grounds the ough the Dardanelles and Bospho- | building without roof, for the gladitorial ria, ii, at nouths in the year; to carry pas- games and other exhibitions. senger for three months between Smyina, Cdessa a d Constantinople. The remaining tiont . she is to be engaged in the ice of Pompeil, closes the scene in that city in

Carreen alent of the Poug skeepsic Telegrap to

NAPLE: , April 2, 1812. Pompeii! What a name! how ful of associations; what a mingled host of thought does the very name sugges .-How much more then must the sigh; of their purposes. this arst perr of dead cities rouse the mind to thoug .t ... o reflection! Onceandagain bay: a mile of terra firma now intervenes have I entered its streets, and without between it and the shore. grea, the small, examined her temples, For you, and in their preservation, there vapors which at once destroyed I im. is a creating grand and overwhelming; sale is; ad-chambers, and on his terrace, the lay and mountains; to see his baths, co'd ar I war n, with the pipes for a Lath | companion of all ruins of Italy. of valor; to enter his cellar, where even now tripager against the walls, stand the amilion, or large earthen jugs, for oil a.i'b pi'l rs of precious maible, with peincusand years ago!

were greand perhaps thoughtless, when walls, pictures, &c. suddenly a slower of red hot stones, with counts of ash is and hot water, were showgred upor, her, accompanied with deadly salpi ui e is vipors. It was a fiery baptism, which we zed them where they stood, and sufficience what it did not crush. Many aged man upon the track facing the train, Lowever escaped to the ships in the bay, but many were buried in the same grave with their city.

During the last century only, these cities have been discovered and partially And, what is more, he appeared deterthe prime to my her wa is open, and that his fist at the engine with great vehiclemence. The engineer, seeing a certain prospect of trough to light. Pon-pell needed only 1 ... if e, show us a regular, compact nearly stopped the train, when the followand cry. The louses are built of lag laconic dialogue ensued: rick, and the partitions are the tited in increed and painted; some with flowers, beads birds, &c., or th he beautiful Tyrian purple, ... I de the colors still remain fiesh On

the outsit of the houses are their numbers. and the times names written on in red There are also public notices and octametor, which are written on into this day. The streets are straight and parce waterlava, and the marks of the classice? Not L' rest whee s are easily traced in the lava -They are provided with sidewalks, and have stepping stones in them to walk the streets are fountains of marble ornamented a th sculpture.

As we inter the city from the east we tice the entry box of stone, where was to and the skeleton of the sentinel with the the Harword Lalee (welcome) in messac. out at the floors of all the houses are n p. s.a.; some are very beautiful, others less so, and son e very ordinary.

to trendle for grinding the grain, the .v a periot, the places or kneeding the the dagle pots fer water, &c. One house, rath time lows; of Sallust, is among the rest after lal ve saw. A beautiful founn! in the inner court, and tables the och stor rechning while eating me The doors to the bed rooms Carrier this court, all of which are or-. . .. d with paintings; among them, and stee minon seen here, two surpens and steen into seen here, two strpens only and the effect with the four abundance of stand amidst prelonged and designing cheers. A large concourse of critices then attended him to be utiful seen the seen of the basing we have seen and the Brass Band volunteered to Many of the finest works 35 A 35 E Leave exabited in the Museum were the nates nonsion. The public batts in the worthy of the city; they are es and and are beautiful and contineanal, which excited the admiratio of all . La can I the best specimens of ai-Control of the public edifices that sur-105 with. In one house which we enthe There are two theatres in the city of

tage, he cher comic scenes. Thornto , beauty and richness that perat the public building of this city tere i list those of modern date, as Librates he Amphitheatre, a vast ovel miles, by rail-road .- Alb. Jour.

Here is laid the scene with which Bulwer in his historical novel, 'The last days a magnificently grand and impressive manner, well worth the trouble of eading :--This structure is nearly perfect, especially its lowest parts. It is built in a different manner from the Coliseum of Rome, and of such buildings generally, but answered all

Pompeii once stood on the shore of the

knocking welked into the houses of the It was on this shore that Plin the elder met his death. He was with the Roman entered her a netuaries, and even prolaned fleet at Missenum when the terrible eruply my fest the place of her dead. In the tion of Vesuvius commenced, and he hascircumst noc, of the destruction of these tened towards Pompeii, probably to afford have come arward, and rally with enthusiasm to two me thoring cities, Herculaneum and assistance, when he met the sulphurious the support of their worthy President

The first time I entered Pomp ii was on and not wing such places we feel like one a public day, when the streets were throngina drea u, fir we can hardly realize the ed with people. It was not a d serted ciand if it is to exist. To enter the house by then; the peasantry of modern tally filled of 10 one les, which except the roof is perfec, and to hok upon he walls and see built its temples and its palaces. This in the aut ngo and decorations fresh as if just a measure destroyed the illusion for there compacted; to wander through his kitchen, was a large city and it seemed full of inhabitants; but when I again visited it all the celebrad an enchanting prospect of was desolation, its streets and houses were untenanted save by the lizzard, which is a

