to the world, completes the list of our author's works a book which, like "Astoria" and the "Tour on the Prairies," gives the most vivid sketches of the legends and peculiarities of the untutored men of the forest, and of the "grand features of nature in that picturesque region."

It is unnecessary to say in conclusion to this very hasty synopsis, that Washington Irving, both at home and abroad, is justly regarded as the most popular prose writer of America, & we think we may not be thought singular in our opinion, if we say he will be ultimately looked upon as the most clear, sententious, and pleasing writer—take him all in all—that the world has ever had.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Among the documents accompanying the President's message to Congress, not the least interesting is the report of the head of the War department. As usual it is spun out to a great length; and though more entertaining than the Secretary of the Treasury, we cannot afford to give room for more than a synopsis of it. This we will endeavor to do. Mr. Poinsett sets out with the information that the provisions of Congress for the increase and organization of the army have been complied with, so far as time and circumstances would permit It is recommended that the light artillery be increased so as to form two battalions, one for the western and one for the eastern division of the army. The army has been actively engaged during the year, partly on the Southwestern and Northern frontiers, and partly in the Cherokee country. With a view to render the army more efficient it is recommended that the places and manner of quartering and stationing the troops in time of peace be changed. Four stations are named—one on Lake Champlain in New York, another at Carlisle, in Pennsylvania, a third, at some point to be determined upon near the head waters of the Savannah river; in South Carolina or Georgia, and a fourth, at Jefferson barracks, in Missouri.

These would form a nucleus around which the militia of the country could rally at any time, and immediately march to any point which was threatened. This is recommended as the only way in which an extensive line of frontier like ours can be defended with so small an army as ours; and in case this idea meets with the approbation of Congress, an appropriation is asked to defray necessary expenses. A confidence is expressed, that if the garrison at Fort Gibson was withdrew, it would be a signal for outbreaks of the Indians, on the Southwestern frontier, and that part of the law of July, 1836, has not yet been complied with; it is suggested that every thing pertaining to the defences of the frontier be resigned to the War department, which is responsible for the peace and defence of the frontier. The plan of defence proposed is the same as that given in the last report; to wit: the enlargement of the existing fortresses, and the erection of others; with good connecting roads, and depots for arms. In order to maintain those distant posts as cheaply as possible, farms might be attached to be worked by laborers employed by the Government, to be occasionally assisted by the soldiers. [Rather parsimonious—Uncle Sam turning farmer.] An uniform system of organization of the militia is stated to be desirable, and a plan is given by which it may be accomplished. The Florida war is introduced. This has employed a considerable portion of the troops, and without effecting any thing; every exertion has been made, and still is making to drive the Indians out of that territory, but it does not appear that the means hitherto adopted are calculated to effect the object. The Secretary recommends as a *dernier resort*, an invitation to those inhabitants who have been driven away to return and resume the cultivation of the soil. This it is thought would effectually drive out the Indians and prevent the recurrence of those horrid murders, with which Florida has been cursed. The manner in which that part of the army employed in removing the Cherokees, has performed is spoken of with approbation.

The next topic touched is the Canada frontier, and the means used to prevent invasions from the United States.

Various matters are not touched; the surveys and reconnoitering of the Northern and Northwestern frontiers; the examination of Fort Delaware; the condition of Forts Monroe and Calhoun, and the disposition of the appropriation for Charleston harbor, each furnish a paragraph. Since the last report the raft in the Red River has been removed, but a new one is continually forming, and it is recommended to keep a boat constantly on the spot for several seasons to come. The survey of the mouths of the Mississippi is nearly completed. The necessity of horses and instruction in the cavalry exercise, now that the cavalry has become a component arm of the service, is argued.

