

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships, Columbus, Capt. De- lasso, from London, and Galedonia, Capt. Gram- ham, from Liverpool, we have received Lon- don papers to the evening of March 31st, and Liverpool to April 1st, inclusive, with Ship- ping Lists of the latest date.

The accounts contain nothing of a decisive nature, except the manifestation of warlike de- terminations, on the part of the Ministers of Louis Philippe. The news from Poland is encouraging, and the reports of revolutions in Lithuania, Podolia, and Volhynia, are con- firming. Belgium is in a dreadful state of anar- chy. From Italy we receive nothing definite, but the rumours are unfavorable to the cause of the Constitutionalists.

ENGLAND.

The committee of the Reform Bill has been postponed to Monday, April 18, to make way for Mr. Fowell Buxton's motion on Colonial Slavery. At this course some of the London papers affect to be indignant, while others consider it as an act of policy by which the question of reform might gain supporters. The Morning Advertiser says:—

It is now generally reported that there has been a very considerable rattling from the anti- reform ranks since the second reading of the Bill, and that if Ministers are defeated in the Committee, or on the third reading, it will be but by a very trifling majority. We believe such to be the fact, from the information which has reached us, that the laaves and fish men are scampering with as much haste and as much fear and trembling, from the tottering walls of Toryism, as they lately clung to them as their only means of subsistence.

On the other hand the following is from the Morning Post, a high Tory paper opposed to reform:—

It has been asserted that upwards of fifty of those Members who voted for the second reading of the Reform Bill are determined to desert its character in the Committee. Min- isters will therefore be left in a weak minority when the first clause comes to the vote.

Great excitement continued to pervade the country, and petitions were daily presented in Parliament upon this subject. The Slavery Bill had been postponed at the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, until 15th April. The debates still continued to be animated and protracted. The King had REFUSED TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT, according to the Post.

A duel has been fought between Mr. Wm. V. Mahon, brother to O'Connell, and Wm. S. O'Brien, M. P. After the first fire a reconciliation was effected.

FRANCE.

We extract the following summary from the London Morning Herald of March 31st:—

We have just received the Paris papers of the 27th and 28th, and from our private correspondents. Their contents appear to us to be of considerable importance. The tone of all is decidedly warlike. The entry of the Austrians into Bologna is no longer doubted; but France is said to have addressed a letter to that Power upon the subject, the answer to which was anxiously looked for in Paris, as upon it hung the question of im- mediate hostilities or an equivoque peace. The public professions of M. Casimir Perrier, it now appears, have been adopted in the most literal sense by Prince Metternich, and he acts upon the principle that France is really afraid, or unable to take a single step on her own or any other nation's defence. This want of candor and generosity has roused the color of the irascible President of the Council, for he looks upon it as a sort of personal indignity; and coupled with some curious disclosures of plans of attacks by Austria upon France fostered long before the breaking out of the Italian insurrection, have decided him upon addressing a peremptory note to the Austrian Cabinet, calling upon it categorically to state what its intentions are with respect to Italy. But before taking his final resolve, the President wished to feel the pulse of the Eng- lish Ministry, and he has accordingly sent his son to England, with a mission, it is said, of assisting our Government, that if France should feel itself obliged to draw the sword, it would not be for purposes of territorial aggrandizement. A remark of the Minister in the Chamber of Deputies, that "France was pre- pared at all events," together with some move- ment amongst Excellents, Clausel, and some of the French Generals, seem to strengthen the conviction that war is imminent. It will be seen that the Chamber of Peers propose to make some important changes in the new electoral law by reducing the qualifications of electors from 200 francs taxes to 150, that of Deputies from 500 to 400, and increasing the number of Deputies from 456 to 460.

We give first the Private Correspondence.

Paris, March 29.—A few hours have effected a great alteration in the aspect of affairs here; yesterday all was calm—to-day all is excitement. The confirmation of the reported entry of the Austrians into Bologna, and the speech of the President of the Council in re- sponse to it, leave little ground for hope that the public treasury will be relieved, as pre- sented by M. Humans, is fraught with additional causes for despondency.

Speaking upon the subject of the entrance of the Austrians into Bologna, the Journal des Debats of this day, under date Sunday last, contains the following sentences:— "The Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th inst. We are assured this evening that a diplo- matic note has been forwarded to the Austrian Cabinet, to notify it that France would not suffer the Austrians to prolong their sojourn in Bologna."

