From the Richmond Enquirer.

SKETCHES OF VIRGINIA.

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes among its "Correspondence," two letters "from a gentleman who has resided several years in Virginia, and who is, withal, a very intelligent and careful observer." Other letters are promised to appear out of the same budget. How far the writer is *intelligent*, and *careful*, or *just* and liberal in his *notions*, we shall leave our readers to decide, from the specimen we submit to their notice. The writer has been kind enough to give *us* a gentle hit—but it is in no spirit of retaliation that we return the compliment. It is to do mere justice to a State whose politics he professes to understand, but really perverts and grossly misrepresents.—We pass over the strictures he is pleased to offer upon our agriculture, our manners, and our slaves.—We confine ourselves to the key which he professes to give of our politics. He traces it all to a circumstance, which never entered into our own heads.—He makes out, that our *slaves* have been the great source of our State Right Doctrines. But let us permit this *intelligent and careful observer to speak* for himself:

"In regard to all the leading measures of the government, the Virginia statesmen have taken their course in direct reference to the condition of Virginia as a slave holding State.—Louisiana was acquired, and slavery made permanent in it, with a view to maintain the preponderance of the slave holding interests. A long series of commercial restrictions, including the unconstitutional measure of an *indefinite* Embargo, were resorted to for the same purpose. On the same principle, Virginia has opposed a national Bank, and every thing that looks towards internal improvements; and she is almost the only state where opposition to the protective system has been uniform and consistent. In her opposition to internal improvements, she has till lately, been so far consistent, as even to keep her own highways as much as possible in a state of nature. Since the Northern States became so strong as to take their improvements upon their own shoulders she has, though slowly and reluctantly, followed their example. But still the work lags. The aid of Hercules she will neither accept nor grant to others; and to tax the scanty profits of slave labor with the work, by many is deemed inexpedient, if not impracticable. I refer to these topics merely to show, that in the opinion of Virginia politicians, those measures of public utility which profit the non slave holding States, are a positive injury to the interests of Virginia as a slave holding State, for, by the slave system, she is debarred from all participation in the advantages of those measures, while her own relative strength and importance are diminished by the preponderance which they give to the Northern States. I have recently conversed with gentlemen here who maintain that the improvements now in progress and contemplated in this State, will not be of ultimate and permanent benefit to any large portion of the State; for, say they, though the works may stimulate industry and increase the amount of production, yet the surplus, be it large or small, will all be expended, as heretofore."

Now, we will venture to assert, that there is scarcely one citizen of Virginia, *if there be one*, who has ever dreamt of her *slaves* or her *interests* in any way being at the bottom of her State Right politics. The idea, is one of the most ridiculous conceits, that ever entered into the head of man. What! to trace all the opinions of Virginia—her support of the Embargo—her opposition to a National Bank and to Internal Improvements out of the Federal Treasury—her uniform and—even the existence of Slavery!—What part of the State has this modern Solomon visited? With whom has he associated? From what politician of Virginia has he derived his ridiculous notion? By what public Document; by what speech in the Legislative body; or by what Essay in the newspapers, does he support his contemptible theory? The fact is, that Virginia has never sacrificed her great *principles* to temporary calculations of *interest*. Much less, has she been constantly considering how *this* or *that* measure would affect the value of her slaves, or the profits of their labor. Those who know any thing of her politics, ought to know, that she has been uniformly jealous of the encroachments of the Federal Government upon the Rights of the States—that while she has been as ardently attached to the Union, as any of her sisters, and as anxious to support the Federal Government in its limited sphere of action, she has never failed to insist upon the necessity of confining it to its limited power and its specified sphere. From the days of her State Convention in '88, her most distinguished politicians have been devoted to these principles.—Jefferson and Madison opposed the first Bank of the U. States, upon this ground, and not with any reference to slaves. The same spirit inspired her Legislature—the same called forth their opposition to the Alien and Sedition laws—and gave rise to that celebrated Report of '99, which has since formed the creed of her political faith, and contributed to add greater strength to the wise principles in which it emanated. Whoever looks beyond those doctrines for a solution to her politics, is the slave of his own prejudices, and not the careful observer of truth.

