From the Baltimore Chronicle.

PUB LIC LANDS—EDUCATION.

——————Docebo

Unde parentur opes——————

Hor.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have lately read a very able report from the minority of the committee on manufactures by the pen of that distinguished statesman, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and I was particularly struck by that part of it which treats of the Public Lands. As I have some thoughts of my own on this subject, which I have not seen expressed by others, I take the liberty, with your permission, to submit them, through this medium, to the public. I do not intend at present to dwell upon the incalculable value of those lands to the country at large, nor upon the folly of that legislation which would deprive the nation of so vast a treasure.—They who would see these points fully insisted on, will find their account in perusing this report of Mr. Adams; and I may mention, also, a speech delivered some time ago at a public dinner in Massachusetts by the Hon. Daniel Webster, in which the whole subject is admirably treated of. My object now is to put forth some ideas that have been for a long time revolving in my mind concerning the use to which the revenue might be applied which shall arise from the sale of that property. And without further preamble I may state what I would propose, somewhat thus: would it not be a proper appropriation of the revenue arising from the sale of the Public Lands, to distribute it among the States according to their representation, with the provision that the whole be applied to the establishing of a fund for the institution and maintenance of Public Schools? I here take it for granted that the plan for getting rid of those lands which the President has recommended, will not be approved of by the nation.

If I should go on now to reason upon the great excellency of knowledge, and to quote the opinions of ingenious authors tending to establish that point, I might, indeed, take occasion to show my own learning, but I apprehend my disquisition would prove quite useless to the public, since I should argue altogether without an opponent, and labor to prove what nobody would deny. Most men at the present day affect to think very highly of the great utility of intellectual culture, and one may hear in every body's mouth such axioms as "wisdom is better than rubies," "the mind's the standard of the man," "knowledge is power," and the like. Indeed, to judge from the language of most of our orators, especially those who hold forth once a year, on each fourth of July, together with the general tone of the newspapers, who speak so eloquently of this enlightened republic, this intelligent nation, &c., one would be apt to suppose that we are already a learned people, and that such a plan for the diffusion of knowledge, as that which I take the liberty to suggest, is entirely superfluous. As it is, however, no difficult thing to use high-sounding language, and as many are apt to be deceived by words, I would here invite every reflecting man to examine into this matter, and to see for himself if these things are so; bearing in mind, at the same time, that if we are really an intelligent people, the fruits of it will appear in our being intelligently governed.

Since the great objects of Education in a government like our own are so far to enlighten the great body of the people, that they shall understand clearly the nature of their institutions, and that their *unbiassed will* shall become the rule of public conduct to their agents, it may perhaps be well enough to look at the State of things in our political world at present, and see how far these objects are attained. And here, whoever will extend his inquiry beyond the mere names of things, and examine the actual manner in which the public affairs are managed, will, I think, find that, with all the forms of a republican government, we are farther from the spirit of it than many are ready to suppose. Who that observes the secret springs in political action, the management of parties, and the influence of partizan leaders, will undertake to say that the unbiassed will of the people is the rule of public conduct? Nay, who will deny that many questions of great moment to the country are oftentimes decided by a few party leaders, and from motives which are wholly of a party character? I am, for myself, much mistaken, if this practice of putting the interest of a faction before that of the country, and of keeping up a regular system of partizan operations, has not increased at a great rate during a few years past, at the same time that a well trained class of minor politicians has been very busy in giving the people to understand, that the mystery of politics is something beyond their comprehension, that their proper concern is to attend to their business at home, and that their public affairs can be much better managed by men who are wiser than they. I know there are not wanting those who will assert that such are the necessary consequences of things in a popular government. I do deny such assertion altogether. They are the consequences of the people's ignorance, and they are the evidences of that ignorance. Will any one say that the people are not fit to judge of the expediency of public measures, and that they will continually be ruled by demagogues? If so, I maintain that such people are not fit to have a republican government, and although they may live under the best that was ever devised, yet will they sooner or later contrive to ruin it; and after running into the usual extremes of anarchy and bloodshed, and becoming convinced of their incapacity of governing for themselves, they will sink quietly into the hands of the first tyrant that shall undertake to govern for them. I conceive that the real spirit of republican institutions is as much averse from the influence of a factious partizan as from the rule of a hereditary aristocrat; that the power which is acquired by flattery or falsehood, is not more justly derived than that which is acquired by force, and that he who by an undue influence induces the people to injure themselves, is not, in the eye of reason, less guilty than he who by a *divine right* oppresses them against their will.

