John James Andubon.

A few years ago there arrived at the hotel erected near the Niagara Falls, an odd looking man, whose appearance and deportment were quite in contrast with the crowds of well dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort. He seemed just to have sprung from the woods; his dress, which was made of leather, stood dreadfully in need of repair, apparently not having felt the touch of the needle woman for many a long month. A worn history of their taking, as gathered from the out blanket, that might have served for a bed, was buckled on his shoulders; a large knife hung on one side, balanced by a long rusty tinbox on the other; and his beard, uncropped, tangled and course, fell down upon his bosom, as if to counterpoise the weight of the dark thick locks that supported themselves on his back and shoulders. This strange being to the spectators, seemingly half civilized, half savage, had a quick glancing eye, and elastic, firm movement, that would no doubt cut its way through the brakes, both of the wilderness and of so-

He pushed his steps into the sitting room, unstrapped his little burden, quietly looked round for the landlord, and then modestly asked for breakfast. The host at first drew back with evident repugnace at the apparition, which thus proposed to intrude its uncouth form among the genteel visiters, but a few words whispered in his ear speedily satisfied his doubts; the stranger took his place in the company; some staring, some shrugging, and some even laughing outright.

Yet, readers, there was more in that single man, than in all the rest of the throng. He was an American woodsman as he called himself; he was a true genuine son of nature, yet who had been entertained with distinction at the tables of princes; learned societies, to which the like of Cuvier belonged, had bowed down to welcome his entrance; kings had been complimented when he spoke to them; in short, he was one whose fame will be growing brighter when the fashionable who laughed at him, and many much greater even than they, shall be utterly perished. From every hill top, and every shady grove, the birds, those living blossoms of the air, will sing his name. The little wren will pipe it with her matin hymn about our houses; the oriole carol it from the slender grass of the meadows; the turtle dove roll it through the secret forests; the many voiced mocking bird pour it along the air; and the imperial eagle, the bird of Washington, as he sits in his craggy home, far up the blue mountains, will scream it to the tempest and the stars. He was John J. Audubon, the ornithologist.

ACCIDENTS ON RAILROAD .- The late dreadful accident on the Paris and Versailles Railroad has elicited several papers on the causes and extent of similar catastrophes in England. Among these documents is a report to the Statistical Society of London, quoted by the correspondent of the Journal of commerce. The following are the important particulars of it, which are curious and interesting :

The number of persons conveyed by ways in England, in the first half year of 1841, amounted to 9.122.613. The number of trains employed was 99,232, giving 9 1-3 persons to each train. The average speed was, including stoppages, 17 3-4 miles per hour-exclusive of stoppages 22 1-2 miles per hour ; average speed. exclusive of stoppages, varying from 36 on the North Eastern to 27 miles per hour on the London and Birmingham. Accidents for 1841 on 50 railways-collisions 27, killed 12, injured 126; engine or train breaking, 9 killed 14 injured; run off the line 12-26 killed, 58 injured; run over 4-3 killed and 1 injured; fell off 5-I killed, 4 injured-making a total of 52 passes through it. In the operation, the latter accidents-23 killed and 30 wounded. But must be cut off; but the other must not be cut, for this is traccable to casualties only over which it would produce almost immediate death. Yet is passengers had no control. The accidents at- is most difficult to avoid cutting it, as the gland tended with the personal injury to individuals, to be taken out lies upon it; this and the difficulty owing to their own negligence, were 31 run of finding it is increased by the diseased state of over-18 killed and 14 injured; fell off 5-2 the parts. Should the knife strike it unexpectedkilled and 3 injured; jumped off 15-2 killed by, or by an accidental motion, the patient would and 13 injured; crushed by engine 1-killed I | die under the surgeon's hand. -injured 0. Total 52 accidents-23 deathsvants of the companies, amount to 35 accidents-46 deaths-and 62 injuries. Taking the number of passengers at 18,245,225 the accidents are only I in 145,963. It is well worthy of consideration that Mr. Weld's able paper states that 4-wheel engines are more unsteady. subject to oscillatory movements, and particularly to vertical movements, which, as a matter of course, produce immoings; while 6-wheel engines have had and can have no such risks, for out of the total number of 225 4-wheel engines, 3 accidents occurred from their running off the rail, but no accident of the kind occurred to 6-wheel engines.