We have but two more remarks to offer on the above extract. The support which Virginia gave to the system of commercial restrictions, arose from no sort of influence which the Slave interest exerted over her councils; but from her firm determination to support the rights of the United States against the aggressions of Europe, without rushing into a war. And in the 2d place, this careful observer ought to know, that several of those Citizens who have been most opposed to the establishment of Internal Improvements by the funds of the Federal Government, have been most solicitous to create them by the funds of the State or of her Citizens. But the whole extract bespeaks any thing but the genius of a careful, intelligent or candid observer.

Samuel B. Chapman, of Burlington, N. J has lately invented a machine for shaving shingles, which promises to be a great public benefit. By the old system an industrious man may by great labor, accomplish 400 in a day—Mr. Chapman's machine shaves 800 in an hour, with ease, and does it better than it could be done by hand. One great advantage which the new mode possesses is obvious—it makes all the shingles precisely of a size—so that when laid upon a roof, there will be no crevices for the passage of water. We are not competent to describe the invention, not understanding the technical terms which are necessary to that end. We only know that it is worked by steam, horse or water power, and shaves shingles "as thick as thunder," and "as quick as say so." It is now in operation at Mr. Budd Sterling's board yard, Burlington, where those interested in such matters may see and judge for themselves of its performance.

Gentlemen who reached this city on Saturday evening, and who witnessed on the preceding day the accident related in the annexed paragraph, state that its effects were truly appalling, the concussion being so violent that the flesh of some of the sufferers appeared to have been literally torn from their bodies.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.

SERIOUS RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamboat New Philadelphia, Rail Road Line, did not arrive at the wharf at Chesnut street last evening until about twenty minutes past six o'clock. She was detained by a very serious accident that occurred on the rail road seventeen miles the other side of Bordentown. As the cars were passing along the road at the rate, it is supposed, of twenty miles an hour, one of the axle trees of a centre car gave way, the car immediately in the rear was partially thrown off the road, and the others rushing against it crushed it literally to pieces, injuring severely a great number of the passengers. *One of them died immediately;* and it was believed when the passengers left, that several others would never recover. The gentleman who died was a Mr. STEDMAN of North Carolina, who appeared to be travelling alone. Four hundred dollars, it is said, were found in one of his pockets. His remains were left at Hightstown, in charge of some of the citizens of that place.

About twenty four persons were travelling in the most unfortunate car, that which succeeded the one which was the cause of the accident. Ex-President Adams was in this latter, & escaped unhurt. Of the twenty four it is believed that two thirds of them were more or less injured. Five were left behind, and some of them who came to Philadelphia were shockingly mangled. Two ladies and one child were among the sufferers. An episcopal clergyman named West, had his leg broken.

As soon as the accident was discovered, the cars were stopped, and all possible means taken to relieve the sufferers. The scene can be better imagined than described; and a passenger who is used to travelling, and has witnessed more than one serious accident, states that he never was present on an occasion so appalling.

Since writing the above we have seen another passenger, who states that the cars were going at the rate of THIRTY FIVE MILES AN HOUR. Can this be possible!

The U. S. Gazette furnishes the names of some of the passengers who suffered injury:

Mr. J. C. Stedman of North Carolina, was *killed;* Mrs. Bartlett and child very much injured, Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, much hurt, Capt. Vanderbelt injured considerably, Dr. West had his leg broken, and several other persons, making in all ten or twelve, suffered more or less.

The Rev. Dr. West, whose leg was broken, suffered a simple fracture below the knee.—Dr. J. K. Mitchell set the limb, and authorises us to say that Dr. W. is doing well, and there is no doubt of his rapid recovery.

The Rev. Dr. W. is pastor of the Episcopal church in Newport, R. I.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Saturday morning.

The axle of one of the foremost cars gave way, either by the heat of friction, or the pressure upon it, and the whole train was immediately arrested. The second car, containing twenty four persons, was overturned with great violence, and twelve of the passengers more or less injured. One of their number, Mr. STEDMAN, of North Carolina, was instantly killed. The prostrate car, with its load was dragged nearly forty yards. The locomotive at the time, was going at the rate of more than *twenty miles an hour.*

We gather from the statements already published, that a Mr. Lex, or Rex, of New Lebanon, probably in Ohio, was shockingly mangled, so much so that he could not be removed.—Mrs. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C. her sister, and two children, were injured.—Miss Bartlett had her arm fractured. Mrs Bartlett is the lady of Lieut Bartlett, U. S. N. They are at Congress Hall, in this city.—The Rev Mr. West, of Washington, D. C. had his leg broken; he is at the house of the Rev. Mr Tyng. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, had his leg injured, though not broken, as at first supposed. He is at Sword's Hotel.

