FOREIGN.

From the Glasgow Chronicle, April 11.

This day the Roger Stewart sailed from Greenock for New York, with 145 passengers, being as many as a vessel of her tonnage is allowed by the American laws to carry out. The emigrants by this vessel are of that class of our population who have been in comfortable circumstances at home. Many of them, when asked the reason of their leaving the land of their nativity, answer that they see their little savings gradually diminishing in spite of their utmost exertions, and that it is painful for them to abandon the country of their birth, yet they are forced to do so by dire necessity.

A vast number of fine robust healthy looking agricultural young men go by this vessel. A lot of Kilmarnock carpet weavers go with her also, being engaged to start a new carpet factory 50 miles from New York; and they are engaged to receive nearly one half more for weaving per yard than is paid in Kilmarnock. It is truly painful to see those possessed of the wealth and ingenuity of the country leaving our shores in myriads. It is no uncommon thing to witness at Greenock the departure of a vessel full of emigrants for America, and at the same time the arrival of an Irish steamer, with her decks literally covered with the much injured natives of the Emerald Isle. Surely there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. Total number of passengers from Greenock for New York in the first four vessels this season, 406. Do. last year, 526. Decrease this season, 120, This ship, we observe, by a subsequent advertisement, is to be succeded by the Ospray, well known as one of the finest ships belonging to the Clyde, and being 8 feet in height between decks, must be well calculated for the accommodation of steerage passengers.

We have again to announce the sailing of a number of vessels from Greenock with passengers for America. The Rebecca, on Sabbath morning, with 58, and the Canada, with 74, for Quebec and Montreal. The passengers by these vessels are principally of that class of our population, who have amassed a little money. The Francis is the third vessel from Greenock with passengers for New York this season. Total from Greenock for N. York in the first three vessels in this season, 245; do. last year, 378; decrease this season, 133. The tide of emigaation seems to have set in pretty briskly for Canada this season. The vessels that have as yet sailed from Greenock, have had a greater number of applicants for passages than they could accommodate. A vast number of emigrants, both for New York and Canada, have been forced to go to Liverpool and Belfast.

The second of the regular American packet ships this season, the Francis, sailed on Monday, from Greenock, with 131 cabin and steerage passengers; and to succeed her we notice the same agents have advertised another fine new American ship, the Commodore Preble, which we learn they intend to despatch with the same punctuality as the Camillus and Francis.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, May 21.

POSTSCRIPT.—2 o'clock P. M.

We have at this moment received our Paris papers by the Charles Carroll. They are to the 16th April inclusive—being two days later—but the lateness of the hour precludes any extended translations for this evening's paper.

Paris was in a feverish state. A revolutionary movement was attempted on the 15th, at the Place de Greves, which was speedily suppressed by the National Guards. The Gazette de France says this was a proof of the good spirit of the National Guards, and of the futility of all attempts to create disorder. But a passenger states, that another revolutionary movement occurred on the 18th, and the government was again compelled to call out the National Guards.

The Moniteur of the 16th thus notices the movement of the preceding day:—

Yesterday some individuals clad as workmen appeared on the Piace de Greve with a tri-coloured flag, and raised seditious cries They were, however, instantly and easily dispersed.

A royal ordinance for a loan of 80,000,000 was issued by Louis Phillippe on the 15th.

The French journals contradict the story of the attempted escape of Polignac.

The Berlin news of April 5, states that fifteen thousand Prussians are about to enter Luxembourg, all is prepared for war, and our activity will not be damped by the pacific assurances of the French Ministers. Prussia has more need than France to assume an imposing attitude."

The Polish Commander's official despatch, announcing his victory of March 31st, was written on the field of battle on that day. The Gazette de France of the 16th. contains a despatch from the same office, dated April 1st, which states, in substance, that—

His success has been fully as great as was represented. He says—We cannot exactly compute the loss of the enemy which is hidden by the forests and the nature of the country—the number is augmenting every moment by prisoners brought in by our soldiers and the peasantry. I send three flags taken by the 4th regiment of curiassiers. We have several thousand insurgents and much other spoil.

Official intelligence of the insurrections in Volhynia and Lithunia has been received.