The large building containing an exercise hall, &c. at the Military Academy, West Point, is finished, the building containing the library, &c. which was destroyed by fire since the last report, has not yet been replaced, on account of a desire to have a general plan for all the buildings at the Academy. Many of the present buildings are entirely unfit for the purposes to which they are applied, and must eventually come down, and it is desirable that the position of each new one authorised should have reference to the system of future constructions. For the greater efficiency of the Engineer apartment and its better administration, the appointment of an inspector of fortifications is suggested. The ordinance corps has been increased agreeably to law. There is at present not a complete train of artillery for a single regiment of the force in the service, and an appropriation is asked for the purpose of furnishing the number of pieces required, as well as to furnish batteries for two battallions of light infantry. The establishment of a rocket brigade is recommended. With four regiments of artillery, we are nearly without field pieces and trains; we are without light artillery altogether, and have yet to learn its management; and we are entirely ignorant of the use of so formidable a weapon as a rocket. These deficiencies in an arm which, in modern warfare, produces the most decisive results, ought to be remedied without delay. The recommendations in the last annual report for the establishment of a national foundry and powder manufactory, and the erection of a manufactory of small arms west of the Alleganies, are reported. The armory and manufactory at Harper's Ferry want considerable repairs, and alterations. It is again recommended to sell the mineral lands of the United States, for obvious reasons. The corps of topographical engineers has been increased, agreeably to law. The duties enjoined upon the department, by resolution of Congress, ordering certain surveys of rivers and harbors, had not been performed for want of means to defray the necessary expenses. It it deemed important that the annual appropriation for military surveys should be made, in order that the geography and resources of the country may be accurately determined upon and delineated. The immediate survey of the Delaware bay, and of the country between the Fox and Missouri rivers, is earnestly recommended. The department under the immediate superintendence of the Surgeon General has been very efficient and useful. The Quarter Master's department and that of the Commissary of Subsistence, have been increased agreeably to the act of Congress. The manner in which the duty of the Paymaster General has been performed is specially applauded. By the report of the Commissioner of pensions it appears that the number of persons on the pension rolls amount to 41,870; that there have been 1,461 deaths during the year ending on the 30th of September, and the addition to the pension rolls in the same time has been 2,354; the addition to the list of widows' pension will increase the expenditure about $1,372,000; the early attention of Congress is called to compensation for pension agents. If they are not compensated the department will find it utterly impracticable to execute the pension laws any longer. Some alterations in the pension laws, the duties of officers &c. are suggested. A review of the operations of the Indian department within the last year occupies a very large space in the report. Independently of the removal of the entire Cherokee nation, many other removals of portions of different tribes have been effected. At the close of the present season, there will be in the states and territories, about 22,000 Indians. They are in Ohio, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Exertions are making, which promises success in the speedy removal of all. The council which gave so much concern last summer, called by the Cherokees, is spoken of as entirely harmless and rather calculated to ensure peace. The call by the commanding general of the western division of the Army for additional troops to maintain peace on the Southwestern frontier is made the next topic. Circumstances had induced the belief that the Mexicans had instigated the Indians within the territory of the United States to make war upon the Texis. Measures have been taken to prevent this. The Indians have been warned that they will not be permitted to take part in any contest between Mexico and Texas, or to pass into the territory of the latter with hostile intent; and that the amount of their annuities will be stopped if they disobey this order. The employment of physicians with a large quantity of vaccine matter was made so soon as it was ascertained that the small pox had broken out among the Indian tribes on the Missouri river. The present system of management of the Indian affairs is deemed defective, and many suggestions are made which it is thought will conduce to bettering their condition. A change is recommended in the manner of educating the Indian youth; that in addition to his knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, he be instructed, at a manual labor school, where he may acquire a knowledge of farming and the useful arts. This would enable him to render essential service to his tribe when he would return among them. The Secretary concludes his report with the suggestion that an inspector be appointed who shall be attached to the office of Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to "visit, from time to time, the stations of the disbursing officers and Indian agents, inspect their books, examine into their proceedings, view the condition of the different tribes, and furnish such a report as will enable the Department to correct abuses to understand and provide for the wants of the Indians, and, generally, to extend over the whole matter a more complete supervision than has heretofore been found practicable. By such means, in conjunction with a more liberal policy towards the interpreters, who exercise great influence over the Indians, by a proper attention to the chiefs, through whom alone the people can be approached, and who ought, by every fair means, to be conciliated and attached to the United States; and by the co-operation of the traders, who have always been found ready to lend their aid to the Government, reasonable hopes may be entertained of extending the blessings and advantage of Christianity and civilization to the Indian race."