The work of excavation is yet going on, though in a manner so slow that we Yankees are apt to think that it will never be and ware; to visit his court yard adorned completed; but this is I think recessary. Some of the richest parts of the city yet ceste's for the statues which now ornament remains as its sexton! Nesuvius left it, and the Museum at Naples, who can realize the furniture and ornaments these parts that this was built and inhabited nearly two contain require care in their excavation, else they would probably be ruined; be-Pump it was not visited as Herculaneum sides public officers are required to inspect ly an inunda ion of molten rock, nor was in person the removal of every shovel full for destruction so gradual; it was unex- of earth. Great pains are taken to preserve pected and sudden. Her theatres were every thing, and a strict watch lept up to i lied with spectators, and all her people prevent any purloining or injury to the Yours &c.,

A hard customer.-A few days since, as the cars upon the Concord railroad were nearing our village, the engineer saw an and standing in rather a menacing attitude Of course the bell was rung and he shrill 'whistler' did its duty faithfully yet the stranger started not from his position .mined to stand his ground; for he shock can easily effected. Nearly two-the engineer, seeing a certain prospect of mortal combat, let off the steam, and

Engineer. 'I say, Mr there, clear the The valls of the rooms me plan track, or you'll be crushed to death in an instant.1

Stranger. (Smiting his fists together with much apparent anger) ' Vho the devil are you, that I should turn out of the road? I've lived in Vermon, amidst the wolves and bears; I have swum the Connecticut when the banks were overflowed; and I've faced the enemy's can-Person e say, and which are legible even non; and now do you suppose l'll be frightened, and made to run for an old cooking-

Before he had finished speaking, it was discovered that the strat ger was none other than a maniac, who was indulging himself across to wet veather. At the corners of in the 'largest liberty.' He was quietly removed from the track, and the the cars went on their way. - Munchester (Vt.) Democrat.

A pleasant anecdote is told of a doughty pear in his hand. Within you pass a Connecticut general, who had frequently de uble 10 w of tombs of beautiful work- promised to protect any of the Dorntes who muship i., mathle, wherein they deposited might be compelled to leave Rhod : Island; might be compelled to leave Khod: Island; train of cars. A crowd of several hundred critical and upon whose hospitality a number of zens had assembled at the rail road station in antior the analysis of the inscriptions the heroes of Ascote's all threw themselves cipation of his arrival, and received him with hearty and long continued cheering. There had been continued the contin N-ar these was situated the large hotel of Promedes, of when I poke above, several skeletors where I spoke above, several skeletons friends in hoeing his coin. The work was that arrangements were rade by members of the cf go dan I silver coins, and implements of soon completed, and although he experi-salute of one hundred guns, for a signal from the Reuse her pagend husbanery. Most of the enced very little difficulty in protecting conductor of the train, in case Mr Cushing to have very found in the wine celler, their persons from the 'Algerines' who should be in the cars a harding were found in the wine center, in ever came for them, it was quite a differto harding had probably fled for refuge in ever came for them, it was quite a differrear of the town, gave assurance to the crowd of the dreadful storm that taged over them. ont matter to protect their stomac is from The dreaman storm that rage a over the station of hunger. In his dilen ma, the and the main and the track was sogreat, that or The star ston were some in any other general hit upon a plan which dist lays his the trein emerging from the tunnel under High It is of the city; about six is all like the bound in strategy. He came riding its street, the engineer was constrained to sound his whistle to its shrillest pitch. wards the house, shouting at the to pof his voice, 'the Algerines are after you, I can protect you no longer.' The heries fled in terror, and the general, relieved of their prescuce, regarded his well hoed corn with unningled satisfaction. It is now harvest time and protect you defer the prescuce and the process of the prescuce of t i on e at Vestals, has on the the thresh- wards the house, shouting at the top of his The profile baking house seems to be time, and we dare say he would tal e great shown him; assuring them that so friendly a reon we the best distinguished. We saw pleasure in 'protecting' his Dorrite friends ception from his constituents—his townsmen-

> The Fountains-The Celebration .- The new Fountain in Union Place was ried for the first time on Friday evening. The main stream, as thick almost as . man's body, was thrown up about thirty feet in understand, requires some repair, which, escort the procession. however, will be completed in a fe v days.

so faithfully heed - Providence Jo. rnal.

