FROM EUROPE.

Reports of insurrectionary movements in the north of Spain still continue to prevail, and it is added that so great is the pressure of the Carlists upon the Queen's troops, that the latter have, for the most part, been obliged to shut themselves up in fortified places. The most active measures, however, are stated to be now in the course of adoption for strengthening the army of Gen. Rotil, and putting an end to the desultory and harrassing war which, for many months past, has been carried on by the Carlist Chiefs.

The London Morning Herald, of July 2nd, contains the following article, from its correspondent at Madrid:—

PROSPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—Madrid, June 18.—Being of opinion that the recognition of the South American States and the amelioration of the Spanish commercial policy were questions of paramount importance, and much more valuable to Great Britain than those other points to which our attention has been so exclusively directed, I have watched since I came here the steps of the present ministry on the subject, and I have now succeeded in obtaining two remarkable documents, translations of which I immediately subjoin, through the medium of a useful agent, who occasionally supplies me with papers from the public offices. The first is the copy of a note, addressed on the 12th Feb. 1834, by the Minister of the U. States to the Foreign Office, and the second is the reply of M. Martinez de la Rosa, dated the 12th of this month. From the one you will learn how wisely the American Government has been pursuing an object so essential to its commerce, and how favorably it must appear before the S. American States as the Power to whose exertions they are indebted for the first symptoms of reviving affection on the part of the mother country; and from the other you will infer that the willingness to treat with the South American commissioners is only a prelude to the grand act of a recognition, which must take place as soon as the terms are arranged. The American Minister's note is as follows:—

"Legation of the U. States of America.
"Madrid, Feb. 12, 1834

"In pursuance of instructions from the President of the United States, I had the honor, on the 9th of May, 1831, to address a note to his excellency, Don Manuel Gonzales Salmon, then his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, stating that the anxiety which the government of the United States had long felt and which heretofore had been fully made known to his Majesty's government, that an amicable and satisfactory settlement between Spain and her former colonies, the new American States, should take place, had arisen as well from a regard to the principles of humanity and the interests of the parties concerned, especially that of Spain, as from the expectations of benefit to the U. States,

"I added that the government of the United States, without intending or wishing to depart from its settled policy of not interfering with the affairs of other nations, except by friendly advice in cases in which it might be thought suitable, felt itself authorised by the friendly relations existing between the U. S. and Spain and by the circumstances of the case, to make another appeal to his majesty on a question of so great and so general an interest, and that in doing so it indulged a strong hope that his Majesty would not any longer refuse to open a negociation with the new states, but that, on a full and deliberate review of the matter, he would be convinced that, independently of the satisfaction which such an event would afford to most if not to all the nations with which Spain had friendly intercourse, a recognition by his Majesty of the independence of those states, upon just and proper terms, would contribute both to the honor and interest of Spain. And I concluded by suggesting some consideration in relation to the remaining possessions of Spain in America which I hoped would not have been disregarded

"To the note in question Mr. Salmon favored me with an answer, under date of the 11th June of the same year by which I was informed that the King received my communication as a proof of the strong interest felt by my government in favour of his majesty, and that as the question was fully present to his Royal mind he would take it into consideration when the case might be favorable, in such manner as might be most conformable to the interests of his crown, and that then the friendly communication made by me would not be forgotten.

"The President of the United States, having deemed the accession of Donna Isabel the Second to the throne of Spain, under the regency of her august mother a favorable occasion for the renewal of his efforts, has directed me to lose no time in addressing her Majesty's government on the subject.

"Without entering anew upon the field of argument which presents itself, it is conceived by the President that all the considerations which have heretofore existed, and been pressed upon the government of Spain, in favor of a conclusion of this matter upon the basis of the recognition by Spain of the independence of the states above mentioned, not only continue to exist, but have been greatly strengthened by time and circumstances, and he cannot but persuade himself that the case will be received in its true light by the liberal and enlightened government of Donna Isabel the Second; and that one of the first great acts from which it may be destined to derive lasting distinction and applause will be a prompt and just arrangement of the American question.

