New-York, April 24.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Geo. Canning*, Capt. Allyn, we have our usual files of papers, containing London dates to 23d, and Liverpool to 24th ult. inclusive, extracts from which, together with commercial and shipping intelligence, will be found in the *Courier* this morning.

ENGLAND.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The emancipation of the Roman Catholics may be calculated upon as a certainty. On the second reading of the bill in the House of Commons, the majority was as great, within eight votes, as that on Mr. Peel's first explanation of the Ministerial plan to Parliament. Both parties had received a slight accession of numbers, and the division was most triumphant for the Emancipationists, 353 voting in favor of the bill, and 173 against it, leaving a clear excess of 180. As the House contained 648 members, considerably more than a majority of the whole have thus declared in favor of the final settlement of the question by this wise and effectual measure. Had all the members been present, says the Liverpool Times, it is probable that the same proportion, that is more than two to one, would have supported emancipation.

The division on the bill for raising the elective franchise in Ireland, was 223 in favor, and 17 against it.

DUEL

Between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchilsea.

On the morning of March 21, a duel took place in Battersea fields, between the above named gentlemen. The affair was founded on the following letter addressed by Lord Winchilsea to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the Committee for Establishing the King's College, London, dated March 14, 1829:—

"I was one of those who, at first thought the proposed plan might be practicable, and prove an antitode to the principles of the London University; I was not, however, very sanguine in my expectations, seeing many difficulties likely to arise in the execution of the suggested arrangement; and I confess that I felt rather doubtful as to the sincerity of the motives which had actuated some of the prime movers in this undertaking, when I considered that the Noble Duke, at the head of his Majesty's Government had been induced, on this occasion to assume a new character, and to step forward himself as the public advocate of religion and morality.

"Late political events have convinced me that the whole transaction was intended as a blind to the Protestant and High Church party, that the Noble Duke who had for some time previous to that period determined upon "breaking in upon the Constitution of 1688," might the more effectually, under the cloak of some outward show of zeal for the protestant religion, carry on his insidious designs for the infringement of our liberties, and the introduction of Popery into every department of the State."

The Duke conceived that his being a Minister did not authorize attacks on his private character; and therefore he required an apology. The Earl refused, and the Duke called him out. A correspondent of the London Herald gives the following account of the transaction.

The duel which was fought, between the Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchilsea, on Saturday morning, was conducted with the greatest secrecy. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Henry Hardinge (who acted as his second) met on the Parade, in St. James' Park, about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning The weather being fine, the duke and Sir Henry Hardinge rode on horseback to the place of meeting (Battersea-fields, in the vicinity of Clapham-Common,) where, soon after their arrival, they were joined by Dr. Hume, the Duke of Wellington's physician. Lord Winchilsea and his second not having arrived (not having, it is understood, been able to find out the place,) the party rode about the fields for some time, till the arrival of Lord Winchilsea, who arrived from town in a coach and four, accompanied by his second, Lord Falmouth. Preliminaries being arranged between Lord Falmouth and Sir Henry Hardinge, the latter produced a pair of pistols, and loaded them in the presence of the parties; he then handed them to Lord Winchilsea, who examined them, and then returned them. Sir Henry handed one to each of the combatants, and measured the ground agreed on, twelve paces. Lord Winchilsea re-measured the ground, and the Duke and Lord Winchilsea took their stations and were informed by Sir Henry there was nothing further to be done till he used the expression "Fire." The seconds then retired, and Sir H. Hardinge gave the word 'Fire.' The Duke of Wellington immediately discharged his pistol. The ball struck the lappel of Lord Winchilsea's coat on the left side. Lord Winchilsea then fired his pistol in the air; the seconds rejoined their principals, and a memorandum expressing the regret of Lord Winchilsea at having published an opinion of the Noble Duke's motives in a certain transaction, being handed by Lord Falmouth to Sir Henry Hardinge, was accepted by Sir H. as a reparation to the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke wished Lord Winchilsea good morning, and the compliment being returned, the parties left the ground and returned to town. About fourteen or fifteen gardners and labouring men, who were on the spot during the transaction, advised the noble combatants to settle the matter in dispute with their fists.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Rumoured Naval Engagement.—A letter from Marseilles, dated March 12th, written by one of the first houses in that place contains the following paragraph:—

"Letters from Alexandria, received to-day, announce that the Turco-Egyptian fleet has been entirely destroyed by the Russian Admiral Heyden, in the harbor of Suda, some leagues from Canea, in the Island of Canada.

