FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON CURRENCY.

The following is the first of a series of Letters from a correspondent under the signature of SELDEN. The subject of them, though not new, is of serious importance. We do not agree to every position advanced by our correspondent on this subject. That the currency of the country requires some legislative interposition may be true; but of what nature and to what extent, may call for much discussion and deliberation to determine.

Our columns shall continue, as heretofore to be open to wise and temperate papers on this topic. We like the manner of SELDEN, which is bold and plain, without being offensive. If he fail to make proselytes to his doctrines, he cannot fail to make friends of his readers. We are not sure that he will not convert us, who have heretofore opposed the experiment which he proposes. But we cannot yet surrender the hope, that the Bank of the United States, by throwing more of its paper into circulation, will so mitigate the evil complained of, as to make it endurable. Be that as it may, our fellow-citizens are entitled to be heard upon such subjects, and we bespeak for our new correspondent the attention to which he is equally entitled by the importance of his subject, and the manner in which he treats it.

To the Members of the Eighteenth Congress of the United States.

LETTER I.

Gentlemen,

I need not tell you, that the trust reposed in you by your constituents, at the present moment, is one of awful importance to the nation, and involving a most weighty responsibility. Nor do I conceit myself capable of instructing the united wisdom of the whole country, concentrated in legislative deliberation. But, as a citizen, influenced by the most patriotic feelings, holding no station under government; having no party feelings whatever; but, having a great stake in the interests of the nation, and yet no right even to vote for a Member of Congress, I feel that I have no other way of communicating the result of long and anxious observation of the internal policy of our common country, but by the medium of the Press. Suspect not that I am going to lead you into a discussion of the Presidential Question, or any other subject having the least bearing on the claims of either of the Candidates for the Chief Magistracy. Though I do affect indifference on that subject, I have too much confidence in the prevalence of sound judgment, and good moral feelings in the people and legislatures of these United States, to doubt that the question will be decided by them constitutionally and wisely, without adding any thing to the excitement which (as I think) some writers have so unwisely produced. In fact, I deprecate it as an evil of the greatest magnitude to the country, if any considerable portion of your time, in the approaching session, should be consumed in discussions, either directly or by implication, having some party bearings on that question. Believe me, gentlemen, there are subjects of much greater importance, and more urgent necessity, to claim the immediate attention of the representatives of the people. The sovereignty of the United States resides in the people; by the Constitution, that sovereignty is delegated to officers, legally appointed, for limited periods; and responsible for their administration. It is doubtless of great importance that the people should have wise, just, and efficient agents, to administer their affairs, & no doubt, while they rally round the constitution, and act agreeably to it, they will have such. But it is of paramount importance that their affairs should be worth the expense of managing. For a man who is virtually a bankrupt, and without means of retrieving his affairs, to affect a splendid establishment, and to show himself fastidious about the character of his steward, butler, cook, &c. while he is just on the verge of having neither money to spend, wine to drink, nor meat to dress, is certainly chargeable with excess of folly.

I do not say that this really is the case with the nation, but there is a remarkable and alarming approximation to it, that calls for immediate inquiry. The unaccountable inattention of the two last Congresses to these symptoms, is a fact calculated to fill the most enlightened Republicans with doubt and dismay. What, is the nation to be left to die of depletion? To sink into complete exhaustion? If a stronger paroxysm of patriotism than usual has occasionally seized our Legislature, it seems as if it could find nothing to act upon, but the diminution of executive energy and influence. A few clerks must be discharged, a few thousand dollars saved from leaking out of the public purse, or the sacred honor of some public servant assailed or vindicated, as the interests of parties may require.

If some great national measure be proposed, that is calculated to change the tide of public affairs, and give them a new and more prosperous direction, then endless debates procrastinate the decision, till in a world of words the subject is lost sight of, or misunderstood, the session wasted, and at length the business dropped by all parties in disgust.

In the mean time, public wealth is every year dwindling and diminishing; property depreciated; money disappearing; trade standing still; and improvements talked of, but not executed. For Heaven's sake, gentlemen, respect yourselves, and try to save your country. If you persist in thinking that good policy requires you still to refuse to extend any further protection or encouragement to Manufactures; or if your jealousy of the general government will not even permit it to make good post roads and canals which are to enrich and unite all the respective states; yet at least do something which may enable individuals and local legislatures to effect these objects in their respective spheres.

