...ercise arbitrary power. That Mr. Clay expects to ride into the Presidency by aggravating the evils which have already been so repeatedly visited upon all our productive interests, is evident from the speeches he has delivered during his present tour in New York.—[Globe.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We insert an excellent and well-timed letter on the "Past and present conduct of the Bank of England," No. IX, from "Civis."

The question in the epigraph, "*Quosque tandem, Catilina, abutere patientia nostra?*" may be answered by another question—"How far will the patience of the people go?" The Bank of England can only make profits to pay the extravagant dividends to her proprietors by convulsing the country periodically. All that has happened was distinctly foretold when the charter of the Bank was last renewed; and yet Lord Althorp, from ignorance of the true principles of currency and banking, persisted in placing the whole property of the country under the control of a body of men, whose only motive for wishing to obtain the control was to abuse it.

The Bank of England is now under the necessity of convulsing the country. In the language of "Civis," "her treasure is departing from her, and the drain must be stopped, *per fas aut nefas*, or the Bank of England must stop payment." To stop the drain the prices of commodities must be thrown down. Sellers must force a market by making great sacrifices, and the low prices will bring purchasers from all quarters. Well informed persons have for a considerable time been preparing for this shock, and aware that it was quite useless to expect that trade would become brisk till the crisis was over. When sacrifices have been made, and a number of families have been beggared, we shall enter on another period of prosperity. The Bank will then crowd all sail, and in due course another crisis will arrive.

How long will the people of England suffer themselves to be thus abused? There is no mystery in the matter. The Bank proprietors expect a certain dividend far beyond what can be legitimately made; and at the very time when her deposites are decreasing, when she ought to diminish her securities, she goes into the Exchequer bill market and increases them. "Civis," with his usual clearness, points out the circumstances in the situation of the Bank which compel her to have recourse at the twelfth hour to this desperate expedient of raising the rate of interest to 5 1 2 per cent. In due time, as he well observes, "she will take advantage of her own wrong, and repurchase at a lower price those securities which, having sold at a high price upon the faith of certain arrangements, she has since depreciated by her own infraction of her own rules."

The most thinking people of England have had much good advice on this subject thrown away upon them. During the period of distress, two or three pamphlets are regularly published, to which a little attention is paid at the time; but the moment the distress is over, the whole seems to be forgotten. The excellent pamphlets of Mr. Jones Lloyd and Colonel Torrens, which the last monetary crisis called forth are now laid on the shelf. Members of parliament, too, who ought to watch over the public interests, look on with seeming unconcern while the people are subjected to these ruinous experiments. There are, we fear, in the House of Commons too many men connected with banks. To make head against the system which is working such havoc in England, a man must be in a condition to dare to tell the truth. Surely the people will not suffer themselves forever to become the victims of a system which necessarily produces the results from which they suffer.

Why should the public be victimised to enable the Bank proprietors to draw larger dividends than they ought to receive? If the bank had not the command of the *issues*, it would necessarily pay the penalty of its blunders. But by combining the two incompatible functions of dealing in money and making money, it can to a great extent turn its mistakes to account, and spread calamity over the face of the country. How many families will be stripped of their properties during this crisis! The man whose stock was worth a certain sum a month ago, will in another month see the value of that stock greatly reduced, while his debts remain at the same amount. The result is too often the *Gazette* and the workhouse, and throwing on the world children ill prepared to struggle with the hardships of life.

Low Enough.—The price of an ox at Buenos Ayres, at the latest dates, was only two dollars, and twenty-five pounds of beef could be bought for seven cents. That's the place for a Philadelphia Alderman to live.—Ib.

Richmond Enquirer.

...IALOGUE

...ry Clay and the Whigs of ...ccasion of his recent visit

...what is the matter with ...nent, that it gets along

...eve there is a radical ... the Government: that ... country are trodden ...erous principles and ... introduced and continued; ...earful conjunction of the purse ...e sword in the same hands, already alarmingly strong, is perseveringly attempted; that the Constitution has been grossly violated; and that by the vast accumulation of Executive power, actual and meditated, our system is rapidly tending towards an elective monarchy."

