

Political.

COL. WILLIAM CHRISTY'S SPEECH AT THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

General Leslie Colburn, in his address to the Convention, having alluded to the fact of the batteries being seen by him floating on the batteries of Fort Meigs, when he, as the messenger of Gen. Green Clay to Gen. Harrison, was repulsed by the Indians, Mr. Foster, the President of the Convention, introduced to the auditory Col. Wm. Christy, of Louisiana, as the identical soldier, who nailed those banners to the ramparts by the orders of the commander-in-chief. This happy incident excited much feeling in the assembly and for some minutes, the cheers and shouts of the hearers prevented the speaker from proceeding. Silence at length being obtained, several demanded again the name of the speaker, when Mr. Foster introduced him a second time. Col. Christy addressed the Convention as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:—I crave your indulgence for a few moments, assuming you at the same time, that I shall not inflict upon you a set speech, at this late hour, although I do appear as a speaker at home, in my own humble way, in behalf of the cause, which has brought us together on this day. I am happy to inform you that my own state, gallant Louisiana, has redeemed herself. She has fired the morning gun in the great contest now pending between the people and their servants who are ruling over this bleeding country, and it is with more than ordinary pleasure, that I point you to the motto on her banner, a banner which I had the honor of bearing in the procession yesterday, "Louisiana to each of her sister States, greeting; go, and do thou likewise."

(Great applause.) One of the allusions made by my old comrade in arms who has just preceded me, have brought me unexpectedly before you in the attitude of an eye-witness to testify to some of the facts which he has stated. (Cheering.) It is true my countrymen, that I had the honor of being by the side of the hero of Tippecanoe, during one of the most trying periods of his military life, and I look upon the present moment, as one of the most happy of my existence, that I have been spared in common with my old companions in arms, to be permitted to stand forth to-day, as a living witness of the skill, the patriotism, the valor, and the valor displayed by Gen. Harrison in the great battle of Fort Meigs. It is true, fellow-countrymen, that when the first gun was fired upon Fort Meigs, by the enemy, at the commencement of the siege, General Harrison called to his side, (for I was acting Quartermaster, and had charge of all the public stores and flags) and said: "Sir, go and nail a banner upon every battery, where they shall wave, as long as an enemy is in view!" (Immense cheering.) I did go, and with this right hand, I nailed the enemy, until they were exterminated upon them. (Tremendous cheering.) I promised, fellow-countrymen, not to make a speech, (cries of go on—go on) but I must take the liberty of explaining two or three facts connected with the siege, and which have not been, so far as I have seen, properly brought to light.

By the special order of the General, I was at his side, night and day, during this memorable siege, and I am proud to declare, in the presence of this great Convention, and to the world, that there was no skulking, no shrinking from danger, on his part, (applause) but on the contrary, his smile and encouraging countenance were seen in every part of the fort. His addresses to the soldiers from time to time were such as to inspire the most timid with confidence, and his example in braving danger such as to give courage even to the coward, had one been present. But to the point.

When the messenger, Lieut. Hamilton, from Gen. Green Clay's corps of reinforcement, reached the fort, I was present and heard every word that passed between him and the General. The plan of attack, for the purpose of relieving the fort, was the prompt and sole work of the General himself. There were British batteries on either side of the fort playing upon it by cross fire, the river intervening between those on one side and the other, and an open plain between us and the enemy's cannon, on the other. The General was aware that the main force of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, was encamped near two miles below the batteries, in which there were only enough to man the guns. He therefore sent an order to General Clay, to land Dudley's regiment on the opposite side of the river from the fort, with directions to storm the enemy's batteries, to spike and cut down his cannon, retreat to their boats and cross the river immediately to the fort, which, he observed, could be done without the loss of a single man, and which must be done, as he had no force, which could be spared from the fort to send to their aid in case of need. It was also explained to the messenger, that a sortie would be made from the fort at the same moment, and the batteries of the enemy on the side of the plain be stormed. This was done in the most gallant style. Then it was, that the American arms were completely victorious, and had Col. Dudley obeyed the whole orders, sent to him, as was expected, the 8th of May, 1813 would have been one of the most glorious days in the military history of the country, during at least so far as Col. Dudley and his gallant regiment were concerned; for, after having executed the orders of his General by storming the batteries and spiking and cutting down the cannon, without the loss of a man, the brave Dudley found himself incapable of drawing off the impetuous Kentuckians, who had not yet had an opportunity of engaging in battle. The result was such as you all know, the total defeat and capture of his regiment by the

