long in the remembrance of posterity, as one of the wisest, best, most laborious, and useful men of his own or of any age; and, whether in the grateful remembrance of this and of future generations, or in the eternal enjoyment of the happiness of the just made perfect, it will be proved, concerning him, that according to his motto—FIDES CANDID OR CIGNO.

From the Globe.

We lay before the public Mr. Van Buren's frank declaration of the opinions entertained by him, in relation to the Tariff—Internal Improvements—the Bank—and that prodigy among the vital and conservative principles of the Constitution, discovered so lately by Mr. Calhoun, *Nullification*. The darling objects of Mr. Calhoun and his coadjutor, Mr. McDuffie, meet with short shrift from Mr. Van Buren. The Bank and Nullification, like Milton's Sin and Death, are dismissed to the shades in a single sentence:

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

OWASCO, Cayuga Co. Oct. 4, 1832.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 25th August found me at this place. I regret extremely that the delay in its reception, occasioned by my absence, has prevented an earlier attention to its contents.

By the resolutions which you have been appointed to communicate to me, I am advised that those by whom they were adopted, desire to be informed of my sentiments "on the subject of the Protective System and its proper adjustment, Internal improvement, the Bank of the United States and Nullification."

The right of those you represent, to be informed of my opinions upon these interesting subjects, as derived from the position in which the favor of my fellow citizens has placed me, is undoubted; and in cheerfully complying with their request, I have only to regret, that the inconvenience of the situation in which I am placed, consequent upon the hurry and confusion attending the further prosecution of my journey, and the importance, to the fulfilment of the objects of our constituents, of as little delay as possible in transmission of the communication, preclude any thing like an elaborate discussion of the subjects under consideration, if indeed such a course would, under more favorable circumstances, be desirable to you. The regret, however, which I might otherwise experience on this account is relieved by the hope that my fellow citizens of N Carolina, preferring with characteristic good sense, results to speculations, will be as well satisfied, and as effectually aided in the intelligent bestowment of their suffrages, by a brief but explicit avowal of my opinions, as they would be of an elaborate dissertation upon subjects which have been so thoroughly and diffusively debated.

Although my official acts in relation to the Protective System, might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it, nevertheless proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products to be within the Constitutional power of Congress. Whilst, however, I have entertained this opinion, it has never been my wish to see the power in question exercised with an oppressive inequality upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the union at the expense of another. On the contrary, I have at all times believed it to be the sacred duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the federal government, to direct its operations in the manner best calculated to diffuse its benefits equally as possible its burthens and pressings amongst the several States and the people. My views upon this subject were several years ago spread before the people of this State, and have since been widely diffused through the medium of the public press. My object at that time was to invite the attention of my immediate constituents to a dispassionate consideration of the subject in its various bearings; being well assured, that such an investigation would bring them to a standard, which, from its moderation and justice, would furnish the best guarantee for the true interests of all. If, as has been supposed, those views have contributed in any degree to produce a state of feeling so much to be desired, I have reason to be gratified with the result.

The approaching, and if the policy of the present Executive is allowed to prevail, the certain and speedy extinguishment of the national debt, has presented an opportunity for a more equitable adjustment of the tariff which has been already embraced by the adoption of a conciliatory measure, the spirit of which will, I doubt not, continue to be cherished by all who are not desirous of advancing their private interests at the sacrifice of those of the public, and who place a just value upon the peace and harmony of the Union.

The Protective system and its proper adjustment, became a subject of frequent and necessary consideration, whilst I formed a part of this cabinet, and the manner in which the president proposed to carry into effect the portions relation to imposts, recommended in his previous messages, has since been avowed with that frankness which belongs to his character.

To this end, he recommended a "moderation of the tariff, which should produce a state of revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duty on imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests."

In these sentiments I fully concur; and I have been thus explicit in the statement of them, that there may be no room for misapprehension as to my own views upon the subject. A sincere and faithful application of these principles to our legislation, unwarped by private interest or political design; a restriction of the wants of the government to a simple and economical administration of its affairs—the only administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the republican system;—a preference in encouragement given, to such manufactures as are essential to the national defence, and its extension to others in proportion as they are adapted to our country, and of which the raw material is produced by ourselves; with a proper respect for the rule which demands that all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the ability and condition of the contributors;—would, I am convinced, give ultimate satisfaction to a vast majority of the people of the United States, and arrest that spirit of discontent which is now unhappily so prevalent, and which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of our country.

