New-York, Nov. 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Columbia*, Captain Graham, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Liverpool papers to the 23d October, the day she sailed.—Also price currents of the 22d.

It will be seen on a reference to our Liverpool Circular, that the Cotton Market has improved Sea Island had advanced 2d, and all pescriptions of American 1. 4d. The sales of all descriptions amounted to 22,490 bags, and imports 3605 bags.

The vintage is said to be over in the neighbourhood of Lyons and in the south of France. The quantity of Wine is stated as below the average supply.

The news from Greece continue to be favourable. Ibrahim Pacha was completely hemmed in, according to some accounts at Tripolizza, and was suffering severely for provisions. The Greeks were at length united in the vigorous prosecution of the war for their common defence.

By the Paris papers, it seems that Gen. Lafayette was received at Rouen with the same enthusiasm he was in this country. He dined with M. Cabanon one of his old colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies More than 2000 persons assembled in front of the house in the evening and shouting "Vive Lafayette."—The police, however, thought fit to order out the gen d'armerie, and the populace were repeatedly charged with drawn sabres, and many of them were injured. Another account says a number of females were murdered. So much for the liberal government of Charles X.

Corfu has been declared a free port by a decree of the government.

The Times says, "The American man of war Brandywine, which has been lying in Cowes Roads during the past week, has attracted considerable attention, especially in the naval world. She presents the singular anomaly of a frigate in some respects superior to a ship of the line."

The Consultive Junta of Spain, which was installed on the 25th of Sept. began its operations on the 29th by a representation to the King, in which he is told, that the ignorance of some, and the inexperience of the greater number of crown officers, are particularly hurtful to public business, both from the bad principles on which it is conducted, and the delays occasioned by it. The Junta conclude by proposing different changes in all the offices of government. A number of important questions have been proposed to this body by the ministers, among them are the following. It is advisable to publish an amnesty, and how far ought it to extend in order to obtain the double object of calming the public mind, without compromising the rights of the throne? What would be the means of pacifying our colonies, and bringing them under the government of the mother country?

A fire broke out in Liverpool on the 14th of Oct. in the warehouse next to Mr. Hardman's in Williamson street, which speedily communicated to the adjoining one, both of which were filled with cotton. There were about 800 bales of cotton in the two warehouses, most of which was destroyed. The cotton and buildings were insured. On the 16th another fire was discovered in a warehouse, formerly the Tennis Court, in Gradwell street, which was also filled with cotton, the property of Messrs. Cropper, Benson & Co: there were about 2800 bales of Cotton in the building, very litttle of which was saved. The property consumed by these two fires is estimated at £40,000 exclusive of the buildings.

A Liverpool paper of the 22d Oct. states that the Spanish fleet had sailed for Havana.

Information has been received in London from Calcutta that the King of Ava had made overtures for peace. This also is confirmed by the following extract of a letter from the same place, dated May 23, and which gives also the pleasing intelligence that Mr, and Mrs. Judson, whose fate for a long time has been so uncertain, are safe. The writer says—"It gives me infinite pleasure to inform you that Mr. and Mrs. Judson are alive and well.—They have been liberated, and are sent with other European prisoners to treat with the British commander for peace. A peace will undoubtedly be made immediately."

Letters from Rome state that the health of the Pope is completely re-established.

Paris, October 10, 1825.

LAFAYETTE.

The following is a more detailed account of what passed at Rouen during the short stay of General Lafayette in that city, on his way from Havre to his seat of Lagrange, where he is at present :—