It is, I apprehend, a great mistake, which some seem to have fallen into, to suppose because the sovereign power is in the hands of the people, who are its rightful proprietors, that therefore every thing must be right in their administration of it. I may have a just right to my estate, yet if I want skill to manage it, the justice of my title will not prevent its going to ruin; or if I commit the management of it to a steward, yet am myself so unacquainted with business, as to be unable to inspect his accounts and to know if they are correct, he may cheat me of half my rents at the same time that I shall suppose all is going on well enough.—Nor will it mend the matter to say that he is responsible to me and that I can turn him off whenever I please: for if I be too ignorant to know whether he is doing right or wrong, until such time as he shall well nigh have ruined me, and if especially he can keep my weak head turned with flattering speeches, it is plain his responsibility consists in little more than in name. Besides if I should turn him off, it would be mere good luck if I did not get as great a rogue in his place. The truth is, the bare location of the sovereign power either here or there, does not by any means secure its proper administration. It must be accompanied by intelligence, no matter who has the management of it. The concurrence of majorities will neither give justice to an action which is wrong nor save a country from the natural consequences of political imprudence. Liberty itself will not perish sooner under the tyranny of a despot, than under the misrule of an ignorant people; nay, the latter may prove the more fatal to it, since the restraining considerations of reason, of conscience, and of policy, which hold some influence over the passions of the most depraved individual, have very little over those of a misguided multitude. Hence it is plain that the strength and excellence of republican governments depend greatly upon the intelligence of the people. Without such intelligence universally diffused, their passage will be short through a turbulent existence to an inglorious end: with it, they may hope for durability with greater reason than any other institution; for what inducement could there be to a people who knew their proper interests to attack a fabric which their own hands had reared, and when every injury inflicted upon it would be in fact inflicted upon themselves?

So obvious are these considerations, and so clear are the instructions of history upon this point, that it may well be a matter of astonishment that republican governments have paid no more attention to the general spread of knowledge among their citizens. The true reason seems to be, that in such governments where all are entitled to mingle in the public business, such is the continued excitement of present scenes that little thought is bestowed upon the future. Every one who goes into the strife of politics generally has a particular end of his own in view; some passion to gratify or some interest to advance; hence the public good is left to be provided for as it may chance to correspond with the private views of individuals, which seldom extend very far, but are for the most part limited to the attainment of some object of personal aggrandizement.—Hence the organization and discipline of a party, the pulling down of an administration; the management of an election and other considerations of a like nature too frequently engross the attention of public men, instead of enlarged and noble schemes of general good, which shall reach far into futurity. Besides it seems to be too much the custom of governments, when they legislate beyond the mere protection of their people, to confine their policy exclusively to the end of increasing the aggregate wealth of the nation. So much are we influenced by those things which gratify the passions, and so little by those that improve the mind; so much are we drawn away by the attractions of the present, and so little are we disposed to provide for the exigencies of the future, that it is hardly to be expected that we should make sacrifices to procure a distant benefit, which we are not apt to appreciate according to its merit, and which is to yield no return to ourselves, but is to be enjoyed exclusively by others. Thus, however we may assent to the general proposition that such and such comprehensive schemes for the intellectual culture of a nation are indeed noble and praiseworthy, we seldom interest ourselves greatly in prosecuting them—nay, we are apt to bestow the epithet of enthusiast upon those who do. Our minds are engrossed by cares of a grosser kind; we compute the national prosperity by the table of imports and exports, the rise and fall of stocks, and applaud as a masterly stroke of policy any contrivance by which the wealth of the country shall be increased; as if the glory of a people consisted in nothing but in their treasures, and as if history did not tell us that in all nations, and in republics in particular, a great increase of wealth had invariably been the forerunner of their dissolution.