Internal improvements are so diversified in their nature, and the possible agency of the federal government in their construction, so variable in its character and degree, as to render it not a little difficult to lay down any precise rule that will embrace the whole subject. The broadest and best defined division, is that which distinguishes between the direct construction of works of internal improvement by the general government, and pecuniary assistance given by it to such as are undertaken by others. In the former are included the right to make and establish roads and canals within the states, and the assumption of as much jurisdiction over the territory they may occupy, as is necessary to their preservation and use: the latter is restricted to simple grants of money, in aid of such works, when made under State authority.

The federal government does not, in my opinion, possess the power first specified; until it can it derive it from the assent of the State in which such works are to be constructed. The money power, as it is called, is not so free from difficulty. Various rules have from time to time been suggested by those who properly appreciate the importance of precision and certainty in the operations of the federal power; but they have been so frequently infringed upon by the apparently unavoidable action of the government, that a final and satisfactory settlement of the question has been prevented. The wide difference between a definition of the power in question upon paper, and its practical application to the operation of government, has been sensibly felt by all who have been entrusted with the management of public affairs.—The whole subject was reviewed in the President's Maysville message. Sincerely believing that the best interests of the whole country, the quiet, not to say the stability of the Union, and the preservation of that moral force which perhaps as much as any holds it together, imperiously required that the destructive course of legislation upon that subject, then prevalent, should, in some proper and constitutional way, be arrested, I throughout gave to the measure of which that document was an exposition, my active, zealous and anxious support.

The opinions declared by the President in the Maysville, and his succeeding annual messages, as I understand them, are as follows: 1st. That congress does not possess the power to make and establish a road or canal within a State, with a right of jurisdiction to the extent I have stated; and that if it is the wish of the people that the construction of such works should be undertaken by the federal government, a previous amendment of the constitution, conferring that power, and defining and restricting its exercise, with reference to the sovereignty of the States is indispensable. 2d. An intimation of his belief that the right to make appropriations in aid of such internal improvements as are of a national character, has been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the federal and state governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise; but that it is nevertheless highly expedient that even such appropriations should, with the exception of such as relate to light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers and other improvements, in the harbors and navigable rivers of the United States, for the security and facility of our foreign commerce, be deferred at least until the national debt is paid. 3d, That if it is the wish of the people that the agency of the federal government should be restricted to the appropriation of money, and extended in that form, in aid of such undertakings, when carried on by State authority, then the occasion, the manner and the extent of the appropriation, should be made the subject of constitution regulation.

In these views I concurred; and I likewise participated in the difficulties which were encountered, and expressed by the President, in adopting the principle which concedes to the federal government the right to make appropriations in aid of works which might be regarded as of a national character—difficulties which arose as well from the danger of considering mere usage the foundation of the right, as from the extreme uncertainty and consequent insecurity of the best rule that had even been adopted, or that could in the absence of a positive constitutional provision, be established. The reason on which these objections were founded, are so fully stated in the document referred to, and have been so extensively promulgated that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here. Subsequent reflections and experience have confirmed my apprehensions of the injurious consequences which would probably flow from the usurpation of appropriations for internal improvements, with no better rule for the government of Congress than that of which I have spoken; and I do not hesitate to express it as my opinion, that the general and true interest of the country, would be best consulted by withholding them, with the exceptions which I have already referred to, until some constitutional regulation upon the subject has been made.

In this avowal, I am certainly not influenced by feelings of indifference, much less of hostility, to internal improvements. As such, they can have no enemies. I have never omitted to give them all the proper aid in my power; for which, by the way, I claim no particular merit, as I do not believe there is an honest and sane man in the country who does not wish to see them prosper. But their construction, and the manner in which and the means by which they are to be effected, are quite different questions. Rather than again expose our legislation to all the corrupting influences of those scrambles and combinations in congress, which have been heretofore witnessed, and the other affairs of the country to the injurious effects unavoidably resulting from them, it would in my opinion, be infinitely preferable to leave works of the character spoken of, and not embraced in the exception which has been pointed out, for the present, to the support upon which they have reposed with so much success for the two last years, viz: state efforts and private enterprise. If the great body of the people become convinced that the progress of these works should be accelerated by the federal arm, they will not refuse to come to some proper constitutional arrangement upon the subject. The supposition that an equal rule, which pays a proper respect to the interests and condition of the different States, could fail to receive, ultimately, the constitutional sanction, would be doing injustice to the intelligence of the country. By such a settlement of the question, our political system, in addition to the other advantages derived from it, would, in relation to this subject at least, be relieved from those dangerous shocks which spring from diversities of opinion upon constitutional points of deep interest; and, in the mean time, the resources of the country would be best husbanded by being left in the hands of those by whose labour they are produced.

