A FATHER READING THE BIBLE.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

'Twas early day, and sunlight streamed
Soft through a quiet room,
That hushed, but not forsaken, seem'd,
Still, but with naught of gloom.
For there, serene in happy age,
Whose hope is from above,
A father communed with the page
Of Heaven's recorded love.

Pure fell the beam, and meekly bright,
On his grey holy hair,
And touch'd the page with tenderest light,
As if the shrine were there!
But oh! that patriarch's aspect shone
With something lovelier far,
A radiance all the spirits own,
Taught not from sun or star.

Some word of life e'en then had met
His calm, benignant eye,
Some ancient promise, breathing yet
Of immortality:
Some martyr's prayer, wherein the glow
Of quenchless faith survives,
For every feature said—"*I know*
That my Redeemer lives."

And silent stood his children by,
Hushing their very breath,
Before the solemn sanctity
Of thoughts o'er sweeping death;
Silent—yet did not each young breast
With love and reverence melt?
Oh! blest be those fair girls, and blest
That home where God is felt!

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 17.

Mr. KING, of Albama, said he had listened with surprise to the denunciations of the hon. Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Southard) and regretted that he had not argued the matter in a cool, temperate, and dispassionate manner. He (Mr. K.) would say, that no other Senator present had applied such terms to the President, for which he ought to have been called to order. He would ask the gentleman to say on his own responsibility and his honor, whether he had calculated on any legislative action on the resolutions which had given rise to the protest now before the Senate.

Mr. SOUTHARD. I did sir.

Mr. KING continued. Then he believed that the hon. Senator was the only individual in that Senate who did. It was contrary to his (Mr. K's) expectation, and until that moment he had never believed that others entertained any such idea. The President had thought it due to himself to state his opinion in regard to what he had conceived to be an attack upon him, and for that he had been charged with deliberately uttering a falsehood! But however his service were known, and whatever the points that might be taken by the hon. Senator to deprecate them, they would still continue to be appreciated. The Executive would be honored, when the little politicians of the day were forgotten to be remembered no more.

He (Mr. K.) had not been one of those who was disposed to justify every act of the Senate, or of the other House, and was not in the habit of believing that men were not liable to err. He happened to be one of those who did not entirely approve of the course of the President. In saying so he was merely doing justice to his own feelings, and he deemed at little consequence what the Senate might be disposed to think of his course. But although he did not entirely p rove of the act of the Executive, he could not consent that that high functionary should be tried and convicted—upon what? Did gentlemen pretend to say that they had not been actuated by party and political considerations—Would they, upon their responsibility as men of honor, and before the American People, assert, that it never entered into their contemplation, that by the adoption of the resolutions, a deathblow would be struck at the present party in power? If honorable Senators believed that the interests of the people were at stake, the course they had chosen to adopt, he conceived not to be at all calculated to extricate them from difficulty. He had not allowed indignation to operate on his mind, as was manifested by the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter,) and he would tell that gentleman, and every other Senator, that feelings of indignation were not felt by every honorable Senator.

[Mr. PIONDEXTER explained. I said every honorable Senator *ought* to be indignant.]

Mr. K. resumed. He was not to be dictated to by the honorable Senator, or any other individual. The president had insulted the Senate they were told—and in what way? By sending a communication in which he stated his opinion, that he had been charged with a violation of the constitution; when, in fact they themselves had violated its provisions, by the adoption of the resolutions. Now, this was not so extraordinary an occurrence as was imagined, for precisely such a thing had happened before, and he really should have supposed that the honorable Senator had been actuated by no other desire than to place the Executive before the country in the most mortifying position, when, in fact, he honestly believed that the Senate had misconstrued the powers belonging to him. The Veto power had been alluded to, and condemned. Now was that used in violation of the Constitution? The president had frequently stated his belief that that instrument had been more than once violated by the pasage of various bills, and he had deemed it his duty to exercise the veto power in several instances.

