

that the support Mr. Adams now received was that of policy, and not of principle; that when a knowledge of the issue of the Presidential election determined the cessation of power in his hands, the ceaseure and ridicule thrown upon his measures, and his monetary and industrial, and his amount of dignity, relinquished through the whole federal party.

Among those measures which exposed him to the greatest censure was the appointment to office, in the expiring months of his administration, of men who were either incompetent, or worse to holding the offices conferred on them. Thus L. H. Stockton was nominated Secretary of the Treasury, and the fugitive of the Senate, who forbore to function the nomination. Roger Griswold was then nominated, as previously to nomination, declared he would not accept. James A. Bayard was named minister plenipotentiary to France, though every man considered him as among the least fit persons in the United States from the reputation he had acquired on the French government, and the few days which he appropriated until Mr. Bayard's assurances were given that, if appointed, he would not accept the place.

It had been hoped that on the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, Mr. Adams, animated by liberal and magnanimous feelings, would have confided him on those measures, that were henceforth to be under his guidance. Such a determination would at once have rendered an honorable nature and an honorable citizen. Citizens of all parties who considered the American character as involved in the conduct of Mr. Adams, from the commencement of the war which he was placed, freented to expect it.

But a disappointment, mortifying and humiliating, was experienced; and Mr. Adams, to the general regret, withheld his confidence, appointing Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Jefferson, pursued measures equally hostile, and on the 4th of March retired from attending, after the example of Washington, the inauguration of his successor, left the city at the first opportunity.

But from this painful point, we turn to a more pleasing one; and contemplate a citizen, rich in the esteem of the nation, affording, with modesty, with dignity, and with self-command the reins of executive power. Conforming to the practice of his predecessors in office, before he took the oath prescribed by the constitution, he addressed the assembled citizens in a speech containing a definite and comprehensive exposition of his political principles, equally exempt from political reserve, or intemperate rhapsody. There are all the principles of republicanism, as plain that no one can misunderstand them, and true that no one can doubt them. It is due to the American people to say, that from one end of the union to the other, the sentiments as well as the style of the speech were received with pleasure, and followed by approbation.

END.

FOR SALE,

THREE BRICK HOUSES,

Opposite the Navy Office.—They are three stories high, with two parlours on the first floor. Immoliate purchase may be given. Enquire of WILLIAM DYER, either at the above-mentioned buildings, or at his house on D Street, north of the new Navy Office. April 17, 1861.

FOR SALE, OR RENT.

TWO Brick dwelling houses, situated on the Pennsylvania near the President's house, containing two parlours on the first floor, a passage on the first floor, four lodging rooms, a dining room, all private, kitchen and cell, and the whole will be completely furnished, and the yard is fronted with a piazza and set with trees; it walks to the street paved or gravelled, and is such that the house is comfortable as a residence as any in the City for a private family and will be sold for less than any gentleman can have the same built for. A family of negroes will be taken in the present, or less will be exchanged for slaves. For particulars enquire on the premises of

OWEN ROBERTS, of

March 31, 1861

FOR SALE,

The complete frames for two buildings, ONE 24 feet by 24 feet, two stories, the other 28 by 16, both of both white oak prepared in the best manner, being intended for the use of a house. Both further enlarged, plank sufficient to complete, may be had with the Enquire of the printer.

April 20.

A complete Assortment of Sheathing Copper, Bolts and Nails, is just received, and for sale by WILSON'S & MARIS, No. 105, Market Street Baltimore, April 23, 1861. 76

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, Mar 6, 1861.

A letter of recent date, from Rhode Island, the contents of which may be deduced, states the new legislature to be dissolved, and the people disposed to give the present administration of the general government their constitutional support.

The following is a list of the persons elected:

Governor ARTHUR PENNER,

Lieutenant-Governor,

SAMUEL J. POTTER.

SENATORS.

John James Clark, Joseph Rice, Samuel Elwell, Beriah W. Thomas, Hoxie Nicholas Taylor, Job Watson, John Harris, Timothy Wilmarth, William Waterman.

Samuel Eddy, Secretary, James Burrill, junr., Attorney-general, Henry Sherburne, Gen. Treasurer.

Of the Senators, six were chosen with out opposition; the other four are new ones, and are in favor of the present administration.