Mr STEDMAN, the gentleman who was killed, is said to have continued rational to the last. He gave directions with regard to his family, and the disposition of his property. He expressed his wish to die in Philadelphia, but when he found his final moments approaching, he prepared to meet his fate with tranquil resignation.

Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was among the passengers in the foremost car. He escaped without injury. A child had some of its bones dangerously fractured, and is not expected to survive. A Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, was injured, though not dangerously; Capt. Vanderbilt, of the New Brunswick steamboat, was badly wounded in the back, and a gentleman near him had both his legs fractured.

It is probable that an investigation of this sad occurrence will be made, and the particulars formally reported. The speed of the train at the time, was certainly unwarrantable, as was evinced by the inability of the engineer to stop the locomotive at once. Accidents of this kind are always liable to misrepresntation; but we hope it will be found that this disaster arose from no undue competition.

From the Baltimore American.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday last contains a series of documents accompanied by the notices of additional facts, which afford a very cheering prospect of an amicable termination of the difficulties in Alabama. By a proper energy in the officers of the United States Engineer corps in making the locations, and the exercise of a discreet and forbearing temper, on the spot, to avoid any further cause of excitement, the apprehended collision between the authorities of the State government and the United States may be avoided.

The sources of difficulty were two fold;—first, the conflict arising out of the refusal of the commandant of the United States troops at Fort Mitchell, to obey the writs of the State tribunals, by surrendering to the civil power the detachment employed in the service upon which Owens was killed, or to obey the process for contempt served upon himself;—and secondly, the resistance of the settlers, aided by the civil authority, to the forces of the Federal Government, sent to remove them, pursuant to the act of 1807, and the Indian Treaty of 1832.

The first of these difficulties was postponed in the first instance by the forbearance of Governor Gayle, who, before summoning the force of the State, to aid the Russell Court in carrying their process into effet, transmitted all the papers to Washington, desiring to be advised at an early period of the determination of the Federal Executive. By these papers it appears that the concealment of the soldiers by the commanding officer, is admitted, and that Major McIntosh, the Commandant at the Fort, had "not received any instructions" relative to the case of Owens, and, in consequence, assuming that the soldier who shot Owens was in the discharge of his duty, had refused to surrender him. Before these papers reached Washington, the Secretary of War had anticipated the case, by issuing orders to Major McIntosh to yield obedience to the civil authority. F. S. KEY, Esq. of Washington, was appointed by the President to proceed to Alabama, and the following extract from his letter of instructions shows the views of the United States authorities in this part of the case:

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Secretary of War to Francis S. Key, Esq. October* 31, 1833.

"You have seen by the letter addressed to Major McIntosh, it is the determination of the Government to preserve the proper ascendancy of the civil authority. The military force is employed by virtue of an act of Congress, in a specific object. In the execution of this, they will follow the direction of the Marshal, and both will be governed by your advice, in every thing relating to the execution of their duty. Let all legal process, whether from the Court of the United States or from the State of Alabama, be submitted to without resistance and without hesitation. The supremacy of the civil over the military authority is one of the great features of our institutions, and one of the bulwarks of the Constitution. The President is particularly solicitous that no act should ye done, to violate this great principle. But on the other hand, the Marshal and the Military force must be defended against vexatious proceedings; and you will, therefore, without delay in every instance where these are instituted against them, have the matter brought before a Judge of the United States for his determination."

In regard to the second point of difficulty, arising out of the vast numbers of the intruders to be removed, and the conflict of opinions to the right of the United States to remove them by *force*,—which threatened a disastrous collision between the two governments, and, what is of great moment, a large and almost incalculable amount of individual distress,—a simple plan of proceeding has been adopted, to supersede, if possible, the necessity of removal at all, or to reduce it to the narrowest limits possible. It will be remembered that the obligation upon the government to remove intruders, expires when the reservations are made, and the Indian '*locations*' selected. The stipulation of the Treaty was, only for the interim, between the cession of the lands by the Indians and the final conveyance to them of the lots reserved. If the trespasses were removed immediately, under the binding compact of the treaty, they could return immediately after the selection of the Indian tracts, without being liable to any disturbance other than ordinary settlers without title; the contract on the part of government having been fulfilled. It will also be recollected that the Marshal of Alabama has heretofore given notice that the Creek settlers will not be disturbed before the 15th of January. There is, therefore, nearly two months of interval, in which exertions can be made to bring the locations into such a state of forwardness as to obviate the necessity of removal.

