From the Boston Patriot, July 3.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—By the ship Parthenon, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, we are furnished with London papers to May 26, and Liverpool to the 27th. Their contents are not important.

The State Ball, at St. James' Palace, in honor of the Princess Victoria's birth day, took place on the 24th, but neither the King nor Queen were able to attend. The health of the King was improving.

The London Times of the 25th, says 'the abundance of money at the Stock Exchange induces the apprehension that we may have a new influx of foreign securities, and the exchanges once more turned against us.—The remedy is easy and obvious enough, but it is not easy to induce those who have the power to apply it.—The bank should bring the dead weight to market. This is so clear a policy under the present circumstances, that were the Directors not deterred by the paramount consideration with them, of keeping up the dividend, there could be no doubt of their willingness to resort to it without delay, especially bound as they are to give all the assistance that may be required to the American houses.

They cannot make money scarce by an arrangement out of doors, that would not be a reach of such implied engagements on their part, and they could not reach the stock exchange by any other process whatever than that of selling the public securities. At a fair price, the dead weight annuity would find ready purchasers, and its introduction would check at once the influx of foreign stock, probably in some degree of American Bank paper.'

Letters from Liverpool speak rather more favorably of the state of business there. Some tolerably large sales of cotton had taken place, chiefly of American descriptions, and at previous quotations; but they observe that, without some improvement in the prices of cotton, the large holders will experience considerable difficulty in meeting their obligations.

Consols closed at 91 1-4 sellers, and for July account 91, 38 to 1-2. Exchequer bills left off firm at 34s a 36s prem.

The French papers were much occupied with the preparations for the approaching marriage of the Duke of Orleans. The intended bride had arrived at Polzdam on the 16th, where she was received by the King of Prussia with expressions of much satisfaction at the union with the royal family of France.

*Liverpool Cotton Market*, May 26.—A good extent of business doing this week, and on the whole a firmer market, at about 1-8d advance on New Orleans, Mobile and Bowed.

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*Correspondence of the Boston Morning Post.*

BALTIMORE, Md. June 20th, 1837.—The whigs of this Congressional District, are now hard at work to defeat the election of the Hon. Isaac McKim, and the Hon. Benjamin C. Howard, and with the hope of effecting their purposes, have nominated a Mr. Ridgely, and Mr. John P. Kennedy, candidates for Congress. Mr. Ridgely know but little about, he is, however, a General of one of the regiments of this state, and as the whigs are opposed to all "Military Chieftains," and behold in them, from Miss Rachel Harrison, of the North Bend, down to Colonel Pluck, nothing but "war, pestilence and famine," they have selected Gen. Ridgely for one of their candidates, and thus manifest a disposition to be consistent.

Mr. Kennedy is a 'nice young gentleman'—is the author of a tariff report, and has given to the world a novel called 'Swallow Barn.' The novel was *swallowed* through the agency of the Harpers, but whether the free electors of Baltimore District will *swallow* Mr. Kennedy as a candidate for Congress, is quite another question. Mr. Ridgely is a lawyer; so is Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Mckim is a rich Merchant, but as the whigs have a great attachment for *merchants*, they reject Messrs. McKim and Howard, and thus again manifest their entire consistency.

Gen Duff Green is with us, and as he has been accustomed to be a leader, he does not work very kindly in the traces, since the 'old *wigs*,' of the District, headed by Col. Isaac Munroe of the Patriot, and the Sargeant Poe of the Chronicle, have decided that he must play second fiddle to the party. Gen. Green says, that he plays Paganini or nothing, and 'flares up,' at the idea of a subordinate station. He growls at Mr. Kennedy, though he does not actually bark at him, and mutters something about the "Bloody Bill," the 'odious tariff,' and 'the compromise.' If Duff is not placed in a commanding position he will bolt.

Col. Isaac Munroe, is not exactly satisfied. He is rather of the opinion that a man who has now a wig as long as he has, ought to have been nominated by the party. The 'big wigs' can't think so, no way any how and Isaac is admonished to keep cool, or 'lose his hold a little.' Things look amazingly squally among the Baltimore wigs, and I suppose they will be defeated most conclusively. It defeat should attend them, they will change their names, not their principles, and hereafter be known as the scull caps of Maryland.

