

### Major G. Tochan's Lectures on Poland.

At the close of the course of lectures on Poland, delivered by Major Gaspar Tochan, formerly of the Polish Army, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Carlisle, and terminating on the night of the 22d of May 1841, the assembly was organized into a meeting for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion in regard to the interest and importance of Major Tochan's lectures, with reference to the present oppressed condition of Poland.

Rev. HENRY SLICER, was called to the chair; and J. M. Clintock, appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were then presented to the meeting by the secretary, viz:  
**Resolved**, That the thanks of this meeting are due to Maj. G. Tochan, for his highly interesting and instructive lectures upon the character and history of the Polish people, and the events of their last struggle for liberty.

**Resolved**, That we sympathize with the inhabitants of Poland in their oppression, and believe that the cause of liberty in that country, is identified with the general interests of Freedom throughout the world.

**Resolved**, That as Major Tochan's object is to diffuse correct information, and to refute misrepresentations which have been freely circulated in the United States, in regard to his native country, for which task he is abundantly qualified, both by education and by the share which he took in her late Revolution, we recommend him to the favorable attention of the American people.

These resolutions were sustained by Professor Allen, in an appropriate address, of which the following is a report:

Mr. President: I do not rise at this late hour of the evening to make a speech. The resolutions just offered by my friend, need no advocate. I presume no voice will be heard against them. I am willing, however, to express more fully than I could by my vote alone, how cordially I approve the sentiments which they contain. I can truly say, and I presume every individual who has listened to the gallant exile from Poland, can say the same, that I have been, both interested and instructed by his lectures. The character of the Polish nation that I had before; and that I feel a stronger indignation for the wrongs, a higher admiration for the achievements, and a more profound sympathy for the sufferings of that brave and magnanimous, but unfortunate people, than I ever did before.

Had Major Tochan appeared among us to preach a crusade against Russia, calling on our people to take up arms and follow him to revenge his country, we might have regarded him as we would Peter the Hermit, carried away by the torrent of his own fanaticism, and unworthy the notice of a sober and reflecting people. Had he come among us doling out tickets of admission at fifty cents a piece, we might have suspected that the fame of his patriotism has been lighted at the altar of avarice; and that he cared more for himself than for his country. But he came to tell us the story of his country's wrongs. He asks not for men, nor arms, nor money. That instinctive delicacy which is always the true mark of a gentleman, does not permit him to demand even the payment of his own personal expenses. He came to vindicate the character of his countrymen; and to excite the sympathies of the freemen on earth, for the most oppressed. He points to the monument of Kosciusko that looks down upon one of our rivers, and to the grave of Pulaski that hallows our soil, and asks us not to forget the nation that gave birth to the heroes who assisted our fathers in their struggle for freedom. He came to assure us that "Poland is not dead, but sleeps;" that her sons wandering in exile in every land, have not forgotten the soil that contains the ashes of their fathers and the blood of their brothers slain in its defence; but that they are ready whenever new combinations in European affairs shall give them promise of success, to rally again with the watchword "POLAND FOREVER," and again to argue with their oppressors as on the plains of Cracow they argued. He came to convince us by telling us the things which he has seen and knows, and in which he himself set no mean part, that so far as the fate of his country depended on the efforts of her patriotic sons, "Sarmatia fell without a crime;" and he asks us that she may not have fallen "unwept."

But it may be enquired, what possible benefit these expressions of our sympathy can be to Poland? Mr. President, there is a principle in the human breast which makes us revolt at injustice; and, in the present condition of the world, no nation can long resist the unanimous rebuke of the rest of mankind. The world is now governed more by moral than by physical power; and if the people of all nations would speak out, and say we cannot consider any nation safe, so long as the subjugation and partition of Poland shall stand as a precedent on the records of history, the three despotic powers, that have carved and served her up among themselves, would feel too uneasy, and too unsafe, long to clutch the spoils of their robbery. They would be obliged to yield to the remonstrances of an indignant world; and Poland might again be restored to that place among the nations, to which her services to mankind, and the patriotism of her people so richly entitle her.