"The final view of all rational politics (says Paley) is to produce the greatest quantity of happiness in a given tract of country." Mor. & Pol. Phil. B. vi. ch. xi.

Such should be the end of all government. But no country can be happy, where the ordinary comforts of life cannot be easily procured, by the industrious application of every useful talent which the community possesses. The ordinary comforts of life are not only a man's meat, drink, and clothing, but a sufficiency of profit besides to justify a man in marrying, keeping house, maintaining children, and educating them for useful and productive labours in their turn. Wherever this is not the case, and consequently a great part of the population are condemned to celibacy, there must be a prevalence of corrupt, vicious habits: A considerable portion of the nation can feel no direct interest in its prosperity; their sufferings will make them selfish and malignant; and the laws that fail to make them happy will be disregarded and despised by them. This is the true history of European discontent and emigration. Will you suffer the same evil to prevail here, where no excess of population can press upon the means of subsistence? Where the voice of nature, from millions of untouched acres, cries, 'There is yet room?'

It is a grand mistake to suppose that nothing more is necessary than to turn a population loose upon a country, and that mere personal labor and individual exertion will convert it into an Eden. There is a passage in the author just quoted, referring to the same subject as the preceding one, which deserves profound meditation. "The greatest misfortune of a country," says he, "is an indigent tenantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a SUFFICIENT CAPITAL confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation."

The same observations may be applied to manufactures, trades, and improvements of every kind. Do you not hear, from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Missouri, every section of the country, the complaint of poverty? Poverty is a great evil. How many ploughs, axes, mills, spades, furnaces, machines, and human beings, are all standing still, producing nothing, for want of the impulse which money alone can give? Surely you will not reply, We cannot help this. If the country is poor, we cannot enrich it. Where are we to get funds to spread abroad over the land, and to make our needy countrymen opulent? They do not ask you to do this. They only ask you, as their Representatives, to furnish them with means, which they have empowered you to do, to enrich themselves by their own labor.

They have *property*; the land is their own. Look once more at the Map of the U. States and their Territories. Who, like an American, can say of any country—"This is ours?"

Property is power. But there must be something to represent that power. Something exchangeable, by which that power may be exerted, used, and increased. That representative is money. I shall again call your attention to Paley, on this subject, because his reasoning is forcible, clear, and conclusive. "Money is the representative of POWER, because it is convertible into power: the value of it consists in its faculty of procuring POWER over things & persons." It is not necessary, however, that the money of any nation should equal in amount the property it represents; for, as its use is confined to modify our exchanging property, there is no nation that wants to sell itself IN LOTS, or to act upon all its parts in the way of exchange at the same moment. As a small amount, compared with the value of the fee simple, is adequate to the annual cultivation of an estate, so a small amount in money is adequate to exchangeable operations of a whole nation.

But is not the amount of all the circulating medium in the United States disproportionably small and inadequate to the wants of the country? It is believed, now, not much to exceed $30,000,000, i. e. not more than 3 dollars per head for every individual inhabitant. Of this sum, small as it is, probably not one-half could be found in specie in all the vaults of all the banks of the nation, and the pockets of the people emptied on to the heap. Gentlemen, it is impossible, with this capital, to carry on the active concerns of this country, and keep the people profitably employed. Nor can any system of paper money, which is founded on a specie basis, help the country. It would only aggravate the evil it was meant to cure. Gold and silver cannot be kept in the country when the exchange is against it. And a specie-paying bank must limit its issues and its discounts whenever that is the case, or they will be presently obliged to close their doors. The fate of the old Continental money, in the war of the Revolution, and of the excessive issues of bank paper on speculation, in the late war, are instances of *professing* to pay in specie, a current issued under the urgent excitement and necessities of a national crisis. Depreciation, ruinous depreciation, must be the consequence. Government cannot command gold and silver to come into the country, nor keep it if it would come. Private banks ought not to be permitted to inundate the land with their worthless notes. But the government may create a currency, not redeemable with the precious metals, but by land, or by stock bearing interest, which shall adequately supply the present deficiency, and which will be always supported at par by the faith of the nation. If this should create an expense to the country of half a million a year, it will be amply compensated, by setting in motion labor which would be presently productive of millions.