Mr. Webster was invited to visit this city when on his way to the west: but he could'nt think on't—'Hang me,' said he, 'if I commit any more suicides. Two years ago, or less,' said Daniel, 'I accepted one of your invitations and drank your wine, and eat your cold puddings in Baltimore. I made a long speech, in which I talked about the 'Constitution and my devotedness to it—warned you of the danger that surrounded you, and all that'—admonished you how necessary it was for you to put me in nomination for the Presidency, and what did ye do, darn ye? Why, in less than a week, you get up a caterwalling—went into what Gov. Reynolds of Illinois calls a Convention, and nominated old Tippy for the Presidency. I can't stand your nonsence any longer, no way you can fix it—'hang me if I commit any more suicides.

The "big wigs" now want to drop old Tippy & take up Henry Clay, but not a word do they say about Daniel. I'll tell you the rest another time.

P. P. PUCKLER.

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From the Baltimore Citizen.

The *Gazette* of the 5th refers to the Address of the Albany General Republican Committee, and says, that the views and opinions therein contained, may be 'considered as probably those which will be sustained by the friends of the Administration in Congress, at the approaching meeting.' What these views and opinions are, the *Gazette* seems carefully to avoid detailing, with the exception of some two or three, and these more of state than of national regulation, by which the reader would be left to suspect, that on the great and immediate questions in agitation, there was some discrepance of opinion in the democratic party. This may be neutrality—but the Gazette will excuse us for saying, that to our notion, it lacks something of that frankness which seems to us essential in an honest neutral.

The committee, after stating their fears that nothing will be done at the coming session, from the factious movements and interminable tirades of the opposition, say, that they still hope, that 'Congress will adopt two measures which (they) deem of the *highest* importance.' These measures so emphatically refered to, are entirely overlooked by the *Gazette*. Here they are in the words of the Committee:—

"*And first of all, the public revenue should be so regulated as not to draw more money from the people than the public exigencies require.* In addition to the financial wastefulness and absurdity of collecting money from the citizens to be returned again to their pockets in the shape of deposites or loans, we have already had experience enough to know that an accumulation of money in the treasury for that purpose is any thing but a blessing. *Next in importance* to this measure, we regard that of effecting *a total divorce between the general government and all banking institutions.*

Now, upon these very measures so carefully suppressed, in connexion with that of a Federal bank, against the charter of which, by the-way, Mr. Van Buren and the people have joined pledges,—hinges the importance of the present contest *No Surplus Revenue;—No National Bank;—No Bank and State;*—are the watchwords of the friends of the Administration, and here they stand united as a great democratic party. As to an '*exclusive* metalic currency,' we are not aware that President Van Buren, or President Jackson ever contended for so impracticable a scheme. It was a favorite policy with the latter and is also with the former, to infuse a larger amount of specie into the circulation of the country, and to suppress small bills. Whatever theoretical notions may be entertained by some, as a principle of the party at large there can be no essential difference of opinion on this subject. In truth, whatever Congress or the Administration can do on these two points, can only be done by indirection—they have no legislative control over State Banks or their paper currency. But this indirection is all-sufficient. Let the national coffers never hold a banknote, let none but the constitutional metallic currency be received and disbursed by Government, let there be a complete divorcement between the Government and *all* banks, let there be no surplus to be contended for, let there be no great National Bank,—and it does not require a wizard to predict, that mushroom banks and an excessive paper currency will not long continue to be the great oppressors and opprobrium of this nation. 'All else'—as President Jackson asserted in his letter to his Cabinet in 1833,—'belongs to the States and to the people, and must be regulated by public opinion and the interests of trade.' But give the country a larger specie currency—let the eighty millions be doubled, and suppress all bills of an amount so small as to fall within the earnings and customary receipts of the mass of the people; and if added to this, *all* the 'views & opinions' above referred to and which are within the control of national legislation be carried into effect, all will be attained that the people now demand.