Berlin April 5.—The Grand Duke Michael has marched, with 4000 of the Guards, for Lithunia. The Castilian Count Plater is said to be at the head of the Central Government, said to have been established by the revolutionists.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

PARIS, April 13.

"We learn," says the Gazette de France, 'that the payment of the pensions of the Knights of St. Louis has just been suspended.'

"The statue of Napoleon, about to be replaced on the column in the place Vendome, is of bronse, weighs 5,112 pounds, and is eleven French feet in height. It is said it has remained ever since 1814 in the foundry of the Poire St. Laurent. It represents Napoleon in his imperial robes, and holding the globe in his left hand. The scaffolding for replacing it is already begun.

"The Hanau Gazette contains the following of the 20th ult. from Memel:—'We learned yesterday that serious disturbances have broken out throughout the whole of Samogitia, that is to say, in the ancient Polish provinces now placed under the dominion of Russia, and and which are situated on the left bank of the Memel, Niemen. The insurrection has already extended three miles from hence along the Prussian frontiers from Georgenbourg to Gardson. At the present we know not whether the insurrection is general, but the fact is certain for there arrived to-day, at places contiguous to the frontier, several of the persons employed in the Russian Government, and two parties of frontier guards, one of fifty, the other of seventy men, who have been driven out by the Samogitians. They hope to be able to gain Russia by Polangen, which they will find very difficult, for it is said that about 200 Samogitians arrived to-day at Gardsden, advanced to Krottingen, and intended to proceed from thence to Polangen, where they would then intercept the road to Russia.

There are very few Russian troops in this country; the insurgents, therefore, will meet with but little resistance, and to-morrow, perhaps, we shall see the frontier guards of the adjacent countries take refuge here. Among those who have arrived, there are some who have been very roughly handled. We have nothing to apprehend here, for although we have no garrison, it is supposed that the insurgents will not set foot on the Prussian territory. They have seized the arms of the depots at Rossienna. This is a diversion very prejudicial to the Russians, because falling upon their rear they will be obliged to divide their forces."

"A very serious insurrection, if credit is to be given to letters from the frontiers of Servia inserted in the Augsburg Gazette, has broken out in Albania, Bosnia, and a part of Macedonia. The insurgents, who are commanded by the Pacha of Scutari, talk of nothing less than marching to Constantinople. It is said that there is every reason to believe that these movements have been excited by a certain foreign Power, with a view to keep the Sultan at home.

"According to letters of the 11th ult. from Constantinople, it is generally rumored that the Sultan is about to found a university in that capital.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Information has been received since our last publication, of a Revolution in Brazil, so complete and decisive as to have compelled THE ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR. The particulars of this importa[nt e]vent, will be found in the annexed letters [from] mercantile houses in Rio Janeiro, pub[lished] in the Mercantile Advertiser and Jou[rnal of] Commerce:—

RIO JANEIRO, April 5th,

"Since our last respects, (of the ...) a spirit of discontent against the G... and hatred towards the Portugues... ken out here and in some of the ... provinces. The Emperor, in consequen[ce] has changed his Ministry, and we hope th[e] measures taken by the government will check the growing evil. But such has been the want of confidence created by the jealousy towards the European residents, that business is completely at a stand, and little or nothing is doing even in articles of the first necessity; to which may be added a very great scarcity of money, as many of the Portuguese, who were the principal purchasers, put off their payments as long as they can, waiting to see how matters will turn out. The Chambers meet on the 3d of May, and it will then depend upon the steps taken by them, whether they restore that confidence which has been so much shaken by the late important events. The stock of flour continues so heavy that we see no immediate prospect of improvement; and as some of it has been here a long time, it will have to be sold for what it will fetch.—It may be quoted at 13 to 16 dollars.

Another letter of the same date says:—

"The disturbances originated from the different views of the Republican party and those of the Portuguese residents here, who are still longing for the old mother country. The Emperor has changed his Ministry twice, without effect. Since the 15th ult. we have lived in a continued state of disturbance. Armed men run about the streets in the night, and even in day-time; and there is scarcely a night passed without five or six assassinations. To-day the Emperor has appointed new ministers. It is reported that the habeas corpus is suspended; and these groups of armed men have been gathering together in the suburbs of the city. Troops parade through the city, but they do not arrest any body, Commerce is at a stand; nothing bought, nothing sold. The shops in some of the streets are all shut up. We do not know when the present squall will blow off."

