ASCENT OF ST. PETER'S. ROME.

We commenced the ascent by a winding road, paved with brick. It is sufficiently wide to admit a carriage and horses; and ladies, it is said, have often rode up on mules. There are no steps, and the fatigue of ascending is the same as that of toiling up a steep hill. Emerging from this passage, on to the roof, a very extraordinary scene to the roof, a very extraordinary scene presented itself to us. We found our-selves on a large piain, surrounded by domes in all directions. A long roof-ed shed extended along the centre of this plain, which had the appearance of a work house, and from which mer occasionally came out. On either side of us arose two domes, larger and more beautiful than the rest; and immediately behind us towered the great dome irself. A heavy balustrade surrounds the whole roof; in front stood the collections of the Apostess. We lussal statues of the Apostless clambered up the balustrade in order to take nearer view of these sacred personages, and were astonished to find what "huge mishapen" beings they were. What had appeared from the pavement below to be finally sculptur-ed statues, now exhibited their real characters, large blocks of stone, bound together with iron braces, and so rude ly carved, that one is pazzled to tell the difference between the tingers and thumbs. The great dome arises directly from the centre of the roof; nothing can be more majestic than its appearance from this place—simple, beautiful and grand, nothing to disgust or fatigue the eye, the more one regards it, the more imposing does it become—it is not like St. Paul's too heavy for the roof, but stands in perfect harmony with every thing around The beholder is not startled with the idea of its weight; because the place h Between each of the windows project two pillars. In this, if any thing, there is a fault; the pillars support nothing, and therefore seem useless, but so perfect is the tout ensemble, that the most fastidious taste would be ashamed to find a fault.
The ascent of the dome commences

by a flight of steps on the outside. We then enter, and continue the assent by a magnificent stone stair way. We were first introduced into the whis pering gallery, which extends around the interior. The communication of sound is perfect. The first thing that surprised us on entering this gallery, was the coarseness of the Mosaic-Was the coarseness the From below, it appeared as fine as the pictures which adorn the alters in the interior; but from this gallery it has the appearance of hugh pieces of co-lored glass, thrown carelessly upon mortar. We ascended again, and af ter a wearisome journey, came to the dome at the top of the arch; from this place, the view below is terrifying; th dome recedes from under you, and you feel as though standing on the brink of a frightful precipice. Though a high a frightful precipice. Though a high railing surrounds it, our fears overcame our judgment; we could not approach the railing, but shrunk back under the wall, with that feeling of horror and dread which a man experiences when he finds himself suddenly on a preci pice, over which another step would plunge him. The passage now becomes narrower. After ascending a few minutes longer, the guide opened a door, and told us to look down. We were now at the very extreme height

The picture of the Deity, which from the pavement below is hardly distinnishable, was within our reach, it was huge, coarse and inelegant. The people moving on the pavement below, appeared less than Lilliputians. The height is so dizzy, that the guide has to hold us while looking forward, and will not permit us to remain but two or three minutes. We ascended and reached the lantern, a small room a-bove the dome, in which is kept an al burn, to insert the names of visiters— Continuing our ascent, we soon became involved in darkness, and squeezing through a narrow passage, and up perpendicular iron ladder, we enter the ball. Here terminates the journey. But the ball is not the least wonderful martment we have visited, though not certainly the most comfortable or elegant. It is close, dark and hot; a few gant. It is close, dark and hot; a few loop holes are made to admit the air; they are not large enough to admit any view. The size of this ball is surprising. Standing on tiptoe, we could not touch the top twelve men might stand in it. What a situation! enclosed in a ball, perched on the apex of a lofty dome. The air above, around and neath us! the roaring of the wind a-round this insulated apartment, seem-ed to threaten its and our safety.