of the Times states that Boston has now won. at four mile heats alone, twenty-eight times, and has netted to his owners in stakes, purses. &c., the enormous sum of \$55,000. The amount added to his long odds upon his thirty-seven winning races by "the Boston Party" exceed-\$100,000. He is unquestionably an ustonishing animal. His legs are versound as a coli's and it is said that his late racing has only some soned him for a more glorious exploit, which will be heard of in the fall.

At a late Bible class examination, the master having asked, "what is said to John the Baptist !" received the following answer: "And was cut. this ere John came up out of the wilderness. and his meat was locos and wild onions."

A Herd of Buffaloes.

It is said that a Yankee's ingenuity is adequate to any emergency, and whether coaxing a consulship out of Congress, or catching coons, his brain ever teems with some large plan, to circumnavigate the globe in a mackerel smack, or convert sawdust into anti-dyspeptic pills. Some such unique scheme must have entered into the head of the hunters having possession of the buffaloe herd now in this city. The owner, is substantially as follows:

In April, 1841, a "native" residing somewhere this side of sun down, in Missouri, gathered together a company of seventeen men, twelve horses, four wagons, and fifty-five cows and calves, with an intent to traverse the immense plain near the base of the Rocky Mountains, in search of young buffaloes.

After reaching the scene of operations, the hunters would select half a dozen of the fleetest borses and dash off, Arab-like, to the plain. Espying a herd, they would hold up and cautiously approach the animals, keeping well to the leeward, as seamen say, to prevent the animals from taking alarm, which they easily do when the hunter is to windward. Once near enough, a rush is made among the herd, and by means of lassos, the Mex can mode of catching cattle with a rope, several of the creatures would be secured. The hunters aimed at the calves, but if they missed them and happened to catch a tartar, that was likely to prove an ugly customer, the rifle was brought into request immediately, and the animal despatched.

Such of the young as were secured, would be taken back to the encampment, and domesticated by killing a calf belonging to one of the cows which they took with them on their departure from home-the cow and her young offspring, at the same time, having been fastened to a stake to prevent escape. In a week the young buffile would become so much attached to 'muley,' that it would be loosened and suffered to run at large with the cow, and from that time the two were inseparable. In this manner, after a period of four months, the whole were taken and domesticated.

When the hunters had secored 37 young buffaloes, an antelope, and an elk, the whole returned again to their homes. The location of their operation was on the Arkansas, some 500 miles W. S. W. frem Independence, Mo., far beyond the present bounds of civilization. The animals are now some fifteen months old, but eat with avidity well cured hay or grass, One of the cows used in the hunting excursion is still with the herd, and acts as a kind of bellwether, the one to go ahead, and is followed by the buffaloes in a drove from one point to ano ther, where the proprietors deem it best to exhibit. In a few weeks they will reach New York, where if not disposed of, they will be shipped to Europe. - Buffalo Com. Adver.

Extirpation of the Parotid Gland.

This fearful operation was succes-fully performed in the neighboring village of Lamberton, on Cuesday last, by Dr. James B. Coleman of Trenton The subject was John Gibbs, a young man, twenty eight years old. The gland was much enlarged and crowded into the throat, so that the patient could scarcely breathe or swallow. It was increasing rapidly, and must in a short time, if not removed, have caused death. It was horridly painful, so as to prevent sleep almost entirely.