The Emperor, it appears from other papers returned to the Capital, from the interior on the 13th of March. While in the country, alarming symptoms appeared in his Kingdom which induced him to issue proclamations betraying his fears. On his return to the Capital, arrangements were commenced for a celebration of the event, but jealousies arose between the native Brazilians and old Portuguese; the former insisted that the latter had no business to interfere with the proposed festivity in honor of a Brazilian Emperor: the Brazilians at the same time avowing that they would not support the Emperor, any longer than he should remain Constitutional: "To decide the question," says a letter of the 7th, "resort were had to arms; which, after many alternate performances of the parties, has resulted in the entire defeat of Portuguese machinations and intrigues. During these indecisive strifes the Emperor had thrice changed his Ministry to suit the tone of the party which he conceived had gained the upper hand. Silly man! his race is run. Deserted by soldiery who have seconded the views of the mass of the people he adiicated his crown this morning, at 3 o'clock in favour of his son, 'Don Pedro the 2d,' a lad of about five years of age, and has embarked on board the Warspite, a British ship of the line. We are far from being quiet yet; and extreme consternation is depicted in every countenance."

Another letter of the same date, after announcing the abdication, says:—

It is impossible, in our present state, ... any opinion as to the future, so many ... reports in circulation. No doubt this has ... a plot long brewing, and for want of pr... energy, has lingered in reaching its matur[ity]. Great confusion and alarm prevailed throug[h]out the city. The Portuguese residents are [in] great fear, both for their property and lives, if the present state of anarchy is allowed to continue. The troops attached to the Emperor all went over to the people. Under these circumstances, he has been forced to leave. All business is of course at an end."

A letter of Abdication.—Exercising the right which the Constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated [the throne] in favor of my dear and beloved son, DON PEDRO D'ALCANTARA

Bona Vista, April 7, 1831, and of Independence and the Empire the 10th.

Signed, PEDRO.

Extraordinary Match against Time.—An event which has, for some weeks past, excited considerable attention amongst the horse-dealing and sporting fraternity in this town, came off yesterday, to the great loss of certain parties. A Mr. Hartley, a horse dealer of the town, has an aged chesnut mare; fourteen hands and an inch high, which, to an experienced eye, would seem to be unable to go at a much faster rate than an amble: but, at a public-house, where the conversation turned upon the merits of various horses belonging to the parties then present, the owner of the mare above mentioned offered to bet one hundred sovereigns, that she would go over a distance of one hundred miles in twelve successive hours, in harness. The bet was accepted by a hay and straw dealer, named Smith, and the ground fixed upon was a distance of twelve miles and a half, commencing at the Bear's Paw, in High Leigh, and ending a little on this side of Holme Chapel, near Knutsford. The betting had been running about even previousy to the race; but, yesterday, the mare became so great a favorite, that very few bets were made against her on any terms. The owner, (a man weighing nine score fifteen pounds) drove her in a gig weighing 3 cwt. The mare started off precisely at five o'clock in the morning, and came to the winning post twenty-four minutes within time, amidst the acclamations of multitudes of spectators, mostly from this town—The mare was not at all distressed, but was apparently in condition to run the same distance over again immediately. We have heard it stated, indeed, that she had, on a former occasion, drawn her owner and another person in a gig 120 miles in sixteen hours, which, if true, was a much more extraordinary performance than the one which she came off yesterday.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Trial and Conviction of Markley.—The Frederick Citizen of Friday contains the following account of the trial and conviction of this perpetrator of murder and arson:

The trial of John Markley, charged with the Murder of John Newey and family, commenced in Frederick county court on Wednesday morning, and was brought to a close last evening at 6 o'clock. The Jury retired for about twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE!

Mr. DIXON, District Attorney, conducted the prosecution for the State, and Messrs. Ross and Palmer appeared for the Prisoner.

