a little to the left of the Bench, and half drew aside her veil, evidently for the purpose of getting a little air, which exposed her face enough for me to get a perfect view of its predominant expression and character from where I stood. Oh, how pale and wan, and wretched she looked. She seemed older by twenty years, than she did when I last saw her in my master's shop. Her eyes were red with weeping, and her whole frame trembled with half subdued, but strong agitation.

After the witnesses were all sworn, the principal witnesses, being the retailer and his clerk gave in their testimony. It was clear and explicit as regarded the stealing of the lace, the testimony of one not varying in a single shade from the other. When the first and principal of the two witnesses took the stand, the judge regarded him with a look half contemptuous and half forbidding, but when both master and man had closed their evidence, a cloud fell upon his countenence, that showed how much he regretted and feared the consequences of this distinct and unvarying testimony. The lace was produced, as found by the officer, and was sworn to before the court, by the retailer and his clerk.

Other witnesses were now brought forward by the prosecution; who, though with evident reluctance testified distinctly to the fact of Mrs.——— having frequently taken things from their stores in an improper manner. An examination of two eminent physicians then took place, who were summoned by the defence in order, if possible, to break the force of the strong testimony against Mrs.———by the witnesses on the part of the State. The fact was stated to the court, that Mrs.——— before her marriage, or rather before having sufferred with a violent attack of typhus fever, was never known to have been guilty of theft. From the time of her recovery from that sickness she had shown a strange propensity to take what was not her own. In reference to this fact, both physicians stated, that, although no instance had come under their notice before, yet in reports of medical cases many remarkable instances were recorded of persons having become addicted to stealing on recovery from typhus rever, who were previous to their sickness never known to purloin the smallest article. They had not the slightest doubt but that the case now under consideration by the court was a similar one and called for particular leniency.

The prosecuting attorney now made a short but distinct and weighty speech on the question, which sent the blood from many a fair cheek. Mrs.——— listened to it with lips apart and eager eyes, and when he sat down shuddered as with ague fit. Her husband, who sat by her side, covered his face with his hands and leaned his head on the Bench before him, as if sick at heart. And I doubt not that he was.

The argument on the defence was a noble effort. Every point in the testimony of the physicians was brought out in a light so favorable to the prisoner that hope sat on every countenance. The witness for the state, was handled with a severity that made him cringe where he sat, and shrink into himself, as if he felt that he was utterly contemptible. The trial lasted through the whole day, and late in the afternoon the Judge summed up the evidence, and gave an able charge to the Jury, leaning evidently in favor of the prisoner. The twelve men who were to utterly destroy, or restore, by thier dicision, hope to a stricken family, retired at six oclock to deliberate upon the agitating question of the day. An hour passed away in fearful suspense, but they had come to no decision, at last those most deeply interested retired to their homes to wait in agony of suspense for the light of another day It was nearly twelve o'clock on the following day, when the jury came into court, prepared to render a verdict. Mrs.——— was of course present and her friends. The foreman in a husky voice, and with evident reluctance read a verdict of "Guilty" to the indictment, which was for larcency.—Poor Mrs.——— tainted away to all appearance dead, at the fearful annunciation, so different from what almost every one present expected. Mr.——— clasped his hands together and lifting his eyes above, exclaimed half audible, my poor wife! my poor children!" It was fully an hour before Mrs.——— was sufficiently recovered to hear her sentence, which was finally read. It was imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary for two years! My feeble powers of description are utterly inadequate to the task of presenting vividly the picture of desolation of heart, and deep agony that were exhibited by the principal actors in this scene of wo. Even the Judge on the bench was moved to tears.

Such a sentence is speedily executed. The half senseless prisoner was soon in the custody of an officer, and and accompanied by her husband was conveyed to that receptable of crime and misery where her sentence had consigned her.

My heart beats quick, and I pause, oppressed with a feeling of suffocation as memory vividly recalls this harrowing scene, and with the memory is awakened old sensations that have long been at rest. Can imagination picture a deeper domestic sorrow—combining disgrace and separation?