The fountain in the Park, fronting the City Hall, is progressing rapidly to comthe I imple of Portune, elected pletion, and will be in excellent older by the 1 dipartity of control of the 14th inst, the day set apart for the al; Intformer exervators, per- cele tration of this great work of ar. Our al; but former exeavators, per- cere trained or one given while enterprise as the politic and he yet stands firm with the people of the politic and he politic and he yet stands firm with the people of the politic and he people of the politic and he politic and he politic and he politic and he people of the politic and he politic and he people of the politic and he politic and he people of the p Is. an Pappian deity, vas might be, for it may be considered in its the san Fig.p tan deaty, was largely be, for it may be considered in its and common sense principles, which under the circumstances could be adopted, Mr. Cushing has been denounced by many. If they find, in the was peculiarly grand. In the have been projected, and judgin from the was peculiarly grand. In they have some the arrangements will what we can learn, the arrangements will the continuely and score, which they have sought to hurt upon him, rebounds upon themselves with accumulated lored, they can attend to the sought to hurt upon him, rebounds upon themselves with accumulated lored, they can attend to the sought to hurt upon him, rebounds upon themselves with accumulated lored, they can attend to the sought to hurt upon him, rebounds upon the sought to have sought to hurt upon him, rebounds upon the sought to have sought to hurt upon him, rebounds upon the sought to have sought t the specific transaction of eclipse all others, not excepting the Eric tach blame nowhere but to their own short-sightwho saw it .- N. Y. San

Norfolk Sept. 24 .- The Hon. John C. the line dund a well over one hundred Spencer, Seretary of War, and suite, come 1 of in dept , which even get affords was up yesterday from Fort Monroe, in the U. S steamer Poinsett, and visited the Navy 1 There are two theatres in the cro o | Yard and the ship Pennsylvania. I going atmosphere. The air has been thick with smoke a serie are form, and were without a board and also on leaving the P ide of and vapor, and rain has probably fallen in considerations. ros, one was for the regresentation of on board, and also on leaving the P ide of our Navv, the Secretary was honored with a salute from the noble ship .- Beacon.

Another Link nearly Completed !- [wen-, i. d to siz treater number of marble ty-five miles of the Attica and Bufal Railclass the reprinces and piazzas, though Road are now ready for use and the cars s in the say a found these pillars merely of will commence their regular trips and an wie i. c wer d and flated with stucco - This leaves but 14 miles of staging between This city. he trest imposing sight I have Batavia (the present termination of the e er na new al. It is not what I had ex- Tonawanda Rail-Road) and Buffai . A It is read much of it, but re- couple of months will close this gar and do correct idea concerning it; it is then travellers may go from Boson to gratified to learn that Mrs. Gay-a lade in handed down to us the constitutional provision in portance to the proprietors and workmen. at 1 to be understood. Without the Buffalo, a distance of near five ht adred every respect competent to the difficult and re-

THE ENQUIRER



MADISON, THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1842.

PRESIDENT TYLER AND THE PEOPLE It is highly gratifying to the friends of order and good government who have stood by Mr. TYLER in the trying scenes of persecution which he has so manually encountered, to see that the people

For a time the denunciations of the ultra whigs, the ucuses of canons dictation, the abuse and calnmny of the ultra loco foco leaders, had their effect. The people were stunned and overwhelmed by the terrent of villification and insulting epi-They thought there must be some cause for these tremendous denunciations. Some little time was required to examine, reason, and reflect.

The necessary period for these purposes has elapsed, and the result is the treumphant vindication of Mr. Tyles is conduct from the aspersions of his enemies, by a free and intelligent people The Chief Magistrate stands before them in his true light-tle President of the People-not the mere leader of a party.

There are certain attributes which mark the character of the mass of the people of every free and enlightened country; and the observation of which has probably given rise to the old and true adage "vox populi, vox Dei"-the voice of the People, is the voice of God.

The people may, for a time be deceived by the false representations of demagogues. Engaged in their own private affairs, it is not unreasonable that they should, to a certain extent, intrust publie matters to those whose leisure or peculiar avocations enable them to turn their attention exclusively to politics. It is natural, too, that they should be guided to a considerable degree, by the opinions of those whom they have intrusted with such matters If once deceived, however, by those in whom they have placed their confidence, they will not readily trust them again. It is the fault of those who deceive them if they are cheated once-it is their own fault if they suffer themselves to be cheated again.

Another admirable virtue of the people in their collective capacity, is their hatred of persecution. It a public servant proves unfaithful, they visit on ham the effects of their honest indignation. But if it is discovered that to obtain certain party ends, and honorable and upright individual is to be made a victim—to be stretchedion a mental rack or hung on a political gallows, then sympathies are excited. They will not suffer the wrong to be perpetrated with impunity; but rise in their majesty to avenge the vindictive but impotent attempt.

Thus it is that the enemies of President Tyler have now done then worst. They have poured against him the whole fire of their artillery-they have directed against him every engine of persecution. Supported only by a small, but faithful band of tried patriots, he has withstood every attack-the moral fortress proved impregnable -Meanwhile the people have arisen to revenge the violent and unworthy attack, and drive back the esieging party with disgrace from the field.