For my own part, I do object to that system which would confine the action of a government to such objects as these. I cannot conceive that a national constitution is so mean a thing as a mere compact between men, for the selfish purposes of enabling them to enrich themselves with greater expedition, to secure to each one his property from the depredations of his neighbor, and to protect the persons of the weak and timid from the aggressions of the strong and insolent. Its proper operations would, methinks, be more aptly likened to those of the human heart, which collects the blood of the whole body within itself, and diffuses it throughout the whole system, imparting warmth and vigor through every artery and vein to the remotest extremities.

If we consider other nations, it will appear that wealth and power are not those things which give them their greatest splendor. Greece, inconsiderable both in territory and in population, shines first among all countries by the intellectual glory of her sons; and Rome is not more famous in having conquered the world than in having had for her citizens such men as Cicero and Virgil. Even despotic countries acquire uncommon lustre from a like source, and I am persuaded that France owes the superior character which she has gained in the eyes of the world, beyond that which her neighbor Spain has reached, mainly to the greater encouragement which she has given to learning and to learned men.

If the presence of only a few men of distinguished learning gives such glory to a nation, and if the partial diffusion of knowledge will produce such excellent results, what a noble station in the scale of moral grandeur might this republic hope to attain, from the universal spread of knowledge that would take place upon the adoption of such a scheme as that which I have taken the liberty to propose. For myself, I confess, when I look forward beyond a few years and contemplate the picture which my imagination presents to me, wherein I behold a people demonstrating the dignity of human nature, and a nation displaying the beauty of republican institutions, I feel within me a secret delight and joy which I cannot altogether suppress. But as I do not care to be taken for an enthusiast, I will here conclude for the present. Y.

From the Journal of Commerce.

FROM JAMAICA.

We are indebted to Capt. Crane, of the ship John W. Cater, for Jamaica papers to March 14th. They contain no news. We subjoin a letter from our correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, 11th Feb. 1833.

You have heard of the splendid estates and sumptuous living of the Jamaicans: Of their planters, who could vie with the Princes of the earth in their gorgeous palaces and rich equipment. Alas! those days are past. Their estates are a burthen, and even their life is held by a slender tenure. They know not but that their food, served by a numerous retinue, contains the deadly poison.—How horrible to fear the assassin and the incendiary, in the most familiar faces. Yet such is the case, and one of the fairest islands of this fair earth must be abandoned to beings whose situation has made them little superior to the beasts, and whose course is downward. You well know that I am no friend to slavery. Far be it from me to advocate it. I give facts.

Under existing circumstances, I am well assured that the white inhabitants cannot remain. Their costly sugar estates will not pay the expense of management. Credit is entirely extinct. An estate of 200 negroes could not hypothecate the ensuing crop for £200. In fact merchants in England direct their factors to give no credit bottomed on cane top. Mortgagees relinquish immense sums, rather than pay trifling annuities on estates. A hundred negroes were sold for $7,500. But legislation here and at home, a change of time, competition, and, for aught I know, the natural and necessary consequences of the system of slavery, have brought about this state of things.

Certain it is that real estate is considered almost without value, a heavy island debt is impending, taxation intolerable, and life itself exceedingly precarious. I learned the above in conversation with two gentlemen who have been long in the house of Assembly. The inhabitants generally labor under a keen sense of injury done them by the mother country, and look to ours as the land of promise. In consequence, many are making remittances to our cities. Some gentlemen of character and fortune have already removed, and many are preparing to follow.—Those gentlemen informed me that the emigration would be immediate and large. They inquire with great earnestness respecting the agriculture of the free states, as nothing would induce them to live again in a slave country.

The Restoration of the Jews to the city of Jerusalem, and to their long lost and lovely country "that flowed with milk and honey," it is said, is about becoming a serious point of consideration among the cabinets of Europe. The complicated state of Turkish affairs, and the dread that Russia may acquire a footing on the Bosphorus and Asia Minor, have led the cabinets of Europe to inquire into the propriety of establishing an independent sovereignty in Palestine, as they have already done in Greece.

