

From the New York Evening Post, June 6, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the Packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of May, we have received London papers to the evening of the 9th of that month.

From the Poles there is little intelligence of an important nature. There is a story in the Edinburgh papers, of a general engagement, said to have taken place on the 15th of April near Menel, between the Russians and Poles, in which the former were completely routed with vast loss, and 16,000 Lithuanians went over to the Poles.

In Italy, it appears that the success of the Austrians in checking the insurrections had been complete. Some diplomatic conferences are however to take place at Rome. The death of the King of Sardinia had been announced in Paris and London, with the further intelligence that Prince Carignan, who succeeds to the crown of Charles Felix, had been proclaimed King of Sardinia.

From Greece it is said in a letter received by way of Italy, that Count Capo d'Istria has announced to the chiefs of the party opposed to him, that he has sent to the cabinet of the President of Greece a step not improbable, considering his unpopularity among his countrymen.

The London Courier expresses its doubts as to whether Prince Leopold will consent to become King of Belgium. He is said to have the subject yet under consideration.

The London Courier of the 6th ult. contains an analytical table of the election, from which it appears that 290 members had been returned, of whom 212 are for reform, and 103 against. The difference in favor of reform is thus in the last parliament on the same place, is 50.—Lord Lyndhurst, an active opponent of reform, is said to have expressed an opinion that, in the event of the Reform Bill being carried in the House of Commons by a majority exceeding fifty, it would be highly improper for the House of Peers to reject it.

Gen. Gascoyne, finding there was no hope of his re-election for Liverpool, resigned. At the time of his resignation, he was styled, Deane, 1757, Esq., 1775, Gascoyne, Esq. At the close of the poll they were, Esq., 1910, Deane, Esq., 1856, and Gascoyne, Esq. Mr. O'Connell is said to be elected for the borough of Dungarvan.

In Ireland, great distress continues to be experienced.—The Limerick Evening Post announces fresh outrages in the county of Clare. Mr. O'Connell was about travelling through that part of Ireland, with a view to exert his influence to quiet the people.

The widow of Admiral Nelson died in London on the 4th May.

A notice has been issued by the directors of the banks, to the various branch banks, that, for the present, no more discounts shall be made by them under the rate of five per cent.

POLAND.

The Nuremberg Correspondent, received in London May 4th, contains an article from Bucharest dated the 10th day of April, announcing that Russian troops, with the exception of a small force which was to garrison that town, had received orders to go into cantonments in Podolia, Lithuania, and Volhynia. This withdrawal of the Russian soldiers is relied on as a proof of the entire confidence which the Emperor reposes in the honor of the Porte, and as a satisfactory reiteration of the reports recently propagated of a change in the sentiments of the Ottoman Government towards Russia.

A far more obvious explanation of this movement will, however, be found in the many indications which have broken out in these old Polish provinces, in which the troops have been ordered, and we can scarcely imagine that, unless the danger nearer home were great and imminent, Nicholas should thus evacuate the principality of Moldavia, and that, too, at a moment when it would appear that Turkey has actually suspended its payments of the indemnity for the last war.

The Polish Committee have engaged twenty-seven French physicians to go to Poland, in the hope of arresting the progress of the cholera morbus. They will take their departure immediately.

We have just learnt, says the London Morning Chronicle of May 5, from a gentleman who has left Warsaw very lately, that the army of Marshal Diebitsch is in a very precarious state for want of provisions; its line of march from Russia, through Wilna, being every where intercepted by revolutionary movements, it is in retreat through Polesia and Volhynia, which is the only course left it.—We understand that the Poles have abundance of men ready drilled, and that if they could but have got arms, the Russian army would have been totally destroyed long ago. It is said that it is impossible to restrain the Lithuanians from murdering the Russian soldiers, the feeling is so extremely violent and general against them. It is also said, that the Prussians had not allowed the Russian provisions, through Thorn, their army must have starved, notwithstanding the Prussians declare they will not interfere, and will remain perfectly neutral, and that this is a violation of neutrality. The Poles now calculate on restoring their old dominions, and of obtaining a congress to arrange their line.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, dated April 21:—The Diet was opened on the 15th with a speech from the President, who expressed his satisfaction at seeing nearly all the members re-assembled. The Minister of the Interior M. Niemcewicz, presented in the name of the government a bill for authorising a loan of 1,000,000 of florins, to be applied in relief of the inhabitants of the provinces who have most suffered from the war. The proposal was referred to the committee.