I am unreservedly opposed to a renewal of the charter of the United States' Bank, and approve of the refusal of the President to sign the bill, passed for that purpose, at the last session of Congress, as well on account of the unconstitutionality; as the impolicy of its provisions.

I am equally opposed to the principle of Nullification, as it is called. With whatever sincerity that doctrine may be entertained by others, I believe that it is entirely destitute of constitutional authority, and that it could not be adopted, without drawing after it the ultimate but certain destruction of the confederation.

That these views will be universally acceptable to those who have called them forth, I do not allow myself to expect. He who thinks in a country, the interests of which are so diversified as ours, and in respect to the constitution of which, construction is made to perform so great a part, that the purest intentions, or the most profound reflections, can enable him so to shape his political tenets as to meet the approbation of all; or who is so unreasonable as to require that those of the public servants should in all respects, correspond with his own, must expect to make up his account with disappointment or deception. For myself, I cherish no such hope. All I ask, is a fair confidence in the sincerity of the principles I have avowed, and in the fidelity with which they will be maintained; it is not possible that any nomination could have been more entirely unsolicited, by word, or deed, than that which has been bestowed upon me. Had it not been for the event to which, as I have before said, I feel myself principally indebted for it, I should not have hesitated to decline, however highly distinguished the honor intended for me is felt to be.—And I beg my fellow citizens of North Carolina to believe, that, notwithstanding the deep sense which, in common with the peole of the Union, I entertain of their unwavering though unpretending patriotism and unspotted political faith, and the high gratification I should derive from being thought worthy of their confidence, I shall feel it a duty to be content with whatever disposition of the question they, in the honest exercise of their opinions, shall see fit to make.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M VAN BUREN.

To Joseph H. Bryan, Josiah T Granberry, and Memucan Hunt, Esq committee, &c.

From the Delaware Watchman, 16th. inst.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR—1832

	WOLF.	RITNER
Philadelphia City	3558	4957
Philadelphia County	6263	5950
Delaware	918	1291
Lancaster	4124	6387
Bucks	3170	2964
Northampton	3414	1822
Lehigh	1564	1624
Bucks	3758	3435
Schuylkill	1328	954
Northumberland	1411	1084
Dauphin	1577	2284
Lebanon	1002	1906
Juniata	686	692
Cumberland	2326	1807
Centre	1920	1016
Fayette	2420	1804
Majorities.		
Adams		648
Allegheny		400
Armstrong	918	
Beaver		39
Montgomery	39	
Perry	602	
Bedford, in part	6	
Bradford	660	
Butler	300	
Cambria	335	
Chester		1927
Clearfield	300	
Columbia	939	
Crawford	690	
Franklin		284
Greene		321
Huntington		545
Indiana		243
Jefferson	75	
Luzerne	130	
Lycoming	793	
Mercer		179
Mifflin		35
Somerset		1100
Susquehanna	620	
Union		1110
Washington		166
Wayne and Pike	1010	
Westmoreland	2055	
York		10
Erie		675
Potter and McKean	400	
Tioga	400	
Venango in part	309	
Warren	250	
Total,	50,570	47,659

Wolf's Majority, 3,211.

The American Sentinel of Friday last, gives the official and *reported* returns from all the counties of the State—making Gov. Wolf's majority, 3,358.

OHIO ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties	JACKSON. Lucas.	OPPOSITION. Lyman
Clinton	821	822
Warren	1,538	1,672
Fayette	721	520
Ross	1,453	1,658
Franklin	1,122	1,157
Fairfield	2,471	1,245
Morgan	911	657
Perry	1,590	660
Jefferson	2,028	1,499
Muskingum	2,232	2,052
Licking	2,030	1,360
Belmont	2,095	1,905
Harrison	155 maj.	
Scioto		145
Richland about	800	
Jackson 6 towns	103	
Marion, in part	543	200
Crawford "	454	164
Columbiana	2,916	2,306
Montgomery	1,623	1,706
Shelby	255	359
Stark	1,582	1,169
Wayne	1,971	613
Champaign	608	1,091
Ashtabula	872	1,784
Geauga	509	1,202
Cuyahoga	536	983
Portage	1,368	2,084
Preble	1,068	1,052
Clark	439	1,195
Knox	1,783	948
Guernsey	1,027	1,255
Miami	1,054	1,044
Hamilton	926	
Pike	246	
Pickaway	1,284	1,193
Greene	806	995
Trumbull	2,136	2,378
Highland in part	121	
Butler, about	1,800	
Clermont 8 towns	1,187	818
Huron in part		220
Tuscarawas in part	217	273
	46,771	41,075