Doctor John McKelway and Dr. Peter Howell were present during the operation,

The gland lies in the neck, below the ear, and passes deep in behind the law. One of the larges arteries to supply the brain with blood is in close contact with the gland, and another of equal size

The operation was begun about 12 o'clock. The 30 injuries. The personal injury to the ser- neck was first opened, near the part commonly called . Idam's apple, and two arteries tied up Then an inc sion was made in front of the orifice of the car to take up two branches of one of the ar teries just taken up in the neck; for though these two branches there is a returning current of blood from the other side of the head. The main in cision was then made, beginning at this last incision and extending down to the first in the throat-a terrible gash this! six inches and a half

This cut exposed the gland to be removed, enornously swoll in. In health it is almost imperceptible; but in this case it was as large as one's clenched hand; and had thrust itself out among the neighboring parts. A portion of it lay under THE RACER BOSTON .- The New York Spirit the large muscle of the neck, behind the car. It w s necessary to cut it out from under this muscle; and to do this, the operator was obliged to ave the incision drawn open with hooks, some three or four inches wide. While grooping among the vital parts, it was often necessary to dispense with the dangerous knife blade, and with the brodle of the instrument test the gland from the d the operation several small r arteries were tied up and cut. So carefully was this done that the extient did not lose more than half a pint of blood in the whole. He was under the knife about three hours, and here it with fortitude; attering few exclamations of pain, and those only when a nerve off, appeared upon the ground. Almost immedi-

and he was clothed in commomiles hair, and he cess, and the patient is doing well; but his life the grass, some dispute arose as to which party was girt about the neck with a leather bridle, will not be out of danger until there has been had won. Both seconds determinedly refused to time for the arteries to become perfectly closed.

This fearful operation has been performed by Dr. McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Knight of New Haven, and one other surgeon (whose name is not at geons generally shrink from it. By some it is that there must be some mistake as to the cases in fearful preeminence. It is of course never resort- be. ed to, until all hope, except the slender ray which it affords, is extinguished, and the patient is al most in the fangs of the Destroyer. Fearful alternatives! On the one hand, certain, yet not mm diste death! On the other one chance for life, among many chances of immediate death!

It will not be improper, we trust, to conc'ude this account with an expression of our private feelings of relief and great gratification at the successful re-ult of this operation; and the numerous friends of Dr. Coleman will rejoice with us, that he has had so early in his career, this opportunity to fulfil their expectations and gain a triumph than which his "dreadful trade" has none of greater magnitude to be accomplished, - Trenton State

From the New York Tribune. Two Duels.

Gentlemen now-a-days find great difficulty in vindicating their honor. They see that their neigh bors suspect it-perhaps some of them kindly hint that it is not in quite as good condition as could be desired. Of course they feel concerned about it, and set themselves to repair the breach. Now nany very simple people would suppose that the proper mode of effecting this desirable object would be to do something worthy of honor :- to evince in daily life such a manly bearing, such a high regard for truth and fair dealing, such an utter detestation of every thing base and ignoble, and so profound a respect for all the demands of Law and all the decencies and humanities of life as should shut the mouth of slander and compel the homage of every man whose praise was worth the seeking. -They would fall into a galevous error. This is just no way at all ; and-as all 'honorable men' will affirm-would inevitably gain them more kicks than coppers .- There is but one way of proving in the face of the whole world that you are the very soul of honor-and that is, like a general formula, applicable to every conceivable case -The process is very simple and consists merely in this :---stand up at a respectable distance and allow the first blackguard who may request the privilege, to shoot bullets at you-with either pisand are particularly tond of oats or other grain, tolor rifle-until he is satisfied, -you, at the same time returning the compliment. In this waywhether you are perforated or not (which is a very minor consideration.) your honor is proved to a demonstration, and no man thereafter will venture to question it .- You may then act your pleasure -you may set at defiance every requirement of law, both human and divine; -vou may plunge into every depth of low disgraceful conduct ;-but if you are thus willing to shoot at your neighbor and allow him to shoot back, you are a gentleman in spite of your teeth.

