohesion. If Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Randolph could act long in harmony; if the highest notes of Consolidation and the lowest grumbling of State Rights could be made to chime an unison; if the Tariff and Nullification could walk hand in hand—then, indeed, the time might be expected to have arrived when the Lion and Lamb would lie down together.

As to the Secretary of State, his affinities were well known to be easily drawn towards any political elements, and again easily to be repelled. He mingles with every thing by the slightest attraction, and again is disengaged from every thing by the gentlest solvent; For Mr. King, and against Mr. King; a friend of Mr. Clinton and an enemy of Mr. Clinton; an Anti-Tariff man, out of courtesy, (or out of subservience) to some; to others a Tariff-man, by virtue of instructions; a friend of the Union, yet groping after lost rights of the States; on the great question between the constitutional powers the Government on one hand, and the absurdities of Nullification, in the other, hanging precisely midway upon an exact poise. The foresight which anticipated this rupture of the Party, was not deceived. The fulfilment has trodden, indeed, very close upon the heels of the prediction. Before the second year of Gen. Jackson's Administration has closed, a wide deep, and impassable gulph already separates the leaders of his legions of followers and feudatories. His own influence over these leaders not founded in their respect for his talents or character, but mainly in the conviction that there is a great, though a vague and indefinite popularity attached to his name, is now no longer sufficient to repres their contentions. They quarrel in his own face, for his own seat while he yet fills it, and means to fill it longer if he can.

We have heard much, heretofore, of the President's independence, of his lofty elevation above all influence near his person, and of his fixed resolution to be himself every inch President. We now see the verification, and manifestation of these qualities; we behold him evidently busy in the first stages of a controversy, the origin of which lies in motives and objects, connected, first with his own re-election, and secondly, with the succession of another to his office, when he shall have done with it. We are assured, too, by his supporters, that no aspirant for further promotion would never be in this Cabinet, or participate in his counsels. We perceive how this assurance has been performed. But this is not all: the President has repeatedly expressed his own opinions and his own purposes, in words borrowed from one in whose mouth they meant what they seemed to mean. He has declared, over and over again, that he neither sought office nor shunned it. If the public are not now misinformed, a recent occurrence has fully expounded his meaning, and explained his sincerity in this declaration.

It is not the object of these paragraphs to enter into the merits of the questions raised by the Vice President's publication, and its numerous answers and replies. We are little disposed to meddle in this family quarrel. Our purpose on the contrary, is to suggest that those who have opposed the administration, and who still oppose it, have no concern in this dispute, except so far as its results may effect the public interest. These results, it is probable, will be various in their character, and in their tendency. So far as internal dissentions may be likely to weaken the momentum with which the dominant party has hitherto proceeded in a course so threatning to all the great interests of the country, the effect will unquestionably be good. Still better will it be, if this disclosure of the predominance of merely personal and ambitious motives over all other considerations, shall open the eyes of the community to the real character of men, and the real character of the times. On the other hand, it certainly gives a still more formidable appearance to the dangers which threaten us, when we see what their objects are, unless we may hope at the same time that the public will see them also, and take care for its own safety. Their publication afford a striking example indeed, of the nature of these objects. There is not the smallest reference in any of them, to any public principle, or public measure.—The general welfare, the good of the country, constitutional principle, political expediency, these things, none of them, not one, is that about which our men in high places write letters; about which they express solicitude; about which they differ. Not at all. Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, choose to quarrel, and yet they put their quarrel on grounds perfectly consistent with the fullest approbation on the part of Mr. Calhoun, of every one of Gen. Jackson's measures. The ruin of political prospects is spoken of, but they are the political prospects of an individual, not the political prospects of the country. The merciless proscription for opinion, which has stalked over the land; the violation of national faith to the Indians; the mad project of a paper-money Treasury Bank; the war on the Tariff; the war on the Constitution; these are not subjects which have drawn forth controversy—all is personal crimination and recrimination.

And what a spectacle does this contest exhibit? Who does not see, in what an aspect of disgrace it holds up the Government of the country? What honest man does not feel shame as well as indignation, at the picture upon which the whole world is here invited to look? The second officer of the Republic openly declares that the first officer is 'the victim of a political intrigue.' Is this fact credible in itself; and is the witness entitled to belief? On the other hand, the President charges the Vice-President both with ingratitude and duplicity. Here, again, is the witness a good one? Shall we consider the charge proved? We say nothing of the language of Mr. Crawford's letter; but we earnestly put it to the whole American People to say what they think of this controversy between their two highest public officers; and we put it to them to say, too, not only what public Honor but the public Safety also requires, when the Vice President publicly declares, to all the world that the President of the United States at the moment when he is discharging the highest functions of his office, is not an independent agent, but a mere creature of others—the 'Victim of a political intrigue.'