Nothing can be more true than this last para- graph, but it is deficient in an essential qual- ity—it suggests little idea of the tone in which the notification it speaks of is said to have been conveyed. The resolution of the French Cab- inet is taken. The good faith with which, at the expense of its popularity, it has observed the principle of non-intervention, is said to have been interpreted by M. Metternich in the precise way in which a common observer would have understood it. Believing that France was sincere in her pacific professions— finding, and incapable of external coercion— and that she was torn and disabled at the same time by internal broils—the Austrian Cab- inet is said to have been acting with a dupli- city, which, if proved (and by this time a re- vival or denial of the charge has been given), will bring down upon it the vengeance of France and the contempt at least of England. Of the other two great European Powers it is not nec- essary to speak.

The arrival of General Clausel in Paris has been often noticed as indicative of an approaching war in Italy. Within 48 hours we shall know whether war will or will not take place. Without giving an opinion on it myself, I may be allowed to state that it is no longer possible for France to avoid war.

The first step taken by the army of France beyond the bridge of Kehl would be the sig- nal for insurrection through the entire of the

of distant Rhenish provinces. Should the pas- senger Italian frontier, the whole of Savoy and Piedmont would rise and join her. Should war take place, it is in the latter quarter that the first blow will be struck. I know that not only is such an event deemed probable by the Savoyards and Piedmontese, but that they are with difficulty restrained from anticipating it. That the Sardinian Government is impressed with apprehensions the following paragraph, extracted from Le Temps of this day, suffi- ciently proves.

"Glasgow, March 23.—Orders were issued this day to send off immediately the greater part of the equipages, baggage, &c., to Su- zara, beyond Most Cenis. The Colonel of the regiment of Pignone announced this morning to his troops that they must hold themselves in readiness to march. This appears to be occasioned by the report that the Austrians had entered Bologna, and had hanged the principal officers of the National Guard. It is feared that, in case this news be confirmed, France will resist it.—We still doubt, however, the accuracy of the fact."

The Gazette of the 30th says, M. Casimir Perrier, President of the Council, announced to-day that it was the intention of the Minister of Finance, to apply to the Chamber on the following day for a new credit of one hundred millions. The speech of Casimir Perrier was of a warlike complexion. It did not escape recollection that M. La- fitte had recourse to speeches of a very threaten- ing nature, whenever he found it necessary to ask for extraordinary credits.

The Journal des Debats contains the follow- ing:—"As soon as M. Casimir Perrier returned to his seat, he was surrounded by a large group of Deputies. It is said that M. Mauguin, who was amongst the number, asked M. Perrier, whether it was true that 30,000 men of the Confederation of the Rhine were now marching against the province of Luxembourg." The President of the Council, it is added, remarked that France was preparing to support, un- der all circumstances, her pretensions either in the north or south."

It is mentioned that a new project of a law is about to be presented for calling out 230,000 National Guards, for the war service, accord- ing to the 6th sect. of the law of March 22. Another change in the Ministry is talked of, and it is said the Duke of Broglie is to replace Sa- vastiani.

The French Government intends to contract a loan of thirteen millions sterling. Besides, accounts from Milanese state, that an army of 60,000 men of the troops of the German confederation will shortly pass the Rhine, and take up a position between that city and Landau. At Vienna it is said that an army of 90,000 men will be stationed in Bo- hemia, and a corps of 30,000 men on the frontiers of the Tyrol and Italy.

The London Sun of the 30th thus concludes. From all we hear and read of the state of parties in Paris, and, indeed, generally through- out France, we do not conceive it possible for that country to remain much longer at peace. The feelings of Louis Philippe on the subject are evident at variance with those of the ma- jority of his people, and sooner or later, and rather soon than late, he must swim with the stream; if he attempt to make head against it he will surely founder.

BELGIUM.

This unhappy country is again agitated within and threatened from without.

Antwerp, March 25.—The Dutch troops are in motion, and are approaching in great number to our frontiers, by way of Bladell and Ezerel, between Eindhoven and Turn- hout.

POLAND.

The advices from Poland are encouraging. Diebitsch remains inactive, and the victorious Dworknicki has pursued Kreutz and his barba- rians over the Bug into Podolia where the peo- ple are rising.

The German papers received to the 23d inst. are of some interest, as testifying the further success of the Polish cause. The en- try of the Polish army, under Dworknicki into the province of Podolia is likely to produce a considerable increase of perplexity to the Rus- sians. The nobility and their dependents are arming en masse, and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Raminetz, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of infantry. The news of this event has already, it is supposed, led to a retreat of the force under Gen. Kreutz.