A petition was instantly drawn up, and before three days had elapsed, Mr.——— was at Annapolis with an appeal to the Governor, and signed by two thousand of the most respectable and wealthy ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore. It required no great stretch of the pardoning power to reach this case, and before a week had elapsed, Mrs.——— was at liberty and restored to her family. But she never held up her head again. Deep melancholy settled upon her heart, nor could all the affectionate attempt of her husband or the innocent prattle of her sweet little children rouse her from her settled gloom. She went no more into society. Within the chambers of her own dwelling she retired and shut out the world. No friend, not even the most intimate, was admitted, and besides her husband and children, but a single old servant was allowed to come into her presence.

About a year after the melancholy trial, Mr.——— removed from the city with his family, and since I have heard nothing of them. Perhaps in some pleasant village, far retired from the bustle and agitation of a city life, his unfortunate wife, found repose of mind which, with any touches of sensibility, she could never have experienceed in Baltimore.

Then every transaction in private life was not, as now, hurried into the newspapers, to gratify a purient desire for scandal. Every conductor of a paper in Baltimore respected the lacerated feelings of the husband and father, and refused to expose to public gaze what was already too notorious. The prosecuter, who had then a brother in the State's prison, was shortly after detected in unlawful practices He escaped justice by flight.—*Baltimore Visiter.*

From the Detroit Post.

"PRINCIPLES NOT MEN."

"Look here on this picture and on this."

There is no method of judging the sentiments of a party so good as that of using its own words and declarations. Individuals may deny a mooted point with plausibility, but plain black and white statements admit of no doubt. Look then upon this picture, drawn by the leading Whig paper of Connecticut:—

[From the Hartford Review and Tele.

There is a subject at this moment warmly discussing in this State, and which fortunately draws a MARKED line of difference between WHIGS and the DEMOCRATS, and on this subject we have not noticed any remarks from the *Courant* justificatory of the course pursued by the whigs—it is one on which the success of whig principles and whig ascendency may mainly depend.—*We mean the* ABOLITION QUESTION. We are *favorable* to the question, *we deprecate Slavery*: The WHIGS as a body are also *inimical to the system.*

The article from which the above extract is made, contains an elaborate declaration of whig principles at the East. It was written to set some of the inferior whig papers of Connecticut on the right path to the consummation of whiggery, and all the Northern Federal journals give a silent acquiescence to it. The Washington Chronicle published it some weeks since, and requested several Southern Whig papers to give it an insertion. Those journals, however, believing (unlike the Mobile Whig manifesto) that their party, is better sustained by keeping their readers in ignorance of its principles, have not yet gratified the request.

To show the "marked line of difference between the Whigs and the Democrats on this subject," we give the following extract, from the recent address of the Democratic members of Congress.—

"Resting on these broad and incontrovertible principles, we hold it to be clear, beyond dispute, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, with a view of abolishing it in the States, or exercise any of its powers with that intention."

* * * * *

'In addition to what we have said, we would remind our countrymen of the plighted faith of this Government to the States of Virginia and Maryland, of the sacred rights of property possessed by the inhabitants of this District, when they were surrendered by these States to the protection of Congress.—We would also ask an attentive consideration to that state of anarchy and confusion which must exist at the seat of the General Government, when this District shall become the receptacle of the fugitive slaves from the neighboring states. Some of us have witnessed, and others have heard with deep regret. the deteriorated condition of the slaves, produced by this disturbing question; and in the name of the union, we ask our fellow citizens to forbear its further agitation.'

If language can be more explicit than this, we have never seen it, and if any sentiments can be better adapted to the condition of every Southern man and patriot, we err radically in our notions of right and wrong.

On the other hand, what man on this side of the Potomac can subscribe to the declaration of the Connecticut Henry Clay's or any body else's, Whigs? No one who does not care to see the Union dismembered, and the negro population arrayed in hostility against their masters.

Counterfeits.—Five dollar notes of the Manufacterers and Mechanics' bank of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, altered to ten's, are now in circulation. They are said to be well executed, but may be detected by observing that a spinning wheel is in the rear of a female on the vignette in the genuine *Ten*, whereas that article is omitted in the vignette of the genuine *Five*.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times.