Whigs—Well, Dr. Clay, what remedy, pray tell us would you prescribe for this alarming disease of the Government?

Dr. Clay—I will tell you with very great pleasure, gentlemen: "To correct past evils, and to avert impending dangers, I see no effectual remedy, but in a CHANGE OF RULERS.

Whigs—That remedy is to us most agreeable. You know, Dr. Clay, that you are the real Sampson of the Whig party, and that they have determined to nominate and support you as their candidate for the next Presidency?

Dr. Clay—Aye, I am aware of all that; and I can only say, if elected, the Government shall be "wisely, honestly, and faithfully administered."

Whigs—But, Dr. Clay, how are we to get rid of Gen. Harrison, & yet secure his friends for you?

Dr. Clay—Aye, there's the rub—an overwhelming majority of the Whig party desire me to be the candidate, and they must settle this matter by Convention. And in advance, I will at once say, "If my name creates any obstacle to cordial union and harmony, away with it, and concentrate upon some individual more acceptable to all branches of the opposition. What is a public man worth, who is not ever ready to sacrifice himself for the good of his country? I have unaffectedly desired retirement. I yet desire it, when consistently with the duties and obligations which I owe, I can honorably retire. No veteran soldier covered with scars & wounds, inflicted in many severe battles and hard campaigns, ever received his discharge with more pleasure than I should mine. But I think, like him, without presumption, I am entitled to an honorable discharge."

Whigs——You mean by the term 'Honorable discharge' the Presidency of course, Dr. Clay?

Dr. Clay.—Most assuredly, gentlemen—...ing out a just reward for the "scars and wounds" I have received in the 'many severe battles,' I have fought, and the 'hard campaigns,' through which I have toiled in pursuit of that splendid prize.

Whigs—But Dr. Clay, the people have twice refused to make you the President of the U. States.—Do you expect in your third effort to attain your long sought object, to change your principles and go over to the people, or that the people will change and come over to you?

Dr. Clay—Why, as to that, gentlemen, safely ensconded behind the tariff compromise, I am resolved to play the Diplomatist. My friend, the 'Richmond Whig,' may tell the people of Virginia I am changed, whilst the editors in the manufacturing States, may hold a different language, all tending to accomplish the 'desideratum most devoutly to be wished for,' and thus ultimately you will behold 'the mountain' come 'to Mahomet.'—As for me I have never entertained two opinions upon any constitutional question of practicability, except the 'Pet Bank Deposite System'—nor in reference to the morality of any man's acts, save those of John Q. Adams at Ghent.

Whigs—Dr. Clay, you have said, "that by the vast accumulation of Executive power, actual, and meditated, our system is rapidly tending towards an Elective Monarchy.' Now, can you convince the plain, honest, farming people of the country, that in order to arrest that tendency, it is proper for them to put out of the Presidency a 'Strict Constructionist;" and elect a "latitudinarian" with a 50 Million Bank at his hells, to unite with and swell the Executive power? Or, in other words, to turn out a man who believes the Federal Government can rightfully exercise no other powers except those which are expressly granted in the Constitution, and such as are plainly, obviously incidental, and put in his place one, who regards the Constitution as a charter of full authority to the Government to "provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare" in any way, and by any means, it may choose?

Dr. Clay—Why, the people are so obstinate and foolhardy, I apprehend there may be some difficulty upon that subject; but it must be obviated by a loud and constant "hue and cry" about "mal-administration," "defalcation," "extravagance," "official interference in elections," &c. &c. &c. I sometimes think I could convince the people, that their best security and greatest interests are guaranteed by the doctrine of "common defence" and "general welfare," if it were not for Tom Ritchie of the Enquirer, who is always proclaiming from his watch tower, that State Rights are in jeopardy. I wish I could never again hear of State Rights. But why this foreboding of future difficulties, gentlemen? The advantages of power are sufficiently important and attractive to subdue all such petty considerations of constitutional principles and political doctrines, and to unite us "in a genuine spirit of compromise and concession,' for the great struggle which I trust will crown all our efforts and toils with the complete possession of the Government after the 4th of March, 1841."