Our attention has been drawn more immediate ly to this subject, by the following account of the reception at Nowburyport, Mass. of the Hon. Ca-LEB CUSHING-one of the bravest and warmest members of waat has been called in derision Mr. Tyler's " Corporal's Guard," (the term has now become one of honor) and one of the ablest members of the House of Representatives. We copy from an extra of the Boston Times.

RECEPTION OF MR. CUSHING AT HOME. Mr Cushing arrived last evening in the 7 o'clock enquiries addressed to General Harrison, it is ab-

his arrival before the cars had reached the station

pleasure in 'protecting' his Dorrite friends till they could gather the corn which they so faithfully hoed — Providence Jo. rnal.

The Faustaine The Colobardian The Colobardian The Transfer of the protection of the marketily desiring to lay before them at the earliest oppositually, a brief history and exposition of the events of the last eighteen months. He should render them an account of his stewardship, and ask that they would judge him not in the cha racter of friends, but in that of men and Americans After some further remarks, he concluded b height, (the whole head of water not being resterating his heart-felt thanks for the friendly

on,) and the effect with the four additional greetings which met him, and descended from the

The enthusia tic cheering of the citizens, the heavy booming of the cannon, the tapid flashes from which were lighting up the darkness of the night, together with the numerous lights in the houses, the powerful and stirring tones of the mu sic, and the crowds in the streets, rendered the scene one of everting interest, and showed that though Mr Custung may have been deserted by

Mr The Prairie east of the Third Lake has been burning for several days, and the light has been lated by the will and author ty of the nation."visable from tow i for three or four nights past.-The combustion which has thus taken place on a large scale, has not been without its effects on the erable quantities at no great distance.

The weather for the past week has been unusu to render ordinary tall clothing uncomfortable .-Monday, however, brought us a west wind so cold that every one wrapped bimself in a great coat or cloak. Tuesday vas sunshiny, clear, and bracing -true October weather. Our Indian Summer is yet to come, and after that we must prepare for a steady, cold winter.

LADIES' SCHOOL AT MADISON.-We are

Ladies in his town. Mr. G. will instruct in all constitutional clause, to lead the people of the U, the branches of education usually taught at the Academies at the East. Her establishment is designed to be permanent.

GENERA DODGE.

We cannot learn that Ben. Dodge has succeeded in satisfying the peop 2 as to the cause of his remarkable neglect in ma ing no effort to secure an appropriation for the ne t session of the Territorial Legislature. The p pers more particularly in his interest, have admit ed that he made no such effort, and seek to justify the omission by the argunent that the attempt would probably have proed unsuccessful Even if we were to dmit such a probability

was manifestly the duty of the Delegate to have left no stone unturned- 10 effort untried, to secure the desired result. We are more charital e towards our Delegate,

however, than are the pipers which claim to be his own organs. We d not charge on General' Dodge neglect of duty, o-much as ignorance of il. It is true that the la ter charge, if sustained, proves him to be unfit for the station he holds, but still it is less to be re-rehended than a willful carelessness of the interests of his constituents.

Our own fam opinion i , that Gen. Dodge, never knew until some time after his arrival in this Terratory, that such an act a that in reference to the sessions of the Territoria Legislature, had passed either House of Congre a. This opinion is sustained by his concuct on l is arrival at Milwaukee, and by the character of the man. It is certain that he never mentioned the subject, interesting to the citizens of the Te ritory as it necessarily must be, during the time he spent at Milwaukee, and the neighboring district of country.

The General is one of those men who can neve successfull; entertain mo e than one class of ideas in his mind at the same ime. Now it is well known that his thoughts were very much occupied with plans, projects, and efforts, to effect the removal of Gov. Dory. The large and mighty faculties of his giant intel ect were thoroughly occopied with this favorite object; and there was no space left for the com, aratively unimportant affairs of the people of Wiskonsan.

This is undoubtedly the real secret of the mat-Delegate, whilst his min was occupied with his darling hobby, and he left Washington in a happy state of ignorance as to evia the contemplation by Congress of such a law.

As to the law itself, it meets our unqualified approval. Its tendency will be to keep the Territory out of debt, and to introduce economy (much needed) into the L gislature. Even if the consequence of its passage without any appropriation, should be the absence of a session of the Legislature for the ensuing vinter, we know not but the amount of gain arising from the excellent pro visions of the act, may not counterbalance the disadvantages which will follow from the session not it was his duty to have lift no effort untried to have obtained the necessa y appropriation.

The whole matter reso ves itself into this, se that as he has no right to claim any merit from the passage of the law, (having by the confession of goods from this free passage his advocates, had no part herein) so on the other hand, he is responsible to he people of Wiskonsan for having used no me as to endeavor to procure the passage of the appropriation contemplared by the act.