"It only remains for me to add that the government of the United States is ready and desirous, as it has ever been, to do all in its power for the mutual conciliation of the parties concerned, and to facilitate the final conclusion of their disputes upon terms alike honourable and advantageous to all sides.—I have the honour, &c. (Siged) J. P. VAN NESS."

The following is the translation of the reply of M. Martinez de la Rosa:—

"At the Palace, June 12.

The multiplicity of business which the Department of State has been charged with since her Majesty the Queen Regent was pleased to intrust me with that office, has prevented my giving an earlier reply to the several applications which your Excellency, in pursuance of instructions from your government, has made to me respecting the importance & expediency to use your Excellency's own words, of a prompt and just arrangement of the American question."

"Her Majesty in her wisdom cannot but be aware of the advantages of being relieved from an uncertain position, and of adopting a definite decision in regard to the vast territories alluded to; and for my part, if my humble opinion be considered of any weight in determming the measures of her Majesty, I can assure your Excellency that as soon as the late King Don Ferdinand did me the honor to appoint me to this department, ten years ago, I called the attention of the goverament to this interesting question, from the persuasion I was under of the injury and loss which would accrue from any delay in the settlement of it, and because it appeared to me quite practicable, at least such then was my opinion, as it is now, to consolidate the interests of our brethren in South America with the interests of the Peninsula, by the adoption of a basis reciprocally great and advantageous.

"For the accomplishment of this object his Majesty's goverment dispatched at that period several commissioners, who were furnished with the necessary instructions, and were directed to announce a sessation of hostilities, and to propose, as a preliminary step towards the removal of the political difficulties, the re-establishment of the commercial relations of the two countries. The great events which soon after occurred, and which are too well known to require being recorded, prevented the fulfilment of the wish, as then entertained by the Spanish government, and this great and interesting question has remained in a state of suspense from that time to the present.

"The decision of it, however, is desired by the Queen Regent, who in the government of this monarchy is guided by principles of a liberal and enlightened policy, and her majesty has accordingly authorized me to communicate to the diplomatic agents of Spain to foreign courts, especially those in Paris and London, the necessary instructions, to the end that if any commissioners present themselves with powers and instructions of a nature to offer to Spain a just and honorable arrangement, they may afford such commissioners all the facilities and guarantees they may desire, with the assurance that they will find her Majesty animated by the most favorable dispositions.

"Her Majesty has, at the same time, authorized me to make to your Excellency this frank declaration, in order that you may communicate the same to your government, in return for the wishes expressed by it of an early conclusion of this interesting question; and as her Majesty feels confident after consulting her personal feelings without disregarding the suggestions of a sound policy, that nothing would be more easy than to effect a reconciliation of parties who in all respects, may consider themselves as children of the same family when once they shall have consented to an interview. Her Majesty entertains the hope that as soon as negociations may be entered upon in a spirit of sincerety and good faith, the object in question, which, as is expressed with much precision in your excellency's note, is 'a mutual reconciliation and final conclusion of the differences of the parties, advantageous and honorable to all,' will be completely realized.

"Renewing to your Excellency the assurance, &c. (Signed)

"F. MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA."

These notes must produce a general satisfaction among those who are interested in the South American States; and I am entitled to assure them from the verbal communications which have taken place in the Foreign Office, as well as from the written document that no impediment now remains as to the recognition; and the Spanish government is neither more nor less seeking but to make the best bargain with her revolted children, and get the best price she can for the admission of their independence. The conditions with regard to the commissioners sent from South America are to be taken as so many words which mean nothing; and it is intended that no difficulties shall be put in the way of coming to a proper understanding.

DISGRACEFUL AND UNPRECEDENTED OUTRAGE.