Whigs—We all say AMEN! to that, Dr. Clay. Then will you administer to the body politic the strong dose of a National Bank, a Tariff for protection and distribution, and whatever else may be necessary for the 'general welfare;' and if any complain, we will tell them in the language of Divine Law, "Thou shalt not curse the ruler of thy people."

PAUL PRY.

From the Baltimore Republican.

COMMUNICATED.

"And the trumpeter toots mit his horn."

The editor of the Chronicle—who always pretends to have better sources of information about election matters than any body else in Baltimore; who would have us believe he is sworn brother and confident of every Whig member of Congress and leading Whig in the country—has been blowing his horn and blustering and bragging about "the old North State," (North Carolina) and Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Indiana. He affected to laugh to scorn the idea of Mr. Van Buren's gaining any thing in either of these States; and all who looked to his paper for information, and credited what he said, having been dozing in quiet security and confidence about the elections which were approaching. When, lo! after it was too late to hope for any thing from misrepresentation, just as the elections are taking place, the Whig trumpeter picks up a penny whistle, and pipes to his deluded followers in a monstrous small voice—"We can scarcely fail to lose in North Carolina and Kentucky, and Indiana and Tennessee. A variety of local causes have conspired to disappoint my calculations." And then Mr. Trumpeter gets his big horn again, and begins to blow! blow! blow! after this fashion:

After all, it may happen that it will devolve upon the Whigs of Maryland to decide the political complexion of the next House of Representatives." And then—aye, and what then? "What then? Why, I, Chrononhotonthologos, the editor of the Chronicle, shall have to impress upon the Whigs of the State the duty which they owe to the whole country"!! "OLD Whigs and YOUNG Whigs, and young ORIGINAL Whigs, remember! "if such an issue should come up,' I shall take command of the Whigs of the State in person, and shall expect every man to yield a cheerfully obedience. Col. Munroe, I ... promptly offered his services as my Aid; and in the event of my being unable to appear in person, the Captain of the 'Kent Bugle" will take command, and my Aid, Colonel Munroe, has obligingly consented to act in that capacity to him. Fellow soldiers! in contemplation of an event on which the whole country depends, some drilling is proper. Therefore, to begin—Attention the whole! Whigs one and all! old Whigs and young Whigs! originals and copies! Whig Conservatives & Conservative Whigs! Right and left, inwards face!

"Very well, men; very well done, indeed! Let the enemy once see that you can look *one another* in the face, and they will then believe that you are not to be daunted by *any* thing.

Before dismissing you, it is proper to inform you that alarm guns will be fired, beacon fires lighted, and expresses despatched, whenever your commanding officer shall be satisfied that our friends have been defeated at the points which have been mentioned, and that wagons and provisions and money shall be forwarded to all the poorer districts of the State. Dismissed!

"CHRONONHOTONTHOLOGOS."

From the Charleston Mercury.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

By the *Stephen & Francis*, Captain MAGEE, arrived yesterday morning from St. Augustine, we have received the following intelligence from our correspondent at that place:—

HERALD OFFICE,
St. Augustine, August 3, 1839.

News has been received to-day from Tampa Bay, that Col. HARNEY was attacked at his post at Coleoshatchie early on the morning of the 23d ult. Of his command of 28 men 13 and the 2 settlers were killed, and the Colonel with the remainder escaped.—This is the most treacherous act committed by the indians since the war. Col. H. confiding in their good faith, and supposing himself a favorite with them, ventured to go to a post nearly 200 miles from any other with only a guard of 28 men. The inhuman attempt to massacre this little party by the indians who were daily coming and going out in a friendly manner, is definite of their hostile determination, and proved that all we have said since MACOMB's order was published is correct.

OFFICE OF THE NEWS,
St. Augustine, Aug. 3.

THE WAR RENEWED.

The following treacherous account of the surprise of Col. HARNEY's command, reached here this morning by express. Colonel GATES commanding East of St. John's, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South.

ASS'T. ADJ'T. GENERALS OFFICE.
Army of the South.

FORT BROOK, (E. F.) July 29, 1839.

