FROM THE FAR WEST.

No confirmation has yet reached the city of the reported engagement between the Pawnees and the Dragoons under Col. Dodge, nor has any official information even the rumor of the fight been received. The rumor may be true, or it may be false; and under all circumstances seems as likely to be one as the other.

On the subject of this military movement, to which we have had occasion several times to refer, we have received the following communication from a source which, we are assured, may be implicitly relied upon:—*Nat. Intel.*

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,—As every thing from the Dragoons and the Far West is peculiarly interesting at this moment, I have taken the liberty to send some remarks, based on a letter I received yesterday from a gentleman at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in whose statements every reliance may be placed. The letter is dated the 8th ultimo, and states that a gentleman had reached Fort Smith, from Towson, the day before he wrote, who had been employed as a citizen-physician to accompany the Dragoons, and that he had been compelled to return on account of ill health.

Gen. Leavenworth was following on to overtake Col Dodge, when he was taken sick and died in the "Cross Timbers." He was brought back, and buried at Capt. Bean's Camp, on Red River, about five miles above the Fause Washita.

Sickness had spread, and was spreading to an alarming degree, amongst the Dragoons; more than 50 has been taken sick of a day, and also many of the officers. The disease is the bilious remittent fever of the country.

Col. Dodge had left all his sick at Captain Bean's camp, and pushed on with about one half of his command; and had not been heard from since the day after he marched.

The letter further states that the Pawnees are most constantly in the vicinity of Captain Bean's camp. One night the horses became frightened, and 150 were lost, there not being men sufficient to pursue them; in fact barely enough to nurse the sick.

I feel very anxious for the company. I have had some little experience in the hardships of the wilderness of that country; but with all our hardships and suffering we enjoyed fine health.

We may calculate very fairly, that the same cause inducing sickness in those first attacked, will still continue and extend to those under Col. Dodge's command, and every step he advances West, will only increase his difficulties. It is impossible to keep their horses *staked* up, as the only dependence for a scanty support is found in the prairies; and frequently grass is very scarce where Buffaloes are, or have recently been. I have seen extensive prairies look like eaten-out pasture grounds.

The Pawnees will not dare to attack even fifty well appointed men in fair conflict. They play a surer game than that. The finest horsemen in the world, and mounted on their hardy steeds, the genuine descendants of the Andalusian race, they hover on your flanks, drive the game from your front; cut off any stragglers in your rear; and by some of their numerous and adroit manœuvres, alarm your horses at night, and scatter them over the prairies; as was the case at Capt. Bean's camp.

The "Cross Timbers" above alluded to, is a belt of timber, of irregular width, varying between ten and twenty miles; stretching north and south, between the Arkansas and Red River. Fort Towson is nearly south of Fort Gibson; and, taking a westerly course from that line, about one hundred miles will carry you to the Cross Timbers. From my geography, which name is rather fanciful. In pursuing the west course as above, the country is variegated with a succession of timber land and prairie—the former gradually lessening in quantity, and diminishing in size, until it dwindles to the stunted oak bush not more than one or two feet high, but generally loaded with mast in the season. However, as you approach the great Western Prairies, the timber increases a little in size; and in many places it becomes so thick and impervious, as to render it difficult to get through on horseback. After that the great Western Prairie stretches to the Rocky Mountains, and no timber is to be seen except a thin growth of Cotton Wood, lining the margin of the streams.

At Fort Gibson there is also much sickness Dr. Welsh, who was ordered up from fort Coffee to see Dr. Wright, who was very ill, was attacked himself, and fell a victim to the disease of that country. His loss is greatly regretted, as he was admired as a physician, and beloved as a man. There is but one surgeon at Fort Gibson to discharge the laborious duties of that post.

The troops at Fort Coffee are remarkably healthy. H.

Sept. 6th, 1834.

[It seems to be due to the War Department to state that further medical aid was despatched to the posts on the frontier immediately on the receipt of advices that it was needed.—*Editors Nat. Intel.*]

THE GALE AT GEORGETOWN, S. C.

