NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

At a late hour this morning, we received the London Morning Herald of September 3, and Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 9th. There are a variety of later items of European intelligence, the writers of which, however deal less in fact than in speculation.

In the Chamber of deputies, on the call of Gen. Lafayette the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Government had signified its readiness to recognize the South American States, and to enter into commercial treaties with them. The condition of the free colored population of Guadaloupe and Martinique had been taken into consideration. M. Alex. Laborde, urged the necessity, now that they were moderating all aristocracies, to moderate 'the most stupid of them all—the aristocracy of the skin.'

Count Loban, as Ambassador from France to Prussia, had been presented to the King, and was well received.

The London Morning Chronicle asserts its confident belief that England was informed of the determination of Austria, and Russia not to interfere in French politics, before its own recognition of King Louis was made.

At a time when every one looks for a certain sequel to the political change in France, to follow sooner or later in the Government of his Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, the sentiments and speculations offered below, from a prominent London Journal, will, we doubt not, be acceptable to the reader.

The last accounts are symptomatic of some speedy crisis.—Spanish constitutionalists who had been abroad, are returning to their native land, and will be in readiness to embrace the first opportunity to re-assert their rights.

Such are briefly the principal articles of news furnished by this arrival.

The statement we lately made on authority of the Journal of Commerce, that the Duke de Broglie, of the Ministry, is a Protestant, appears to be incorrect. The only Protestant among the Ministers is M. Guizot.

A letter from Vienna of the 25th of August states that M. de Metternich is said seriously to intend retiring from public affairs, and that the Archduke Charles will take the supreme direction.

Monsieur de Polignac has confided his defence to M. M. Mandaroux Vertain, Advocate of the Court of Cassation; Honequin, and Berryer the son. The latter will attend the trial in the chamber of Peers. The former is especially attached to the ex-Minister as Counsel.

The accounts from the Netherlands, under date of Hague, Sept. 4, are favorable to the speedy restoration of tranquility. The Prince of Orange reached the capital, on his return from Brussels, on the morning of the 4th, and was received with much joy by the people.—The King went to the Hotel of the Prince to meet him.

SPAIN.—A Paris date of the 4th mentions that the deputation of St. Sebastian had refused to obey an order of the Spanish government, placing the Royal Volunteers and Tercios at the disposal of M. Blas Trumas, Captain General of Guipuscoa. Spanish emigrants from London, Brussels and Paris had been flocking to Bayonne during the latter part of August, and 1200 of them were supposed to be on the frontiers.

Letters from Madrid of the 26th August, announce that the Cabinet continued to deliberate on measures to make some concession to public opinion, and seem disposed to grant much. The Apostolicals, however, wish nothing to be yielded.

General Zambrano persists in marching troops to the frontiers of France; but on the other hand, the Spanish refugees organize themselves at the foot of the Pyrenees. On the 31st they were 1,200 in number, wearing the colours of independence—red and yellow.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

We received only a part of our papers on Saturday, and were compelled to dispatch the contents of those in the briefest manner. This morning our London evening papers of the 7th ult. have come to hand, and we have devoted the principal portion of our reading columns to a continuation of the news they contain. It will be seen that the drama increases in interest as it unfolds, and it is even yet *possible* that the *first* act may not prove the *last*.

FRANCE.—The latest advices from Paris are contained in the *Gazette de France* of the 5th September, together with letters and papers of the evening of the 5th. The British Traveller of the 7th (evening,) says, the private letters are full of the disorders occasioned by the attack of the journeymen printers upon the machinery, which is generally reprobated. It is stated, that the bakers had followed the example of the printers.

The Moniteur of the 5th contains a long official article upon this subject. 'It says that France desired liberty, and that she has obtained it; and that now she desires tranquility, and that she shall enjoy it. It says that the government of Louis Philip has shown its moderation—but that now it will show its firmness. It assures France that the Ministers will not yield to these senseless cries, and that it is doing all that is necessary to insure peace and suppress rebellion.' As yet, however, the Ministers have not succeeded, and all the accounts conspire to induce a belief that the nation is in a very feverish and unpleasant situation. The London Standard of the evening of the 7th, among a variety of articles from the French capital, gives the following letter, written on the evening of the 5th.

