IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1834.

After the journal had been read—

Mr. Kane rose and asked leave to record his vote on the resolutions passed yesterday, in relation to the President's Protest. Mr. K. said he was necessarily absent from his seat, not supposing the question would have been taken.

Mr. Clayton remarked that he would be disposed to accede to the wishes of the gentleman from Illinois, but he thought important and injurious consequences might flow from it. The same request was made last session, by a Senator from Virginia, to record his vote on the Force Bill, and was refused.

Mr. Moore, also, objected. He was refused liberty to record his vote on the same bill last session.

Mr. Kane's request, requiring the unanimous consent of the Senate, was refused.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the city of Boston against rechartering the Bank of the United States, and against the restoration of the deposites, and expressing the opinion that the affairs of the Bank might be wound up without necessarily producing general embarrassment, or any evils the apprehension of which should prevent the national legislature from discharging a great debt to the present age, and to posterity, by permitting that institution to expire upon the limitation of its charter. He said that the memorial was very numerously signed, the letter which accompanied it, stating the number at upwards of three thousand, and from his information and belief, comprised a mass of intelligence and respectability which entitled the opinions expressed, to the highest regard. Mr. B. said that he fully concurred in all the sentiments expressed by the memorialists, but that he would only avail himself of the present occasion to present some considerations in favor of the concluding sentiment expressed by the memorialists.

That sentiment was the expression of a belief that the affairs of the Bank might be wound up, upon the expiration of its charter, without *necessarily*, producing any general embarrassment to the community. The belief, thus expressed, by a body of citizens so numerous, so intelligent, so respectable, inhabiting a great city, and possessing ample means to judge of the subject, and solemnly addressed to the National Legislature, was itself an argument, and a very strong one, in favor of the truth of their position. It was, however, susceptible of being sustained by extrinsic arguments; and of these, he would present one or two to the consideration of the Senate.

The winding up of the affairs of the Bank, Mr. B. said, would affect the community at two points, *namely*, the collection of debts due the Bank, and the retirement of its notes from circulation. He spoke first, of the collection of these debts, and said, that in addition to the two years allowed by the charter for the bank to use its corporate faculties in collecting its debts, and closing its affairs, the institution might take as much more time as it pleased, by having recourse to the ordinary and well known alternative of all corporations on the eve of dissolution; that of creating trustees, and putting its affairs into their hands. All corporations acted in this way, that chose to do so. The first Bank of the United States had done so, and had not finished the collection of its notes in a dozen years after its dissolution.—The present bank might act in the same manner, and was certainly bound to do so after the extraordinary manner in which that institution had increased its loans after it began to have reason to believe that its charter might not be renewed. There could, therefore, be no *necessity* for oppressing the debtors to the bank by forcing them to pay up their loans at the expiration of the charter. The available means of the bank would enable it to pay up its deposites, and redeem its circulation, and the debts would chiefly be used for the reimbursement of capital to the stockholders; and as these debts, when secured, would be bringing an interest to the stockholders, they would have no other inducement than other creditors have, to proceed harshly and rigorously against its debtors.