GREAT RIOT AT CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. BURNING OF THE NUNNERY. PROBABLE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE, &c.—It will be seen from the annexed postscript in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday; that a most outrageous act has been committed by a mob at Charlestown Mass. in the *burning of the Ursuline Convent* there established. A great excitement had been created in the public mind, in consequence of rumors that a nun who had escaped from the Convent and was afterwards persuaded to retun, had been made way with, or was imprisoned in the Convent against her will. The precise shape of the rumor was thus stated in a Boston paper of Saturday:

Mysterious.—We understand that a great excitement at present exists in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady at the Nunnery in that place. The circumstances as far as we can learn are as follows:

"The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became so pleased with the place and its inmates, that she was induced to seclude herself from the world and take the black veil. After some time spent in the Nunnery, she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution, but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer she would be dismissed with honor —At the end of that time, a few days since, her friends called for her, but she was not to be found, and much alarm is excited in consequence."

For two or three days prior to the disgraceful consumation, some anxiety appears to have been felt lest the mob should proceed to violence, and on Monday last, the following note from Edward Cutter, of Charlestown, was handed to a Boston paper (the Post) for publication.

Mr. EDITOR—Some excitement having been created in this vicinity by misrepresentations that have come before the public in relation to the disappearance of a young lady from the Nunnery in this place, I deem it proper for me to state certain facts that are in my possession respecting the affair.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 29th ult. the lady in question came to my house & appeared to be considerably agitated, & expressed her wish to be conveyed to the residence of an acquantance in West Cambridge. I lent her my assistance, and on the succeeding day, I called for the purpose of inquring the cause which induced her to leave the Institution—I was informed that she had returned to the Nunnery in company with the Bishop, with a promise that she should be permitted to leave in two or three weeks, if it was her wish. Since that time, various rumors have been in circulation, calculated to excite the public mind, and to such an extent as induced me to attempt to ascertain their foundation; accordingly on Saturday the 6th inst. I called at the Nunnery and requested of the superior, an interview with the lady referred to. I obtained it, and was informed by her, that she was at liberty to leave the institution at any time she choose. The same statement was also made by the Superior, who further remarked that in the present state of public feeling she should prefer to have her leave.

As it had been currently reported that the lady was not to be found, to allay the excitement in consequence of it, I have thought the above statement due to the public.

EDWARD CUTTER.

Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1834.

The Post being a morning paper, this letter of course was not inserted until Tuesday morning, and in the mean time the fury of the mob had burst forth and the Convent was laid in ashes.

The following article appeared in the Boston papers the day before the riot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, erroneous statements have appeared in the public papers, intimating that the liberty of a young lady was improperly and unlawfully restrained at the Convent in this town, and believing that said publications were intended to excite the public mind against that Institution, and might result in unpleasant or serious consequences, the Selectmen considering it their duty to endeavour to allay any such excitement, have at the request of the Government of the Institution, fully examined into the circumstances of the case, and were conducted by the lady in question throughout the premises, and into every apartment of the place—the whole of which is in good order, and nothing appearing to them to be in the least objectionable; and they have the satisfaction to assure the public, that there exists no cause of complaint on the part of said female, as she expresses herself to be entirely satisfied with her present situation, it being that of her own choice, and that she has no destre or wish to alter it.

THOS. HOOPER,
ABIJAH MONROE,
SAMUEL LOOR,
STEPHEN WILEY,
JOHN RUNEY,
Selectmen.

Charlestown, August 11, 1834.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of 13th.

BURNING OF THE URSULINE CONVENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—We are called on to record one of the most scandalous acts of popular violence which were ever perpetrated in this community. We announced in a postscript to our last paper, dated at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, that the Ursuline Convent at Charlestown, was then in flames, having been set on fire by a mob assembled for the purpose. The convent is situated on Mount Benedict, at the distance of about a mile from the central portion of Charlestown, and two or three miles from the city.—The principal building was an edifice of brick, about eighty feet in length, and four stories high. Among the other buildings were a farm house and cottage.—The inmates of the convent were the Lady superior, five or six nuns, three female attendants, and from fifty to sixty children, placed there by their friends, principally Protestants, for the purpose of instruction.