There remains, evidently, for the friends of the Constitution, administered in its true spirit, to stay the progress of this Administration, and to save the country from the effects of its measures, but one course. That course lies right straight onward.—They will neither turn to the right hand nor to the left. They are destined yet to save the country and the Constitution. They are National Republicans; they are friends of Union; they are the great party of free Americans, without doubt or question. If the mere charm of a name were withdrew, they are at this moment 'a great majority of the Union.' They will take courage from these proofs of disaffection and schism among their opponents, and go forward with more assured hopes of ultimate success. They have a point of concentration. The public sentiment runs strongly in a direction towards one never yet charged with ingratitude; never yet guilty of duplicity; never made, nor to be made, the victim of any political intrigue. Let us beseech all friends of the Constitution and real lovers of their country, to awake, look at the existing state of things seriously, and then do their duty. It becomes us to raise the alarm, not at pretended, but real, portentous and imminent dangers. It becomes us earnestly to implore the people to save themselves. Let us rally for the Union of the States, for the Constitution, for American Liberty, as it was while every man was yet free to speak his opinion, and for the preservation of those great interests for which the Government was established.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Paul Eynaud, to be Consul of the U. States for the Island of Malta.

Charles Barnet, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the U States for the Port of Venice, in the Austrian Empire

Joel Brown, of the District of Columbia, to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, in said district.

Robert M Harrison, of Virginia, to be Consul of the U. States for the port of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica

Henry Ashton, to be Marshal of the District of Columbia in the place of Tench Ringgold, whose commission expired 31st January last.

George B Porter, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the place of John Conard, whose commission expired on the 11th February last.

Thomas B. Monroe, of Kentucky, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in the place of John Speed Smith resigned.

Alexander Adair, to be Marshal of Middle Florida.

Daniel Le Roy, to be District Attorney of the United States, for the Territory of Michigan.

John Nicholson, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana

Waters Smith, to be Marshal of East Florida

Thomas P. Eskridge, to be Judge for the Territory of Arkansas.

Nathaniel S. Benton, to be Attorney for the Northern District of New York, vice Samuel Beardsley, elected to Congress.

Nathaniel Niles, of Vermont, to be Secretary of Legation to France, in place of Charles Carroll Harper, resigned

Reuben Harvey, to be Consul of the U. S for the port of Cork, Ireland, in the place of Reuben Harvey, deceased

Gideon Fitz, to be Surveyor of Public Lands south of Tennessee, vice Joseph Dunbar, resigned.

George Wise and George W P. Custis, of the District of Columbia, to be Justices of the Peace, for the county of Alexandria in said District

Nathan Luffborough, Enoch Reynolds, and Charles H. W. Wharton, of the District of Columbia, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in said District.

Thomas Carberry, James Dunlap, and William O'Neal, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspectors of the Penitentiary in said District; and Benjamin Williams, of said District, to be Warden of said Penitentiary.

John A. Cameron, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States at La Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in the place of William Taylor, resigned.

Joseph Saul, of Louisiana, to be Consul of the U. States at Tripoli, in the place of Charles D. Coxe, deceased.

David J. Baker, of Illinois, to be District Attorney of the U. States for the state of Illinois, vice Samuel McRoberts

Elias Rector, of Arkansas, to be Marshal of the U. S. for the Territory of Arkansas, in the place of George W. Scott, removed.

George W Crump, of Virginia, to be Consul of the U. States, for the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the place of Robert M. Harrison, appointed to the port of Kingston, Jamaica.

John Cuthbert, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Hamburg, in the place of Frederick List, whose commission has expired.

Samuel Allinson, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the U. S. at Lyons, in France, in the place of Cornelius Bradford, deceased.

Lemuel Wells, of New York, to be Consul of the U. S. at St. Catharines, Brazil.

Thomas E. Burfoot, of Virginia, to be District Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, vice Robert Stannard, resigned.

Robert Fulton, of New York, to be Secretary to the Commission under the Convention between the U. S. and the King of Denmark, of the 28th of March, 1830.

Lewis Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States, a Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba.

John Houzman, of Georgetown, to be a Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

Joshua Lippincott of Pennsylvania, to be a Director of the Bank of the United States, vice Nicholas Biddle elected a Director by the Stockholders.