The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 14th ult. contains a report dated the 3d, addressed by Marshal Diebitsch to the Emperor, where by, after stating that the troops destined to pass the Vistula had executed the various movements towards that river with the utmost rapidity, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, he admits the discourtesy of the vanguard of Baron Rosen, under General Geismar, near Mitosa, on the 1st, its falling back to Dembivka, and subsequently forced retreat to Minsk, and concludes by stating that he had made a reconnaissance, in order to ascertain the plans of the enemy with more pre-

cision, after which he intended either to pass the Vistula without further delay, or else to attack his opponents in flank and rear, should they make any new attempts against Baron Rosen.

VIENNA, April 23.

The effects still remaining in the cellars of the Warsaw Bank have been removed by order of the Governor to Cracow; as all the money of the Bank had been removed some weeks before. Accounts from Galicia say that the insurrection in Volhynia spreads, and that Diebitsch is daily reinforced by detachments of armed men. It was said he would send a detachment to the north in support of the insurrection in Lithuania.

Extract from an Official Despatch addressed to the National Government.

"The enemy, whom our victories obliged to abandon the right bank of the Vistula, and who concentrated his forces on Siedlec road, uneasy at seeing his communications with Bialystok, by the way of Grance, cut, detached against General Uminski the corps of General Ungemow, consisting of the 3th regiment of infantry, one division of grenadiers, one battalion of sappers, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery one of large calibre. At sight of so superior a force General Uminski thought it advisable to recross the Diwice, leaving only one detachment to defend the hastily constructed bridge head, which the enemy attacked vigorously. General Uminski ordered the 1st Hussars to ford the river, and attack six of the enemy's squadrons, which were posted on the opposite bank. This order was successfully executed. Our cavalry repulsed that of the enemy, killed 500 men, made 500 prisoners, and captured 1200 horses, Oscewicz, however, that the enemy was renewing his attacks on the bridge head with continual supplies of fresh troops, General Uminski gave orders for evacuating the post, and then Major Chlewski and fifty wounded soldiers were made prisoners by the Russians. The engagement terminated by a heavy cannonade, and on this occasion, our artillerymen gave proofs of extraordinary courage, having only a few field pieces to oppose to a numerous artillery of a large calibre. Our loss in these affairs has been 20 officers, 200 sub officers and men, and 300 wounded. On the 16th of April, Gen. Uminski again took Wygrow, where he found 40 of our wounded men, and was enabled to estimate the extent of the enemy's loss. The number of his wounded amounted to 300, among whom were Lieut. Col. Tyle, of the Sappers, a Major, and 4 inferior officers. On the field of battle were found several hundred muskets, and in Wygrow a quantity of provisions.

All the right bank of the Vistula is cleared of the enemy. The army corps of Generals Diebitsch and Siewski have crossed the river, and are in full march towards the palatinates of Podolia and Lublin, where they are making possession of the Russian insurrection. General Diebitsch, who was detained for some time by the badness of the roads in the neighborhood of Zamosc, advanced, to deceive the enemy, as far as Zwierzyniec, in the direction of the Vistula, where he gave orders for collecting supplies of provisions at Turubin and Zanow. His design of routing the enemy by a forced march succeeded perfectly, as is attested by a report of Field Marshal Diebitsch himself. However, General Diebitsch prohibited by his last near Zamosc, his army, to the fortress more abundantly, to complete its garrison and the army corps under his command, by the men taken from the communal guard and the volunteers who thronged from all parts, and as soon as he found the road passable, marched towards the Bug. He routed and took some enemy's detachments which were stationed on that river, which he passed with all his troops. This noise of our cannon resounded on that spot which had so long been subjected to a foreign yoke.—Every where on his march Gen. Diebitsch and his troops were received as deliverers by our countrymen, the Volhynians. The last report of Gen. Diebitsch is dated three marches beyond the Bug.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI, Head Quarters at Igdrzlow, April 17.