A ta little after eleven o'clock on Monday night, an alarm of fire was given in this city and the neighboring towns, produced by the burning of several tar barrels in the neighborhood of the convent. It appears that this must have been a preconcerted signal for assembling, among the mass of citizens who would be collected, a large number of whom had entered into combination for the destruction of the convent. A party of fifty to a hundred persons, disguised by fantastic dresses and painted faces, assembled before the convent, and after warning the inmates, who had all retired to rest, by loud noises and threats of violence to make their escape, proceeded to make an actual assault upon the house. The ladies of the convent, alarmed by these threats of violence, immediately awoke the children under their charge, and with them retreated from the rear of the house through the garden, and made their escape to some of the neighboring dwellings. The assailants pressed the evacuation of the house with such haste, that it is said they laid violent hands on the lady superior, to hasten her movements. The distress and terror of the scene were heightened by the solicitude of the Nuns for one of their number, who is confined to her bed by a disease from which she is not expected to recover.

The assailants forced open the doors and windows of the convent, carried most of the furniture, among which were three pianos fortes, a harp, and other musical instruments, into the yard, and then destroyed it. At about half past 12 o'clock they set fire to the building in the second story, and in a short time it was entirely destroyed.

A great number of persons were assembled at the spot, and were witnesses of these transactions. We are unable to account for it, that no measures were taken to repress them. We did not learn that any magistrate or police officer came upon the ground. Several fire companies from Charlestown, and from Cambridge, repaired to the scene on the first alarm, and when they ascertained the cause of the alarm, a part of them returned home. A number of the fire companies however were present during the conflagration, and the effectual measures which were taken to suppress it, appear to have been overruled by the great number of persons assembled, many of them evidently from a distance, for the apparent purpose of encouraging and aiding the work of destruction.

Besides the nunnery several other buildings belonging to the establishment were also burnt The fire was deliberately communicated to the Chapel, to the Bishop's Lodge, the Stables, and the Old Nunnery, a large wooden building situated at a short distance from the others. It is asserted also, that the cemetery was opened, and its contents taken out and exposed to view.—The work of destruction was continued until day light when the mob dispersed.

Of the pecuniary value of the property thus destroyed, we cannot give any accurate estimate. It is supposed to have cost from 50 to 100,000 dollars. It is stated that there was insurance against fire at the American Office on the nunnery for $10,000, and on the furniture for $2000; on a policy however not protecting the property against outrages of this kind.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Pennsylvanian.

On Tuesday evening, in the southern part of the town, we regret to learn that very serious disturbances took place, in which a number of persons were seriously injured, and some damage done to property. The cause is variously stated; but the true provocation we have not been able to ascertain.

Early in the evening, a detachment of boys and very young men, amounting perhaps to several hundreds, armed with clubs, marched down Seventh street, to the open lot, adjoining the Hospital, where they were joined by others. After remaining on the lot a short time, as if to concert their plan of operations, they proceeded to a notorious spot in South street, near Eighth, where the illegal amusement of flying horses is carried on. The building was attacked and speedily demolished; and from the statement of our informant; it seems that a battle immediately took place between the rioters and the blacks who live in the vicinity.

At one time it is supposed that four or five hundred persons were engaged in the conflict, with clubs, brickbats, paving stones, and the materials of the shed in which the flying horses were kept. The mob then marched down South street, tore down the palings of a house occupied by a black family, burst open the doors and obliged the inmates to fly for their lives. In a similar style they paraded through the various streets, Bedford, Mary, and others, in which the blacks are chiefly congregated, committing violence of every kind. The police having about 9 o'clock, become sufficiently strong for confidence, made an attempt to route the rioters and capture the ringleaders, and the tumult became still more appaling. "Down with the Police!" was the general cry, and many of the city and county officers were severely, some of them dangerously hurt. M'Lane, of the county, M'Lane, Manderfield, Denerhower, and others, received much injury. Herren, one of the city police, was so dangerously wounded, that on Tuesday night it was supposed he would not survive until morning.

A number of special constables were sworn in by Squire Loughead, who displayed great courage and activity, rushing into the centre of the rioters, and capturing about eighteen of the most conspicuous. They suffered however severely, being obliged to fight their way through the mob to and from the office. Mr. Loughead was enabled alone to detain the captives by a judicious hint of means more effectual than clubs or maces. The sight of the weapons was sufficiently alarming to keep eighteen men quiet before him. They were committed, being unable to procure the bail, a thousand dollars each, was required. It was ascertained, that with one or two exceptions, the prisoners were from a distant part of the town.—Several negroes were taken on the city side, and committed next morning by the Mayor. At about 11 o'clock quietness was restored.