From the Chillicothe Advertiser.

We stop the press to announce the result of the Congressional election in this district:

Majorities for Allen.		Maj's for M'Arthur.	
Fayette county	198	Ross county	299
Jackson do	176	Scioto do	300
Pike do	227		
	601		599
	599		
	2 maj. for Allen elected		

Georgia.—The Georgia Journal furnishes us with returns of the late election in that state for all except ten counties, which give the following result. The nine persons who are highest in vote, except Mr Schley, and Mr. Coffee compose the Troup Ticket. Mr. Haynes and Mr. Branham who were also on that ticket, appear likely to have been defeated. We are pleased to see Mr. Wayne leading the poll, as he voted in favor of the tariff bill passed at the last session of Congress, and is decidedly hostile to the doctrine of nullification, and to the Bank of the United States.

Wayne	32,947	Owens,	20,648
Wilde,	28,868	Terrell,	20,534
Gilmer,	25,068	Watson,	20,146
Clayton,	25,062	Branham,	19,963
Foster,	24,696	Stewart,	18,876
Gamble,	23,632	Harris,	18,475
Jones,	21,886	Lamar,	15,830
Schley,	21,551	Newnan,	15,441
Coffee,	21,095	Milton,	5,006
Haynes,	20,783		

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

COMPLETE RETURNS.

Counties.	*Clay.*	*Jackson.*
Bergen,	0	4
Essex,	6	0
Morris,	5	0
Sussex,	0	4
Somerset,	0	4
Warren,	1	3
Middlesex,	5	0
Hunterdon,	0	6
Burlington,	6	0
Monmouth,	3	2
Gloucester,	5	0
Salem,	4	0
Cumberland,	4	0
Cape May,	2	0
	41	23

Clay majority on joint ballot 18.

BALTIMORE ELECTION—FOR MAYOR.

Hunt, (Jackson,) - - - - -	5269
Small, (*Clay, Wirt, no party, &c &c.*)	3532
Hunt's majority,	1737

From the Albany Argus.

THE BARGAIN DENOUNCED.

☞The following disapproval of the coalition formed by the leaders of the Clay and Anti masonic parties has been sent to us for publication. These individuals, although they do not claim to be leaders, have been highly respectable members of the Clay party; and as honest men and good citizens, cannot countenance the corrupt transfer of the Clay party to Granger, and the Anti masonic party to Clay.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, inhabitants and electors of the towns of Granville and Hebron, in the county of Washington, all of whom have uniformly been opposed to the administration of the state and general governments, and in favor of the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States, feel it our duty to avow our decided and unqualified disapprobation of the political course pursued by the party to which we have hitherto been attached. A coalition has been recently formed, more discordant in its materials, and more corrupt in its objects, than any other which has ever existed in the political history of this state. The National Republicans, who were once regarded by us, as an honorable, high-[illegible] all combinations with unprincipled men of any sect or denomination, are now found worshipping at the shrine of the "blessed spirit of Anti masonry,"—caressing the very men, who, for the last four years, have been their most deadly and malignant foes, and basely and meanly surrendering their well deserved reputation for integrity and honor, and giving in their allegiance to a set of men who, within the last year could find no epithet too opprobious to apply to them. If this is the consummation of all our toils in the National Republican party, we hesitate not to say that we can no longer act in concert with them. How can it be reasonably expected that the honest partizans of the Clay party will ratify this unprincipled bargain of their leaders which has transferred their suffrages to their worst enemies? Do we not seek in vain for consistency in the idea, that such of the Clay party who have no political object to promote but the best interests of their country, should support the very men who these same leaders have instructed them were the most unprincipled and corrupt faction that ever disgraced this state. The undersigned have heretofore felt a sincere and honest pride in sustaining the Clay party, but they trust and believe that the above reasons will furnish a sufficient justification to their friends and the public, for the course they are about to take. The undersigned have only to add in conclusion, from an honest conviction of its justice, they shall support Andrew Jackson for the next President and the candidates of the Herkimer Convention for Governor and Lieut Governor.

