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THE FEMALE CLASSIC ACADEMY AT EASTON,

lately relinquished by Mr. Hart, will, in future be conducted by the Subscriber. The contemplated course of instruction, through the course of instruction practiced by his predecessor, and so well calculated to give expansion to intellect, dignity to sentiment, and a consequent polish to manners.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, per Quarter \$4 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic 5 00 History, use of Globes, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Composition 6 00 Logic, Chemistry, Nat. & Exp. Philosophy, Mor. Ditt. French, Latin, 7 00 Drawing, Painting, 3 Dol. Extra.

EDW. H. WORRELL, South St. Easton, July 26

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Oakey Haddaway, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Oakey Haddaway, having complied with the several requisites required by the Acts of Assembly—I hereby order and adjudge that the said Oakey Haddaway be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Oakey Haddaway to attend; and show cause, if any they have, why the said Oakey Haddaway should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 9th day of May 1831.

EDWARD N. HAMBELTON, August 16 4w

Talbot County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Cloudberry Kirby; stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Cloudberry Kirby, having complied with the several requisites required by the Acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Cloudberry Kirby be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of November Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Cloudberry Kirby to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Cloudberry Kirby should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 23d day of July 1831.

LAMBERT W SPENCER, Aug. 16

\$50 REWARD IF TAKEN OUT OF THE STATE, OR \$40 IF TAKEN IN THE STATE.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Wednesday the 13th of July a negro woman called HANNAH, she took with her the following articles of clothing, a white sata bonnet, a red stamp cot on dress, a muslin petticoat, a large red cotten shawl with some white flowers in it, a lace jacket of bedicking, a red waist ribbon, her other clothing not recollected, she is about 25 or 26 years old, she is tall and spare, her colour is that of a mulatto she has a long face and nose, large under lip, her teeth some affected; she rubs snuff and chews tobacco, she has a long hollow foot, large heel; she has a loud speech, any person who will arrest and secure her in either the jail at Denton, Easton, Georgetown, or Philadelphia or will deliver her to the subscriber, near Denton, Caroline county, shall receive the above reward.

ANDERTON BREEDING, Caroline County, Aug. 2

Wool & Sheep-Skins.

RHODES, KENNARD & LOVEDAY, are wishing to purchase the above articles to some extent, and will give the highest market prices, either in goods or money. They have just received, and offer for sale, a very superior paste-black; its application is said to produce fine and permanent gloss, at the same time, that it is found to preserve and render all kinds of leather completely water-proof. June 7th

To the Editors of National Intelligencer.

BLUE SPRING, 2d August, 1831. Messrs. Gales & Seaton: After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23rd ult. that Mr. Ingham had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will please, therefore to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your obt. servant,

R.H. M. JOHNSON.

BLUE SPRING, July 31, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 16th instant was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems you have prepared for the Public, purporting to contain separate conversations, with the President and myself relative to an allegation made in the public Journals that General Jackson had authorized a Member of Congress to require of Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with Major Eaton, and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me. After the publication of this accusation against General Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, intimating that I was the member of Congress to whom allusion was made, and requested to know if I had ever made such a communication. In answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the President, and which is attributable to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that General Jackson ever made such a requisition through me, and as positively denied having ever made such a statement to you.—On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, did inform you, in each and every interview, that the President disclaimed any right or intention to interfere in any manner whatever with the regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public Journals as a witness impeaching one of those friends, and ascribing to him declarations which he never made; and placed in that attitude by you, self-respect and self-defence called upon me to correct that erroneous statement. I cannot therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to some before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections. But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my correspondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood, and that the member of Congress to whom reference was made, that you might have it in your power to correct your misapprehension of my communications.

I did not see how it could impeach your character or lessen your reputation to consider and acknowledge it a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood myself, believe so, and that you could make the public believe so. My standard of candor and friendship, arising from a personal and political intimacy of twenty years, would have dictated that course to me. Such a course could have been injurious to none, and less troublesome to all.

