RICH AND POOR.

These are relative terms; but in relation to the present patriotic struggle of the People and the President against the fraud and corruption of the Bank, it is not possible to disguise the fact, that in the contest for a continuation of the Rag System, a wealthy arrayed aristocracy of brokers & stock gamblers against the honest and industrious among us. The effort to prolong the existence of the United States Bank, is dangerous to the permanent interests of the country, and calculated to produce universal ruin and poverty among the laboring classes. Will the People consent to have the value of their property and the price of their labor, regulated by the caprice or whims of Bank Directors, who, under the direction of knaves, have the power to raise or depress the entire property of the country at any given period? The People of this Union are too intelligent to live under a Bank despotism; they will never consent to create monopolies to beggar them. The paper system has built up and sustains a titled aristocracy in England, and it gives to the British nation more beggars than producers. At this moment, the following extracts from Mr. Cobbet's letter to Lord Althorp, the Secretary of State, dated Febuary 27th, 1834, on the subject of our currency, and the future prosperity that awaits us as a nation, if we succeed, under Divine Providence, in destroying the monster," cannot fail to be interesting;

"The question for your lordship is—If the American paper money be annihilated, can the English paper money remain? My opinion is that if the paper money in America be annihilated, one of two things must take place here: a destruction of the paper money, or a legal tender by force. The first is something approaching a radical revolution in Government; the second would produce a republican revolution. Now then, if America destroy her paper money, she must, and she will, have metal to supply its place; that metal she must have from foreign countries; and from every foreign country, she (America,) will draw in the exact proportion to the extent of her commercial transactions with that foreign country and I need not tell your lordship, that her transactions with this conntry, (England,) are greater than all the rest of the world. It follows, of course, that she must draw very deeply from England. Will your lordship permit me to tell you what has already taken place in America—that Bills of Exchange upon England, which for many years had borne a premium from ten to fourteen per cent., had not only fallen down to par, but were at two per cent. discount. Hear this, ye miserable stock-jobbers! Not one six-penny worth of gold or silver will be left in the vaults of our Bank of England, ten months from this day, if the American paper money be destroyed, and the United States Bank put down; or even if English bills continue at two per cent., for any man who has money to pay or loan in America, will draw it out of Bank himself and send it to America, rather than lose two per cent. by a bill of exchange. Then let us recollect that the sums to be paid by this kingdom to that country are enormous. If the movement in America continue, your lordship must call upon Parliament to protect this country against the consequences; for, as to continuing the present system of one pound notes, it is utterly impossible. For many years America has been one of the great props of our nefarious system, by feeding us with BULLION, drawn by that country from other parts of the world. We have been receiveing annually, for many years past, about five millions of dollars from the United States; and the present change in the paper money of that country, must compel us to send thither about fifteen millions a year. In a word, if President Jackson destroy the paper money, ours must be destroyed, or all our silver and gold will find itself in America speedily. The President's grounds of opposition are as solid as the hills. The paper money creates nothing. It is a mere invention of cunning knaves to live in idleness and sloth, and become rich at the expense of the honest and industrious."

The currency of the country should not fluctuate; and unless we have the precious metals to pay our mechanics and farmeers, the great body of the People are liable to be swindled by Banks and exchange gamblers.—*Globe*

"THE BANK—THE GAME."

This is the caption to an article in the Telegraph, which clearly developes the principles which guide that press and the politicians of whom it is the organ. Every thing is a new "GAME" with them,—the constitution—the interests of the country—the liberties of the People. To pull down one set of men and put up another, is their only object; and in the accomplishment of it, they care not what principles they espouse, or what measures they advocate. Now they are for a tariff—then anti-tariff; now for a Bank—then Anti Bank; now for consolidation; now the bitterest revilers of Hartford conventionism—then giving us a second edition of it in Nullification; now the antipodes of the Boston Federalist—then hugging them to their bosoms, as their dearest political associates. All this is a "GAME" with them! They care not what becomes of the People or Republic, in their GAME FOR POWER.