British troops, who had marched up after the destruction of the batteries; from their camp below, as was anticipated by General Harrison, when he issued the order for the regiment to cross the river by all means immediately after executing their work. It may be well, to observe here, that victory had crowned the sortie made from the fort, before the unfortunate issue on the opposite side of the river. I am, perhaps, the only living witness, who heard the General deliver his plans and orders to Lieut. Hamilton, the messenger. Every thing was clearly explained, the absolute necessity of a prompt retreat on the part of Dudley after spiking the enemy's cannon, was pointed out. In the energetic manner, peculiar to the General himself, he said to Lieut. Hamilton: "Tell your commander, that these orders are to be obeyed, at the hazard of his life!" (Great applause.)

I have now shown you, fellow-countrymen, that so far as this order was obeyed, victory was ours on both sides of the river, and the fort relieved from the only regular siege which took place during the last war, and relieved too by the exertions of a regular force, and the unparalleled skill displayed by the commander-in-chief in this plan which I have tried to explain to you. It has been my fortune also to bear arms under the celebrated Generals Brown and Jackson. I have also read something of the history of military men who have gone before us, and so far as my public judgment enables me to decide, I challenge the historian to produce from the orders and plans of Alexander himself, of Marlborough, of Wellington, of Bonaparte, or from those of any American captain, one, which considering the extent of it, displays more military skill and judgment, than this of General Harrison's, for the relief of Fort Meigs. (Applause.) I will here ask what would have been the fate of the great generals, just named, if they had been responsible for all results, whether their orders were obeyed or not. The answer is plain, and yet General Harrison has been assigned and compelled to father the responsibility of the act, which led to the defeat of Dudley, a responsibility never before required of any other General! But whilst the ministers and sappers were unable to demolish the fort defended by a handful of men, under the immediate command of that great and good man, there were political miners and sappers at the White House, who seized upon the circumstances to which I have alluded—disobedience on the part of Dudley, as a pretext by which they were enabled to lay the hero of Tippecanoe upon the shelf as a military man with a view of advancing self-seeking favorites. For a time, they succeeded in blinding the eyes of the people, but the people, are at last waking up in the majesty of truth, and patriot and soldier, who should have been elevated to the command-in-chief of the United States for the skill alone displayed in his order to Col. Dudley, if for no other cause, (Tremendous cheers.)

It is due to myself, fellow-countrymen, before I close, to give a brief explanation of the causes which have placed me in the position now occupied by me. I was a supporter of General Jackson, and that I even voted for Mr. Van Buren. I am found in the Whig ranks, to-day, not that I respect the less that great general, or cherish his country on the plains of Chalmette, but that I love my country more. When the first attack was made upon the currency of the country, my fears were alarmed for the result. Effects followed causes in rapid succession, until the only circulating medium, we had in this country, was destroyed, until commerce was paralyzed, until our rich, valuable and productive fields were laid waste, and the energies and enterprise of this great people prostrated at the feet of Executive power, a people, whose canvass had whitened every sea and whose footsteps, had been seen in every land. Believing as I then did, and as I now do, that these results were the effect of a mistaken policy in the administration of our national affairs there was but one course left for a man of honor to pursue for one, who feels a deep interest in the prosperity of his native land; and that course I have adopted, whether for veal or for vice, time alone can decide. (Applause.) I hold it to be the imperative duty of every freeman American, boldly to present one occurs in the practical affairs of the country and to give his whole support to the cause of the people, how feeble soever that support may be. (Cheers.) And now, my countrymen, let me appeal to you with the voice of one, whose age and experience have entitled him, in your kind estimation, to be heard in this Convention, to redouble your exertions in the great contest before us, with the assurance that on your conduct will depend, in an eminent degree, the success of the cause under whose banner you have enlisted!