The President had intimated, in his message to-day, that the Senate had mistaken the Constitution in its recent action on the resolutions of the honorable Senator from Kentucky; had been travelling beyond the powers prescribed by that instrument; and, in consequence had violated it: and he assigned his reasons for believing so. At a very early period of the government a case in some degree like the present happened. Gen. Washington was in the habit of coming down, and taking the Chair of Senate when nominations were made to it. But, on a certain occasion, the Senate having differed with him, and General Washington not being satisfied with the proceedings of the Senate—what did he do? Did he renominate the individual? No, he sent a letter to the Senate stating the reasons which actuated him in making the nomination, and thereby condemned their course, without first inquiring the reasons. The message was nothing more than an attempt on the part of General Washington, to place himself in such a position as would justify him in making the nomination. Here then was an analogous case with regard to the present Executive, who considered the Senate had been violating the Constitution and law, and he had stated his reason for thinking so.

[Here Mr. K. read the following extract of a communication of General Washington to the Senate in 1789—taken from the 1st vol. of the Executive Journal of the Senate, P. 16.

"My nomination of Benjamin Fishbourn, for the place of Naval Officer of Savannah, not having met with your concurrence, I now nominate Lachlan McIntosh for that office.

"Whatever may have been the reasons which induced your dissent, I am persuaded they were such as you deemed sufficient. Permit me to submit to your consideration, whether, on occasions where the propriety of nominations appear questionable to you, it would not be expedient to communicate that circumstance to me, and thereby avail yourselves of the information which led me to make them, and which I would with pleasure lay before you. Probably my reasons for nominating Mr. Fishbourn may tend to show that such a mode of proceeding, in such cases, might be useful. I will therefore detail them."]

The President then goes into detail to show the high stations of trust the individual had occupied. And he did this, Mr. K. said, for the purpose of exonerating himself from any improper motives that might, by possibility, be attributed to him.

Honorable Senators had complained that the President was arrogating to himself all power; that he was in possession of the purse and the sword; and that he claimed the right of removal. Well, was it very strange that he should claim the power of removal? This power was absolute. Even if the Executive should abuse it, it was the duty of the House of Representatives to take cognizance of the subject, and the Senate ought to remain silent until apprized of it by that body. But in a case of an ordinary removal, it was not right that the Senate should set themselves up to condemn the President for exercising a constitutional and legal right. The power of removal had now been exercised by every President for the last forty years; and the resolution which charged the President with having violated the Constitution and law in exercising the power, was very incorrect. Mr. K. then adverted to the power to lay and collect taxes.

[Mr. POINDEXTER explained. He conceded that the President had the power of appointment and removal, and had contended that he had no right to use a legitimate power for an illegitimate purpose.]

Mr. King proceeded. The power existed, but was not to be used for an illegitimate purpose? Had it been used for any such purposes? Did the Senator mean to say that his opinion was to be set up in opposition to that of the representatives of the people? If they had decided that the power had not been used for illegitimate purposes, their opinion, he (Mr. K) conceived, was entitled to as much weight as that of the honorable Senator. He (Mr. K.) approved of the course of the President in putting his finger upon the internal improvement bills, as it was a most ruinous system; and the Executive considered that, in putting a stop to it, he was bringing the Constitution back to its true principles. For that, he (Mr. K.) trusted he would not be blamed. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Sprague) had either mistaken the message as it was read, or had come to the conclusion that such was the fact, in saying that the President claims all the power over the Departments. Now, no such thing was claimed—he claimed no more than did Washington and his successors down to the present day, to see the laws faithfully executed. He claimed no more than what was given him by the Constitution. He (Mr. K.) agreed with him entirely in the powers which he claimed. He also coincided in opinion with the President that Legislative encroachments were to be apprehended, however gentlemen might smile, & he would instance the case of the tariff. The Executive had been anxious that it should be brought down to a constitutional standard, but he was restrained by the legislative action of Congress from carrying his wishes into effect.

Much had been said about the Executive strides of power. Now what had been done by him in this respect? He possessed no more power than his predecessors. A great deal of rhetoric, declamation, and denunciation, had been used on this subject, but it mattered not; for the people would examine it for themselves. And those who had been so bitter and unsparing in their language towards the Executive would be most grievously disappointed in their expectations, and would have to mourn in private for the errors they had committed.