"It was on Friday evening that General Lafayette arrived in the ancient capital of Normandy, which the English have called the Manchester of France. It was soon known upon the Exchange and in all the city that the guest of the American nation was to dine with the Hon. M. Cabanon, who had always been elected Deputy of the Lower Seine, whilst his fellow-citizens could elect candidates of their own choice. At Rouen as at Havre, M. Lafayette was accompanied by his family and some friends.—At five o'clock they sat down to dinner; one health only was drank, it was that of the defender, the veteran of liberty in the two worlds. Toward eight in the evening a great number of citizens and females repaired to the rue de Crosne, where the house of M. Cabanon is situated, and not withstanding the crowd, which increased every minute, above all, when they perceived M. Lafayette at the balcony, the greatest tranquility reigned in the rue de Crosne and its environs, and a serenade given to the General was heard with perfect silence. Between the symphonies acclamations were raised in honor of Gen. Lafayette; it was then, that unperceived by the crowd, there arrived at the same time, by the two opposite extremities of the rue de Crosne, a detachment of the Garde Royale and a detachment of gendarmerie: The Garde Royale, in this instance, as in others, conducted itself with a moderation and a prudence which, unfortunately was not imitated by the gendarmerie. The latter, in order to disperse peaceable citizens whose meeting had occasioned no disturbance, treated them as rioters, & charged. Suddenly the women and the children uttered cries of terror—every one was seized with a panic, but the orders given to the gendarmerie were so precise that they nevertheless continued their march. Many females were thrown down and murdered; a manufacturer of the city of Bolbec, an inhabitant of Rouen, 70 years of age, and many other persons, received wounds more or less severe, and the whole assembly was put to flight by the sabres and bayonets of the gendarmes, who arrested many individuals. Before their arrival all had passed at Rouen, as at Havre, but it was thought expedient at Rouen to interpose the police and an armed force from this all the mischief has arisen. This observation is unanswerable; and, nevertheless, the authorities at Rouen, seeing, as it must be taken, the necessity of justifying measures which had no necessity, inserted in the journal of the Prefecture, a note in which it is said that the "citizens groaned to see the tranquility menaced by the presence of a man whose sad celebrity connects itself with the most disastrous period of the Revolution."

Notwithstanding the order which had been given to the inn-keepers to let out horses to no one, M. Lafayette left Rouen early the following Saturday, escorted, three leagues from the city, by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade, proud of having received his congratulations and farewell. It is thought that M. Lafayette will come to Paris at the end of the week.

[Journal de Paris.

LAFAYETTE.

Who can read the account in another column of the massacre at Rouen, on the occasion of Lafayette's visiting that place, without indignation! If the government of France had any hand in the affair, we can only say that France is unworthy of such a citizen as Lafayette. We, however, believe that it was an extra-official act of the *gendarmerie*, and not authorised by the government. They might have been instructed to preserve the peace and to prevent riotous assemblages; but not, we should think, to make war upon peaceable citizens.

[Bal. Pat.

From Lee's Literary Gazette.