The following article from the New Haven Register has saved us the labor of preparing a similar statement. It should be read, examined, and dwelt upon by every business man, for they have been made the dupes of Biddle and the Hoco Pocos. The rate of exchange in 1826, when the United States Bank was in the zenith of its fame—when it had been in operation ten years, and had then ten years to run—when the federal administration of the second Adams had like the charter of the Bank, but half expired—the rate of exchanges at that day, was higher than it is in 1838, under the democratic administration of Mr Van Buren, and without a National Bank. Indeed, the exchanges have never been less. What have the "Hoco Pocos" to say in explanation?

REGULATING THH EXCHANGES.

The federalists have insisted all along, that the exchanges never could be equalized till we had a national bank to regulate the state institutions, and bring their paper up to par. The democrats have on the other hand insisted, that the exchanges would be equalized without any other regulator than the laws of trade, as soon as Mr. Biddle would allow the banks to resume specie payments. Now let us see who was right, for one fact is worth a thousand theories. The banks generally have resumed, and we have no national 'Regulator;' we will therefore see how their notes stand on the exchange table now, compared with what they were under the administration of the national bank. It would not perhaps be fair to make the comparison between the present rates and those of 1817, '18, and '19, because the friends of the 'Regulator" will say that the national bank, tho' then in full operation, had not been long enough in the field to be felt, as it afterwards was. We shall therefore take the year 1826, when the national bank had been in successful operation ten years, and was of course just half through its chartered life; in the midst of its power, and capable of doing as much good in the way of regulating, as it ever could do. We have placed the list side by side, taking the bank note tables of New York and Philadelphia for 1826, and the exchange rates of the same cities for Sept. 1838.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

	Dec. 1826, with a National Bank.	Sept. 1838, without a National Bank.
On N. England,	2 to 2 1-2	1-4
Baltimore,	1-2	1-2
Richmond,	2 1-2	1 1-2
Charleston,	1 1-2 to 2	2 1-2
Cincinnati,	4 to 6	2 to 2 1-2
Augusta, Ga.	2 1-2 to 3	3 1-4
Savannah,	2 1 2 to 3	3 1-2
Mobile,	10 to 15	8 1-2
New Orleans,	5 to 6	5
Nashville,	10 to 20	8 1-2
Natchez,	10 to 16	10 to 11
Kentucky,	35 to 55	2 1-2

It should be remembered also, that we are as yet but just recovered from one of the severest revulsions occasioned by over-trading, speculating, and the political management of Mr. Biddle's bank, that ever was experienced in any country. The exchanges are every day becoming better than they now are, and as the banks in the south and south west resume, which they will do shortly, we shall have nearly a smooth list of exchanges, from one end of the country to the other. Thus vanish the delusions of whiggery, and the impostures of panic-makers.

From the New York Post.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Garrick, Captain Palmer, puts us in possession of dates from Liverpool to the 16th and London to the 15th Aug.

Money continues abundant for every commercial purpose.

It does not appear from the accounts before us, that the harvest was likely to prove so deficient in quantity as was at one time anticipated—the heavy rains had subsided, and clear and pleasant weather followed.

In the affairs of Spain, no change of moment has occurred, the respective armies being still engaged in manœuvering for the advantage. Gen. Espartero's answer to the Government messages had not been received as yet.

The English papers contain copies of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister in London, and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, member of Parliament, on the subject of a paragraph in a speech of the latter, reported in the Spectator as having been declared at a public meeting in Birmingham, relative to slavery in the United States.—The passage was as follows:

"I believe their very Ambassador here is a slave breeder, one of those beings who rear up slaves for the purpose of traffic. Is it possible that America would send here a man who traffics in blood, and who is a disgrace to human nature."

Mr Stevenson desired Mr. O'Connell to inform him whether it was a correct report of what he had said on the occasion. Mr. O'Connell replied that it was not a correct report of what he said on that occasion—he further observes

"The very next sentence, does, to my mind show that the report could not be correct, and having examined aaother report since, as well as from distinct recollection, I repeat that the report is not correct."