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*Our Daniel* will get too fat for his unmentionables, if he continues feeding at the expense of Western Corporations. The electioneering—for—himself missionary was under no less than four engagements in the junketing line, when last heard from. These affairs aid the cause of *morality, as the whigs "understand it"* prodigiously. Webster is an over-match for Clay, as an epicurean, true as the world! He seems to have the *ravenous consumption*, which requires both hands to supply his mouth.—*Albany Adv.*

The Whig candidates talk of an '*undue proportion* of the precious metals' being introduced into the country by President Jackson, as a chief cause of the present condition of affairs. If they wish to be understood as preaching this doctrine as a point of orthodoxy,—very well. We will meet them at once,—and hold up the absurdity of the thing by argument drawn from Nicholas Biddle himself. We do not, it is true, belong to a 'reading community,' as we are so unfortunate as to reside in Baltimore; but then we happen to have something of an antiquarian taste, & sometimes, by dint of hard spelling, we find much entertainment in our researches. In looking into the history of the United States Bank, we were so lucky as to fall upon certain documents circulated in 1832 by Mr. Biddle, and written by himself and some of his ablest advocates From these almost forgotten papers, the following extracts are taken. The Bank published an argument to show *how over-issues brought on overtrading*, and it will be seen how well the policy of enlarging the metallic curreny is supported. We wish that every paper currency Whig would carefully lay up these arguments of Mr. Biddle;—it would not be amiss if the great suspensionist himself would also give them an attentive re-perusal.

'The essential difference between banking and other commercial business is, that merchants rely, for the fulfilment of their engagements, on their own resources, and not on the forbearance of their creditors: whilst the Banks always rely not only on their resources, but also on *the probability* that their creditors will not require payment of their demands. We have already seen that this *probability* is always lessened in proportion as the issues of the Banks are excessive. One of the most efficient modes to reduce the amount of Bank notes, as compared with the total amount of the currency of the country, consists in the increase of the metallic currency which circulates *among the people* independent of *that which is kept in reserve in the vaults of the Banks.*

'We have had an opportunity to witness in France the salutary effects of a currency consisting principally of the precious metals, not only in cases of great natural difficulty, *but for the specific purpose of re-instating a Bank momentarily endangered by over-issues of paper.*

'We perceive but two means of enlarging the *circulating* metallic currency: 1st. *The suppression of* small notes; 2d. *the measures necessary to bring* gold *into circulation.*

'These small notes are, as a currency, exclusively local and a public Nuisance.

'An alteration in the mint regulations, which alone can bring gold into circulation, is absolutely necessary for *preserving a permanent standard of value.*

"The two measures, suggested for the purpose of enlarging *the metallic currency*, recommend themselves by their simplicity, and *are founded* in the beneficial EXPERIENCE of every other country.'

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From the Delaware Gazette.

*Journal Misrepresentations.*—The following misrepresentations appeared in the Delaware Journal of Thursday last, under the head of "Rumor." They are calculated to deceive its readers and the people of this State.

1st. "That the Government is now engaged in a nogotiation with the Bank of the U. States, with a view of restoring to that institution the public deposites."

It is not necessary for us to offer to the readers of the paper a single argument in opposition to this base slander—like hundreds of others that occupy its columns,—it proceeds from a brain so lost to truth that falsity has taken full possession. The motto of Mr. Van Buren was and *is* "uncompromising hostility to the United States Bank," and is it to be supposed that, if he had been engaged in a negotiation with that institution, the editor of the Delaware Journal would be the only man acquainted with it? Pshaw!

2d. "That the Government has borrowed $600,000 of the Bank of the United States, and if it had not obtained this loan the ship of the line Independence would have not yet embarked with Mr. Dallas."

We doubt whether a more consumate falsehood could have been manufactured than the one given above. The appropriation for fitting out the Independence was made during the last session of congress—and when it is known that the day the United States Bank closed its doors, it had but about *one million* of dollars in *specie*, it is very reasonable to suppose that it would loan the Government *more that one half*? The still less probable supposition that the Government would ask a loan of the United States Bank, needs no contradiction from us.