Sir—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. HARNEY's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d inst. on the Coleosahatchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the Treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Colt's Rifle; they were encamped on the river, but unprotected by defence of any kind, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before the dawn of day, and it is supposed that 13 of the men were killed, among whom were Major DALLAM, and Mr. MORGAN, settlers. The remainder with Col. Harney escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

The Commanding General therefore directs, that you instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will in future, be suffered to leave the garrison, except under strong escort. The Detachment at Fort Maitland, will be immediately withdrawn.

Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy, and the Surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorised to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts.

I am, sir, GEO. H. GRIFFIN,
Asst. Adjt. General.

Lieut. W. E. Hanson, Comr. of Fort Mellon.

WHIG FRAUDS.

A report made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania during its last session, relating to an election in the county of Philadelphia, reveals a degree of corruption which we did not suppose to exist any where in the U. States. The evidence, which seems to have been furnished by persons having a knowledge of the facts, embraces a series of frauds committed before the election; at the very time of the election, and after the election, involving numbers of persons, voters, challengers, and officers of the polls. The details presented by the committee are digested and arranged under ten heads, which we collect as the most succinct account that can be given of the affair. 1st. Fictitious names placed on the registry, together with the names of non-residents, and names added to the registry after the time for so doing had expired. 2d. Officers of election treating the obligations of an oath with deliberate indifference. 3d. Bribes offered and paid, to change the result of the polls. 4th. Hordes of individuals employed under the pretext of being peace officers, to intimidate the people in the exercise of the right of suffrage. 5th. Tickets taken from the ballot boxes before the closing of the polls, or the canvassing of the votes.—6th. Tickets thrown into the ballot boxes & counted, which had never been deposited in a legal way by qualified voters. 7th. Blank, naturalization papers filled up without the sanction of a court. 8th. Unprincipled men, largely interested in bets on the result of the election appointed as officers at the polls.—9th. Information of elections withheld from the proper officers after the votes had been counted, and the result ascertained. 10. Important papers relating to the elections lost or destroyed by the officers having them in possession.

The allegations contained under these several heads are supported by the testimony of witnesses said in the report to be in every respect competent and creditable.—N. Y. E. Post.

A GOOD SIGN.

We have heard of some 10 or 20 intelligent and highly respectable whig citizens, who came out boldly on the 4th inst. and declared they could no longer support the principles and measures advocated by the Whig party. One of these showed us a letter which had been sent to him by the whig committe of arrangements urging him to come out and join with them in the celebration.—But said he, "I can go with them no longer. Their newspaper is worse than none at all. It is filled with Abolitionism, Conservatism, Bankism, and has so far degenerated from the principles it once professed to support, that I cannot read it. I was always a Democrat; and I am now determined to act with that party whose measures are the most Democratic."

We gave him our hand, heartily congratulating him for the honest and independent course he has taken. There are great numbers of such men in the whig ranks, who are democrats at heart, but have been deceived by the blustering pretensions of the Whigs. To all such we say come out from among that party, it has no part nor lot in Democracy.—Cadiz (Ohio) Sentinel.

Two gentlemen, noted for their fondness of exaggeration, were discussing the fare at the different hotels. One observed that at his hotel they had tea so strong it was necessary to confine it in an iron vessel. 'At mine,' said the other, "it is made so weak it has not strength to run out of the tea-pot."

The Question Settled.—The New York Star says: "If Mr. Clay is not the candidate of the Whig party, and the whole Whig party, uniting cordially, honestly, and in good faith, the strength of Mr. Webster and General Harrison, nothing can prevent Mr. Van Buren's re-election for another and a final term."

The following is from the Cincinnati Gazette, (Whig:) "We say that if General Harrison is not the candidate of the Whig party, and the whole Whig party, Martin Van Buren will wield Executive power for another term."

The New Orleans Sun (fed) say, "Wm. Henry Harrison is an OLD GRANNY whose chance of being tossed into the Presidential chair by the popular vote is about equal to ours."

The Boston Atlas (fed) says, "It is in vain to try to bring into the field the unbroken force of the whig party upon the name of Henry Clay, and the sooner his friends know it the better."

The New York Herald (fed) says, "Scott for President, is the only candidate who can prevent the re-election of Van Buren. If the whigs throw away their game upon the nomination of Clay or Harrison they will be awfully whipped—and they will deserve it."