J. Q. Adams.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, when the States were called for the presentation of petitions, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, rose and offered to the House a letter, post marked Montgomery, Ala., dated Dec. 19, 1838, which he had received by that day's mail, and which he wished to have read. It was accordingly, read, and was as follows:

Montgomery, (Ala,) Dec. 19th, 1838.

J. Q. Adams.—Sir.—In looking over the proceedings of Congress, I observed that you have introduced your fantastics again, by trying to impeach the character and honor of our Minister to England, Mr. Stevenson—Mr. Stevenson is a relative of mine, one, who I hold dear to me, and I shall call you to account when I get to Washington; I think, and so does the country, that M. S. was condescending too much to notice such a prince of devils, such as I consider you, and on my arrival in the Metropolis, I shall shoot you the very first time, you rise to make any remark about my friend, Mr. S. So soon as Mr. C. Perry returns to the U. S. you will die, certain; you are better suited for a cell in the mad house, than a seat in one of the highest places or earth; I am a seafaring man myself, and would to my God, were I permitted to see you in the act of speaking disrepectfully of my friends; if you mention their names, no explanation will satisfy me only to take your life, and that I shall do in presence of the assembled wisdom of the world. I expect to fight a duel in the District of Columbia before the session is ended, if you open your head trap about that mode of settling affairs, I shall be as much induced to assail you as on most any thing else. I shall be in Washington by the 20 of January, 1839.

B. J. Conwald.

The above letter is evidently a *quiz*. Mr. Lewis, a representative from the District in which the town of Montgomery is, so pronounces it.

Attention all Creation!!—Dr Dodimus Swizzlewing has the honor of announcing to the world his astounding discovery in medicine.—The extract of Æœæææœ‡‡+, a new kind of mineral, never before discovered; taken from the interior of Mt. Hecla, twenty-five miles from the surface: and brought forth to the light of day by one legged grashoppers—Dr S having in his employment a regular line of them for the purpose of procuring it. It is made into pills weighing 95¼,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000ths of a grain each, and is warranted to cure "every ill which flesh is heir to." It is offered for sale at the cheap rate of $100 a pill, and forty thousand of them are sufficient to cure most complaints. Try it.

Mr. James S. Garrison, of New Orleans, challenges the world—for no less a sum than twenty thousand dollars to run the unrivalled colt Wagner against any horse mare or gelding that can be produced.

A Gay Old Chap.—"My uncle Stephen," says Aaron Burr, in his private journal, "lived on milk punch, at the age of eighty-six mounted by the stirrup, a gay horse, and galloped off with me twelve miles without stopping, and was, I thought, less fatigued than myself."

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Jan. 8, 1839.

Com. Elliott.—The report circulated by some of the Whig papers, that Commodore Elliott has been arrested upon charges connected with his command in the Mediterranean, and that he will be brought to a Court Martial, is said to be totally unfounded.

☞Thaddeus Stevens has published an address in the Gettysburg Star, to his constituents, in which he announces his intention to withdraw from the Legislature, and to await their decision on his course. It would seem that this Mr. Stevens (one of the prime movers of the Harrisburg difficulties) refuses to serve under a Van Buren Speaker. The Doylestown Democrat in the subjoined paragraph, gives a better clue to the movement of this gentleman: It says, "that Thaddeus Stevens, on the credit of the State, borrowed $400,000 of the United States Bank during the last season. The money never passed through the State Treasurer's hands, nor was legally directed to be borrowed, nor was legally or honestly accounted for. It is necessary to inquire, with these facts before us, what were the motives of him and his allies in organizing a House with a minority of his adherents?"