Col. Christy sat down amidst repeated cries of go on—go on—but after some moments, the President introduced Major Clarkson, of Ohio, to the Convention, as one of Gen. Harrison's old soldiers, and with his impressive testimony, was closed the session of the Great Democratic Council.

Poplar Vote of Illinois.—A letter from Illinois to a gentleman of Cincinnati, as given in the last Gazette of that city, states that the aggregate popular vote in Illinois, at the late election, is within a fraction of 84,000, out of which the Van Buren party have a majority of 1,800. The aggregate popular vote at the election in Illinois which immediately preceded the presidential election of 1836, was 43,000, out of which the Van Buren party had a majority of 11,000. And yet about some of the more unscrupulous of the Lococo prints, "never were our prospects brighter." &c. Illinois, in fact, has done well for the Harrison and Reform cause. As remarked by the Gazette—"One more effort will thoroughly break the troops of Vanocancy, when she will stand proudly forth, redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." A majority in 1836, of eleven thousand out of forty-three thousand, reduced in 1840 to a majority of one thousand eight hundred, out

of eighty-four thousand! Let that be remembered, wherever the Harrison demogregats have yet work to do. It is full of encouragement to them, and dismay to their opponents.

Can Martin Van Buren be Re-elected? Suppose first we give Van Buren the following States:—Vermont, 7; Massachusetts, 14; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 4; New York, 42; Maryland, 10; Virginia, 23; South Carolina, 11; Delaware, 3; Georgia, 11; North Carolina, 15; Alabama, 7; Louisiana, 5; Mississippi, 4; Kentucky, 15; Arkansas, 3; Ohio, 21; Illinois, 5; Michigan, 3; Missouri, 4; Indiana, 0; Tennessee, 15. This will elect Tippecanoe. Now, what reason has Van Buren to claim many of the States in his list as made above? To Tennessee, for instance—where White carried the State in '36 against Van Buren by near 10,000 majority, and in '37 Cannon (Whig) carried it against Armstrong (V. B.) by near 20,000 majority, and which has been temporarily swung off from the Whig cause by Polk with his great popularity, and a cry against Whig corruption and reform!

By what law of logic does he claim Virginia, which has just declared by a majority on the popular vote and in its Legislature, for Kives and Reform, and against Van Buren, a standing army, and the subterfuge? How does he claim Maryland, which was against him by 3,500 majority in '36? How Georgia, which gave 2,780 against him in '36. These deducted—50 in all—leave Van Buren 81. Now, on the other hand, what right has Harrison to the States which voted for Van Buren in '36? New York he claims because he has had it for 3 years, and the other party acknowledges he will carry it. Rhode Island—because it has been with him since '36, and is now Whig all over, giving a large increased majority, at its late election—Governor, Senate, House, and the People all Whig. North Carolina—because it has made at its late election, Brown feel strange and Strange turn brown, by giving the Whigs over 8,000 majority, and a large majority in both Houses of its Legislature. Louisiana—because she has just given the ball a push with 2000 Whig majority. Michigan—because she gave at her last election a large majority for a Whig Governor, and elected a Whig Legislature. And all of the States which in '36 voted for "Old Tip," and which are in our list, we claim.

Because they have given at their late elections astounding majorities for him. The voice of the States says—No! and not in a whisper, but in a loud and angry tone, which cannot be misunderstood. Albany Jour.

CONVENTION AT WHEELING. The third of September was a great day at Wheeling—one of those few days that occur in a man's life, as remarked by the Wheeling Times, which "will never be forgotten." It was the day chosen, as a correspondent expresses it, for "a convention of three States" at Wheeling—Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. He should have said four, for old Maryland was there also. And strongly indeed were these States represented on the occasion. It was by far the largest political assembly ever held in that part of the country. The estimates, indeed, made under circumstances likely to favor correct results, run as high as TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND for the number present. Some estimates, indeed, go as high as 35,000. Joseph Lawrence, of Washington county, Pa. presided, at this mighty assemblage of the bone and sinew of the West. He was assisted by ten vice-presidents from Virginia; five from Pennsylvania; ten from Ohio, and two from Maryland.