Nicholas Navoni, of Constantinople, to be Drogoman or Interpreter of Language, to the Legation of the U States at Constantinople.

George Winchester, of Maryland, and Jesse Hoyt, of New York, to be Commissioners under the Convention with Denmark, of 28th March, 1830.

William J. Duane of Philadelphia, to be a Commissioner under the Convention with Denmark, of 28th March, 1830, in the place of Stephen Simpson, rejected by the Senate.

Peter Desnoyers, of Detroit, to be Marshal for the Territory of Michigan.

Joshua Baker, to be Surveyor of the Public Lands for the State of Louisiana.

New York, March 12.

MURDERERS OF THE BRIG VINEYARD.

This day at 12 o'clock, Judge Betts passed sentence upon Wansley, the colored man, and Gibbs, the white man, convicted of murdering the Captain and Mate of the Vineyard. They are to be executed on the 22d April, between the hours of 10 and 3.

When they were called upon to say why sentence of death should not pass upon them, both addressed the Court in a firm and respectful way; admitted their partipation in their crimes charged upon them, but protested that Dawes and Brownrigg, on whose evidence they were convicted, was as guilty as themselves. They both, too, especially criminated Atwell, who perished in the boat, as the chief contrivers of the murders. The Judge, in sentencing them, dwelt forcibly and feelingly upon the enormity of their crimes; the necessity of now preparing themselves for its expiation; and emphatically told there was no hope for them of mercy in this world.'

New York, March 14.

FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the packet ship Francois 1st, Capt. Skiddy, from Havre, whence she sailed on 3d Feb. we have received our regular files of Paris and Havre papers to 2d Feb. In them we find nothing new of political intelligence: on the evening of 31st Jan. many rumors were afloat which were either not credited; or with the assertion appeared the contradiction.

The Courier says that in pursuance of a resolution of ministers held on 26th January, the French Government has resolved that if the Belgian Congress should elect the Duke de Leuchtenberg, as their Sovereign, it would be considered as equal to a declaration of war, and M. Bresson has been ordered to leave Brussels within 24 hours after the decision of Congress. As late as 29th January, no choice had been made. M. Bresson had been in Paris at the end of January, and within two hours after his arrival returned again to Brussels

POLAND—The Hamburg correspondent states, under date of Berlin, Jan. 23d, says that the Dictator Chlopicki left the Dictatorship because he insisted on negociating with the Emperor for a reconciliation, while some of the members opposed it. The Augsburg Gazette contains a letter from the Polish frontiers, of Jan. 18th, which asserts that a reconciliation with Russia is now impossible. 'The Emperor neither can nor will extend the amnesty to the ringleaders themselves.' Under date of Warsaw, Jan. 29th, it is mentioned that the Russian Government had seized the funds of the Bank of Warsaw, which were at Odessa, and arrested an agent sent hither to withdraw them.

Private letters of 15th Jan. say that no election of a Pope had yet been made, although the Conclave had been in session a month.

From the Savannah Georgian.

CENSUS OF GEORGIA.

The following embraces all the counties in the State, with the exception of Chatham:

White Males,	151,028	
" Females,	141,261	
		291,286
Slave Males,	104 410	
" Females,	103.581	
		207,991
Free colored Males,	1,074	
" " Females,	983	
		2,057
		502.337
Add for Chatham county, (estimated)		16,000
Total,		518,337

Among the white population are 147 Deaf and Dumb, 143 Blind, 86 Aliens, and 34 over 100 years of age; among the Blacks, 56 are Deaf and Dumb, 119 Blind, 179 over 100 years of age.

The above gives a representative population of 424,200, consequently under the coming apportionment, even if it is increased to any number below 54,000 we shall be entitled to another member of Congress. Under the present apportionment we should be entitled to two members in addition to those we have.

The population of 1830 is	518 327
" " 1820 was	340,907
Increase,	177,348
In 1824, the number was,	
Whites	225,048
Blacks	175,882
	400,930

The increase in ten years is a little upwards of 52 per cent.

The slaves in the State, taken at an average of $250 per head, would be worth about 52 millions of dollars.

CIVIL LIST OF VIRGINIA.

The following statement has been made from the report of James E. Heath, Auditor of Public Accounts, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the House of Delegates.

Governor,	$3333 33
Treasurer,	2000 00
Two clerks,	1500 00
First Auditor,	2000 00
Four clerks,	3025 00
Second Auditor,	1800 00
One clerk,	700 00
Register,	1500 00
Two clerks,	1225 00
Five Judges of the Court of Appeals, each	2500 00
Four Judges of the Court of Chancery, each	1667 00
Fourteen Judges of the General Court, each	1500 00
One do do	1800 00
Attorney General,	1000 00
Keeper of the Penitentiary,	2000 00

UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH.