"NO DISCLOSURES FOR THE PUBLIC EYE "

One of the most unpo ular and injudicious movements on the part of those who undertook to be the conscience keepers of General Harrison during the campaign of \$40, was the effort to avoid all disclosure of senti nent on the part of the candidate for the Presidency, as to the leading questions of the day To those who have read he letters of the self-

constituted committee at Cincinnati, in reply to and to pretend that the issue of a United State Bank was ever made. On the contrary, it was sedulously and carefully av ided. The maxim of " no disclosures for the public

ye," will not do. The prople have a right to demand and to receive fro a candidates who ask their sufferages, a full and f ce exposition of opinion on every great pol tical topic. Our attent on has been irected to this subject

by the following letter add essed by Mr. CLAY, to the Young Men's Whig (ommittee of Philadel

ASHLAND, 18th Sept. 1842. DEAR SIR-I receive I your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the Young Men of I hiladelphia; and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the common desire and the common exertion of the whig party of the United States These are-A sound National currency, regulated by

the will and au hority of the Nation: An adequate Revenue, v ith fair Protection to American Industry: Just restraints on Executive Power, embra

cing a further restriction on the exercise A faithful Administrat on of the Public Domain, with an equi able distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the

An honest and equal Ad sinistration of the Government, leaving Lublic officers freedom of though, and of the right of suf-

interference in electio s: Amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent c the Presidential

Office to a single term: These objects attaine , I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad admintrations of the Government.

I am very respectfully, Your obedie it servant, H. ĆLAY.

Mr. Jacob Stratten. The above letter strikes us as being remarkably rague and indefinite. Six principles are laid down for the partizen cate hism. But for the most part they are very far from being clearly de-

The first is " a sound nati mal currency, regu-Precisely such a measure has been offered by the present administration in the shape of the Exchequer project-a plan which stood the test of the most careful examination, and the most matured experience, but was rejected with scorn and contempt by Mr. Clay's friends in both Houses of Congress. Mr. Clay inquest onably means by his ally variable. Studay was so worm and genial as definition, nothing more nor ess than an old fashioned National Bank. Why 'oes he not say so at

The next principle is "21 adequate revent with fair protection to Americ an industry." This we bave already.

The next, is a restriction of the veto power. This principle is laid down with tolerable clear ness. It is one however, of a very questionable sponsible task-irs spened a school for Young that nothing has yet occurred in reference to this

States to question its wisdom or expedienc: .-While on the other hand, the wild, reckiese course of Congress during the last two sessions has shown the absolute necessity of some restric-

tion on their headlong system of legislation. The fourth principle is that of distribution of the public lands -one on which every variet of apinion is held by whige and democrats throughcut the Union.

As to the fifthfprinciple, it is acknowledged and agreed to by all parties. " An honest and ecual administration of the Government," is desired by all, and probably we enjoy it now in as much I erfection as our citizens ever have since the first days of the Republic. Public officers have a perwhich, however, we at a very far from doing,) it sect right to think and wote as they please; but they have no right to abuse the Administration under which they serve. If they are not satisfied with the Government, and cannot bridle their tongues, they should resign their commissions --

> turned out. The next principle is that of a single term for incumbents of the Presidency. This principle is partially adopted by all the political parties of he day, and is in many respects important. It is a matter of doubtful expediency, however, whether it should be adopted, as im amendment to he Constitution, at present

At all events they should not complain if they are

On the whole, we are free to confess, that the principles laid down in the letter above quoted, are not sufficiently clear and distinct to satisfy is. Whether the obscurity arose from accident or cesign, we will not undertake to say. The people certainly have a right to insist on the clearest ceclarations of opinion and principle from all capilidates for the Presidency, and they should be sat s-

THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

The last arrival from England brings news of he reception, in Great Britain, of the intelligence of the ratification by the Senate of the late treaty. The opinion of the British Press seems generally to be that Brother Jonathan has secured to himself a better bargain than John Bull. The dissatisfa :tion expressed by the high Tory press, is perhaps the best evidence that could be given of the advantage gained by our Government in this matter -nor could a higher compliment be paid to the ter. The act was passes over the head of our far sighted policy which governed our President and Secretary of State in their management of this delicate and important negociation, than is contained in the following grumbling paragraphs which we select from several of the more prom nent London morning papers:

From the London Times

'This concession (for a mere consession it is, though the article carries a sound of reciprocity) may have been necessary, but we confess we look upon it with a suspicious eye. With every anxiety to give our neighbor every convenience of transit through our country, we confess we do not much like his having a 'right of the way being held. But it is the duty of a Delegate to We are happy to see him, happy to serve keep a sharp eye on these hings, and most clearly him, happy to bow him in and how him out, but we like to have the power to lock the door in case of emergency. Ten thousand circumstances may arise which may far as the conduct of our Delegate is concerned; render it highly necessary that we should have the right of excluding him and him

From the Morning Chronicle. See the feeling with which the treaty has been received in America; mark the enthusiasm it has excited. What does this mean? Why, either that the Americans have gained a great diplomatic victory over us, or that they have escaped a great danger, as they felt it, of having to maintain their claim by war.