I am aware, Mr. President, that men are prone to estimate the merits of nations, as those of individuals, by the results of their actions. Successful resistance to tyranny is applauded as a glorious revolution; unsuccessful resistance is branded as wicked or foolish rebellion. Let us not be blinded by that false philosophy, which tells us that the defeated party is always in the wrong;—always the party which ought to have been defeated. What else is this than telling us that "might makes right;" and that the world has gone quite back to

"The good old rule, the simple plan,  
That may make who has the power,  
And he may keep who can."

This rule, Mr. President, is doubtless more agreeable to the "other than to the right." Yet this rule, in all its naked deformity, is precisely the principle which has been practically applied in regard to Poland;—a principle that would shelter aggression the most flagrant, and injustice the most atrocious,

under the specious name of human progress. I hesitate not to say, that I believe no people ever made more generous sacrifices for liberty, or fought against fearful odds with more determined bravery to secure it, than the Poles; and that no nation was ever more worthy of success. Yet Poland has fallen. Her wrongs unredressed, call aloud to Heaven for vengeance. Her soil, whitened by the bones of her slaughtered heroes, sends up the cry of blood. Let us give her, at least, the tribute contained in the resolutions.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, together with the following:  
**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this borough.

HENRY SLICER, Pres't.  
John M. Clintock, Sec'y.

### From the Boston Atlas—May 19.

### SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### President not heard from—Defeat of the English Ministry—Important Political Move—Abolition of the Corn Laws.

The cannon of the steamship Caledonia, Captain James McKellar, announced her arrival early this morning in the Bay. At half past five o'clock she passed the end of Long wharf, and in a few minutes was safely fastened at her moorings at East Boston. The intelligence she brings is of not much importance, with the exception of that relating to the unfortunate President, of which there is no intelligence, excepting rumors, of which the papers are filled. The Caledonia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the fourth inst. and brought London papers up to the evening of the third, and the Liverpool papers up to the date of the fourth. The cotton market was depressed, and had declined  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a penny on a pound. Flour was dull. The money market had improved.

From China we have no further intelligence. The English papers, according to their politics, insist that the Chinese war is ended, or is in no wise near an ending. The adherents of the Ministry strongly urge the absolute certainty that all further hostilities with the Emperor will be confined to the interior of the Empire.

The intelligence from Eastern Europe still wears an unsettled and troubled aspect. The reluctance on the part of the Christian inhabitants of Candia to be compelled once more to subjection to the Turkish yoke, still threatens to prove a serious obstacle to the adjustment of that question. It is a matter that the Christian potentates of Europe fear to press in opposition to the known wishes of Christian Candia; and the abhorrence with which the idea of forcing Christians into unwilling slavery is regarded by their own subjects.

The Americans in London, on receipt of the news of the death of President Harrison, held a meeting, at which Mr. Stevenson, our Minister President, and Col. Thomas Aspinwall acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted and directed to be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison.

Major General Sir John Harvey has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the island of Newfoundland and its dependencies. The steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 2d inst. having performed her passage in fifteen days from Boston and twelve from Halifax. The Acadia beat the British Queen by more than two days in her passage out.