On this subject the Journal du Commerce of March 18th says,

We have ourselves letters from Alexandria of 20th February, but we must say that they do not mention this important fact, which however, is not a reason to doubt it entirely; it was reported that the Porte had just required of the Viceroy 24,000 men whom he was to send to Constantinople. It was supposed that according to his custom Mehemet Ali would give the half, and that they would not be embarked immediately.

The letters from Italy, as well as from Germany, are all of a warlike complexion. According to the reports in circulation at Naples, where the three Ambassadors now are, no hope is left of the conclusion of peace.

From Constantinople.

The Sultan has returned to the capital from his maratime excursion. His military preparations are on an immense scale. Since his return it is observed that the Dragoman of the Porte has more frequent conferences with the Dragomans of the European Legations, and that M. Jaubart goes more frequently to the Palace of the Porte. It is inferred from this, that notwithstanding the unfavorable news brought by the last courier, the negotiations respecting Greece continue, and that there is still reason to hope that the Ottoman Porte will enter into the views of the European Powers.

From a French Paper.

Deplorable affrays have taken place in Port Mahon, between the sailors of the American frigate the Java, and the sailors of the French corvette Pomona, and the brig Faune. On the evening of the 15th, M. Mesnard, midshipman of the Faune, was cruelly assassinated at the gates of the town by some American sailors.

SPAIN.

Madrid, March 5.

(Private Correspondence.)—The city of Cadiz, to give new proof of its gratitude to the King, who has just made it a free port, has made an offer to the Government to pay the expense of sending to the island of Cuba an expedition of 8,0000 men, which his Catholic Majesty had, it seems, the intention of sending to America. The inhabitants of Cadiz are in a transport of joy. The Marquis of Casa Irujo, who greatly contributed to obtain from our Government the freedom of the port of Cadiz, is on the point of setting out to that city.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel is making the most of his time, by hanging, cutting off heads, imprisoning, females, &c. He will soon be forced to a settlement of accounts with his Imperial brother, Don Pedro, of Brazil.

ITALY.

Report says that despatches have reached Paris from Rome, announcing that a popular insurrection had broken out there on the subject of the Conclave. The people, it appears, wish to name the Pope themselves. This news, it is said. is confirmed by commercial advices.

Letters from Rome of Feb. 25th, state that the Conclave is opened, but all the Cardinals are not assembled: the French Cardinals were every moment expected. Those who will be the latest in joining the Conclave are the Patriarch of Lisbon, and the Cardinal Primate of Hungary.

RUSSIA.

It is said, in an article from the Frontiers of Russia, that the Emperor will leave St. Petersburgh on the 4th of May, N. S.; that he is to be at Warsaw on the 14th, and that he is to have an interview with the King of Prussia on the Polish frontiers.

THE BARBARY POWERS.

It is said that a grand project is in contemplation between the Government of France and that of England, to do away with the small Powers on the Barbary coast, now become a complete nuisance. The plan is to colonize the coast of Barbary with French and English subjects, for which they are to obtain the sanction of the Sultan, in a special negociation, and a person of heretofore great renown is to be employed in the business at the Court of Constantinople.

The Edinburgh Mercury says, that the public meeting at Edinburgh in favor of Catholic Emancipation was "the most numerous and respectable ever held under any roof in Scotland." That paper observes on the same subject.

"Dr. Chalmers' speech formed one of the most striking features of this meeting. That celebrated man rose above himself, and above all his former efforts, upon this occasion exemplifying, in the effects produced by his address upon the minds and feelings of his auditory, all the wonders which are related of the great ancient masters of oratory. At the conclusion the whole assembly amounting to little short of two thousand persons, simultaneously rose, and waving their hats in the air, raised deafening shouts and huzzas which continued for a number of minutes, and would have been prolonged but for the necessity of proceeding with the remaining business of the meeting. Nor was Dr. Chalmers the only member of the learned body to which he belongs present on this occasion. To the eternal honour of our great Metropolitan University, no less than ten of her professors including the most distinguished names of which she can boast, attended the meeting.