With regard to the resolutions which had been alluded to by honorable Senators on the subject of appointments to office, and which were passed by an overwhelming majority, he would call upon them to examine them, and say whether the Senate had the right, under the Constitution to restrict the President to appoint only to particular districts? The Panama mission produced great excitement. It was deemed by many an assumption of power on the part of the President; and although a majority thought different, the President did not act.—He retracted, though he would not give up the power entirely, and there the matter ended.

He (Mr. K. had sat very silently in his place and heard the President denounced, and Senators characterised as "collar men," "Jackson men;" language which he thought unbecoming honorable Senators. The Senator from Maine, (Mr. Sprague) had said that he bowed to the mandates of no man. That might be true enough—he bowed to none in Washington or elsewhere.

Now he (Mr. K.) had most cheerfully supported the President when he could do so conscientiously, but he had also gone against him when his course did not meet his (Mr. K's) approbation. He should vote for the reception of the p p r. At the same time he would say that he thought that the Chief Magistrate had been improperly censured by the Senate, in adopting the resolution by which they violated the constitution. He believed that many gentlemen had voted for that resolution without sufficient reflection. The removal of the deposites might have been a high handed exercise of power, but that it was a violation of the Constitution, he thought there were very few who would admit. He could not help feeling some little indignation at the manner in which the Chief Magistrate had been spoken of by many honorable Senators. That individual ought to command respect on account of his long and faithful services, admitting that he was mistaken in what he had done: for all men were liable to err. Mr. K. in conclusion, hoped that honorable Senators would not give way to the dictates of passion, but act fairly towards their Chief Magistrate, as he was not present to defend himself.

Mr Leigh rose and said, that there was one sentiment uttered by the Senator from Missouri in which he perfectly concurred; and that was the one in whic he describes the solemnity and importance of the occasion. In the presence of my God, (continued Mr. L.) I will declare my belief, that, on the result of the question now before us, will depend the fate of this country and of that Constitution under which we have the happiness to live. Entertaining this sentiment, I will go further, and say, that there is no question settled so well as that question which is decided calmly and dispassionately; and that this question in particular ought to be dispassionately adopted: I feel now that I am not in a condition to discuss the subject, without giving utterance to feelings, passions, which at this moment are boiling in my bosom. I desire to avoid any such exposition. I feel the dignity of the station which I occupy as a representative of one of the independent Sovereignties of this Union, and never will I do any thing in "derogation" of that dignity, using the word in a sense in which the draughtsman of the paper before us seems never to have understood it: With these sentiments, sir, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. Sprague (Mr. Leigh having withdrawn his motion to adjourn,) made a short explanation in reply to Mr. King, of Alabama, on the subject of the resolution adopted in Executive session, concerning nominations of officers of a different State from that in which the offices were situated. That resolution, which the gentleman from Alabama seemed to think so unconstitutional, was passed, as he admitted, by an overwhelming majory, including those gentlemen who were in favor of the present Executive. He, Mr. S. had never entertained a doubt as to the constitutional power of the Senate to pass that or any other resolution. The question was not whether the appointment of an individual should be restricted to a particular place, but declaratory, that appointments for an office should not be made out of the State in which the office was situated. He thought, if his memory was not treacherous, that the gentleman from Alabama himself had voted for that resolution.

Mr. King. I did.

Mr. Sprague.—The gentleman did. He did vote for the resolution, yet he asks me if I did not think the resolution was unconstitutional!

After a few additional words on the subject of the assumption of power by the President, which were not distinctly heard, the motion to adjourn was again made by Mr. Leigh and agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

ADDRESS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

In their last annual communication the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society entered into a developement of the system which they deemed peculiarly adapted to the existing state of things in Maryland, and best calculated to advance the true interests of the State in relation to the cause, without interfering with the interests of Colonization generally. It was then explained, that for the purpose of carrying this system into operation, it would be necessary to establish a new settlement on the coast of Africa, for the reception of emigrants from Maryland; and it was also stated, that, after mature deliberation and diligent inquiry, the Board of Managers had fixed upon Cape Palmas, or its immediate vicinity, as admirably calculated, both in an agricultural and commercial point of view, to facilitate the purposes in hand. It will also be recollected that it was proposed to found the new colony upon the temperance principle; to make agriculture the object of primary importance, and to introduce a system of education combined with the local government of the Territory.