FRANCE.

The French papers of Wednesday, May 4th, including the Messenger des Chambres, contain the 5th report received at London on the 6th. The Messenger des Chambres, as the authority of the Monteur gives a complete contradiction to the warlike construction put upon the movements of the Austrian army, and the reported march of the French troops towards the frontiers of Italy. The French funds on Wednesday experienced little fluctuation, and closed, the five per cent. at 39 1/2, and the three per cent. at 62 1/2.

From the Messenger des Chambres, May 5. A journal speaks of disturbances having been received from Vienna last night, which caused so much uneasiness to the government, as the Austrian army in Italy, that the government had thought it right to order the assembly of a camp of arms on the Var. The anxiety of the government to place all our frontiers on a respectable footing is well known. The War Department has been actively employed upon the subject for six months; but the late despatches of Marshal Maison are not of such a nature as to direct special attention towards the Alps. We believe we may state, on the contrary, that the last despatches from our Ambassador at Vienna are of the most satisfactory description.

A letter from London of 26th ult. says:—We have this moment a report that two ships of the line and two frigates have received orders by the telegraph to sail immediately for Lisbon, to demand prompt satisfaction of Don Miguel.

ENGLAND.

We have a report here that an insurrection has broken out in St. Petersburg. It has not, however, gained any credit, nor has it affected the price of Russian Stock.

LONDON, May 7.

There is a letter in town, received by a merchant ship from Lisbon, which asserts that Don Miguel had given way respecting the French claims—he assented to the whole.

BRUSSELS, May 4.

The decision of Prince Leopold is awaited with intense anxiety. With the exception of the French editors of the Republican Emancipation, all the most respectable journals unite in advocating the Prince's cause. All parties, even that of M. Godebski, are inclined to support a measure which promises happiness and tranquility to Belgium and peace to Europe.

PORTUGAL.

Up to the 19th inst. it appears that no understanding had been come to between Don Miguel and the French Consul, in consequence of which on that day, the Consul, with his family and several of the French inhabitants of Lisbon, went on board the French ships which were lying waiting for them, and left the Tagus.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The second edition of the New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday contains the following intelligence:—One of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce left New Bedford on Monday morning, half past 7 o'clock, at which time the ship Em-

erald, Capt. A. H. Howland, was coming into port. She left Amsterdam on the 9th May.—Capt. Howland had papers of the 9th inclusive, but gave them to the ship's doctor, and for Antwerp, 106 days from America, which he spoke in 109.

The news from Poland is so honorable to its brave defenders, though the latest dates, no decisive battle has yet taken place. Accounts had been received of the ravages by the cholera morbus among the Russian troops, in consequence of which the expected armistice had been established. The reports of Holland, upon all vessels coming from Russia to Holland, so long as the quarantine continues. The Poles were reported to be rallying all their energies, and were coming in from every quarter.

There had been no fighting between the Belgians and Dutch. The Government of Holland appeared to be generally well satisfied with its prospects. When the Emperor of Austria, the whole town was off with a display of flags, in compliment to His Majesty. The Prince of Orange was several times there during her stay in port.

The New York Commercial has the following paragraph copied from a second edition of the London Standard of the evening of May 6: The editor of the Standard says this account was received through a private commercial channel, and the authority may be relied upon.

General Diebitsch, after having defeated the Poles at Biala, marched direct upon Warsaw, which town is, since the 19th of last month, declared in a state of siege; the inhabitants are willing to surrender in consequence of an epidemic which is raging in and about the town. The Poles lost nearly 10,000 men; and at the head quarters the general belief is that the war is at an end, as another army is coming from Russia into Poland.