### PARLIAMENT—DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY—ABOLITION OF THE CORN MONOPOLY.

Parliament was still in session, but does not appear to have accomplished much business since its coming together after the Easter holidays. Lord Morpeth's Registration Bill was still under discussion, and according to the Times, Tory, more obnoxious by alterations than ever to the Conservative party. The Ministry have however met with much difficulty in pressing this bill through Parliament, and it is doubtful whether it will pass in any shape. On the evening of the 26th, the Ministry received a signal defeat, on a motion relative to the very first clause of the bill. The majority against the Ministry was 21, a very large and almost fatal majority. The Tory press are in exultation at these symptoms. The following is the language of the Courier, Tory, upon the occasion. "It must however be taken with some grains of allowance. We rejoice not in this majority, as a party triumph, in which respect it will probably be fruitless of results as all other and former ministerial defeats, but as the evidence of returning reason among some at least of the members of the House of Commons;—a proof, not entirely conclusive though it be, that there are those in that House, and on the other side of it, not prepared to be dragged through the mire of ministerial and revolutionary repeal. And a most disgraceful exhibition of ministerial trickery, treachery, and imbecility has been the whole of this affair of Lord Morpeth's Irish Registration Bill. Connected slowly and unwillingly at length, when it was plain the atrocity of Irish perjury would no longer be tolerated, and that Lord Stanley's bill must become law, the intent and spirit is almost altogether affirmative of the abuse and perjury of the present registration system. The Ministerial papers, however, do not manifest any alarm, nor do they throw out any intimations of the intention of the Ministry to resign. The Globe (Ministerial) pronounces the exultation of the Tories premature and without good grounds. Lord John Russell was, however, evidently alarmed, and on the 29th inst. withdrew Lord Morpeth's bill by moving "that the chairman do leave the chair without reporting progress and asking leave to sit again." On the following day the Ministry made a new move, and one of the boldest ever made by any Ministry in England—no less than the Abolition of the Corn Monopoly.

The London Chronicle (radical) of the 3d instant, says: "The sensation produced by the Government notice of Friday night on the Corn-law is rapidly extending through the country. Every where it is the signal of excitement and determination. By the monopolists it will never be forgotten. Ministers have fairly thrown themselves on the

constitution, Congress alone has power to do, and which it easily could do by the creation of a bankrupt law including institutions. This it does not choose to do, but they make the deranged state of affairs a pretext for the creation of a great monopoly, in the hope that that will do it. On this subject, the Intelligence has the following specimen of wisdom:

"Can the State of Virginia, or can the State of Georgia, by any act of its Legislature, bring up its notes to an equal value with those of New York, or in other words, raise them to a par of specie? Confessedly not."

If State Legislatures are so impotent in currency matters, what peculiar potency is there in Congressional enactments? or, if the State banks are above State laws, how can a national bank govern them? The fact is, that any State can raise its currency to a par with that of New York by compelling specie payments, or an adherence to the constitutional medium of exchange. It is true, the banks have become so powerful that laws adverse to their interests cannot be passed. An amusing instance of this is found in one of Mr. Biddle's letters, where he explains that the true policy of the bank was, instead of renewing, to have braved the State laws, which it could have done with impunity, because the State being bankrupt, is in the power of the bank. Again, at the meeting yesterday, the following incident occurred:

"John W. Ashmead thought, that by accepting the 17th section, this bank would ultimately place its charter at the mercy of the legislature.

Judge Bayard said this could not possibly occur; and referred to the opinion of Judge King, *seriatim*, as delivered in the Court of Common Pleas, and said the same reasoning used there would apply to this bank in all future cases of a like character."

"This shows a firm and cool dependence upon the supremacy of bank law. This is true in all the suspended States, as it is in Pennsylvania, and would have been true of the federal government, if its connection with the United States Bank had continued to this time; and moreover it will be true to the federal government, if the proposed new bank is ever chartered.

In the situation and character of the debts of the United States Bank, are the securities of the new bank proposed to be better? By the speculators and politicians of the whig party, those who are clamoring for a national bank. If the institution is created, under the auspices of these men, can it be doubted that the suspended debt of the old bank will be settled only by its transfer to the new?—In fact, this very hope was held out to the stockholders at the meeting yesterday, when Judge Bayard stated as follows:

"At any rate, we can but wait a little while, and see what will be the action of Congress, in relieving the people, and in distributing the public lands, and so forth, and then, at last, if there is no other course left, we can but then make an assignment, and go into liquidation."