3d. "That two seamen lately in the United States service, boarding in New York, having been paid off in bills, were compelled to pay 10 per cent. discount on a portion of their notes."

These sailors, when being paid off in New York, were offered specie by the banks on which their checks were drawn, by request of the person authorized to pay them—some of whom received it while others did not Therefore what had the Government to do with their loss on notes?

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*Democratic Jackson currency*—Gold and silver coin, which shines through the interstices of honest men's purses.

From the Harrisburg Reporter.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.

The United States Bank while it refuses to pay specie to the citizens in this country, and prevents the country banks from doing so, is exporting it to Europe to fill the purses of the nobility there. The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 18th says "The Liverpool and Havre packets will sail this day; they have a MILLION OF DOLLARS of specie on board.' The Evening Post says, 'the specie shipped by the packet of the 16th, is officially reported at $30,000. A southern paper says:

'The amount of specie shipped to Europe since the bank suspensions, is variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.'

A late London paper says that a negociation was going on between the Bank of England and the United States Bank, under which the United States Bank would be compelled to remit a large amount of specie. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Biddle and the whig press for some time before the suspension, advocated the exportation of $10,000,000 in specie to England.—Can any man doubt that the refusal of the President to repeal the specie circular, and the local banks to give up their specie to Mr. Biddle, caused the monster to force a suspension of specie payments in order secretly to buy it up and export it. The following from the New York Times, shows that the opinion is general:

"STOPPAGE OF THE BANKS.—Every day confirms more strongly the charge that the simultaneous run upon the local banks, was made by the United States Bank, and its friends, in order to conceal the weakness of that institution, and afford a plausible pretext for it to stop.—It was the first to do so after it had obtained a plausible excuse."

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The New Orleans Picayune of a recent date, has the following in reference to Texian affairs. The immediate expectation of a foe being removed, it appears as if domestic trouble were likly to arise:

The following extracts of a letter we received yesterday from this new republic, will be found interesting. We do not vouch for their authenticity, but publish them just as received. From numerous rumours in town, we gather that there is some plot on foot against Houston. A generous opposition would do him or Texas no harm, but intrigue or corruption we hope never to see in this new and fertile country. The extracts spoken of are as follows:

"There is a strong and deep laid opposition beginning to be manifest against President Houston, and the purpose has been openly avowed to impeach him. That the attempt will be made, however, I think doubtful. There has lately been issued from the press here, a pamphlet, in which he is severely handled, quite stripped of his laurels received at San Jacinto, and displayed, as I think, in his true character of ——, but no matter; the pamphlet shows him to be not fit for, nor deserving of the office he holds."

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"The city of Houston, it is said, is falling faster than it has risen—that goods are there selling at auction at any price they will bring, and that for lots there is *no* sale. Such a result must have been expected by reflecting, intelligent men; that a place without scarce any natural advantages, should suddenly rise to such importance and maintain it, is certainly not to be expected. I am glad it is to find its level so soon; but shall be sorry if it should be the means as I fear it will, though unjustly, of lessening confidence in Texas."

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The following extract from Mr. Rive's speech on the currency, dilivered in the Senate of the United States on the 10th of January last, seems to us to be characterized by correct opinions;—

"My object, then, would be, not the destruction of the banking system and the total suppression of bank paper, but an efficient regulation of it, and its restriction to safe and proper limits—nor the exclusive use of specie as a circulating medium, but such a substantial enlargement and general diffusion of it, in actual circulation, as would make it the practical currency of common life, the universal medium of ordinary transactions—in short, the money of the farmer, the mechanic, the labourer and the tradesman; while the merchant should be left in the enjoyment of the facilities of a sound and restrictd paper currency for his larger operations. Such a reformation in the currency as this, would, in my opinion, be productive of the most beneficial results. It would give security to the industrious classes of society for the products of their labor, against the casualities incident to the paper system. The laborer, in returning to the bosom of his family from his weekly toil, would no longer find his slumbers broken by the apprehension that the hard earnings of the week, perhaps the accumulation of long years of honest industry, might be dissipated in a moment by the explosion of a bank, or the bursting of some paper bubble. It would give security, to a great extent, to the whole body of the community, against those disasterous fluctuations in the value of property and contracts, which arise from the ebbs and flows of an unrestricted paper currency. It would give security to the banks themselves, by providing them in the daily internal circulation of the country, an abundant and accessible fund for recruiting their recources, whenever they should be exposed to an extraordinary pressure."