In consequence, Col. Abert, Topographical Engineer, has been despatched to Alabama with the most urgent instructions to complete the selections of the Indian lands. He has full authority to employ as many men as possible, to accelerate the surveys; and he is further instructed, if he cannot hasten the surveys in time, to designate tracts of land within which they will be made. This, it is presumed, can be done very generally, so as to leave the portions of country from which the removal is imperative, very limited in extent."

Altogether, the aspect of affairs is much more peaceful than it has hitherto appeared to be. It is to be hoped that it will not be marred by the ill blood or bad conduct of any subordinate agent.

A daring bank robbery was committed in Philadelphia, between Saturday evening and Monday morning. We have the annexed particulars in the Philadelphia Gazette of Monday afternoon:

The *Mechanics' Bank*, of this city, was yesterday entered by some adroit villain or villains, and robbed of about *Four Thousand Dollars*, in specie. There is no doubt that the act was perpetrated in the daytime, as the institution is carefully guarded by a special watchman during the night. The door was entered by a false key; and the robbers, after hastily striking a light, as the room was dark, and all the windows barred,—proceeded to knock away a part of the wall, near the fire proof book case, which was undoubtedly mistaken for the money vault. In this, after removing a good deal of brick and mortar, they were doomed to be disappointed. They then passed to the rear of the clerk's desk, near the end of which was a pile of boxes, containing silver—each one holding one thousand dollars. Three of these boxes were taken away, and the fourth one emptied of $995,—$5 were left *as change*—the panic stricken robbers having probably been in too great a hurry to clutch the remainder.

No clue has yet been touched upon with reference to the robbers, though it is believed they are still in the city. A man was seen yesterday, about 11 o'clock, passing the new Exchange, with a silk handkerchief, apparently full of coin—the bundle was very large and seemingly very heavy. The thieves unquestionably had apparatus for striking fire, and implements for breaking open chests, &c. A candle, extinguished, was found near the fire proof book case. The endeavors of the miscreants to enter this, being futile, and their time being precious, they neglected the money vault, which was very near the desk where the boxes were placed. Heavy implements were in all likelihood taken and used; as there was nothing in the room with which the wall could have been so much damaged.—Diligent efforts are being made to secure the offenders—though their plunder being all in specie, will perhaps facilitate their escape. Nothing is known of their movements, but by the traces of their desperate work. It is ascertained that they entered the front door—but the rest of their manner of proceeding is as yet a mystery.

Curious fact.—Cut a couple of cards each into a circle of about two inches in diameter. Perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, say a common quill.—Make the other card ever so little concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, and almost in contact with the upper card. Try to blow off the upper card. You will find it impossible. We understand that the cause that counteracts the effects at first expected in this singular phenomenon, has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society. A medal and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the successful discoverer. We recommend the ingenious reader to find it out.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

From Baltimore American.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A most sublime and indeed awful phenomenon was witnessed on Wednesday morning before day light. We did not see it ourselves, but the concurrent representations of those who did, describe the heavens as being filled with thousands of flying meteors or shooting stars, descending towards the earth with a profusion and continuity closely resembling a shower of fire. Occasionally a meteor would burst, precisely after the manner of a sky rocket, leaving behind it a stream of light. It is said that the meteors were seen to shoot soon after midnight, and that they continued to increase in number and intensity until they faded away before the light of day. The appearance of the heavens is described by all who witnessed the phenomenon as presenting a spectacle peculiarly grand and imposing.—A respectable correspondent, who saw it, describes it in the following manner:

Messrs. Editors—My attention was arrested at about four o'clock this morning, by an unusual number of meteors, which I supposed to be flying horizontally, in all directions from one centre which appeared to be directly over the spot where I then stood; but on moving to a distance of about one and a half miles, I found the centre appeared still to be over me, and those meteors which appeared there left a much shorter train than those which appeared in any direction around me; from which I concluded that their course was perpendicular. Their number increased from four till half past five o'clock, when it seemed to rain fire, and while I stood at the corner of Charles and Fayette streets, one very bright trail appeared to me directly over Charles street. At first it was straight, the two ends then curling towards the west, till they formed a neat figure of three, after which the ends uncurled, turning towards the east till they came together and formed a straight line which then spread into the appearance of a light cloud and disappeared, after remaining visible at least ten minutes.