The debts of the present cabinet members due the Bank down to the merest political speculator, including the Wall st. press, will be paid by the new bank as a reward for its charter procured through their means. The most material object now is, as we have stated, to conceal the debtors to the Bank. For this purpose, what a ridiculous farce was played off yesterday—ruined stockholders, broken merchants, broken hearted widows, and beggared orphans, met to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate the Bank, and state how much of \$55,000,000 of capital was left to them, and what they were to expect to live upon for the future. The committee appeared wrapped up in their impudence and charlatanism, and amid an infinitude of words, all that could be ascertained was, that after great anxiety, labor and research, they had not been able to discover that an item of \$400,000 had been accounted for. Of the \$55,000,000 lost money nothing was said, but the disheartened stockholders were consoled by four columns of abuse of Nicholas Biddle.

### From the New York Express.

### NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.

May 18, 1841.  
Chief Justice Nelson and Judges Cowan and Bronson presiding.  
**THE McLEOD CASE.**

Mr. Wood commenced by reading the enrollment of steamboat Caroline at the Collector's office, Buffalo, describing her dimensions and owner's name, Mr. Well—dated 1 Dec. 1837. The license was also submitted, being the same date.

The next document read was the deposition of Gillman Appleby, taken before Judge Bowen at the time McLeod was taken up on habeas corpus and motion made for discharge, 12th December last.

The witness was in command of the Caroline at the time of the attack—he received a thrust as he was coming on deck—saw the person who thrust at him, and thought it to be McLeod—could not swear that he was the man—the man who made the thrust had a flushed countenance. He was examined the next day, but could not swear that he was the man, although he believed he was there—the only doubt he had arose from the want of the flush on the countenance—knows Durfee was killed, saw him after he was dead, found him lying on the rail track about 40, or 50 feet from the wharf, shot with a bullet.

The cross examination was omitted. Deposition of Leonard Anson read—Was formerly a resident of Lookport, but lived in Canada, until after the burning of the Caroline; saw McLeod at Chippewa during the day previous and the morning after the occurrence; the men were talking about who did most, and McLeod boasted that he had killed a d—n Yankee on board the Caroline, and there is his blood, producing a pistol; he had also a sword by his side. The affidavit of Norman Bunman was next read—Was in the British encampment at Chippewa, and saw the Caroline's pipes down the river; there was a great excitement at the time, and a desire to take her. Heard Col. McNab say, if the soldiers would give up their pistols he would answer for their return.

About 8 o'clock the expedition started, guided by the lights on board the Caroline at Schollosser—the persons among the expedition were Ronald McDonald, Captain Mosier, and Alexander McLeod; he said his blood had drunk the blood of a person on board. From what he heard at Chippewa, Col. McNab was acquainted with and approved of the expedition.

Mr. Hall then read the official despatch of Gov. Head to Lord Glenelg, colonial secretary, containing an account of the transaction—that the persons going in the expedition were only volunteers, ignorant of the services they were going upon. Drew said he only wanted a few fellows who would go to the devil with him.

The evening Star says— Joshua Spencer, Esq. counsel for the prisoner, commenced his argument this morning, at 10 o'clock, and concluded at 11— Mr. Woods, District Attorney for Niagara, then followed as counsel for the people.

The points urged by Mr. S. in the course of his argument were:— That the destruction of the Caroline was an act of the British government, and facts done under it, prisoner is not personally responsible in any court whatever; that the Supreme Court has jurisdiction in the case, and may therefore order a *non pros*; that the whole matter is in treaty between the two nations, and the State of New York cannot therefore lawfully interpose; that by the constitution the power to declare war, &c., belongs to the general government, and the act in which McLeod is said to have participated, being an exercise of the public force of Great Britain, any interference of the State authority will be incompatible with the powers of the general government. If the alleged offence were cognisable by the U. S. Court, the trial would be incompatible with pending negotiations; and if the U. S. Court would be found in a similar case to forbid trial, so is the State of New York bound to forbid.

**ALL THE ST. LOUIS MURDERERS ARRESTED.**  
From the St. Louis Pennant Extra of May 10.  
The tale of horror is completed. The four monsters whose unparalleled outrage of the night of the 17th ult. struck such an appalling chill to every heart, are all in custody awaiting their trial. Of their identity there can be no doubt. They own no names, and are simply known as "the boys."