'You will see by the contents of the papers, that the great disorders are raging in Paris. The journeymen printers set the example of insubordination. They imagine that the steam presses prevent them from gaining their daily bread; and consequently they have threatened to break them all. They have even formed them into a committee for that purpose, and addressed complaints to the Procureur du Roi. The result has been that several of our papers were not published at all, as the Journal des debats on Friday: or were published partially, as Le Temps, yesterday, and the Courier Francais, to-day. The National Guards are patrolling the streets day and night, and, until this moment, have succeeded pretty well. But I have just learned that the bakers have followed the example of the printers, and are now assembled, some with arms, others without, to the amount of 2000 or 3000 men, in the Rue St. Denis, to break down those engines which bread is made without much manual labor. Indeed it is to be feared that the same fit of frenzy will seize the other labouring classes, and they will soon have no kind of respect for any classes whatever. However, the government seems disposed to take energetic measures against this mob; and it is to be hoped they will be attended with success.'

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship James Cropper, Gary, has arrived at Norfolk from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 13th and Liverpool to the 14th September, inclusive. By the steamboat Columbus, Turner, which came up yesterday morning in 17 hours from Norfolk, we received the Beacon of Tuesday, which furnishes the following interesting items.—Bal. Am.

The new French Government had been recognised by the governments of Wurtemburg and the Netherlands, following the examples set by England, Austria and Prussia. The interdict issued by the Russian Government against the admission of vessels with the tri-coloured flag of France, had been withdrawn, and it was supposed that a formal recognition of the new government by Russia would speedily follow.

The Revolution in the Netherlands.—The spirit of hostility to the existing dynasty seems to have increased. The separation of Holland and Belgium was the rallying cry. The interesting details from the Brussels papers under date of 9th and 10th September, are said to occupy many columns—they contain animated appeals to the patriotism and courage of the people to sustain their rights at all hazards, declaring that they are the strongest party, that the government has lost all moral power, that it is on the people's side, that the army is nothing, for the Belgian soldier will not shed the blood of his brethren. All the provinces are declared to be in insurrection, the towns and garrisons only excepted, and that theirs was a constrained obedience. As the States General were to assemble in Brussels on the 13th September, it was supposed no decisive events would occur before that was accomplished.

On the 8th September, by invitation of the Etat Major of the Burgher Guard, a meeting of the members of the States General present at Brussels, was held at the Town Hall, to concert measures essential to the crisis. After an animated discussion it was unanimously agreed as necessary, and a committee of safety was appointed, charged especially with the following objects: 1. To watch over the maintenance of the Dynasty. 2. To insure the maintenance of the principle of the separation of the North and South. 3. To take care of the interests of Commerce and Manufactures.

These points being established, it was resolved that this committee be nominated, in conjunction with the Burgher Guard, the Governor of the Province, and the Regency of the city. These propositions were concurred in promptly, and a committee of eight was appointed next day.

The affairs of the Netherlands (says the Liverpool Times of 14th,) are as much embroiled as ever. The Belgians insist on a dissolution of the Union with Holland, and a separate legislature, and demand that the only bond of connection shall be a common King. The King has issued a conciliatory proclamation, promising the redress of all real grievances but it is doubtful whether this will produce any effect. The people appear determined to have a separation, and as the army is very much divided, being composed of about equal proportions of Dutch and Belgians, it will scarcely be in the power of the King to prevent it, though by timely concessions he may preserve the Royal authority in his own family.

Yesterday, (says the London Times of Sept. 11th) we received the Paris papers of Wednesday, which contain articles confirmatory of the pacific intentions of the Emperor of Russia, towards the new Government of France. It is, indeed, stated that M. Pozzo di Borgo has received despatches, stating that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is preparing new credentials to be sent to him along with the official recognition of the new Government. The prohibition against the admission of French ships bearing the tri colored flag into Russian ports has been withdrawn.

The city of London, perhaps, never presented so tri-colored an appearance as it has done since the recent events in Paris. The windows in the shops in Ludgatehill and Cheapside present but one glare of those national colours; ribbands, cockades, purses, braces, and handkerchiefs, indicating the various events of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July, are displayed in the most conspicuous manner; so that a foreigner who had not been informed of what had transpired, would certainly conclude that some great revolution had taken place in this country. [Globe.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The Times announces the important fact of the actual recognition of Louis Philippe, King of the French, by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. The recognition by both these powers was on its way to Paris via Berlin.—Count Loban, the new French Minister, has been most graciously received by the King of Prussia.