In pursuance of this design, the brig Ann left the port of Baltimore on the 28th of November last, with eighteen emigrants accompanied by Dr. James Hall, of Vermont, agent, and the Rev. John Hersey of Virginia, assistant agent, of the Society. The Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Wynkoop, Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, having applied for a passage to Africa, also went out in the Ann. The number of emigrants was purposely small, it being the intention of the Board to procure, if possible, the assistance of the already acclimated inhabitants of Monrovia, in founding the new settlement.

On the 27th of January the Ann reached Monrovia roads, with all on board in good health, and Dr. Hall applied at once writing to Mr. Pinney, the agent of the American Colonization Society, for permission for a limited number of the Colonists to join the expedition to Cape Palmas. The unqualified consent of Mr. Pinney having been obtained, Dr. Hall soon procured as many volunteers as he required, and, on the fourth of February left Monrovia with nineteen adult males, four boys, three women, and four children.—At Grand Basso, where the brig remained two days, five more volunteers were obtained—and on the 11th of February the expedition cast anchor in the harbor of Cape Palmas.

At Garraway the Ann was visited by various canoes, filled with natives of Cape Palmas, who had received tidings of the intended settlement, and crowded around the vessel to beg for rum and tobacco. This locked inquisitious to the temperance part of the project, and, indeed, Dr. Hall had been assured by the head men from the Cape, who had met him at Monrovia, that the purchase land there, without the usual article of exchange, ardent spirits, was impracticable.—From Garraway, Dr. Hall despatched a Kroman, in whom he had confidence, to announce his purpose to the King of Cape Town, and sent a propitiatory present with the messenger. On the 12th of February, the morning after the arrival of the brig, Dr. Hall waited, in form, upon the King, and stated the object, which he had in view, in desiring to become the purchaser of Territory—asking his majesty's consent to the landing of the emigrants and the erection of a town. This was readily given: the preliminaries of a treaty were arranged; and the King of Cape Town promised to send for the Kings of Grahway, and Carally, that it might be fically and solemnly adjusted, at a proper and authentic convention or palaver.

On the 13th February the palaver was closed, and King Freeman of Cape Palmas, Will of Grahway, and Joe Holland of Grand Cavally, executed the deed and treaty, annexed hereto; by which about four hundred square miles of territory were ceded to the Maryland State Colonization Society forever, upon terms far more reasonable than the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated. Speaking of the purchase, Dr. Hall says, "It is all that we could possibly desire, and far more than we had reason to expect, and the compensation therefore much less than any one, acquainted with the African character, could have anticipated. And I will venture to say, that no treaty of the kind was ever effected, or a palaver of this magnitude set, with the natives of this country, in so short a time. I have not time to enter into a detail of the conduct of the palaver.

But I will just observe, that so much had been said to the head men, whom we brought from Monrovia, on the subject of ardent spirit, that they barely made the demand; and upon a full and fair declaration that my master sent me to buy land without rum, they gave it up in a manner that would have honored a more Christian assembly. I must say, however, that this was principally effected by the lobby members, before the house opened."

Speaking of the harbor of the territory, thus acquired, Dr. Hall says. "It is decidedly the best from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po. It is one and a half miles broad from the reef, which extends from the North West Point of the Cape to the beach, affording a perfectly safe anchorage for the largest vessels within pistol shot of the shore. The bar, at the mouth of the river, (emptying into this harbor) is passable at all times, except perhaps, when the rains have been excessive for some days, and then there is a good landing place behind a cliff on a sand beach."—The appearance of the country, says Dr. Hall, from "the bay and river, is exceeding fine, and no place could be more desirable for a settlement. I shall probably lay out our farm lands near the sea, or rather near a creek, which runs, parallel with it, from this to Grahway, about ten miles down the coast.—The land appears to be well timbered, and all articles can be easily transported up and down the creek in canoes. I have determined upon building a town upon the N. West point of the Cape, which overlooks the harbor, seaboard and native town."