No cause which ever has b... the ...ied in this ... excited, ...

States in a sum ... due whi... and are unable pay. and who are not indebted ... the principal on an official bond, or for public money received and not paid over or account ed for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture or penalty incurred by the violation of any law of the United States. Applications for a release or discharge under the act must be made in writing, under oath or affirmation and forwarded to the Secretary of ... sury, stating, as near as may be ... when the applicant became ... then he made his insolvency.

... of Newey ... repairing thither, they ... use partly consumed, the roof having been burnt off, but the rafters had not yet fallen—As no outcry was made by the family from within, it was concluded they had been all murdered—On going round to the front of the house, it was discovered that several of the logs of [the] ... had fallen inwards—the editors at ... by which they had at each end ... amount the ... the window and door facing and the b... burnt off—By getting upon a[t] them respe... outside of the house, they were balance to look through this aperture, and examine minutely the whole appearance of the interior of the room in which Newey and his family usually slept.—A most blood-stirring and horrible scene was there presented to view—The floor, the bed and other furniture of the room were on fire; near the middle of the floor lay the body of Mr. Newey at full length upon his back, his feet towards the front of the house; the fire had partly consumed the body—the hair and exterial covering of the head having been burnt, a fracture of the skull near the crown was distinctly visible, which from its appearance the witness thought had been made by a severe blow with an axe—At that time no timbers had fallen from above so as to have caused the fracture. Mrs. Newey lay on her face in the large bed and the two children in a small bed near her all of whom were dead and partly consumed by the fire—the wind blowing against the front of the house, the interier was free from smoke, and every object could be distinctly seen.

Col. Flautt testified that on first discevering the fire, he directed one of his sons tospread the alarm, and summon the neighborlood to assist in pulling down the house—As soon as a sufficient number of persons arrived, they proceeded to pull it down, when no remains of two persons who usually occupied the upper room could be discovered, but a double handful of bones that had fallen down into a corner of the room in which the other members of the family lay.—The entire bodies of the two children, and the heads and some of the limbs of the father and mother were burnt to ashes—The whole body of Newey was by this time so much disfigured that no other marks of violence could be discovered on it.—The bed from the upper room had fallen on the body of Mrs. Newey, and preserved a part of it: and a small piece of her linen on which she lay—from which the witnesses discovered that three wounds had been inflicted on her by a knife or sharp instrument—After an inquest had been held, the bodies were buried; and two days after, that of Mrs. Newey was disinterred for further and more particular examination—It was then discovered ... have been pierced in three places by a sharp instrument—once in the stomach, once near the right breast, and once near the shoulder blade.—On accurate examination, it was discovered that there were three cuts in the linen, which corresponded exactly with the three wounds in the body.

The circumstances by which Markley was proved to have been the perpetrator of this ... revolting and unparalleled atro[city] ...

Five dollars the chance of the season, which will end on the 20th of June next; when there are two mares or more put to from one farm there will be a deduction of fifty cents per mare; and in all cases where the money is paid by the first day of October next, there will be a deduction of fifty cents on the single leap; and one dollar on the springs chance.

The price to ensure a mare in foal will b... ...after he reached ..., he said to one of the witnesses that when he should be released from the Penitentiary, he would take vengeance on the Judges of the Court, the State's Attorney, and Newey.—The witness remarked that five years was a long time, that he would grow cool and forget his threats—'No,' said Markley, 'I will have vengeance, if I have to murder them all and burn them up afterwards. His term of confinement in the penitentiary expired about the last of October, 1830—and the Newey family was murdered on the night of the 29th and 30th of December following.