The duke of Wellington was mobbed, on leaving the House of Lords, on the night of the 20th of March, Several hundred persons of the No-Popery party, surrounded him uttering discordant yells, and the most opprobrious epithets. They followed him to his residence in Downing-street, where they were set upon by a large body of the police and dispersed.

A splendid ball was to be given at Almack's on the 25th of March, for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers. Several of the royal family are among the patrons and patronesses.

Liverpool, March 24.

Our Corn market remains without material change; wheat has been in steady good demand at rather better prices, but at the last accounts from London there was not quite so much doing in the market, and ours have been less active the last two days in consequence.—Flour goes off at 38 a 39s. and some small sales have been made at 40s. per bbl. Indian corn continues extremely dull. The average of wheat for the week ending 19th inst. was 66s. 2d. per qr. and the aggregate of the six weeks 70s. 5d. making the duty on wheat 10s. 3d. per quarter, and on flour 6s. 5d. per bbl. but on the 28th inst. the duty will probably be 10s. per bbl. and must go higher. On Indian corn it is 13s. 10d. per quarter.

[Translated from the Courier Francais.]

1828—1829.

The last figure reminds us that the revolution has already reached its fortieth year, a space short only in the respect of time, but immense in that of events What scenes has not this period witnessed? Formerly a change such as that which has created in South America, out of a portion of the Spanish monarchy, a band of republics, would have filled the whole of this space of time; the liberation of Holland occupied a longer period; and yet the changes in America are only an episode to the history of our age, with such rapidity do events march

What has been brought to pass by the year which is gone?—What does that bring which is beginning? Portugal has been the theatre of scenes the most disgraceful to royalty; the most cruel to the people, and the most unfortunate to the state. Like a slave stupified by the treatment to which he is subjected. Spain drags a-long her existence under the double degradation of despotism and superstition, useless to Europe, a burden to her neighbours and herself, out of the pale of general politics, absorbed in ignoble seditions, witnessing the renewal in one of her provinces of those executions *en masse*, of which the indignation of the human race has made a term of horror for the bloody epoch of 1793.

Italy continues to retain her silence and her chains. Germany has in a manner disappeared from the political horizon, she appears paralized by Austrian influence. Hungary, has kept alive the memory of her ancient liberties. Poland is condemned to feign to have forgotten hers. Sweden prospers silently under a prince who proves that royal descent is not indispensable to a successful reign. Denmark pursues a domestic career.—Holland, happy in her prince, has been harrassed by his ministers. England has continued to experience the effects of ancient intolerance. France has been delivered from an administration imposed, supported, and regretted by the party which since 1814, has continually originated civil discords. Great hopes have yet remained unfulfilled, and disputes under the name of religion have occupied the months which were formerly counted by more glorious combats. A guardianship has been afforded to the remnant of the Greek population which has escaped the sword of the barbarians. A terrible struggle has been entered into between a collossal state and one which was in apparent exhaustion, and to the disappointment of all calculations, and of all appearances, it is weakness, disorder and barbarism, which have triumphed over force and civilization. Roused by a hand of iron, the old blood of the Scythians is rekindled, and a second creation may spring from the soil which presented nothing but ruins. In America two states have ceased to exhaust themselves in a struggle for possessions of which neither stood in need. The good genius of South America has watched over the preservation of the man who is the necessary being of that country, the barrier against the passions which ferment in those Spanish hearts burning with all the fires of ambition, vengeance, and the equator. Some troubles have agitated certain parts of the vast continent without endangering its essential condition that of independence.

In the mean while, models for the world, the happy United States have pursued their majestic and consolatory course attended by those prosperities which belong to the best direction which human society has ever taken, that which, based upon the true principles of the social union, is best suited to satisfy the wants and fulfil the destination of communities, formed, not for enjoyments of a few, but for the happiness of all. Such has been 1828.

FROM THE RAHWAY ADVOCATE.

Correspondence between the Citizens of this place and Samuel L. Southard.

Mr. *Samuel L. Southard*,
late Secretary of the Navy.