PRUSSIA.—According to letters of the 3d inst. from Leipsic, symptoms of insurrection have also appeared there, but as in the Prussia towns on the Rhine, the spirit of Revolution makes as yet but a sorry figure. The disturbances at Leipsic occurred on the night between the 2d and 3d instant, but did not last more than three hours, having been virtually put down within that time, by the prompt interference of the prince and the military.

SPAIN.—Some late accounts have been received through France, from Iron, which certainly show the unsettled state of the public mind in that part of Spain. In the capital every thing remained tranquil, and without any appearance of disturbance. The public authorities, in many situations, were afraid of exercising their power, lest the feelings of the people should be irritated. Orders had been issued for driving back, if possible, the emigrants returning from France; but it was not dared to execute them, not merely on account of the popular feeling, but lest the French government might take umbrage at the proceeding. [Obs.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

The King has appointed the Prince of Talleyrand, Extraordinary Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Britannic Majesty. [Moniteur.

From the Messager des Chambres.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

Letters from Dresden, dated the 26th of August, state that Charles X. and his family will take up their residence in Saxony.

'BRUSSELS, September 4.

Yesterday the commission appointed by the Prince and by the Duke of Ursel unanimously voted the separation of Holland and Belgium, and communicated their opinion to the Prince of Orange. The deputies to the States General now at Brussels were summoned to the Palace to give their opinion. They declared that they would not go to the Hague, and in their opinion, the separation of the two parts of the kingdom was indispensable.

The staff of the Burgher Guard and Deputies from all the sections were summoned to the Palace. The deputation of the city of Liege also went thither. There an effecting scene took place.—The Prince asked the Assembly what were their wishes. All the Assembly unanimously demanded the separation of Belgium and Holland. M. Moyard in the name of the Burgher Guard demanded that the troops should be immediately withdrawn.

The Prince.—But then do you promise to remain faithful to the dynasty?

The Assembly (with enthusiam).—We swear it.

The Prince.—If the French entered Belgium would you join them?

The Assembly.—No, no.

The Prince.—Will you march with me for our defence?

The Assembly.—Yes, yes, we will.

The Prince.—Will you say with me, 'Vive le Roi?'

The Assembly.—Not till our wishes are attended to—but 'Vive le Prince! Vive la liberte! Vive la Belgique!'

The Prince burst into tears. The persons embraced each other in the midst of the general enthusiasm, and the old Generals could not suppress their emotion.

The Prince understood how pure and generous the Belgic revolution is. From that moment the separation of Belgium and Holland was resolved upon, and this separation alone is equivalent to the redress of all our grievances. The Prince of Orange set out at two o'clock for the Hague, escorted by a detachment of the mounted Burgher Guard. Immediately afterwards, the troops, which had been for ten days shut up in the Palace, left Brussels. We are now masters, and the only protectors, of our beautiful city. [Courier des Pays Bas.

THE GLADES.

There is a region denominated 'The Glades' and situate in the Western part of the County of Alleghany, in Maryland. To many it is unknown, even in name; and more have never so much as seen it. That this should have been the case in former years, was not strange; because it was then difficult of access from the mountainous nature of the country by which it was to be reached. But the National Turnpike having latterly thrown this particular part of our State open to strangers; and another more Southern road being now in active progress, it is to be hoped that he who is in quest of health or in pursuit of pleasure—that he who wishes to gratify, a liberal curiosity, or to attain useful knowledge, will not hereafter neglect the opportunity of gaining those objects by visiting The Glades. His visit, if it should be of reasonable length, he will find amply recompensed.

The first and greatest as well as the most obvious things that recommend this region to the intimate and partial acquaintance of persons dwelling lower down the country, as its air and its water. Could it boast of excellence in nothing but these, it would be well worthy the resort of the gay and fashionable, of the delicate and infirm, of the liberal and enlightened. But it has so much, besides to recommend it, which shall be presently mentioned, that the inducements to visit it at the proper or convenient season are proportionably strengthened. The air and water of The Glades are unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled by those of any other District or country in the United States; and these two most necessary wants of our animal nature are two grand elements of health; they almost constitute the food of life. That region or country, therefore, which supplies them in the highest perfection, must needs possess excellencies the most conducive to that comfort, to that enjoyment, which health in general brings with it. Such a country is the one I am speaking of.