THOMAS KENNEY.

11 mo. 13th, 1833.

A correspondent of the Patriot furnishes the annexed account of the phenomenon:

Being up this morning at five o'clock, I witnessed one of the most grand and alarming spectacles, which ever beamed upon the eye of man. The light in my room was so great that I could see the hour of the morning by my watch which hung over my mantel, and supposing that there was fire near at hand, probably on my own premises, I sprung to the window and beheld the stars, or some other bodies presenting a fiery appearance, descending in torrents as rapid and numerous as I ever saw flakes of snow or drops of rain in the midst of a storm. Occasionally a large body of apparent fire, would be hurled through the atmosphere which without noise, exploded, when millions of fiery particles would be cast through the surrounding air. To the eye it presented the appearance of what may be called, a raining of fire, for I can compare it to nothing else. Its continuance according to *my time*, was, from the moment when I first discovered it, 20 minutes; but a friend whose lady was up, says it commenced at half past four, that she was watching the sick bed of a relative, and therefore can speak positive as to the hour of its commencement. If her time was correct, then it *rained fire* 50 minutes. The shed in the adjoining yard to my own was covered with stars, as I supposed, during the whole time.

A friend at my elbow, who also witnessed it, in whose veracity I can place the most implicit reliance, confirms my own observation of the phenomenon, and adds, that the fiery particles which fell south descended in a southern direction, and those north took a northern direction. He things it commenced earlier than the period at which I first witnessed it, and that it lasted longer, that when his clock chimed 6, there were still occasional descents of stars.

I have stated the facts as they presented themselves to my mind, and leave it to the philosophers to account for the phenomenon.

Yours, R

The editor of the Baltimore Gazette speaks from a personal observation of this remarkable spectacle. His account of it is as follows:

A SHOWER OF FIRE.

While most of our fellow citizens were comfortably wrapt in the arms of Somnus, we beheld one of the most sublime and awful spectacles which nature can present. At 5 o'clock this morning the sky was perfectly serene, and not a cloud was to be seen. On a sudden, the heavens become illuminated by thousands of shooting stars going in the direction of the N. W. The phenomenon lasted without intermission for nearly thirty minutes. The meteors were of various sizes, some larger, some smaller, some forming long trains, which remained for several seconds in the Heavens.—They were observed, not in one part of the sky only, but the North the South, the East and the West, were equally spangled. At twenty minutes past five a meteor, we would suppose, about six inches in diameter, exploded with considerable noise, almost perpendicular over the N. W. part of the city. The blaze was splendid, so as to give the sky the appearance of sun rise. It shot in the direction of the N. W. leaving a stream of light, which assumed a serpentine form, apparently of 30 feet in length, and lasted more than one minute.

We were amused at the different effects produced upon the few beholders,—some in dreadful affright, predicted the end of the world, others of more stern souls were sure that it at least prognosticated some dreadful war; whilst the Philosopher, smiling at their simplicity, camly viewed the Paenomenon, wonderful as it was.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

A SHOWER OF FIRE!

On Wednesday morning last, about half past four o'clock, our attention was arrested by something which appeared like what is called a falling star; pretty soon another, and another appeared, so as to produce the impression that they might be bright sparks from a neighboring chimney. Their number and magnitude increased gradually, till, upon going out into the open air, they presented one of the most extraordinary and sublime spectacles which we have ever witnessed. They appeared to shoot, generally, from a point a little south east of the zenith, diverging, at various angles, in all directions, keeping up a continual shower; though they appeared also to move by fits, with intervals about such as usually occurs between the flashes of a sheet of lightning; some of them being so brilliant as to cause a general illumination of considerable brightness. Many of them left their traces in the air, which hung like swords of fire above the earth, for a minute or more. Ten or fifteen of these aerial weapons were often glancing at once. Some of them became crooked and irregular, before they disappeared. The air was remarkably clear and pure, and the stars shone with unusual brilliancy. This splendid exhibition, after attaining its height of grandeur, gradually died away, with the increase of twilight, till it either ceased or became invisible.