Sir—A number of your fellow citizens of the counties of Essex and Middlesex, assembled to testify their respect for the late President, Mr. John Quincy Adams, beg leave also, through us, as their committee, to express to you the high sense they entertain of your services as Secretary of the Navy, and their regret that any change should have deprived our republic of your valuable experience in that department.

It will be, we trust, however, some consolation to know that your services are duly appreciated by your native state; that while we regret the fact of your quitting that office, we regret much more the manner in which the late political revolution has been accomplished, as boding no good to the stability of our republican institutions; no security to public officers, however eminent their services, however transcendant their abilities, or exalted their patriotism.

While the friends of the general, every where around us, are rejoicing in his exaltation, we, who were the friends of the late administration, desire to give some evidence too of the sincerity of our professions. We pledge ourselves that we are not among those whom the hope of office can change, time alter, or misfortune depress. In every vicissitude the virtuous man and the patriot will find us pledged to his support; nor is it for light and trifling causes, still less for no cause at all, will we abandon him.

We are pleased at the prospect of your return to your native state, and, as far as on us depends, will aid in making your return agreeable to you.

We are, with sincere respect, your fellow citizens,

ROBERT LEE,
J. C. GARTHWAITE, } Committee.
JOHN SHOTWELL,

Rahway, N. J. March 4th, 1829.

LETTER OF MR. SOUTHARD.

Washington, 16th March, 1829.

To Robert Lee, Jeremiah C. Garthwaite and John Shotwell, Esqr's. a Committee in behalf of a numerous meeting of the Citizens of Essex and Middlesex counties, New Jersey.

Sirs—Your letter, dated on the 4th March, should have received an earlier answer, if my severe indisposition would have permitted.

The 'high sense which a numerous meeting of my Fellow Citizens of Essex and Middlesex,' have seen cause to express, of my 'services as Secretary of the Navy,' has produced its proper effect upon my feelings, and demands my grateful acknowledgment. I can neither feel insensibility to such an approbation, nor withhold the expression of my emotions, especially as it has emanated from a portion of the people of my native state, who have known me longest and best, and had the strongest motives to observe my conduct. Their confidence, bestowed early and without intermission, occasioned my being called to the Department—and in performing its duties I have forgotten their honor and interest. The office was created by them, in concert with the rest of the Union. It is their office, and I have been but their agent, deputed, for a time, from among them, to transact their business. In returning to mingle with them again, having served no foreign government, I shall bring no alien attachments—and rejoice in your assurance, which confirms my conviction, that the same kindness and benevolence, will be exerted which, in former days, rendered social intercourse happy, and the discharge of official duty pleasant. I cannot persuade myself, that even the storm of party which has passed over us, has torn from me the good feelings with which many of my recent political opponents once honored me.

The Department of the Navy has always been held in proper estimation in New Jersey. The service which it superintends has been dear to her people. At the first creation of our navy, a number of them, large in proportion to her population, entered, it, and she has continued to furnish her full share of the gallant spirits who have advanced its reputation and given glory to the country. Every Jerseyman repeats, with just pride, the names of Bainbridge, Lawrence, Somers, and others; and may affirm that in this, as in every thing, and at all times, his little State has brought her full portion to the general service; and that, however she may be regarded as unimportant, by some, when her narrow limits are contrasted with the boundaries of our Empire—unimportant, when her population is numbered against the millions which compose our wide spread confederacy—unimportant, when her wealth is compared with the more extensive resources of some of her surrounding neighbors; she can never be unimportant, when devotion to the Union is to be manifested; when the principles of well regulated freedom are to be defended; or national rights to be protected by the expenditure of treasure and blood.

I entered the Department with the feelings, both state and national, of a Jerseyman, and a zeal rendered active by an attachment to the Navy, which has augmented daily, during my continuance in it—and I shall rejoice if my successor bring into it an attachment not less ardent and active. Of my services there, your approbation is a gratifying testimonial. They are to be found in the records of the government and in the present condition of the navy, and are cheerfully submitted to that judgment which the well informed justice of nation shall pronounce.