He was first proved to have been at Black's tavern, 8 or 9 miles from Newey's residence, on Tuesday week preceding the murder—at which place he left the only bundle of clothes he then had. From that time his movements were not traced with *entire* distinctness until Friday night succeeding the murder, when it was found he remained all night at a tavern in Westminster, 15 or 16 miles from Newey's on the road to Baltimore. He had then in possession a large bundle, and with a companion who was travelling with him, left there the next morning. He arrived alone at Kelley's tavern in Baltimore on the succeeding Sunday night. On the next Sunday following, he was taken into custody by one of the Police officers of the city.—While at Kelly's a paragraph in a newspaper was read in his presence, in which "John Markley" was charged with the murder.—He pretended not to know any body of that name;—never to have heard of Newey, and to be entirely ignorant of Harbaugh's Valley, where, it was proved in Court, he was born and reared.—When first examined by the committing magistrate (Mr. Blair) in Baltimore, he denied that his name was Markley; insisted he had never been in a Penitentiary, and never arraigned for any criminal offence—which he maintained until identified by one of the officers of the Penitentiary. When examined before Mr. Blair, and subsequently before Judge Shriver, who finally committed him for trial, to Frederick county gaol, he could not or would not say where he was on the night of the murder; but said he did not know, for he had been on a "spree" from the Tuesday night preceding the murder, when he staid at Chambersburg, until Friday night succeeding when he was proved to have been at Westminster. Of the numerous articles of clothing found in the bundle caried by him to Kelly's, he would not say where or from whom one of them had been procured, but said he purchased them at slop shops. These articles of clothing were produced in Court, and nearly every one of them proved to have been in the possession of Newey's family within a short time previous to their death. One of the witnesses for the state described correctly a pair of pantaloons which had belonged to Newey, and mentioned a peculiar mark by which they were distinguished. A sister of Newey, also identified them by a rent which she had sewed up. Several witnesses identified an old handkerchief, marked by a peculiar patch.—Others identified a razor strop and shaving-box of Newey's; a waistcoat owned by his apprentice, and a handkerchief which had belonged to one of the murdered children.

No witnesses were produced by the accused.—He appeared to rely for escape on the ina... ...ar packet from ... nt him out as the act... more. The ARI... agedy.

...ton Point every *Wednesday* ... ceptic must see, one o'clock, A. M. returning w... sition of a just and on every *Saturday* morning ... the means by which The Ariel is now in comple... and man, will be saception of freights and p... by the conviction of a go to and from Baltimore. Had it not been for ... that sails our of Markley, in carrying with him ... the last clothing almost valueless in themselves, and to him entirely useless, which it could be proved had belonged to the innocent victims of his hellish revenge, the chain of circumstances would have been less complete by which a monster has been brought to justice for a dark deed that has wrung tears from the harmless inhabitants of a peaceful valley, and cast a gloom over its cheerful hamlets, and cannot fail to shock the sympathies of the civilized world.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE ANTI-MASONIC MANIA.

"Of all the cants in this canting world, next to the cant of Hypocrisy, the cant is certainly the worst"—So says Sterne—the reader may fill the blank as he pleases—But we are disposed at present to fill it with *Anti-Masonry*—unless indeed the reader should be of opinion, that it is the same as the Cant of *Hypocrisy*.

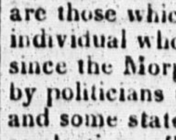
Mr. R. Rush, it seems, has taken the field in favor of the *Anti-Masons*—in a long article, of we know not how many columns. It has not yet reached us, in the papers with which we exchange; but some idea may be formed of it from the following Editorial article in the Harrisburg "Reporter" of the 13th inst:

"HON. RICHARD RUSH.

"This gentleman, displaced and thrown from before the political world by the election of Gen. *Jackson* and the consequent removal from office of Mr. *Adams* and his cabinet, located himself at York, in his native State, Pennsylvania, smarting under the wounds of his discomfiture, to await the troubling of the politi[cal waters], that he might enter in and share their healing influence, has, we perceive by the last York anti-masonic Republican, plunged into the polluted stream of political anti-masonry. What benefit he is promised in such a dip, we are at a loss to determine. That political interest is the main spring of the action, no one can doubt, but what the object aimed at, is, time must determine. Perhaps Mr. *Rush* may have even the Presidency in view! If so the approaching Baltimore Convention of anti masons, is the power to which he looks for his reward. The whole matter appears to be a contrivance rather bunglingly brought about. A county committee of correspondence address an individual, unconnected with them or object, out of mere curiosity to know his sentiments on a particular question, and the individual *very politely* delivers his sentiments at length. This is out of the usual course of business, and as county committees are not in the habit, generally, of ascertaining the sentiments of the people by requesting written communications from them individually, we must conclude, that the case before us is a particular exception to the general rule, and consequently, its occurrence must be accounted for out of the usual course of things. The reply is an elaborate article, savouring of pre-consideration and design, and the address of the committee bears more the appearance of having been written for the purpose of introducing, than inducing the article. In our opinion, the reply should have preceded the invitation of the committee, in the publication. They then would both have appeared in ... ason, Benj... ural order. From these ... ust conclude, that Mr. ...ke the most of the ap... United States' conven... date in opposition to ... o signalize and ren... why of its considera... the essay which ap... ...d in order to bring ... York county an... correspondence were called on to act as accouchers, and vouch for its honorable delivery.