The vast assemblage was addressed in succession, or from different positions at the same time, by Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Cox, of Washington county; Mr. Southgate, of Kentucky; Mr. Johnson, of Cincinnati; Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Pitts, of Maryland; Mr. Stokes and Mr.ingham, of Ohio; and Mr. Hampton, of West Virginia. Referring to this great gathering, the Wheeling Times of Saturday, which gives full details, says: "What may be done between this time and the day of election, we do not pretend to say; but we do say that the effects of this convention will be salutary upon the vote of this section of Virginia. That this portion of the State will give a vote so large for Harrison and Reform, that it will astonish both friends and foes."

BOYS DO YOU HEAR THIS?—The Globe at last acknowledges that there is a possibility of the election of General Harrison, and the leading toy paper in Philadelphia says, that the result of the coming election is extremely doubtful. We have the enemy on the retreat, let there be one more grand rally, and a "charge along the whole line," and such a route of the very office holders and their followers will never again be witnessed. Waterloo will dwindle into insignificance compared with it.

The Third Congressional District.—We learn that the Hon. Charles Naylor having declined a re-election to Congress, the Harrison Delegates of the Third District met yesterday afternoon, and unanimously nominated Morton McMichael, Esq. This is a powerful nomination, and we do not doubt in its support a very strong vote.—Phila. Inquirer.

Van Buren's Retrenchment.—Let it be remembered that John Quincy Adams expended on an average but twelve millions a year, and Martin Van Buren spends three times that sum, or thirty-seven millions. J. Q. Adams paid off forty-five millions, three hundred and three thousand five hundred

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Four hundred laborers are employed on the Pennsylvania rail road, relieving the North track between White Hall and the 22 mile stone. About five miles of the road passes through this county. Daily Republican.

And yet, friend Water, these are not half of the laborers who will be on that track, between this time and "ten days preceding the election." The game at stake in the 3d Senatorial District is of too much importance to the friends of the state administration, to be entrusted to the influence of so small a number as four hundred laborers.

The disgraceful means which will be resorted to by the Superintendent of repairs on the Columbia rail road, to defeat the wishes of a majority of the legal voters of that district, has become a matter of public notoriety. The demonstration of popular feeling lately manifested, is too seriously felt by the administration, to allow the election of two state senators to pass, without the interference of its powerful influence, to counteract a fair and candid expression of the opinions of the voters, and to secure to the friends of the state, in place of honest and faithful representatives.

Governor Porter, in his message to the Legislature, at their special session, particularly directed the attention of that body to the decayed state of the North track of the rail road, between the 22 mile stone and White Hall, and declared that in its present condition it was utterly useless; and up to the first of September, not a single wheel had been placed in it, although several months had elapsed since the appropriation for it was made. What cause can be assigned by the proper authorities for this palpable neglect of the interests of the state? It was not that they were ignorant of the facts urged by the Governor to obtain the appropriation, as it is known to every individual connected with the "money power," that for the past year, such has been the condition of the North track of that section of the road, that locomotives could not be run upon it, unless attended with serious danger. With the full knowledge of these facts in their possession, we ask, why were the repairs so long delayed after the appropriation had been made? The response may be heard, by reviewing the state of parties in the State Senate. That body is composed of 10 whigs, and 17 Locofocos, of which latter, the terms of two expire on the 12th of October proximo, in the 3d Senatorial District. At the election in 1838, when there was a larger vote polled than ever before in this district, the Locofoco were defeated by a majority of 17, out of a popular vote of 23,000. In 1839, two whig tickets were in nomination in Chester county, and no serious opposition was made in Delaware county, and in fact, in the whole of the State. The Locofoco were not to be mistaken by the shrewd calculators of the administration party, they see a result similar to that of 1838, unless a great foreign influence can be brought to bear upon, and neutralise the choice of the resident voters. Upon the choice of senator of the next senate; and it is a matter of surprise, that an administration so proverbially corrupt as ours, would hesitate before the imperative interests of the state, and the success of a party measure which would tend to encourage and screen their future transgressions?—The quid pro quo of the laborers must be rendered, and the use to which they will be applied on the 13th of October, will show why the repairs have been delayed to so late a day.