Extract from a Biographical Sketch of General Jackson, written by Robert Walsh, Jr., Esq., Editor of the National Gazette, and published in the American Monthly Magazine for January 1834.

"No name, recorded in the military annals of the U. S. possesses so much credit as that of Andrew Jackson; one only excepted—that of the transcendent Washington. The story of Jackson's life is less known than we might suppose it to be, considering the circumstances just mentioned and the real magnitude and variety of his public services."—The hero of New Orleans naturally and properly attracts the first attention of the biographer. An additional interest is attached to his exploits and character from the important relation which he now stands to the American people, as a candidate for the splendid office of their Chief Magistrate. Down to the termination of the siege of New Orleans, the most brilliant era of his career—we have abundant materials for a correct notice of him, in a volume entitled, the Life of Andrew Jackson, published in 1817, by an officer, who enjoyed the advantage of being near his person during his campaigns. Authentic documents exist in newspapers and journals, enable us to continue the outline in the present times, and with regard to personal qualities and manner, he so well and widely known in social circles, that a faithful representation is almost inevitable.

"In person Gen. Jackson is tall, and remarkably erect and thin. His weight bears no proportion to his height, and his frame, in general, does not appear fitted for trials such as it has borne. His features are large; his eyes dark blue, with a keen strong glance; his eyebrows arched and prominent—his complexion is that of the war worn soldier. His demeanour is easy and gentle; in every station he has been found open and accessible to all.

The irritability of his temper, which is not denied by his friends, produces contrast in his manner and countenance, leading to very different conceptions and representation as to both; but that natural infirmity has decreased, and those who have lived and acted with him, bear unanimous testimony to the general mildness of his carriage and the kindness of his disposition. It is certain that he inspired his soldiers, his military household, his friends, his neighbors, and the most affectionate sentiments. The impetuosity of his nature, his impetuosity of wrong and encroachments, his contempt for meanness; and his tenaciousness of just authority, have involved him in bitter altercations and sanguinary quarrels;—his resentments have been fiercely executed, and his censures harshly uttered; yet he cannot be accused of wanton or malicious violence.—The salutes which may be deemed intemperate can be traced to strong provocation, operating in his mind, and to his patriotic zeal and the very generous and liberal spirit. He noticed the enemies of his country, where he deemed that signal examples of rigor were necessary for the public welfare, and the lasting suppression of murder and rapine—he was never found wanting in clemency and humanity towards those whom essential justice and paramount duty allowed him to spare and relieve. Thus, after the battle of the Horse Shoe, in the Creek war, every Indian warrior was spared who surrendered himself.

Several of his men lost their lives in endeavoring, by his orders, to subvert the obnoxious individuals who refused to surrender, although his own troops were suffering with hunger; he forbade the corn of the Indians to be taken from them, caused the wounded among the latter to be dressed and nursed as his own men. At the battle of Tohopeka, an infant was found alive on the breast of its lifeless Indian mother; Jackson directed it to be brought to him, and not being able to prevail upon one of the Indian women to undertake the care of it, adopted it into his own family, and has ever since proved a kind protector to the orphan.

In the various critical situations in which he was placed by emergencies and the unlimited discretion cast upon him, he appears to have been governed by general and solid principles, which he knew how to apply satisfactorily, explaining his measures. The very salutary energy and decision with which he pursued the course, that he had deliberately concluded to be right and necessary, subjected him to the belief or charge of having acted merely from vehement overbearing or arbitrary disposition. If his feelings were strongly roused and displayed against the timid or traitorous portion of the inhabitants of New Orleans, who would have given the Spanish authorities of Florida, who served the British and aided the Seminoles—against Arbuthnot—Arbuthnot, the unwearied instigators of insidious confederates of the savages thirsting for American blood—against the impostor prophets, who had directed the butchery of white women and children, and whose occupation it was to incite deprecation and murder—against a Spanish Governor, who would have related a treaty and despoiled orphan females of their inheritance—we may say, that both the warmth of those feelings, and the rigour with which they were manifested, will be not only excused, but even admired by generous minds.