But, so far as I am concerned, I feel perfectly willing to take the course adopted by yourself, of placing our views before the public. I do not, however, think that it will be much benefited by our labours; and I am rather induced to believe that the public will place a less value upon the confidential character of our conversations, you urge, as one consideration, that the intimation to invite Major Eaton and his family to your large parties was offensive, although you are kind enough to believe that I did not so intend it? If the nature of the suggestion changed in your mind the character of the conversation, and the relation of that perfect friendship which so long existed, would it not have been magnanimous and generous in you to have advised me of it? I now come to the material point in controversy—whether Gen. Jackson through me, required you to invite Maj. Eaton and his family to your large parties. This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties. But Gen. Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by Gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Maj. Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, and that they were endeavoring to drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the desired effect.

He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact he would dismiss them from office. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act, which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet, and obeying the impulse of a mutual friend and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed, that I would have misrepresented any of the parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view? I should have considered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which then existed between us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite Maj. Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large or small parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the President mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I vindicated you against it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misinformed. To prevent a rupture I requested the President to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday that I might have the opportunity of two days to converse with them. When I made my report to the President I informed him that I was confirmed in my opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy. I informed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between

us, calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his feelings and determination—not his ground as you have supposed; with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground. It is true I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private memoranda, when you say I compared, him to a roaring lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Doctor Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea. The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Doctor Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumours against Maj. Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Doctor Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned. Again you say I called at your house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The fact is that you called for me at my lodgings about that time, by a previous appointment. This is a mistake in a matter of fact of no great importance, except to show how easily we forget. If we thus differ in matters of fact, how much more liable to differ as to words; and still more so to the time, manner and circumstances in which those words have been introduced, and still more so to the precise meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the hearer.

Having thought it important to memorandum our conversation, would it not have given additional proof of your friendship and confidence, and would it not have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished me with it, (so far as I was concerned,) that I might have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon you? The witness in court is often understood by lawyers and jury, and is often called upon to correct the mistake and to explain his meaning, and you have gained little in your desire to be accurate so far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memoranda; and if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction upon your own notes.

Again: you are incorrect in supposing that I informed you that the President requested me to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition; and in this you will find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your families had not returned to the city; and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind; for I never did know the precise manner in which the social non-intercourse existed between your families, whether cards ever passed from either or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any conversation on the subject. From first to last my efforts were put forth to reconcile the parties concerned; they were for the time being successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did. I felt happy, however, that I was in any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no agency, and which I deeply regretted. Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find myself dragged before the public to vindicate myself against sentiments and conversations imputed to me by a party of those friends, without the opportunity of explaining to them their misapprehension of what I did.

Without advertising to any further inaccuracies of your letter and statement, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R.H. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican Convention of the City of Baltimore, held on Tuesday evening the ninth of August, at Tammany Hall. The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas the election of the Senate of Maryland, to be made by the Electoral College, is of the highest importance to the character and policy of the State; and whereas it is necessary and becoming that the city of Baltimore should be represented in the Electoral College by a proper well qualified person, and that the City of Baltimore should be represented in the State, by bringing to the notice of the public, an enlightening, judgment, tried capacity, a knowledge of the laws, constitution and interests of the State, sound political principles and a firm adherence to the federal constitution, in its right reading;—and one who by his elevated character and known views, is above the suspicion of employing the trust for any selfish purpose;—and whereas this Convention has unfeigned confidence in their fellow citizen, UPTON S. HEATH, as eminently possessed of all those high qualifications—Therefore

Resolved unanimously, That UPTON S. HEATH, be recommended to our fellow citizens of Baltimore, as a proper and well qualified person to serve them as Elector of Senate.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention pledge themselves to each other and to their fellow citizens, to use all fair and honorable means to secure his election on the first Monday of September next. Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the election of our Electoral Candidate, and of efficiently aiding in the triumphant re-election of the People's President, ANDREW JACKSON, the republican voters of the city of Baltimore, be and they are hereby earnestly invited and requested to hold Ward Meetings forthwith, in their respective Wards, and make the necessary preparations for a vigorous and successful effort at the approaching election.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the officers of this Convention, and published in the several newspapers of the city of Baltimore.