The ship Mary and Harriet, which lately arrived at this port from Liverpool, was loaded in the space of 70 hours, with 670 tons of measurement goods, by 56 men. The cargo is estimated to be worth $750,000, the duty on which amounts to upwards of $110,000.

In addition to the above, there have been within ten days, three arrivals from London and two from Liverpool, which will probably increase the amount of duties at the Custom House to near $400,000. [Boston Bul.

St. John, (N. B) March 2.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The America, from Patagonia for N. Bedford, with 20 000 seal skins and 1000 bbls. sperm oil, was wrecked, 14th ult. supposed to be 38 lea. from the SW part of Bermuda. She was sailing with a SE breeze, when a violent NW wind struck her aback, the rigging was immediately cut away, the masts went over and she filled. The crew, thirty-four in all, except master and mate, were washed off and perished. These two were likewise washed overboard, but the topsail halyards caught the feet of the latter, which he got hold of, seized and saved the captain, John Parker. They were two days on the wreck, and were taken off by schr. Caledonia, of Yarmouth, N. S. from St. Thomas. Same afternoon she put the latter on board the Laurel, of Alexandria, bound to Bermuda. The mate, Wm. Canfield, was landed at Yarmouth, on 26th, and this morning he arrived here in the packet from Digby.

UNFORTUNATE CIRCUMSTANCE.

An individual by the name of Baily Crisman, was precipitated into eternity on Monday last, by falling into the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—How the accident orginated we are unaware, but we have been informed that he was very much inebriated shortly before the transpiring of the deed. He represented himself to be from King George county, in the State of Virginia; and that he departed from thence in June last. He also stated that he had a mother and several sisters and brothers residing at that place.—Elkton Press.

The Jamaica Royal Gazette, of the 5th ult. says—

'In the liberal spirit of free trade reciprocity the American Government are resolved to outvie ours. We only allow their vessels to bring to our ports the produce and manufacturers of the United States—they make their ports *free* to our commerce in every sense of the word.'

It may be desirable to our readers to know the names of such Members of Congress as ceased to be Members on the 4th of the present month, either by failure of re-election or declining to be candidates. The subjoined is a List as accurate as we can make it. In the states of N. Hampshire, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, the election of Representatives to the Twenty-Second Congress has not yet taken place, and there is a vacancy or two in the Eastern states, caused by 'no choice' being made.

[Nat. Intel. March 12.

EX-MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

SENATORS.

Levi Woodbury,
Calvin Willey,
Dudley Chase,
Nathan Sanford,
William Marks,
James Iredell.
William Smith,
John Rowan,
Jacob Burnett,
John McKinley,
David Barton,

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Butman,
Joseph F. Wingate,
John Bailey,
B. W Crowninshield,
Henry W. Dwight,
Benjamin Gorham,
Joseph Richardson,
John Varnum,
Benedict Arnold,
Thomas Beekman,
Abraham Bockee,
Peter I. Borst,
Timothy Childs,
Henry B Cowles,
Jacob Chrocheron,
Charles G. De Witt,
John D. Dickinson,
Samuel W Eager,
Jonas Earll, jr.
Isaac Finch,
Jehiel H. Halsey,
Joseph Hawkins,
Perkins King,
James Lent,
John Magee,
Henry C. Martindale,
Thomas Maxwell,
Robert Monell,
Ebenezer F. Norton,
Gershom Powers,
Robert S. Rose,
Jonah Sanford,
Ambrose Spencer.
James Strong,
Henry R. Storrs,
Isaac Pierson,
Samuel Swann,
James Buchanan,
Chauncey Forward,
Joseph Fry, jr.
Innis Green,
Joseph Hemphill,
Thomas Irwin,
George C. Leiper,
Alem Marr,
William McCreery,
Daniel H. Miller,
John Scott,
Thomas H. Sill,
John B. Sterigere,
Kensey Johns, jr.
James Tregvant,
Edward B Dudley,
John Campbell,
William D. Martin,
Starling Tucker,
Charles E. Haynes,
James Clarke.
Robert P. Letcher,
Robert Desha,
Mordecai Bartley,
James Shields,
Henry H. Gurley,
Walter H. Overton,
Thomas Hinds,