This general complexion of the legislature of Rhode-Island is the more important as it will infuse the election of a republican Senator for that State in the ensuing Congress, probably, without relying upon any change in the political sentiments of the present members of that body, majority will the next session be republican.

The 29th ult. the general election was held in the State of NEW-YORK for the choice of Governor and Representatives.

The contest between the republican and federal parties appears to have been unusually animated. The former have proposed for the chair of government, GEORGE CLINTON, a citizen not less beloved for his private virtues, than for his public services. His character and conduct have in all times presented a model of consistency, that justly entitled him to the undivided confidence of his republican fellow citizens. His political opinions and his feelings have long been in favor of re- tement; but in obedience to that voice which he is too good a citizen to disobey, he has consented to be elected, again to discharge those executive duties that he has before so honorably performed. His opponent is ———— Van Rensselaer.

We have yet only read from the city of New-York. These the republican ticket has triumphed. The accounts forewarn us, that they all, however, agree in a majority for Clinton, but that majority varies from 176 to 24.

The republican assembly ticket is stated to have prevailed by a majority of from twelve to fifteen hundred.

IN CHARLESTON (S. C.) an election has been held to fill the vacant seats in the State legislature. In this election, too, the republican ticket succeeded.

IN VIRGINIA, 14 republican members of the federal house of Representatives have certainly been elected; viz. Meigs, Giles, Randolph, Brent, Holmes, Smith, Dawson, CLOPTON, Taliferro, Newton, Cabell, New, Thompson, Gray, and Claiborne, which embrace all the districts beyond them.

In the State legislature, nearly all, not all, of the changes made are republican.

Surely there are proofs, incontrovertible proofs, that the people of America are republicans; and that they are ready to confer power upon men, who republican principles, will pursue the true interests of their country.

LITERARY INFORMATION.

We understand that the celebrated ne-Yorker is now preparing a new French edition of his REINS, which will be preceded by one in English. The translation is making under his inspection, and will be far more correct than the former one made in England, which, although it is a counter-translation. As a proof of the superiority of the new translation, we publish the following specimen, which contains the proverbs, handed to us by a correspondent, who had translated another into English. The reader may, by comparing, judge of the difference. The English edition, we understand, will be sent to this country before the French one is made public in Pa-

ris, in order to prevent another inaccurate translation in Eng. land.

INVIGILATION.

"HAIL, Italy! richly clothed with a flood of sun, you have invited us to you, and we have met your prayers. Will you expect us with fierce dread the vulgar regard, it excites in us your heart the charms of delicious sentiments, sublime contemplations. How many happy feelings, how many radiant affections, and profound, do you suggest to the mind which knows to enchain you. When the earth enters in chains and silence, yet crowded under the tyrant's rod, you had already proclaimed the terms which he abuses, and, confounding the dust of the king and the slave, had announced to man the sacred dogma of equality. Within your pale, in solitary adoration of Liberty, I see her genius arise from the mansions of the dead; not such as he is painted by the impious multitude, armed with fire and sword; but under the august and benign aspect of Justice, and with her hand the sacred balance, wherein are weighed the actions of man, the gates of Eternity.

"Oh tempest! what virtues are yours! You signal the path of duty, and by your secret alarm his impious rage. From you, inextinguishable alight the coward flies, and creeds far from you his throne of influence."

You punish the powerful oppressor; you punish the arrogant and extortion their lust; you give to the soul that just equipage of strength and nobility which constitute wisdom, the true science of life. A world that all men be returned to you, the wisest man leads you to the bar of grandeur and of useless wealth. He retains his desires within the limits of justice; yet, knowing that he must run his course, he bids you to be merciful, and employment alms food, he bids you to be merciful, the comforts which fortune presents him. Thus do you impole on the impious, the fallies of capidity, a salutary rain, and you bid you to be merciful, the passions, which disturb the faster, repose the soul from the fatiguing conflict of the passions, elevate it above the petty interests which torment the crowd; and surveying from our heights the expanse of sins and nations, the mind opens itself to the great affections, to the solid ideas of virtue and glory.

"Al! when the dream of life shall be passed, when you have availed all its agonies, if it leaves not one trace of utility behind!