Mr Clay himself says, in his Buffalo speech, the federal "whig" party, "If defeated, it will be defeated by its own divisions, and not by the merit of the principles of its opponents. THESE DIVISIONS are, at the same time, OUR WEAKNESS and his strength."

But Mr. Clay nevertheless thinks that the scars and wounds he has received in the federal cause "ENTITLE HIM" to the nomination; for he significantly adds, "No veteran soldier, covered with scars and wounds inflicted in many severe battles and hard campaigns, ever received his discharge with more pleasure than I should mine. But I think that like him, without presumption, I AM ENTITLED to an HONORABLE discharge."!!! He is still determined to have the epitaph which Judge Niles prepared for him in the Senate: Thrice the candidate for the Presidency, and thrice rejected."

STATE OF THE QUESTION BETWEEN FEDERALISM AND DEMOCRACY.—The Onondaga Standard gives an admirable review of the doctrines advanced by Mr. Clay during the process he is now making through New York. At Syracuse—where the editor of the Standard resides—Mr. Clay appeared, by appointment, the last Friday in July, in the course of his preachings of a crusade against the Administration of the Democracy of the United States. He pretended to be a disciple of Jefferson, but it will be seen his whole effort was to preach down the great practical tenet of his faith, the point on which parties split at the threshold of the Government. Mr. Clay, while urging a Bank Government on the people, insisting on the adoption for the Federal Government of a Bank currency, instead of the expressly designated standard of value of the Constitution; and thus embarking the nation in the mercenary British system introduced by Hamilton, proclaims himself a Jefferson Democrat!—The Onondaga Standard finely exposes this counterfeit pretension, by placing at the head of his review of the Syracuse speech some of the axioms of Jefferson, laid down in 1791 and 1803, acted on through life, re-asserted and insisted upon by Gen. Jackson, and now maintained by Mr. Van Buren.—*Globe.*

More "Union for the sake of the Union."—The Ontario (N. Y.) Repository, the organ of Mr. Granger, in speaking of Mr. Clay's recent visit to that State, says:—

"The same bells which chime our rejoicings at his *nomination*, will hold a requium over the *defeat* of the whig party, and the prostration of all our political hopes."

Frank is right. The federal party can no more elect Henry Clay President than they can sew up a flea's eye with a log chain.

Wont stay killed—A green horn from the country, was so well pleased with the performance of a tragedy at one of our theatres, that he was induced to spend fifty cents more for theatricals the next evening. As the hero of the play made his appearance on the stage, Jonathan let off his surprise thus: "By the great never lick'd jumping Moses! they killed that feller last night as dead as a nit—and I'm blowed if here he aint agin!"—Sunday Morning Visiter.

Dont all come at once—Some of the Whig papers upon the supposition of Hillard's election in N. Carolina, say it will be a whig triumph! What next? The election of a Sub-Treasury, Anti-bank, anti Clay and thorough Van Buren man, a Whig triumph! Do the whigs intend to come over to us in a body?

Money Market.—We are pleased to see from the Philadelphia National Gazette that the money market is assuming rather a better appearance in that city, although we know no proper cause for the great pressure which has existed. Learning that the Bank of the United States has been engaged in large shipments of Specie while their bills were affected to be held at 8 1-2 to 9 per cent. premium, we would feel obliged to the Gazette as the special organ of the Bank to inform us of the amount shipped by the institution during the last two or three weeks. Thereby hangs a tale.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.—By a slip received from the office of the Indianapolis Democrat, we learn that Mr. Wick is elected over Mr. Herod, late member, by a majority of about 800; that Mr. Smith is elected over Mr. Dunn by a majority of 700; that Mr. Davis has an aggregate majority in Putnam, Owen, Clay, and Lawrence counties of 900, and that Mr. Ewing has in Vigo a majority of 450, leaving a difference in favor of Mr. Davis of 450, and he is no doubt elected; and that Mr. Howard was ahead of Evans in Park and Vermillion counties about 900. Of his election, there can hardly be a doubt. The fact of Mr. Carr's election, we have already stated.