The following particulars are taken from the Georgetown Union of the 6th inst

Severe Storm.—Our ill-fated District has been visited by one of the longest and most destructive gales recollected by the oldest of our inhabitants. The heat had been for many days previous very oppressive, and the "weather wise" thought the setting sun of Wednesday offered certain indications of a storm. On that night the wind commenced blowing furiously from about N. E. and continued to blow from that quarter with increasing violence till about 4 o'clock, P. M. Thursday. About that hour it changed to S. S. E. and blew with more destructive wildness and violence than before. Not a wharf could be seen at 12 o'clock, when, in the natural order of things, it should be nearly low water. In fact the tide did not fall perceptibly before 1 o'clock. It is said by one of our oldest and most respectable citizens to have risen higher than the gale of 1804.

The fatal storm of 1822 was of short duration and by a sudden change of wind the water was driven back and did not rise near as high here as in 1804—while at North Inlet the tide, impelled by a tornado, rose to an unparalleled height and destroyed seven dwelling houses, &c. one church, and 37 lives. The storm of 1822, for strength and mischief done while it lasted, certainly claims pre-eminence above any known or recorded to have occurred in this neighborhood; but for duration and loss of every sort except life, this gale of 1834 is unequalled. We have already said no wharves were to be seen. This cannot be said of any gale since 1804, and then the water was not so high. Far as the eye could reach, the fields were covered, and but for the appearance here and there of a tree, or cluster of bulrushes, vines, &c. we should not have known that valuable plantations lay under the overwhelming waters. It seemed much as if old Chaos was about to come again.

The damage sustained by the Rice Planters cannot be estimated or even conjectured. That it is great, and very great, is certain. More we cannot at present say; all persons acquainted with the culture of that grain, and the late backward spring, can form as good an idea as any on the spot. The Rice could not have been under water less than twelve hours. The loss in the warehouses has been unprecedentedly great, the water having covered the lower floors 12 to 15 inches. All the wharves, except those lately repaired, have suffered considerable injury. Many boats from Cheraw, &c. some empty and others partly laden were here, and saved by the great exertions of the crews and citizens. We feel it a melancholy duty to record the damages sustained by the other shipping. The schooner Comet, (only 14 months old) from N. York, with a great part of her cargo on board, filled and capsized at the wharf. The schr. John Stoney, laden with rough rice, was driven ashore at Mayrant's, on the S. W. side of Winyaw Bay.

The sloop Exchange, (empty) is in Dr. C. Myers' field, and within 150 yards of his house. The brig Francis Ann, from New York, is high and dry on Cat Island. She was at quarantine and full of goods for the up-country chiefly. It is much to be feared all these vessels will be lost, though the cargoes will be saved in a damaged state. The general impression is, that $100,000 will not cover the damage sustained by merchants, &c. The loss to planters, we have already said, cannot be estimated.

Our fears for the safety of our Island friends, were happily relieved by the intelligence that they suffered nothing but the loss of some boats. The storm seems to have followed the course of the river and vented its rage on this place. The storm, as usual, was succeeded by a beautiful day—but beautiful as it was, the heat was great and the atmosphere sluggish and almost unbreathable.

From the Balt. Amer.

A case of a novel and amusing character was tried recently before one of the courts of New Orleans, involving the right of ownership in a *parrot*. It appears that a respectable lady had lost her parrot some weeks before, and having been informed that a certain cooper, living in a neighboring street, had one whose description corresponded with that of her lost pet, she preferred a request for its delivery to her. The cooper having refused, an action was brought against him for one hundred dollars, the alleged value of the parrot. When the trial came on, about forty witnesses were summoned. The parrot was also brought into court, and although possessed of a garrulous tongue, yet on the present occasion, with a proper regard for the decorum of the hall of justice, it preserved a profound silence. A considerable time was occupied by the learned counsel on both sides in the examination of the witnesses; some of whom testified to the identify of the lady's parrot, while on the other hand other witnesses declared as positively to the fact that it had been in the cooper's possession for a considerable length of time. Testimony of a character so opposite and contradictory might well have confounded an upright judge, seeking only to award strict justice to the contending parties. In this unpleasant predicament, it fortunately occured to him that the parrot itself might decide the controversy.—Turning first to the lady, he asked her to informed him what words the parrott could repeat. The answer of the lady,—with whom the parrot was a great pet, and with whose pratings it was well acquainted,—was of course prompt in the repetion of the words which her favorite was accustomed to utter. These having been duly noted by the judge, he then propounded the same inquiries to the cooper, whose report of his parrot's phrases were also noted. The counsel now severally addressed the court on behalf of their respective clients, in a strain of [illegible] convinced the auditory that each was sure of award in his favor. At the conclusion of the arrangement, however, the judge declined making an immediate decision, and intimated that the parrot itself should be the arbiter of its own destiny. He declared his intention of taking it to his own home, and to abide by the evidence of the parrot's tongue. If, said he, it utters the words which the lady says it can, it shall be her's and if the cooper's words, it must go to him. It appears that the cooper finally gained the victory, the testimony uttered by the parrot leaving no doubt on the mind of the judge that he was the true owner. In order to prevent further litigation, "pretty Poll" has been since *sent to France!*

From the U. S. Telegraph.