The copious despatches which General Jackson had occasion to write to the government, detailing his campaigns and official proceedings, his numerous addresses to his troops, and the statements and arguments which he preferred against his official conduct, compelled him to publish for his justification would, altogether, form a sizeable volume.—They are marked by great fluency and energy of expression; cogent reasoning; apt reference to general principles, and the utmost earnestness and apparent rectitude of intention. He writes nervously and perspicuously; he speaks with facility and force. Grace and refinement he has not studied, either in composition or delivery. Those qualities are not to be expected in one whose life has been chiefly passed in such scenes as we have sketched. He is artificial in nothing. His reading cannot be supposed to be extensive, nor his application to books very frequent. In regard to business he has always been found indefatigable and sagacious.—He possesses a competent estate, and lives hospitably in the manner of a substantial farmer. He is without children. His amusements have consisted in the management of his domestic concerns, the sports of the turf, and social intercourse. He is temperate in his diet, and in all respects enjoys a private reputation. His public character is to be known from the history of his public career, which we have regularly, though imperfectly traced.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Mr. Niles—Mr. Niles' Register, and the System.—We stated some days ago, while the manufacturers held a convention in this city, that the anti-machine party had a conference with the leading members of the convention to ascertain whether they could not unite on some other person in preference to Mr. Clay, and we also said, that Mr. Niles was "supposed" to have represented the manufacturing interest. We see by the last Register, that the worthy editor has been thrown quite out of pucker, by the supposition that he should have taken any part in the matter, while engaged in the more lofty duties of "protecting" the "infant" manufactures of the country; and not only expresses a sovereign contempt for every thing political on earth, but denies in the most solemn manner, that during the "memorable" three days he was in New York, that he held any conference extending to put down the frauds of the Custom House; and after sundry dignified tossings of the head, throws out an insinuation, that the name of "a private gentleman" ought not rudely to be mentioned in the public prints. A private gentleman—Mr. Niles of the Register, Mr. Henry Clay and Heze Niles, are two of the most public men in our country—the Handy Sen and Handy Jr. of the age; one conceives the other executes. A "private gentleman" come, come Mr. Niles don't make a judy of yourself. If after twenty years practice as a political editor, and fifteen years experience, as an experimental editor, you are to be called "a private gentleman," then Cobbett is a rustic, and Mr. Ritchie, of the "Old Dominion," grows his own tobacco, and raises as his own mutton. But after all, Mr. Niles may be preparing to become a private gentleman, and that he does not intend to do so, for him in gratitude for his services? Pres-idents were flowed in upon him like the stars of the Niles. Corduroy for breeches, Lambs-wool for drawers, coat skuttles, glass ware, damask linen, Cutlery of all sorts, pepper boxes, japanned waiters—wooden lamps and wooden nutmegs. It is said that the gratitude of our ingenious manufacturers, has made his house the receptacle of all kinds of rare, and curious articles, useful and ornamental, and if they will only convert four white mice into horses, and a Connecticut Pumpkin into an American Carriage, for the benefit of Mr. Niles, we think he would be prepared to play the part of a "private gentleman" to admiration.

But what nonsense it is for Mr. Niles, or Mr. any body, to pretend that politics are not mixed up in the proceedings and deliberations of the manufacturers. Why politics are parts of the "System," and "Schooling Congress" one of the avowed objects.

They aim at changing the entire character of our political relations, and also having no man in office from President down, who is not ready to sacrifice every other interest to the cupidity of simple manufacturers.

From Buenos Ayres.—There are few of our readers, we presume, who have not heard of Bonpland, the companion of the celebrated traveler Humboldt. It is now some ten years since, that whilst prosecuting his scientific researches in South America, he fell into the power of Dr. Francia, the Director of Paraguay. The anxious endeavours of his friends to ascertain his fate, though backed by the co-operation of the ministers of some of the great powers of Europe, have been hitherto altogether fruitless. The following letter written by him and extracted from a Buenos Ayres paper of the 3d April, will therefore, we have no doubt, be read with general interest.