We have two note-worthy instances of this to record this morning. We give both, and allow first occurred in this wise : Two gentlemen, named tespectively Humphrey Vatney, jr., and Tom Goodwin, in Lebanon, Mo., became involved in some personal difficulties, which the aggreeved party resolved to settle after the approved method -as we have given it above. He therefore sent his adversary the following note, as copied verba-

"Lebanon June, the, 5, 1842 "To Tom goodwin I want to have this fuss setfled and the sooner it is settled the better and it appears to be this the point Of the sword musket or pistol must settle it and Thairfore I Challenge you

for A duel and I hope you Will except this this Cant be settled on any fairer terms So I challenge you to meet me on this Occasion. Come on Tom.' Humphrey Varney Jr."

But it seems this 'Tom' did'nt choose to 'come on.' He remembered that there was such a thing as Law in his State-made expressly for such emergencies-and he accordingly applied to it for protection. Mr. Varney was taken into custedy and bound in the sum of \$700 not to shoot Tom Goodwin. Thus ended Duel No. 1. Now for the

Our readers are already aware that Col. Webb of this city and 'Tom' Marshall. Member of Congress, have each, for some time, been earnestly striving to prove-by sheeting the other-that his honor was above reproach. After a great deal of difficulty they brought about a meeting on Saturday morning.-Tom 'came on,' and just across the imaginary line which separates Delaware from Penosylvania, about three miles from Marcus Hook, on Namaan's Creek, at about daylights these two gentlemen had the supreme satisfiction of blowing at each others brains. The following was the process as we find it recorded :

"The parties passed through Wilmington, or their way to the place of meeting, the afternoon previous with the intention of fighting at that time but the number of people who were drawn to gether by the preparations rendered necessary the postp nement of the meeting until the following morning. In the mean time Col. Webb passed over into New-Jer ey, and returned about 11 in the evening, sleeping in his carriage all night, Mr. at eves with which it was connected. In the course Mar-hall, his brother, surgeon and second, slept at Marcus Hook tavern.

A little before daylight the next morning, the principals, their seconds, and a number of gentlemen from this city, who had hastened to the spot upon hearing a rumor that the affair was to come a ely after their arrival, the seconds tossed up for a The operation was performed with perfect suc- choice of position, and the piece falling among

It was settled, however, by Mr. Marshall requesting his second, Dr. Kerr, of Washington, to yield the point. This request, however, the second decommand) in Western New York. It has also clined, Mr. Marshall then, with some warmth, been performed a few times in Europe; but sur- said, Give it to them. Doctor-give it to them. I came here to have a shot at him, and do not mean considered impossible to this day, and they insist to be buffled by trifles. Mr. Morrell, the second of Colonel Webb, tartly replied, "We ask you to which it is alleged to have been done. Among the give nothing-we ask but what is our right," The presumptuous efforts of modern surgery, it holds a point was yielded, as Mr. Marshall desired it should

> They then proceeded to decide, in the same manner as to which of the seconds should give the word, which was won by the second of Col Webb. Thus Col. Webb had the choice of position and the giving of the word.

The preliminaries being thus settled, the principals were desired to take their positions, which they did with a coolness and alacrity surprising to every person present, each placing his left foot against a stone, so as to stand firmly, with the right leg slightly advanced towards his antagonist, and the left supporting the weight of the body.

Dr. Kerr then desired Mr. Morrell to read the articles of agreement governing the fight, which he did. This done, the latter gentleman asked in a clear and firm tone, "Gent'emen, are you ready !" Upon which Mr Marshall answered, "No sir I am not;" and pausing for a short time, fixing a keen and searching look upon his antagonist, he slowly lifted his hat from his head and tossed it light. by from him, without altering his position, " Now, sir," continued Mr. M., " lam ready."

The demeanor of Col, Webb during this proceeding was perfectly cool and collected, and when Mr. Morrell gave the word to fire, thus-"Fireone-two-three"-the report was so nearly simultaneous, as to induce the belief with some of the spectators that the Colonel had not fired at all. The discharge was upon the word "one."

A parley was then held by the seconds, and the rincipals not being satisfied, preparations were nade for a second exchange of shots, and the weapons were reloaded and placed in their hand. The ame ceremony was then gone through, without alteriog positions, and immediately upon the second discharge, Col. Webb was observed to wheel and tagger, upon which Dr. Kerr called out to Mr. Morrell, "Sir, your friend is falling, why don't you catch him?" but without waiting for a reply, he stepped up and caught the Colonel in his arms.