We therefore willingly bade it adies We therefore willingly bade it adieu and descending through the same narrow passage, stupped on the outside to breath the pure air of these upper regions. A lofty balustrade surrounds the lantern, just above the arch of the dome, enclosing a wide and safe promenade. From this point, a magnificent prospect extends on all sides. ancient or modern—the desolate Compagna—the Sabine and Tibertine mountains—Albanus, sacred in classic bistory—Soracte "like a wave on the capt." mountains—Albanus, sacred in classic bistory—Boracte "like a wave on the curl," in the distance—and the sea additional the world, was answered midly by an Irish gentleman, "that it ought to be otherwise, for the Tiber to its mouth—we fancied we lish met with hard rube enough to possible distinguish the spot where Æne-lish any nation on earth."

as landed. The wars of Turnus were | DANTON, ROBESPIERRE AND fought over on the plain which extend-ed below us. The temples of old Rome seemed to arise from the ruin-cities prung up on the desolate waste-armies were moving in and out of the gates—the temple of Jupiter glittered from the distant summit of Albanus-the busy hum of the millions that peo pled old Rome, arose in the air, and antiquity herself threw off her dusty rags, and arose in the beauty of youth.

From Captain Keppel's Personal

THE RUINS OF BABYLON.

The total circumference has been found to be two thousand two hundred and eighty-six feet, which gives to the and eighty-six feet, which gives by the ruins a much greater extent of base than to the original building. The surplus is very great, when one consi-ders the quantity that must have been removed by the Macedonian soldiers, and how much, in the course of ages, must have been taken by the workmen employed in digging for bricks. The elevation of the mound is irregular: to the west it is one hundred and ninety eight feet high. On the top is that which looked like a castle in the distance! it is a solid mass of kiln-burnt bricks, 37 feet high, and twenty eight The bricks, which are of an excellent description, are laid in with fine and scarcely perceptible cement. omitted so as to leave square aperture through the mass; these may possi-bly have been intended to procure a free current of air, that should prevent the admission of damp into brickwork. The summit of the massis much broken, and the fractures are so made as to carry conviction that vio lence has been used to reduce it to this state.

this state.

Distant from the pile of bricks just decribed, and lower down on the north face of the large mound, is another mass exactly similar. Pieces of mar ble, stones, and broken bricks, lie scattered over the ruin. The most cu rious of the tragments are several mis -hapen masses of brickwork quite black, except in a few places where regular layers of kilnburnt bricks are discernible: these have certainly been subjected to some fierce heat, as they are completely molten—a strong pre-sumption that fire was used in the des struction of the tower which, in parts resembles what the scriptures, propheied it should become, "a burnt moun

Travellers who have visited this pot, have been struck with the curious ppearance of these fragments, and, naving only seen the black surface. have astogether rejected the idea o their being bricks. In the denunciation respecting Babylon, fire is particu In the denunciatilarly mentioned as an agent against it. To this Jeremiah evidently alludes. when he says that it should be "as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah." on which cities it is said, "the Lord rained brimstone and fire." Again. "I will kindle a fire in the cities, and i shall devour all round about him;" and in another place "her high gates shall be burned with fire, and the people shall labour in vain, and the folk in the fire. and they shall be weary."

Taking into calculation the brick mass on the top of the large mound, the ruins are two hundred and thirty-five ruins are two feet high, which gives nearly half the height of the tower in its perfect state. Rich thought he could trace four stages. or stories of this building; and the united observations of our party induce the

same conviction.
Wild beasts appeared to be as nume rous here as at Mujillebe. Mr. Lamb gave up his examination, from seeing an animal crouched in one of the square apertures. I saw another in a similar situation, and the large foot print of a lion was so fresh, that the beast must have stolen away on our approach. From the summit we had a view of the vast heaps which constitute all that now remain of ancient Babylon; a the prediction of Isaiah and Jeremiah have been fulfilled, even in the appearance Babylon was doomed to present: that she should never be inhabit his person. His apartments, though ed, that "the Arabian should not pitch his tent there;" that she should

Died at Tranent, Eng. on 15th Oc Died at Tranent, Eng. on 15th October, 1826, Helen Manners, and on the 16th ditto, Andrew Edmond her husband, each of them at the advanced age of 80 years. They were born in the same year and in the same month, and were baptised on the same day. When married, they were each of them 22 years of age; they lived together for 52 years, died within 24 hours of each other, and were interred in Tranent church-yard on the same day, and in the same grave. day, and in the same grave.

wilderness."