I shall proceed, in my next Letter, to demonstrate this, and to urge this patriotic duty of some influential Member of Congress bringing forward a specific proposition, on this subject, at an early day next session. SELDEN.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.

No. I.

Whoever considers the question of the successor to Mr. Monroe in the presidential chair, will at once perceive that the success of the Republican candidate must inevitably depend, in a great measure, on the union of action preserved by that party. If they can be brought to unite in the support of one particular candidate, nothing is more certain than that this candidate must be elected. If they divide and support two candidates, it is equally certain that they may place the administration of the government in the hands of the Federalists.—These being undeniable truths, it is worth while to examine into the objections that have been so clamorously urged against the usual & ordinary mode of producing this indispensible unity of action by a congressional caucus. For the sake of distinction, as well as brevity, I shall take each of these objections separately.

First, as to its being *Anti-Republican* and *unconstitutional*.

The word *caucus* was originally applied to a meeting of certain patriots in the early stages of the revolution, of whom the virtuous and inflexible James Otis was one, for the purpose of devising the means and the mode of opposing those measures of the British government which, being persisted in, finally produced the struggle which ended in the establishment of our national independence. Its origin, therefore, is to be sought and found in the very cradle of liberty, where it was nursed with the infant republic of America; and it originated in the necessity of maturing certain important measures previous to their being laid before the people for their approbation. So far, therefore, from being *Anti-Republican*, it was one of the earliest practices that marked the progress of Republicanism, to which it is peculiar, being unknown in the vocabulary of any other system of government.

Thus much for its origin. With respect to its anti-republicanism nature or tendency, it would serve as a sufficient answer to this objection, that it originated among some of the most inflexible Republicans of the revolution, and was exclusively adopted to further the interests of Republicanism. I shall, however, consider this more at large in a subsequent number.

Of the unconstitutional character of a caucus, I am ignorant. All I know on the subject is, that the constitution itself, in a great degree, owes its existence and adoption, to caucus meetings of the members of the Convention, who come together in evenings, to prepare and mature their measures and arguments, without which mode the discussions would have been endless and infinite; and a minority united in sentiment would have been able to defeat a divided majority. I have also read, with all the light of the understanding God hath given me, the constitution thus formed, and I am unable to see any thing either in its words or its spirit that renders the expression of our opinion, a mere opinion, more unconstitutional in congress than by the people who elect them. If any of the opponents of caucusses will do me the favour to point out the passage where this anti-constitutionality is supposed to be declared, I will promise either to acquiesce in its authority, or contest the construction with the temper and candor becoming the subject.

The great danger to my mind, which menaces the freedom, the institutions, and consequent happiness of this country is, that the noisy clamors of a small minority may be mistaken for the expression of public opinion, and thus the deliberate, though less loquacious sentiment of the great mass be smothered in declamation. The political dissentions which have lately characterised the two great states of New York and Pennsylvania, may be traced in a great degree to the want of concert in the majority of the Republicans. The minority *caucused* themselves, while at the same moment they declaimed against the practice, with such effects as to frighten the majority, from the only mode by which a concert of action can possibly be brought about, in the present conflict of interests and opinions. The consequence was that the former came into the field and united phalanx, while the latter opposed them without concert and like the undisciplined rabble of Xerxes were scattered and overthrown by disciplined numbers vastly inferior.

The Republicans of the South and West, where such is the prevalence of certain great fundamental doctrines of republicanism, that the elections are principally contested by persons of the same party, and turn on the opinions of the people with regard to the personal character and talents of the opposing candidates, have a strong prejudice, I observe, against *caucus nominations*. But were they conversant with the political struggles, where parties are arrayed against each other and of nearly equal numbers, they would at once perceive that the ascendency of the more numerous party, can only be secured by union. If they suffer themselves to be divided in supporting two or more candidates, while the minority concentrates itself in favor of one, the result is obvious and inevitable.