"Oh ruins! to your school I return! I seek again the calm of your solitudes; and I bid you to be merciful, the passions. I will cherish in remembrance the love of man; employ myself on the means of effecting good for him, and build up, own on the promotion of his happiness."

"The cathedral of St. Denis is the tomb of the kings of France, and it was there, for France, that the bones were ordered from the castle of St. Germain, that Louis XIV. quitted that admirable residence, and established a new one in the savage forests of Versailles.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Customs, Williamson, File, Sta, 14th March, 1861.

It is my duty, (although but too well known to you,) to give you notice of a dreadful tornado visited our camp;—it came a S. W. direction, accompanied with a torrent of rain, taking along a skirt of the quarter mile, and an oblique line of S. E. over our encampment, tearing trees up by the roots, and carrying all before it, destroying a great quantity of our camp equipment and clothing, which is not yet accounted for. A group of young men, in relation to the filling of trees, has maintained and killed some of our fellow soldiers, of which the following is a statement.

They killed the Sergeant, "Yeast" and the private, four lieutenants, two quarter-master Sergeants, two sergeants, one corporal, one musician, and twenty-one privates.

The woman killed and several wounded, were: William G. W. wounded, Capt. Johnson, badly, lieutenant Webber, J. M. and Shiras, lieutenant Smith, the negro, and otherwise badly wounded.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, Yours at the bottom, &c. &c. (Signed) FERDINAND L. CLAIBORNE.

N. B. Several of the boats are destroyed, particularly the quarter-master-general's.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Francis, dated the 22d March, 1861.

"An agent from France, by way of New-York, has lately arrived here; and he has brought an appointment to General Johnston, to command the forces, as to respect every the whole island. The Blacks are now so numerous and powerful, that they will continue to appoint chiefs of their own. As it certainly their intention to take the island, and to drive us from it, which I think they will be able to do."

The following information has been received by the Chamber of Commerce of London, and may be relied on as authentic. LONDON, 23d Jan. 1861.

A reform in the vice-admiralty courts in the West-Indies has at length been determined on, and the orders were yesterday dispatched to the West Indies, supplanting all the vice-admiralty courts except two, one at Jamaica and another in the Windward Islands, the court at Barbadoes, and the court at St. Vincent, and to appoint men of learning and ability to preside in them.

February 25.

The court at Halifax is immediately to be reformed; hereafter there are to be but three vice-admiralty courts in America, two in the West Indies, and the third in the British West-Indies, to try the appeals of the corps of civilians, and they are to receive adequate and permanent salaries.

It is further stated, that Capt. Pellet was to be recalled, and that another, the late Capt. Loran, was to be re-appointed on the American station.

An Act for increasing the bounties granted by an act of the last Session of Parliament in relation to the importation of wheat, which shall have cleared out between certain periods.

Passed the 24th March 1861.

WHEREAS an act, was made in the last Session of the Parliament, in relation to granting bounties on the importation of wheat, barley, rye, oats, pease, beans, and Indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, and Indian corn, and of barley, rye, oats, and Indian corn, it is expedient that bounties thereby granted on the importation of wheat flour from America should be increased on four imported into Great Britain, and on American ships which have cleared out from America, between certain periods hereinafter mentioned; Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that on every barrel of superfine wheat flour of one hundred and twenty-five pounds weight which shall be imported from Great Britain in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in America between the twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred, and the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold by public sale by auction, within two months after importation, there shall be paid and allowed in lieu and instead of the bounties by the said act granted, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour to be sold shall be less than eighty shillings; and on every barrel of fine wheaten flour, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight which shall be imported into Great Britain in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in America between the twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred, and the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall be sold by public sale by auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour to be sold shall be less than seventy-eight shillings, in lieu and instead of the bounty granted by the said act; and on every barrel of superfine flour of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight, which shall be imported into Great Britain in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in America between the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be sold by public sale by auction, within two months after importation, a bounty equal to the sum by which the actual price of each barrel of such flour to be sold shall be less than ninety shillings, and instead of the bounty granted by the said act; and on every barrel of fine flour, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds weight which shall be imported into Great Britain in any ship which shall have cleared out from any port in America between the 30th day of January, and the 25th day of March, 1861, and shall be sold by public sale by auction,