A person in public company accus

MABAT, their notice of the Preliminary Sketch of the French Revolution prefixed by Sir Walter Scott to his forthcoming Life of Napoleon, the editors of the American Quarterly

Review say, "We come, next, to the Legislative Assembly, vin which there was no party, that could be termed strictly or properly royalist." Its three divisions, the Constitutionalist, the Ginnulists, or Brissotins, and the Jacobins, are exhibited in their diversity of traits and objects; their relentless mutual strife, and their common warfare against the wretched king. The Girondists and the Jacobins stood ready "to storm together the last bul-warks of the monarchy"—but the lat-ter were resolved and destined to moiopolize the spoil, and establish the ineffable, incomparable Reign of Terror. Robespierre, says Scott, might be considered as the head of the Jacobins, "if they had, indeed, a leader. nore than wolves have, which tune their united voices to the cry of him that bays the loudest." Marat loved to talk of murder as soldiers do of batties, and made, con amore, an exact calculation to show in what manner two hundred and sixty thousand aris-tocrats might be butchered in a day. The two peerless ruffians, and their condign associate. Danton, are thus pourtrayed in the second volume:—

• Three men of terror, whose name

will long remain, we trust, unmatched in history by those of any similar miscreants, had now the unrivalled leading of the jacobins, and were calld the triumvirate.

Danton deserves to be named first as unrivalled by his colleagues in talen-and audacity. He was a man of giand audacity. He was a man of gr gantic size, and possessed a voice of nder. His countenance was that of an Ogre on the shoulders of a Her-cules. He was as fond of the pleasures of vice as of the practice of cru-eity; and it was said that there were titues when he became frumanized amidst his debauchery, laughed at the error which his furious declamations excited, and might be approached with safety, like the Maistron at the turn of tide. His profusion was indulged to an extent bazardous to his popula ity, for the populace are jealous of a avish expenditure, as raising their fa vourites too much above their own de-gree; and the charge of peculation finds always ready credit with them,

nnds aways ready credit with thein, when brought against public men.
Robespierre possessed this advan-rage over Danton, that he did not seem to seek for wealth, either for hoarding or expending, but lived in strict and economical retirement, to justify the name of the Incorruptible, with which he was hon sured by his partisans. He appears to have posof hypocrisy, considerable powers of sophistry, and a cold exaggerated strain of oratory, as foreign to good

taste, as the measures he recommend al were to ordinary humanity. seemed wonderful, that even the seeth ing and boiling of the revolutionary ne bottom, and long supported on the urface, a thing so miscrably void of claims to public distinction; but Ro-bespierre had to impose on the minds of the vulgar, and he knew how to beguile them, by accommodating his flatguite them, by accommodating his flat-tery to their passions & scale of inder-standing, and by acrs of cunning and hypocriss, which weigh more with the multitude than the words of eloquence. or the arguments of wisdom. The people listened as to their Cicero. en he twanzed out his apostrogues of Pauvre Peuple, Peuple vertueux! and hastened to execute whatever came recommended by such honied phrases, though devised by the worst of men for the worst and most innu-

man of purposes.