M. BONPLAND.

At length tidings have been received of this eminent Naturalist. The following is a copy of a letter published in the Lucero of the 29th ult.

"My dear and old Friend,
"The conviction of the lively interest that you have always taken in my fate, I hasten to inform you of my departure from Paraguay. After twenty months of my detention, where I formed and left a second agricultural establishment, I at last set out for the Parana by superior order of 2d February. The 9th found me at the banks of this river, and on the 15th I arrived at San Borja.

The bearer of this is Senor Aranjó, a Portuguese merchant, whom I knew in Itapua. I entreat you to render him every service, should an opportunity offer.

The excessive rise in the waters of this river has not permitted me to transport all my baggage; as soon as this is accomplished I shall proceed to visit the towns of the Misiones on the left of the Uruguay; after which I shall go to Corrientes where I hope to find all that I left there, especially my books, which are extremely necessary to me, in consequence of the loss I have sustained of many works in the first months of my arrival at Paraguay. From Corrientes I shall return probably to San Borja to arrange my affairs, and afterwards shall journey to Buenos Ayres, where I have so much desire and so much necessity to arrive.

In order to put an end to the melancholy supposition which you and all my friends must continually have made relative to my existence during the nine years of my detention in Paraguay, I must tell you that I have passed as happy a life as could be expected by one deprived of all communication with his country, his family and his friends.

The practice of medicine has always afforded me the means of subsistence; but as this did not entirely occupy my time, I employed myself from disposition and necessity in agriculture, which has given me infinite enjoyments. At the same time I had established a manufactory of brandy and liquors, and like-

wise a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, which not only defrayed the expenses of my agricultural establishment, but yielding some profits from the work performed for private individuals. In this manner I had acquired the means of living with the greatest comfort.

On the 12th May, 1829, without any preliminary, the authorities of Santiago communicated to me the order of the supreme Director to leave the country. This intimation was a mixture of justice and wrong, which I cannot yet account for in a positive manner. In short, driven about from 12th May, 1829, to 2d February, 1831, that is during twenty months, and twenty days, I at length passed the Parana with all the honors of war.

The second epoch of my life in Paraguay, had been real punishment to me. I had never given any one cause of complaint. I had endeavored to gain the esteem of all. Even the supreme Dictator, from my arrival in the Republic, until 12th May, 1829, had allowed me the greatest liberty, and the heads of the department in which I was domiciliated treated me with kindness. At last as every thing has an end, the Dictator definitively decreed my departure from Paraguay, and has done it in the most generous manner. I am at liberty and soon hope to embrace you.

Please to give a thousand remembrances, to all my friends who recollect me, as I have no time to write to them. During my detention I had not forgotten any one, and without geographical maps I have still travelled a great deal. During nine successive years I have not once spoken French; I therefore hope you will excuse the defects and faults in this letter.

Adieu my dear M. Roguin; I am impatient to see you, and I am going to conclude as fast as possible the trifling affairs which detain me here.

Your fellow countryman and sincere friend,
AIME BONPLAND.

To M. Bonninque Roguin.
SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Baltimore Course. Measures are in progress to have finished, as soon as possible, and in the best style, the new Baltimore course, and all the fixtures connected with it. The ground chosen is admirably adapted, in all respects, to the purposes of the Club. It is within an hour's easy ride and a scite the most elevated and healthy in the neighborhood. The course itself is slightly undulating throughout, calculated to give relief and acceleration to the horses, with two perfectly straight parallel quarter streets, and the whole line in full view from any part of the course.

When finished, and we come to have, as we certainly shall, from fifty to sixty fine nags in training, spring and fall, the new course will doubtless become a point of strong attraction for those who ride for exercise and amusement. The distance is just far enough for a ride before breakfast, or for an afternoon's excursion; and those who have never seen the wild and beautiful scenery on the Franklin turnpike cannot fail to be most agreeably surprised, to find themselves, so near the city, surrounded by all the various and majestic features of a rocky mountainous country.