On the next point, the withdrawal of the notes of the Bank from circulation, he Mr. B. believed that the community need not to fear any *necessary* embarrassment from that measure. The amount withdrawn would probably be much less than was generally imagined, and the void, if any, might be filled,—ought to be filled—and probably would be filled, with something very preferable to any description of Bank notes whatsoever. The bank had about 17 millions of notes in circulation; and it had about 11 millions specie in its vaults. The difference was about six millions; so that a diminution of six millions was all that the community had to apprehend, as the 11 millions of specie now in the Bank would all be paid out, either in retunding deposites, taking up notes, or returning the capital to the stockholders.—A diminution of six millions is all then that will have to be provided for; and we have the facts in hand, said Mr. B. which authorise us to affirm that this diminution will be far more than provided for by importations of foreign specie. These importations, in the last five months—he might say *four* months, for some of the custom-house returns, especially that of New Orleans, were only to the first of April—These importations for that brief period, amounted to near eight millions of dollars. Upon this point, he (Mr. B.) had the satisfaction to speak with certainty and precision; for the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, with a view to ascertain the specie resources of the country, had given orders for weekly returns of specie imported and exported since the first of December last. These returns presented the gratifying result of about seven millions eight hundred thousand dollars imported, and less than a quarter of a million, to wit, $229,918 exported. Here, then, was the void filled at once, or rather provided for, before it occurred; and long before the expiration of the charter, the importations of specie, and the product of our own gold mines, now estimated at two millions per annum, will make up the deficiency, not once, but three or four times over. Mr. B. said that a brief measure of legislation from Congress, if Congress could only find time to legislate, would supply the country with an adequate currency of gold and silver; he alluded to the palpable object of raising the standard of gold, and making coins current at their fair *money* value. These measures, the work of a few days' legislation,—if we could only spare a few days to the business of the People,—would fill the country with gold and with silver. They would increase the importations, great as the importations now were, and would retain in the country a great part of what was imported; they would also detain for circulation the mass of our native gold, the whole of which was now exported. Mr. B. therefore, held that the memorialists from Boston were well justified in expressing the opinion, that the dissolution of the Bank, and the winding up of its affairs, would not, *necessarily*, produce any general embarrassment to the People of the United States. After a few more remarks to show that the Bank of the United States had diminished the quantity of circulating medium, especially in the South and West, by collecting and carrying off more specie than she furnished notes, Mr. B. concluded by the usual motion, to read, print, and refer the memorial.

Mr. Ewing replied to Mr. Benton. Mr. B. rejoined, and a conversational debate ensued between them. The substance of Mr. Benton's remarks was as follows:

Mr. Benton. He complained of the bank dealing in coin, first, because it was a breach of the charter, secondly, because it was a positive injury to the country, converting the bank into a great shaving shop for specie, and enabling it by its capital and organization, to monopolize that article, to raise its price, to convert it into a commodity of merchandise, and to export it from the country. This was what the Bank had done. Up to 1832 it had collected above forty millions of specie from the States where she had branches, and sold or exported a large portion of it. It had collected the greatest part of this sum from the South and West, say 23 millions up to May, 1832, and several millions since. In place of this specie carried off from the South and West, the bank had issued small notes and checks, chiefly five and ten dollar notes, and these had fallen into the current of trade, and flowed to north-east; so that the South and West lost both their specie and their paper by the operation of this bank. It may have issued fifteen or twenty millions of paper in the South and West, of which very little now remained in those sections of the Union, perhaps not more than three or four millions, while the specie taken away certainly amounted to twenty-three millions two years ago, and probably amounted to thirty millions now. Certain it was, that near a million of specie was taken from New Orleans last winter, which certainly depressed the money market there, and contributed to that depression in the price of flour and bacon, which the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Ewing) mentioned a few days ago. Mr. B. did not complain of the specie which went from New Orleans and the West in the course of trade; what was incident to commerce must be borne with, and is not to be counteracted by law; but he complained of the Bank of the U. States for adding its vast operations to those of commerce, and carrying off twelve or fifteen millions from New Orleans, which that city ought itself to use and distribute through the channels of its own trade. These 12 or 15 millions, thus taken off by the Bank, diminished the ability of the City of New Orleans to purchase Western produce, and was thus an injury to the whole West. It also diminished the supply of specie at that place, from which place the Western country received those metals.—Mr. B. repeated, it was not of the operation of commerce that he complained, but of the operations of the Bank, which had engaged in the specie trade in violation of its charter, and by its capital and organization, had deprived the South and West of, probably, 30 millions of specie, substituting a large issue of small notes and checks in place of that specie; these notes and checks had chiefly gone off to the North-east; and thus the South and West, by the operations of the Bank, had suffered an actual diminution of more than twenty millions of their circulating medium.

THE POLISH EXILES.
IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 29, 1834.

Mr. Poindexter made the following Report, (accompanied by a Bill to carry into effect the object recommended.)

The Committee on Public Lands to which was referred the petition of Lewis Banczakiewicz and others, acting as a committee for and in behalf of two hundred and thirty-five Poles, transported to the United States by the orders of the Emperor of Austria, have had the said petition under consideration, and submit the following report:

The Committee do not admit the justice or policy of granting any portion of the public domain to emigrants from foreign countries who voluntarily seek an asylum on our shores from the arbitrary Governments of Europe.