The Rev'd. George R. McGill, well known to many of the citizens of Baltimore, as a worthy and respectable colored man, and recently elected vice agent of the Colony at Monrovia, accompanied Dr. Hall to Cape Palmas, to assist him in his palaver with the natives, and speaks of the new territory in the following terms: "The situation of the Cape makes it one of the most desirable spots on the western coast of Africa. It is high, and receives the sea breeze, and runs westward from the main land, about three quarters of a mile into the sea.—The town is situated on the Cape, and all around abounds with fish and oysters, the largest I ever saw. The place appears to be healthy, and the natives report it so. They tell me that several Englishmen have remained there from three to twelve months, and never complained of sickness. One of our passengers from Baltimore took the fever at Monrovia, and was laid up with it three days, before we arrived at Cape Palmas; and four days after our arrival, he appeared to be quite well and over his sickness. The country around is not infested with swamps and mangroves, as it is elsewhere. It presents a beautiful view, rising gradually from the seaboard, and may be seen for twenty miles in every direction. It is a beautiful place for a farmer, who can raise of the productions of the country, rice, corn, yams, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and cotton; palm nuts grow wild in the greatest abundance in the woods, and many other useful plants. Cattle, sheep, goats and hogs are as fine and as fat as I ever saw, and there are various kinds of tropical fruits. The forest abounds with fine timber; and a short distance in the interior, the camwood tree presents as lofty an appearance as the hickory in America."

Having been put in possession of his purchase, Dr. Hall despatched the brig back to Monrovia, to bring down the families of the volunteers that he had received on board there and at Bassa, and employed himself during its absence to erect the agency house that he had taken out with him. The latest accounts from him are up to the date of the sailing of the Anna for the families; at which time the expedition still continued in good health and spirits.—When the Jupiter left Monrovia, on the 9th March last, for the United States the Ann was on the eve of starting, on her return to Dr. Hall, with the persons that had been left; and, after remaining at the Cape until these were landed, and the cargo taken out which had been suffered to remain unloaded, until a place was provided for its reception, she would be discharged, and return to this country.

A highly gratifying circumstance, attending the negotiation of Dr. Hall, and one calculated to inspire confidence in the good faith of the natives, among whom he now finds himself, is, that each of these kings placed in his hands one of his sons, to be sent to the United States to be educated by the State Colonization Society; and another is, that they have stipulated for the establishment of a free school by the Society, for reading and writing, in each of their towns within a year from the date of the treaty. Two of the boys have reached this country, and are now in the city of Baltimore,—the third was taken sick at Monrovia, and was not well enough when the Jupiter sailed to encounter a sea voyage. While hostages are thus in the hands of the State Society, of the most important character, an admirable opportunity is afforded of advancing the great cause of civilization by training up these children in the paths of religion and learning, so that on their return to their native land, they will not only be possessed with kind feelings to their friends in America, but they will be fitted to do good unto Africa by precept as well as by example, softening the hearts of those around them by a milder rule, and, at the same time meliorating their habits and improving their condition.

Thus far, through the protection and assistance of a beneficent Providence, success has attended the bold attempt of the Maryland State Colonization, to establish a new Colony, under its auspices, on the coast of Africa, upon a spot the importance of which, in every point of view, can hardly be too highly appreciated; and the first impulse of the heart is to return thanks, and to give the glory unto Him, whose hand has protected the wanderers on the pathless deep, until unharmed, they have landed on their fathers' shores. May the same Almighty power fill their hearts with his grace; teach them to walk in all things acceptably in his sight, and make them the means of spreading the light of his gospel over the vast continent, on whose borders they now stand—the pioneers of civilization and religion.