Noah D Elsworth,	Dan'l O Taylor,
Edward Johnston,	Daniel Woodward,
Dan'l H. Morehouse,	James Fisher,
John Woodward,	David Fisher,
Israel Ely	John Button,
Solomon Baker,	W. L Wait,
Cary Baker,	Sam'l Whedon,
Benj. Wooodward,	Wm. Guthrie,
Rodman Norton,	James Wright,
Robert Bolton,	Duncan M'Call,
Joseph Holmes,	Wm. Porter, Sen.
George Vandyke,	Wm P. Houghton,
Eli Clark,	Walter F. Button,
William Roach,	Edwin Williams,
Arch'd Woodward,	Duncan McCall, 2d.
Arch. Woodward, jr.	Charles E. Smith.
Horace Smith,	

The ship Susan, Outerbridge, from New York, bound to New Orleans with 2,000 casks of lime, and 200 kegs of gunpowder, was, on the 27th of June thrown on her beam ends in a gale; the foremast was cut away, when the main and mizen mast went by the board, and the ship righted; jury masts were rigged, and they endeavoured to make a port. The gunpowder was thrown overboard during the gale. On the 16th of July, the ship was discovered to be on fire, from a quantity of water having passed down the companion. The long boat was launched, and the vessel was abandoned. Two hours had elapsed from the first discovery of the fire to its breaking out on deck. The Captain and crew, in all eleven persons, much exhausted from fatigue and exposure, arrived at North Island, having been three days and nights at sea in an open boat, the greater part of which the wind blew a gale, and remained without food and water. Two bottles of claret and part of a bottle of brandy, the whole of the liquids saved, were soon exhausted, and the provisions were all salted: thus eating them only increased their thirst. Some of the crew succeeded in saving their clothes and bedding, while others were less fortunate, and saved nothing but the clothes on their backs. The inhabitants of North Island extended to them such assistance as their necessities required.

From the New York Evening Post.

MR. CLAY'S VETO ON THE U. S. BANK BILL.

Under the above title, we think it worth while to copy from Mr. Clarke's Documentary History of the Bank of the United States, the following official report of a select committee of five members, of which Mr. Clay was chairman, to which was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, in February, 1811, praying for an extension of their charter. "Oh he can turn, and turn, and yet go on, and turn again!"

MARCH 2, 1811.

Mr. CLAY, from the said committee, made the following Report:

That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present, through their agents. That, holding the opinion, (as a majority of the committee do,) that the CONSTITUTION DID NOT AUTHORIZE CONGRESS, ORIGINALLY, TO GRANT THE CHARTER, it follows, as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally REPUGNANT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—But, if it were possible to surmount this FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTION, and if that rule which forbids, during the same session of the Senate, the reagitation of a question once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reasons for prolonging the political existence of the corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs: for,

As it respects the body itself, it is believed that the existing laws, through the instrumentality of a trust, properly constituted, afford as ample means as a qualified continuance of the charter would, for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and final distribution of its funds. But, SHOULD ANY INCONVENIENCE BE EXPERIENCED ON THIS SUBJECT, THE COMMITTEE ARE PERSUADED IT WILL BE VERY PARTIAL, and such as the State authorities upon proper application, would not fail to provide a competent remedy for. And,

In relation to the community, if the corporation, stripped of its banking powers, were to fulfil, bonafide, the duty of closing its affairs, your committee cannot see that any material advantage would be derived. Whilst, on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation in order to effect a more durable extension of its charter, it might, in its operations, become a serious scourge.

Your committee are happy to say, that they learn from a satisfactory source, that THE APPREHENSIONS WHICH WERE INDULGED, AS TO THE DISTRESS RESULTING FROM A NON RENEWAL OF THE CHARTER, ARE FAR FROM BEING REALIZED in Philadelphia, to which their information has been confined.—It was, long since, obvious, that the vacuum in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by the withdrawal of the paper of the Bank of the United States, would be filled by paper issuing from other Banks.—This operation is now actually going on; the paper of the Bank of the United States is rapidly returning, and that of other Banks is taking its place. The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionately enhanced; and when it shall be further increased by a removal into their vaults of those deposites which are in the possession of the Bank of the United States, the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation will be found to consist in AN ACCELERATED DISCLOSURE OF THE ACTUAL CONDITION OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE CREDIT OF OTHERS, BUT WHOSE INSOLVENT OR TOTTERING SITUATION, KNOWN TO THE BANK, HAS BEEN CONCEALED FROM THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

Your Committee beg leave to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That THE PRAYER OF THE MEMORIALISTS OUGHT NOT TO BE GRANTED.