From the Morning Herald,

We confess ourrelyes entirely overwhelmed by the boundary treaty just concluded with America. In looking at the acts of our present Ministers, we turn back to the administration of the late Foreign Secretary with something like a feeling of regret There was something intellectual to grapple There were to be found knowledge, with. science, system, fearful crime, but capacity. Here there is merely folly, ignorance, infatuation, absence of even dishonest intentions. When there is but fear-prompted infatuation, the task of exposition becomes intolerable and nauseating; and like a man who is treading in mud which sinks before his steps, so here at each step of this new career must we be fatigued, exhausted, and defiled.

At the beginning of this century (before England's folly commenced) such a treaty own style, but seeing in Major Noah's excellent as this would have called down instant impeachment upon the heads of its authors, or rather, no more could any Englishman have been brought to sign such an act, or to conceive the signature of such an act Kinne's expected pamphlet on the law of possible, than any Englisman of this day Imprisonment for Debt, in all the States would dream of walking naked down St. and Territories, is now before us. It is

"Married on Thursday the 8th met, in the Entsopal Church, Rue d'Aguessau, by the Right Rev lichard Lugeomb, in the presence of his Excellency General Cass, and before the Consul of the United States, Hon. Silas M. Stilwell, to Miss Louise Caroline Norsworthy, both of New York.' The above notice we cut from the Albany Evening Journal. Undoubtedly Mr. Stilwell must have thought it of vast importance to his fellowcitizens of the United States, to be informed that he was married at Paris, and by a Right Reverend Bishep. But how much more must the awe, astonishment and reverence of the reader be excit ed, when he learns that the ceremony was performed " in presence of his Excellency General frage; but with suitab e restraints against Cass, and before the Consul of the United States," Attention the Universe! The Marshal of the

Southern District of New York, finding no clergyman of his own country sufficiently worthy or orthodox to perform the marriage ceremony for him, has found it necessary to accompany his fair lady to Paris, and has disturbed " his Excellency General Cass" from a diplomatic revery, and the "Consul of the United States" from his morning duty of turning franks and centimes into dollars

and cents, to witness the august ceremony. And who is the Hon. Siles M. Stilwell, about whom all this fuss is made? A plain, decent American citizen of respectable character, and no remarkable talents, who has been entrusted by the President of the United States with the office of Marshal of the Southern District of New Yorkbut with no more title to the prefix Honorable, than any other of our citizens who has never held a political station sufficiently high to warrant it... The lady, we presume to be a nice, good, Dutch girl, of some decent, and we hope for Stilwell's sake, wealthy, Knickerbocker family in New

York. How much more respectable the whole affair would have been, if the parties had contented themselves to be married in a quiet way, by good old Bishop Onderdonk, or parson Wainwright, taken the steam-hoat to Albany, and spent the honey moon, if they could afford to waste the time, at Saratoga Springs, or Niagara Falls!

(5) We would suggest to our old friend Professor Espy the propriety of introducing his new patent pentilators into the Mineral Region of this Territory. The adoption of Mr. Espy's admirable contrivance in the mines, would be of great imNEWS BY THE MAILS.

The gross amount of salaries and perquisites paid out annually by the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia is \$441,900.

The Secretary of the Navy has recovered from The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that the Government have received offers at par for all the six per cent loan which is disposable.

A large fire took place at Black Rock (near of property. The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 19th inst says,

over 150 tons of lead, copper, and shot are ready or shipment at this time from this place, by Messrs. Hen. John Quincy Adams has been manimous y nominated for re-election to Congress by the whigs of the Norfolk District, Massachusetts.

The good people of Iowa have been building a new Steamboat to trade on the Upper Mississippi She is named 'The Maid of Iowa.' Flour is selling at Burlington, Iowa, at from

\$3,50 to \$5,00. The Burlington Hawkeye of the 18th says, 'an old man by the name of Henry Stevenson was publicly whipped by the Marshall last week, in stealing.

The Chicago American is to be discontinued. The celebrated Dr. Channing, died at Benning-Dr. Lardner is lecturing in Boston.

The Hon. Wm. Legare, Attorney General of the United States, visited the man-of-war North Carolina, lying in New York harbor, on the 7th

Connecticut has returned a large Whig majority to her Legislature at the late election. Complete returns are received from the Maryrity of seven on joint ballot in the Legislature. There is also a Democratic majority in

Delaware. Ellsworth the pedestrian, has accomplished his eat of walking 1000 in the same number of conecutive hours.