A new power raised up in Palestine, a Jewish kingdom erected in Jerusalem, might prove a check to the designs of the Pacha of Egypt, as well as to the northern Nicholas. It is said in private letters, that the celebrated capitalist Rothschild, and all the leading Israelites in Europe have been consulted on the subject, and that the project has been favorably received by many. The plan is to send an army and a fleet to Palestine, under the combined auspices of England and France, and to take possession of Palestine—to negociate with Egypt or fight with that power, but at all events to lay the foundations of a new empire in the East, in which the Jews of Europe would occupy the first rank, on condition of their emigrating to that country, and furnishing part of the funds necessary to defray the expenses. Of course the utmost liberty of opinion in religion would be extended to all classes in Judea; for it is a singular fact that the Jews of the present age are the most liberal thinkers in all matters of political and religious belief. The exclusiveness which prevailed in the "high and palmy states" of Jerusalem is completely changed in this age of the world.

What a singular spectacle it would be to see that curious, original, and ancient people again restored to their country by the Christian cabinets of Europe!—to see the banks of the brook of Kedron, the vale of Jehosaphat, the river Jordan, the mounts of Carmel and of Lebanon again peopled with the descendents of their ancient possessors!—*Pennsylvanian.*

Phenomenon.—On Saturday evening the 16th ult. during twilight, I witnessed a very singular Phenomenon, somewhat resembling a meteor, but not so transient. It was just 34 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M. when I first discovered it; it was then running in a northern direction, rather inclining to the earth.

It possessed all the lustre of the planet Venus, was about the same elevation, and but a little to the right of that planet. Instantaneously it changed its course, and ran a little way parrallel with the horizon, or nearly so; then assumed a *serpentine shape*, and became *stationary*, extending over a space 12 or 15 degrees! retaining its brilliancy for about 2 minutes! Such a singular appearance can be more easily imagined than described! It was now at 36 minutes past 6 o'clock, first observed to fade, still retaining its figure with great precision. After it had faded a little it was handsomely interspersed with spots, here and there, resembling now a "Boa Constrictor," of vast dimensions. It, however, continued gradually to fade, appearing more and more like a thin whitish cloud; and at 40 minutes the last vestige of it disappeared, being visible just 6 minutes.

When I first discovered it, I was conscious it was a phenomenon of no ordinary occurrence, and was particular to note the time, the twilight affording me sufficient light. The evening serene and calm, and the planet Venus, I thought, shone unusually bright. I do not remember that the phenomenon, although very brilliant, afforded any additional light.

As I had a good opportunity of witnessing this strange exhibition, I have thought a brief account would not be uninteresting to the public.—*Raleigh Star.*

New Printing Machine.—We have been much gratified by seeing a small printing machine, on an entirely new principle, lately invented by Mr. J. Bogle, of Perth. In rapidity of action it is equal to Cooper's machine, and so easily worked, that a boy may drive it with one hand. One person can work it, but more may be employed with equal facility, according to the hurry of the job. The machinery is constructed in such a way as to distribute the ink on the rollers, ink the type, take in the sheet, print it and deliver it, at one and the same instant of time. It is perfectly at the command of the workmen, and keeps a record of the work it executes, so that a workman is saved even the trouble of counting his paper. This machine has not a single wheel about it: the contrivance for taking and delivering the sheets is very ingenious—the only mystery being that such correct results are produced by so simple and apparently inadequate means. It prints every variety of work with the utmost facility; produces a clear and beautiful impression of a uniform color, and altogether equal to any thing that can be done by any press: prints correct register, requires no slip or blotting sheets, and in long numbers, the impression is as clean in the last sheet as in the first. It also possesses the recommendation of working silently, and occupying less room than a common press, while it is more cleanly. In a run of similar work the form can be adjusted on the machine in one minute, and in every case the types are easily adjusted and as readily got at, in case of alterations, as on the common press. Although there is a great deal of brass and iron work in the construction of the machine, the inventor, who is a joiner, has executed every part of it himself—a task, the difficulty of which can only be known to those who are aware of the correct machinery required in printing.—*Perth Adver.*

From the United States Gazette.

MUSK IN CHOLERA.

From the "New Monthly Magazine for 1833, p. 536," published in London.