*Letters by Express Mail.*—The abuses practiced by loading the Express Mails with useless matter addressed to the President and Heads of Departments, and the serious tax upon the Contingent Fund of the several executive offices, have made it necessary to resort to measures of prevention. Hence the annexed circular. It would be an improvement on the system if the postage on all letters, sent by express, were required to be paid in advance.—Globe.

CIRCULAR

*To Postmasters by whom the Express Mails are opened.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June, 1837.

By direction of the President of the United States, and at the request of the several heads of Departments, you are instructed not to send by the Express Mail any letter to the President or any head of Department, whether marked 'Express Mail' or not, and whether directed to them officially, or not, unless the postage thereon be previously paid. All such letters not paid, you will send by the ordinary mail. Nor will you send by Express Mail, unless the postage be previously paid, any letter *officially directed* to any other executive officer at Washington. If such letters be put into your office not paid, you will send by the ordinary mail, though marked 'Express Mail."

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

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*State of Maine.*—The following from the Augusta Age of the 28th ult., looks rather pugnacious.

HEAD QUARTERS, Augusta, June 27, 1837.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 57.

*Fellow Soldiers*—The soil of our State has been invaded! One of our citizens, while in the performance of duty required by law, was arrested within the territory of Maine, and carried to an adjacent foreign province, where he now remains incarcerated within the walls of a prison. This is but a repetition of former acts of injustice committed against our border inhabitants, by officers acting under the authority of the British province of New Brunswick.

The integrity of the State must be preserved. Maine looks to the General Government for redress.

Our citizens must be secure within our limits, and it may be found necessary to bring forth military power to give that protection to which they are entitled.

The Commander in Chief therefore calls upon the Militia to hold themselves in readiness to obey such orders, as the security of our citizens and the honor of the State may require.

By the Commander in Chief.
A. B. THOMPSON, Adj. Gen.

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TAMPICO, 21st June, 1837.

The following has been handed me by the Governor of this place, a few printed copies of which I send you by the schooner Water Witch.

'COLONEL LOUIS GONZAGA VIEYRA.

Governor of the Department of Mexico.

'From the Department of State for exterior relations the following decree has been communicated to me.

'The President of the Mexican Republic to its inhabitants. Know ye that the General Congress has decreed as follows:

Art. 1st. The Government is hereby authorised to compromise the claims which the Government of the United States has instituted, or may hereafter institute, and these in which they cannot agree, may be submitted to the decision of a friendly power, the United States of America agreeing therein.

Art. 2d. The Government is further hereby authorised, that in case the United States of America, should refuse, or not give in a stated time, satisfaction which on our part we have a right to demand according to the treaty, or in case the open aggressions should continue, which have been commenced, to close our ports to the commerce of said nation, to prohibit the introduction and the use of its manufactures, to point out a period to consume or export those already in the country, and to adopt all the necessary means to effect said measures and the safety of the Republic.

MICHAEL VALENTIN, President.
TIRSO VICJO, Representative & Sec.
RAFAEL MONTALVO. Rep. & Sec.

Therefore, I command the same to be printed, published, promulgated and duly complied with.

Government Palace at Mexico, 20 May, 1837.

ANASTACIO BUSTAMENTE.

To Don Louis Gonzaga, Cuevas.

Which I communicate to your Excellency for your information and guidance.

God and Liberty, Mexico, 20th May 1837.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Department of Mexico.