No citizen who loves our liberties and has an honest pride in our prosperity and honor, can look with indifference upon the Navy. Always possessing a large share in the affections of the people, and cheered by their applause, yet often labouring under legislative coldness and inaction, it has now grown to a point, from which it must and will advance. History furnishes no information of any navy, of its extent, more perfect in all the valuable characteristics of economy, discipline, efficiency, and usefulness. Still its friends perceive that it has many wants and many defects, which they exhibit on proper occasions, in the hope that provision may be made for the one, and a remedy found for the other. Why more has not been accomplished, on both points, in the last four years, there is too much intelligence, and too much observation of the movements of the government, to permit any doubts to exist with candid men. The navy is the cheap and indispensable defence of our extensive commerce, and exerts its beneficial influence upon all the other great national interests. And when conflicts with other nations come, as come they will, it will prove to be the shield and sword of the nation. Our fortifications and military arrays upon the shore will be but aids to it, in sustaining our rights and manifesting our power. To neglect it would be unwise; to depress it, criminal. Such has not been my purpose, nor that of the great and good man whose assistant I have been. Such will never be my wish, in any change of parties or of men. And if, as your approbation intimates, I have been useful to its interests, one high object of my ambition has been attained.

Your approbation of my services is greatly enhanced to my feelings, by its embracing those with whom I have been associated. My connexion with the late administration, and those who composed it, misrepresented and maligned as they have been, is a subject not of regret, but of gratification. The measures of the former and the friendship of the latter are regarded with pride. In those measures I concurred, and am willing now, and at all times, to bear the portion, whether of blame or of credit, which may be alloted as my just share of them.—When history shall have executed her important office, and long before she shall have completed it, the estimation in which those measures and men will be held need make no man who loves our institutions, and rejoices in our prosperity, ashamed of having approved them.

It is earnestly to be hoped, for the sake of our country, that your anticipations of the consequences likely to result from the late change in the persons administering the government may not be realized. They certainly will not be, if one half the good shall be accomplished which has been promised so often, in so many places, and on such high authority.—Then will the Constitution be guarded with great vigilance from executive and legislative encroachments. Each branch of the government will be kept within its prescribed sphere, without dictating to, or controling the others. Wise and expedient measures alone will be adopted. The national debt will be more rapidly discharged. Useless foreign missions will be abolished, and rapid changes in them, burdensome by outfits, to the treasury, not tolerated. All the great interests of the country will be equally protected. Purity of moral and political character alone will find reward. Commanding and well known talent alone will be called to public office. No partisan in or out of Congress, whose vote and exertion was necessary to secure the triumph, will be placed in important stations, lest suspicion of bargain and corruption arise. No offices will be thrown into Congress to tempt the Representatives of the People, and corrupt the Legislature. Retrenchment and reform will correct all abuses, seen and unseen, felt and unfelt. You will, I am sure, rejoice with me when the performance shall answer to the letter of the promise.

I tender to you, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, the salutations of friendship and respect; and am your fellow citizen,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

Pleasant M. Miller, a publicly declared candidate for Congress, in that District of Tennessee lately represented by David Crockett, has declined being longer a candidate, in a letter, which is remarkable for its frankness and candor, to say no more of it. What makes this declension, upon the grounds assumed, the more remarkable, is, that Mr. Miller was, if we mistake not, the individual Member of the Legislature of Tennessee, who first named General Jackson as a candidate for the Presidency: he certainly warmly supported the nomination, in a speech, some passages of which dwell tenaciously in our memory. His late Address 'To the Electors of the Ninth Congressional District' is somewhat long. The following extracts contain the pith and marrow of it. We do not publish them from any particular sympathy in Mr. Miller's griefs, but merely to let our readers see how some of the opponents of the late unexceptionable Administration harmonize with the present at the outset:

"It is with deep regret that I feel myself compelled to announce to you my determination no longer to be considered a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. It is due to you, as well as to myself, to state the facts and opinions that have compelled me to come to this conclusion. Previously to my consenting to become a candidate, many of my friends were partial enough toward me to believe that I might be able to render this District some service, and they professed also to believe that I might be serviceable in sustaining General Jackson's administration, against a threatened attack upon it, by the party opposed to him. To these ends I felt willing to contribute my mite, whatever the sacrifice might be. Now, as I cannot any longer sustain General Jackson, in his political course, I have no alternative left me, but to change an opinion deliberately formed, and a thousand times openly expressed, or keep my present determination secret, and thereby impose upon you a belief, that I will, if elected, fulfil intentions which I have not the least notion of fulfilling. Neither of these things will I do. With the settled determination no longer to support General Jackson, in that portion of his political course, which has been disclosed in the selection of his cabinet counsellors, I cannot now ask the support of these gentlemen, who had generously offered it to me, at a time when I intended, and they therefore had a right to expect of me, that which cannot now be realized; when I became a candidate, I had no right to expect that I could, by any possibility, be placed in the dilemma that I now find myself in. The ground of complaint against General Jackson's political course, consists in the fact, that he has seduced one Governor and three Senators from that allegiance which they owed the States they respectively represented, and that he has seduced one Representative, into a breach of his contract with the People who elected him. Now let us hear what Gen. Jackson himself says, &c."