Hence it is that we always see the minority, clamoring against a *caucus* of the majority, since it takes from them all chance of profiting by the divisions of their opponents. The federal party, which still lives, moves and has a being, notwithstanding the gentle lullabies with which it hath hushed to sleep the vigilance of the republicans, has been, and is still zealously, secretly and successfully I fear, employed in weakening and dividing the Old Republican Brotherhood. Wherever the Federalists were a minority, they have offered a union, and like tradesmen without capital or character proposed a partnership with those that had both. But in no instance whatever have they admitted the republicans to a participation of the power, where they themselves had a majority.—Hence they have profited exclusively by this unwary liberality of their opponents, because while they become sharers in the ascendancy of the republican party, they at the same time took most especial care to preserve the little they possessed, entirely and exclusively to themselves.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

MR. CRAWFORD AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Objections of his enemies—considered and refuted.

Objection No. 2.—Voting for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. I have already answered those who have idly advanced the notion that Mr. Crawford had deserted republican principles by voting against the *embargo*; because I have shewn, that that measure proved to be totally inefficient, and was finally abandoned and given up by the *republican party*. Experience on that occasion demonstrated his sagacity, realised his anticipations, and therefore he is to be denounced *no republican—no statesman*.

As I have said before, there *was a test*, and that test was war—unequivocal, open, manly resistance.

If Mr. Crawford had not been true to his republican principles, *then* was his time to desert our standard—Did he do it? No, he was on the committee that reported and voted for war.

Now as to the *Bank of the United States*—Mr. Crawford contended that an institution of that kind was necessary to carry on the financial concerns of the nation—He contended that the constitutionality of it had been sanctioned by repeated laws under the signature of Mr. Jefferson. An act had been passed to establish a branch at New Orleans, which was supported by the late Judge Nicholson—Was he no republican?

But I will not stop to examine the constitutionality or the policy of the *U. S. Bank*.—My object is to denounce as the grossest injustice, that spirit of personal animosity which leads certain people to charge Mr. *Crawford*, in particular, with being no republican—with having abandoned the *tests* of the party, because he voted for the Bank of the U. States, on this subject his friends may claim for him the *rarement of consistency*. *He* has not, as many others have done, cried crucify, to-day—and Hosannah, to-morrow—And here again, I cannot but pause to admire how *ill-fated* are the "weak devices" of the enemies of this profound statesman. Do they forget that as relates to the Bank of the United States, instead of his having deserted his party the present administration, the whole republican party, have abondoned *their old opinions*, and in their stead, taken the very ground occupied by Mr. Crawford? Have we not heard his very language re-echoed of late years by orthodox republicans in favor of both the necessity and constitutionality of the Bank of the U. States? Have we not seen Mr. Madison (is he no republican?) wave all his constitutional difficulties, and affix his name to the present National Bank? Have we not heard the Hall of Congress resound with the fervid eloquence, most especially of Clay and Calhoun, in support of a National Bank? Did they not successfully tell the Nation that after the experiment had been fully tried, it was found impossible to get along without it; and are these gentlemen, who have thus borne testimony to the foresight of Mr. Crawford, no republicans? Yet where do we see these lynx-eyed enemies of Mr. Crawford utter a syllable against the republicanism of Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Clay. *They* are immaculate republicans, while no abuse is too gross to be heaped upon the candidate of the democratic party, whose only sin is that of having faithfully maintained his ground with unwavering independence, until Madison, Clay, Calhoun, and the whole republican party have united in the call for a *National Bank*. I say the republican party; for in the House of Representatives, the vote was 82 for, and 61 against the Bill—amongst the yeas Mr. Calhoun & Mr. Lowndes. In the Senate the vote was 22 for, and 10 against it. Yet a majority of republicans in both branches of the legislature, headed by Mr. Madison, who united in opinion after experiment, that a National Bank was indispensable to the collection and transmission of the Revenue, and to the operations of the Government—These are all good harmless republicans and profound statesmen; while W. H. Crawford, who *foretold* the result, is *singled* out and stigmatised as the vilest of politicians. And call you not this vile, detestable persecution!! Think you not that the democratic party will open their eyes and see it in the same light that we saw the abuse that was heaped upon Mr. Jefferson? I will not enquire, for I care not, whether the *existing* Bank has been administered in a way more or less objectionable than the old one—whether it has more or less promoted the interests of the stockholders or the convenience of the community at large. *That* has nothing to do with this question. The republican party—every branch of the government have declared that a *National Bank* is constitutional and indispensable to the operations of the government—*that* settles the *principle*, the rest is mere matter of detail. Why then, let me repeat, would you crucify him for having *foreseen* and *foretold* that which was then denied; but which has been since admitted, as with one accord by *the most* eminent democratic statesmen in the Union? Is it just to make "fish of one and flesh of another"? Nay, is not such conduct an outrage on common sense and common justice?—Is it not of the very essence of persecution and injustice? If experience be not a liar, the republican party will see it in that light. It is natural—it is honorable to our nature, to rally around the threatened victim of infuriate malice and falsehood. Since the days of Jefferson, no republican has been more grossly vilified than W. H. Crawford. Does he refuse to be kicked and trampled on—then is he a duellist. He has been elected and appointed to many of the highest offices in the country; but never by a Federal people, a Federal body or Federal man—yet is he a *Federalist!* Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe have *uniformly and to the present hour*, studied to bestow on him the most unequivocal proofs of their great confidence in his probity and talents, by appointing him successively to stations which eminently required integrity and abilities—yet are we told that he is neither honest or capable! Are the enemies of Mr. Crawford so infatuated as to believe that the people will not see, in these senseless denunciations, the mere overflowings of folly and malice?