Neither the usages of civilized nations, nor the principles of our free institutions, require of this government more than is due to the rites of hospitality and the protection of the laws, to the inhabitants of the Old World who come among us to enjoy the blessings of liberty, and partake of the general prosperity and happiness of ths highly favored country. These have been uniformly extended, and in no instance denied, to foreigners of every nation, besides the privilege of becoming naturalized citizens according to the liberal system established by law for that purpose.

To justify a departure from this general rule, in any particular case, facts and circumstances, appealing forcibly to the benevolence of the nation, ought to be clearly demonstrated as the basis on which the exception is founded. The Committee have attentively considered the peculiar condition of these unfortunate exiles from their native land, in connection with the strong claims which they seem to present for relief, and have unanimously agreed to recommend their case to the favor of the Senate. The history of the recent revolution in Poland is so well known and understood, that any attempts to recapitulate the events of that glorious and arduous struggle in the great cause of human liberty may be deemed superfluous and unnecessary. These petitioners constitute a small remnant of that gallant army who engaged in the desperate and unequal conflict with the overwhelming power of the Russian empire, and who firmly resolved that Poland should be free or be blotted forever from the map of nations. They bravely fought for the independence of their country, to which they were bound by every feeling of patriotism and affection; they won many battles by prodigies of valor never surpassed in any age or country; they stood undismayed by the powerful enemy against whom they had to contend, and confidently appealed to the sympathies of the civilized nations of Europe to sustain them in a cause so just; but their appeals were made in vain, and their hopes were destined to end in cruel disappointment.

This short bloody war terminated in the overthrow of a persecuted, brave and generous people, contending for their long lost liberty, and the restoration of their ancient rights, as one of the great family of independent nations. Overpowered by numbers; and driven by repeated defeats to the verge of despair, the noble chivalry of Poland retired from the contest, and bade farewell to freedom, country, and every thing dear to the heart of civilized man. These petitioners, it appears sought refuge and protection in the provinces of Austria and Prussia, asking only a passage into France which they allege, was promised them by the Austrian Government. They assembled at the city of Brun, in Moravia, to receive their passports according to previous assurance given them, when they were suddenly arrested, thrown into close confinement, and, after an imprisonment of three months! the alternative was presented to them of returning to Russia, or of embarking on board an Austrian vessel for transportation to the United States of America. They accepted the latter proposal, and were removed to Trieste; again imprisoned three months, and finally embarked on board two Austrian frigates prepared for the purpose; and, at the expiration of a voyage of four months and ten days were landed in the city of New Yoak, at which place their petition is dated. These facts are set forth by the petitioners, and the Committee have no reason to doubt their accuracy. The question then arises whether this Government ought to extend its beneficence to these petitioners, and grant to each of them a few acres of land for actual cultivation, on which they may find a new home, where, by honest industry, they may earn a comfortable subsistence for themselves and their families, free from the persecutions of their inexorable oppressors?

The committee believe that both principle and precedent combine to recommend the adoption of such a measure, under suitable modifications and restrictions. The emigrants from France, in the year 1817, who were expelled from their country soon after the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon, received a grant of four contiguous townships of land in Alabama on the most favorable terms, amounting nearly to a donation.—Many similar grants are to be found on our statute book, made to individuals and associations for useful and benevolent purposes. Again: in the year 1812, Congress, actuated by like feelings and considerations, appropriated the sum of $50,000 to the sufferers by an earthquake at Venezuela. But, without regard to these cases, in which the general principles of legislation were departed from, the committee perceive in the circumstance, under which these emigrants ask of Congress a grant of land, enough to warrant the conclusion at which they have arrived in favor of the prayer of the petitioners. Poland, so often the theatre of sanguinary wars, originating in violations of solemn compacts on the part of those powers by whose combined armes that ill-fated country was conquered and partitioned, made a last desperate and expiring efforts to regain her freedom and independence. The surrounding Nations looked with cold indifference on the struggle, evidently prepared, if necesary, to render their aid to the Emperor of Russia in the subjection of the Polish army. The result, though for some time suspended by the valor of that small and inadequate force, was at no period of the conflict doubtful. The army was dispersed, the country desolated, the fugutives who escaped the general slaughter were denied the hospitality of neutral States, and could find on resting place on the territories of the crowned heads, whose despotic rule they had resisted in asserting the natural and inherent right as freemen, to govern themselves. Expelled from their own country, imprisoned in Austria and Prussia, refused permission to enter France, they were left to choose between despotism, and perhaps the gibbet, by returning to Russia, and involuntary transportation to these States, where they now enjoy, for the first time, the protection of the laws, and the rights and immunities which belong to the human race, wheresoever they may be cast by the dispensations of Divine Providence.