[Here follows a long quotation from General Jackson's Letter of 1825, to the Legislature of Tennessee.]

"From the above quotations, I cannot help but believe, that at the time of writing the above letter, General Jackson was solemnly impressed with the impropriety of appointing any member of Congress, to any office under the General Government, during the time for which he was elected, and even for two years thereafter. Nay, so thoroughly was he convinced of the impropriety of the practice, that he resigned his seat in the Senate, for this reason amongst others, that he might not *even be led into temptation.* That temptation which he thinks it was wrong in himself to face, has been by him thrown out to others. I forbear to press this subject farther; it is a tender one, for his future historian." "I believe that the Government will be administered about as well, and pretty much after the same manner that it has heretofore been administered, and that while I, poor foolish man, thought, with a thousand other just such pumskulls, that we were fighting for principle, it is very perceivable, as I think, that the whole scuffle is to end in the question, whose friends are to fill the high seats in the synagogue? I conjecture that in about two years and a half; it will be intimated in New York, that the caucus system of making a President, is, after all, the best possible system, &c. The selection of the present Cabinet points to that as unerringly as did the star in the East on a former occasion. So that at the end of four years more, we shall find ourselves just where we started; with a Cabinet succession, and a caucus system in the full tide of successful experiment; together with Mr. Clay's system of 'no neutrals' tacked on behind, (I was about to say,) but no, this no-neutral system, if it is not already established, will precede the other, or I have again mistaken my man.

"I do hope we shall hear no more said about bargains. I will put a case: Does any man upon the face of the earth, believe that Major Eaton would have resigned his seat in the Senate, without a previous promise, express or implied, that he would be appointed Secretary of War Since I have mentioned promises, either express or implied, I do wish that the State of Georgia would employ me, (for I think she would find her account in it,) to file a bill against Judge Berrien, for a specific execution of his contract with that State; which bill I would frame with a double aspect. In the first place, I would claim him as an estray taken up and impounded by the Government of the United States. And, secondly, I would proceed upon the contract for a specific execution thereof, and upon this point I would set out, that there was a vacancy in the Senate of that State for six years; that defendant Berrien had proposed himself as a candidate to fill that vacancy for the appointed time. That complainants having full confidence in his capability and integrity, had given him the appointment, trusting to that integrity to fulfil his undertaking, that he had accepted of the appointment and entered upon the duties thereof; and that he had performed part of the services, and that they had it not in their power to fill the vacancy occasioned by his late appointment as Attorney General, to their liking. These facts admitted as they must be by Judge Berrien to be true; now upon this statement, if Judge Berrien will permit the matter to be brought before Chancellor Kent, and agree not to plead to the jurisdiction of the court, or take advantage of the statute of the 29th of Charles 2d., on account that the agreement was not in writing; if he will do this, if I do not compel him to return to his duty, provided the State of Georgia will keep the appointment open in the mean time, or cause him to stand committed, during the time for which he was elected, then there is no justice in America. Judge Berrien may indeed invite me to attend to my own State, and try my hand on Major Eaton, to which I answer I had indeed thought of trying the experiment on him, by way of habeas corpus; by which process I could have brought him up before Judge Marshall, when I would put in a reclamation for him, upon the foot that the State was entitled to possession; and I have no doubt but that Judge Marshall, Federalist as he is said to be, would instantly remit him; but then I knew this would give me a great deal of trouble; and that I should not receive the thanks of any one human soul, in the State of Tennessee, for all my trouble, and pains taking. From this you will see that the Honorable John H. Eaton stands a fair chance to enjoy all the profits and emoluments of his Secretaryship; and the War Department all the benefit of his long tried experience and skill for the next four years without let or molestation on the part of the good people of this State."