The Republican party can only be permanently held together by a Congressional nomination, and should Mr. Crawford be nominated, his bitterest enemies will then be among the first to perceive the truth—that he was an able statesman and an upright man.

CONSISTENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The elections in this state will commence on the 2d Thursday in next month; the Presidential question will we understand have considerable influence on the elections—it is believed that in the counties of Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, and several others, no person other than a decided friend to Mr. Crawford's election can be elected. In Caswell, all the candidates both for the Senate and Commons are in favor of Mr. Crawford, and probably with one or two exceptions it is the same case throughout that Congressional district. It might be considered presumption in us to say that the state will support Mr. Crawford's election; but from the best information we have received, there is no doubt of the fact. Mr. Adams as might be expected, has many warm friends, but the number is too inconsiderable to have any influence in the elections. If the pretensions of Mr. Macon had been made known sooner, and his prospects a little more flattering, he probably might have received from various causes a considerable vote—but it is not believed under any circumstances, he would have been as ably supported as Mr. Crawford.—There are it is well known, some inconsiderable sections of the state hostile to Mr. Crawford's election; but the course pursued is not calculated to affect him, the example set by others is followed, he is denounced and declared totally unqualified to fill that important office. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that the first step taken by many of the friends of the other candidates, is to attack Mr. Crawford, and attempt (vain attempt) to put him down; this proves conclusively that he is considered the most formidable opponent, they have to contend with, and in that we reckon they are not much mistaken. Roanoke Sentinel.

FROM THE NEWARK (N. J.) EAGLE.

SHAMEFUL DEPRAVITY.

That monsters exist in the shape of men, no one will doubt who reads the following narrative.