☞Yesterday was a proud day for Maryland. It witnessed the Inauguration of the first Governor ever elected directly by the People of this State. The Baltimore Chronicle, speaking of the arrangements, says: "We learn that Gov. Veazey will remain at Annapolis to receive the Governor elect, and, after his Inauguration, hand over to him in person the archieves of the State—and in the meantime,—Mr. Grason being already at Annapolis,—to extend to him every courtesy & mark of respect which the dignified office the one is about to resign and the other assume, renders especially proper. Every right minded man will regard with pleasure this interchange of courtesies, and the example which is now set, at this inauguration of the first Governor ever elected directly by the people, all will wish may be taken hereafter as a precedent of binding force, alike required by the respect which must ever belong to the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, and the character of the men who may be called to discharge its duties."

Governor's Message—We have received the last Annual Message of Gov. Veazey to the Legislature, but its length precludes its publication to-day. It commences with congratulating the Legislature that the amendments to the Constitution have been effected without *violence* or *disturbance* in any quarter. It is Governor Veazey's opinion that our form of Government *now*, in every respect, exemplifies and vindicates Republican principles.—This is a tacit admittance that heretofore it was not quite as Republican as it now is, but we do not recollect of ever having heard his Ex-governorship complaining of its aristocratic features or suggesting any amendments to make it more Republican than it was. Its all turkey alike to him.

A great portion of the message is occupied in adverting to our works of Internal Improvement for which the ex-Governor evinces a laudable solicitude. Various other topics of a public nature are presented, and it concludes by evincing a perfect resignation in giving up the "honors of office" for the shades of "private life."

☞Every Whig member of the Legislature was present at the commencement of its session last week. There were three Republicans absent. Mr. Keene of Caroline, we suppose was one, who we regret to learn did not leave home until Wednesday last, being detained by sickness.

Speaker of the House.—The following is the result of the vote for Speaker.—

C. S. Ridgely (W.)	39
Dr. Jno. O. Wharton (V. B.)	32
	7

There were three Republicans absent, and three vacancies—2 in Kent and one in Frederick.

Messrs Goldsborough of Queen Ann's and Potts of Frederick, were appointed a Committee by the Senate, to inform the Governor elect, of the fact of his election. The whole number of votes given was 55,127—as follows: —Grason 27,720—Steele 27,407.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 26th ult. announces the death of Mr. Cassat, a Senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from Adams County. He was found dead at Gleim's Hotel, having expired evidently without a struggle: the position of his body in bed being perfectly natural, and indicative of repose.

☞The President's House was opened, as usual, for the reception of visiters, on New-Year's day.

Col. Benton.—The Delaware Gazette says, this veteran in the cause of Democracy, if he lives through his present term of service in the United States Senate, will have been a member of that body *a quarter of a century!*

☞The failure in the arrivals of the mails has prevented us from presenting the usual synopsis of Congressional proceedings. But little business, however, of a general interest has yet been done.

GOV. CASS.—In reference to the publications which have recently appeared in the newspapers, declaring Governor Cass to be a defaulter to the Government, the Washington Globe has the following positive contradiction:

"We are authorized from the War Office to state, that the accounts of Gov. Cass with the Department are balanced to a farthing, & that there is not the slightest shadow of doubt in regard to the fairness and squareness of all his accounts with the Government."

Senator Tappan.—The Baltimore Patriot, has the following:

"Benjamin Tappan, the Senator in Congress, thus chosen by the Van Buren Legislature of Ohio, is a brother of Arthur Tappan, the great leader of the Abolitionists of New York, and is himself an Abolitionist of the first water."