There is no known cause sufficient to account for this phenomenon, but the electric fluid. The strong southern wind of yesterday may have brought a body of electrified air, which, by the coldness of the morning, was caused to discharge its contents towards the earth. The directions of the shooting fire may be supposed to have been generally parallel; and, in that case, they were at a very small angle from the southeast. By the laws of perspective, their starting distance from the earth must have been equal to their distance when they disappeared, as their last apparent distance from the zenith line was to their first apparent distance from that line. Many of them increased their apparent distance from the zenith line probably in a tenfold degree. Supposing then their last distance from the earth was five miles, their first distance must have been five times ten, or fifty miles. These measures are, of course, only relative.

Occurrences of this kind, since the days of Sodom, have been extremely rare, though a very few of them are on record. Had not the days of superstition transpired, this event might well add tenfold terror to the present political condition of the country.

Orange Court House, Nov. 1.—According to appointment, a large and respectable portion of the people of Orange, assembled on Monday last, being Court day, to take into consideration the propriety of instructing our representative in Congress to vote for the recharter of the United States Bank. About 1 o'clock, Governor Barbour addressed the people, from the Portico of Orange Hotel. We were not present at the commencement of his address but understood that he poured forth all the vials of his indignant feelings upon the head of the President, for the removal of the deposites, and of the Secretary of the Treasury for declining to pass the order of removal—represented him as a tyrant, who cut off the head of every officer who refused to conform to his wishes and caprices—as a dotard, utterly unfit for the management of public affairs—and as a feather blown in any and every direction, by the impetuosity of his passions. When we got there, we found him still denouncing our "venerable President," in the most bitter and unmeasured terms of reprobation. He incidentally touched on the Bank question, but in consequence of the late charges against that institution—finally moved to postpone the consideration of the instructions, until farther developements were made by the Bank. We do not pretend to give an outline of his speech. When he closed, General Dade arose, and vindicated, in an able and eloquent speech the people's President, from the denunciations of Governor Barbour—adverted to the persecution that he had received, at the hands of the minority, from the time he was presented as a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He regretted that the Governor felt disposed to postpone the discussion—he, and others, had come prepared to discuss both the constutionality and expediency of the Bank. He then proceeded to give his views on its constitutionality, and closed by calling on Mr. Patton, our representative in Congress, to give his views upon the subject. Governor Barbour replied in his usual eloquent and able style. He referred to the authority of Washington, of Madison, and others, to the experience and practice of the Government for 40 years; during which time we had done well with this institution, and to the short trial of five years without it, in which time we had lost 24,000,000 of dollars, and there had been an explosion of 40 State Banks. He contended that it was necessary to carry into effect the revenue power, and closed by lugging in nullification, and warning all young men to avoid that heresy, and the influence of names—he denounced the Press as profligate and abandoned, ready to traduce, slander and vilify all our distinguished men; and invoked the people to judge for themselves, regardless of the newspaper slang of the day—said that we had fallen upon evil times, and predicted that the government could not stand 40 years.—Mr. Patton arose, in obedience to the call of General Dade, and the known sense of many others, and submitted his views. He discussed the constitutionality of the Bank, in an able and masterly manner. He reviewed the authority cited by Governor Barbour; showed that Washington had but eleven days to consider the question; that after the opinions of Jefferson and Hamilton were submitted, one against, and the other for the power, he finally, in conformity to the advice of Jefferson, who was opposed to the Bank, and who had advised Washington if his mind was doubtful, not to exercise the veto power, gave his signature.