An eye witness to the whole affair assures us that its aspect was terriffic, for some time, and threatened results fully as extensive as those which took place lately in New York. Many persons must have received serious injuries, which have not been heard of.

What the provocation was we are not informed; but whatever it may have been, nothing can be urged in justification of such tumults and outrages, & a severe example should be made of those convicted of any participation in them. A riotous spirit has been fostered in our cities which must be promptly checked, or there is no excess to which it will not carry an excited populace. Heretofore the character of Philadelphia has stood high, for the decorous behavior of its inhabitants; but it seems that the example of our neighbors, in resorting, in a government of laws, to settling their grievances by violence, has had its effect even here. The first fruits were visible on Tuesday night, and a repetition should be met sharply and decisively.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

ABOLITION FRUITS IN THIS CITY.

The disastrous results to the coloured population, flowing from the misrepresentations of their professed friends, but in reality most bitter enemies, the Anti-Slavists, are almost daily exhibiting themselves. They have excited feelings that should never have been awakened, and strengthened prejudices already too strong, which on every pretence are ready to spring into action, and will occasion to the coloured people continual annoyance, & as proved in the case the night before last, subject them to serious broils.

Our whole police, with the aid of officers from the districts, was found necessary to quell a disturbance on Tuesday evening in the neighborhood of Lombard and 6th streets, which had a more alarming appearance than any thing that has occurred among us for some time. The riot, which had its origin in some squabble connected, we understand, with "dog-catching," received fuel from other causes, which swelled it to such heights as to render its suppression a matter of great difficulty as well as danger. Several of the police officers were cut and bruised, and otherwise seriously maltreated. They finally succeeded in quelling the affray and arresting several of the rioters.

Our coloured people cannot too soon open their eyes to the great injury which the Abolitionists are causing them, under pretence of elevating them to an equality with their white neighbors. They must not allow themselves to be deceived in this way.

From the Delaware Gazette and Watchman.

OPPOSITION TRIUMPH IN LOUISIANA.

The Bank presses from one extremity of the Union to the other, are raising a tremendous shout at the result of the election in Louisiana. "Louisana redeemed," "the knell of Jacksonism," "glorious discomfiture of the whole Jackson phalanx," &c. &c. Now this is the fourth time this game has been played relative to the elections in Louisiana—it is the fourth time they have asserted that Jacksonism has been prostrated in that State—the fourth time they have proclaimed their victory in Louisiana, the first overthrow of Jacksonism in the State and in New Orleans, the theatre of Gen Jackson's glory. It is not a little amusing to turn back to the files of their papers in 1828 and '32, and compare their articles written just after the state election in Louisiana with the same stereotyped, and now trumpeted forth to the public for the fourth time. This a correspondent of the New York Evening Post has done, from whose researches, we will subjoin two or three extracts. Just after the State election in Louisiana in 1828, the following articles from the Louisiana Advertiser. was trumpeted forth in the New York Commercial Advertiser, and copied into the opposition presses throughout the Union.

From the Commercial Advertiser, July 31, 1828.

LOUISIANA IS SAFE.

"We have the satisfaction to announce to our readers, and the friends of the good cause throughout the country, the gratifying intelligence of the complete and entire triumph of of the [Adams ticket] in Louisiana. The success will correct the overbearing arrogance of the Jackson party, and inform the people of our sister states that on the theatre of the Hero's glory, a majority of the independent citizens have declared that he is unfit for the office to which he aspired. Never since the state became identified with the civic compact, has there been so decided an expression of the public will? Indeed, the moral power of the people has been so clearly demonstrated upon this occasion, that none but the most obdurate unbeliever can withhold the acknowledgment of the appalling fact!! The bone and sinew of our population had proudly marked out their course and pursued it without fear, to the glorious discomfiture of the whole Jackson phalanx!!" "Such a triumph, in the very hotbed of Jacksonism, speaks volumes for the moral integrity of the people." &c. "Three or four parishes are yet to be heard from—verbal report says that WHITE is elected over (Edward Livingston) by about 600 majority. "In the city (of New Orleans) the (Anti-Jackson) ticket is carried without an exception!"