To which the Washington Globe replies:

This is utterly untrue, except the fact that Mr. Tappan of Ohio is the brother of Arthur Tappan of New York. They are brothers, but perfect antipodes in every thing. One is a radical Republican, the other an ultra Federal Whig; the one a State rights anti Abolitionist, the other a consolidating, Federal, interfering Abolitionist and amalgamationist; the one a *liberal* in every thing, the other a fanatic in every thing.

Extract from a letter, dated

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1838.

"Do not credit the malicious reports so industriously circulated, charging Judge Tappan with being an Abolitionist; previous to his nomination, at a Democratic caucus, and at a public festival after his election, he openly, positively, and boldly denounced every sentiment of the kind, and disclaimed and stamped with infamy the measures of these fanatics."

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Constitution and Laws triumphant! the Cunningham faction repudiated by the Senate—the true and only House of Representatives recognized, and peace and order restored to the Commonwealth!!

We have the gratifying intelligence to announce to the people of Pennsylvania, that the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 16, have this day recognized the legally and constitutionally organized House of Representatives, over which William Hopkins, esq. presides, and appointed a committee to inform it that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The supremacy of the law is sustained, the constitution preserved, and the rights of the people protected. The chief conspirators have received a death blow from which they can never recover. They have been tried, not by the "lawless mob" about which they have prated so much, but by a body in which they had a majority of their own political friends, and that body has solemnly pronounced a verdict against them.

To the Democratic members of the Legislature too much praise cannot be awarded for the firmness with which they supported the rights of the people during the trying scenes of the past three weeks. They have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of every patriot.

After the Whig members came into the House, and were sworn—Mr. Speaker Hopkins rose and resigned the chair in a very handsome address.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Franklin, the House proceeded to an election of Speaker, the Clerks officiating as tellers. The roll having been called over, the Clerk announced the result as follows:

For William Hopkins, (V.B.)	57
" H. S. Spackman,	10
" T. S. Cunningham,	4
" Wm. A. Crabb,	4
" F. Smith,	1

William Hopkins, Esq. of Washington, was thereupon declared to be duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Speaker having been conducted to the Chair by Messrs. T. S. Cunningham and Frederick Smith, returned his acknowledgements.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annapolis, Monday, 31st Dec. 1838

The Senate.

Every member of the new Senate was in attendance at 11 o'clock yesterday morning—and on motion, proceeded to qualify according to the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Potts, the Senate proceeded to the election of President.

Mr. Potts nominated Richard Thomas, Esq. of St. Mary's county the gentleman who presided in the last Senate.

Mr. Martin nominated Hugh Ely, Esq. of Baltimore county.

The ballot resulted as follows:

For Richard Thomas	11 votes,
For Hugh Ely	8 votes.

Neither of the gentlemen nominated having voted.

On motion of Mr. Ricaud, the Senate proceeded to the choice of a Chief Clerk.

Mr. Ricaud nominated the late Chief Clerk, Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq.

Mr. Ely nominated Uriah Forrest, Esq. of Montgomery county.

The ballot resulted as follows:

Joseph H. Nicholson	11 votes,
Uriah Forrest	10 votes

On motion of Mr. Purnell, the State proceeded to the election of Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Purnell nominated Gen. John N. Watkins.

Mr. Mathews nominated Lewis Gasaway, Esq.

The ballot stood,

J. N. Watkins	12 votes,
Lewis Gasaway	9 votes,

The Senate then proceeded to the election of Committee Clerks—A question whether one or two should be elected, was decided for the latter.

Mr. Stewart nominated Samuel W. Spencer and James Reyner.

Mr Evans nominated Joseph Graham.

Mr. Maulsby nominated Nicholas Hall Brown.

The ballot resulted as follows:

For Mr. Spencer	12 votes.
For Mr. Reyner	11 votes.
For Mr. Brown	10 votes.
For Mr. Graham	9 votes.

On motion of Mr. Pratt, it was *ordered*, without a dissenting voice, that Andrew Sluer be appointed Messenger, & Samuel Peaco Door Keeper to the Senate

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting to him the returns of the election for Governor.