Hear what the organ of these politicians says:

"Are there not many, yea thousands, who have strong, almost insuperable objections to the Bank, who have still greater objections to Mr. Van Buren! And will not all these, if they are driven into the alternative, take the Bank in preference to Martin Van Buren, and his system of wholesale corruption? We would not hesitate."

What principle is there in this? What difference does it make to the country, whether Mr. Van Buren or Mr. any-body else be the instrument to keep down the Bank? The principle and the measure constitute the great point in which the People have an interest—not the man that is to sustain and promote them.

Let us see what it is that the Editor of the Telegraph "would not hesitate" to take in preference to Mr. Van Buren. Fom himself we will give the character of this choice of the patriotic editor—him of "principles, not men." In the weekly Telegraph, of December 14th 1829, thus speake its Editor: viz.

"The Bank of the United States, the nobility of this country, will not permit repose. It operates unseen, but will be felt in every corner of the country, and in no place more sensibly than on the floor of Congress. We thank an all wise Providence, who has hitherto protected us, that our Chief Magistrate owes this Bank nothing. We believe that its millions will be lavished upon members of Congress and their constituents to purchase a re-charter, and that when that is obtained, we shall no longer be a free people."

What does this editor now tell us? Why that rather than Mr. Van Buren should be President a few years, he would fix a "NOBILITY" on this country—he would support an institution which will lavish its "millions upon members of Congress and their constituents, to purchase a new charter"—he will consent that "WE SHALL NO LONGR BE A FREE PEOPLE!!"

When Mr. McDuffie made his celebrated report in favor of the Bank, the Joural of Commerce expressed a hope that opposition to that institution would cease. In a reply of the Telegraph, found in the weekly paper of May 3d, 1830, the editor speaks as follows, viz.

"The Bank has money and it has purchased presses. It is gradually extending its power, by planting its agents in the shape of Bank Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors, in the several States, and it must be put down, if at all, by the sovereign people. Beliveing that the act which renews the charter, will put an end to civil liberty, we shall not hesitate to do our duty. The opposition to the Bank will not cease."

Behold the same man now declaring, that rather than Mr. Van Buren should be President, he "would not hesitate" to take the Bank—to PUT AN END TO CIVIL LIBERTY!!"

These are the principle of the Telegraph and the knot of politicians who rally around it. Rather than see their own ambitious aspirations disappointed, rather than see a man upon whose political or moral character, all their malice has been unable to fix a stain made President for four years, they would "PUT AN END TO CIVIL LIBERTY."

The conduct of these men is the more shocking from the fact, that the worst predictions of the Telegraph have been fulfiled! The millions of the Bank have been lavishished upon "members of Congress and their constituents, to purchase a new charter." Presses have been brought openly and notoriously! At this moment it stands out in defiance of the Representatives of the People, and as the Telegraph acknowledges, violates its charter to conceal its corruptions. And that we are now a free people; that a re-charter of the Bank has not "put an end to civil liberty," is the exclusive merit of that honest and fearless patriot of whom the Telegraph said—"We thank an all-wise Providence, who has hitherto protected us, that our Chief Magistrate owes this Bank nothing," and whom he is now vilifying from day to day, as the vilest of usurpers and tyrants? Yes the lower regions themselves could hardly furnish epithets more violent than the editor of the Telegraph bestows upon one whom he considered the instrument of Providence to preserve the liberties of his country. for the very measures he has taken to accomplish that great and glorious object! And now the editor has made up his mind to take SLAVERY, and see his country enslaved, rather than its liberties shall be preserved by a man whom he hates without bounds and without cause.

We are not the advocate of Mr. Van Buren or any other individual for the presidency, nor will we support Mr. Van Buren or any other man, unless he be opposed to the Bank of the United States and any similar institution. Beliveing as the editor of the Telegraph does, that "the act which renews the charter will put an end to civil liberty," we will advocate no man and belong to no party which does not oppose it. Whether Mr. Van Buren or what other man is to be selected by the democracy of the country as their instrument to preserve us "a free People" and see that traitors and apostates do not "put an end to civil liberty," it is not our province to determine. But give us any man with LIBERTY in preference to the Bank with SLAVERY.

BANK LIBERALITY.