The Glades are a beautiful table-land, elevated about a mile above much of this lower country, and are about a hundred and eighty miles west of Baltimore. The State and National Turnpikes together bring you to within ten or fifteen miles of the upper or most northern part of them. The road mentioned above as being in active progress, introduces the traveller into the lower or more southern Glades. Between these two parts or extremities, which are about twenty miles distant from each other the traveller beholds for several months in the year much to enchant the eye and gratify the mind. All the variety of glade, mountain and wood land are continually displaying their charms and soliciting his notice. The rich pasturage, the verdant carpet of nature, the gay luxuriant landscape, present their delights; while the pure, elastick air under a serene and beautiful sky, is loaded with the fragrance of mountain flowers,

'And flowering odours
A wilderness of sweets; for Nature here
Wanions as in her prime and plays at will
Her virgin fancies.'

The heat, excessive as it may at the moment be here, and elsewhere, has there no power to oppress; for, on emerging from a wood, as he must be frequently doing, he is delightfully fanned with a most refreshing breeze from the Glade which now opens before him, and which seems to welcome him with its hospitable coolness. This district of twenty miles square (for that is the size of it) is perhaps the only part of the country, far and near where you can completely escape the summer heats. For even in the middle of the day, when you are exposed to the noon-tide sun, the heat is not oppressive; and there is scarcely a night in summer but you may sleep comfortably under a blanket.

The air of the Glades then is uncommonly pure and sweet. The water of the same region is likewise remarkably pure and sweet and cold withal; three qualities which are essential to perfection, in what I may be permitted to repeat is one of the grand elements of health.

But this charming country, alike health giving and health-preserving, has various other attractions besides its air and water. Its venison and its mutton, its butter and potatoes have long been known and appreciated. Few however, are aware that its vegetables in general, are as much superior to those of all parts of the state, as its potatoes are by universal acknowledgement. To single out one species only not yet named: there are no such carrots any where else. Here the gentle fragrance of this most agreeable vegetable with its delicate yellow, unlike the strong flavour of our orange coloured carrot, has nothing in it that can cloy or satiate. It may not be amiss to mention here that one species of provender, and that too the most important of all, oats, boasts the same unrivalled excellence as the Glades vegetables. This consideration will weigh much with him who has a proper regard for his horse; that faithful friend, the dumb but useful companion of the many miles of his quiet and noiseless way-faring.

To the delicious meats just now mentioned are to be added some of the species of the feathered tribe; and, in particular, pheasants and wild turkeys. As much of our pleasure consists in the pursuit of an object, more than in its actual fruition, he who is enamoured of the sports of the field, will readily transport himself in imagination, with his gun or rifle and other equipments, into this region of game. Another amusement of a less stimulating kind offers itself in angling for trout; a fish with which the little streams and water brooks of this country are well supplied.

To a visitant arriving in the Glades about the middle of June and there pending six weeks or two months, or, what would be still better, the whole of the warm season, there presents itself all this good cheer at least, together with strawberries and green peas with which he may renew his acquaintance, and which he may enjoy a second time in the same year; while he may reflect with satisfaction upon his securing that great blessing, health, and with triumph, upon his dwelling in a kind of magic circle, within which the fiercest rays of the hottest summer's sun are disarmed of their annoying influence.

But how to possess one's self of all these delights when the proper season, June for instance, shall have arrived, is a question that will be asked by many. For in vain, they will say, may your two roads, the National Turnpike and the more southern one render them more approachable than they were formally, if, when the weary traveller reaches the Glades, there is no house to receive him; or what is the same thing, none with suitable accommodations. To this objection however the most complete and satisfactory answer may be given. As there is now a road actually in making, as is mentioned above, so there will soon be, if there is not already a house actually in building for the reception and accommodation of visitants. For this the public are indebted to the exertions of those three gentlemen, Mr. Robert Swan, Mr. George Swan, and Mr. Walter Slicer. The two first have leased their farms adjoining each other, to the last. There is already a good two story dwelling house, about forty five by twenty-two, upon Mr. R. Swan's farm, and another house of the same size is to be added to it. Besides these two houses there is upon Mr. G. Swan's farm and at the distance of half a mile, another house which, with some repairs that will no doubt be made should it be wanting, will be suitable for the accommodation and entertainment of strangers.—Mr. William Armstrong's house has been long established, is well known, and is about four miles higher up the country.