Which, on motion of Mr. Ricaud, were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ely, the Senate then adjourned to meet this day at 10 o'clock.

Annapolis, Dec. 31, 1838,

The Senate was organized to-day by the election of the Hon. Richard Thomas as president, and all the former officers of the body, with another committee clerk. On taking the chair, the president made quite a speech The Hon. Hugh Ely was supported by the Democrats, and in consequence of neither of the candidates voting, but 19 ballots were cast. The following is understood to be the vote:

For Thomas, (Whig,) Messrs. Beckett, Boone, Donoho, Ecleston, Magruder, Potts, Purnell, Pratt, Ricaud. Wilson, and Stewart—11.

For Ely, (Democrat,) Messrs. Matthews, of Charles Matthews, of Allegany, Martin, Evans, Goldsborough, Scott, Wason, Maulsby—8.

Annapolis, January 1st 1839.

The House of Delegates organized this day by the election of Charles S. Ridgely, Esq. (Whig) of Anne Arundle County, as Speaker. He received thirty nine votes and John C. Wharton, Esq. (V. B.) of Washington County received thirty two votes neither gentleman voting for himself. George G. Brewer, Esq. was elected Chief Clerk, Eli Duvall, Esq. Assistant Clerk, John Burnett, Thomas M. Flint, and Isaac Gibbons Committee Clerks from the Eastern Shore; Harry D. Gough and Benj. E Gantt from the Western Shore; Levin J. Broadwater Sergeant at Arms, and John Quynn Doorkeeper. The Senate were informed by Message that the House had organized and were ready to proceed to business. A Committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor, in conjunction with a Committee from the Senate, and inform him of their readiness to receive any communication he might have to make to them. An order was passed admitting to seats on the floor those gentlemen from Frederick and Kent Counties who are in attendance, claiming their seats.

Annapolis, Jan. 2d, 1839.

In the Senate, this morning, it was determined by lot, according to the provision in the Constitution, what should be the term of service of each of the Senators. Twenty-one ballots were deposited in the ballot box, seven of which had marked on them "Number One," seven "Number Two," and seven "Number Three."

The seven Senators who drew No. 1 are to serve two years, and are as follows:—

Messrs Stewart, of Baltimore City, (W.), Ely, of Baltimore County, (V. B.), Evans, of Cecil. (V. B.); Goldsborough, of Queen Ann's (V. B.); Furneil, of Worcester, (W.); Wason, of Washington, (V. B.); and Matthews, of Allegany, (V. B)

The seven who drew No 2 are to serve four years, and are:—

Messrs. Becket, of Calvert, (W.); Pratt, of Prince George's, (W.); Magruder, of Anne Arundel. (W.); Wilson, of Montgomery. (W.): Boone, of Caroline, (W.); Donoho, of Somerset, (W.); and Matthews, of Charles, (V. B.)

The seven Senators who drew No. 3, are to serve six years, and are:—

Messrs. Thomas, of St. Mary's (W.); Ricaud, of Kent, (W.); Martin, of Talbot, (V. B.); Eccleston, of Dorchester. (W.); Potts, of Frederick, (W.); Scott, of Harford, (V.B); and Maulsby, of Carroll, (V. B)

The Governor's Message was received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Delegates, as soon as the journal of the preceding day was read, the Speaker announced the Committe of Elections, which consists of Messrs. Handy, Causine, Thomas, Spencer, Sollers, Mason and Watson.

A great number of petitions were presented, one by Mr. Biser from John W. Geyer, asking to be permitted to take his seat as a member from Frederick county.

Mr. Spencer presented the petitions of Wm. S. Lassell and Benjamin Kirby, of Kent county, claiming seats in the House of Delegates. They were severally referred to the Committee on Elections.

Leave was granted on motion of Mr. Williams, of Harford, to bring in a bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt in the State of Maryland.

Leave was also granted to bring in a bill having for its object the encouragement of the emigration of the free people of color.