"Among other matters resorted to by the faculty to stay the progress of this terrible disease, one has been published of so singular a character, that we do not hesitate to extract the statement into our columns.—It is contained in a letter from Mr. Richard Laming, of No. 48 Finsbury Square, a district in which the ravages of the plague have been very great. Mr. Laming says:—

"I have lately employed musk in several cases of Cholera with a success so uniform and decisive, as to make its introduction desirable, without loss of time, to the notice of the whole profession, &c.

The salutary influence of the first dose of musk will be found to become manifest by greatly mitigating, in a very few minutes, and in many cases, by effectually removing the cramps, the purging and the vomiting. My plan has been to give at once fifteen grains, rubbed into a draught with a lump of sugar and a wine glass full of cold water; and I am justified in reporting that this first step, if taken promptly, will scarcely ever fail to arrest the progress of the disease, as to leave the patient to easy and ordinary convalescence, &c. So evident is the action of musk in Cholera, that the practitioner will experience no difficulty in determining whether he need repeat its exhibition, or whether, having subdued the immediate cause of the disease by the first dose, he should direct his attention to the removal of its consequences by the ordinary means."

TRUTH.

The affairs of this world are kept together by what little truth and integrity still remain among us, and yet I much question whether the absolute dominion of truth would be compatible with the existence of any society now existing upon the face of the earth. Pure truth, like pure gold, has been found unfit for circulation, because men have discovered that it is far better to adulterate the truth than to refine themselves. They will not advance their minds to the standard, therefore they lower the standard to their minds. But the high and sterling excellence of truth, it would appear from hence, becomes more safe, practicable and attainable, the nearer we advance to perfection. No bad man ever wished that his breast was made of glass, or that others could read his thoughts. But the misery is, that the duplicities, the temptations and the infirmities that surround us, have rendered the truth, and nothing but the truth, as hazardous and contraband a commodity as a man can possibly deal in. This made Sir Walter Raleigh affirm that it was dangerous to follow truth too near, lest she should kick out our teeth. But let us for a moment figure to ourselves a state of things where truth should be the sole principle of all our thoughts, words, and actions. Constituted as men are at present, could any civilized society keep itself together, under such circumstances, for one single year? Would not eternal truth become as insupportable to our imperfect mind, as eternal day to our imperfect vision? Gracious heaven, what a scene would the above supposition produce upon earth! What recriminations, what ecclaircissements, what animosities, what exacerbations, what a pulling of caps by one sex, and of triggers by the other! The most polite levees would become an aceldama, and the most polished routes, a bear-garden. What mourning brides and merry widows; what rancorous friends and greeting enemies; what accepted sinners and rejected saints! The whole world would appear to have *put on* a mask, merely from having taken one *off*. How few bargains at the Exchange, litigations at the bar, or long speeches in the Senate. What would become of the numerous tribe of schismatics in religion, polemics in controversy, partisans in politics, and empyrics in science; or enthusiasts, who believe what they cannot explain, and of imposters who explain what they do not believe? As to literature, bulky quartos would dwindle into duodecimos, and a folio would be unknown. Authors would be restricted to what was true, and critics should be precluded from what was false. No revolution nor revulsion would be equal to this we are considering;—being no less than a transition from one order of society where nothing is what it seems, to another where every thing is what it appears. It is manifest that men would be quickly compelled either to alter such a state of things, or themselves; but I fear the former measure would be found the most convenient. Taking things not as they ought to be, but as they are, I fear it must be allowed that Machiavelli will always have more disciples than Jesus. Out of the millions who have studied and even admired the precepts of the Nazarite, how few they are that have reduced them to practice! But there are numbers who, throughout the whole of their lives, have been practising the principles of the Italian without having even heard of his name; who cordially believe with him that the tongue was given us to *discover* the thoughts of others, and to conceal our own: and who range themselves either under the standard of Alexander the Sixth, who never *did* what he *said*, or of his son Borgia, who never *said* what he *did*. LACON.

From the Alexandria Phœnix Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21, 1833.

Mr. Snowden:—Having, to-day, received a dismissal from the Navy of this republic, signed by "Andrew Jackson," after twenty-three years' arduous service, devoted to my country, as I have with ardent zeal been, both in war and peace, I think proper to give the public the first annunciation of the fact.