The Beautiful Sp...

YOUNG DIO...



Commenced ... 24th inst. he ... on Tuesday th... Ferry Neck on ... Thursday, and at St. Michel... Saturday the week follow...

"The sentiments contained in *Rush's* essay, are those which have been repeated by every individual who has flourished in the same field since the Morgan excitement was first seized by politicians to put down General *Jackson*, and some state administrations favouring his re-election. They have been replied to again and again, and we trust as long as they are made the excuse for political opposition to our government, they will meet the fate that has uniformly attended them heretofore. If our government was in any way connected with masonry, or in the least under its control, a systematic opposition to it on the grounds of antimasonry might be, according to his arguments, correct; but as long as the opposition to our government arises from our free institutions permitting free-masons to enjoy a share of the confidence which the people have a right to bestow, we hope it will meet the indignation and strenuous opposition of every honest patriot."

So much for Mr. Rush!—That any man of a once lofty spirit should stoop to employ the *Anti-Masonic* cant for political purposes—as a kind of hobby-horse to ride into power—is a melancholy spectacle indeed—Yet such is the fact—That Masonry is so vile and abominable an institution, as it is now painted by political partizans, was certainly not discovered in the days of Washington.—We are favored with a copy of the following Correspondence, which we lay before our readers, for the benefit of all concerned:

ADDRESS

From the Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maryland, to GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq. Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States:*

SIR AND BROTHER:—The right worshipful Grand Lodge of Free Masons, for the State of Maryland, wishing to testify the respect in which the whole fraternity in this State hold the man who is at once the ornament of the society and of his country, voted a copy of the constitution of Masonry, lately printed under its authority, to be presented to you

Accept, Sir and Brother, from our hands, this small token of the Veneration of men, who consider it as the greatest boast of their Society, that a Washington openly avows himself a member of it, and thinks it worthy of his approbation. With it accept, also, our warmest congratulations, in the name of the body which we represent, on your re-appointment to that elevated station in which you formerly wrought the salvation of your country; and on your restoration to the inestimable blessing of health which, that the Almighty Disposer of events may continue to accord to you uninterruptedly, is the most earnest prayer of,

Your most respectfully affectionate brethren, and most humble servants,

(Signed) WM. BELTON, R. W. G. M.
PETER LITTLE, G. S. Baltimore Nov 5, 1798.

ANSWER.

To the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free Masons for the State of Maryland:

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS:—Your obliging and affectionate letter together with a copy of the constitution of Masonry, has been put into my hands by your Grand Master, for which I pray you to accept my best thanks.

So far as I am acquainted with the principles and doctrine of Free Masonry, I conceive it to be founded in benevolence, and to be exercised only for the good of mankind—I cannot, therefore, upon this ground withhold my approbation to it.

While I offer my grateful acknowledgements for your congratulations on my late appointment, and for the favorable sentiments you are pleased to express of my conduct—permit me to observe, that at this important and critical moment, when high and repeated indignities have been offered to the government of our country, and when the property of our citizens is plundered without a prospect of redress, I conceive it to be the indispensable duty of every American, let his situation and circumstances in life be what they may, to come forward in support of the government of his choice, and to give all the aid in his power towards maintaining that independence which we have so dearly purchased; and, under this impression, I did not hesitate to lay aside all personal considerations, and accept my appointment.

I pray you to be assured that I receive with gratitude your kind wishes for my health and happiness, and reciprocate them with sincerity.