But, although in the result of the State Society's labours, thus far, there is certainly the greatest cause for thankfulness and congratulation, the work before it has been only commenced. The responsibility of the Society are truly great. There have been placed a handful of human beings on a distant shore, where, for some space of time, at least, they must be dependent upon foreign assistance for protection and support. To stop now, were to leave them to perish. To want in prompt vigour, in following up that which has been begun, would be to subject them to risks that might be fatal. Nothing of this kind however, is, or ought to be anticipated. The community, out of which this system and plan of colonization has sprung, is not one to look tamely on, and see the designs undertaken for its benefit, whose accomplishment will redound to its everlasting honor, fail, or lag lazily and inefficiently, without lending immediate assistance. To this community,—to the citizens of the State of Maryland—to the people of the United States—the board of managers do now earnestly and solemnly appeal. All are alike interested. If it is the interest of Maryland, that she should one day become a non-slaveholding state, are not those states, who have reached that envitable condition, before her, deeply concerned in seeing her one of them, and will they not aid her State Society, that this noble object may be accomplished:—and are not the slave holding states also interested in the success of an experiment, which is to demonstrate the practicability of a slave state's managing the cause of Colonization within her own confines, upon the open and distinctly avowed principle, that slavery in a state is a matter, which that State can alone, of right, interfere with—and that foreign, extraneous and unsolicited interference, is as unnecessary, as it would be injudicious and improper. While thus, to all classes of the community, in every section of this broad land, the Board of Managers makes this, its appeal—it turns with peculiar confidence to that body of citizens who are engaged in the good work of temperance reformation. The Colony of Maryland in Liberia will be an illustration of their cause, such as can scarcely be looked for in the lapse of ages. An attempt is made to found a nation on the noble principles of their action.—The hitherto universal customs of African trade, in this respect, have been already broken through, in the acquisition of the territory under circumstances, which must deeply impress upon the native mind the character of the new-comers amongst them. The constitution, which every Maryland emigrant has now signed, unites them all in a temperance association; and the ordinance for their support contains all the enactments that could be devised, to prevent the introduction or use of ardent spirits hereafter. Friends of the temperance cause, can you be lukewarm in this work? Friends of your country, can you stand idly by? Friends of Africa, will you let pass the opportunity of lighting another beacon on that benighted shore; of planting another fortress against the slave trade; of erecting another altar to civilization and the Gospel? We cannot believe it.

In the month of May next, it is intended to despatch a vessel from Baltimore, Maryland, to Liberia, with provisions, trade goods, and a few emigrants; and before that time, the return of the Ann will require the Board of Managers to make large disbursements in closing her charter party. For these purposes, it is all important that immediate collections should be made, and the Board have resolved to use every effort to raise forthwith the sum of five thousand dollars for the purposes of the Society.—That this can be done, they entertain no doubt, and they once again call on their friends for prompt and active co-operation.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

N. BRICE, Pres't. p. t.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834.

The annexed paragraph furnishes a brief description of *a town of four years' growth!* If we had not already had before us numerous evidences of improvement of a character equally wonderful, we might well be excused for regarding the statement rather as the creation of an ingenious fancy then the sober notice of a spot which in so short a space has become a mart of trade and enterprising industry:

From the Grand Gulf (Miss.) Adv. April 10.

Our Town.—The town of Grand Gulf is situated on the Mississippi river, in Claiborne county, about one mile below the Big Black river, a stream which extends between three and four hundred miles into the interior of the country, passing through the wealthy and populous counties of Hinds, Warren and Madison and is navigable through the greater part of the year for steamboats, as high up as Amsterdam, a beautiful and flourishing town. It is eight miles fom Port Gibson, fifty above Natchez, and about the same distance below Vicksburg. The business part of the town is situated immediately on the margin of the river, on a beautiful level above high water mark, and extends back for the distance of nearly a mile, to a high and beautiful bluff. The town has been settled but about four years, and it now numbers upwards of twenty mercantile establishments, as large and as extensive as is to be found in any portion of our State; besides six or eight extensive Produce and Grocery Stores. The population is between 6 and 700.

The number of bales of Cotton received and exported from this place, during the last season, was upwards of 23,000. It is estimated that, this season the number will exceed 40,000 bales. We think it may be confidently asserted, without exaggeration, or the fear of contradiction, that there is a greater amount of buisness done in this place, in a mercantile and commercial point of view, than any other town in our State, with the exception of Natchez and Vicksburg.

The spirit of enterprise and improvement seem to engage the attention and pervade every class of our citizens. Several commodious and large edifices are now being put up—and many more are in contemplation the ensuing spring. The buildings are principally of frame, but several of the largest are of brick. The place thus fair has continued healthy—and from its situation, we think there is every reason to believe that it will never become what may be termed a sickly place.