It may be regarded as certain, therefore, that Messrs. Wick, Smith, Davis, Carr and Howard are elected. They are all Democrats, and all gains since last Congress. Mr. Rariden, the late member, is probably re-elected, though it is not certain. From the first district, in which Mr. Owen is a candidate, we have received no returns.

Since writing the above, we learn that Robert Dale Owen is elected. The statement is said to have been furnished by Mr. Proffit, the Whig candidate.

KENTUCKY.—The only information we have from Kentucky is that Messrs. Butler and Ward, the Democratic candidates, are elected in the districts recently represented by Messrs. Southgate and Menefee. This is a gain of two.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Montgomery is re-elected in North Carolina, and Mr. Henderson is said to be elected in the district recently represented by Mr. Rencher. No change. As far as returns have been received it appears that Messrs. Bynum, Sheppard, Hawkins and Montgomery, Democrats, and Stanley and Henderson, Whigs, have been elected. We shall certainly carry Messrs. McKay and Connor, and probably Hill. The other districts will prebably send Whigs; making the representation 7 Democrats and 6 Whigs.

TENNESSEE RETURNS.

	POLK.	CANNON.
Davidson,	1507	1744
Wilson,	1158	2273
Sumner,	1928	632
Rutherford,	1749	1643
Lincoln,	2584	741
Hickman,	1057	195
Knox,	464	1612
Maury,	2328	1417
Giles,	1461	1127
Laurence,	443	554
Williamson,		835
Granger,		107
Jefferson,		1300
Dickson,	315	
Bedford,	500	
Warren,	1710	
Montgomery,		100
Robertson,		845
Franklin,	1088	
White,		610
Wayne,		402
Smith,		1500
Jackson,		500
Hawkins,	628	
Green,	1100	
Gibson,	250	
Sullivan,	1412	250
Gallatin,	1928	632
Washington,	1119	796
Blount, 11 townships,		136
	24,720	19,351
	19,451	
	5,269	

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Friday last.

We received by yesterday morning's Western and Southern mails intelligence of a decisive character from Tennessee, Indiana and North Carolina.

TENNESSEE.—The returns from East Tennessee, which are published in the Globe of Wednesday night, leave no doubt of the election of Col. POLK by a majority of from one to three thousand votes. It is also said Blackwell, (a Loco Foco) has beaten Stone (Whig) in the Fourth District This district had been distracted, for a long time, by the conflicting pretensions of two Whig candidates. There is very little doubt that the Loco Focos will have a majority in the Legislature.

It is reported, with a great deal of confidence, that Mr. Proffitt, (whig) has beaten Owen (L. F.) by a decided majority, in the first district. We consider this, however, as yet requiring confirmation. Five Loco Focos are certainly elected to Congress. The Legislature, for the first time, for several years, contains a majority of Loco Focos

KENTUCKY.—There is no doubt of the defeat of Mr. Southgate, by a small majority. In the district lately represented by Mr. Menefee it is doubtful whether Mr. Andrews, (whig) or Mr. Ward, (L. F.) is elected.—The run has been very close. Mr. Murray, the only Loco Foco in the last Congress from Kentucky, has been turned out by Linn Boyd, another Loco Foco.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We were premature in claiming the election of Mr. Shepperd and Mr. Henderson, (whigs.) Mr. Shepperd's large vote in Guilford left, as we thought, no room to doubt his election, but it appears that the vote in the other counties gave Hill, his Loco Foco opponent, a majority of 47 Mr. Henderson is also defeated by Mr. Fisher, also a Whig, but said to be opposed to the Sub-Treasury. This result gives seven Whigs and six Loco Focos as the representation from North Carolina in the next House.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

We learn by the National Intelligencer, that the city of Washington was visited on Wednesday night last, by a most terrific storm, which did much damage to the streets and houses, tearing upon the pavements in different parts of the city, and sweeping away buildings in the vicinity of the Capitol. The cellars and lower floors of stores and houses on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue were filled with water, and many goods destoyed. No lives were lost. The storm lasted about three hours, and it is thought that six inches of water fell during that time on a level. The Avenue exhibited the appearance of a vast river, no land being visible as far as the eye could reach.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week—140.