MEDICAL PUBLICATION.

The Register and Library of Medical and Chirurgical Science, edited by Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D. professor of Anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, assisted by James Hagan M. D. Washington City, published by Duff Green.

CONTENTS OF THE RECENT NUMBERS.

No. 26. Treatment of Hernia; Ligature of the abdominal aorta; case of poisoning by arsenious acid, with dissection; case of hypospadia, by Baron Dupuytren; a general bill of the burials within the city of London, and bills of mortality from December 1832, till December 1833; Brodie on diseases of the joints, concluded.

No. 37. Operation for fistula in ano; the use of sulphur baths in the treatment of chorea; Mr. Riley's portable apparatus for application of sulphurous acid gas; case of epispadia; Belladonna in obstruction from biliary calculi; Philip on minute doses of mercury.

No. 38. Observations on the theory of respiration; "observation upon ulceration of the cartilages of joints, and on anchylosis," read by Mr. Mayo before the Medico Chirugical Society; prolapsus of the uterus caused by labor; fungus of the bladder; Lithontritic instruments; Dr. Hannah's improvements; strangulated hernia with perforation the intestines; scarlatina simulating Rubeola at its commencement; general Ramolissment of the whole cerebral mass; altered state of the left lateral lobe in which the lateral ventricle communicated with the internal auditory canal; two cases of chronic angina tonsillaris, cured by making incisions in the tonsils; chronic peritonitis, ascites tapped thirty times and cured; efficacy of antimonal powder in neuralgia of the face; colica pictonum successfully treated by sulphate of morphine in large doses; amputation of the penis by a new process; varicose veins, successfully treated by the application of caustic issues; Philip on minute doses of mercury concluded; Blundells principles and practic of obstetricy, commenced.

No. 39. Stimulant treatment of purulent aphthalmia. Pathology and treatment of gastritis, by Wm. Stokes, M. D. Blundell's midwifery continued.

A glance at the contents of the Register and Library, will satisfy medical gentlemen of the great advantages which it offers. Independent of the matter of the Register, embracing the current improvemest in medical science, there have been already published in the Library the following new and standard works: Sir Charles Bell on the Nerves; with nine illustrative engravings. MacIntosh's Pathology and Practice of Physic. O'Bierne on Deglutination. Lawrence on Diseases of the Eye. Mayo on Injuries of the Rectum. Blake on Delirum Tremen. Brodies Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints. Philip on the Influence of minute doses of Mercury. Blundell's Principles and Practice of Midwifery.

Velpeau's great work on Operative Surgery, with notes by Professor Pattison, and an atlas of plates, will succeed Blundell.

These works, exclusive of the Register, would cost upwards of sixty dollars at the Book Store. One year's subscription to the Register and Library, embracing 52 numbers, is ten dollars.

The great advantage which this work affords to Medical Students attending Lectures, and Physicians desirous of enriching their libraries with the standard works of the most eminent authors, must be apparent.

The entire work being stereotyped, subscribers will be promptly supplied with the back numbers.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Isaac Hicks, at New York, from Liverpool, brings papers to the 2d, and the Mary Jane, from Rochelle, Paris papers to the 5th August.

From England there is nothing new and the only political intelligence from the continent of Europe of any interest is in relation to Spain. Of this the Courier translates all that is important. Its general tenor is rather favorable to situation of Don Carlos, at least it represents his partizans in greater stregth than previous advices did. That the Spanish Cortes had commenced its session our readers are already informed.

Bordeaux, July 29—Two thousand Carlists were three days since at Montdragon, and three thousand at Arranmayone. The Carlists have attacked Eybar, but two hundred men from Bergara caused them to fall back. Don Carlos arived at Lesaca with about 600 men.