Hon. George N. Briggs of Massachusetts declines a re-election to Congress Hon. John P. Kennedy, M. C. from Baltimore was recently seriously injured by a fall from a

The Phenix Bank of Charlestown, Mass, has Hon. Francis O. J. Smith, late a member of Congress, has been appointed Post Master at Portand, Maine.

The new Tariff law has been now tested by more than a months experience. The result shows that the average of duties on imports does

not exceed thirty per cent ad valorem. The N. Y. Tribune says that Gen. Cass has asked permission to resign his post of Ambassador to the court of France.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says, 'Gen. Duff freen has been for some time in London, engaged n negotiating with commercial houses there for establishing a system of barter with an establishment to be formed at Cairo, Illinois. Vessel freighted with English manufactured goods are to go directly to Cairo, and return to London with American produce. There are to be no money ransactions whatever.'

It is rumored that L. J. Papineau the Canadian Patriot, is on his way to Canada, and that be will be appointed Post Master General of the Lower

The Galena Gazette of the 21st, says: A pas senger who came up on the Jasper yesterday, brings a report, the truth of which we hope may not be confirmed. He says, the steamboat Eliza, when near the month of the Ohio, struck a snag, and sunk in one minute and and a half, carrying down all on board! The passonger took the Jaspei at the head of the Lower Rapids, and first band the report of the control of the contr heard the report at Quincy. St. Louis papers of the 15th make no mention of such calamity. Mr. Isaac Webb, a respectable teacher

Middletown Conf., lately committed spicide by drowning himself in the Connecticut river. and been married but a few months. It is estimated that the revenue bill just passed

will give employment to at least 250,000 persons and the means of a comfortable livelihood to about 1,000,000 War has at last actually taken place in Texas The Mexicans under Gen. Riall to the number of 1300 have surprised and captured San Antoma, and by the suddenness of their attack have made the Judge and Court, sitting there, prisoners— Gen. Houston has ordered all the troops to move to the frontiers. Santa Anna has not ventured to take the command.

A great storm prevailed at Galveston recently, doing damage to houses and shipping to the amount of \$100,000.

committal of the whig party by their self appointed

convention, to Mr. Clay. Hon. J. Q Adams has been retained to defend Mesers. Pierce and Anthony of Rhode Island, ngainst the charge of high treason. It will require all the ex Presidents ingenusy and disunguished ability to make a good defence for those

AFA friend has recently handed us a prospectus of Kinne's work on imprisonment for debt -We had intended to notice it at large, after our paper, the New York Union, the following remarks, we have arrived at the conclusion that we cannot do better than to adopt his comments. Kinne on Imprisonment for Debt .- Mr

eatly printed and on good paper. have no doubt that the booksellers will neet with a rapid sale for the work, as it vas much needed,—and it is put at a very

ow price. On a fermer occasion, when we announed that that this work was in the press, we ave Mr. Kinne's preface; but as it is rief, and pregnant with meaning, we repeat

'Is, or is not, Imprisonment for Debt, a elic of barbarism? Is it abolished in most f the States, or does it exist? Read the ollowing pages-then judge. They emboly the laws of all the States and Territories it now is.'

A caption of the Index holds as Law, hat 'Imprisonment for Debt exists, where, on oath of a creditor, or any other person, debtor can be arrested for debt.' his doctrine, the index, a copious and valpable one, shows a melancholy catalogue. IN ALL THE STATES EXCEPT ONE, AND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, IMPRISONMENT ron Dent exists. In Florida, Wiskonsan, and perhaps lowa, it does not exist.

the title 'To abolish Imprisonment for Debt, have mended the matter very little, f they have not made it worse, by holdthe word of promise to our ears, and breaking it to our hope. In most cases they repuire that cath should be made by the reditor or some other person, that the debtor is about to leave the State, or has ecreted or removed property, or is about to do so, or that he has fraudulently obtained it; and then the Judge shall issue a warrant of arrest. Too well we know unler what passions such oaths may be heedlessly, rashly, falsely made. In fact these very acts hold out inducements to make them. For if the debtor or his friends in any way pay or secure the debt, the criminal charge is lost sight of, and the crimical goes free.

Now, we hold, that if the debtor has lone any fraudulent act he should not be suffered to go free, he should be prosecuted as a felon. But these laws authorize a creditor to compound a felony, if he can get his pay, and the Judge on the bench aids abound in the lakes. Mrs. Jamieson says and abets by law. The titles to such acts in her summer rambles, that she has feested ought to be, 'To induce perjury and com- on a'l kinds of fish, caught in the rivers

pounding of felony, and to sanction both by law. Further, in all these proceedings a debtor fares worse than a man charged with theft. There is no examination by grand jury—no trial by jury—but the sum-mary process before a Judge or other officer, does all.