We may now shortly expect the meeting of Congress, and many great and interesting questions will be submitted by the President to the decision of that body. We venture to assert, that there will be at the next session a body of talent that would not shrink from a comparison with any deliberative body in Europe. Men have accepted of legislative honors, who know how to wear them well, and what we conceive is of equal consequence; speakers will be heard whose eloquence will put to silence the chatterings of those noisy and unplumed dones of legislation, who are so frequently seen hopping on the floor of congress, and whose cries so frequently annoy the patience of the public. These loquacious animals will be silenced by the severe frown of legislative wisdom and dignity.—They will hardly rise to be made ridiculous, which they will inevitably become, if they venture to violate that discreet silence that becomes them so well. Some of these pupils of legislation, are, we understand, in the habit of writing speeches before the session of Congress, on subjects that may be brought forward, and of committing them to memory before they arrive at Washington. So far as collateral circumstances can go to authenticate this fact; we have abundance of testimony. It is proved by the irrelevancy of their arguments to the question in debate, proved by the wide departure of their observations to the point before the house, proved by the strange disconnected, incoherent rhapsodies uncalled for by the occasion, by the fits of passion, into which they have fallen, and the longitude of the speeches with which they incumber the columns of the daily papers. All these ideas have been heterogeneously connected and strung together before the assembly of congress—some have been pilfered from 4th of July orations, others from essays in the papers, which have been brewed and fomented together in the heads of these young legislators. The country bears with such impertinence, because it cannot constitutionally restrict the freedom of debate. There is no law to prevent a member of congress from tiring the patience of his audience—under these circumstances, it is quite refreshing to behold in congress, such a body of intelligence and patriotism, as will assemble at the ensuing session.—These loft, geniuses gripe a subject with the nerves of Hercules—their hands seem to carry tapers of celestial light. Wherever they advance, darkness recedes, whatever topic they touch becomes brilliant and luminous. Their legislative steps are seen in sunbeams; they speak and we are instructed; they vote and we are satisfied. Shallow impertinence shrinks into its native shell, dazzled by the blaze which it is incapable of irritating. To these high and splendid characters. Americans with pride and exultation, commit their destinies. They feel assured that confidence so imparted, cannot be thrown away—Foreigners assembled at Washington, gaze with admiration, and our national character becomes vindicated in the eyes of the civilized world—To such men will be left the decision of the question between Georgia and the Creeks, and the impotent denunciations of the governor of Kentucky—their decision will not be that of passion, ignited by petty ambition, they will not be illuminated by the pine-knot smokings of a grovelling and dirty popularity; they will follow the bright, keen and radient star of national honor; they will feel as becomes legislators; they will feel that they act not for the present age only, but for a posterity beyond their graves—they will act as in the presence of the awful genius of Mount Vernon, and they will feel a portion of Washington's sanctity, when they decide on questions of so momentous importance. We look therefore towards the next session of congress with all that assured confidence, that real patriotism, real genius, disinterested integrity, high minded views of the present, the future & the past, are so peculiarly calculated to inspire the state, as is safe in the hands of such masters, there is something majestic, something consoling and grand in the idea that America has such men for legislators in the thought that they were born to emancipate the state from the cobweb chains which ignorance and venality have spun about her limbs, where would be seen Governor Troup or Desha, in such an assemblage, they would be hardly visible with a micrescope—every American heart must rejoice that questions involving our national felicity, will be submitted to the decision of such legislators. For this time we have longed in spirit, we wish to see Anteus grappled with Hercules; we wish to see mighty questions managed by mighty minds, and we shall not be disappointed—Little is known, though much is said of politics—it is looked upon as a science of the inns and the outs; as a contest between those who wish and those who hold public office; as a paltry snarl for the crumbs of the treasury, as a question whether a man shall be maintained by the public, who is incapable of maintaining himself; far different is the science of politics, as Washington, if he could speak from the grave, could now testify, it is pure white-handed domestic faith and honor, the charities of the hearth expanded to the dimensions of the country in which we live, private & public honor becomes the same thing—Our country is looked upon as a venerable parent, whom it is our duty to defend, embellish and adorn—a reflection on our national faith, is regarded as a stain on our private character—the soil on which we were born & which is hereafter to become our grave, becomes sanctified. The love of our native land becomes entwined with every film of the heart—our country claims at all times our best services, and if she approves, there is but one countenance capable of imparting such a smile, it is the countenance of our creator.

A GO-BETWEEN.

Among all the motley characters that make their appearance upon the variegated stage of human existence, there is none more truly despicable, none upon whose shrinking shoulders the lash of satire may be more meritoriously applied, than your gentleman gossip.

Prowling through public avenues, lounging at the corners of streets, eaves-dropping like owls at twilight, and hunting like specires every barber's shop or other place of general resort—with elongated ears and slippery tongues: it would seem that the bodies and souls of these he-tattlers were nourished and sustained solely by the maturate powers of the pendent and springy organs aforesaid.

The genuine Go-between may be immediately detected by the two following infalliole characteristics: 1, a parasitical sympathy, an affirmative acquiescence, in all propositions whatsoever; especially at the moment of their utterance, and in presence of their authors: 2, an adroit mode of transposing or exaggerating the sentiments thus gathered; and of conveying the mutilated version to individuals of opposite opinions, by way of suggestion, query, insinuation, admonition, or otherwise.

It is imagined that the advantages arising to society from the labors of this species of tale bearers, are manifold. They serve to purify public morals, by exciting that freedom of conversation which results from the absence of suspicion; they induce the most satisfactory interchange of political or religious views; thus tending to the diffusion of profitable information, to the disclosure of private motives, to the regulation of human conduct, and to the enhancement of that general knowledge of the character of man which is at all times so vastly beneficial.

By adopting a seeming co-incidence of thought, and by cunning and profound management, a perfect adept in the science of dissimulation may not only draw forth your most valuable mental secrets; but array them in new and unknown colors at every succeeding exhibition that he chooses to make. You will hear of their repetition in unimagined shapes, and in all sorts of editions. Your language, thus disguised, or rather improved, is at length communicated to some opponent; who is of course provoked in reply, to open his heaviest artillery in an attempt to batter down your reputation; this again is duly reverberated with additional modulations, through the speaking trumpet of the industrious and *disinterested* informer; so that, if it be any gratification, as it is often said, to *know the worst* of a matter, you must be doubly gratified in learning worse than the worst!