Paris 3d August.—Government has received despatches from St. Jean de Luz of 30th July. On the 25th an action took place at Eckarro Aranaz, between Gen. Rodil himself, at the head of 3600 in fantry, and Zimala-Carrequi, with three battalions of Navarre, and some other battalions of Alava.

The Queen's troops remained in possession of the field of battle. The third battalion of the Queen suffered much and lost its commander, Echazo.

Paris. 5th Aug.—The government has just received by telegraph the following: Don Carlos is returned to St. Estevan; an engagement took place on the 25th in the direction of St. Estevan, which had no serious consquence.

Paris, 5th Aug.—The brig of war Curassier, Capt de Bruix, coming from the United States, arrived at Brest on the 31st July.

Madrid, July 26.—A melancholy feeling pervaded men's minds on the opening of the Cortes; still with but little reflection, it is easy to perceive that this melancholy was but [illegible] The Assembly felt itself under the influence of emotions which prevented the display of that joy which was in reality felt at the installation of the Cortes. The cholera, the positive news of the arrival of Don Carlos in Navarre, and unexpected discovery of a conspiracy prevented those demonstrations of loyalty which otherwise would have been shown still on the departure of the Queen from the Hall of the Cortes and through the streets, loud acclamations were heard.

We are much astonished to find the captain General Palafox connected with the conspiracy. It is hoped that he has only been guilty of some imprudence, of which his admitted incapacity did not permit him to see the consequences.

Bordeaux, Aug. 1.—We have received by express very important news from Spain. The cholera has entirely ceased its ravages, from the 26th inclusive to the [illegible] cases. Eight members of the Cortes have proposed to proclaim the Constitution of 1812, adopted at Cadiz, but the Chamber, on their motion, passed to the order of the day.

Bayonne, July 30.—We learn that Gen. Rodil had two successful encounters with the insurgents on the 25th and 27th,—one at Racaicoa and Urdiain, and the other between Lauzo and Aranaz,—in consequnce of which the rebels have retired towards the frontiers of France. The particulars have not yet reached us, but it is asserted that three battalions of Navarre were destroyed, and that a distinguished officer, Ichasu, was killed.

Yesterday the Pretender hastily left Lezaca, and some say took the direction of Aranaz. It is thought that the results of the affair of the 27th will have made him change the route.

Brigadier Jauregui occupies Villafranca; and one of his columns is at Hermani. Gen. Espartero has moved upon Eyba, which has been attacked by the bands of Zavala, who were repulsed with the loss of 12 killed, and about 40 wounded.

Although Gen. Rodil has not succeded in defeating the rebels enmasse, he brings them in to action in detail, by the combined movements of his columns.

It is said that a person arrived in town from Bilboa, brings intelligence of an engagement between a detachment of the Queen's troops under Gen. Iriarte, and a body of Carlists commanded by Simon Torre, one of their principal chiefs. It however had no decisive result, on either side. The same person sates that 400 men from Vittoria had gone over to Don Carlos. This news is very far from being official.

BORDEAUX, Aug. 2.—Our correspondence from Bayonne to-day confirms what we have already stated, viz. that an action took place on the 25th and 27th between the troops of Rodil and the bands of Zumalacarregni. Relative to the engagement on the 25th, we have the annexed official bulletin, published by direction of the Spanish Consul:

"*Head Quarters at Clordia, 25th July.*

About 5000 insurgents, under command of Zumalacarregui, Uranga, Cuebillast and others, having the advantage of a formidable position, essayed to attack me in flank, on my march to day upon Olozagoitia.—They were repulsed, beaten, and pursued by our brave soldiers, whose conduct is worthy of the highest praise.

(Signed) JOSE-RAMON DE RODL."

Bayonne, Aug. 1.—The Carlists here on question the bulletin which the Spaish Cosul in this city has caused to be printed. They say that they have received letters from the place where the affair occurred; that it was the Carlists who made the attack; and that they killed 200 men, losing on their part only 40.

Revenues of the Spanish Church.—According to a recent statement in a Madrid paper, respecting the number and revenues of the Spanish clergy, it appears that the number of buildings appropriated to religious purposes throughout Spain is 23,249; that that of the clergy is 159,322; and that of the friars and nuns, 96,878. The entire amount of the ecclesiastical revenues is calculated to be 50,000,000 dollars; and of this sum, the part consumed by them is shown to exceed the whole revenue of the state by some 8,000,000 dollars.