It would exceed our limits to extend our remarks to States where no outh of debt is required, or where females and revolutionary soldiers are not exempt. We heartily thank Mr. Kinne for bringing the whole subject before the public, till simple remedy is applied, An act of Congress to abolish Imprisonment for Debt in the United States.'

THE TREATY—Good news.—A report has has reached that Gov. Chambers has made a Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, and that they have agreed to sell the whole of their land for one million of dollars; Government to pay in addition, all their debts to the Traders, which may amount to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. it is estimated that there are about ten millions of acres in the purchase; and as we understand it, it extends to the newtral ground' on the Mississippi, nearly 48 high up as the 43d degree, and following that line, which runs nearly north west to the head waters of the Des Moines, across that river to, or near the Missouri. is a narrow strip on the Missouri owned by the Potowatomies which it is said they are willing to sell, and when bought, will make Iowa the best watered State in the Union, being washed on its whole eastern ength by the Mississippi, and its whole western by the Missouri.

We have not heard the particulars as to when the Indians are to move or where hey are to go. They will probably be equired to move beyond the Forks of the Des Moines the coming season, and persaps be permitted to reside in the country beyond that point for two or three years.... Hawk-Eye.

Since the above was in type we have received he Iowa Territorial Gazette of the 15th inst. which confirms the news of the conclusion of the treaty. We copy the following from the article in that paper on the subject :

It is with feelings of sincere pleasure that we announce to our readers at home and abroad the successful result of the recent negotiation with the Sac and Fox na. tion for all their country adjoining our western frontier. After a week spent in talks with the Commissioner, and in anxious councils among themselves, the Indians, on Saturday last, agreed to the proposition which had been made for the purchase of their country. The principal terms of the Treaty are as follows: The Indians relinquish their right to all their country, e nbracing some twelve millions of acres, for the sum of one million of dollars, out of which they are to pay two hundred thousand dollars of their debts, the General Covernment assuming the ballance, which, t is supposed, will amount to about sixty thousand dollars more. The remaining eight hundred thousand dollars are to be rvested in five per cent, stocks, and the interest (forty thousand dollars) to be paid annually and forever to the Indians. Ir dians are to give possession on the first of May next, of all that portion of their country (adjoining our western boundary) which lies east of a line running due north to the neutral ground and south to the State line of Missouri, beginning at the Painted or Red Rocks of the White Breast Fork of the Des Moines River, which are said to be located about eight miles west of the point of junction of the two streams. The In lians are to be permitted to occupy the country west of this line for three yearsmeantime Government is to provide them a country on the south and west side of the M ssouri river. No reservations were ms de for the benefit of half breeds, although an ciously desired by the Indians-but s section of land, embracing the Agency House and improvements, was denoted the widow and heirs of the late able and faithful Indian Agent, Gon. Street-the Incians to pay the Government the price of the value of the house. A national fund of thirty thousand dollars, is to be providec from their annuities, and replenished yearly, for the support of their poor, the employment of physicians for their sick &c &c.

& FWe copy the following from the Philadelphia Ser tinel, and endorse every word of it. WISKONSAN.

The current of population has been recently setting into Wiskonsan. And it see as quite probable that the rush will continue into that Territory till it is comple ely settled. Wiskonsan is washed on the East by the Lake Michigan, and on the West by the Mississippi. So that the penple of that Territory have an Eastern and a Southern market. Besides these distant markets, they have at home an immense body of miners, who consume a great amount of agricultural products. In addition to the miners, the men engaged in the Pineries of Wiskonsan pay large prices for every thing that the farmer of Wiskon-san produces. Emigrants to Iowa have only a Southern market, by the Mississippi, hence they are now asking Congress to construct a rail-road across Wiskonsan, from the father of waters to Michigan Lake .-Iowa too is on the west side of the Missississ ppi, and will always be more or less exposed to the difficulties of bordering on Ind an settlements, while the whole mineral and farming region of Wiskonsan has scarcely a single Indian residing within its limits. It might also be remarked, that Wiskonsan is one of the most healthy and fertile regions of country under the sun.-The States that have passed acts under Bes des being surrounded by lakes and the great father of floods, it is interspersed with numerous beautiful lakes, such as Winnebago, Koshkonong, Four Lakes, Swan Lake, Geneva Lake, Peewaukee Lake, Green Lake, Fox Lake, Muskeeguac Lake, Puckaway Lake, and others.

Throughout this vast territory, farmers and miners are settling in immense collections. In some counties one thousand per som have located themselves in a month of two. Since its health and beauty have been fully known, it has become the great poir t of attraction. A man has not to chop and chop and chop a forest of trees for years, before he gets a farm. In Wiskonsan there are ten thousand locations, where there is just timber and prairie grounds sufficient to be turned forthwith into farms. In our enumeration of the numerous advantages of Viskonsan, we must not omit what is as important as any thing that we have advanced in this article, and that is the prodigious quantity and excellent quality of the white fish and salmon trout that