Vanity was Robespierre's ruling could not well be imagined. The eye wandered over a barren desert, in which the ruins were nearly the only indication that it had ever been inhabited. It was impossible to behold this nicety, with which his hair was ar-scene, and not be reminded how exactly ranged and powdered; and the neathave been fulfilled, even in the person balance if possible, the person. His apartments, though sent: that she should never be inhabit small, were elegant, and vanity had small, were elegant, and vanity had filled them with representations of the filled them with representations of the occupant.—Robespierre's picture at length hung in one place, his miniature in another, and his bust occupied a niche, and on the table were disposed a few medallions exhibiting his head in profile. The vanity which all this indicated was of the coldest and most selfish character, being such as become heans:" that her cities should be "a desolation, a dry land, and a considers neglect as insult, and receives homage merely as a tribute, so that, while praise is received without gratitude, it is withheld at the risk of mortal hate. Self-love of this dange rous character is closely allied with envy; and Robespierre was one of the most envious and vindictive men that ever lived. He never was known to pardon any opposition, affront, or even rivalry; and to be marked in his the period and account, was a sure, the period and sentenced to the peniter of death. Danton was a hero, compared with this cold, calculating, creeping miscreants for his passions, though exaggerated, had at least some touch of Hughes for the defendant. [Herald.]

Ber, in three days from Toulon, and landed Mr. Heap Consul at Tunis.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. Wilkinson, was spoten 17th ult. of the sovereign and laws of waging war under the defendant. [Herald.]

Cape Antonio and a craise—all well.

States of this confedence.

humanity, and his bruis ferecity was supported by brutal cearage. Robestolerris wha coward, who signed death-warrants with a hand that shook, the his heart was relentless. He possessed no passions on which to charge his crimes they were perpetrated in teld blond, and upon mature deliberation.

Marat, the 3d of this infernal trumported the attention of

virate, had attracted the attention of the lower orders, by the violence of his sentiments in the journal, which he conducted from the commencement of the revolution upon such principles that it took the lead in forwarding its that it took the lead in forwarding to successive changes. His political ex-hortations began and ended like the howl of a blood hound for murder; or, if a wolf could have written a jour-nal, the gaunt and famished wretch could not have ravened more eagerly for slaughter. It was blood which was Marat's constant demand, not in drops from the breast of an individual, no in puny streams from the slaughter o fimilies, but blood in the profusion of an ocean. His usual calculation of the heads which he demanded amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand; and though he sometimes raised it as high fell beneath the smaller nun ber. may be hoped, and, for the honour o human nature we are inclined to be lieve, there was a touch of in-abity in this unnatural strain of ferocity; and the wild and squallid features of the wretch appear to have intimated a de tree of alienation of mind. Marat was the Robespierre, a coward. Repeat when the Assembly, he skulked instead of defending hunself, and lay concealed in some obscure gar ret or cellar among his cut throats, un til a storm appeared, when, like a bird of ill omen, his death screech was a-gain heard. Such was the strange and fatal troumvirate, in which the same health." degree of cannibal cruelty existed un-der different aspects. Danton murdered to glut his rage; Robespierre, to a venge his injured vanity, or a rival whom he envied; Marat, from the same instinctive love of blood, which induces a wolf to continue his ravage of the flocks long after his hun-

ger is appeased."
Danton despised Robespierre for his cowardice, Robespierre feared the ferocious andacity of Danton, and with him, to fear was to hate-and to hate was-when the hour arrived-to de-They differed in their ideas alof the mode of exercising their terible system of government. Danton and often in his mouth the sentence of Machieval, that when it becomes ne-cessary to shed blood, a single great massacre has a more dreadful effect han a series of successive executions. Robespierre, on the contrary, preferred the latter process as the best way of sus-tining the reign of terror. The appeite of Marat could not be satiated but by combining both modes of murder—
Both Danton and Robespierre kept aloof from the sanguinary Marat.
Among the three monsters mention-

d. Danton had that energy which the Giropdists wanted, and was well acquainted with the secret movements of hose insurrections to which they pos sessed no key. His vices of wrath, ouxury, love of spoil, dreadful as they were, are attributes of mortal men; the envy of Robespierre, and the instincive blood thirstiness of Marat, were the properties of fiends. Danton, like the huge serpent called the Boa, might be approached with a degree of safety when garged with prey, but the appe-tite of Marat for blood was like the horse-leach, which says, Not enoughand the slaughterous envy of Robes-pierre was like the gnawing worm that tieth nat, and yields no interval of repose. In glutting Danton with spoil, and furnishing the means of indulging his luxury, the Girondists might have purchased his support; but nothing under the supreme rule in France, would have gratified Robespierre; and an un-Vanity was Robespierre's ruling passion, and though his countenance was the image of his mind, he was yain even of his personal appearance, chosen out of that detestable triumyirate, unquestionably Danton was to be considered as the most eligible.