Sweepstakes to be run over the Baltimore Race Course.

The idea of a subscription by the ladies, for a LADY'S CUP, to be run for, annually, over the Maryland course near Baltimore, has been started in a quarter most likely to gain for it acceptance and a favorable result, and that would make assurance of the success of the association "doubly sure." Arrangements will be made and precautions taken, to enable the ladies to see the races with every possible regard to their satisfaction and comfort, and we may hope once more to see the course thronged with well dressed, well mounted gentlemen, and handsome equipages, and the sports of the turf again animated and encouraged, as of yore, by the presence of those whose presence should ever be a guarantee for strict decorum and honorable deportment.

An annual race ball, as at Charleston, is also in contemplation. There, on these occasions, beauty and fashion make their debut, and the time of a young Lady's "turning out" into the world is calculated from the Jockey Club ball that she first graced with her presence; and these assemblies are particularly select, in reference both to the character and estimation of those who compose them and the style of the entertainment. No association deserves to be proper, from which LADIES are banished, if it be of a nature that will admit of their presence and its salutary and refining influence.

Sweepstakes for Fall, 1831. Mile heats; entrance \$100.

We, the subscribers, agree to run a sweepstakes, over the Baltimore course, one first day of the fall meeting, 1831, with colts and fillies three years old; two mile heats; entrance \$200, half forfeit; four or more to make a race. To be governed by the Maryland Jockey Club rules. To close and name by the 1st of August.

J. M. SELDEN enters.
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All persons willing to subscribe will please give timely notice to J. S. Skinner, corresponding secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club.

Extract from the Report of Messrs. Cooper, L. Aug. Smith, and Dekar, a Committee appointed by the Lyceum of Natural History to examine a collection of Fossil Bones, recently arrived in this city from Kentucky.

This collection is very extensive, and embraces a very great number of teeth, tusks, and large bones, many of them in good preservation, of elephants, mastodon or mammoth, horse, ox, elk, megalonyx, (or great claw of Jefferson) and others.

The remains of the fossil elephant are very numerous, and one head is in particular very entire. The remains of the mastodon, or American mammoth, compose more than half the entire quantity. Among them is the most complete head of this animal ever discovered, which is now shown to have been more different from that of the elephant than was hitherto supposed.—Among the tusks are some nearly twelve feet long, and there are about one hundred grinders, many of them of the largest size; and nearly forty of the large bones of the legs there are; besides a great quantity of them well preserved.

The bones and teeth of others, found with those of the extinct animals, and apparently belonging to the same era, which must have been greatly anterior to the discovery of this continent by the Spaniards, are remarkably large and sound.

Skulls, jaws and teeth of two species of ox, one of them the common buffalo, also accompany these remains, as well as part of the skull of a large elk or moose.

There are likewise several considerable portions of the skeleton of the megalonyx, such as the right lower jaw, the tibia, and other parts now for the first time discovered.

The Committee consider this as probably the most complete and interesting collection of the relics of these huge animals, now longer existing, that is any where preserved. They afford invaluable materials to the geologist and anatomist, and are eminently calculated to excite the admiration and astonishment of the enlightened and curious of every class, and are therefore highly deserving of the attention of men of science, and of the public generally.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

ITEMS.

Steamboat Disaster.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of 1st instant, states, that the elegant steamboat Brad-dyne on her way up the river from New Orleans, was blown up, and thirty lives were lost. No particulars are given, but the Advertiser adds that the information is derived from a source entitled to full credit.

Another.—The boiler of the steam boat General Jackson, (plying between Albany and New York), exploded at Peekskill stopping place on the 8th inst. The captain was on shore at the time, landing passengers and merchandise. A man and a boy were killed, and 18 others wounded, several dangerously. There were 40 passengers on board. So violent was the explosion, that the boiler was forced from its place, and fell into the river; the bows were blown out, and the boat sunk in about 20 minutes.