To recapitulate what has been hastily thrown together in the above imperfect sketch.

The stranger whether he is bent upon pleasure, is seeking health or wishes to gratify a laudable curiosity, may attain his object by a visit to the Glades. This delightful region affords him the purest and sweetest air and water—a perfect escape from the intense fervours of a summer's sun; the best cheer whether as to delicious viands, savoury game, well tasted fish or unrivalled vegetables. The whole he will find sweetened with the kindest welcome, where it is at all deserved, from the neighbouring gentlemen of the country.

After all, the stranger, who visits the Glades, must be properly fitted for enjoying them. If like the multitude 'in populous city pent,' he has no eye for what is beautiful or transporting abroad; if he languishes for those amusements and diversions which he has left behind him; if he regrets the loss, though but temporary, of the spirit stirring circus and of the fascinating Theatre, of the plendid enchantment of the Opera, and of the softer allurements of the Concert;—or if, a stranger to these refined delights, the companions of a high state of civilization, he is alive only to the coarser joys afforded by the hundred places inviting him to a conviviality never elegant and but too often gross, he will return home much disappointed. But, should he be a lover of simple pleasures willing to be pleased with an exhibition of nature wholly new to him, he will be much gratified. To such a person this charming country, this unpretending, sequestered spot unveils all its beauties. Such a person will taste those pleasures, the remembance of which is sweet, for they are innocent; those pleasures which the wise man will never blush at, nor the good mourn over; those pure and unsophisticated pleasures

'That leave no stain upon the wing of time'

VIATOR.

ELECTIONS.

OHIO.—CONGRESSMEN.

1st Dist. Genl. Finley Jack re-elected, majority reduced from 1664 to 500.

2d. Thomas Corwin, Anti-J beats Shields, the present Jackson member, 650 votes.

3d. Irvin, re-elected: he was a Jackson man, but now opposes the General's measures.

4th. Mr. Vance, Anti-J. re-elected without opposition.

6th. Mr. Creighton, Anti J. re-elected, 2849; Keffer Jack. 2576.

7th. Mr. Vinton, Anti-J. re-elected. Overwhelming majority over Barber

8th. Mr. Stanberry, Republican, lately Jacksonite, has beaten the Jackson caucus candidate, N. M'Lean, brother of the late Post Master General, 400 in Delaware; 300 in Knox; 100 in Licking and in Franklin 20; and is re-elected by about 1000 majority.

9th. W. W. Irvin, Jack. re-elected without opposition.

10th. Mr. Kennon, formerly Jackson but now in opposition, re-elected, beating the Jackson candidate by a handsome majority.

11th Thompson, Jack. re elected.

12th. Russel, re-elected.

Whittlesey, Anti-J. re-elected by a majority of 750. Three counties yet to be heard from

LEGISLATURE.

Muskingum county; Jackson majority reduced from 500 to 150.

Belmont; last year Jackson, gives 1822 opposition to 1468, Jackson; gain 400.

Guernsy; opposition majority 161; Jackson majority in 1828 was 483.

Perry; which in 1828 gave a Jackson majority of 660, gives now an opposition majority of 350.

Licking; Jackson maj. in 1828 was 740. Opposition majority now throughout.

Fairfield; Jack. maj. reduced from 1479 to 621.

Knox; Jack. maj. in 1828 was 870. The opposition ticket succeeded this year.

Ross, Franklin, Greene, Delaware; opposition ticket succeeded throughout.

Cashecton—Opposition ticket succeeded thro'out—Jackson majority in 1828 was 300.

Warren—opposition majority 800; in 1828 in it was only 62.

Butler—Jackson majority in 1828 was 2288; now reduced to 384

The Anti-Jackson gain since 1828, has been nearly 4500 in the counties of Perry, Knox, Licking, Fairfield and Warren alone!!!.