Mina is said to have declared, before leaving England, that he would not acknowledge foreign interference in the affairs of Spain; and that if a French army appeared on the Pyrenees he would instantly join Don Carlos;—a declaration worthy of a patriot.

A sister of Robespierre died lately in France. She is said to have left fragments of memoirs relating to her brother.

From the Globe.

VIOLATION OF THE LAWS.
SENATOR SOUTHARD.

We resume our purpose of exposing the violations of law committed by this man in the management of the public money, while he was Secretary of the Navy.

Item. When Mr. Southard assumed the duties of Secretary of the Navy, he took an oath to discharge the duties of the office *faithfully, according to law.* According to law, appropriations of public money are made by Congress for the support of the Navy, under certain specific heads or names, and for certain specific purposes. Thus, there is one appropriation, called "Pay and Subsistence," in which is included all the monthly pay of officers and men, and such extra rations as are paid to them in money. There is another for "Provisions;" another for "Medicines and Hospital Stores;" another for "Repairs of Vessels;" another for "Gradual Improvement of the Navy;" another for "Contingent Expenses," and so on. An act, passed 3d March, 1829, provides as follows, viz.

"The sums appropriated by law for each branch of expenditure, in the several departments, shall be solely applied to the objects for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other."

An act, passed May 1st, 1820, contains the following provision, viz.

"That the President shall be also further authorized to direct a portion of the moneys, appropriated for any of the following branches of expenditure in the Naval Department, viz. For "Provisions," for "Medicine and Hospital Stores," for "Repairs of Vessels," for "Clothing," to be applied to any other of the abovementioned branches of expenditure in the same Department; and that no transfers of appropriation, from or to other branches of expenditure, shall be hereafter made."

The same act contains the following requisition, viz.

"That it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of War and the Navy Departments to lay before Congress, on the first day of February of each year, a statement of the appropriations of the preceding year, for their Departments respectively, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head of appropriation, the amount expended under each, and the balance remaining unexpended," &c.

These laws were in force while Mr. Southard was Secretary of the Navy, and he was sworn to obey them. He had no legal authority whatever to transfer moneys from one appropriation to another, or expend those moneys for other purposes than those for which they were appropriated.

Now, we aver, and we are ready to prove it, that Mr. Southard did, in numerous cases, transfer public moneys from one appropriation to another, *in direct violation of law;* and did, in like manner, cause them to be expended for other objects than those for which they were appropriated. Not to be accused of making a vague charge, we will specify cases in which such transfers were made, and challenge Mr. Southard to an investigation of them.

On the 28th March, 1828, Mr. Southard advanced $40,000 to the Navy Agent at New York out of the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy, afloat," and directed him immediately to deposite it in the Treasury again under the head of "Gradual Improvement of the Navy." This was *a direct transfer* of $40,000 from one appropriation to another in a case *where even the President had not the legal power.*

On the 10th April, 1828, Mr. Southard advanced $20,000 out of the Appropriation for "Pay of Troops of war," and the same time directed him to deposite it in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for "Gradual Increases of the Navy." Here was another transfer in a case where the President himself did not possess the legal power.

On the 20th June, 1828, Mr. Southard advanced to the Navy Agent at Philadelphia, 4,000 dollars out of the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy Afloat," and directed him to deposite it in the Treasury under the head of "Gradual Increase of the Navy." Here, again, was a transfer which even the President had no power to make.

December 4th, 1828, Mr. Southard advanced to George MacDaniel $48,229 60 out of the appropriation for "Gradual Improvement of the Navy," and directed him to deposite it under the head of "gradual increase of the navy." Here again a power was assumed which did not belong even to the President.

To show how reckless of all law Mr. Southard was in the management of the funds appropriated for the service of his Department, we give another case of transfer. On the 27th October, 1827, he addressed a letter to the Fourth Auditor to the following effect, viz.

"I have the honor to inform you that I have this day caused a requisition to be issued in favor of Mr. George MacDaniel, special agent, for $65,594 06, under the head of provisions, being the balance due from pay afloat to the Naval Hospital fund. I have to request the necessary transfer in the settlement of Mr. MacDaniel's account."

Here he committed a double violation of the law. First, he virtually transferred $65,594 06 from "Provisions" to "Pay afloat," and in the second place, instead of using the money for the purchase of provisions, as the law directed, he applied it to another and very different purpose.