He pointed to the language of Madison in giving his signature, and showed that Madison only yielded his opinion to the opinions of the other departments of the government. He referred to the opinions of Mr. Jefferson to the report drawn up by Mr. Madison, in '99 upon the Alien and Sedition laws, wherein the Bank is cited as an instance of palpable violation of the constitution—to the able and unanswerable speech of Mr. Madison upon that subject, and finally, after enumerating many other authorities, referred to the resolutions of the Virginia Legislatures in 1811, declaring the Bank to be unconstitutional, and instructing their Senators, &c. to vote against it, with the name of Robert Taylor, Speaker of the Senate, and that of James Barbour, Speaker of the House of Delegates, subscribed thereto. He then gave his reasons why he had come to the conclusion that the Bank was unconstitutional—said, however, that if he was instructed, or even if he was not, he should give the subject another and a deliberate consideration, and if, after that, he should still remain of the opinion, he should if instructed, retire from the elevated station to which the people had elected him, and give them an opportunity of selecting some one who could conscientiously give effect to their opinions. He concurred with Governor Barbour as to the influence of names, and regretted that the Governor had not warned them against that of National Republicans. He, too, was opposed to nullification, but he was also opposed to consolidation. He closed by quoting Major Jack Downing, who had said that the young Federalists were all turning Republicans, and the old Republicans all turning Federalists.—Gov. Barbour made a short reply, in which he too disavowed consolidation. We do not pretend the above as the speeches of the three gentlemen. They were all able and eloquent efforts. All we have aimed to do, is, to give such of the heads as at present occur to us. We have omitted many of them, and may not exactly have understood the gentlemen, as to some we have mentioned. We should like to procure the speeches of all. The meeting dispersed without any vote being taken, though we believe, if a vote had been taken on the subject, there would have been an overwhelming majority opposed to the Bank and instructions.—*Democrat.*

The Philadelphia papers state that Mr. Lex of Lebanon, Pa, who was injured on the Camden and Amboy rail road on Friday last, died at Hightstown a few hours after the accident occurred.

From the Washington Globe of this morning.

We republish, from a specimen number of the *Globe*, which we have sent as a sample to our subscribers at many of the Post Offices, the following notice of our intentions, with regard to the improvement of the present paper, and also the issuing of a new publication called the "*Congressional Globe.*"—The sample sheet, from which we extract the article below, will be found to contain four columns more than this paper, and to be greatly superior in its quality. We trust that the subscribers to our Daily, Semi weeely and Weekly print, will find in the improved condition of the Globe as contemplated, after the 1st of December next, a motive to encourage us by extending the circulation of the old, and also obtaining subscriptions for the new undertaking.

Specimen number of the Globe

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, *of its own*, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the *spirit* to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the *Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly*, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish "*a Congressional Globe,*" exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succint and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevier type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of *one dollar*, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Congressional Globe, *published weekly during the session of Congress*, presenting a nett abstract of the proceeding of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.	$1 per session.
Daily Globe,	$10 per annum
Semi Weekly Globe,	$5
Weekly Globe,	$2 50 "
For less than a year.	
Daily per month,	$1
Semi-weekly, per month,	50 cts.

The gross amount of duty on insurance from fire, paid by 28 offices in London for the year 1832, amounted to £731,730, which shows that property to the amount of no less than five hundred millions is insured by them. The utility of insurance must be very apparent to every one.

A verdict was rendered in the U. S. Circuit Court, sitting in Boston, on Thursday, in favor of John Ames, of Springfield, against Howard & Lathrop, of the same place, for $412 50; which being *tripled* according to law, is $1,237 50 damages. The action was brought to establish the validity of a patent for the Cylinder Paper Machine taken out in 1832, but subsequently surrendered, and a new patent taken out. About five hundred of the machines are in use in this country (says the Transcript) and unless the decision should be reversed in another action, the plaintiff will recover from the owners of the machines, from $400,000 to $500,000!!! We learn that the manufacturers have determined to contest this patent in another action.

From the Kent Inquirer.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

It becomes our painful duty to record the demise of Capt. Robert Constable who was on Thursday evening last, found dead in the loft of his Granary, having cut his throat from ear to ear, with a razor, which was found lying by his side.

The deceased, was about 50 years of age, and resided about 5 miles from this Town, and formerly commanded the packet "La Fayette" running between this and Baltimore. He had been the subject of mental suffering for some time past, occasioned by a severe paralytic stroke during the last summer. On Wednesday, he embarked for Baltimore in company with a friend, but before the vessel got out of Chester River, his mind appeared somewhat excited, and he made an ineffectual attempt to destroy himself by leaping overboard, but was taken up by the crew and reserved for a more melancholy end. He was landed at Rock Hall and proceeded home, where so soon as he arrived, he ordered the shaving apparatus, deliberately went through the operation of shaving; feigned some excuse to go to the Granary, where he was found in the situation described.

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