Another statement says:

'In the counties of Hamilton; Butler, Warren and Montgomery, which two years ago gave J. W. Campbell, Jackson above 4000 majority for Governor. Gen. McArthur leads Gen. Lucas from one to two thousand.'

PENNSYLVANIA. We have returns of seven—[The Harrisburg Intelligencer says nine] Anti-Jackson and five Anti Masonic Congressmen elected, so far. Last year we had but one Anti-Jackson Congressman from that State.

VERMONT.—The votes for Governor stands: For Crafts, Anti Jackson 13 475, Palmer Anti-Mason 10 923, Meech Jackson, 6,285. Neither having a majority of the whole number, the legislature which is now in session, choses, Crafts no doubt will succeed. The votes for Lieut. Governor exhibits a similar result.

The Legislature elect consist of 28 Jackson and 197 Anti-Jackson members.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Nullifiers were discomfited at the previous election in Charleston. Taking the hint, they dropped the name and pretension of Nullifying and adopted the appellation of *Convention*. Saturdays Baltimore Republican which we quote as excellent authority in this case, says 'Returns from the elections throughout the state, make it probable that the people have decided against a Convention.' Wont even pay for heating the poker.

NEW JERSEY.—That there is a a decided Anti-Jackson majority in this State, on a fair canvass, is well known. It was evinced at the last Presidential election, and will be again whenever that question is to be decided. The preposterous ples upon which Mr. Southard was defeated and a Jackson Senator re-elected from that State by a decided Anti-Jackson legislature, contributed to distract the harmony of the party and prevent an organized opposition at the election of last year, in consequence of which the Jackson party was suffered to succeed. The introduction of the Anti Masonic question, and yet more, the introduction of the Working mens' tickets, formed of part Jackson and part Anti-Jackson men, have been wielded to our disadvantage at the elections just terminated. The great national question seemed of secondary importance. Yet under those circumstances the Jackson majority has been reduced from 20 to 9 votes.

The nominating convention of the mechanics and working men, have unanimously nominated Abraham R. Lawrence, Adoniram Chandler, and Thomas R. Smith, for members of Congress, for the third Congressional district, composed of the city and county of New York

This nomination is a good one, made obviously without reference to partizan politics, and well, we are sure, be popular. We shall take occasion hereafter to speak of the merits of the candidates. [N. Y. Com.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

POLITICS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

I confess my astonishment at the course pursued by South Carolina.—What though the Tariff both unconstitutional and inexpedient, what though it may bear hardly upon South Carolina and upon her in particular, is this the *time* for her to fly to extremities?

The last proceedings of Congress were calculated to encourage hopes of relief. The high duties on tea, coffee, molasses, and *salt*, were reduced. The entering-wedge was thus introduced into the whole system of imposts. The Maysville Message also levelled an affective blow at the whole system of unconstitutional appropriations. Is this the time to threaten nullification?—But we have other inducements to forbear. The doctrines of State Rights are making their way to the minds of our fellow-citizens. States, which once slumbered in apathy, are now awakening. Maine is roused. And is this a time for us to throw away our vigorous and spreading arguments, and appeal to doubtful arms? But let us look before us; and we see that in four years more, the Public Debt will be extinguished; when the question will be directly before the People of the Union. Will you suffer these monies to be taken from your pockets by taxes and a tariff, to overflow an idle treasury; or subserve an unconstitutional appropriation; or, will you keep your money in your own pocket; or, yield such portions of it as the State Governments may desire for legitimate purposes? The struggle will then come on; and the fate of the tariff will be decided. Is the *present*, then, the time to talk of nullification and resistance?

South Carolina has not certainly 'calculated,' as clearly as she ought to do, 'the value of the Union?' If any one State can nullify an act of Congress at her pleasure, the Union would indeed be 'a rope of sand.' Pennsylvania would nullify it on account of an excise on Whiskey—Massachusetts, on account of the Embargo; Georgia, for the sake of Indian Treaty—and S. Carolina, on account of the Tariff. The bands of the Union would continually be liable to be rent assunder—and we should be threatened forever with all the horrors of discord and disunion.