The private accounts from Berlin gave a most heart-cheering account of the state of the Polish cause. It uses accounts may be relied upon. The Russian army is in a most deplorable condition—a condition only equal- led by that of the troops of Napoleon, in their retreat from Moscow. All we can say is, may such enter the fate of the officers and their men- able, but not less gaily adherents. By the way it is said that France, Prussia, and Eng- land, have conspired with Russia, on be- half of the Poles. We are afraid remonstrances, unbacked by arms, will produce little or no good to the cause of that brave but unfor- tunate people.

Warsaw, March 12.—General Dworknicki got the appellation of Cannon provider, be- cause every moment he is bringing in some fresh piece that he has taken from the enemy. We have this moment learnt that his troops have passed the Bug at Gladimour and Horod- ko. On arriving at Wludzenozoy, the seat of the government of Volhynia, they divided, tak- ing the roads of Kawell and Loutsik. It is impossible to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the Volhynians on witnessing the arrival of their brethren the Poles. They only waited for this to avenge the outrages that have been committed upon their most distinguished citi- zens. Princess Sangusko and Lubembski, Counts Isadore and Alexander Szuanski, Count Joseph Moszezewski, with many others, have been violently torn from their families, and conveyed to the very extremity of Moscow. The whole of Lithuania is burning to avenge those acts of barbarity. The fate of Nicholas is sealed. We are waiting with the utmost impatience for official reports of the heroic march of our intrepid warriors.

March 14.—After the departure of the corps under the command of General Dworknicki, the Russians made a second entry into the town of Pulawy on the 9th instant. Humanity is struck with the atrocious horrors committed a second time by these Russians upon the unfor- tunate inhabitants. After having pillaged and completely destroyed Pulawy, they forced a way through their seven of the inhabitants, on which unfortunate beings they committed the most violent acts of barbarism ever heard of in the civilized world. Among those unfor- tunate persons were Gniezkowski, and another, the name unknown to the eye witness. After their suffering the most dreadful punishment, their eyes were pushed out, until death put them out of reach of further torments, which otherwise they would have had to under- go from the hands of those barbarians.

The Times has the following encouraging paragraph:—"We have seen private letters from Warsaw dated the 14th instant, which speak in high terms of confidence and hope for the ultimate success of the Polish cause. The Russians have as yet been unable to cross

the Vistula at any point near Warsaw, and the river had risen so much from the breaking of the ice, that there was little chance of a pas- sage for some time. Meanwhile Gen. Die- bitsch's army is suffering severely from a scarcity of provisions, the severity of the season, and the badness of the roads. It is even in- agined that he will soon be obliged to retreat to the Russian frontiers.

Should this happen, his situation would be extremely dangerous, and the war may be protracted for several campaigns. Some of the Polish commanders of corps have been extremely active and successful against the enemy. Gen. Dworknicki has dispersed the division of General Kreutz. He left Warsaw with only four pieces of artillery, and he has now a park of 20 guns captured from the enemy. Should Lithuania rise in the rear of the Russians, the whole force of the empire would not be sufficient to subdue the Polish nation. It is reported that insurrectionary movements against the Russians have already begun in Volhynia and Podolia."

March 17th.—The advanced guards of the Russian division arrived at Nagroyd on the 17th.

The Polish Colonel Zwolinaki deserted to the enemy, and was followed by almost the entire of his battalion.

As we have already stated, it was reported in Paris that the Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th, and that the Patriots, according to their system, the only one, indeed, in their power, had retired to the Appennines. We hear nothing of Modena, whether it resisted, or what has been the sentence passed on its inhabitants by their tyrant. An unsuccessful attack is said to have been made on Rome on the 9th, by the Constitutionalists.

Turin, March 21.—The Government has announced that there was no hope of prolong- ing the King's life. On the 18th his fever was violent, but at night it increased consider- ably.

The greatest activity is displayed in the War Department. It is thought that a new levy of 25,000 men will be made in the first days of April. This measure was adopted in a Council, presided by the Queen, and propo- sed by General Paolucci. The Queen was ap- pointed Regent of the kingdom on the 17th inst.

The death of this King may be attended with serious consequences. Prince Carignan, the heir to the crown, is no favorite with the Austrians, who may try to exclude him, and have doubtless prevented his being named Regent. He will be supported by France, and indeed, it is highly probable will be an ally in the approaching contest. We perceive that French troops are concentrating on the Italian frontier.

The 4th regiment of light infantry, in gar- rison at Marseilles, had been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march. It is thought that it will take the direction of the Alps.

We lately reported, that an attempt had been made by some Italian refugees to excite an insurrection in Savoy, and that Carignan had been sent to quell it.