In 1830, the opposition commenced getting up their reactions and changes in public sentiment, commencing as before with Louisiana, they defeated Jacksonism again for the first time in that State, "the theatre of the Hero's Glory." The following is from the Commercial Advertiser, of that date immediately after the election.

"The recent triumph, in Louisiana, of the friends of Mr. Clay has been most signal and exhilerating!—8289 votes were given for Governor, of which, Roman received 3658, and Beuvais 1478, (both Clay,) while Hamilton, the Jackson candidate, received but 2700—Besides the Governor, the three members of Congress are elected against Jackson." "With respect to the Legislature IF ANY Jackson men have been returned, we venture to assert that the number will not amount to one third, or even one fourth of the whole body!"

In 1832, just previous to the Presidential election, this same *farce* was played over again in Louisiana.—The Governor, all the Clay members of Congress, and a large majority of the Legislature were again elected opponents of the administration. Again the whole opposition press from Maine to Georgia, proclamed the overthrow of Jackson for the *first time*, yes, *the first time* in Louisiana. There can be no doubt now, Mr. Clay would be elected President, he would certainly get the electoral vote of Louisiana, "*the theatre of Gen. Jackson's Glory.*" The National Intellegencer soon after the election, made use of the following language:—"This is a good beginning, and removes all doubt of the Republican (Clay) electoral ticket in November."

The election took place in November, and the Clay ticket was defeated by a much larger majority, that the Adams ticket in 1828, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the Union.

The opposition have now carried the election in Louisiana, as they have every State election since 1828, but by a much smaller majority than usual, with the loss of one member of Congress, and now for the fourth time they are perfectly convinced, it is a death blow to Jacksonians. They are sure as they were in 1828 and 1832, that this victory of theirs, will be followed up with the defeat of Jacksonism, throughout the Union. You are welcome to your opinion, gentlemen, but after this, don't ask us to believe you.

From the Pennsylvania.

[The publication of the following Correspondence has been delayed by accidental circumstances, over which the parties to it had no control. It belongs, however, to the democracy of the city and county of Philadelpia, and is thus respectfully laid before them.]

PHILADELPHIA, 10th March, 1834.

SIR: On the 4th of March last, the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, much more numerously than I have ever before witnessed, assembled in Independence Square, and among other opinions and sentiments, unanimously adopted the following,

"*Resolved*, That the distinguished Senator of Virginia, who has so nobly sacrificed place and power to principle and duty, affords a bright exemplification of the doctrines of Democracy as uniformly inculcated by that eminent States, with whom, as citizens of Pennsylvania, we hope to continue united, as heretofore, in sustaining the present administration upon Democratic grounds, against all its opponents, and that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to present Mr. RIVES with the homage of their respect.

In the adjustment of the fundamental principles of American republicanism, none appear to have been more convincingly established, or more generally recognised, than the one which asserts it to be the duty of a representative to conform to the will of his constituents, when that will is pronounced with distinctness, and communicated with authenticity. We are indebted to your leading Commonwealth that so cardinal a doctrine was early and successful sustained, against great plausibility of reasoning, and much fervor of eloquence. It is now deemed settled wherever the nature of our government is justly understood, and a disposition to carry it out in practice really felt. Those politicians who, whatever might be their intelligence and probity, did not foresee, and were unprepared to welcome, in the system of our constitution, an effective though complicated democracy, struggled long, and their disciples still struggle, to exclude a rule of action which admits the power of the People always to supervise, in the same combination in which they create, their agents, and thus always appropriately to influence the management of their own institutions. From this class of public men, the country has cause to apprehend serious embarrassments and evils, unless vigilantly counteracted. The constituency of the Republic will not tolerate the existence of self-declared oligarchists; and emergencies of legislation may occur when contempt of the right of instruction, proving fatal to the dearest interests of States or districts, and large masses of population, would justify measures of remedy hazardous to the peace and character of the Government. All patriotic democrats, therefore, esteem your resignation of the distinguished station you filled in the Senate of the United States, as a bright exemplification of the sound political theories with which Virginia has imbued them, as a sacrifice of place and power to the lofty dictates of republicanism and the spirit of the constitution; as an example the more valued, because furnished by one whose abilities and worth, attested by signal services, give it attractiveness, dignity, and force.