An unfeeling and notorious wretch, calling himself Dr. James Hamilton, (or Hambleton) introduced himself about a year ago, into a respectable family in this vicinity, as a physician, from Montgomery county, (Pa.) on a tour of pleasure to Patterson. During the course of this, his first visit, he ingratiated himself into favor with one of the young ladies belonging to the family, and upon parting, obtained the privilege of writing to her occasionally, which he did from various places. In a few months he repeated his visit and having a pleasing address, a liberal and classical education, and withal an interesting and genteel person, he found but little difficulty in winding himself into her affections, and possessing himself of the confidence of her family and friends. Unexpectedly receiving information from New-Orleans, of the death of a brother, as he pretended, it became necessary for him to proceed with all possible speed to that place, for the purpose of taking charge of his brothers effects, and he was therefore obliged to shorten his visit and leave the fond and unsuspecting object of his villainous designs sooner, as he alledged, than he had anticipated. The first intelligence from him, after his pretended departure for New Orleans, was by letter, purporting to have been written immediately after his return, dated at Philadelphia, and stating his intention, after a short and necessary visit to his father, who was represented to be a wealthy farmer of Montgomery County, to return to the place where centered all his hopes and affections. A few days only elapsed before the fulfilment of his promise, and he soon again returned to poison the happiness, and destroy the hopes, and wring with anguish the bosom of an affectionate family, of whose hospitalities he had been the unworthy recipient. Circumstances rendering an almost immediate return to his paternal home indispensibly necessary, the marriage rites were hastened, and arrangements soon after made for the departure of the bride and groom, accompanied, at the request of the former, by a younger sister, for Pennsylvania, where a pleasant and permanent residence was said to be provided for their reception.—The departure of the party, however, was a short time protracted by the Doctor's disappointment in expected remittances from Philadelphia, and some days of patient, but unavailing anxiety, he obtained, through the agency of his affectionate bride, a loan of money from her unsuspecting father, with an understanding that it should be remitted from Philadelphia. All things being now ready, the happy party, after an affectionate parting with the family, set out early last week, and embarked at New York, in the steam boat line for Philadelphia. On their arrival at that place, they put up at a public house, to make the necessary arrangements for their projected journey into the interior. The ladies, upon entering their lodgings, immediately retired to change their travelling dresses, and the Doctor stepped out, as he said, to a barber's shop to get shaved. His long and extraordinary stay, however, exciting some apprehensions and alarm; particular inquiries were made, and he was traced to the barber's shop, which however, he had left an hour or two previous, and where, by the necromantic art and alchymical skill of the *Frizzeur*, lo! in a moment his hair and whiskers were changed from brown to black; after which he disappeared, doubtless as secure in his new disguise as if Venus had enveloped him in a cloud of concealment, as in the olden time, or Minerva covered him with her ægis. The unfortunate and inconceivably distressing situation of the afflicted females we shall not attempt to pourtray; the feeling heart may have some conception of their anguish, but it is not in the power of our pen to describe it. Friendless, forsaken and penniless; strangers in a strange place, without friends to comfort or console them, all their hopes, their delusive expectations vanished, and in a moment of expected bliss they were thus overwhelmed in sorrow and dismay.

N. B. Since writing the above, we have been informed that this Dr. Hamilton is the same person who perpetrated a similar fraud upon a young lady in Vermont, about six months ago, which then went the round of the papers, and must be within the recollection of every body. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age, and is said to have graduated at William's College, (Mass.)

FROM THE WOODBURY (N. J.) HERALD.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

It becomes our duty to-day to notice one of the most distressing accidents that has occurred in this neighborhood since the commencement of our journal. On Monday afternoon last, Mr. Mark Jennings, residing within a mile and a half of this town, sent out two lads with a horse and cart, to do some work in his meadows. They were gone all the afternoon, and towards evening, Mr. J. surprised at their not returning, went out to see what detained them. On coming near the place where he had sent them to work, he discovered the cart overturned in a ditch, and the horse with it. As neither of the young men were in sight, he concluded they had gone for assistance, and after calling upon them repeatedly without receiving an answer, Mr. J. attempted the extrication of the horse himself, in doing which, he observed something above the water, having the appearance of the horse's leg, but after getting the animal out, it proved to be the leg of the oldest boy. With considerable difficulty he raised the lifeless body of the first lad, and under him, was found that of the younger boy.

Mr. Jennings supposes that they were both sitting in the cart while they were driving over a small bridge which they had to cross to go to the meadow; that the horse made a short turn upon the bridge, and ran the cart wheel up a post, which overturned it; that the boys finding themselves going, jumped from the cart into the ditch, & before they could recover themselves, the horse and cart were precipitated on the top of them, which caused instant suffocation. The oldest of the lads, James S. Reeves, was about 19, and the youngest, Samuel Gauwood, 14 years of age. Thus have two promising youths, half brothers, perhaps the prop of the declining years of a widowed parent, been snatched away by a violent and untimely death.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST ALEXANDER.