From the National Gazette

FRIGATE UNITED STATES.
Funchal Roads, July 28th, 1832

My Dear Sir—We came to anchor in this harbor on the afternoon of the 25th, in twenty-two days from New York, touching at Terceira.

The blockade of this place was raised by Don Pedro's squadron, about a fortnight since, and the island appears to be in a state of tranquillity—how long it will continue so time alone will show.

You can form some idea of the fertility of this delightful island; at this time the gardens and orchards display a great variety of fruit trees, European as well as tropical. The forest trees, consisting chiefly of chesnut and walnuts, are only to be found upon the summits of the mountains.

The vineyards, for the watering of which much labour has been used, rise on the southern sides of the mountains to the extent of nearly two leagues.

The mountainous land of Madeira rises from every part towards a chain of mountains, the highest summit of which is called Pico Ruivo, and is upwards of 5000 feet in height—upon its top is a cavity called by the natives Val, and which appears to be the mouth of an ancient crater; this idea is confirmed by the lava found in different parts of the island.

The constituent parts of the mountain are principally quartz and granital schistus; its clefts are said to contain iron ore and ochre.

I visited the summit of the Pico Ruivo, a day or two since, in company with Lieutenant H——, our Chaplain, and Midshipman N——. We landed from the ship at sunrise and made the best of our way to the Hotel d'Anglaise, ordered breakfast and made known to the landlord our wish to obtain horses for the excursion. In a few minutes our ears were greeted with strange sounds issuing from the street beneath, and upon looking out, we were surprised to find the whole avenue filled with guides each leading a pony, and now and then patting their favourites and expressing their good qualities by cries of "dis fine pony massa, he be good for travel, &c."

We were not long in making a selection and soon galloped off followed by our guides, who each carried a goad, which they used with but little ceremony upon the backs of our ponies, and exclaiming opa, opa, and other sentences equally unintelligible to us.

It was astonishing to behold our guides following our movements with the ease that they did; in fact when we pressed the animals to the height of their speed, we would find them "close astern of us" using their goads with but little regard for the feelings of the animals, or any apparent exertion on their parts.

We stopped to refresh ourselves at a cottage upon the path side, and were presented by our host with native Madeira, in such profusion, that we could scarcely contain our expressions of surprise—tumbler after tumbler of the liquid was quaffed off by our guides with as little ceremony as one of our farmers would his mug of cider.

After a ride of three hours we reached the foot of Pico Ruivo (but not until we had passed over precipices which made us dizzy whilst gazing over their tremendous depths) where we dismounted, and commenced our ascent up the mountain, the top of which we succeeded in reaching after much toil and fatigue.

What our feelings were, upon gaining its summit, I cannot with language describe—you may conceive them—the clouds at our feet, the sea and sky apparently one (for no horizon was perceptible,) the gurgling noise of the mountain torrent, the cries of our guides below us echoing from hill to hill, the cottages of the peasantry in the valley far beneath us—all contributed to make us sensible what a miserable being man is, and to impress us with a faint idea of the power and omnipotence of God.

After carving our names upon the rock, and taking a few sketches, we commenced our descent to the foot of the mountain, where we made a most delightful meal upon a cold collation which our guides had brought with them. We again mounted our ponies, and bent our way towards the city, which we reached just as the sun was setting behind the hills. With all my heart I could have exclaimed with Shakespeare—

"The weary sun has set—
And by the fiery track of his golden car,
Gives token of a goodly day to morrow."

We returned on board ship to dream of the friends and comforts of our land, which we had forsaken for the perils and deprivations of a sailor's life. But we suffer these things for our native land, and trust we shall ever preserve her dignity in foreign [illegible]

An American justly to a[illegible]

[illegible] at Easton,

institutions of the Governme[illegible] [illegible]ember 16th, 1832.