The correspondence closes with a note from Mr. Stevenson, to Mr. O'Connell, in which he says;

"As an incorrect report of your speech has been made public through the press, I beg to inform you that I deem it due to myself that the correspondence which has taken place should also be published."

THE CROPS.

LONDON, August 14.—The state of the weather and the corn market absorbs almost wholly the attention of all parties in the city, and it is with satisfaction, therefore, we are able to report that there is altogether a better feeling displayed to day. This has undoubtedly been much produced by the propitious aspect of the weather, but more especially from the circumstance of a large quantity of new wheat having been sold in Market lane this morning, for delivery next week. The sample is stated to have been remarkably fine and full. It was readily disposed of at 80s per quarter.

Various efforts are making to induce a belief that the general produce of the present harvest in England will be below the necessary quantity for the ensuing year's consumption. A greater fallacy was never attempted to be imposed upon the country.—The wheat crop in this country, and indeed the whole south and west of England, never looked cleaner or better. It is true that, from the heavy effects of the late severe winter, it is thinner than could have been wished for, but then the straw is abundantly fine, and from the extraordinary improvement in its appearance and growth, arising from the very genial weather of the past three months, it is expected that it will yield an average crop within a sixteenth, or that the total deficiency for all England will be about 3,000,000 quarters.

To meet this we have 600,000 quarters of foreign wheat in bond, the whole of which, from the lessened import duty, now 16s 8d, will be brought into home consumption; and more than this, throughout the country the crops of barley and oats were never exceeded, and the prices of these must be materially reduced, such reduction will greatly lessen the consumption of wheat corn. Large importations of foreign wheat are also on order, and in spectation of early delivery, the whole of which will come into use, as the duty will yet decline, owing to the high priced averages of the aggregate markets. Accounts from all quarters concur in representing the crop of potatoes to be abundant.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

New Orleans Bee,
Sept. 13, 1838.

FROM TEXAS.

The steam packet Columbia, from Galveston, arrived last night, brings us the Houston Telegraph to the 5th inst.

The elections had taken place. The Telegraph states that in Houston they were conducted in a highly creditable manner, though much excitement prevailed. The following is the result in that county:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Lamar,	670	Wilson,	73

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Burnet,	629	Horton,	93
Rowe,	10		

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Lawrence,	354	Holman,	203
Ward,	74	Bronaugh,	12
Harris,	47	Smith,	15
Golightly,	12		

FOR CORONER.

Fitzgerald,	369	Parker,	150
Chenowith,	42		

Whole number of votes polled in the county, 734

Of these were polled in the city of Houston, 555

In Brazoria, Hon. Wm. H. Wharton was elected senator, and Col. John A. Wharton and Capt. Lewis P. Cook, representatives to the congress Col. Lamar and Judge Burnet received overwhelming majorities in that county.

Moseley Baker was elected to congress from Galveston county, by a majority of 65 votes over Col. Lynch.

Colonel Morehouse had returned from the west.—He states that the Mexicans who had visited the bay Corpus Christi, retired in a very precipitate manner, of leaving about a hundred barrels of flour and the boilers and other apparatus of a steam engine, apparently new, upon the beach. The latter was probably intended for the mines in the interior of Mexico. The Lipans had all returned to the Rio Grande. Trading parties of Mexicans were almost daily arriving at Baxar from Laredo and other settlements of the Rio Grande. They, however, brought but little specie the trade consisting chiefly in the exchange of horses sugar and flour for tobacco and various articles of merchandise. Ammunition and fire arms of every description were freely exchanged with the Mexican traders by the citizens of Baxar. The Cumanches had again broken the treaty recently made with the Mexicans, and within a few weeks past committed many depredations in the vicinity of Presidio de Rio Grande.

A gentleman recently arrived at Houston, from the east, stated the trifling difficulties with the handful of Mexicans at Nacogdoches had entirely ceased, and complete tranquility was restored in that section.

The Cumanches, according to the Telegraph of the 1st, had made several attacks up on the frontier settlements, but had been defeated in every skirmish that had taken place, and it was supposed they would soon be tired of hostilities.