> State vs. Jacob Stevich. This was criminal case removed on record of ndictment, from Frederick county .-At an adjourned court held in Frederick in November last, one William rick in November last, one windam Draper being on his trial for Felony; a certain Hopewell Hays (his sister) gave testimony against him; and the traverser, Jacob Stevich being under examination also, deposed that Hopewell Hays told him that on Friday last at the court-house yard, that if it had not been for her husband she never would have come and swore as she did. An indictment was preferred against

PERJURY.

Washington county court, March term

him for a material, wilful and corrupt perjury, in stating these words. Ste vich removed his trial, on affidavit, to this court; and two jurymen attended and gave testimony to the words spok en. Two competent witnesses, be sides Hopewell Hays herself, proved an alibi, or, that she was not at the court house yard at the time alleged by

Extract of a letter from Commodore Porter, to a gentleman in Peopagooia, dated at Rey West on board the Libertal February 21, 1847.

When they (the Apantard) proclaimed first they werablectading means of the Commodore (which I was converting into a brigantine) with four frigates and three brigs, they should also have told that one of my brigs, was cruising in sight of Moro Castle, and the other destroying all the trade

was cruising in sight of Moro Castle, and the other destroying all the trade between Mantanzas and Neuvitas. While I was thus necessarily employed, they captured eight sail, six o which they destroyed and two are now here. We have captured ten alto-gether—two I sent to Vera Cruz—one being very valuable (say \$60,000)— the other a fine armed schooner fit for the service.

the service.

"It is preposterous in them to say they blockade us, when our brigs and our prizes come in as they please, in open day. They cannot blockade us; and, since they have reduced their force to two frightes and a brig, they dare not. The other day I got unde way with the squadron and went out, when Laborde made all sail from me. When I have about to come in, I could scarcely see him.—This does not look like blockade.
--It would give me great pleasur

o show my Mexicans at Pensacola-lam proud of them-saw them when in unpolished state,—they are diffe rent beings now, altogether-no mer could learn faster, no men could be have better. I have never seen a ship worked better or guns better managed; and those are the most essential things. My squadron, although small, looked well. This is not the last you will hear of it, if I recover." (from an at-

Natchitoches, Feb. 20.

TEXAS.
The last accounts from Nacogdo ches, represent the disturbances which have subsisted there for some time past as being very nearly settled Some of the prisoners, who were tak-en at the Aysh Bayou, have been re-leased, and it is said, there is little doubt of the others being set at liber-ty, they not being the leaders of the rebellion. If they get clear, we would recommend to them to live hereafter up to the (so called) eleventh com-mandment, i. e. "every man mind his own business," or at at least, not to go among their neighbours to "kick up a dust." The Mexican commander is spoken of in high terms, even by the Fredonians.

FROM TEXAS.