"All hands to weigh an[illegible] Directors of the Far-

lives, should go abroad, o[illegible]

and I am obliged to concl[illegible]yland, have declared

from me at Naples. F[illegible] on the stock of the

[illegible] months, which will

[illegible]olders or their legal

Governor Cass's descri[illegible]er the first Monday of

Rocks of Lake Superior

coast of Lake Superi[illegible]

from the falls of St. [illegible]BOROUGH, Cashier

precipitous cliffs, call[illegible]

Portrail and the Pict[illegible]e

has been given to t[illegible]nce of the

different appearanc[illegible]y present to

the traveller as he passes their base in his canoe. It requires little aid from the imagination to discern in them the castellated tower and lofty dome, spires and pinnacles, and every sublime, grotesque, or fantastic shape, which the genius of architecture ever invented. These cliffs are an unbroken mass of rocks, rising to an elevation of 300 feet above the level of the lake, and stretching along the coast for 15 miles. The voyagers never pass this coast except in the most profound calm; and the Indians before they make the attempt, offer their accustomed oblations, to propitiate the favor of their Monitions. The eye instinctively searches along this eternal rampart for a single place of security; but the search is in vain. With an impassable barrier of rocks on one side, and an interminable expanse of water on the other, a sudden storm upon the lake would as inevitably insure destruction to the passenger in his frail canoe, as if he were on the brink of the cataract of Niagara. The rock itself is a sandstone, which is disintegrated by the continual action of the water with comparative facility. There are no broken masses upon which the eye can rest and find relief. The lake is so deep, that these masses, as they are torn from the precipice, are concealed beneath its water until they are reduced to sand. The action of the waves has undermined every projecting point; and there the immense precipice rests upon arches, and the foundation is intersected with caverns in every direction.

When we passed this mighty fabric of nature the wind was still and the lake was calm. But even the slightest motion of the waves, which in the most profound calm agitates these internal seas, swept through the deep caverns with the noise of distant thunder, and died away upon the ear, as if rolled forward in the dark recesses inaccessible to human observation. No sound more melancholy or more awful ever vibrated upon human nerves. It has left an impression which neither time nor distance can ever efface. Resting in a frail bark canoe upon the limpid waters of the lake, we seemed almost suspended in air, so pellucid is the element upon which we floated. In gazing upon the towering battlements which impended over us, and from which the smallest fragment would have destroyed us, we felt and felt intensely, our own insignificance. No situation can be imagined more appalling to the courage, or more humbling to the pride of man. We appeared like a speck upon the face of creation. Our whole party, Indians and voyagers, and soldiers, officers, and servants, contemplated in mute astonishment the awful display of creative power [illegible] we hung; and no sound [illegible] to interrupt the ceaseless [illegible]

[illegible]ED LOTTE[illegible]

[illegible]own October 17th.

[illegible]TALS.

[illegible]	t prize of	$3,000
[illegible]	20	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	200

[illegible] 2,50, eighths

ters. No splendid cat[illegible]

with human hands, r[illegible]

could ever impress the [illegible]

humility, and so strong a [illegible]

immense distance between [illegible]

mighty Architect.

The writer of this article has [illegible]

of Niagara, and the passage of the [illegible]

through the Blue Ridge, two of the stupendous objects in the natural features of our country. The impression they produce is feeble and transcient, compared with that of the Pictured Rocks on Lake Superior.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Westward Ho!—OHIO ALL HAIL!—We congratulate the friends of Jackson and of freedom upon the bright prospects which present themselves to our view of the result of the election in Ohio. We have returns from forty-three counties and parts of counties, including the principal part of the Western reserve, which give to Lucas, the Jackson candidate for Governor, a majority of 5,696, and leave us a well founded hope that he will be elected by a majority throughout the State of from 8 to 10,000. We have elected as far as the returns have been received, nine members of Congress, and the opposition, so far, have obtained but three. From an account which we have copied from the Chilicothe Advertiser, which is published in the District in which Duncan McArthur, the present Governor, was supported as a candidate for Congress, a statement, from which it appears that he has been defeated by a majority of two votes. This is truly a triumph beyond what we ever expected.—Mr. McArthur was so confident of his election in that District, that he declined the nomination for the office of Governor for the purpose of making sure of success; and knowing that the counties composing the District, had formerly always given a large majority for Clay, we never indulged the slightest hope of his defeat; but it seems that contrary to his hopes and our expectation, he has been left behind, and a Jackson man elected to Congress in his place.

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