From the (Phil'a.) American Sentinel.

OUR FUR TRADE.

From the letters recently submitted, accompanying Colonel Benton's report from the committee on Indian Affairs, it appears that the fur traders of this country labour under difficulties and embarrassments that ought to be removed. Our treaty with the British government, in relation to the trade in question, affords the English trader advantages over the American.

Persons engaged in trapping, who belong to this country, never go into the British dominions, although by the treaty they have the right, while the British trappers are almost continually within our territorial limits. The familiar intercourse of foreign traders, with the Indians, within the boundaries of the United States, give them many facilities of winning over those tribes to their interests, and wedding them by ties of friendship, not easily to be broken, if hostilities should hereafter ensue.

That policy is neither wise nor safe, that permits such a freedom of inter-communication and traffic with those who may be justly termed *our* Indians. And this view of the matter is not mere conjecture. We call the attention of our readers to the following extract from a letter addressed by Gen. Williams, of Missouri, and Gov. Cass, of Michigan, to prove how solicitous the British are to possess themselves of the good feelings of the Indian Warriors living within the jurisdiction of the United States. They say

"It is certainly not uncharitable to suppose that the preservation of this influence is important to the British Canadian authorities. No other motive can be rationally assigned for the *large distribution* of goods, which is annually made at Amherstburgh and Drummond's Island, to the Indians living within our jurisdiction.—We have not the means of estimating the number of Indians who visit those places, nor the value of the goods which are given to them; but we believe that a large portion of the Indians *East* of the Mississippi annually resort there *for presents:* About sixteen months since, one of us actually counted 160 canoes at one time crossing the Western extremity of Lake Huron to Drummond's Island. Each man receives a blanket, shirt, leggins and breech cloth; and each woman a blanket, stroud and leggins. To the children similar articles are given, and ammunition, guns, kettles, and other things are freely distributed. The tribes who principally make this annual pilgrimage, are the Ottawas, Potawatamies, Chippewas, Wyandots, Shawnese, Miamies, Menominies, Winnebagoes, Socks and Foxes. Of these, the *four* last tribes reside West of Lake Michigan, and extend to the Mississippi and beyond it."

Imperious necessity seems therefore to demand, that we should interrupt these corrupting visits to our neighbours, who are our rivals in the trade, and rivals in every kind of enterprize. This can only be done by the national government, according to the treaty stipulations with the British. Their trappers have, to a great extent, prevented trapping within large ranges of the territory under the control of their government. So that when they shall be precluded, as they seem to anticipate they will, that they will have streams well stocked for trapping enterprizes. It is quite possible, that the very sections of country now guarded from hunting excursions, may have been nearly exhausted by former trapping, and have therefore been left to recruit their wasted numbers. This may have been one of the reasons for entering into the treaty of 1818. But the most important one in our opinion, was to *keep up a firm bond of fellowship* with the American Indian tribes.

The immense quantity of furs collected in the wild regions under consideration, is a subject of astonishment to all who reflect upon it, and we naturally would suppose the trapping must soon cease. But when we discover, how prohfic the fur animals are, and how speedily they make up the loss resulting from trapping, we can entertain no doubts as to the trade continuing for a long time. Mr. Ashley, who was for many years engaged in the fur trade, makes the following interesting remarks in his letter to Col. Benton, which is particularly worthy of notice. "A considerable portion of our territory west of the Rocky Mountains, being as yet unexplored, the extent of our fur region is uncertain; it would not however be an extravagant estimate, to include one half of the whole of our territory west of the 30th degree of longitude (counting from Washington City) under that denomination, and such is the peculiar situation of the country, that under suitable regulations, it would probably afford a sufficient quantity of furs for centuries to come. I have been brought to this conclusion from the opinion of the most experienced hunters and in some degree from my own observation, that *after trapping* beaver where they were considered plenty, until they became so *diminished* in numbers as not to justify the hunter continuing his operations at the same place, leaving the streams undisturbed for *five or six years*, they will at the expiration of that time, be found as numerous as when *first* trapped."

From the foregoing, it is obvious that the fur trade will not only continue long, but that if it is

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