Herein is the true mystery of much social mischief: a sanctimonious, saptongued babler overhears somewhat that his prejudice forthwith magnifies into hostility towards some particular personage—straightway, burning with anxious zeal for the preservation of private fame and of public order, he flies to the party implicated, and imparts the substance of this fancied scandal, with an injunction not to betray his agent. "If such and such assertions were made, I pronounce them false," indignantly answers the accused. This is enough for a foundation. The Go-between sneaks back, reiterates the denunciation, omitting the conditional prefix. "Mr. Grubbens says your assertion is false; but don't quote *me* to the case; I wish to avoid all quarrels."—Does he? the scoundrel! Well, well, I'll twig him by and by." Now the spark kindles into a flame, business increases *ad infinitum;* implacable enmity is established between men who were primarily disposed to be friends; and finally, the whole community becomes involved in a tempest of strife and disputation, "scattering firebrands, arrows, and death."

During these glorious operations, you may discern their innocent and unmoved instigator standing aloof with folded arms and wonder-stricken phiz, heartily enjoying the spectacle, and marvelling among the bystanders what the plague it all means?

Formerly there were statutes ordained and punishments contrived against gossips of the feminine gender, and many a goody of olden time hath been sorely pickeled in a horse-pond for prating of her neighbors; but your modern male gabbler may exercise his vocation with impunity, his ears remain unclippled, and no law authoriseth the sowing up of his mouth. Verily, his conscience must be the most elastic article in creation; it would seem to be accommodated with a sort of peristaltic property, to day contracted and to morrow relaxed, according to contingencies. But the most unaccountable circumstance in the premises, is the apparent delight which some men enjoy in the contemplation of those disturbances produced by their proneness to dabble in matters no concerning themselves; and to intermeddle with subjects either beyond their comprehension, or placed entirely out of their own proper sphere. Can it be, that these hypocritical busy bodies expect to evade scrutiny into their own conduct; or to excuse chastisement, under cover of the whirlwind which they endeavor to raise? In whatever rank they may move, and in what garb soever they may be clothed, let them be marked!

[Nantucket Inq.

From the National Journal.

NATIONAL ROAD.

The various accounts which have been received as to the progress of this great road, in which we in common with our fellow citizens of the West, are so much interested; and the system of superintendence adopted by Mr. Weaver, are extremely satisfactory. The great object of the superintendent seems to be the expeditious construction of the road; and the application of the funds appropriated by Congress according to the strictest principles of economy. By this judicious conduct, the appropriation made will be rendered adequate to carry the road to the point proposed; and will probably leave a small surplus. We subjoin a paragraph on the subject, from the St. Clairsville paper, and an extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city:

"NATIONAL ROAD.—The line of this road from Canton to Fairview, presents a scene of zeal and industry, seldom witnessed. It is expected that the contracts will be completed by the time mentioned in the articles of agreement, viz: those of the 1st division on the 1st of July, 1826; and those of the 2d and 3d divisions on the 1st September, 1826.

It has been estimated that the average cost, per mile, for grading, a cover of three inches of broken stone, and masonry, (bridges, culverts, &c.) will be about $3 400; that the cost of the whole line under contract, from the Ohio River, to the west end of Fairview, a distance of 28¼ miles, with a cover 3 inches in thickness of stone broken to a weight not exceeding four ounces, including masonry, will be about $100,000; and that the appropriation made by Congress last winter, for this object, of $140,000, will complete that distance with a cover of six inches, including masonry, and all incidental expenditures, and will probably leave a small surplus. We are not aware of the average cost per mile, of the National Road east of the Ohio but we presume the cost of making the road on this side the river is considerably less, notwithstanding the M'Adam's plan, on which this road is constructing, is more expensive than the old mode.

For this economy in making the road, the public are indebted, in part, to the gentleman at the head of the War Department, and partly to the intelligent and competent individual to whose superintendence the construction of the road is committed."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, to his friend in the City of Washington, dated October 24, 1825.

"The National Road is in an active state of progress; what has been done is well done. By this time next year, twenty-eight miles will have been finished, besides a number of bridges, some of them very large, and is an earnest of a speedy finish. In order to break down monopoly, and to induce competition, as well as to give poor men a chance with the rich, Mr. Weaver, the worthy, industrious, and able superintendent, divided it into very small sections, and required no other security than a reservation in his own hands of one fourth of the relative value of the work monthly done. The consequence has been, as was reasonably to have been anticipated from so judicious an arrangement—mammoth contractors have had to stand aloof, and there are no *gentlemen contractors* to prey upon the poor, and pocket what they never earned. When a person goes along the line, instead of finding the contractors standing with their hands in their breeches pockets, he sees the contractor hard at work, with a mattock, a shovel or a sledge in his hands. Gentlemen, as styled in the world, do not make good turnpikers."