The latter he was constantly in the habit of doing, as well as making transfers. In February, 1828, the Navy Agent at New York wanted $40,000 under the head of "Pay of the Navy afloat," and Mr. Southard sent it to him out of the appropriation for the "Gradual Improvement of the Navy," directing him to expend it for the former object, which he did.

So in January of that year, the sum of $10,697 86 was due to the contractor for slop clothing at Boston, out of the appropriation for "Pay of the Navy afloat," but Mr. Southard paid it out of the appropriation for the purchase of provisions.

Thus, although the law expressly prohibits transfers in all these case, and declares that the moneys "shall be SOLELY applied to the objects for which they are respectively appropriated and NO OTHER," yet did Mr. Southard totally disregard these laws which he had sworn to obey, make transfers at will and apply the moneys as he pleased! Theses direct violations of law were in 1828 carried by Mr. Southard to the extent of 380,000 dollars, and had been much more in previous years! The amount expended for contingencies alone, beyond the whole amount appropriated by Congress for that object exceeds the following sums: viz.

In 1824	$9,000
1825	89,000
1826	57,000
1827	52,000
1828	30,000
	$237,000

This was all taken out of other appropriations by Mr. Southard, IN DIRECT VIOLATION OF POSITIVE LAW!

To enable himself to carry on this game, he annually committed a double fraud upon Congress! He purposely sent in estimates for much more money than he needed under some heads of appropriation, particularly provisions, for no other purpose than that he might get the money to spend for other objects in violation of law; and in the annual reports to Congress he caused the purposes to which the money was applied to be stated falsely. For instance: he caused the $10,697 86 paid a contractor at Boston for clothing to be reported as expended for the purchase of provisions. He caused the $65,594 09 transferred in October, 1827, from "Provisions" to "Pay Afloat," through the agency of Mr. MacDaniel, to be reported to Congress as paid away for provisions. So in every case where a transfer was made, or money appropated for one object was applied to another, he caused a report to be made to Congress which he knew to be false.

And this man, who knowingly and wilfully violated the laws almost every day of his public life, and filled the public records with falsehoods, has the assurance to charge President Jackson with violating the constitution and laws, and accuse him of a want of truth.

We do not make vague charges as he does; but we point out particular acts. We defy him to have them investigated, and we call on the People of New Jersey to insist that he shall do it. He may thank those whom he abuses, that he has not long since, been impeached, and disqualified from holding any office in the Republic!

We have not done with him.

From the Delaware Watchman.

OPPOSITION GAIN AND REACTIONS

The Bank partizans, since their defeat in Maine, are talking of their *immense gain,* and *reactions.* If they have not carried Maine this time, they certainly will at the next election.—Their gain is *immense,* overwhelmning, yes, and it has been so, according to their statements, ever since Maine was a Jackson state, and still they have not been able to nullify the small majority, by which that state has invariably been carried for the administration. In 1828, Maine gave a large majority against the administration, one electoral vote only being given for General Jackson. Since then the majority for the administration in the state, has varied from 1500 to 6000, depending entirely upon the effort the opposition saw fit to make, to carry the state. When they let the election go by *default,* as they did in 1831, and—33, of course our majority was increased. The administration party in the state, however, have uniformly become more firm and united every year, and their majorities still continue to be more decided. The talk of the opposition presses now about gain, is all *fudge*—it is a trick they are playing for the *third* or *fourth* time, and one of the most contemptible means ever made use of by any party, for deceiving many honest citizens. Stupid indeed, must be that individual, who can now be deceived by any thing they can say about gain and reactions in Maine. We ask any candid citizen, who really would be correctly informed on this subject, to read the following extracts, furnished by the N. Y. E. Post, from the opposition papers, relative to Maine, just provious to the last Presidential election, and then say whether he can believe what they are now saying about again in Maine. The following is from the National Intelligencer of Sept. 8, 1832.