Let our friends in the Third District look to it.—Colum. Cour.

THE MAINE ELECTION. The State election of Maine, is to take place on the 14th of September. The results will be looked for with much interest, although the whigs are not sufficiently sanguine to indulge a hope of success in that quarter. The Washington correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who is a native of Maine, and well acquainted with the political character of that state, says: "That there have been changes there, and that the good cause is advancing, I have no doubt; but, with as good information as a man can have, who is not cool and calm even amid the excitement in the state, I see no reason to believe that we can defeat Governor Fairfield, and it must not be expected. He has a popularity over and above that of his party, and will obtain a greater vote than Van Buren can get. If Fairfield has not over 2,500 majority, the personal popularity of General Harrison can take the state in November. As for members of Congress, we ought to defeat Albert Smith, and to gain a member in Hancock and Washington, but circumstances render the first doubtful, and, in the last, to effect what we desire, there must have been considerable change. George Evans will be triumphantly re-elected. It is probable there will be no choice in the district Mr. Parris represents, if he insists upon being run again. If things turn out better than I expect, there is a stronger under current in our favor than appears on the surface. Much depends upon Waldo county, the strongest Van Buren county in the state, in which there is said to be a decided change; and as this county has great interests at stake, in lime, the fisheries, &c., there may be ground for the belief.

The Third Congressional District.—We learn that the Hon. Charles Naylor having declined a re-election to Congress, the Harrison Delegates of the Third District met yesterday afternoon, and unanimously nominated Morton McMichael, Esq. This is a powerful nomination, and we do not doubt in its support a very strong vote.—Phila. Inquirer.

Van Buren's Retrenchment.—Let it be remembered that John Quincy Adams expended on an average but twelve millions a year, and Martin Van Buren spends three times that sum, or thirty-seven millions. J. Q. Adams paid off forty-five millions, three hundred and three thousand five hundred

and thirty-three dollars of the Public Debt. Martin Van Buren exhausted the Treasury in his first year, although he found a surplus of forty millions, and created a new National Debt, by issuing ten millions of Treasury notes, and has been increasing it ever since! And yet Mr. Adams was turned out for extravagance, and Mr. Van Buren pretends to reform. All the revenue of the Government was not sufficient for Mr. Van Buren, while it was paid off an old debt, about as much as he spent. Look at these things—they are facts, and no man can be found in the public records of our country. They are not "whig lies," they are melancholy truths.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

BUNKER HILL CONVENTION. The Boston Journal of Wednesday afternoon is filled with an account of the great Whig procession to BUNKER HILL, and of part of the doings there, with Daniel Webster appearing in the papers. It is too long for us this morning, considering the demand of our commercial articles. The day was delightful. We copy a portion of the declaration. Finally, on this spot, the fame of which began with our liberty; and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country, and of the world, we declare our conscientious convictions, that the present Administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the constitution, maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare with the utmost sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own power, influence, and popularity; that to this end, it has abandoned the principles of the constitution, and the great objects of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion; that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; that it has shewn itself to be selfish in its end, and corrupt in its means; and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still further difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and distress, and undermine at once the foundations of the public prosperity and the institutions of the country.

Clark, Hanover, Blackstone, and Haverhill streets, to Warren Bridge—through Charles town square, Main, Franklin, and High streets, to Monument Square.