Humbled by misfortunes; deprived of a country and a home; destitute of the ordinary means of subsistence; in a land, whose language they do not speak or understand, and with whose customs they are wholly unacquainted; these petitioners throw themselves on the liberality and clemency of a magnanimous people, and a free Government, for a habitation where they may repose in peace and safety, and where, by the labor of their own hands, they may be enabled to rescue themselves from their present wretched condition of want and dependence. The committee think that, in granting the prayer of the petitioners, this Government will manifest a proper regard for the sufferings of the unfortunate of all countries who may be cast on our shores; a comity due from one portion of the human family to another, which ought to be acknowledged and felt by all; and thereby exhibit to the civilized world a glowing contrast between the arbitrary rulers who oppress and persecute these exiled patriots and fallen defenders of liberty, and the chivalry of a free people who receive them with a friendly welcome, and extend to their immediate necessities. The noble example may not be lost in its effects on the great cause of free principles. The history of our own glorious struggle for liberty and independence, and of the distinguished foreigners who mingled in the conflict, is well calculated to urge the claim of the petitioners to the relief which they ask at our hands. Shall the countrymen of Pulaski, of De Kalb, and of Kosciusko, supplicate in vain the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution for succor and support, when the tyrants of Europe refuse them a resting place, because they are the soldiers of liberty? The committee think not, and, in this opinion, they confidently rely on the cordial co-operation of the Senate, and of the great body of the American people. The committee, therefore, without entering into the question of pecuniary assistance which they respectfully leave to the sound discretion of the Senate, unanimously concur in recommending that a donation of one entire township of land, to be located under the direction of the President of the United States, in the State of Illinois, or Territory of Michigan, be granted to the two hundred and thirty-five Poles, and divided among them in equal proportions, for actual habitation and cultivation; for which purpose they report a bill.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Anniversary Meeting of this truly national society, was attended at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, by a very numerous and fashionable audience, who throughout, betrayed a degree of anxious interest in the proceedings. The Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH was in the Chair.

After prayer, an abstract of the Report was read by the Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS, one of the Society's general Secretaries. He mentioned, that, over the whole country, there was an increased spirit of missionary feeling throughout the nation. In one College one third of the students recorded their determination to become missionaries. In Danville College, Ky., nineteen had come to a similar resolution, and twenty in the University of N. York.

It was the determination of the Board to take no young men as ministers, but those of the very first talents. Last year the receipts were $152,522; being $15,270 more than the preceeding year—an unexampled increase when we reflect upon the great commercial depression which existed in the community.—There are most encouraging openings for the Society's operations in India, China, the Mediterranean and in Africa—to the last, two have been sent. They have formed, last year, eight new missions at Siam, Jerusalem, &c. Three have died. Ninety five preachers, 5 physicians. Grand total 331. There are 24 missionaries with 60 stations—5 printing presses—1200 schools with 50,000 pupils. To China a missionary will soon sail—a physician and his wife are going to Siam—and a person to instruct the natives of the Sandwich Islands in the manufacture of cotton cloth. The Report concluded with the expression of the unalterable determination of the Board to go to every opening in the world which might offer. The report was listened to with deep attention and produced an extraordinary effect upon the audience from many of its statements. It occupied more than an hour in the reading.

The Rev. Mr. WINSLOW, of Ceylon, then addressed the meeting in a speech of considerable length, in which he advocated the claims of the Heathen with extraordinary force from his own personal knowledge. The details of local habits and feelings in the places where he labored, were listened to with the most intense anxiety—and the Rev. gentleman employed nearly two hours to the edification of every one in the house.