Head Quarters, Sprowl's Plantation, Feb. 1, 1827 .Mr. Editor: The new Republic Nacogdoches is totally exploded. arrived at this place with 14 volun teers on the 26th ult. On the same day, previous to my arrival, Mr. Ste phen Prater, with 12 Alabama Indi ans and 12 Americans, the whole un-der the command of James Bullock. had captured several prisoners, and seized upon a quantity of property in possession of the enemy. The inhabitants rose and flocked to us with great rapidity in support of the Mexican na tion. At 8 o'clock at night, on the 28th, the new Cabinet of the Stone Sth, the new Cabinet of the Stone House of Nacogdoches dissolved, and left their strong hold. Four Americans and some released prisoners immediately took possession of the Stone House. The fugitives have fled in various directions; several prisoners have since been brought in, and a strong detachment are in pursuit of other fugitives. I this moment received an express from Col. Bean informing me of the people. press from Col. Bean informing me that the Cherokees, Shawnees, and several other tribes, had declared in our favour; and that the Cherokees had killed Richard Fields, and were in pur suit of Dr. Hunter, two of the persons who signed the famous treaty entered into between the Committee of Inde Cherokee tribe.
We have received information that

Col. Bean, with a party of the Mexi-can troops, arrived at Nacogdoches resterday, and will immediately march o this place.

The People are united, and I have the strongest reasons to believe that perfect tranquility will be restored in less than one week. Yours, Respectfully, &c.

JNO. A. WILLIAMS Maj. by Brevet.

St. Louis, March 15.

The emigration this spring to the United States, Lead Mines on the Upper Mississippi, is immense. One steamboat (intended as a regular trader) has already left here for the above place and three others were advertised depart soon. We have heard it computed that the accession in diggers, and others, will amount to beveral thousands. The government reads, for the present year, will conrents, for the present year, will con-sequently be considerably increased.

The U.S. ship North Carolina, com. Rogers, arrived at Tums 28th December, in three days from Toulon, and landed Mr. Heap Consul at Tunis.

found drifted on shore at the Greenbury's Point; upcould the day before yesterday, as aff J. H. were punctured in arm arm in durable ink.—His bale als J. H. were punctured on arm in durable ink. His hair markably black and cut short the appearance of one of his eye, supposed to have been defective lifetime. His dress consisted allien trousers, cotton drawn stockings, tied with ropeyand light shoes. It is presumed the other clothes were throws of a making an effort to save himself body, which it is thought had best the water a considerable time, with terred by the coroner near the where it was found.

JACKSON MEETING IN CHARLE

COUNTY.

At a numerous and respectable me ing of the friends of General Jakes convened at the Court House in h. Tobacco, on Tuesday, the 27th March, pursuant to public notes, take into consideration the proper of sending Delegates to the State favention to be held in Baltima's May next, and, generally, what as sures should be adopted in regulative enumy election of Presider the United States: Nicholas Stateret, Esq. was called to the Ca and William Matthews, Esq. appared Secretary; and after a brief emattion of the views and objects of meeting by Col. William D. Merk the following preamble and resoluta were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the clouded aspect of

WHEREAS the clouded aspect of political affairs solemnly admonaus that it is time for the people of a country to be aroused from their new these than the country to be a coun of fancied security—that those we have the deepest stake in the pre-vation and perpetuation of our literature of our literature of the country, should come forward, it the majesty of their strength, in breast the impending storm, if he would be saved from wreck: to whereas all the formidable host of partisans of power, with all their and great talents, sharpened and dis-plined in the school of foreign dip-macy and intrigue, and skilled in a the forensic logic of hair-splitting di tinctions and technical quiddities, zealously and unceasingly emplo in diverting public attention, and representing the views, sentiment, opinions by which the friends of people are actuated: We deemited pedient and becoming, on the press occasion, in a firm and plain manus. to state some of the leading facts in principles which influence our co duct.

We hold the principle that the of the majority shall prevail, to be principle upon which all free guest ments must be based, and with which any form of liberty is a set

of the people.

We hear the President, this do ted openly inculcating the doctor that "the representative should not palsied by the will of his constituent thus discarding the vital principles representative republic, and atten-ing to degrade the free people of a country into a state of vassalage.

We see the patronage of the garment exerted, to its utmost surface upon the press, not for the benefit the people—not for the universal face to the people—not for the universal face to the universal face to the universal face to the terminal face to the termina semination of a knowledge of the ismot for the general diffusion of and
ligence, light, and truth; but either
ly to control and corrupt the preto seduce the best sentinels of the
dom.