The ball had taken effect in the back part of the left leg of Col, Webb, and upon ascertaining that t was not fatal, Mr Marshall insisted on having another shot, remarking, at the same time, that Col, Webb had injured him more than all other men, and, if it were possible for him to stand, he would expect him again to resume his position. The second and surgeon of the wounded man positively refused to permit this, alleging that he would be fighting under great disadvantages-and this, together with the interference of the spectators, had the effect to prevent any further hostilities,

The younger brother of Mr. Marshall, who had during the firing retired some two or three hundred vards from the party, came up and was quite vehement in his declarations that the matter should not proceed farther-remarking that his brother ought not to ask it, and that he ought to thank his God that the consequences were not more serious than

Col. Webb, while reclining in the arms of his friends, said that he had not then, nor had he ever had any unkind feeling towards Mr. Marshall. This however was not said to Mr. M. nor was it officially communicated to him, and the parties left the ground, with apparently, the same hostile feeling with which they met upon it.

It is understood that the wound of Col. Web! has severed the sinews of the leg, and it is supposed will cause lameness for life, but will not endanger the safety of the limb. The Colonel arrived at the United States Hotel about nine o'clock this mornning, having first breakfasted at Chester, and he appears to be cheerful, and very little aff cted by his encounter. He is, however, incapable of standing without support.

Among the spectators were Mr. Crittenden of Ky., Josiah Randall, Esq., of this city, Mr. Mar. shall, the brother of the party, and a number of respectable individuals from Washington, Wilmington and Philadelphia, who all bear testimony to the coolness and deliberation of the parties.

Thus ended Duel No. 2-in a manner, in our opinion, not half as satisfactory as the first, 'Mr. Marshall,' it seems, 'insisted upon having another shot; but as he did not get it we suppose it is somewhat doubtful whether his honor is yet perfeetly bright. As for that of Col. Webb-we were inclined to believe that even he himself could not hereafter doubt his being a perfect, immaculate gentleman of the most approved style. We came to this conclusion, however, before having read the following paragraph in the Philadelphia Eve-

"Our Washington correspondent on Tuesday stated that the above duel was in contemplation and would soon take place. Col. Webb called upon as on Wednesday morning, expressed indignation at such a statement and said it was unqualifically false! No challenge had passed, and no fight was n contemplation! This was the remark of the gentleman, and the paragraph containing the detail published on Wednesday afternoon, with the exception of the last four lines, was Col. Webb's own handwriting! We make this statement in defence of our correspondent, as well as to show how subsequent events have sustained this gentleman's

It has been remarked as a singular coincidence in the death of the "great and good Washington," that he died in the last hour, in the last day in the week, in the last month in the year in the last year, of the century, viz: Saturday night, twelve o'clock, December,

A GALLANT BAND .- There are in Kentucky 962 Revolutionary pensioners, of whom 13 are between 100 and 109 years of age.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 2, 1842.

or On our first page will be found an excellent oractical tale, from the Lowell Offering, a literary publication, conducted entirely by the Lowell Factory Girls. It is of itself an able refutation of the slanders urged by the "free trade" advocates against the manufactories of this country,

The verses entitled the "Golden Ringlet are beautiful. The authoress, Mrs. Welby of Louisville, always writes well, and in our opinion, has few, if any superiors living.

T DESTISTEY .- Dr. Vallerchamp will be at Selinsgrove on a professionel visit, at the beginning

The Danville Democrat says, there is not a bound of ice in that place. Our ice houses here were all well filled with ice of the best quality. In matters of heat and cold we calculate we can rather go ahead of any place in the Union. The Shamokin coal region furnishes us with an abundance of fuel for the winter, at about \$2 per ton, and the Shamokin Dam thousands of tons of ice for nothing.