Dr. BEMAN said, that the idea of uniting every continent and every island under one undivided and universal sway was a scheme which could never have originated with man—it was created in Heaven, and bespoke its origin by the beauty of its benevolence. He alluded to the extraordinary success of the Gospel in the first ages of the Church, and said we were too apt to imagine that that success was occasioned by the inspiration of the Apostles, but the missionary spirit was the same now as it was then—when it properly existed, and it had produced a Brainerd—an Elliot—a Mayhew—and it would produce others. Twenty five years ago it was not believed that all America could support a Missionary—and he well recollected when a message was sent to England, to know whether it would not be practicable to raise the money there. How altered now? Let the many thousands of dollars which are raised in this country every year for this purpose give the answer.

It was supposed by some, that the origin of Foreign Missions was attributable to the influence of revivals in America. But, though this doubtless influenced it, the true origin was to be found in the progressive spirit of the world. From the time when it first spread its broad sail to the breeze, the spirit of Missions was on the wing. Their own countrymen counteracted the labors of our missionaries. Thousands of Infidel tracts printed in N. York were now circulating in Calcutta. He deprecated the disunion of christians. It had a bad effect on the vigor of their united operations. David collected the materiels for the Temple; but God would not allow him to build it; because he was a man of war. So it has often struck him, that modern christians had been in the habit of warring so much with themselves, that God would not honor them with the building up his Holy Church in heathen lands. But let them collect the materials, and at all events leave them in readiness for their successors. He would say without boasting that there were more converted youth in America than any other nation—and another thing was not less certain, that in foreign lands the American name was universally beloved. He believed that the reason was, that America was not known to foreign nations like their brother states, from any character of conquerers or oppressors—and in humility, he hoped that God would never remove from them this honorable distinction.

Rev. Mr. REED, of London, spoke for near an hour with his usual eloquence, beauty and deep feeling. He alluded to the responsibility the speaker must take upon himself who would follow such speakers as he had heard. He for one, would not have attempted it, were it not that he would be able in some measure, to reciprocate the pleasure he had received by informing the meeting of some details relative to their own missionaries and to missionary enterprise in general, which had not become public. He had known two of the society's missionaries (their names he could not catch) and he could bear testimony to their excellence and their worth. One of them who had labored in Ceylon until his health was impaired, had come to England to re-establish it, and had spent five weeks under his roof in London. He loved him, he was his friend—Gutzlaff too was his friend. He had to thank America in reference to that man, for years he had been endeavoring to raise him up assistance to help him in evangelizing China, but he was sorry to say he had not succeeded. People said, the wall of China was too high; its laws were too exclusive; it was impossible when you come, but America said not so, while others *thought*, they had *acted*, and China was now open to the blessed effects of missionary enterprize.

Mr. R. then went on to give many interesting details of missionary enterprize in Europe, France, though long asleep, was awakening at last. He knew two Nobles in Paris who had each undertaken to deliver, every morning, in that city 300 tracts. He had travelled in Germany, and up the beautiful valley of the Rhine. He could state that the missionary spirit was rife. A College was endowed for the purpose of educating young men for the ministery, and a journal, expressly devoted to missionary intelligence, circulated 13,000 copies every fortnight in the West Indies, too, Christianity was advancing. On this subject his heart got warm. Sir, slavery exists not where Britain has her sway. From the rising to the setting sun no human being was ground in bondage in her dominions. And he soon hoped, as a Christian, to see it abolished from the world. America had difficulties to contend with, in the cause of emancipation, of no common order, but he hoped, that in time, all would be surmounted. The world is now open for the missionary, and the only fault lays now with the church, if it was not fully cultivated. He concluded one of the most eloquent speeches we have ever heard, by an earnest appeal, for the assembly to unite in a concert of prayer for the furtherance of the cause.

When he sat down, the Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN of Boston, rose and moved, that the assembly immediately join in prayer, while the burning impression produced by their excellent brother, from England, was still fresh in their feelings. On the suggestion of the Vice-President the motion was postponed to the end of the meeting.

Rev. ROBERT ALDER, of London, then addressed the meeting—and in an admirable speech detailed the immense operations of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, in different parts of the world—they spent upwards of $250,000 a year, and employ nearly 300 Missionaries, in all portions of the world.

The Rev. Mr. BETHUNE of Utica, and some other gentlemen then addressed the meeting; when it concluded with prayer.

A most awful tornado passed over a part of Virginia on the 5th instant. We derive the following account of its devastating effects from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 8th inst.