A company of young men had recently returned from an exploring expedition to the region near the mouth of the San Baba. They followed the course of that stream to the distance of 40 miles above its junction with the Colerado. They represent the country as among the finest they had ever seen. They found some specimens of gold and silver in the mountains, and state that the section in the neighborhood of Sandy closely resembles the gold region of Georgia.

We learn from the captain of the Columbia that there had been a severe storm at Galveston, which had raised the water to a greater height than it has been since the storm of October last. The wind still prevailed in the same quarter when he left, and it was feared that the island would again be flooded.

Mr. W. D. DURHAM, a native of Norfolk county, England, died at Houston, on the 26th August, aged 24 years. He was an amiable young gentleman, and had acquired considerable distinction in the war of independence. Editors in this city and N. York are requested to notice his decease.

The Houston Telegraph has been enlarged, and is published semi-weekly, which augurs well for the prosperity of the city.

The young republic appears to be in a very flourishing condition, and her troubles with her hostile neighbors, the Mexicans and Indians, fast drawing to a close. A long and glorious career no doubt awaits her.

From the Albany Argus.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

This great democratic measure, is rapidly gaining ground with the people, under all the attempts of the federal press to pervert and misrepresent its character and tendency. The indications are that it is destined to become one of the most popular measures which have ever divided the American people. From the south the indications are all of that character. In Georgia, as is well understood, the opposition candidates for congress, are with a single exception, avowedly in favor of this much abused and misrepresented policy—so that the contest on the part of the opponents of the administration in that state, is narrowed down to a mere struggle for men, without regard to their sentiments on this vital question. The tone of the opposition press in that state is also in some instances decidedly on the side of the Independent Treasury—so strongly is the prevalent conviction there of its justice and expecdiency. The Macon Messenger, a whig print, confesses to dissensions in the opposition ranks on this subject, and regrets that 'some of our [its] wise men have gone into the support of the sub-treasury system.' And again, in reference to the course of its adjunct, the People's Press, in publishing and commending the address of the Republican members of Congress, it says:

'The editorial comments on it, are entirely favourable to the views and doctrines it advances, and recommend it to the readers of that paper as a sound creed for their practice. We mention this, merely to sustain what we have heretofore advanced—that many who have been our friends, who have adopted the administration views of the currency question, have fully identified themselves with the Van Buren party.'

So in South Carolina. The Charleston Courier, the leading opposition journal in that state, is forced to disavow any knowledge of the existence of a party in S. C. opposed to the separation of the money power from the government, or in favour of a national bank and the elevation of Mr. Clay to the presidency. With respect to Mr. Legare, who is a candidate for re-election in the Charleston district, and who opposed the Independent Treasury, the Courier throws him entirely upon the generosity and liberality of his constituents, without reference to his course on this question. It says:

'He is opposed to the sub-treasury; and untiring efforts, in spite of repeated failure, are still in progress to confront him with an available opponent. We presume that the opposition will ultimately make head; but our confidence in the intelligence and liberality of the Charleston constituency, too generous to proscribe for opinion's sake, makes us sanguine of the success of our gifted representative.'

The Courier adds, with respect to the other districts:

'In the Beaufort district, the Hon. R. B. Rhett (Sub-Treasury) is in the field, for re-election, and as yet without a competitor. The Hon. W. J. Grayson has been spoken of as the opposing candidate, but he is not announced; and should he be, the contest would be, we believe, Sub-Treasury men. In the Georgetown district, the Hon. John Campbell, who opposed the specie clause of the sub-treasury bill, offers for re-election, and is opposed by Dr. Smith, a sub Treasury man. In the Sumpter district, the Hon. John Richardson, the sub-Treasury incumbent walks over the course. In the Edgefield district, the Hon. F. W. Pickins, ditto. In the Richland district, the Hon. C K. Griffin, ditto, ditto. In the Spartansburgh district, the Hon. W. M. Clowney, the sub-Treasury incumbent, declines a re-election, and the contest is between two sub-Treasury men. In the Pendleton district, the Hon. Waddy Thompson, jr. the able anti sub Treasury incumbent is opposed by Tandy Walker, esq., who hoists the sub-Treasury banner.'