O'T Henry C. Eyer of Union county, has been recommended by the papers of Perry and Union counties as a candidate for Senator, for the district composed of Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin and Perev counties. Four years ago it will be recollected, Col. Ever was elected to that office, but was deprived of his rights through the intrigue and management of Thiddeus Stevens, &c., who succeeded in polling about five hundred whig votes in Morris township. Huntingdon county, a township that did not at the time number one hundred taxable inhabitants. The people of Perry, we believe, are entitled to the candidate, but as Col. Eyer had been shamefully cheated out of his election in 1838, and as t'ey are anxious to put forward their strongest man, they are willing to forego whatever claims they may have, and support the election of Henry C. Cincinnati against the world for hogs and strawber-Eyer. He is, deservedly, highly popular among the people, and there are probably but few, if any, in the district, who could successfully compete with

The Provisional Tariff Bill, continuing the present tariff to the first of August next, has passed both houses of Congress.

The President sent a message to Congress, stating that he had signed the Apportionment Bill, but that he had filed his reasons for doing so in the Secretary's office, in which he states if the districting system is recommendatory it is right, if manda. paragraph in it, and which is calculated to upset the fory it is unconstitutional.

we presume, more by motives of curiosity than any thing else, as if a female lecturer was any thing new in any community. Her theme, or rather the burden of her song, was the abolition of capital punishdistinct, was nevertheless tediously dull and monostepped beyond the sphere of her duties, was so ob. from it."-Bult. Amer. vious, that we soon had our curiosity satisfied, We cannot conceive that much good would result from the lectures of women, and God forbid that it should ever become fashionable for ladies to lecture in public. From their well known volubility and penchant for talking, we opine they would raise such an eternal clatter about our cars, that a man might almost envy the situation of Robinson Cruspe.

new novel by the Countess of Blessington, in a double extra number of the New World, at the rate of eight copies for \$1, or \$8 per hundred.

Ellis, in an extra number by the same publishers, is an excellent work.

The death of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard. U. S. Senator, and late President of the Senate, who recently resigned his seat and went to the Virginia Springs for the restoration of his health, was announced in Congress on Tuesday last, Mr. Adams also announced the death of the Hon. Wm. S. Hastings, his colleague from Massachusetts. The Senate and House of Representatives adjourned until Wednesday morning.

The Supreme Court.

The bill in the Senate, to remove the Supreme Court from this place to Harrisburg, has been lost by a vote of 9 to 16. Mr. Gibbons of the Senate, who probably possesses a greater share of wit and pleasantry than any other member, gave a most humorous account of a feast given by Matthew Wilson, during the last session, commemorative of the bill that had then passed for the removal, but which was vetoed by the Governor. He reminded some of his brother Senators who had been then with him, of the circumstance. He culogised in proper terms the terrapins and excellent wines of "mine host." Mr. Wilson, but averged, that although he "had taken the bounty, he never enlisted,"

The r moval of the court to Harrisburg would prolong the session at that place during the dull summer months, and wou'd be quite convenient for the landlords, who during the recess of the legislature have but little to do, especially since the Washingtonians have so dreadfully curtailed their business. The bill during the last session was passed in great haste, and without reflection on the part of the members. These vetoes are dreadful affairs,

Latest News from Rhode Island.

We are indebted to the office of the New York Pribune, for an extra containing the latest news from Rhode Island. The Governor has proclaimed martial law. The stores and business places are all closed. Dorr is perfectly inforiated; has a force of about 700 desperate and dejuded men assembled at Chepachet. The large and respectable body of the suffrage men have publicly disapproved of Dorr's proceedings, and disclaim having any connection. The legislature have authorized the calling of a convention, granting all that the suffrage party conten 'ed for. They are, therefore, unwilling to oppose by force the existing government.

A letter to the Tribune, dated Providence, Monday, 41 P. M., says :

"Such a Sabbath as vesterday it never has been my lot before to witness in New England Troops were parading and exercising in all directions-armed messengers and others could be met with in all quarters, and guards were posted in several places. In the afternoon about 500 men were despatched to Greenville, about half way between this city and the camp of the Insurgent Army and by this time a detachment of a like number have placed themselves between the rear of the Dorr party and the Connecticut line, (which is six miles from Chepachet,) to intercept a retreat should any, be at-

tempted in that direction. This morning most of the companies marched out of the city, towards the enemy. The force now in the field is about 3,000 men, all in fine spirits. They have about 25 pices of artillery, including a 'Paixan' gun received last evening from Boston.