I am, gentlemen and brothers, very rsepectfully your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

November 8th, 1798.

From the (Me.) Eastern Argus.

We have this day placed at the head of our political columns the name of ANDREW JACKSON, *as our candidate for the next Presidency.* It "is a great and venerable name." and one under which the arms of our country have more than once been conducted to victory and triumph—a name under which the Democracy of the United States achieved their great civil revolution in 1828—when rising in their strength they snatched the government from the impure hands of profligate rulers, who were hurrying us onward to the gulf of consolidation and despotism, and brought back the declining republic to the lofty and safe position in which it was placed by the framers of our sacred constitution.

In placing the name of this distinguished Republican President at the head of our political columns as a candidate for re-election, an occasion is fairly offered for presenting our readers with a brief and hasty review of the acts of that portion of President Jackson's administration which has already transpired.—How forcibly must every man of candor and sense be struck with the extraordinary and happy contrast which the actual course of this administration presents when reviewed in comparison with the character so confidently ascribed to it by the anticipations of the friends of the last administration!—The election of Gen. Jackson was held up as the greatest of national calamities, as a signal for the rapid succession of all those evils which befal the most degraded and unfortunate nations. Nor did these false alarms originate among ignorant and inconsiderate partizans. Mr. Clay, himself deprecated it as an event equivalent to the absolute ruin of the country, and impiously invoked of heaven "war, famine and pestilence," as a substitute for this scourge of a military chieftain. How signally, we repeat, have these theatrical, affected, apprehensions been scattered to the wind. Our present security and happiness as a nation, a security and happiness altogether unparallelled by the condition of any other people upon the face of the earth, is the best answer to all the calumnies of those alarmists who deprecated General Jackson's elevation to the Presidency, who still prosecute their assaults upon his administration, and who are combined to oppose his re-election.

One of the first acts of the new administration was a modification of the Tariff of 1828. More than three millions of duties were repealed, and the people relieved from this vast load of taxation before levied upon the prime necessaries of life. The importance of this repeal of duties to Maine need not be dwelt upon. The most prejudiced enemy of the administration does not deny it. The most furious of Mr. Clay's partizans dare not avow their willingness to follow Mr. Clay in his designs to have the duties on salt, teas and molasses replaced. The immense spring which has been given to our commerce, and through that to all other branches of business, by this repeal of the above duties, have taught the citizens of Maine where their true interests lie. The next important measure of the administration, and one which constitutes the most splendid triumph ever yet enjoyed by an administration in a single measure is the recovery of the West India trade. This, as is acknowledged on all hands, was lost by the sheer mismanagement of the last administration. President Jackson took the earliest steps to repair the blunders of his predecessors. So long as the negociation was unconcluded, the opposition were loud and constant in their assertions that all his efforts would prove abortive. While the affair was in process they did not deny the value of the object sought but sneered at, and ridiculed the idea of its ever being obtained. When, at last, the negotiation was consummated, when our wishes were attained our hopes realized, then the opposition stoutly denied that there was the slightest advantage in the boon which they had all along been urging could never be obtained for the reason that it was too beneficial to us for English cupidity to ever yield. As to the importance of this trade we would only remark that the lowest estimate evermade of its value exceeds two millions of dollars. Whether the shipping interest of this country will take any advantage of it, may be judged from the simple fact that in a bill of account of the number of vessels at one of the ports in the West Indies, out of 17 we saw that 14 were American.

Commissioners are now in session to divide and appropriate the fund received by the liquidation of our claims on Denmark and the latest news from abroad leaves but little doubt but Mr. Rives will soon be able to transmit a like fund to our merchants from France. The National Debt has been rapidly diminished. Its days are numbered, and if Andrew Jackson is our President for another term, we shall behold its entite extinction in 1836.