A letter from Barcelonnette (Upper Alps) of the 21st inst. says that Prince de Carignan had entered Savoy with four brigades of infan- try and cavalry.—There are in Genoa and the vicinity 37,000 men; in Turin 25,000; and at Genoa 5,000. The troops are always on the qui vive, when a part of the garrison of a place is exercising the other remains under arms, so much do the authors dread an insur- rection, or the entrance of the French. The King is very ill, and his death is expected every moment.

It is quite possible that on the death of the King, a Republican insurrection may take place in Piedmont. If Carignan behave well he may chance to wear the crown of all North- ern Italy.

The Government of the Cantons has or- ganized a large army for the purpose of main- taining the neutrality of the country.

By a letter from Bern, dated the 20th in- stant, we learn that on the 13th the Austrian Minister communicated to the President of Diet a letter from Prince Metternich, in which after referring to the Act of Congress of Vi- enna, admitting, sanctioning, and guarantee- ing the neutrality of Switzerland, he expressed some doubt with respect to the propriety of the declarations made, and the military mea- sures taken by Switzerland, without any im- mediate danger or existing peril. The Diet has authorized the committee of 7 to draw up an answer to those reflections presenting in a true light the steps taken by Switzerland, as consistent with her acknowledged position with regard to other Powers, and with what might be fully expected by them from the con- federation.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1831.

Sir: In communicating to me this morning, the information of the resignation of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, together with the reasons which had induced the former to take this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was made known to me as one of those whom you had associated with you in the administration of the Government, and you suggested that I would, after a few days reflection, have a further con- versation with you on this subject. But, in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as to the letter of resignation of the Secretary of State, which you were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was connected with this event.—Under these circumstances, and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of misapprehension as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the Secretary of State and War, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular communication from me, and, if so, of what nature.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obt. servant. S. D. INGHAM. To the President of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1831.

Sir: I am gratified to find myself entirely relieved, by the distinct explanations at the interview to which you invited me, to-day, from the uncertainty as to the object of your communication yesterday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening; and have to make my acknowledgments for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfac- tion in the manner in which I have discharg- ed the duties of the station to which you had thought proper to invite me, and your con- viction of the public confidence in my admin- istration of the Treasury Department. I beg leave, however, to add, in my own justifica- tion, for not following the example of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in making a voluntary tender of the resignation of my office, as soon as I was acquainted with theirs, that I was wholly unconscious of the application, to myself, of any of the reasons, so far as I was apprised of them, which had induced them to withdraw from the public service. It, therefore, seemed to be due to my own character, which might otherwise have been exposed to unfavorable imputations, that I should find a reason for resigning, in a dis-

tinget expression of your wish to that effect; this wish has now been frankly announced, and has enabled me to place my retirement on its true ground.

I have, therefore, the honor of tendering to you my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which you will be pleased to accept, to take effect as soon as my services may be dispensed with consistently with your views of the public in- terest.

I seize the occasion to offer you my thanks for the many testimonials I have received of your kindness and confidence, during our official connexion, and especially for the renewed assurance this day of the same sentiment.

JOHN BRANCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

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Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required, then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated. However painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you my view of the whole subject.

In accepting your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the concerns of the Navy. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. Secretary of the Navy.

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800 square miles. The annual revenue is 84,000,000 francs, which serve to support 30,000 bad soldiers, an administration much worse, and a blind despotism, from which every de- nunciation, even if anonymous, obtains credit, which imprisons and sales upon suspicion, and causes to roll upon the scaffold the head of every one accused; for let him be declared innocent by a solemn judgment, or absolved from all criminality, yet Metrich, the intend- ant of Calabria, convicted of having, to serve his vengeance, scorned false witnesses, will in secret inflict horrible tortures and kill his prisoners. Thus, in the times of Acton and Caroline, a state junta, composed of ready tools, pronounced, with closed doors, upon the fate of the accused, who were never confront- ed with their accusers, whose names are al- ways kept secret. In this unfortunate king- dom the confessional is erected into an in- quisition; conscience is subjected to tortures; every pentitent must not only denounce him- self, but still more, denounce his friends and his relations; nor can absolution be obtained but at this price. Since 1814, the kingdom of the two Sicilies has been subjected to this a- trocious system. Unfortunate is the nation conquered in its contest with power.