"The most terrific tornado ever witnessed in this part of Virginia, occurred on Monday last. The destruction of human life and of property of every kind is truly appalling. It would be impossible to give more than a faint outline of its desolating fury. The scene is represented by those who had an opportunity of witnessing it, as one of surpassing and inexpressible grandeur and sublimity. Every thing in its range was laid prostrate; the largest trees were torn up by the roots and carried a considerable distance; dwelling and out houses were levelled with the earth, and their fragments scattered in every direction. The day had been cloudy, with occasional showers. About 3 o'clock the clouds assumed a black and lowering aspect: in a few minutes after the whirlwind commenced its ravages. A correspondent who witnessed its violence, says, "It was in the form of an inverted cone, and every cloud near seemed to rush into the vortex. As it approached, you might see the limbs of the forest careering thro' the darkened air. Its duration at any point, was not more than one or two minutes." Its general course was from West to East; its width varied from two hundred yards to half a mile; and, from what we have already heard of its destructive march, its extent could not have been less than seventy miles. The following details will, we fear, present but a very imperfect sketch o its devastations:

A gentleman writes us that the tornado "appears to have commenced in the county of Lunenburg, near Hungry Town, where almost all the heavy timber was torn up by the roots, and where it proved very fatal. Near this place, it seems that the poor (who live in log houses) were the principal sufferers; several negroes and children were killed. Hence it passed to Nottaway Courthouse, where the storm instead of abating increased—the public road being utterly impassable. From Nottaway Courthouse, or near that place, the wind passed in a North-east direction, reached the plantation of Mr. R. Fitzgerald, where great injury was done, but no lives lost. Near his residence was that of Mr. John Fitz who suffered immensely, having one negro killed, another's arm broken, and various others injured. Hence it pursued the same course to the house of Mr. Justice, where great injury was likewise sustained, several persons severely injured, and the life of one despaired of. The next death was that of Mr. Joshua Hawks, an honest, upright citizen, who was literally crushed, his wife at the same time received injury so severe as to leave but little hopes of recovery.

The next place from which we have any authentic particulars, is Curtis' (formerly Reese's) on Cox road, where the storm appears to have been equally destructive. Mr. Curtis writes us, "that every house on Mr. Reese's plantation, except his dwelling house, is blown to atoms; Mr. Frank Reese, the overseer, and 3 negroes, lost their lives; several other negroes badly crippled; his wagon, which was nearly new, hurled to atoms, even the wheels broken to fragments, and the hubs blown two or three hundred yards. Mrs. Jincy Crowder had every house on her farm, (dwelling house and all) torn to pieces. Old farmer Reams lost every house except his dwelling. No lives lost at either of the two last mentioned places. I understand from a getleman traveller, that it passed in the neighborhood of Col. Jeter's. Several lives lost in that neighborhood. I also heard that it has done considerable damage in the neighborhood of Thomas Jordan with loss of lives, &c. It appears that it passed from west to east, near on the north side, and nearly parallel with Cox road."

We have no certain account of the ravages of the tornado after it passed the neighborhood of Curtis, until it reached the plantation of Mr. Wm. E. Boisseau, about four miles from town. The scene at this place baffles every attempt at description. Here its desolating fury spared nothing. The dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. separated into fragments and scattered over the farm in every direction. Nothing is left to mark the site of a dwelling house but a small portion of the brick foundation. The family escaped from the house and attempted to take refuge in the garden, but were overtaken by the whirlwind, and dashed down by the flying wreck of their former dwelling. Mr. B's brother, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, was killed; and Mr. B. his wife and four other inmates of the family, were wounded, though not dangerously. In the negro quarters the injury was equally severe—one woman was killed, and six or eight others were wounded, one very dangerously. The loss sustained by Mr. B. is very great. The persons who have subsequently visited the place, describe it as though the genius of destruction had made it his temporary abode.