Can it be be for the interest of the American people that an Administration which, is so short a time, has done so much for the country, should be interrupted in its wise and successful course at the end of four years, before its well concerted measures for the public welfare can have been completely carried into effect? Though at the end of four years much will have been done by way of reform, much will still remain to be done. The Tariff *must* be settled upon a more equitable basis than that on which it now rests. The rule of appropriating money for works of public improvement *must* also be more distinctly defined. Where is the man in America in whose manly wisdom and in whose straight forward uprightness the *people* of the country have that confidence which they yield to Andrew Jackson? In weight of popularity, in independent honesty, in sincere patriotism, and in plain, fair dealing, good sense, there is not his superior upon the face of the earth. The condition of the country requires his services for the same period through which his illustrious predecessors Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, served the State, and he has yielded himself to the wishes and wants of his country. We have the most deep and abiding conviction that the welfare of the Republic hangs upon his re-election, and we shall labor for this result with unceasing diligence and fidelity, not because we regard it as one of difficult or uncertain attainment—of his success we have not a misgiving or doubt—but because we know that Providence bestows liberty and happiness on a nation coupled with the inexorable condition of unceasing vigilance and care, and because we should glory in seeing Andrew Jackson take the Presidential Chair for his second term with the unanimous vote of his countrymen.

We copy the following from the Durham Chronicle, as a merited compliment to the Editor of the New York Mirror.

[*Edts. of Cou. & Enq.*

AMERICAN LITERATURE.—It is highly gratifying to perceive that in literature, as in every thing else, our trans-atlantic friends are making the most vigorous exertions to keep pace with the brilliant example of the "mother country." The names of Irving, Bryant, Halleck, Brown, and Cooper, are all as so many stars conferring lustre on the literary hemisphere of the country of which they are proud, and which, in truth has some reason to be proud of them. Like us, too, America has her "Literary," as well as "Commercial Gazettes;" and in her "Annuals," though lacking our typographical beauty, and the splendor of our embellishments, the literary department is in many instances equal, and in some superior, to our own. Among the many, now published, we have lately been gratified by perusing a few members of THE NEW YORK MIRROR, or Repository of Polite Literature and the Arts," a work which unites much executive neatness with literary qualities of a high order. Many of its essays are written in a tone of pure moral feeling, and in its poetry there is frequently a fine sense of the beautiful in imagery and a mastery in pathos and passion. The writers signing "M." and Proteus," are a credit to their country. Its engravings too, are executed with neatness and ability, and represent some of the finest edifices in the country with fidelity and effect.

Reported for the Courier & Enquirer.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before His Honor Judge Edwards.

Thomas Taylor *versus* Joseph W. Parkins. This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the value of his services for two months, in which he was engaged in writing a pamphlet relative to the affair of the defendant, ex-Sheriff Parkins, and Rowland Stephenson, at the request of the former—and for having written some articles favorable to Mr. Parkins, in one of the Albany papers.

It appeared that the plaintiff was formerly a respectable solicitor in London, but left England in consequence of some difficulties; he arrived in this country, and was engaged in teaching school at Albany, when the defendant met him and recognised him as an old acquaintance. After a short time, an article appeared in one of the Albany papers, relating an act of kindness and humanity performed by the ex-sheriff, tending to place his character in an amiable point of view. Soon after its appearance, the defendant forwarded to the plaintiff more minute details, and requested him to prepare them for publication, which request the plaintiff complied with. Some time afterwards, it was agreed that the plaintiff was to write a pamphlet for the defendant, and the defendont was to furnish all the necessary documents, letters, &c. The plaintiff was engaged in copying documents for two months, when the intention to publish was abandoned.

The defendant through a friend negotiated a passage to England as a steerage passenger for the plaintiff.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended from the foregoing facts that he had rendered services to the defendant for which he was entitled to recompense; that the engagement of a passage for him was prima facie evidence that the defendant considered himself indebted to him, and that the plaintiff was at considerable expense by residing in the city for the purpose of preparing the pamphlet—which was discontinued because some of the necessary documents were withheld. On behalf of the defendant it was urged that the publication of the articles in the Albany papers was an act of kindness to the defendant as an old friend, whose merits were known to the writer, and that there never was any agreement that the defendant should pay for writing the pamphlet but he should allow the writer to reap all the profits which might spring up from its sale. Further that the preface written to the pamphlet was not sufficiently spirited. The defendant contended that as there was no agreement that the labor should be paid for the plaintiff could not recover here; on the other side it was argued that as the services were asked and received they should be paid for.

The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff damages $450.

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