Madison, the slave of Mr. Blanchard, of New Orleans, returned on the Missouri, after the murder, and staid in New Orleans until the morning of the 2d inst., when he left on the Eliza, in the capacity of second steward; when the Eliza reached Commerce, a Mr. Austin came on board and stated that the perpetrators of the murders were discovered to be negroes, and that one of them was a slave belonging to Mr. Blanchard of New Orleans.

Captain Littleton immediately suspected it was the one he had engaged, and imposed silence upon all on board. So well was the affair managed, that the negro suspected nothing until the boat arrived in port. Captain Littleton immediately sent word to the City Marshal, who despatched his deputies, Barclay & Dowling, to arrest him. It has made a partial confession.

By the Eliza, Mr. Pettus also received a letter, of the nature of which, (the character of the contents being already known by general report) we feel bound to speak. "The letter is from Mr. Blanchard himself, and states that his slave, Madison, was shipped on board a boat in the first place for the purpose of getting him out of the way, as he was strongly suspected of having been concerned in the burning of several houses in New Orleans! Good heavens! it is possible that any man would let loose upon the world such a monster as this, for the paltry sum of his monthly hire!"

Constable Gordon returned this morning—not half an hour ago—on the Eliza, having met her at the mouth. He confirms the intelligence that Brown was taken in Cincinnati, and will probably be here this evening on the A. M. Phillips. Thus, by that fatuity which ever attends the criminal, have been discovered the perpetrators (through their own means) of this monstrous villainy, which without the confessions of those engaged in it, afforded no clue whatever, and the mystery of which never could have been unravelled.

### A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ANNAPOLIS.

An Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes under date of Tuesday: "I hasten to inform you of the most destructive fire with which this city has been visited for many years. It originated about 1 o'clock this morning, in the frame building of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company, occupied by the locomotives. The building contained a quantity of wood for the use of the engines, which added very much to the fury of the flames. Both the locomotives of the company were in the building, and are very seriously injured—probably to more than half their original cost. It appears to be the general impression that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire used in the building, and the engine was put in the house at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, with all imaginable safety. The fire was confined entirely to the railroad buildings, and was subdued about 3 o'clock, A. M."

### A Large Reward.

The Bank of Louisiana has offered a reward of \$5000 for the apprehension and safe delivery of Jules L. Daunoy, late receiving teller, and Charles Zenon Colsson, late discount clerk of the bank, who absconded after robbing the institution of a considerable amount of money.

**More Fraud at New Orleans.**—The New Orleans "Crescent City" of the 10th inst. states that the examination gone into, and "to be continued" at the Bank of Louisiana, resulted on Saturday last, in the discovery of an overdraft to the amount of \$60,000! Previous to this, the book-keeper having charge of the accounts had disappeared, but nothing was thought to be proven thereby, save a peculiar nervous temperament.

**Melancholy.**—The Cumberland, Md. Civilian states that Mr. Henry Webster of that town was killed on the 2d inst. near that town, by the falling of a tree upon him. He was engaged in conversation at that time with Mr. Warren, when a heavy tree was blown down a limb of which struck Mr. Wright and killed him. Mr. Warren was also knocked down and stunned, but was not dangerously hurt.

**An Extraordinary Journey and Voyage.**—An English traveller, Sir George Simpson, who recently set out from Liverpool, and left Montreal on his wild route a few days since, is now engaged in one of the most extraordinary adventures of modern times. He is on his way round the world, and expects to travel in all, 26,850 miles. Thus, he left Liverpool and arrived at Halifax, and Boston by steamer, a distance of 3500 miles. Thence he went to Montreal by water, a distance of 370 miles. He will then proceed down the Columbia River, a distance of 1100 miles by boat, until he arrives at Fort Vancouver. He will then travel on the Pacific Ocean by steamboats and ships upwards of 15,000 miles; will visit the Sandwich Islands, Kamtschatka and various other places. He will proceed to Siberia, and travel 800 miles on horseback—then along the Lena, a distance of 2640 miles in boats. He will take horses, and after visiting various regions of the north of Europe, will visit Perm, Orza, Moscow, St. Petersburg, and proceed home through Europe, being a distance of 9500 miles in carriages and on horseback. His calculation is to be absent the whole of this year, and the greater part of next.—Phil. Inq.