President of the Convention, Hon. Daniel Webster. Among the largest of these bodies, we noticed particularly that from Old Essex, which formed in Commercial street, under the command of the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, Chief Marshal of the county, preceded by a large cavalcade. The great feature, however, was the great sledge from Lynn, mounted on wheels drawn by six beautiful white horses. In the shoe was seated about twenty men. Fine bodies of sailors, from the city and from Salem, were seen in the procession, neatly dressed in short jackets and white trousers, adding much to the novelty of the scene. Triumphant arches, surmounted by mottoes, and gaily decorated with evergreens, flags, and streamers, were thrown over the streets, at short intervals, throughout the whole line of march. The truckmen, to the number of 300, dressed in their neat white frocks, and well mounted, presented a noble appearance. Every dwelling, window, and house-top on the line, was filled with gaily dressed ladies and children, waving the stars and stripes and white handkerchiefs, as the procession passed. The procession occupied one hour and forty minutes in passing a given point, and was composed of upwards of twenty-five thousand delegates. At half past 12 the right of the procession reached Bunker Hill, at which time the left had not left the Common. The distance passed by the Convention is computed to be about five miles. This is one of the most glorious days ever witnessed in the city of Boston. It would be impossible to conjecture the number of the people now assembled, but we venture to assert that never before were so many people, at one time, within the bounds of its territory. Most of the places of business were closed, and the day given to witness its glorious pageantry. In the history of popular meetings, this far surpassed any thing that was ever before seen in this country. To give any thing of an idea of this pageant is impossible. We can only say in four words—

THE PEOPLE HAVE COME!

Two Days Later from England.

By the arrival at New York, of the ship Alexander, Captain Cople, the editor of the Herald has received Liverpool papers to the 6th of August inclusive. They furnish several items of intelligence of considerable interest, as will be seen from the extracts given. There is still great prospect of war with France. There is nothing desirous from China. The Arabs have made an unsuccessful attack on Aden. The Russians have not made good their footing at Khiva. The Syrian insurrection is at an end. Dreadful Shipwrecks.—The Lord William Bentinck, Esq. Nutnam, which sailed from London on the 24th of February, with troops, was wrecked off Bombay, on the 17th of June; 7 passengers, 58 recruits, and 20 of the officers were lost. On the same day, the Lord Castlereagh, from Karachi, with troops, was also wrecked off Bombay, and only 70 out of the 200 persons on board were saved; Captain Earle, of the 24th, Dr. Davies and Lieut. Walker were among the drowned.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Admiral Elliot sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Singapore, with the Melville, Blonde, and Modeste, towards the latter end of April. The Benlhem had not yet reached there from England (April 30) but was to proceed directly to the general rendezvous of the expedition against China. The Wellesley and Druid were already at Singapore, where the transports of part of the first division of the Bengal troops had also arrived.

The Chinese were actively engaged in making preparations of defence. Volunteers were invited and encouraged to join the celestial army, and the women of several of the maritime cities had been removed into the interior from fear of an attack of the English. No hostilities had late occurred along the coast. Of the plan of operations nothing had transpired, but it was generally believed that the campaign would open by the bombardment of Canton.

EXPECTED WAR WITH FRANCE.—The London Times of August 5, says: "The Paris papers of Sunday are, as might have been expected, taken up chiefly with the state of affairs to which the policy of Lord Palmerston had given rise. With the single exception of La Presse, the most complete unanimity appears to prevail among the French journalists, of all shades and colors, on this subject. Every Debate declares adjourned until the final arrangement of all its enemies and hostilities of a domestic nature. Every species of epithet which contempt or resentment could suggest, is levelled in the papers, at the head of the *célebré* eminent statesman who wields the destinies of England." Every possible laudatory phrase is put in requisition to convey approval and admiration of the wise, firm, and temperate measures taken and contemplated by M. Thiers, to vindicate the national honor.

Of the principal measures so taken, our readers are already aware. The papers before us and our private letters acquaint us that, in addition, and as necessary accompaniments, camp furniture and hospital magazines on a most extensive scale, had been ordered. The Minister of War announced, on Saturday, to the Committee of Artillery, that a sum of 6,000,000 (£240,000) was employed in the purchase of horses and material for that department. "Already in the course of the day," says La Presse, "saddlery to the amount of 1,700,000 (£68,000) was ordered."