We think we are not drawing too profusely upon the fertility of our imagination, or overstepping the bounds of reason and probability, when we assert it as our firm conviction and honest belief, that the day is not far distant—say six or eight years—when the town of Grand Gulf will be equal in size, population, wealth, business, commerce, beauty, and splendor, to the most populous towns or cities in Mississippi. Some may regard those views as chimerical or visionary—but the basis of our flattering anticipation are founded upon facts which have already, in part, been fully demonstrated in its past unparalleled improvements, its present prospering condition, and the facilities and advantages which will be gained on the completion of the Rail Road; the establishment of a Bank; and the increasing trade which it annually continues to gain from the rich and populous counties of Hinds, Copiah, Simpson, Lawrence, Covington, Rankin, Madison, and a part of Jefferson.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 17.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—By an arrival from Upper Mississippi, we learn, that the steamboat *St Louis* bound for Galena, collapsed one of her boilers on the 12th inst. by which *twelve or fourteen persons were either killed or seriously wounded.* The accident happened while endeavoring to pass the Des Moines Rapids. We understand that the stern of the boat struck upon a rock and careened her over—the water in the boilers of course running to the lower side. In this situation the boat remained for twenty minutes, or an half an hour, when she righted, and the sudden return of the water into the boiler produced an instantaneous explosion. The names of the sufferers, as far as we have been enabled to gather them, are—Perkins, the Engineer, killed; Miss Moore, blown overboard and lost; Mrs. Moore and son, dangerously scalded, and three other children killed; Mrs. Luckett, from Mill creek, Ill. badly scaled; Issac Mars, dying when the account left; 3 Germans dangerously scalded and three other persons slightly injured. The St. Louis was chartered for the trip from New Orleans to Galena.—*Republican.*

Temperance on the Rail Road.—We learn with pleasure that the Directors of the Boston and Worcester Rail road, have lately adopted a vote, that no person shall be employed by the Corporation, who is in the habit of using ardent spirits.—[Mer. Jour.]

The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine for April, is sufficiently amusing to sportsmen. The following is a note to the editor from our faithful and indefatigable friend Commodore Porter:—

Angora Hounds and Cats.—[In the midst of his official duties, at the far side of the world, Commodore Porter—beloved and admired of his country—finds time to lay its sportsmen and housewives under obligation.]

PERA, Nov. 7, 1833.

MY DEAR SKINNER.—I have placed on board the United States, two Angora cats, male and female, which Commodore Patterson promises to take care of, and furnish you with a pair of their progeny. I sent to Angora for them. I have also placed on board, in charge of Com. P. and Capt. Nicholson, two dogs & two sluts of the Angora breed of hounds, one of them a beautiful creature, full grown, and distinguished for killing hares—the other 3 pups, of three months old—they have also promised you some of the whelps.

I believe I have done all that I can do in getting the breed of both in the United States, and can only hope that my efforts may prove successful. Yours, with sincere regard,

DAVID PORTER.

MEXICO.

BENJAMIN LUNDY, well known as the Editor of the GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION, and an indefatigable philanthropist, in respect to people of color in particular, has just reached Cincinnati from an extensive tour through the interior of Mexico. We are indebted to him for the subjoined sketch of the present condition of the country. He is preparing a full and minute account of all his observations, with interesting facts which he has collected, the whole intended for speedy publication.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

"In the opinion of the most intelligent persons I met with, both citizens and foreigners, the Government of Mexico has now settled down upon a liberal and permanent basis. late puerile efforts of Bravo and Canalizo were calculated to make but little impression on the public mind. The President Santa Anna, is exceedingly popular thoughout the Republic. He has now, for the third time after being called to take the command of the military forces of the nation, retired to his farm.—It is stated that he has publicly declared his intention to pattern after our own great Washington, as far as it may be in his power. Newspapers are rapidly increasing on the liberal side, among which there is one entitled the "SHADE OF WASHINGTON." Most of them are ably conducted; they have for some time past been literally filled with spirited essays and paragraphs, criticising the conduct of the priesthood, and demanding the free toleration of the protestant religion. The great mass of the citizens, and even many of the Catholic clergy, are decidedly in favor of this measure. The Executive branch of the general government has recently corresponded with those of the several States, relative to the immediate adoption of measures to amend the Constitution for that purpose. There is little doubt of its being speedily accomplished. They are now preparing to establish the trial by jury in the state of Coahuila and Texas. The clause in the law of April, 1830, prohibiting the migration and settlement of citizens of the United States in Texas, is prospectively repealed. It will be null and void on the 21st of May next. The introduction of slaves is positively prohibited, by both the general and state governments; and the laws relative thereto will be rigidly enforced. Voluntarily indentured laborers may be held for ten years, and no longer under any circumstances, in Texas. All slaves introduced, and not thus indentured, are immediately free.