**ANOTHER OUTRAGE.**—The Havana correspondent of the New York Express gives an account of another outrage upon an American vessel, by British cruisers, on the coast of Africa. The Baltimore brig A. E., bound from Havana to Cabinda, Africa, was boarded off that place by two English boats' crews, who took possession, and so conducted themselves as to frighten the captain's wife and daughter into a dangerous illness.

They treated the captain with the usual insolence of such denizens, and took the vessel to the Congo river, where they kept her 12 days, pilaging both the cargo of the vessel and the negro canoes that passed. This conduct they pursued until the negroes were exasperated and attacked the brig's boats, killing one of the A. E. and wounding several of the English.

"The prize crew, after this adventure, returned precipitately on board, and getting the brig underway, set sail for Cabinda. They found H. M. B. brig of war Persian, Lieutenant commanding Symmes then came on board with an additional boat's crew and commenced breaking out the cargo, with out asking to look at the brig's papers, or paying any attention to Captain D's protestations. After ransacking the cargo four days, bursting open bales and boxes, and knocking open kegs of powder, finding nothing, they took their leave, and each man carried what he could find."

"For fifteen days," says the Captain I had 17 men on board, eating and drinking the best they could find, and for four days more the commander and nearly all of his men pillaging my stores and drinking my liquors, they being very short of provisions on board their own vessel. The English brig kept the American flag flying at her peak. The English officers declared they would seize every American vessel they came across, and break up the trade entirely; and from our late accounts from the States, it seems they are determined to put their threat into execution."

**EXTENSIVE AND DARING ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.**—About half past 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, a boy apparently from 13 to 15 years of age presented to the porter of the Phoenix Bank, in Wall street, a slip of paper with the name of "P. Adam, 63 Wall street," written on it, and requested the trunk of Messrs. P. Adams & Co. brokers, which had been deposited in the vault of the bank the evening before, in accordance with the daily custom of the house, and of the brokers generally, of depositing over night, for greater security, in the vault of the bank. The unsuspecting porter, notwithstanding the correctness of the document, particularly as the boy pointed out the trunk to him from among a large number of similar appearances, as the one having a strap around it, handed it out and delivered into the boy, who he supposed had been sent for it, although at an unusually early hour in the morning, and was undecidably only by surprise on receiving a request, as the usual hour, from the house of Messrs. P. Adams & Co. for the trunk. Mr. Adams, the senior partner of the firm, through whose name the trunk was obtained from the bank, was and is out of town, and may not yet have heard of his loss.

The contents of the trunk amounted to about \$23,000 in money, notes and checks. A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the robbers.

**A PAINFUL CASE.**—A young man lately committed to the jail of Rockingham county, Va., charged with the murder of his father, has been tried by an examining court in Harrisonburg and acquitted. The Registrar says: "This horrible affair, the killing of a father by his son, was the result of a drunken frolic, in which the mother and son were all engaged. The father, it appears, made an attack upon the son, who repelled the assault by striking a blow with a hoe which stove in his parent's skull and laid him dead at his feet! The young man has been acquitted by the laws of his country; but remorse and anguish must and will torture his spirit while he, and thought, and being last."

**BLOODY SCENES.**—The last St. Augustine Herald, after noticing the cold blooded assassination of Gen. Read, in Tallahassee, states that great excitement existed, and that there appeared some disposition to arrest the murderer, Willis Alston, from the hands of justice. In a postscript, it adds: "We learn that the sheriff in Tallahassee was compelled to shoot a man, who is not expected to recover, and that Harris, the city marshal, in another affair, was nearly cut to pieces by a man named Rogers."