The Light house on Pool's Island, near the head of the Chesapeake Bay, was illuminted for the first time on the night of the 28th ult. The apparatus for this light house, as well as that at Thomas' Point, was constructed in Baltimore by that intelligent mechanic Mr. *John Bouis*, and we are gratified to state is pronounced to be *decidedly superior* to any which is to be found in the other light houses of this country.

DEATH OF COMMODORE McDONOUGH

The brig Edwin has arrived at Philadelphia from Gibraltar, having on board the remains of Commodore Thomas McDonough, who was returning home on account of ill health, and died on the 10th instant. In the death of this gallant officer and excellent seaman, the navy of the United States has experienced a severe loss—but his name is identified with the naval glory of his country as the hero of Lake Champlain, and will ever be remembered with gratitude by the republic.

In the Edwin came passengers Com. McDonough's Son, Dr. Wm. Tuck, of the U. S. Army, Revd. Mr. Greer, U. S. Army, Mr. C Ringgold, U. S. Navy, and 21 seamen in the steerage, from the U. S. squadron in the Mediterranean, in charge of Mr. Ringgold. The North Carolina 73, and Constitution and Erie, were lying at Gibraltar.

☞It is suggested by a correspondent, that as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased McDonough, the American flag should be displayed this day, at half mast, from the shipping and public places.

From the Philadelphia Press.

ANOTHER HERO IS NO MORE!

Sometime since, in consequence of declining health, *Commodore M'Donough* made application to the government of the United States to be permitted to resign the command of the frigate Constitution and return to the United States. He also prayed that his physician, Dr. Turk, might be permitted to accompany him. Leave was promptly given. On the 24th of October, Commodore M'Donough, and son, Dr. Turk, Chaplain Greir, Midshipman Ringgold and several United States sailors embarked at Gibraltar on board the brig Edwin, bound for New York. They had fine weather for about 16 days, since which it has been very boisterous. The brig was blown off New York on Tuesday last, and put into the capes of Delaware.

We have just had a visit from Dr. Turk, who informs us that on the 10th of November, *Commodore M'Donough, died*, of a Pulmonary Consumption His body is on board the Edwin and will probably arrive in this city this day. We hope and trust, all honor due to the illustrious dead, will be shown to the corpse of the gallant and renowned M'Donough! His wife died a few months since, and was buried at Middletown, (Con.) They have left five children, four sons and a daughter. Where the Commodore will be buried is not yet known. Dr. Turk probably, to-morrow, will accompany the body to New York, where he expects to be met by some of the relatives of the illustrious dead. There are about twenty sick seamen, from the squadron on board the Edwin, who will probably be put into our Navy Hospital. The officers we have named are going to the south.

ERIE, Pa. November 17.

ERIE QUARTER SESSIONS,

Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Samuel Johnson, alias Grimes, a lad 17 years of age, was arraigned on an indictment for assault and battery with intent to commit a rape on the body of Sally Thomas, a child only six years of age. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and the defence was conducted by J. Hoge Waugh. The commonwealth's officer was ably assisted in the prosecution by Samuel Foster, Esq of Mercer. The trial excited uncommon interest, and the transports of popular indignation were so visible that the advocate for the prisoner deemed it expedient in the opening of his address to the Jury, to explain himself as not defending the crime, (as some might wrongly confound professional duties,) which he viewed with undefinable abhorrence, but as only extending to the prisoner the protection of the law within the rules of evidence.

The jury sealed a verdict of *Guilty*, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary of this commonwealth for the term of seven years.