We have received from our attentive correspondent at Rio Janeiro, a paper of that city, containing the following.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Circumstantial account of the loss of the Thetis.—The Thetis frigate (46 guns) sailed from this port for England, on Thursday, 3d inst. and on Sunday the 5th she struck on the rocks of Cape Frio, at about 20 minutes past 8 P. M. The night was very dark and rainy, and the vessel steering N. E. by E. with fore-top-mast studding sail set, going about 8 knots, when a general consternation was caused by the cry of 'land ahead!' 'hard up!' 'hands shorten sails!' was instantly followed by a dreadful crash; the bowsprit was broken off short about 14 feet from the stem and hung over the larboard bow by the fore stay, and served as a fender to keep her bows from the rocks, and prevented them from being stove in; guns were fired, which were distinctly heard by the inhabitants of Cape Frio; the foremast fell almost immediately after, as also the main mast, bringing the mizen mast with it, killing the man at the wheel, and one near the mizen mast, wounding the second master besides a seaman and marine; the masts having fallen fore and aft, and the yards athwart ship. The ship's head now went off throwing her quarter on the rock, when about 60 men effected their escape; the larboard anchor was let go, and a small sail hoisted on the fore and main mast, to pay her off from the rocks, and blue lights were burnt.

It was at length ascertained that the vessel had entered a small bay with a high rock immediately over head; the helm was tended in the gun-room till the rudder went; chain pumps were rigged but she made no water; the ship then swung with her larboard bow on the rock, and a hawser and ropes were got on shore, but as there was no small rock to take a turn round the men could not hold on; a considerable number, however, made their escape;—about midnight the ship went to the distance of her own length from the rock and sunk stern foremost; after some delay, a rope was got ashore, and the remainder of the crew were slung in a bowline knot and dragged through the surf. The Captain remained on the wreck, till quite exhausted, and it was near daylight when he came on shore.

A perpendicular rock of nearly 20 feet in height was now to be surmounted, and then a steep hill, covered with loose earth and prickly plants, which rendered the ascension extremely arduous, as neither officers nor men had any thing on but shirts and trowsers and many without shoes, and had suffered much from fatigue and exhaustion. Another hill was still to be ascended before a view of the main land could be obtained—a seaman brought information of some huts at a distance; he was accompanied to the spot by some of his unfortunate companions, where they found plenty of salt fish, a little farinha, and a small well of brackish water. About 10 o'clock a canoe was employed to bring the remainder of the sufferers, and before night about 200 were in safety. They were treated by the natives with all the kindness and hospitality their miserable huts could afford, which were given up by the fishermen for their accommodation.

The Washington Spectator, thus describes the winding up of the late session of Congress:—

As the session drew to a close, Congress were in their usual hurry. Like Don Quixote among the toys of the show-man, they passed some propositions, mutulated more and 'knocked down' a still greater number, upon or under the table. It is ardently to be desired that the time may come, when Congress, instead of winding, like the rivers of Africa; through a long and sluggish course, and the rushing towards its end, with a headlong impetuosity will move, like some of our American rivers, steadily onward from, the first, powerful efficient and majestic.

OAK LEAF CIGARS.

A gentleman from Connecticut, some time since, sold to a grocer in Providence a quantity of cigars, purporting to be 'real Havana,' but which on subsequent examination proved to be real oak leaves, with a slight wrapper of tobacco.—This is a new article of trade to be added to the wooden nutmegs, horn flints, and white oak pumpkin seeds.

VALUE OF ILL HEALTH.—A man named Martin, who had been sentenced to death in France, was respited for much longer than the usual time, owing to the bad state of his health, the officers of the prison having officially stated, 'that his life would be endangered by bringing him out to execution!'

The Savannah Republican of the 28th ultimo says:—We were shown a piece of Gold in its original state, taken from the mine of Mr. Powell, in Haversham county, which weighs two hundred and twenty-seven dwts. and nineteen grains.'

KENTUCKY.—The general election in Kentucky, which takes place in August next, will be looked to with much interest. The Legislature of that State having postponed the election of a Senator to Congress until the next session, the Senators and Representatives will be chosen with special reference to that object. Twelve members of Congress are also to be elected. Both parties are already organizing their forces—meetings have been called in several counties to nominate candidates—the strength of parties will therefore be fairly tried. If the friends of domestic industry and internal improvements be true to their principles, in the coming struggle, the result cannot be doubtful.

John Speed Smith, the Senator from Madison county has given public notice, that he will, at the February term of Madison County Court, give an explanation of the course pursued by him in the Legislature at the last session, particularly, we presume, in relation to the Senatorial election. Some of the other 'pledged members' will probably be called to account by their constituents. [Nashville Her.