JOEL VICKERS, President. WM. KREBS, Vice President. P. LAURENSON, } Secretaries. McCLINTOCK YOUNG, }

The "Star in the East."—The Eastern Argus furnishes the proceedings of a Convention of the friends of the administration, recently held in the "Cumberland" district. Among other resolutions, relating to State affairs, the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Administration of President Jackson has, in the most signal and distinguished manner, disappointed the predictions and refuted the calumnies of his enemies, and more than realized the hopes of his most sanguine friends;—and that, in our opinion, the interests of the Republic and the welfare of the country, impel us to demand his services as President through the same period as his illustrious predecessors Washington and Jefferson consented to serve the Republic.

Resolved, That the economical Reforms commenced and followed up by this Administration—in the detection and expulsion from office of corrupt and peculating functionaries, and in the correction of inveterate and expensive abuses, constitute an unshrinking performance of the high duties for which it was called into power, and are every way worthy an administration chosen by the people, and which looks to the people alone for its support.

Resolved, That the Veto Message contains an admirable vindication of the true spirit of the Constitution, and is to be regarded as a measure of moral heroism and profound political wisdom, which will, in its operation, save millions of the people's money and relieve the public councils from the intrigue and corruption inseparable from a system of indiscriminate appropriations for Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That the recovery of the British West India Trade—which was lost by the mismanagement and carelessness of Messrs. Adams and Clay—is one of the most splendid triumphs of diplomacy that ever crowned the honest efforts of a patriotic administration, and that we already feel the importance of the acquisition of the increased and increasing activity of our Foreign Relations—more particularly the liquidation of our claims upon Denmark and Colombia and the Turkish Treaty which secures to us the valuable trade of the Black Sea—is, at once, a proof of the ability of the administration, and the confidence which Foreign Nations repose in its stability and justice.

Resolved, That the Tariff of 1828 owed its origin to a corrupt bargain between manufacturing capitalists and ambitious politicians—that the provisions are contradictory to each other, and are calculated to operate as a protection to domestic manufacturers, and that it imposes heavy burdens upon Commerce and Agriculture for the benefit of Manufacturers, taxing the whole people for the benefit of a single class and that favored class the monied aristocracy of the country—that it is demoralizing in its tendencies, encouraging smuggling and perjury, and partial and oppressive in its operation—that it has already disturbed the tranquility of the country by arraying sections of the States against each other, and against the General Government, and that it has produced the longer continuance of its more obnoxious provisions, and that it is a melancholy and long-continued proof of the disunion of our united and happy Confederacy, and involve us in the misery, confusion and guilt of DISUNION.

Resolved, That the modifications of the Tariff of 1828, by this administration, in reducing the duties on teas, molasses, coffee, salt, &c. have relieved the people from more than THREE MILLIONS OF TAXES, before levied upon the prime necessities of life; and are to be regarded as a sacred pledge for the further amelioration of the "Bill of Administration."

Resolved, That the extinguishment of our National Debt is an event ardently desired by all those who wish to see our independence perfected, and taxation diminished; and that President Jackson merits the gratitude of his country for having bravely devoted TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the attainment of this patriotic object.

Resolved, That the assaults which have been made by the Opposition upon the General Post Office Department, have re-erected upon themselves—that the vindication of the Postmaster General is a complete and triumphant refutation of the charges wantonly preferred against him, and that his judicious and economical conduct of the intricate and difficult concerns of his Department, has increased its revenue and added to its efficiency.