It was about two months ago, immediately after a full and complete examination of my conduct by a Court of Enquiry, convened in Washington under the testimony of many persons, when I was most honorably acquitted as an officer and gentleman, that the Government paper (the Globe) proclaimed me to be a large public defaulter. I then requested a suspension of public opinion upon the charge, vouching that the whole of it was infamously malicious, and that I would in time expose the nefarious measures, whereby the base accountant officer, his favorite and coadjutors, were so wretchedly aiming to fix it upon me. This promise I have so far redeemed as to be able to declare solemnly, that I have very recently completely cancelled, by proper vouchers and testimony, the iniquitous attempt to injure me, and by it brought the department indebted to me not much short of one thousand dollars. My accounts have been most dishonestly, and with the most unprecedented hardihood, protested against, and even the decision of the Examining Court utterly disregarded.

My Counsel will immediately prepare a thorough and very connected statement of the manner in which I have been for nearly four years persecuted; and from which the community will clearly discover that I have not had the smallest prospect of any thing like ultimate justice from the Department.

I again ask of the public a little further forbearance from making any unfavorable conclusion against me. I pawn my very existence upon the fidelity and faithfulness with which the whole of my duties to my country have been fulfilled.

Those Editors who are accustomed to act independently, and with proper justice to individuals, [especially one who has been dismissed from the high service of his country to gratify the most black-hearted malevolence, fraught with views of the deepest iniquity,] will be pleased to give publicity to what I now subscribe my name.

R. B. RANDOLPH,
Late U. S. Navy.

The dismissal of Mr. Randolph from the Navy is exciting great interest throughout the country, and especially in Virginia. The papers every where have copied his letter with comments, complaining of the arbitrary manner in which he has been treated.—The Richmond Whig is indignant at the transaction, and one of its correspondents asks—"Would Sultan Mahmoud have acted more despotically? If this is Republicanism, in what does it differ from monarchy." The Fredericksburg Arena says—"We need not say that this high-handed proceeding, has created in this community no little excitement; we need not say that throughout Virginia it has been received with feelings of indignation." The Jeffersonian says—"We want words to express our detestation of this tyranny." We make these quotations from newspapers which happen to be before us, in order to show the degree of feeling manifested on this subject. We understand that Mr. Randolph's counsel will shortly exhibit to the country a true history of the matters connected with this business. In the meantime, the Globe continues its silence; but we predict it will speak, from necessity, shortly.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

We have seen a letter, says the Journal of Commerce, from this veteran of liberty, dated March 15th, enclosing an extract from a Paris paper, which gives, as he says, "an exact account of an adventure which took place at La Grange, and of what has passed on the occasion in the House." We have not time to translate the article, but in lieu thereof, annex a paragraph from *Le National*, as translated by the American, giving a statement of the outrage.

FROM LE NATIONAL.

Violation of the dwelling of Gen. Lafayette.—Gen. Lafayette communicated, to-day, to the Chambers, a fact, which, even after all the indignities heretofore witnessed, will revolt the public. A member of the Polish Government, the celebrated *Lelewel*, driven from Paris at the instigation of the Russian Ambassador, had found an asylum at La Grange, in the house of the General. He has just been taken from it by *gensdarmes*, who thus violated the sanctity of a dwelling, which even the Restoration had respected, though General Lafayette was openly its opponent. The pretext for this savage act, as the General characterized it, was that this proscribed man once had been seen in the capital, notwithstanding the engagement into which he had entered not again to appear there. The true motive is a fresh injunction from the Russian Ambassador recently arrived in Paris, and who was unwilling to endure that one of the Polish heroes should quietly reside within fifteen leagues of his own dwelling. The imputation cast upon M. Lelewel of having broken his word, General Lafayette and his son both repelled peremptorily.

Collapse of the Lungs.—Some young children, when they cry, are apt to suffer a collapse of the lungs, or, in the language of parents, "hold their breath." This occasions great alarm to parents, and is a real evil, for it is sometimes with difficulty that the breath can be recovered. The following is an easy and certain remedy: Close the nostrils of the child with the thumb and finger—put your mouth to the child's mouth, and blow smartly—the lungs will be inflated, and the music will re-commence in a moment.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE:

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1833.