Mr. Pitts presented the petition of Edward C. Colegate, praying to be divorced from his wife Ann Eliza Colegate; and also the petition of Sarah F. Patterson to be divorced from her husband Henry P. Patterson.

Mr. Ridgely introduced an order to re-appoint J. J. Speed, Esq. a Director in the Bank of Baltimore on the part of the House of Delegates, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Watson asked leave to withdraw from the files of the House the papers in the case of Emillie W. Noble, a petitioner for a divorce, which was granted.

Leave was granted, on motion of Mr. Leary to introduce a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Franklin Institute and Baltimore Lyceum of Natural History.

Leave was granted on motion of Mr. Ridgely, to introduce a bill to authorise the Mayor and City council of Baltimore, and the Commissioners of Baltimore County, respectively, to appoint the Governors and Visitors of Baltimore City and County Jail. Mr. McPherson introduced an order, which was adopted, giving permission to Messrs Beckenbaugh and Geyer to be heard before the Committee and House in all matters relative to their respective claims to seats.

P. S The Governor's Message was received, and six hundred and thirty six copies ordered to be printed.

From the Washington Globe.

"THE WHOLE IN A NUTSHELL."—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE AS TO DEFAULTS.

Much hue and cry is made by some of the Opposition as to defaults under Gen. Jackson's administration. A part of this arises from a wish to screen their own defaulting friends by imputing blame to others, and a part from a wish to mislead and deceive the people.

We have taken some pains to look into this subject, and now present a few plain and practical results.

1. The real losses by collecters of customs under all previous Administrations have been not far from $1,000,000 Only $60,000 of this have been under Gen. Jackson's administration.

2. The real losses by receivers of public lands have probably been less than $500,000, the residue of the nominal balances having been paid or secured. Of those, not over $200,000 will be under Gen. Jackson's administration, though their whole number has been increased much since 1829, and the amount of money collected in one year since has exceeded the amount actually collected in any ten previous years

3. The real losses by disbursing officers have probably exceeded, since 1789, $4,000,000, the number of nominal defaulters being over two thousand three hundred and thirty Of these, not forty have been under Gen. Jackson's administration, nor over $100,000 in amount.

4. The real losses by banks have been over $6,000,000, including deposites and depreciated notes taken; of this, not $50,000 has been under Gen Jackson's administration.

5. The real losses by defaults on merchants' bonds for duties have been near $7,000,000; of these, only about $300,000 has been under Gen. Jackson's administration, excluding what was not due till after the suspension of specie payments in 1837.

Let the people compare and reflect. Gen. Jackson's administration was noted for detecting previous defaults, rather than for committing new ones.

MORE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE ON DEFAULTS.

In the tirades of abuse on the President and the Secretaries, or the Treasury Department, not for committing defaults or causing losses, but for imputed negligence or indulgence to others, mark the stratagems of the Opposition.

2. They seldom censure the real defaulters, because they were Whigs or Conservatives, such as Swartwout, Miles King, George Bruin, Captain James Munroe, Andrew and James Erwin, Tobias Watkins, Joseph Wingate, and a host of others. They consist, in all, of thousands on thousands, before General Jackson's administration, as we have shown in another article; but only less than a hundred in his, and at least seven-tenths of the whole were Federalists, or modern Whigs.

2. As to the censure cast for not detecting them sooner, or for any indulgences, why not censure former Presidents and Secretaries for all the much greater losses and defaults under them? Let it be remembered, also, that all of these enormous defalcations happened under the United States Bank and State bank system of deposites

3. Note, also, that when three or four individual officers may have had short time allowed to pay over money, more than sixty banks were allowed six months' time to pay over their defaults, and to an amount at first exceeding twenty millions. Afterwards, Congress allowed them a year or two more. But there is no censure for favors to the banks, though individuals must be executed forthwith on mere suspicion!