General [not the Marshal] Gudinot is mentioned as destined to have an important command, arising out of existing circumstances. In the navy, very extensive promotions and nominations, and, it is also

added, superannuations, are immediately to take place. All the offensive statements of the most rancorous portion of the French press, (we mean the legitimist journals) are copied into the ministerial and *juste-milieu* papers. They recapitulate the naval force of France already at sea in the Mediterranean (13 sail of the line, of which 3 are first rates, and may be forthwith increased to 25 sail of the line,) and contend that by dividing the superbly disciplined crews of that fleet, "which the English themselves confess are the finest in the world," with the new levies, they will form a perfectly efficient and adequate body of seamen.

The rancor and animosity of the Paris press are, however, benevolence and amity when compared with the feelings expressed by the provincial papers. Those of Bordeaux are in an especial manner distinguished by this course. The utmost possible anxiety prevailed in Paris for the arrivals from London, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, with intelligence of the manner in which the new attitude of France should have been received in those capitals respectively. This feeling, added to the carrying out of the hostile preparatory system of M. Thiers, above referred to, produced at Tortini's, on Sunday, a new fall in the funds. The Three per Cents, opened at 81 1/2, fell to 80 1/2, and were at 81, when our correspondent closed his letter.

A private letter, dated Vienna, July 22d, in the "Universal Gazette de Leipzig," states that it was believed in the best informed circles that a secret treaty existed between Metternich and France. "The fact likewise of an understanding between Marshal Marmont and M. Thiers is confirmed," says that paper, "and it is understood that the Marshal is to be appointed governor of Algeria." The latest information which has reached us from the most trustworthy quarters in Paris, is of a nature to strengthen our hopes of an amicable arrangement of the affairs of the East. The orders which have been transmitted to the French fleet are understood to be by no means of an aggressive character. The army, though considerably increased, will not be put on the full war establishment; and the government seem thoroughly disposed to show as much discretion as energy. It is pretty obvious that the strong feeling which suddenly pervaded the French community, impelling with equal vehemence the populace, the pacific middle classes, and the highest ranks, forced upon the king and the government the adoption of a bold attitude towards England. So far from a bold attitude towards England, the people was perhaps essential to the security of the throne, but it is no less essential to France, and to every other country, that weapons of such weight and edge should be handled with very great caution. The solution of the question lies no longer in Paris or London; that the parties on either side must be content to wait, though certainly not without great anxiety, the arrival of intelligence from Alexandria. The nature of M. de Walewski's mission to the Pacha has not transpired, but the selection of that individual for so important a service has excited the more attention from his natural hostility to Russia; and in choosing a Polish agent, however illustrious his origin in other respects, M. Thiers is thought to have given an additional proof of his anti-Russian determinations. The decision of the Pacha will of course be influenced, if not determined, by the news he may entertain of having eyes on his side. But, whatever may be the policy of France in the event of a settlement of the question by force, we may presume that she will not support or encourage the claims of the vassal, which she has herself proposed to circumscribe and control, against the rights of the Porte, which she has pledged herself to maintain.—London Times.

A MARRIAGE IN TEXAS.—The Houston Star has the following anecdote. "And man, a hermit, sighed—till woman smiled." The last marriage we have seen, took place yesterday. A native, six feet four without shoes, coat sadly dilapidated, and had badly slouched, came riding in on horseback with his Dulcinea (a fair match in every respect) behind him. He reined up and inquired for the "Squares." We directed him across the street to our worthy neighbor Col. P.—Suspecting from the down cast but unsteady glances of the fair rider, that something unusual was about to happen, we dropped her.

"Is the Square to hum?" enquired our would be Benedict stepping into the door, followed by his would be half. "I presume I am the man you ask for," said the Colonel, pointing to chairs for them to be seated. "Wal," said the swain, and he seemed to be a little staggered at the delicacy of his situation, "I want to know if you ever du such things as marry folks?" "Certainly" was the reply; "do you wish to be married?" "Wal, I don't care if I do!"—and accordingly, up rose the blushing couple; witness being present, the awful and mysterious knot was tied in double quick time. After inviting the company over to the tavern "to take something," and finding the invitation declined, he mounted his horse, and stood for his buckram wife to spring on behind; and the happy pair were soon on their way to lum.