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The Legislature of the State of Mississippi has passed a law prohibiting the introduction of slaves into that State for sale or hire. The penalty is a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment from one to six monts for each slave imported. All contracts for purchase or hire are declared void. The law passed on the 11th of May, and took effect from its passage.


E PLURIBUS UNUM

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1837


☞The Orphans' Court of this County will sit on Monday next 24th inst.

ELECTION.—Next Wednesday week, the 26th of this month, is the day for holding the ensuing Congressional election.

JOSIAH BAYLY JR. ESQR'S FOUTH OF JULY SPEECH.—We have not yet been able to procure a copy of this admirable production, with a view of giving publicity to it through our columns. We shall insert it with pleasure, whenever Mr. Bayly has an opportunity to furnish us with it. We were present at its delivery, and were delighted at the patriotic sentiments it contained, and the handsome manner in which they were pronounced. Some portions of the speech were truly eloquent, and the whole abounded, with appropriate reflections upon the occasion. One thing we were particularly pleased at the entire absence of any, the remotest allusion to the partizan conflicts of the present day. Upon the great National Anniversary of our Independence, when all should meet together as brethren of the same political family, forgetting the feuds and strifes of the moment, any display of party ebullition would be grossly out of place. Mr. Bayly carefully abstained from the exhibition of any sectarian feelings, but as a bold and uncompromising American patriot, nobly stood forth to speak the sentiments of the assembled multitude, on the auspicious day of our common country's festival. His effort was chaste and comprehensive, and the entire speech replete with patriotic sentiments, and felicitations. We shall endeavor to lay it before our readers as soon as possible.

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STRANGE THINGS!—Mr. Donoho alleges that the meeting, assembled at Princess Anne to appoint delegates to go to Salisbury, was got up by *political jugglers*—The four gentlemen who enter their protest against the proceedings of the Salisbury Convention, charge *fraud* upon the residue of the members. The Dorset delegation fling back this charge, and arraign the four protestants as intending to "fly the way" originally, using a horse race term Now is it not strange, that these *immaculate whigs*, who profess to be so extremely patriotic, should thus quarrel over the prepraation of the spoils, and be so peculiarly uncourteous to each other? Oh! fi! fi! gentlemen you ought to manage matters better than this—at all events as you are *nobly* engaged in the attempt to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws and set right the government, we put it to your elves to say, whether you have no compunctions of conscience at the rude manner in which you assail each other. If you do not behave better we shall truly consider you worthy the title of the *shin plaster party*! As giving you plenty of rope and room seems to have a fine effect in enabling you to hang yourselves, although not very decently to be sure, we think it decidedly the best policy not to bring out an administration candidate, but leave it to you to rule the District for the present, although it will be a *rule of anarchy*! But do gentlemen try and be a little more civil to each other. Do not set an example of bad manners to the rising generation, in the use of harsh epithets—You will afford amusement enough to the Van Burenites, without the indulgence of such an exhibit of bad feeling.

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It seems that a portion of the members of the whig Convention, which met in Salisbury on Saturday the 7th inst, nominated S. J. K. Handy Esq. as a suitable person to represent the whigs in this District, in the next Congress—as they have not confined themselves to the candidates whose names were announced, but have looked over the list of their prominent men in the three counties, in order to select the most able and trustworthy individual in their ranks, we are bound to presume from the result of their labors that Mr. Handy in their estimation was the best person they could get. How far such a selection can be considered complimentary to the *great men* of the whig party in the District we leave to themselves to determine We shall not attempt to detract from Mr Handy's merits, claims and qualifications, such as they are. It appears, however, that there were some in the Salisbury convention, who did not believe in the superlative excellencies of Mr. Handy. They would not subscribe to his nomination, but have entered their solemn protest against the proceedings of the Convention, pronouncing them *fraudulent*, and subversive of the rights of the people and the other candidates. They moreover declare, that before the meeting of the convention on Saturday, a *Caucus* was held in Salisbury the night previous, when matters were arranged; leaving it thus to be inferred, that as Mr. Handy lives in the neighborhood of Salisbu-