Eighty-three justices of the peace, of the Tory party had their heads taken clear off by the Connecticut Legislature in one day, and Whig heads neatly substituted. The ends of justice seemed to require it.—*Evening Star.*

NOTE.—The above is a beautiful illustration of the consistency of the Bank hirelings, who are constantly crying out against Gen. Jackson about proscription—proscription.

From the Providence (R. I.) Republican Herald.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1834.

Mr. Simons:

DEAR SIR: The committee from the Senate are progressing in their investigation of the Post office Department. Mr. Grundy is on that committee, and no member of Congress is better versed in the details of the Department, than Mr. Grundy. He is a firm friend of the administration, but he stands so high in the estimation of all parties for fairness, frankness, and sound intellect, that it is only necessary for a document to bear his signature, to give it the character of truth. It would derogate from the official dignity of any member of the cabinet to notice or reply to the slander & abuse of opposition presses. Were it not for this, the Postmaster General could come out under his own hand, & silence the accusations against him. But he will not be required to blow his own trumpet, for the investigating committee will doubtless report the *truth*, and Major Barry asks nothing more. It appears by the documents, that in 1829, when Major Barry took charge of the Department, that the whole amount of mail transportation was *thirteen millions seven hundred thousand miles*, and that in the first four years, he *increased it thirteen millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand miles*. So that in 1833, the whole amount of mail transportation was twenty-six millions eight hundred and fifty-four thousand miles. Making within a fraction of double what it was when Major Barry took charge of the Department. The expense of mail transportation for the year ending June, 1829, was $1,153,046 21. The expense for the same service for the year ending June, 1833, was $1,894,688 08. The difference in these sums is $741,041 87. This for six years (the time in which Major Barry has been in office) amounts to $4,446,255 22. Add to this the 600,000 dollars lost, growing out of the extension of the franking privilege, mentioned in a former letter, and it amounts to $5,046,255 22. The increased business of the Department has required additional clerks, which with other unavoidable charges, have increased the incidental expenses $16,452 53 per annum. This for six years amounts to $99,715 18. Now add this to the above sum and it amounts in all to $5,145,960 40. Against this enormous increase of expense has Major Barry had to contend for the last six years. When it is considered that no appropriation is made by Congress in aid of the Department, but that it must rely solely on its only sources for revenue to meet its expenses, and when it is considered that these expenses have increased almost a million a year, ever since Major Barry came into office, can it be a matter of surprise that it should be embarrassed? The wonder to me is, that it is not minus several millions instead of hundred thousands. It exceeds the prerogative of the Postmaster General to establish a new mail route. It requires the action of Congress to do this, and you scarcely take up a paper and turn to the congressional proceedings, but you find "a new mail route from such a place to such a place." The postmaster General is required to carry into effect these new routes, and many of them are not only unproductive, but are actually a bill of expense. Between two commercial places like your city and Boston, a contractor can afford to carry the mail at a very inconsidsrable pay, because the numerous travellers make it a fair business to carry passengers without regard to the mail. And on that route the Department is well remunerated by a constant revenue. In this case there is little expense and much income; but it is very different in Missouri, Florida, or any of the Southern or Western States, when 15 to 20 miles is often traversed without seeing a human dwelling. Here the contractor makes no reliance on passengers, he carries nothing but the mail, and of course requires a much larger pay. And here then is great expense and no revenue.