### MR. WEBSTER AND THE WAR FEDERALISTS.

The blue lights shined forth in all their splendor, under the auspices of Daniel Webster. In New England in particular, the war democrats are prescribed, and the war federalists are rewarded. "Those who gave aid and comfort to the enemy and who forgot their country in the time of its greatest peril, are duly remembered by the Hartford Convention dynasty at Washington, and are loaded with the spoils of office. It is announced in the Woodstock Spirit of the Age, that the democratic postmaster at Rutland, Vermont, has been removed, and Col. Jesse Gove has been appointed. Col. Gove was a federalist in the days of Jefferson and Madison; more, he was one of the most bitter revilers of Jefferson, and an uncompromising opponent of Madison and his war measures. And a correspondent of the Age says, when our country was invaded, and when a proposition was made by a captain who commanded a company in the defence of the coast, to go to Plattsburg and assist in defence against the attacks of the British forces, this patriotic Colonel replied—"it is a sacred democratic war, and you may do your own fighting."

Mr. Webster acted on the same principle, and uttered similar sentiments, in and out of congress. It is not surprising that his confidence should concentrate on those who, like himself, denounced Jefferson and opposed Madison and the war. They are congenial spirits.—Albany Argus.

**MAIL ROBBERIES ANNEALED.**—The Maysville (Ky.) Monitor states that Mr. Colman, the late postmaster of that city, has succeeded in apprehending two individuals charged with robbing the mail between Maysville and Cincinnati. Upon examination, the evidence was found sufficiently strong to commit them for further trial.

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**A PAINFUL CASE.**—A young man lately committed to the jail of Rockingham county, Va., charged with the murder of his father, has been tried by an examining court in Harrisonburg and acquitted. The Registrar says: "This horrible affair, the killing of a father by his son, was the result of a drunken frolic, in which the mother and son were all engaged. The father, it appears, made an attack upon the son, who repelled the assault by striking a blow with a hoe which stove in his parent's skull and laid him dead at his feet! The young man has been acquitted by the laws of his country; but remorse and anguish must and will torture his spirit while he, and thought, and being last."

**BLOODY SCENES.**—The last St. Augustine Herald, after noticing the cold blooded assassination of Gen. Read, in Tallahassee, states that great excitement existed, and that there appeared some disposition to arrest the murderer, Willis Alston, from the hands of justice. In a postscript, it adds: "We learn that the sheriff in Tallahassee was compelled to shoot a man, who is not expected to recover, and that Harris, the city marshal, in another affair, was nearly cut to pieces by a man named Rogers."

### MR. WEBSTER AND THE WAR FEDERALISTS.

The blue lights shined forth in all their splendor, under the auspices of Daniel Webster. In New England in particular, the war democrats are prescribed, and the war federalists are rewarded. "Those who gave aid and comfort to the enemy and who forgot their country in the time of its greatest peril, are duly remembered by the Hartford Convention dynasty at Washington, and are loaded with the spoils of office. It is announced in the Woodstock Spirit of the Age, that the democratic postmaster at Rutland, Vermont, has been removed, and Col. Jesse Gove has been appointed. Col. Gove was a federalist in the days of Jefferson and Madison; more, he was one of the most bitter revilers of Jefferson, and an uncompromising opponent of Madison and his war measures. And a correspondent of the Age says, when our country was invaded, and when a proposition was made by a captain who commanded a company in the defence of the coast, to go to Plattsburg and assist in defence against the attacks of the British forces, this patriotic Colonel replied—"it is a sacred democratic war, and you may do your own fighting."

Mr. Webster acted on the same principle, and uttered similar sentiments, in and out of congress. It is not surprising that his confidence should concentrate on those who, like himself, denounced Jefferson and opposed Madison and the war. They are congenial spirits.—Albany Argus.

**MAIL ROBBERIES ANNEALED.**—The Maysville (Ky.) Monitor states that Mr. Colman, the late postmaster of that city, has succeeded in apprehending two individuals charged with robbing the mail between Maysville and Cincinnati. Upon examination, the evidence was found sufficiently strong to commit them for further trial.