New-Orleans, Feb. 8.

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

Last night about six o'clock, a Mrs. Desdune was found murdered in her own house, in Conde street; having received four or five stabs of a dirk or knife, in the forehead, face, neck and breast, which caused her death.

It will be recollected that this unfortunate woman, barely survived a similar outrage committed upon her person last summer, by one Paul K———, who was arrested in a state of intoxication and covered with blood, in the house of his victim.

We never learned what were the consequences that ensued that attempt at murder; but we have been informed that he was only set at liberty yesterday morning. There is another circumstance that excites suspicion, and that is, the fact that K. was seen by a man lived in the same house with Mrs. D. in company with her, a short time before the murder was discovered. The city guard, were immediately upon the spot, and active in the pursuit of the murderer, but we did not learn they had succeeded in arresting him.

[We learned just as our paper was going to press (1 o'clock, A. M.) that Paul K. was arrested about 12 o'clock, and that circumstances have occurred which tended to fix suspicion upon him.]

We find in the Western Times, published in Centreville, Indiana, the following account:

DISTRESSING!!

'We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller, from the west, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, in Illinois.—When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flat in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along.'

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

The steam boat Columbus having put back on Monday evening in consequence of the severity of the weather, some of the passengers came on shore, among whom was Mr. John Minchin of New York.—This gentlemen passed the evening with a few friends, untill ten o'clock when in returning on board the Columbus, he missed his footing and fell into the water. The plunge was heard accompanied by a cry for help, and every exertion was made with the utmost despatch by Captain Turner and all on board to give him assistance, but in vain; he had found a watery grave.—His body was found yesterday forenoon and taken to Mr. Glenn's Boarding House, where an inquest was held over it, who gave as their verdict that he came to his death as above stated. The deceased we learn was one of the firm of E. Merril and Co. Auctioneers of N. York, and was on his way from Richmond to that city.

[Norfolk Herald, March 9.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Friday last, a party of gentlemen was on an excursion for deer, about nine miles from Purysburg, S. C. Mr. Richard Winkler composed one of the party, and taken a stand, waiting for the approach of a deer, which the dogs were then in pursuit of, in a ditch to the depth of his waist, and while in this situation, a young lad named John Cooper, a resident of this city, who was also in search of game, but unacquainted of any party being out, discovered a motion in the bushes which he took for a turkey, and fired—and mournful to relate, it proved to be the unfortunate gentleman above named, who was so severely wounded, that he survived but a few minutes after. The deceased has left a wife and several children, also many relatives to bemoan his untimely end.

The Lost Pocket Book Found.—Many of our readers no doubt will be gratified to learn that the lost pocket-book of which we gave some account in a police report the other day has been found, and deposited in the Police office for safe keeping until the owner shall call and take it away. The prommissory note for $500 and all the 'recommends' to use the words of the loser, remained untouched in one of the ample folds of the pocket-book It was found by an honest man as he was crossing Franklin square. [Jour. of Com.

Bulwer's satirical poem, the 'Siamese Twins,' has been received in New York, and will issue from the press of the Harpers immediately.—The poem is dedicated to the celebrated Basil Hall, of the Royal Navy. That traducer is dealt with according to his deserts.—Phil. Inq.

Militia of the U. States.—The whole number of the Militia of the United States and Territories, according to the returns, most of which have been given since 1830, amounts to 1,190,855; of this number 188.615 is rated as the strength of the New York Militia, and 182,285 that of Pennsylvania.—ib.

Wool.—The Vermont Chronicle states that the agents to some unknown persons have recently been employed in some towns in the vicinity of Windsor, in buying up all the Wool on the backs of the sheep to be delivered after shearing. They advance the cash for it at from 48 to 55 cts. per lb. Our Town has received and will receive about $25 000 for wool. More than $200,000 worth of wool was purchased and paid for by agents residing in a single town on the Connecticut River, soon after sheep-shearing the last year. The farmer had a handsome profit out of the sale.—N. Y. Gaz.

JACKSONISM DECLINING.

The National Gazette, referring to a debate in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, says:—

Mr. Crockett stated that he had supported the present Administration when General Jackson came into power, as well as his colleague, Mr. Polk; but he went on to say that he was a Jackson man still—But General Jackson was not, for that the General had left the principles which he avowed when he was elected. Now, said Mr. Crockett, that he is off from his principles, I am off from him.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0276.jpg