You know I am friendly to the administration, but I am not so biased by party feeling, that I could not discover error, if it really existed. Suppose all the additional facilities given by Major Barry were now abandoned; the increased expense of course would cease, and he would very soon have an overflowing Treasury. But in that case the public accommodation would be so restricted and curtailed, that the department would be flooded with petitions and memorials to restore the facilities. The clamor against the Postmaster General has been so long kept up, that it seems to be a matter of course with many to charge the Department with fraud, corruption, and bankruptcy, without inquiring into the causes at all. So much has been published on the affairs of the Post Office Department, that any unprejudiced person who will take the trouble to examine for himself, can refer to the documents and will at once discover, that the high-minded, intelligent, and indefatigable individual who has charge of its affairs, has been cruelly persecuted, basely slandered, and maliciously defamed. The opposition have a decided majority in the Senate, and all their acts are characterized by a fierceness and bitterness, never before known in that once august assembly. I have seen and learned enough to justify me in predicting, that the affairs of the department will bear the most rigid scrutiny; and if the committee from the Senate, with a room in the department, with all the books and papers, and clerks, subject to their inspection and examination, can find no error, what are we to think of their letters, and who, in their places, with the oath of God upon them, have for the last six years denounced the head of the department and branded him with all sorts of chicanery and corruption. Major Barry is believed by many to be reckless and vindictive; but how different is the fact. You seldom meet a more mild, pleasant, and gentlemanly man. He is thought by some who never saw him, to lack capacity and intellect; but no man who has sense enough to judge of another's capacity ever had an interview with Major Barry and left him under such an impression. He is said to be inefficient and has mismanaged the department—is not this contradicted by one fact alone that of increasing the routes thirteen millions one hundred and fifty-four thousand miles since 1829, without any appropriation from Congress? He is said to have misapplied the funds—the books will speak on the subject; these books are now in the hands of a committee who will speak also, if true; we will therefore leave the further consideration of the matter to the committee.

Yours, with respect, R.

From the New York Times.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Our news collector came up late last night, having boarded the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Coffin, which vessel sailed from Liverpool on Sunday the 11th May. By this arrival, the editors of the New York Times are put in possession of London and Liverpool papers to the 11th inclusive, being eight days later than previous dates. It appears that the long contest between the two brothers in Portugal was about drawing to a close, and that Don Carlos by his flight to England would no longer keep Spain in a state of agitation. The Liverpool Journal of the 10th May, says:

We have great pleasure in announcing the probable cessation of hostilities in the peninsula.—The Lord Nelson, in five days from Lisbon, has arrived at Dartmouth, with news that the Pedroites had taken Figuera—that Coimbra had declared for Donna Maria—that the whole of the road from Oporto to Lisbon was open to the Pedroites—and that Don Miguel and Don Pedro had come to a settlement, an armistice having been agreed to. Nor is this all, a telegraphic despatch was received at Paris on the 6th inst. stating that Don Carlos had embarked for England; it also corroborates what we have above mentioned respecting Portugal, for the despatch says: "The affairs of Portugal have been arranged between Don Miguel and Don Pedro." These letters by the Lord Nelson, confirm the fact respecting Don Carlos, and say that he had placed himself under the protection of the English.

The news reached Paris from Bayonne, whither it had been brought by the French Secretary of Legation, who had left Madrid on the 3d inst. Coming to us from two sources, besides its extreme probability, we are inclined to give it every credence. We understand that the ratification of the convention between the four powers would be immediately and finally executed.

Public announcement has at length been made of a plan for the reduction of the 4 per cents.

The Dublin papers report that Mount Trenchard, in the county of Limerick, the seat of Mr. Spring Rice, has been set fire to, and burned to the ground

It is reported in Paris, that the new Spanish loan has been taken, but there does not appear to be any positive information from Spain that such is the fact.

A correspondent of the Times writes, that assassinations are so frequent in the streets of London, that Englishmen cannot go out at night without loaded pistols, "ready primed."

FRANCE.—The effects of the insurrection at Lyons have been felt at a great distance in France. At Calais and Boulogne the net manufactories have suffered severely. The goods sent to Lyons have remained unsold, and the bills drawn in consequence have not been accepted. The manufacturers, overloaded with goods have ceased to employ their men, excepting only one for each machine, as necessary for keeping in order.

Two grand camps are to be formed, one of 80,000 men, for manœuvering in the environs of Lyons and the other for the same purpose, near Paris and St. Omer.

PORTUGAL.—Don Pedro has informed the Pope that if the excommunication of himself, the Queen, the ministers and their adherents, be not withdrawn, he will stop the revenue of the papal see, £40,000, and cut off all communication.

SPAIN.—The Queen has circulated to her diplomatic agents at foreign courts, copies of the statute for the regulation of the Cortes, with a defence of her liberal measures as necessary to prevent Carlos from accomplishing his usurpation.

Carlos, in the meanwhile, addresses the people of Arragon, from his palace at Villa Real, urging them to defend his title to the throne.