From Mr. Boisseau's it passed along near the Southern boundary line of this town, without doing much injury until it reached the plantation of Mr. Augustine Burge, in Prince George. A friend has given us the following account of its devastations in that direction:—"At Mr. Augustine Burge's it blew down the stable, and almost all his negro houses; fortunately no person was killed, but several were slightly hurt. At Hall's Field, the plantation of Mr. Wm. Baird, every house was blown down except the dwelling, a two storied house near it, a kitchen or two and the machine house. The waggoner, John, a faithful servant, was killed in the woods by the falling of a tree; the two horses in the wagon were likewise killed. At Hickory Hill, the residence of Mr. Wm. Shands, Jr. a cotton gin, a stable and kitchen were blown down. There were two negro men in the kitchen, both of whom were badly hurt; one of them was carried with the wreck of the house at least fifty yards. So tremendous was the storm, that from Walnut Hill, Mr. J. V. Wilcox's country residence, to Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann Thweat, you have a vista scarcely interrupted by a solitary tree, a distance of four or five miles. The forests, too, through which the tornado passed, were wooded with as majestic a growth as can be found probably in Virginia."

At Preston, the residence of Mrs. Ann H. Thweat, there is not a house except the dwelling and one small out house left standing. One negro was killed and ten or twelve wounded. A gentleman who has seen the effects of the storm on this plantation, says, that it presents the appearance of having been visited by a heavy freshet.

We have no further particulars of its progress to the East, but we learn that it crossed the James River between Tarbay and Coggin's Point.

Mining Operations.—As far as we have been enabled to ascertain, the Mining business throughout the Gold Region thus far, the present season, has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. The Miners all tell us that they realize from 15 to 20 per ct. more upon their labor, than they did at this season last year. Col. Roswell King, Agent of the Darien Bank, sustains these statements. He informs us that he has purchased more gold within five of the last weeks, than he did in five months of last year, ending the 1st of August.

This success, perhaps, is owing in a great measure, to the knowledge and skill our miners have acquired from practice and close observation. The mining operations in this country, have been almost exclusively confined to the Deposite mines, which have precluded every thing like an examination into the vein mines. Our Miners seem to be quite timid, and evince a great want of that prudent enterprize so necessary to a developement of the real value of their property.

The unremitting vigilance and perseverance, and the unexampled success of Messrs. Ware & Matthews, in the developement of a vein mine upon a lot, owned by them conjointly, will, we hope, inspire our citizens with a spirit of investigation and industry, so necessary to the advancement of their interests, in their avocation.

We had the pleasure a few days since, of witnessing the operations of this mine, and an examination of the ores taken from it; we venture the assertion, that ores of an equal richness, are not to be found in any vein yet opened in the southern country. A shaft upwards of 100 feet has been sunk upon the vein; at this depth, we are informed by these gentlemen, that the ore is equal in richness, to that in any other part of the vein. It is from six to nine feet in width, extending in a direct line N. E. and S. W. from three to five hundred yadrs, at which points, it seems to be shut out by a sudden interruption of a vein of Horn blend rocks.—This vein is embedded in the mica slate, of an ashy color, which produces to the touch a sensation similar to that of fine soap stone. The ores present a variety of colors, such as lead, gray, yellow, black and variegated, produced we imagine from a combination of different Oxyds, such as Iron, Iron Pyrites, Arsenic, &c. interspered with the red and yellow ochres. The gold is seldom perceptible to the eye.

Messrs. Ware and Matthews have recently erected a small Stamping Mill, for reducing the ores, which has just gone into operation. They made with 20 hands in 16 of the first hours of its operation 414 dwts. of gold.—The Washing process is quite simple, and to us, it seems that the whole machinery is very imperfect. For the ores after passing through the Stamping Mill, are scarcely reduced to the fineness of small homony. We have no doubt, but that these ores will yield a third more on the second pounding and washing.

This country has been made the theatre of speculation, upon which the actors in many instances, have played their parts with a zeal and talent, worthy of a better cause. This spirit, we have no doubt, has contributed more towards keeping back an examination into the geology, and various metals of the country, than perhaps any other cause. This country, as all will testify who pretend to any knowledge of it, whatever, abounds in almost all the valuable metals of which we have any knowledge.

Miners who have only a superficial knowledge of the science of Mineralogy, tell us, and from our limited knowledge of this science, we think it quite probable, that there are to be found in various sections of the gold region, Iron ores of substances resembling black and red lead, ores of mercury in small quantities, ores of zinc, together with various other metalic substances, the properties of which, they are unable to ascertain, all which might perhaps, be turned to profit by a skilful enterprising miner. We intend publishing from approved works in our possession, such articles upon Geology and Mineralogy, as we deem useful to our miners, and interesting to our political and miscellaneous readers.—*Aurora (Geo) Sig.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

NEW HAVEN, (Ct.) May 8th, 1834.