We understand that orders have been given by the War Department to have the United States' rent lead distributed to the several Armories throughout the Union, where it will be kept until required for public use.—St. Louis Beacon.

The votes for Governor of New Hampshire have been counted officially by the Legislature. They give a majority of four thousand nine hundred and two votes for DRISMOOD, the Jackson candidate, over BARTLETT the Clay man.

Capital in New York.—The amount subscribed in New York for the Harlem Rail Road Stock, was about \$3,000,000. The amount required was but \$500,000. A few days before, \$5,000,000 were subscribed to the Merchants Exchange Bank, when the capital stock required was but \$750,000.

The Albany Argus confirms the statement of the Richmond Enquirer, that is not the wish of the intention of Mr. Van Buren or his friends, that he should be a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Lead Calls.—The Tristram Burgess antimasonic papers of R. I. are making three distinct knocks at Mr. Clay's door to come out and declare himself antimason. Clay is between hawk and buzzard.

Rail Road between Lake Erie and the Ohio River.—A meeting has been held in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a Rail Road to unite the Ohio with Lake Erie. Meetings are also to be held in several other counties of the same state.—Let the good work go on. N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Accident.—A man named Nathan D. Pool, aged 22 years, was killed on Monday last, on the Lehigh above Mauch Chunk, under the following circumstances. A number of hands were getting out lumber, and a tree having been felled, and the limbs and bark stripped from it, was started down the mountain and lodged on its way; the person killed, with two others was at work below; some persons a-bove cut away the obstructions to the descending tree; it came down with great rapidity, and was not perceived until very near them; those at the foot of the hill. They ran up the river to escape the threatened danger. The man in advance was fortunate enough to succeed.—But the second was struck on the head and died in about 20 minutes afterwards. The person in the rear perceiving he could not pass with safety, wheeled to retreat, and narrowly escaped—the log passing within a few inches of him. The body of the unfortunate sufferer was brought to Mauch Chunk and decently interred on the day following.—Mauch Chunk Courier.

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. James Mustard, of Buffalo Township was coming along the National Road, about to town, when he overtook a man driving or leading, a yoke of oxen, one of which, with the permission of the owner, he mounted sideways, and rode within a half a mile of this place, where a dog ran out into the road and commenced barking at the oxen. The one on which Mr. Mustard was mounted made a pitch at the dog, and thereby threw Mr. M. forward on to his horns, which were very large and sharp pointed, one of which entered his left groin, and came out of the canal. In this situation; the ox made exertions to throw him off, by swinging his head, and finally succeeded. Mustard gained his feet, but fell down and expired in half an hour, from loss of blood which issued from a large artery torn asunder by the horn of the animal. Mr. M. was a single man, about twenty three years of age, and the only support of an aged mother.

Wash. (Pa) Reporter.

From the Utica Observer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN UTAICA.—On Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out in the stable of Messrs Dodge and Hart, in rear of buildings on Seneca street, south side of the canal. The fire spread with such uncommon rapidity, that in a few minutes a number of buildings surrounding the one in which it originated, were enveloped in flames. Our firemen were prompt in their attendance, and but a short time elapsed before all the five companies and engines were in active operation. The skill, which they exhibited, and the prompt and efficient order of the chief engineer and of the wardens, soon arrested its progress, and not until a large amount of property had been destroyed.

The Carving Knife.—Mr. Clay's Reporter gives us a long report, filling nearly a column upon the subject of a carving knife presented to the great patron of home consumption. The letter of presentation very appropriately insists upon the peculiar adaptation of the article to mark the respect of the donors for "his eminent public services." We must be permitted to add our humble approbation to the felicitous selection of this present, as well as to do the honor to the "eminent public services" of Mr. Clay. A sword is given by communities to signify the achievements of a man who has served his country in a field of battle. Could any thing be more appropriate than a carving knife as a memorial of the exploits of the great public DANA BATES?—Globe.