With the People of Pennsylvania, the genuine statesmen of Virginia have always been favorites. Every one of the four incumbents of the Chief Executive Office drawn from your State, enjoyed throughout his administration the confidence and support of the great body of our citizens. This attachment was almost exclusively of a political nature; was kindled by the enunciation of just principles, and was fed by a course of vigorous republican measures. It exists now as strongly as ever; and certainly a fair representative of the school of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, may look without fear of disappointment to the Democracy of Pennsylvania for cordial encouragement and sanction. In believing you, sir, to be of that approved stock of American patriots and politicians, deeply and firmly rooted in their pure and wise principles, they whose directions I am now complying with, have judged by the calm steady, and enlightened tone of your public actions at periods made critical and alarming by the ambitious schemes or subtle abstractions of eminent men. They have seen you, with unalloyed delight, mildly, but resolutely and most eloquently, vindicating the genius and character of the constitution from constructions and glosses alike novel in hardihood and fatal in tendency, and they have not hesitated, for the hundredth time, to award with acclamation the homage of their respect to a meritorious fellow-citizen of Virginia.

The topic of legislative discussion which now agitates the whole country, although it ought to have been one of a cold and merely financial aspect, has become inseparably involved with fundamental politics. Pretensions of an extraordinary kind are advanced with great ardor and much talent, for the introduction of a power and a mode of government utterly inconsistent with and absolutely repelled by, the whole tenor and spirit of our institutions—influences, both irregular and illegitimate, are recklessly used to intimidate the private citizen, and to coerce the public agent—heresies on constitutional law equally startling and subversive, are gravely and vehemently urged by professed jurists; on the floor of Congress and at the very moment when the world is congratulating us upon having weathered the storm of Nullification, we perceive its fitful blasts mingling with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening by a combined movement great injury than any before dreaded. At such an epoch, nothing but the maintenance of an invaluable principle can compensate the People for the absence from the sence of struggle of those capacious minds and virtuous hearts on which they rely in times of trial; and I do but repeat the sentiment uttered by many who composed the meeting on the 4th inst, when I say that your quitting the Senate at this juncture is felt as a national misfortune Great and permanent good cannot, however, be attained except by inflexible adherence to acknowledged truth; and when the strife and peril by which we are now excited, shall have passed away, as I trust in God they speedly will, leaving our liberties unimpaired, and our invaluable structure of government unshaken, your high and honorable example will, by its long enduring influence richly repay your countrymen, for their present loss.

I beg you, sir to accept the assurance of the great personal respet and friendship with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

The Hon, WILLIAM C. RIVES, Virginia.

CASTLE HILL, Va,, March 20, '34.

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th March, communicating a resolution which was adopted (among others expressive of their sentiments and opinions) by my democratic fellow citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, in their late imposing meeting of the 4th March, and by which they are pleased to express, in the most flattering and emphatic manner, their approbation of my conduct in the recent resignation of my seat in the Senate of the United States.

So signal a compliment, emanating from so respcted a source, and enhanced by the eloquent and flattering terms in which your kindness and partiality have seen fit to communicate it, has penetrated me with sentiments which I find myself utterly at a loss to convey by any adequate expression of them. The democracy of Pennsylvania, of which the City and County of Philadelphia form so prominent a part, has ever been the faithful interpreter and vigilant guardian of the true doctrines of republicanism In every period of our political trials, the republican cause has found in that democracy a generous, disinterested, and strenuous support. In has been the pride of Virginia to have acted with your true-hearted and noble-minded Commonwealth in all the great struggles of our past history; and there is no State with which we can have more motives of a just anxiety to cultivate, in future, the feelings and relations which belong to kindred principles, and a high common cause. A cordial republican concert between Pennsylvania and Virginia, indeed, was, many years ago, pronounced by the great founder of the democratic faith to be one of the most efficient guarantees for the maintennace of the constitution, and the preservation of the Union itself.