4. Where cases are particularized, like Boyd's, Reckless's, Linn's, Harris's and Spencer's, lo! it turns out, on inquiry, that neither Spencer nor Reckless were ever defaulters on the books of the Department, but have paid over all balances; and that Harris, Boyd, and Linn, were required, by letter, to pay their balances, as is usual in the first instance; and when they neglected to do it, or to offer satisfactory reasons for postponement, they were removed, or compelled to resign. Let the people look to facts! and see if there was any wrong in this, and brand the unworthy motive for so much contumely.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A slip from the New York Journal of Commerce, of the evening of 29th December, has the following intelligence:—

A FLEET OF PACKETS ARRIVED NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Five packet ships from Europe have arrived this afternoon, viz—the Europe, Capt. Marshall, from Liverpool Nov. 12th; the Sheridan, Capt. Depeyster, Liverpool, Nov. 14th, Columbus, Capt. Cropper, Nov. 20th; Francis 1st, Pell, Havre, Nov. 8th; Emerald, Capt. Orme, Nov. 16th. We are indebted to Capt. Cropper, of the Columbus, for London papers of the evening of Nov. 19th, and Liverpool to the 20th.

The news by these arrivals, politically speaking, is of but little interest. The English Tory papers are fanning the embers for a war with Russia, and some of the Whig papers speak in the same strain. They pretend that Russia is interfering to prevent the execution of the treaty recently concluded between England and the Porte.

The passengers by the Garrick, hence 25th October reached Liverpool Nov. 16th, in the steamer from Waterford, having been received on board while the ship was in the channel, retained by adverse winds.

All the coming packets are full of goods, and making capital freights. The freight list of the Europe is £1500 and the Columbus £1800.

The Royal William was advertised to start for New York, December 15th, taking no freight, and the Liverpool Jan. 10th. The Liverpool Times estimates that the wheat crop in England this year is one fourth part less than in 1835 and 1837.

An attempt had been made to assinate the Duke of Normandy, who is now in England, and claims to be the son of the unfortunate Louis VI and Marie Antoinette. The Duke was wounded in the arm by a pistol ball. A man by the name of Desires Rouselle, was arrested as the author of the attempt.

Affairs in Spain are in *statuo quo*. There has been very little fighting of late.

Fifty five Carlist prisoners had been shot at Valencia, by way of reprisal for a like number of Queen's troops (prisoners) who had been shot by the Carlist General Cabrera.

A laborer by the name of Damberger died lately at Ernstbrunn, Austria, at the age of 130 years. He was never married till he was 100 years old. Better late than never.

London, Nov. 19th, evening.—Consols for the account closed at 94¼.

London, Nov. 19.—Steam to New York.—It will be seen, on reference to the advertisement, the Royal William, Lieutenant Swainson, R. N. is to sail for New York on the 15th of next month. The number of passengers will be limited, in order to afford ample accommodation for those who may take berths. No goods will be taken on freight, and the steamer will, therefore, be enabled to carry a full supply for the voyage.

Iron Vessels.—Mr. John Laird, builder of the Rainbow steamer, which makes the most rapid passage ever made between London and Antwerp and *vice versa*, has now laid down, at his yard, North Birkenhead, half a dozen vessels which will be wholly constructed of iron. Among them is a steamer of nearly 600 tons. The Ironside, the first iron ship built in this port, sailed on Wednesday, for Pernambuco. She looked extremely well, as she proceeded down the river. Next day she was seen, off the Kish Bank, all well. We have heard that the President, intended as the companion of the British Queen, in the New York trade, will be constructed of iron. Her tonnage will, it is said, exceed 2500 tons, and she is expected to carry 1500 tons of fine goods.

Great Export of Goods to America.—The shipments of manufactured goods to the United States are, the season of the year considered, very extensive. The New York packet ships get nearly full cargoes, the Sheridan, which sailed on Wednesday, having had upwards of £1600 freight on board. The packet ship Columbus, which sailed yesterday morning, had a full cargo of manufactured goods, and the packet ships George Washing-