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence, and had we less confidence in the intelligence and virtue of the American people we should view with alarm, the factious and systemized profligacy of the opposition press, abounding in the most groundless accusations and shameful calumnies, and employing every art to vilify and degrade the government of the country, and render it distrustful at home and contemptible in the eyes of Foreign States. We regard in astonishment and with disgust, the course of the opposition letter-writers and Editors, are shocked at the hardness of guilt with which they forge their shameful slanders, and the brutal impudence with which they invade the domestic circle, and drag into the arena of politics that hopeless sex which it is the duty and pride of men of honor to shield and protect from outrage. We daily see exhibited in this corps of mercenary scribblers a settled determination to hunt down and load with abuse the characters of all those citizens who yield their support to the constituted authorities of the land; and have in more than one instance witnessed these infuriated partisans isolating the sanctity of the grave itself. In the band of angry malcontents we behold the former enemies of the Republic—the Federalists of the last war—those who threatened the illustrious Madison with the scaffold—who bought it unbecomingly a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories of their gallant army and navy—who shouted at the triumphs of a foreign enemy, and took council with his hostile foe to discover the banners of the Union, and build up a Northern Confederacy under the shadow and protection of the British Throne. We view this ancient and perfidious party, as still in existence with their disloyal feelings unchastened, and now in active concert with discontented, ambitious men for the overthrow of the present Republican Administration. With the most undoubting confidence do we look to the American people to detect the insidious machinations of this aspiring and corrupt party.

It is stated in the Zanesville (Ohio) Messenger that Lieutenant TUTTLE, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, now superintending the construction of the Cumberland road in Ohio, has suggested to the War Department the propriety of making a Rail-road, instead of a turnpike, west of Hebron. His opinion is, that the expense of a Rail-road would not much (if any thing) exceed that of a turnpike, over its part of Ohio, the ground being well adapted to the purpose.

Gum Camphor is recommended in the Boston Patriot as a remedy for the annoyance occasioned by the presence of red ants. The Georgetown (D. C.) Gazette says that in one part of the town "the large black ants have become so numerous, in doors and out, that the houses are untenable."

The New York Mercantile Advertiser states that the revenue secured at the Custom House in that city, in the quarter which ended on the 30th of June, exceeds five millions of dollars. The two first quarters of the year have therefore produced about nine millions.

"Gentlemen," said a member of our legislature, who arose to give his opinion on a bill for the punishment of debt, "gentlemen, my opinion is that the generalty of mankind—in general—are disposed to take the disadvantage of the generalty of mankind in general; and another member who sat near him, and observing his distress, gave him a pinch on the knee, saying, "You had better sit down, my friend, you are coming out at the same hole you went in at."

Necy of the Law.—At the Lancaster Assizes in England, on the trial of three prisoners, who had obtained £100 upon a forged check, alleged in the indictment to be made in the name of Townend because the name appeared to the Jury to be written Townend, the Judge decided the variance to be fatal, and the felons were acquitted.

It will more singular instance of legal nicety is reported, if we mistake not, in each case of Criminal Law. A man was indicted for stealing a cow. It appeared in evidence that the animal had never had a calf, and several witnesses testified that until such an event should take place, the creature was a heifer not a cow. The court considering this a fatal variance, directed the Jury to acquit the Prisoner and he was accordingly discharged.

The plague.—The Boston Recorder contains a letter from Mr. Brewer, dated Smyrna, May 25, 1831, from which it appears that this terrible destroyer has made its appearance in that city. Mr. Brewer says—"To-day it seems to have amounted to certainty, and official notice has been given by the consuls, of at least one well authenticated case, which has proved fatal. We still hope not to be under the necessity of suspending our schools and closing our doors. I have however, followed the example of my neighbors, in laying in a stock of provisions and arranging our door concerns. Should the very judicious precautions which have been taken by the consuls and local authorities not prevent the spread of the disease, and there should be a general shutting up of the Franks, we think that those who have friends here need not give themselves great anxiety on their account. The heats of summer are at hand, which almost invariably, in the Levant, stay the ravages of this destroyer." A postscript, dated on the 26th, states that another person has died, that the alarm had become general, that the schools were suspended, and that they were completing their arrangements for a few weeks quarantine.