☞ The Orphans' Court of this Coun will sit on Monday 20th instant.

By the steam-boat, we received, last e ning, several late Baltimore papers; a though they contain nothing of great mome we give rather copious extracts from them

CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YOR

One of the most destructive fires, w which New York was ever afflicted, occur in that city on Tuesday night, 30th ult. is calculated that all the houses which st on eight acres of ground are destroyed, be in number from 130 to 150, besides most their contents; and the entire loss has b computed at from two hundred to two h dred and fifty thousand dollars. The commenced in the Greenwich stables (wh 38 horses perished) and is said to be work of incendiaries.

The Miners' (Pottsville, Pa.) Journal the 4th instant, has an account of an ex sive conflagration in the mountains near town, which occurred last week.

In France, a change of ministry was ken of at the latest dates.

The celebrated chief Black Hawk, the other Indian hostages, reached For Monroe on Monday afternoon, 29th ult.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship South America has rived at New York from Liverpool, b ing London papers to the 1st April, and erpool to the 2d, both inclusive. We the annexed extracts from the New Daily Advertiser.

The most important news is from P gal; the report received in this country, Lisbon of Don Miguel's forces having be pulsed before Oporto, prove to be correct dates from Oporto received at London down to the 25th of March—Vice Ad Sartorius had resigned, but the L Times of the 1st is of opinion that his culties with the government were adj Don Pedro's situation on the whole worse, and may be considered rather b

The Paris papers of the 29th March that the Russian squadron had not sailed the Bosphorus. By some of the paper again affirmed that a large portion of him's army had marched into Smyrn it was added that this movement was sidered by the Turks as decidedly h so that the greatest alarm again reig the councils of the Porte, and new m preparations had been ordered. A Rousain, however, had assured the that Ibrahim's progress would be chec soon as the convention lately signed the Admiral should become known Egyptian Commander.

Accounts from Constantinople hav received down to the 3d of March, by it does not appear that the difficult tween the Sultan and Ibrahim ha adjusted:

The French Carlist papers say the ess of Berry is in a dying state. Al papers say she is as well as can be ex under existing circumstances.

The Irish coercive bill, after a long on every provision, had passed the H Commons and was carried up to the H Lords on Saturday the 30th, where ordered to be taken up on Monday the April.

The affairs with the Dutch are ap no nearer a close than they were six ago.

The arrivals in Liverpool for te previous to the 2d of April, were asto ly great—One hundred and thirty ar one day.

We copy the following importan on the subject of Slavery—it will b lected that the subject was to be tak Parliament on the 9th April.

SLAVE EMANCIPATION

We extract the following from t don Standard of Thursday last, in was given as a faithful outline of ernment plan, for the settlement of t India Question:

"A loan of 20 millions is to be n upon the credit of the colonies. T lative assemblies of those colonies w any are to be called upon to guara loan, and in the colonies which have lative assemblies, some agreement come to with the planters for the pose. The loan is to pay an intere per cent., one per cent. being reserv creation of a sinking fund and the sum to be payable to the subscribe The money so raised is to be follows to the immediate emancipa whole negro population.

The planters are to be paid an price ranging between 10 and £20 for their several slaves. The slav facto, cease to be the planters' pro become the indented laborers, as the public. They are, however, in gangs upon the estates in the of which they are employed.

They are to be compelled to wo of the week, and the compulsory is to be supplied by a numerous a white police, acting under a su of magistrates communicating w eral colonial governors."

In England, the resignation of ley, and the consequent changes inet, have given occasion to new cussions upon the state of feeling inet. Lord Durham's place as the privy seal, is supplied by L rich; Mr. Stanley takes Lord God ation as Colonial Secretary, a Cam Hobhouse succeeds Mr. Sta retary for Ireland. Lord How signed his place in the Colonial is succeeded by Mr. J. Lefevre stated who succeeds Mr. Hobh War office. These changes are by the ministerialists as favora affairs, but are charged by the to festations of internal discord in

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