We see on the subject of the Pina mission, the last solemn admost of the Father of his country, immortal Washington, disregarded despised; and we hear, on the section, a President of this Repartition offices, and appointing officers, and appointing the pro-

offices, and appointing officers, consequently expending the promoter, without the colour of a lar.

And we hear that same President tween one of a controversy ansign tween one of the States of this Use and one lawless savages, claiming exercises and in fact, exercising a own person, the two great power to be united with safety, the ordicial and executive departments. judicial and executive departary and at the same time beldly produ-ing to the world, that he intenda-

Resolved, That, in this awful cris-is, this meeting looks, with renewed hope, to the Western Planter, to the Cilizen-Soltier, Gen. Asparw Jack Citizen-Soldiers, Gen Arparw Jack son, whose integrity is unsophisticated by foreign associations, unwarped by selfah ambition, and beneath whose withring: look neither intrigue nor correption can survive; who, by his valour, sided in purchasing for us those liberties, which his bravery, patriot-ism, and splendlid talents, have since ism, and splendid talents, have since redeemed and preserved, as the Guardian Spirit who will, once more, shield and succour his suffering country, and, aided by the Genius of Liberty, restore the purity of our free Constitution; and we, the members of this meeting, here solemnly pledge ourselves to use every constitutional and honourable effort to promote his election to the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the proceedings of their political friends in Baltimore; and in order to give effect to their recommendation.

tal friends in Baltimore; and in order to give effect to their recommendation upon the subject of a Convention, will now proceed, on the part of this country, to elect three Delegates to represent them in said Convention, and earnessly recommend to their fellow-directs of St. Mary's country to call meetings, and select the like number. and one fellow citizens of Caivert are also earnestly requested to convene and select two Delegates to said Con

Resolved; That William Thompson. hersired, that william Inonipson.
John T. Stoddert, and Nicholas Stonestreet, be, and they hereby are, applinted to represent the views and
wishes of the friends and supporters of General Jackson in this county, a aid Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of cor respondence, to consist of five members, namely, William D. Merrick Philip B: Key, John B. Wills, George W. Matthews, and John T. Stoddert be, and they hereby are, appointed to communicate with similar Committees in the other counties of this district,

and elsewhere.
Resolved, That the aforegoing pre amble and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forward ed to the United States Telegraph, for publication in that and the Baiti

NICHOLAS STONESTREET, Ch'm. William Matthews, Secr'y.

The National Journal abuses the late congress in terms of much severity. Highatizing it with reproachful charges trying to foment a feeling of resentment in the public, and of terror of their denunciations in those who shall compose the next congress. The onsistency of its course is question able when we find that one day it claims the majority in both branches the late Congress, which majority, if it existed, had the power to carry any measure it pleased, even to the coectrity. The truth is, the leading particans of the administration—those who wish to rule and dictate, are in great consternation, and must be excuser or the incunsistences they manifest A wrong cause it is known, require wrong arguments to support it. As the candid and disinterested frauds of the diministration example and relect upon its course, they abandon its and relect upon its course, they abandon its and caused the ranks of the people's candidate. It is always safe and patriotite go with the people against power.

Fred. Citizen. rity. The truth is, the leading parti

NEW-HARMONY.

The New Harmony Gazette, up to the 14th ult. of which date wehave re reived a paper, continued silent as to any rapture in the Society of Mr. Ow . The only notice of passing occur nces that we observe, in the las sumber, does not indicate a cessation f harmony among the members of the Bociety, of which, however, that ou eaders may judge for themselves w

The weekly BALL will in fu ire, be held on Wednesday evenin 7 o'clock precisely."
N. Intelligencers

For the U. S. Gazette.

I give you the depth of water falling snow and rain the last three months a follows-55 1 13 7 30

Total,

Thomas Smith, rch, between 7th & 8th streets fro Schwikill, Philadelphia. April 4 1027