The British Press of June 14, in commenting on an article from Berlin respecting disturbances in Russia, says—"A conspiracy against the life of Alexander is said to have been discovered, in which several of the first families in his dominions are reported to be involved.—The communication is stated to have been made by an ecclesiastic to the Empress Mother, and to be of such moment that the northern despot has abandoned all intention of proceeding on his summer tour through Italy, and there consummating the plans of the Holy Alliance against the freedom of that fine and oppressed country and Spain, and conspiring further against the repose and happiness of Europe. Alexander's grandfather, the besotted Peter, and his father, the frantic Paul, both fell by the hands of assassins. Strong discontent has prevailed throughout Russia since the deep designs against the Turkish provinces were abandoned. Since Alexander withdrew his ravenous hordes from the Pruth, and transferred them to Poland, the murmur of dissatisfaction has been frequent and loud. The war against the Ottoman was popular from two motives—first from fanaticism and religious attachment to the Greeks; and next from the thirst for spoil and plunder. Strong reproach throughout all Russia has fallen on Alexander, for his vile duplicity and conduct to the Greeks. He first incited them to revolt, and then abandoned them to their fell oppressors. He shrunk from the contest with the Moslem, dismayed by the jealousy of Austria and the persevering interference of Great Britain. He thought, too, to take the Turks unprepared, and he saw his fanaticism enkindled, and the sabres and ataghars of the Janissaries flashing in the sunbeams. Wide-spread murder, rapine, and violation, succeeded among the deluded Greeks, the sun went down for weeks together amid the shrieks of exterminated victims, and the moon slept for nights upon an ocean of blood. Divine or human justice would not be accomplished unless the perfidious despot tasted in his own person a portion of the indescribable suffering his frauds and falsehoods had entailed on hapless thousands. This is not the first conspiracy hatched against him; another broke out in the Imperial Guards before. His fall would be a public benefit to Europe; his existence and power are incompatible with its safety or freedom. We are no friends to conspiracies, and would wish to see him fall otherwise than by the assassin's hands; but it would be well for the civilized world and its happiness that he was no more."

MONUMENT TO ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Congress, at their last session, passed an act directing the Superintendant of the public Buildings to cause to be erected, in the burial ground of this city, a Monument, with a suitable inscription, over the Tomb of Elbridge Gerry, late Vice President of the United States; and appropriated $1,000 to defray the expense. This work is now completed, and we have been favored with the following description of it:

The Monument is chiefly in the antique style. The pedestal is pyramidal, after the manner of the Egyptian tombs; a style comprising both strength and beauty, and particularly appropriate to sepulchres. On each of the corners is a fillet, or strip of linen, tied at equal distances, forming a row of puffs, which lie in a scotia cut out of the angle. A rich and massy leaf covers each extremity of the fillet; and a second leaf falls off at the bottom, spreading itself over the angle of the base mouldings. The ornaments of the frieze under the cornice are made up of foliage, and were all modelled from nature. They differ on each side. The first is an assemblage of parsely leaves, the second of tulips and their leaves, the third the amaranthus, and the fourth the curled or yellow dock. Upon the parapet stand eight ballusters, enriched with foliage, supporting the soffit and blocks. The urn resembles in form the Grecian vases, which have always been admired for their boldness and elegance of outline; it is enriched with various kinds of leaves, among which the acanthus and white oak are most prominent. A towering and animated flame crowns the whole.

The monument is of pure white marble, from Massachusetts—the native State of the distinguished patriot whose ashes it protects. It was designed and executed by Messrs. W. & J. Frazee, native artists, of New-York.

The inscription is as follows:*

The Tomb of ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice President of the United States, who died suddenly in this City, November 23d, 1814, on his way to the Capitol, as President of the Senate, aged 70. Thus fulfilling his own memorable injunction—"It is the duty of every citizen, though he may have but one day to live, to devote that day to the good of his country."

And on the reverse—

Erected by order of the Congress of the United States, 1823.

* It was furnished by the friends of the deceased.

CHEAP MODE OF PRESERVING ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS.

It has been usual to employ, for this purpose, spirits of wine, somewhat above proof, which is very expensive. It has, however, been ascertained, by Mr. Cook, of London, that a saturated solution of muriate of soda (common salt) answers the purpose equally as well; and this solution, about 3 pounds of salt to the gallon, costs a very trifling sum.

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