The President.—Extract from a private letter, dated Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, Va. September 4.

"We have now reached the Western point of our jaunt—having visited the Warm Springs, the Hot, the White Sulphur, the Blue Sulphur, and the Salt Sulphur; and after a hasty trip to the Gray, which are about ten miles south of us, we shall set our faces towards Washington; before reaching which, however, we have the Sweet Springs, the Natural Bridge, and the Fauquier White Sulphur, to add to our number of dead lions.—The journey; thus far, has been delightful in every respect. The President, has been received, throughout, with that courteous attention and unbounded hospitality for which the Old Dominion is famous, and of which he must ever retain a grateful recollection. You will be glad to learn, also, that his residence in the mountains has given him a stock of health which is likely to outlast all the 'storms of state' which he may have to encounter. He will reach Washington early in October. Yours, very truly, S."

[*Albany Argus.*

Disasters at the Capes.—We regret to state that during the gale on the 12th inst. sixteen vessels were cast away at our Capes—seven at Cape May—*nine* at Cape Henlopen.—There are some four or five also lying at the Breakwater dismasted. We have not their names.

U. S. Ship Pennsylvania.—Letters received from Norfolk this morning, state that the U. S. ship Pennsylvania dragged her anchors during the late gale and went ashore opposite the navy yard, where she now lies high and dry. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Another Gale.—They experienced in Norfolk another heavy blow through Saturday night and Sunday last, with high tides. It is feared the disasters of the first gale are not yet all told. No steamboats left on Monday in consequence of the continued inclemency of the elements.

☞ *The thing in a Nut Shell.*—In the democratic proceedings of one of the Wards in New York we find the following pithy resolution. It contains all the argument necessary to meet the Whig slang about the "credit system."

Resolved, that while we object to "the credit system," of those who live by their wits—we are in favor of that old fashioned credit system, which honest men practice and industrious men pursue.

Whiggery in a Nut Shell.—A whig paper, printed at Manchester, (Miss.) says—

"Commend us to a bank accommodation—we go in for the money."

New York Nominations.—The Democratic Convention assembled at Utica New York, on Wednesday of last week, and unanimously nominated William L. Marcy and John Tracy as candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor of that state. Every County in the state was represented, and but five of the whole number of delegates were absent. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole session of the convention, which is a very tolerable presage of success at the coming election.

The whig Convention assembled at the same place, on the same day, and after several ballottings, William H. Sheward was nominated as their candidate for Governor, and subsequently Luthur Bradish was nominated for the office of Lieutenant Governor. The latter convention sat most of the time with closed doors.—*Del. Gazette.*

THE CONSERVATIVES—WHERE ARE THEY?—Not in Maine, as Mr. *Fog* Smith, the Conservative or *third party* candidate for Governor, has received only about 300 out of about 90,000 votes polled. It is not very probable that those three hundred "unchanged Democrats," can retain the balance of power in their hands for any great length of time. Nor does it appear that there is any very great number of them in New York, or else Mr. Gideon Lee, who has been talked of as the candidate of lieut. governor, has been treated very badly, by his new allies, the hoco pocos. At the recent nomination of candidates for governor and lieut. governor by the whig convention which met at Utica a few days since, Mr. Lee received *five* votes, all told. "Coming events cast their shadows before."

A Federal or Whig Sentiment.—In the last Lancaster Ohio Eagle, is a letter from a young man (a working one,) in which he states that a prominent whig of his township thus spoke of his attending the *Young Men's Convention* at Newark, Ohio.

"Such young men, who have no farms of their own, *and are compelled to labor daily for a sustenance*, have no business to attend such places. *They* should not concern themselves with the affairs of Government. WE WANT RICH MEN—men who own property, (naming a number,) to attend to such affairs, and let those *poor devils stay at home and work!!*"

This is in fact the sentiment at this very time, of the largest portion of the whig party, and of nearly all its great leaders and champions. We have in our possession numerous extracts from leading whig (federal) orators, which abundantly prove this. We shall publish them at full length, the very first leisure space our columns furnish.—*Dayton Herald.*