I do not insist upon the duty of unlimited acquiescence. Far from it! I admit the right of a State, when the whole compact is grossly violated, and nothing but oppression can arise from encroachment, to resort to the strongest remedies—to nullification, to force to disunion. I hold with the Declaration of Independence, that 'when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security.'* In such an extreme case, I would not hesitate one moment about the alternative. But the question now is, shall we fly to the alternative of nullification; or, submitting to the Tariff, take all our chances for an orderly and constitutional modification of its obnoxious provisions? For my own part, I have as little hesitation about this alternative, as I should have about the other I am for going against the Tariff, as you have said, with 'a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether;' but I am not for resorting to any such 'extreme medicine,' as that of nullification or resistance; and, really, I think with Mr. Drayton, that they are birds of the same feather.'*

But we are reminded by the Politicians of South Carolina, that they are only following our own example; that they are only pushing out to their legitimate results, the Report of Mr. Madison, and the resolutions of Mr. Jefferson—and that it is a shame upon the Old Dominion, that after having seduced South Carolina into the adoption of our principles, we should now desert her when she is about to carry them into execution. I have no wish to retort upon South Carolina. Or, else she might be reminded, that if she had fought side by side with Virginia, for more than thirty years, in the defence of State Rights, such abuses as she now deprecates, might not have existed. We might remind her, that no state ever opposed the Virginia School with so much vehemence as South Carolina; that no politicians ever denounced our principles with so much zeal as Messrs. Calhoun and McDuffie.

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*I hold with Mr. Drayton who, in a letter addressed from Ballston Springs, of the 31st August to Mr. A. Speers, of S. C., says—'The radical error pervading the minds of those who are desirous of appealing to Nullification, seems to me to be, that they confound a *general principle*, only to be acted upon in extreme cases, with a constitutional remedy. If a State considers an Act of Congress, whether constitutional or unconstitutional—for the abuse of a granted power may be as injurious as the usurpation of a power not granted—to be so vitally destructive of her interests, that she would be in a better situation by withdrawing from than by adhering to the Union, she has the right to secede and to form a new government for herself. Whether she shall pursue this course, is a question of expediency, which ought not to be determined without the most profound and anxious deliberation. The true question *now* to be solved by our State,—although such is not the prevailing opinion,—is, whether the existing Tariff, or Disunion, be the greater evil?'

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. EDITOR: The erection of so handsome an edifice as the New Mint, in Chesnut street, naturally calls our attention to an interesting question—whether a corresponding improvement may not be effected in our coin? When the present die was first used, it was superior to the average standard of the European coins; but now, the English, French and Austrian, and even Prussian coin, appears to be executed with better taste and pressed with more precision. Taking a half dollar as a subject of remark, we find the head apparently belonging to neither sex—of whichever it may be decided to be, it cannot be considered a classical specimen:—The neck is too thick and rises into the back of the head, with no deviation from a straight line, the head is not sufficiently large in proportion to the face, and its appearance is marred by the legend which is inserted on it. The thirteen stars might now be increased to the real number of the States, and would if increased with them form a chronological memorial. The position of the eagle is good—but it is in common with that of the coin of Europe; allow me to suggest as a model the Bald Eagle of Wilson's Ornithology, where a fine graver might Represent in the die its peculiarity of the head and neck feathers; one which ought to be observed if possible.—These remarks are not intended to depreciate the just merit of our coin which was peculiarly good at the time it was adopted; the advancement of the mechanic arts generally and of this art in other countries, requires our attention to this subject.

E.

ST LOUIS, (Missouri,) Oct. 7.

ARRIVAL FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Messrs. Smith and Jackson have just arrived from the Rocky Mountains which place they left early in August. They had two four wheel wagons in company which left St. Louis last spring, went to the Mountains and have returned. We understand that these gentlemen have done well; that they bring in a large quantity of furs and are richly rewarded for their perils and enterprise. They have had no men killed by Indians, nor, we believe, any deaths. Mr. Smith has been out five years, and has explored the country from the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Columbia. We hope to be able to give a more particular account of the extraordinary enterprise of these gentlemen, and of the country which they explored. [Beacon.

TERRIBLE.—The Br. brig Matilda, lying on Bonny on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 15th May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms. [Salem Gaz.

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