"The proceedings of the Convention to form a new State Government in Texas, separate from Coahuila, were disapproved, and their proposition was promptly objected by the Mexican Congress. In the first place this "Convention" was organized in an informal and illegal manner. Secondly, it was opposed by many of the most substantial settlers, as premature. And thirdly, it was pretty well understood that the new State would endeavor to re-establish the system of slavery. Their draft of a constitution contained nothing to prohibit that, as the present constitution does. Stephen F. Austin was the bearer of it to the seat of the general government. The unsettled state of things, at that period, prevented an immediate attention to his application. In his anxiety to obtain the sanction of the government, without much investigation, he gave some offence to the Vice President. At length he found that he would be unsuccessful, and immediately wrote to the Aguntameinto (corporation) of San Antonio de Bexar, recommending a correspondence with the other local authorities in Texas, and the organization of a State government, separate from the Coahuila, without the consent of Congress or the other States. The Aguntamento of Bexor is composed of liberal Mexicans. But Austin did not find them traitors to their government. Instead of complying with his request, they passed resolutions, severely reprehending his conduct, and immediately communicated the whole to the governor of the State. Upon the reception of this communication, the governor sent the papers directly to the President of the Republic. Austin had quitted the capital before this information reached the government, and was on his way home. A force was instantly despatched in pursuit of him, and he was overtaken at Soltillo in the south part of Coahuila and Texas. He had thus merely set his foot over the line, within the State, when he was taken into custody and remanded back to the city of Mexico, to await his trial on a charge of disobedience to the laws and constitutional authority of the Federal government.

"It was not expected that the rash proceedings of Austin would produce any commotion in Texas. He was previously unpopular with many of the settlers; and his conduct upon the present occasion is severely censured by a great portion of them. The foreigners generally condemn it in the most unqualified manner.—They consider it particularly injurious to themselves, as it is calculated to foment prejudices against them, which were somewhat declining, among a portion of the Mexican people. A large majority of those now in power, are liberal minded, but at the same time resolutely determined that the laws shall be obeyed, and their constitution preserved inviolate. Of the few settlers in Texas, who may be willing to join Austin's Quixotic movements, the principal part are persons of little character or responsibility. It is believed the better sort have sufficient influence to awe them into silence, or at least to prevent any serious turbulence.

"The emigration to Texas is increasing from our northern and middle States, as well as from Europe. Some are still going from the south and west: but as the government is about to adopt efficient measures to prevent the introduction of slaves, the emigrants will consist principally of hardy, industrious freemen."

From the Nashville Banner.

ROBBERY & ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

COLUMBIA, (Tenn) April 12.

A daring and horrid outrage was perpetrated here last night. A few minutes after 10 o'clock, the groans and vomiting of some person, who seemed to be in deep distress and agony, arrested the attention of one of our citizens. It was raining and excessively dark. To the inquiry, "What's the matter?" he answered, "I am sick." The voice of Parry W. Porter, the Cashier of the Union Bank, was recognized. He was wet and covered with blood, having received a violent blow on the head, and a stab on the left side. These wounds had been inflicted about seventy or eighty feet from the door of the Bank, where his hat and pocket knife, &c. were found. How long he had remained insensible is unknown. He had scrambled about half the way back, marking his path with blood.

The keys of the Bank had been taken from his pocket, the vault entered, and $19,600 taken. Energetic measures were instantly adopted to detect the perpetrators of this bold and cruel piece of villany, but no circumstance has yet transpired to direct suspicion to any body. We only know that murder has been attempted & robbery effected. Mr. Porter only remembers that he stept out on business, and knows nothing of having been knocked down. He thought he was only sick, and never knew he was hurt till he was brought to the light and saw blood. He is badly injured, but it is hoped not dangerously. No sort of blame is im-

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