The relations which connect the two Commonwealths being thus intimate and important, I have felt, with particular and profound sensibility, the flattering marks of approbation and regard with which my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania have been pleased to honor my pubilc course. The distinguished and emphatic testimony of which you, my dear sir, have been the organ, the peculiarly kind and generous terms in which you have seen fit to communicate it, have laid me under obligations which I feel my own incompetency suitably to express, and which I must leave to your just feelings to appreciate, and to your felicitous powers of language to interpret for me to my democratic fellow citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I share all their patriotic anxiety in regard to the present grave conjuncture of our public affairs. I see with you, my dear sir, that the vital principles and fundamental structure of our Republican Government, are put in peril by the new theories, bold pretensions, and illegitimate and eccentric influences, which have been arrayed to thwart and derange its regular action. The claim, now for the first time openly acted upon by a party in the public councils, of exemption from the control of the constituent power, after it has been once exerted in the choice of its agent, confounds and inverts all the relations of the Representative system, transforms servants into masters, and our free constitutional Republic into a proud, usurping oligarchy.

The support of a great central moneyed power in the bosom of our institutions, exerting, in the worst form of *consolidation*, a quasi-governmental authority, independent of and irresponsible to the People, is equally at war with the fundamental principles of the republican system. And the modern heresy of nullification, (which you forcibly describe as mingling its fitful blasts with the steady current of consolidation,) by arrogating to any single malcontent member of the Union, the absolute and sovereign right to control and overrule the will of all the rest of the States and the People which compose the republic, is but a varied form of that active and diffusive element of aristocracy which, with more or less of industry, is constantly at work to undermine the Democratic foundations of American liberty.

To preserve our institutions from those multiplied dangers, and the combination of so many hostile principles; will require all the energy, vigilance, and firmness of the People. In the resolution so nobly manifested by your patriotic commonwealth, to perform her part of this sacred duty, I feel a thorough conviction that the People of Virginia will second and sustain her; and that under their joint auspices now, as in past critical periods of our political history, the cause of republicanism will be again triumphant.

Praying you, my dear sir, again to be the interpreter of my grateful sentiments to my Democratic fellow citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the distinguished mark of their approbation, which you have had the goodness to convey in terms so kind and flattering, I remain, with the highest respect and consideration, your friend, and obedient servant,

W. C. RIVES.

To the Hon. G. M. DALLAS. &c.

ARCHES' COURT—Saturday.—Hadley v. Reynolds, falsely calling herself Hadley.—This was a suit commenced by the Rev. J. Hadley, for a nullity of marriage, contracted between him and his wife, on the ground of undue publication of bans.

Sir J. Nicholl said, that in oder to make the marriage void, it must be proved that both parties knowingly published the bans falsely. In the present, the elergyman, who was twenty-eight years of age, took that step, in order to conceal the marriage from his father, a man of property, but there was no evidence to show that the female, who had been a servant with the Rev. Mr. Shelly, at Worcester, knew of the false publication. The female was 23 years of age, and her husband became acquainted with her while doing duty for Mr. Shelly during his illness. After marriage a cohabitation necessarily took place, and the result was the birth of a child, the husband having got tired of her for some cause, sought to have the marriage declared null and void; and to illegitimize the child. The Court pronounced for the validity of the marriage.

DREADFUL DISASTER—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. John Singer, grocer, No. 161, Anthony street, attempted to fill a spirit lamp from a can which was full of the liquor, when the inflammable mas took fire, and burst upon him. His wife came to his assistance, when her clothes also took fire, and both were burned to death. A servant girl who attempted to render assistance was very badly injured. *Jour. Com.*

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