A company of Rhode Islanders who reside in New-York, but who have come here to aid in this holy cause, has been formed, and are armed with Colt's six-chambered rifles. About every man I meet is armed with musket, rifle or pis-

The accounts from the Insurgent quarters represent them with about 700 men under arms, something like 200 hanging around. Desertions from them are frequent, but Dorr is represented to be perfectly infuriated, and is, with about a hundred others, as he expresses himself. ready to die in the last ditch.' The Express, the organ of the party, has given notice it will suspend its daily publication for the present, in consequence of being ordered by their landlord to remove from the premises occupied by them."

The It is said one cultivator of strawberries, during the present season, sent four hundred bushels of the delicious fruit to the Cincinnati market, all of which he raised from two acres. We will match

The Brodhe d, who is said to have been the principd actor in the \$99,000 U. S. Bank bribery affair, has left this state, and now resides in New York.

There are rumors that the Cabinet of Capt, Tyler will be broken up and remodeled.

GENERAL JACKSON AND INISH REPEAL - The old hero was recently invited to attend the celebration of the Young Man's Irish Repeal Association, of New York. His reply has one very significant practical results of the association. He says:

At the same time that I express thus freely my Our citizens were favored on Tuesday even- sympathies for the noble hearted and generous peoing last, with a discourse from a lady of the Socie- ple of Ireland, and my hope that the exertions they ty of friends or Quakers. The court house was are making peaceably and constitutionally to recoful, it is proper for me to say that I do so without meaning to transcend that maxim which teaches us not to interfere offensively with the internal offairs of other nations. The preservation of the ment. Her tone and delivery, though clear and principle on which this maxim rests is far more important to the good of mankind, than any benetonous. Independent of this, the fact that she had fit which can possibly be obtained by a departure

> HANRY A. WISE AND THE DISTRIBUTION Law .- The following is an extract from a speech in honor of Henry Clay made by Mr. Wise, in Virginia, in Nov. 1839 :

"He (Mr. Clay) proposes his great Land Billgreat I say; for all the our States especially, without injustice or injury to the new-to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among The enterprising publishers of the New all the States, to be applied by them, as they see World have published "The Lottery of Lefe," a proper, to all the great objects of moral and physical improvement; a measure which insures equal benefits to all the States, and benefits not to be calculated in extent or value, without the least vio-"Summer and Winter in the Pyrences," by Mrs. lence to the Constitution, and in exact conformity to the patriotic grant of Virginia of this heritage of domain to the common benefit of the Union.'

In a speech made in the House of Representatives on Thursday the 16th, the same gentleman is reported in the Washington papers to have said :

"He might see some partial good in Protection; but he could see no good-nothing but bribery, corruption and ruin-in the Distribution Act. He wanted neither a high Tariff nor Distribution ; but though he was an anti-tariff man, he would agree to give some protection, rather than retain the Distribution Act. He would rather see some portion of the country benefitted, than the whole country injured."- N. Y. Tribune.

Exories.-The Live Plants, &c., says the National Intelligencer, from the Exploring Expedition have reached Washington from the Vincennes, and are deposited in Mr. Douglas's green-house nearly opposite the building occupied by the Department of State. There are over one hundred species live ones, and a great variety of roots, bulbs, seeds, &c., from different parts of the world. It is said that the total number collected by the Expedition amounts to over 10,000 specimens of different species,

Boxes.-The Madisonian states upon remest, that in consequence of the immense number of newspapers, periodicals, &c., &c., who are daily directed to the President and family, that none will be considered as subscribed for but those ordered in writing,

It is said there are 10,000 private claims, undeniably just, on the files of Congress, not acted upon; of these, 9000 probable never will be.