There was an affair between the Carlist insurgents and the government troops on the 27th, on the road between Tolosa & Pampeluna. A dreadful conflict is said to have taken place on that occasion. The insurgent forces were completely defeated and routed, and the government troops headed by Quensada and El pastor, entered Pampeluna.

EAST INDIES, &c.—The Governor General has assumed the command of the army, in India, by special appointment.

The overland despatch informs us; we regret to say, the failure of Messrs. Cruttenden & Co. of Calcutta; and the Madras papers announce the failure of Messrs. Frank, Cole & Co.

Accounts were brought to St. Helena by the French ship Lydie, of a dreadful hurricane in the Isle of France in the middle of January; the crop was injured, and many vessels wrecked. The Intrepid, from Bengal, left St. Helena for London on the 7th March.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Irish Tithes Bill, as it is called, came up for discussion in the House of Commons on the 6th, and on deciding for a second reading, the votes stood 248 to 52. Majority in favor, 136.

A riot took place in Frankfort, on the 2d May. The troops fired, and killed five of the populace.

Most of the Pelish refugees in the canton of Berne, had taken their passports for France.

TRADES' UNION.—The tailors, as well as journeymen of other trades, are becoming dissatisfied with the Unions. Six who lodged in one house returned to their work on Wednesday morning, after having lost, by their strike, two pounds fifteen shillings each man.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Lord Althorp made an announcement which was received with great applause by the House. He stated that the goverument had determined to grant pensions of £70 a year to the widow of Richard Lander, the African traveller, and of £50 pounds a year to his infant daughter.

Fatal Salute by an American Frigate.—A correspondent of the London True Sun, under date of Paris, May 7th, says—"A disastrous catastrophe has occurred at Toulon. On firing her *salve d'artillerie* with the French ships, in honor of Louis Philip's fete, the U. States American frigate fired with ball into the French frigate Le Suffron, by which unpardonable neglect one man belonging to the latter vessel was cut in twain, two mortally, and four grievously wounded. This unfortunate mishap had excited great irritation on the part of the French sailors against the Americans." From the particularity of detail, except in regard to the name of the American frigate, we are led to fear the statement is too true. If so, there must have been a carelessness on the part of our frigate, totally inexcusable.

Extraordinary.—While certain persons in the employ of Major Bute, of Guernsey, in Ohio, were lately engaged in quarrying stone for the repair of the National Road, on the hill west of Cambridge, they found, in a petrified state, what is supposed to have been the body of an Indian child, which perhaps centuries ago, was deposited in that spot. This extraordinary specimen of ancient remains was found imbeded in a mass of solid rock, and has the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect in form, yet having the general outlines of the human shape. The material of which it is composed appears to be a species of limestone. In the same cavity was also found a small row of what appear to have been Indian beads—matted together.—*Guernsey Times.*

Disaster at Sea.—The ship Waverly, Phillips sailed from Liverpool for New York, on the 18th of April with 14 cabin passengers, and 194 in the steerage, put into Fayal on the 9th of May in distress, having sprung a leak April 30, in lat. 44, long. 34, and on the same night bore up for Fayal, keeping both pumps going, until she arrived. The preservation of the ship is attributed to the exertions of the passengers united to those of the crew, in keeping the pumps going, and throwing over about 150 tons of the cargo, consisting of bar and pig iron, boxes tin, crates, casks, &c.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

GINGER FOR HEAVES IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Farmer says that his horse, who is now in his twentieth year, has been cured of the disease called "heaves" by the use of ground ginger, a remedy recommended to him for the purpose. A table spoonful was given him daily for several weeks, mixed in his mess of indian meal and cut straw. The horse has been troubled with a wheezing and a hard cough for a year or two, and had lost flesh so much that he seemed to have nearly finished his term of service. Since the use of the powdered ginger, he has become fat, and appears to be some years younger, and in good spirits.