Thursday, 10th.—James Blair, arraigned on two indictments; one for larceny, the other for perjury, to both of which he pleaded *Guilty*—The annalls of crime, either in Europe or America, might be ransacked in vain, to find a villain of such black-hearted atrocity. After he had broken open the trunk of Joshua Beers, in the public house of Mr. James Duncan, and stolen from thence between six and seven hundred dollars, he was entirely free from search, for he had been sick, and was not even suspected. But in order to bring suspicion on the family of Mr. Duncan, and thus prevent future enquiry with regard to himself, he conceives the diabolical plan of clandestinely placing one of the notes which he had stolen into a secret drawer of the Miss Duncan's, and then informs Mr. Beers, 'that being induced by friendship for him, and an honest desire to discover the thief, that having suspected the family he had made a search in the secret drawer in their bed chamber, and that he had discovered there a 5 dollar note on the same bank and of the same description which he [Beers] had lost.' Accordingly permission was asked of the ladies to search their drawers and room, which was willingly granted, when the note was found in the place designated by Blair. Mr Beers not yet suspecting Blair, made some imputation against one of the female members of Mr. Duncan's family for which an action of slander was instituted. A rule was granted by Judge Vincent against the plaintiff, the next day after suit was brought, to shew cause of action, and why defendent should not be discharged on common bail. Blair by this time had got alarmed with regard to his own safety, and the day the rule was granted, he called on Mr. Duncan in the presence of other gentlemen, and informed Mr. Duncan that Joshua Beers had been with him that morning early, and had told him that he felt himself in a difficulty with respect to the suit that had been brought against him, and had offered him (Blair) the money, if he would put it about Mr. Duncan's house so that he could find it with a search warrant, and that it would be best for them both, and that he would consider it a great favor.

To the truth of this statement, Blair was called upon to swear, when the counsel were shewing cause of action in the above mentioned suit of slander. He swore positively and deliberately to the facts as he had stated them to Mr. Duncan, all of which were totally false, as Blair confessed, after the money was found in the possession of his journeyman with whom he had entrusted it.

The court sentenced Blair to pay to the commonwealth the fine of $100 for each offence, to restore all the money, and to undergo a confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary of this State, for the term of 8 years.

Peter Lozier, was arraigned the same day as accessary, for receiving and secreting the money stolen by Blair, knowing the same to be stolen money. He plead Guilty to the indictment. Mr. Riddell then addressed the Court in his behalf for lenity. The Court sentenced Peter Lozier to confinement at hard labor in the Jail of Erie county, for the term of 2 years.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD,

The last Western Carolinian informs us, that another Gold Mine has been discovered three miles above the narrows of the Yadkin river, which is represented to be very rich. A company has been formed in the counties of Rowan, Montgomery, Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and elsewhere for the purpose of working these mines systematically: for which purpose they have procured a practical miner from Europe, a Mr Rothe, who from an examination of the country, entertains an opinion, that this section of North Carolina, is the most extensive deposit of Gold hitherto discovered in the world.

GEORGIA BANKS.

The following appears, from the report of the Committee of the Georgia Legislature appointed to examine into the condition of the Banks, to be the result of their investigation, as far as relates to the losses of the Bank of Darien by notes and bills supposed of no value, and losses of real estate and other property held by the Bank: At Darien the loss is estimated at $391,016 20; at Milledgeville, $7,174; at Marion, $39,486; making an aggregate of $437,676 20. The banking houses are not included although it is believed considerable loss will occur on them. In addition to the above losses, the following amounts are considered as doubtfully secured: At Darien, $49,926; at Milledgeville, $25,064; at Marion, $4,240; at Macon, $14,938 48; making an aggregate of doubtful debts of $94,168 48. The Macon item relates to the Darien bills in the banking house before it was burnt, and may have been burnt with it. The estimated actual loss and doubtful debts amount to $551 844 68: of this there is provision in the surplus fund for $171,196 81—leaving a balance of actual and probable loss amounting to $360,648 37. The Committee attribute the losses to the extent of the accommodations granted to persons who would improve the places where the Bank was situated, or to commercial adventurers; and believe that the credit of the bank may yet be restored by the judicious use of the means left, and by compelling its debtors to come to its relief.

The Committee report that the Planters' Bank, the Bank of the state of Georgia and its branches, and the Bank of Augusta, are all in a sound condition, and faithfully and ably conducted.