Between the kingdom of Naples and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, on a surface of 31,000 square miles, vegetables and begs a popu- lation of 2,600,000 souls, under the sword of 6,000 soldiers obedient to the voice of priests, who every year know how to extract from this misery 6,000,000 Roman crowns. One city only, Bologna, was conciliated, because it was feared by Rome, and because the world liberty, twice traced on the arms of the city, is deeply engraved in the hearts of the Bolo- gnesi. This melancholy Papal Royalty has dug in the centre of Italy a deep abyss, in which the liberties and the civilization of a na- tion of twenty millions of people are engulfed, nor can they extricate themselves from it till the abyss has been filled up by means of the annihilation of that temporal power, from which the spiritual power of the Pope ought ever to be disengaged and purged. This separation is not only the wish and the want of Italy; it is also the want and the wish of Catholic Europe; even Austria herself has constantly manifested it; faithful to her old Gib- line enemies, it is to laics alone that she confides the care of her temporal security in the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom; she does not permit the clergy to transgress the limits of their spiritual attributes.

Two influences prevail in Italy—that of France and that of Austria. Through one, under the influence of the mildest climate and with the most fertile soil, Italy is without man- ufactures, in the midst of all the elements of industry—without commerce, between two seas, bordered by ports, roads, gulfs, and isles of refuge—without political existence, though having a population of 20,000,000 intelligent and brave people; through the other, she would rapidly re-ascend to those times when, the in- stitutions of the rest of Europe, astonishing and vivifying by her splendour, and her in- fluence, Italy held the sceptre of commerce, of science, literature, and the arts.

A liberty imposed by foreigners is never- theless costly and transitory, but the Italians will not accept of any other liberty than that which may enable them to give to themselves what their own hands may root in the soil of Italy. But if any hostile power attempt to ex- tinguish it, another power—France—will re- tain that effort unavailing, and that will be its right, as it will be its duty, for, having sol- emnly proclaimed the principle of non-interven- tion—it has solemnly engaged it to cause it to be respected.

INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACT.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

His life not spared by a British rifle officer at Brandywine as has been stated.

Mr. Cooper, the distinguished American author, has addressed from Paris, under date of 28th January, a letter to Mr. Skinner, Ed- itor of the American Turf Register and Sport- ing Magazine, which corrects an historical er- ror by the following observations:—

"While troubling you with this letter, I will take an opportunity of correcting an error, which has been very generally circulated, and is even to be found in several historical works, as well as in numberless magazines. Among others who have fallen into the mistake to which I allude, Bigland, in his 'View of the World,' relates an anecdote, by which it would appear, that at Brandywine, the life of Washington was at the mercy of the celebra- ted British rifleman; Major Ferguson, who was too generous to profit by his advantage.

Mr. J. P. De Lancy, (father of Mrs. Cooper,) though of a well known American fam- ily, was regularly educated for the British ar- my, in which he received a commission at eighteen. In 1774 he was quartered at Phil- adelphia, with a part of his corps, the 18th of the Loyal Irish. Washington was then a delegate in Congress; and, in consequence of his having dined with the mess of the 18th, and of the intercourse which naturally existed between gentlemen of the different provinces, through their family connexions and acquaint- ances, Mr. De Lancy had a perfect knowl- edge of his person. When the army of Howe was preparing to embark for the Chesapeake, a corps of riflemen was organized, by drafting picked men from the different regiments, and was placed under the command of Major Fer- guson, who had invented several improve- ments in the rifle, and who had acquired great skill in the use of that weapon. Of this corps, Mr. De Lancy was appointed the second in command. During the manoeuvres, which preceded the battle of Brandywine, these ri- flemen were kept skirmishing in advance of one of the British columns. They had crossed some open ground, in which Ferguson was wounded in the arm, and had taken a position in the skirt of a thick wood. While Mr. De Lancy was occupied in arranging a sling for the wounded arm of Ferguson, it was re- ported that an American officer of rank, at- tended only by a mounted orderly, had ridden into the open ground, and was then within point-blank rifle shot. Two or three of the best marksmen stepped forward, and asked leave to bring him down. Ferguson peremp- torily refused; but he went to the skirt of the wood, and, showing himself, menaced the American with several rifles, while he called to him, and made signs for him to come in. The mounted orderly saw his enemies, drew his rein, and sat, looking at them attentively, for a few moments.

A sergeant now offered to hit the horse, without injuring the rider. But Ferguson still withheld his consent, alighting, and it was Washington reconnoitering, and that it was not the instrument of placing the life of so great a man in jeopardy, by so unfair means. The horseman turned, and rode slowly away. When the British army reached Philadelphia, Mr. De Lancy was promoted to a Major, in another corps, and Ferguson, not long after, went to the South, where he was killed, at King's mountain. To the last moment Major Ferguson maintained that the officer, whose life he had spared, was Washington; and it is a probable that the story in circulation has