SAFE METHOD OF EXTERMINATING RATS.—Let those who wish to poison rats, instead of applying to the chemist, intimately mix a pound of plaister of Paris, (in its unslacked state) with about double the quantity of oat meal. Let them place this within the reach of the rats; they will eat it greedily, and without being defered by any bad taste. Through the humidity contained in their stomachs, the plarster of Paris will 'set,' and form an indigestible hard mass, which will, in fact, present upon dissection, a good cast of the rat's stomach, and speedily produce a kind of Aldermanic death, i. e. by irremediable indigestion.

A firm of brick-makers, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, have succeeded in getting a new brick machine in operation, and with complete success. It operates by pressure, and manufactures, as the Mount Vernon Gazette states, the very first quality of bricks out of *dry clay.*—There is a pressure of more than fifty tons upon every brick; it comes from the press as smooth as plates of polished steel can produce.—One horse makes twenty such pressures in a minute.

"Who is that gentleman walking with Miss Flint?" said a wag to his companion, as they walked along Prince street. "Oh," replied the other, "that's a spark which she has struck."

THE EFFECT OF WOMAN'S EYE UPON AN EXECUTIONER.—Ann Boleyn, being on the scaffold, would not conset to have her eyes covered with a bandage, saying that she had no fear of death. All that the divine, who assisted at the execution, could obtain from her, was, that she would shut her eyes; but as she was opening them at every moment, the executioner could not bear their mild and tender glances; fearful of missing his aim, he was obliged to invent an expedient to behead the queen. He drew off his shoes, and approached her silently; while he was at her left hand, another person advanced at her right, who made a great noise in walking, so that this circumstance drawing the attention of Ann, she turned her face from the executioner, who was enabled to strike the fatal blow, without being disarmed by that spirit of affecting resignation which shone in the eyes of Ann Boleyn —*D' Israeli's Curiosities of Lite at are.*

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1834.

In consequence of the serious indisposition of the Editor, our paper was not got to press in time for the mail for Caroline on Tuesday last.

New mail arrangement—We understand that the Post Master General has made a contract with the steam boat company to transport the mail from Baltimore via Annapolis to Cambridge and Easton on Tuesdays and Fridays, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and to Centreville and Chestertown and back on Mondays. The route from Annapolis via Haddaway's is discontinued,—A mail will consequently be made up for Annapolis and Baltimore, on Wednesdays & Saturdays at at half past six o'clock A. M.

Easton Post office, June 13th 1834.

CONGRESS—There seems to be but little of interest goin on in Congress.—In the Senate, the Committee on Post offices and post roads, have submitted two reports, one from the majority and the other from the minority the one condemning the head of that department, the other approving of his conduct. We shall hasten to lay each of these papers before our readers.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION BETWEEN MESSRS MOORE AND LETCHER.

This question was yesterday referred back, by the House of Representatives, to the people for a decision. The Committee on elections, it will be remembered, reported in favor of Major Moore, by a majority of five to two. In the House the principles of the report were unsettled on both sides, and it was found, from the complication of the testimony, that the proposition made immediately after the election, by Major Moore, to refer it again to the people was the only just one. A direct vote was taken on a proposition to give Mr. Letcher the seat. It was decided in the negative. The proposition which was originally offered by Mr. McKay, a gentleman who believed Major Moore's claim to the seat the best, was then adopted by a majority of *eleven.*—*Globe.*

The following is an extract from the speech of Mr. BIBB of Kentucky in the Senate of the U. S. The evidence of such a man, and he too a member of the opposition, may be considered of some weight in estimating the true character of the thousand slanders which have been uttered against the Postmaster General—Mr. Bibb seems to consider all the members of the Cabinet good and able men; Mr. Van Buren alone he refuses to vouch for. Why not assail Mr. Van Buren, and point out his misdeeds? No, he refuses to do that too, "*but this Kitchen Cabinet, this irresponsible power behind the throne*" a few individuals without name, without character, "lean, lank and lautern jawed, with hallow eyes and hallow purses" as Mr. Clay says, are the men against whom all the abuse of the opposition is leveled. They affect to believe, and would so impress upon the public mind, that Mr. Van Buren, through these men, governs the President, and misleads all the able and virtuous men, his legimate advisers. This is taxing public credulity rather too far.