"The news from Mame is cheering to the friends of the Constitution, and appalling to the vetoists. *It is the hand writing on the wall,* It appears from the subjoined accounts, that our friends have done so well *that no doubt remains of their success in electing their whole electoral ticket in November.* The Portland Daily Advertiser gives the following information:—four Van Buren stores are chosen in Lincoln, three in Kennebec, and four Jackson Senators in Cumberland and in York. The statement gives a net National Republican gain in 107 towns, compared with the election last year, of 2535 votes. Last year Smith (the Jackson candidate) was elected by an overwhelming majority. At the present election, should Goodenow not be elected, Smith's majority has been reduced so low, *that Clay's triumph in November will be certain!*"

Other coalition journals entertained their readers with similar prognostications. We subjoin a few of their paragraphs:

From the Hallowell (Maine) Advocate, September 14, 1832.

The result of the election is a glorious and triumphant indication that victory will crown our efforts in November next, if we but do our duty, and the ten electoral votes of Maine *will be* given for Henry Clay. Look at the change from last year! Look at Kennebeck—2200 majority for Governor, *nearly double that* of 1831! Look at the clear majority of 500 in Lincoln, where last year there was a tie. * * * Look at the National Republican gain in Somerset, in Cumberland, in Oxford, in Penobscot, and *in almost every part of the state!* There is *every thing* to cheer the friends of Clay, Liberty, and the Constitution, and to animate them to one more effort. When the naked question comes up between Clay and Jackson, thousands will shrink from openly bowing the knee to corruption and despotism. We say then "once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more!" and our state will stand regenerated, disenthralled!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 17, 1832.

"In 190 towns, the National Republican gain is 2721—in 204 towns Smith's majority is only 900, which same towns last year gave the Jackson ticket a majority of more than 4000! We wait for full returns. It is manifest that the Jackson press consider their cause to have substantially *gained* a defeat.

From the Kennebec Journal, copied into the Commercial Advertiser Sept 18, 1832.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF MAINE WILL BE GIVEN TO HENRY CLAY AND JOHN SERGEANT—Kennebec will give that ticket 2200 majority—perhaps 3000. *Our friends abroad may count this State as against Jackson.*

From the New York American Sept. 17 1832.

Smith, Jackson candidate, is 434 votes ahead of the National Republican candidate in the towns yet heard from, and 561 scattering votes have already been returned; it is therefore very doubtful whether there has been any choice. What a vast falling off this election shows in the Jackson strength! The Nationals are sure of a triumph in November, if they will but use ordinary exertion.

From the Portland Advertiser, copied into the Commercial Advertiser, Sept 18 1832.

We know enough to proclaim a great gain, a triumph of principle over party—the advance of the good cause—the dawning of a better day, which will break in upon us in November next with dazzling splendour! The current of Jacksonism, which has been seetting against us, for the three past years and overwhelming all opposition, has been turned! We have broken in upon the ranks of our adversaries, and will rout them in November.—*Maine can no longer be called a Jackson State.*

From the National Intelligencer, Sept 21, 1832.

The GLORIOUS POLITICAL REFORM which the people are to effect in the United States during the present autumn, has dawned in the East, and promises a bright and cheering day. We have the Portland papers of Saturday evening, which are sufficient to decide the election; these returns embrace 241 towns, in which the votes stand for Goodenow the National Republican candidate for Governor, 26150, for Smith (Jackson) 27899, scattering 895—again that State it requires a majority of the whole number of votes cast to elect. Of the votes just enumerated 27,427 are necessary to a choice.—Thus far, therefore Smith has a majority only of 472. His majority in the same towns last year was 4531.

Finale—*From the National Intelligencer, Sept* 26, 1832.

Maine.—Earlier than we had expected, we have received pretty full returns of the late election, for Governor of the State of Maine. Twenty-five towns and plantations remain to be heard from, but their votes will very little vary the general result, which is as follows:—Mr. Goodenow (National Republican) 27,229; Mr. Smith (Jackson) 30,373, scattering 854; being again for the National Republican ticket *since last year* of 3373 votes, and leaving for Mr. Smith a majority of *only* 1194.

In five short weeks from this time, and even before the sound of the rejoicings for the downfall of Jacksonism in Maine had ceased to be heard, the vote was taken for President, and behold it resulted in a Jackson majority in that state of 6652!

DE WIGS OF COLOR.

The Portland Advertiser of Sept. 1, (an opposition paper) a short time before the Maine election, contained the following call of a meeting for *De colored wigs.*

"THE PEOPLE OF COLOR,

Whigs of the city, and all, are requested to meet at their School House near the Burying Ground, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the ensuing election, and also to choose three delegates to meet in Convention with the other wards of the city for the purpose of nominating Representatives for the next Legislature."