LAFAYETTE LETTER.—"O. P. Q." the celebrated Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, speaks of this document as follows:—

The letter is invaluable. It is a calm, honest, manly protest. It is a beacon—a light-house—a signal—a watchman—a tower. If it is neglected, then woe to Louis Philippi! woe to his ministers! and woe to all those who have peace at all prices, and a new edition of the restoration of 1815.—There is yet time to save the state from convulsion—and to avoid anarchy, civil war, disputes and contentions; but the moments which are now passing are precious, as you will clearly perceive, before you have come to the close of this letter.

Mr. Timothy Upham, the defeated candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, settled accounts lately with the people of that State, by beating Isaac Hill as he was coming out of the State House. For a brave man like Col. Upham, to attack a lame and feeble man, like Mr. Hill, bespeaks great falling off in the world, or rather a very bad cause.

An action was tried in Philadelphia a short time since in which the Judge laid down his Law that when an article of dangerous nature is shipped, the person who ships it, is bound to give notice of what the articles is; and if he does not, and it is received in ignorance of its character, the shipper is responsible for whatever damage may issue from it.

Narrow Escape. The residents of a house in Sixth street below Lombard, made a narrow escape with their lives on Friday morning last. They were roused from their slumber by hearing the walls of the dwelling, which was a three story brick building crackling around them, and made their escape in nakedness and with the utmost precipitation only in time to behold the entire front of the building from the ground to the roof with a portion of the sides thereof, fall with a tremendous crash into ruin. The appearance of the house at present is as if it had been suddenly rent asunder by an earthquake. On the North side of the building a cellar was "being" dug which it is supposed loosened the foundation of the fallen building, and led to the catastrophe.—Philadelphia Inq.

Indian Department.—Elbert Herring, Esq. of this city has been appointed to the Indian Bureau of the War Department at Washington, a situation of considerable importance and delicacy; particularly in the interesting state of affairs with our red brethren. Mr. Herring is well known as a man of education, great industry, and good feelings—persevering and active in the discharge of any public duties. He filled several public stations with credit under Governor Clinton, whose friendship and confidence he entirely possessed.—The appointment altogether is a good one. N. Y. Enquirer.

Portable Gas.—We were invited last evening to witness the exhibition of an entire new mode of arriving at this great desideratum; and the result exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Dr. Andrews has obtained a patent for a beautiful little machine, which, while it reflects credit upon him and the inventive genius of the country, is constructed upon perfectly philosophical principles. Its simplicity is so obvious, and its results so certainty of making it only necessary to look at it, and become satisfied of its utility.

Let the reader place himself before an ordinary Lamp—the oil of which is raised above the burner, as is the case with all the Astral Lamps—and instead of the wick occupying the usual place, let him imagine that the tube through which the oil is conveyed to the wick, is extended to the point where the wick is lighted, and deposited in an upright cylinder 14 inches long, by 3/8ths of an inch diameter. The oil in finding its level, will of course at all times supply this cylinder on the same principle that the wick is supplied, and the interior of the cylinder being filled with copper wire, it follows of course, that the application of heat will immediately generate Gas. Five drops of spirits of wine are then placed in a reservoir below the cylinder and lighted. The heat from this generates gas, which escapes through the aperture at the bottom surrounding the cylinder, and ignites. The blaze of course constantly surrounds the cylinder and will continue to furnish gas until the oil is exhausted! Thus by this beautiful simple operation can every family be supplied with this desirable light at half the expense of oil, and without any danger, or the least offensive smell.—There is no danger whatever to be apprehended from it, as the gas is burnt as fast as generated and no person can detect the difference between it and oil in the ordinary astral lamp except by the brilliancy of its light.—N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

The Princess Orange's Jewels.—As was anticipated, the fugitive in whose possession were found the jewels which were seized on Thursday by the Collector, has not been able long to elude the vigilance of those who were in search of him, and whose zeal, in this instance, did not lack the strong stimulus afforded by the hope of a large reward. He was apprehended in Brooklyn, on Saturday night, about ten o'clock, at a little distance from Pierpont Mill, whence he was brought to this city, and committed to Bridewell, under the watchful eye of the old adage, we suppose, that might makes right.