Who advised the President to this protest? I cannot believe it to have received the advice and countenance of a council of the heads of departments. The Secretary of State, Mr. McLane, has a high and honorable reputation for talents, integrity, diligence and firmness. His well-tried public services recommended him to the confidence of the President and of the public. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, I have long known, as holding rank among the foremost of the profession of the law in his native State. I esteemed him for his virtues. He came into the public councils, with a reputation for talents and integrity, fairly earned and richly deserved as I believe.—With the Secretary of War, Mr. Cass, I became acquainted in 1807—I then esteemed him for his social qualities; and admired his talents as of a high order: I have never ceased to e teem him, from my first acquaintance to this day: his acquirements and the qualities of his heart and his head, have risen in my esteem. Of the Secretary of the Navy, I need only say, he was of the Senate, his capacity and fitness for the office, met my hearty advice and consent.

Of the Postmaster General, Mr. Barry, I can speak from an intimate acquaintance of thirty years. Many honors have been conferred upon him by the people, by the Legislature, and by the Executive of Kentucky. By the people he was elected, repeatedly, a Representative in the State Legislature, Lieutenant Governor, and Representative in the Congress.—By the Legislature he was elected a member of this body. By the Governor of Kentucky, with the advice of the Senate, he was appointed, first a Judge of the General Court, then the Secretary of State, and afterwards a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was appointed by Governor Shelby one of his aids, and was by his side at the memorable battle of the Thames. Through all these successive employments he has passed with reputation. He has risen by the rich powers of his mind; and the qualities of his heart. In the proud conflicts of intellect with intellect—in the sharpest contests for the powers and influences of the State government—he maintained a lofty and honorable bearing. So he came into his present official station. If he appears now under a cloud, that cloud has been thrown over him by the workings of an interior, invisible, irresponsible cabal, who, taking advantage of his unsuspecting nature and the goodness of his heart, (for he cannot find it in his heart to will an injury to any human being,) have thrown a responsibility upon him for that which they themselves contrived. But my confidence in him induces a belief that he will emerge from the cloud and shine again by the light of his own proper virtue and intellect.

Of the Attorney General, Mr. Butler, I can say only, that he came here preceded by a good report of his qualifications for the office. The estimation which these men had acquired in their country, the good opinion and confidence of their fellow citizens, acquired by the general tenor of their actions, appear to me to be no mean pledges to the public, that they would not betray the trusts committed to them in the high offices which they now hold.

EXTRACTS FROM RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

I am about to leave you once more, my dear boys, with sensations of regret that I know not how to describe. You, however, I trust, will diminish that which I now feel, and assuage many more that may be in store for me, by an adherence to that propriety of conduct which I have so often delighted to observe in you. Cherish, I beseech you, mutual love and kindness. Let no childish and unseemly bickerings disturb your peace, and that of my sister. There is one point on which I fear for you both—want of *exertion* in the prosecution of your studies. Upon vigorous and *steady* application, all hopes of your future advancement depend. Your hours of study must be fixed, and not broken in upon by others, or wasted in lassitude and indolence. Read Lord Chatham's Letters again. Think that I speak to you in his words—accustom yourselves to act, as if in the presence of some friend, whose approbation you are solicitous to gain and preserve. You are, indeed, never out of the view of a superintending Providence, by whom all your actions are scanned. Keep this eternal truth always in mind. Do right and you cannot fail to be as happy as our defective nature will permit the sons of men to be. Be true to yourselves and to each other, and, in the course of your journey through life, you will find more aid and comfort in the friendship formed in your boyish days, than wealth and grandeur can afford. God bless you both—you shall hear from me soon when my mind is more at rest.

Enough of this. It is the office of friendship to accommodate itself to mutual and incurable infirmities. To hear of your happiness, next to seeing it, will give me as much pleasure as I am now capable of feeling. My apathy is not natural, but superinduced. There *was* a volcano under my ice, but it is burnt out, and "a face of desolation has come on, not to be rectified in ages, could my life be prolonged to patriarchal longevity. The necessity of "loving, and being beloved," was never felt by the imaginary beings of Rousseau and Byron's creation more imperiously than by myself. My heart was offered up with a devotion that knew no reserve. Long an object of proscription and treachery, I have at last (more mortifying to the pride of man) become one of utter indifference. But these are the chastenings of a tender Father, desirous to reclaim his lost and undone child from the error of his ways, & who has "humbled my weak unthinking pride beneath the dispensations of a mysterious wisdom." To that wisdom, I bow with implicit and awful submission; too happy, if I had not daily and hourly cause to upbraid myself with the vilest ingratitude and disobedience to my heavenly Creator and Benefactor.