Probably you will have heard of the terrible catastrophe which took place at the Roman Catholic Church this forenoon. The election of Governor Foot had just been announced—the bells were ringing and cannons firing—and the Catholic Bishop had proceeded some time in the ceremony of consecrating the church, when the gallery across the front end of the house gave way with an awful crash, breaking at about the middle, and crushing at that point all that were under. My wife and daughter were there, but happily were very near the altar at the other end of the church, and escaped. One boy named O'Brien, (Irish, I believe) was killed and dreadfully mangled. Deacon Hinman's wife, it is thought, cannot live, nor the grandfather of the child who is killed.

It was a dreadful sight to behold the poor creatures stretched on the ground, and in a neighboring house, writhing in agony and screaming, their reason gone and death apparently near at hand. Among those whose distress, or more properly, agony, seemed most intense was Miss Mary Collins, daughter of Danl. Collins. My wife stood by her, but at times it was too great a trial of nerve and sympathy to stay in the room. Her reason has returned, but its impossible to judge of her case. Her neck, I believe, was caught between the gallery and the back of the slip in which she sat.

Seven persons, including the boy who was killed, were thus shockingly mangled, and others were more or less bruised. One of the physicians told me he thought that three or four deaths would probably result from this accident. How sublimely was the rejoicing of the people in the issue of their political contest—just then decided—arrested by this righteous dispensation, and mingled with gloom. You may perhaps imagine what my feelings were when I heard of the accident, and hurried to the spot not knowing who had suffered or escaped. I hope to realize more and more. His mercy in providentially directing them to a seat beyond the reach of harm.

Joseph Bonaparte has published in the London Morning Herald a letter of remonstrance against the continuance of the law excluding the family of Napoleon from France, and indignantly denouncing the principles upon which the majority of the chambers lately upheld the law. It will be remembered that petitons have lately been presented to the chambers for a repeal of the law, and the interment of the ashes of Napoleon in the Place Vendome. The main question of the repeal was avoided by the parliamentary manœuvre of voting to pass to the orders of the day. Against this proscriptive policy, Joseph protests in an address, dedicated to the subscribers of the petitions. The Herald, in introducing the letter, justly remarks that this law of proscription, while it works great injustice to individuals, is, in one point of view, complimentary to the name of Napoleon, for it shows "that the sovereign who now wields the destinies of the French nation, and is himself the child of a revolution, fears that the historical recollections connected with that name, will obscure the living splendors of his throne." Louis Phillippe is perhaps right in this fear. Nothing could more effectually contrast with his stock-jobbing, paltry tyranny, the apeing of vulgar autocrats of the age, than the lofty heroism and magnificent despotism of the popular Emperor.

Joseph denies emphatically the charge against the Napolen family of intriguing to disturb the political quiet of France, and takes occasion expressly to disclaim all hereditary or other right to the French throne. He declares that families as well as individuals are bound to free nations "by duties and not by rights," and recognizes the "sovereinty of the French people, who alone have the right to give that government which seems most to their interest or according to their pleasure—nay even according to their caprice." This is emphatic enough but he concludes with affirming further—"Such are the principles, the opinions, and feelings of the whole of the members of the family of Napoleon, of whom I am the organ—all for the people, and by the people."

The National Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter from General Lafayette, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated 2d April, 1834.

"It is with the deepest affliction and with the liveliest displeasure that I write to you, and to you alone, on the subject of what happened yesterday: the American treaty was rejected by a majority of a few votes. M. de Brogile very honorably sent in his resignation this morning; General Sebastiani, the author of the treaty, has done the same. You will be, as I have been, surprised to see that several members of the *cote gauche*, have sided against the treaty. I am still sick, but with a fair hope of recovery, provided I do not commit any imprudence; that danger, however would not have prevented me, as you may well suppose, from appearing in the House; but my friends used so many arguments to dissuade me from going that I should repress the expression of my feelings upon this subject; I shall therefore speak of my sentiments for you, &c.

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