It will be recollected that in Maine, negroes, possessing a certain estate, are electors and entitled to the privileges of freemen. The above is no *quiz.* The Bank party in Portland as one of the desperate means of carrying the election, deliberately called upon the *colored wigs* to organize themselves, and choose three delegates to meet the *Bank wigs without color,* in Convention, and make the *wig* nominations. The whole is in character with what we have seen in our own state. Yes, we too have *colored wigs* in Delaware, in New Castle county, and we are much mistaken, if not in our own city. As one of the means of swelling the number of names to the Bank memorials, last winter, the *colored wigs* of Delaware were solicited to add their signatures. And the memorial sent to Washington from this county actually contained the names of several of our negroes, colored wigs, good and true, no doubt, who were represented as asking the restoration of the deposites We make this statement on our own personal knowledge, and will give the names of these wigs of color to any citizen who may have the curiosity to ask for them.

Del. Watchman.

From the Globe.

OUR PROSPECTS.

'Advance your standard, to the outward walls."

Victory on victory perches upon the plumes of the Democratic and Anti-Bank party.

The question has been fully put to the People in the farthest West, and Missouri sends more than two to one friends of the administration into her Legislature, and Illinois gives us three, decided opponents of the Bank in Congress.

The question has been fully put in the farthest South, to the sovereign People, and Louisiana, for the first time in some years, sends a Jackson democrat, a gallant soldier, in Ripley, who has been nurtured from childhood in those principles of true Democracy which are hostile to the mammoth—while Alabama drives most signally from her confidence almost every nullifier and national, who, under the counterfeit name of Wig, was attempting to betray her into the embraces and fangs of the Bank.

The question has been fully put in North Carolina and Rhode Island, and our friends there stand firm and true.

But again, in the remotest North and East, under circumstances most appalling to democracy, with the whole wealth and aristocracy of all the Hartford Convention States brought to bear on the outposts of liberty, in New Hampshire and Maine the question has been fully and deliberately tried. In one of them the Senator, friendly to the Bank, has been dismissed from public trust by an overwhelming majority, and all her elections of every kind have resulted against the Bank. In the other the Senator friendly to the Bank has been signally defeated, and left between 3 and 4,000 in arrear of the democratic and anti Bank candidate for Governor.

Advance your standards, then, to the outward walls, all ye friends of democratic principles—continue to strip the disguises from your old arissocratic enemies, attempting to cover up their odious doctrines and measures with the new title of Wigs. Show the advocates of violence, the exhorters to revolution, the profaners of the Sabbath, the fabricators of every species of misrepresentation, the circulators of alarm and panic, the rejoicers at every prospect of adversity and embarrassment, the resisters of the laws, whether as nullifiers, mutilators of our public ships, burners of convents, and instigators of mobs in New York, or Philapelphia, show them that you *know your rights, and knowing dare maintain them.* Show them that, however the Clay and Webster organs may ridicule the "huge paws" of the honest yeomanry—the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of this happy land—you have too much regard to order and decency—too sacred a love of morals and well-regulated liberty, and too great a respect for the supremacy of the laws—ever to follow or sustain the authors and patrons of such profligate courses. There are still other battles to be fought with the hydra Bank. Advance then, friends of democracy—the friends of equal rights and the foes of violence and disorder—unfurl your banners to the joyous breeze—and teach your proud calumniators, that we are a People capable of self-government and not to be disgraced at home and abroad, with impunity, by the unprincipled virulence and repeated outrages of a coalition of disappointed and mongrel politicians, made up of desperate Nullifiers—broken-down Federalists—and Bank speculators.

Rally under the glorious flag of our Union—set up no bastard banner of the Hartford Convention, with five stripes. But advance,—and a greater and still more glorious victory awaits the good cause in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, and New Jersey—under the true flag of the country and of the administration of your choice, and under which flag your fathers bled and conquered—many of yourselves fought and triumphed, on both land and ocean in the late war, and at the victories in which multitudes of your present opponents refused to rejoice—under this flag, with the veteran hero in command now as at New Orleans, the country will, by your vigorous efforts, be again defended and secured.

A squirrel hunt was organised at Meadville, Pa, a few days ago, by two parties of marksmen, each comprising eight persons. At night it was ascertained that one party had killed 382, and the other 271 squirrels.

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