It appears that the clue to the prisoner's whereabouts was furnished by a Frenchman who came to this country with him, and who is said to have assisted Carrari, or Polar, or by whatever other alias the man is to be designated, in smuggling the jewels into France from Brussels. He first gave the information of the jewels being in the house where they were seized to Wm. A. Seely, Esq., an Attorney to the Dutch Consulate, and for the purpose, probably, of obtaining the offered reward. A communication of a like purport was soon after made to Mr. Swartwout, the Frenchman fancying, perhaps, on second thought, that as public informer of a fraud against the customs, he would become entitled to a moiety of the property seized. Whatever was the man's motive, it seems that he was not suspected by Carrari, of whose motions he continued to be informed, and to inform Mr. Seely, who, in consequence of intelligence received from him, crossed over to Brooklyn on Saturday morning and proceeded to the Military Garden, in the house of the keeper of which the Italian was supposed to be. A close search was made through the dwelling and an adjoining one, however, without discovering the object of it. It has since been ascertained that the prisoner was in the building at the time, but made his escape by leaping from a window to the roof of a smaller house adjoining, whence he clambered into the branches of a large tree, the foliage of which screened him from sight. In the evening Mr. Seely accompanied by Police Officers, returned to Brooklyn where he had an interview by appointment with the Frenchman, who led the party to a place where they soon intercepted Carrari, on his way to the shore, where he supposed a boat had been prepared for his escape. On perceiving his betrayer he turned to fly, but was instantly pursued, and after a short chase overtaken. Mr. Seely was the first to come up with him, and in the scuffle which ensued received pretty rough treatment; but he was soon reinforced, and as we have stated the Italian was taken and brought to the city. The following additional paragraphs on this subject are from the Standard of this morning.

This man is of a taller and an ignorant but desperate fellow. He must have had accomplices, or have been entrusted with the jewels by those who purloined them. There is little doubt that other and far more valuable jewels than those already found will be discovered.

"This affair is one which cannot but give great satisfaction to the King of the Netherlands and the Prince of Orange, for the jewels were a nuptial present by the Emperor of Russia to the Princess on her marriage by the Prince of Orange, and calumny had whispered that the Prince knew more about their abstraction than he should have known."

It is said, we know not on what authority, that in searching Carrari's lodgings in this city, nearly \$85,000 were found.—N. Y. Jour.

Mr. Earl has sent to M. Pendocton, the celebrated Artist of Boston, a full length likeness of the President, to be lithographed. Mr. Earl has executed the painting admirably. The Artists of Boston pronounce it "a first rate work," and the intimate friends of the President consider it the most perfect likeness ever taken of him. It is not only recommended by this circumstance, but it is rendered doubly interesting as a sort of historical picture, in which the taste and talent of the designer is, in a high degree, manifested. The President stands alone in the solitude of the Hermitage. The scene is most accurately delineated. The house and the surrounding grounds, although thrown somewhat in the distance, are identified to all acquainted with the spot, by its most striking features. The structure, erected over the grave of Mrs. Jackson, is seen near the mansion, once rendered cheerful and animated by her liberal and affectionate hospitalities.

The altitudes, the manner, the dress and figure of Gen. Jackson, as given in this painting, is so characteristic, that one familiar with him, would recognize his person, were the face concealed. If the lithographic drawing should be executed with the usual skill of the person to whose hands it is committed, the friends of the President will have it in their power to procure a most perfect likeness of him at very inconsiderable price.

The size of the engraving will be 17 by 21 inches.—Globe.

Six disappointed office-seekers, in Philadelphia, signing themselves "original Jacksonmen" have published a protest against the reelection of Gen. Jackson. Simpson, the chief of the protesters, sent to Washington and demanded an office worth \$2000 per year, and threatened to blow up the administration in case he was refused! How ridiculous.