The report, having been prepared last Summer, has no reference to the state of the Banks since the late failures in Europe and America. The present condition of the Banks will be the subject of a new report, which may be daily expected. By comparing the two, our readers will be able to arrive at a correct understanding of the matter.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

George S. Tyson was yesterday morning brought before the supreme court of Pennsylvania on a writ of habeas corpus. Some weeks ago he was tried in our city court, on a charge of larceny, in having fraudulently obtained from a lady $1022, under pretext of investing that amount for her, and then converting it to his own use. He was sentenced to several years imprisonment, and to restore the money. The Recorder having expressed the opinion that the offence did not amount to larceny, and the attorney general of Pennsylvania having, as we learn confirmed that opinion, the Governor pardoned Mr. Tyson: But the inspectors of the prison deemed it their duty not to liberate him until he had repaid the money taken from the lady and paid the costs of prosecution. He was therefore brought before the supreme court yesterday, claiming his liberty under the executive pardon. Judge Duncan decided in the case, that the prisoner was not entitled to his discharge until that part of the sentence of the city court, which required the restoration of the money taken, and the payment of the costs of prosecution, should be complied with; that the right of the executive to pardon extended only so far as respected the offence of the prisoner to the public, and could not affect the rights of individuals. He must therefore be remanded to prison, where he would remain until the money was paid, or until he had obtained the relief provided by law for insolvent debtors.

ADVENTURERS OF A NOTE.

On the 16th instant a certain house in this city, then in good circumstances, called at the Manhattan Bank, to take up their note, which according to their memorandum book, fell due that day, for $12,500, but on application at the Bank, they were assured by the clerk that no such note was there; they then applied to their indorser to learn what Bank it was lodged in, and were informed the Manhattan Bank. Back they went to the Manhattan, and receiving the same answer as before, they desisted from any further search. But on the 21st inst. they received a notice, that the note had become due and was so on 16th, but that it had been entered by the mistake of the clerk as arriving at maturity on the 21st. But alas! in the mean time the house had become bankrupt, owing to the misfortune of a distant firm.—Quere.—The endorser having been by this accident exonerated who bears the loss? [N. Y. Ev. Post.

From the Chambersburg Republican.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. *John M. Duncan*, of Baltimore, and the Rev. *Charles G. M'Lean* of Adams county, declared before the Synod of Philadelphia, convened at Baltimore on the 31st Oct, that they had withdrawn themselves from all connection with the Presbyterian Church of the U. States, and that they were no longer members of, nor amenable to that Synod, nor to any Presbytery within its bounds, or under the care of the General Assembly. By reason of this declaration the Synod on the 1st ult. declared their congregations vacant. It seems, the above ministers "disown and oppose the Confession of Faith, and form of government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States"—they are fearful that the use of creeds and confessions in the Church may tend to beget a substitution in some measure, of the creeds and confessions so used, in the room of God's word, which they regard as the alone rule of faith and practice.

The New Orleans Gazette of the 24th ult. informs that the great revolution in the price of cotton has affected the solidity of many mercantile houses. It is however stated, that by affording to the sufferers the free exercise of their powers of favor and a common share of public confidence, they may succeed in protecting their credit. This is a manly sentiment, and will meet all the responsibility of the crisis. Whatever is done in this way, must be done by the parties themselves—mutual yielding, lenity and forbearance, must proceed exclusively from them—there must be no legislative intermeddling—no acts passed to the detriment of public credit; no stay laws, no replevin laws, no stay of executions. These only serve to impair public credit, and to bring down accumulated misery on the suffering individual whom such rash and unskilful legislation labors to relieve.

Extract of a letter from one of our Southern Correspondents.

"I am happy to assure you that our distinguished fellow-citizen, William H. Crawford, is gradually recovering his health; and we now have sanguine hopes, that, by next fall, he will be in a state to be presented again to the American People, for that office which he lost in 1816 by his modesty and magnanimity, and which he would have attained in 1824, but for disease."

Wash. Gaz.

On Thursday, the 10th ult. a meeting of a number of the citizens was held in Millidgeville, at which a Committee was appointed to make arrangements for giving a public dinner to William H. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, on Tuesday the 15th. The committee consisted of Hines Holt, J. S. Calhoun, William H. Torrance, L. Q. C. Lamar, and William Hansell.

Bal. Pat.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

Ex-President Monroe is seriously spoken of as the next Governor of Virginia, and his willingness to accept the office is inferred from his having recently qualified as a justice of the Peace in the county of Louden. Burwell Bassett, John Tyler, Peter V. Daniel and Joseph G. Cable, esqrs. are likewise mentioned as fit persons to succeed the present incumbent.

[Richmond Whig.

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