The true cure for maladies like yours, is employment. "Be not solitary; be not idle!" was all that Burton could advise. Rely upon it, life was not given us to be spent in dreams and reverie, but for active useful exertion; exertion that turns to some account to ourselves, or to others—not laborious idleness. (I say nothing of religion, which is between the heart and its Creator.) This preaching is, I know, foolish enough—but let it pass. We have all two educations: one we have given to us—the other we give ourselves; and, after a certain time of life, when the character has taken its *ply*, it is idle to attempt to change it.

The blind pursuit of wealth, for the sake of hoarding is a species of insanity. There are spirits, and not the least worthy, who content with an humble mediocrity, leave the field of wealth and ambition open to more active, perhaps more guilty, competitors. Nothing can be more respectable than the independence that grows out of self-denial. The man who, by abridging his wants, can find time to devote to the cultivation of his mind, or the aid of his fellow creatures, is a being far above the plodding sons of industry and gain.

His is a spirit of the noblest order. But what shall we say to the drone, whom society is eager to "shake from her encumbered lap?"—who lounges from place to place, and spends more time in "Adonizing" his person, even in a morning, than would serve to earn his breakfast;—who is curious in his living, a connoisseur in wines, fastidious in his cookery; but who never knew the luxury of earning a single meal: Such a creature, "sponging" from house to house, and always on the borrow may yet be found in Virginia. One more generation will, I trust, put an end to them;—and their posterity, if they have any, must work or steal, *directly.*

Rely upon it, you are entirely mistaken in your estimate of the world. Bad as it is, mankind are not quite so silly as you suppose.—Look around you, and see who are held in the highest esteem. I will name but one—Mr. Chief Justice. It is not the "rogue" who gains the good opinion of his own sex or of the other. It is the man, who by the exercise of the faculties which nature and education have given him, asserts his place among his fellows; and, whilst useful to those around him, establishes his claim to their respect, as an equal and independent member of society. He may have every other goop quality under heaven; but, wanting this, a man becomes an object of pity to the good, and ofcontempt to the vile.—*Balt. Aweri.*

The death of RICHARD LANDER, the discoverer of the great geographical problem of the course of the Niger, has added another to the numerous victims who have perished in the attempt to explore the interior of Africa. Accounts brought by the last English packet state that he was murdered by the natives, several hundred miles up the river, whither he had gone on a commercial expedition.

The history of African Discovery is a history of unexampled mortality. Since the first feeble attempts of the Portuguese and English trading companies to penetrate into the inte down through the numerous expeditions fitted out by the "African Association," and the British Government, how few,—two or three at the most,—of the travellers have survived the journey.—Not one has survived a second attempt. Caille and John Lander are still living, though it would not be surprising if they should follow the example of their predecessors, and renew their efforts—to share a similar fate. With this fatal prospect before them, there have never been wanting persons ready to embark in the same undertaking. A more remarkable evidence cannot be found, in history, of the unconquerable spirit of enterprise, than the eagerness with which the places of the dead are filled up immediately by zealous competitors, at the risk of martyrdom, in the cause of knowledge.

Our own countryman, Ledyard, was the first adventurer, on this field, sent out after the establishment of the British "African Association." He arrived at Cairo in August 1788, and died there, shortly after.

The next was a Mr. Lucas, who penetrated but a little distance, and returned to Tripoli, abandoning the expedition.

The third was Major Houghton, the British Consul at Morocco, who undertook to reach the Niger by the route of the Gambia. After being robbed by the Moors, in the Great Desert, he was abandoned, and perished of hunger and fatigue, in 1791.

The celebrated Mungo Park followed. The story of his first voyage, which he commenced in 1795, is well known. He returned safely

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