

A NEW NOVEL.

A new historical novel, from the pen of Mrs. Dumont, of Vevay, Indiana, is shortly to appear in the West. The Saturday Evening Chronicle, a literary paper recently established at Cincinnati, contains the following extract from the novel. The incident is given on the authority of a gentleman who had spent twenty years of his early life a prisoner among the Shawanese Indians, and who knew the celebrated Tecumseh familiarly as a brother.

"Tecumseh was returning, slowly and thoughtfully from the chase, when a streak, as of nature's last and most dreadful extremity, burst on the stillness of the forest. He turned, and beheld, through a vista of the trees, a party of marauding savages, loaded with the spoils of war. A female form, whose fair though faded countenance bore a strong contrast to the swarthy and painted features of the savages that surrounded her, had just fallen to the earth, exhausted with fatigue and suffering. With one hand she clasped a lovely infant to her bosom; while the other was raised to avert the tomahawk that glittered on her closing eye. But vainly—the dreaded instrument was sunk deep in her pallid temples, and she suffered a death-struggle with the throes of death, while the babe, now spotted with its mother's blood, was torn from her last convulsive grasp. It struck with instinctive fear, as it raised its blue eyes to the dark, distorted features of the warrior; but gave a loud whoop of unimagined horror, and, grasping its little feet, swung it carelessly in the air, as he approached a knarled tree, to complete its destiny. One moment longer, and its unstained soul would have flown with the passing spirit of its mother; but the murderous arm, as it was drawn back for the last fearful blow, was suddenly arrested, and a calm, but impressive voice bade the savage stay his ruthless hand. And who thus dared to use the language of command to the ferocious and independent son of the forest? Was it the aged chief, whose voice resounded in the councils of his nation; or the warrior, whose proud front wore the seals of battle? Not it was a stripling, who stood before them, loaded with the spoils of the chase; his olive cheek reddened with the glow, his eye radiant with the fire of youth. But the impress of native authority sat on his polished brow; and his slender form was drawn up with the attitude of command. The leader of the band quailed before the glance of his calm but terrible eye; and quietly yielded up the gasping babe to the extended arm of the stripling.

"I will give you these," said Tecumseh, throwing his load of furs at the feet of the subdued warrior, "and the child shall be mine." He received a ready assent to the proposed exchange; and, turning away with a look of unutterable scorn, directed his exclusive attentions to the little victim he had rescued. Its face was yet purple, and its hands still clenched in its agony; but the accents of gentleness again tranquilized its features, and it soon gazed, without fear, on the bright face of its deliverer.

"Tecumseh again proceeded homeward; his lovely burden but added fresh elasticity to his steps, and he advanced with rapid pace, till the means of the hungry babe arrested his progress. He then laid it on a bed of moss; and bringing a pleasant from a neighbouring bough, fed his famishing charge with its blood. Never had Tecumseh felt a purer pleasure than that which warmed his heart when the poor infant, as he bent over with anxious care, smiled like a cherub in his face. A glow of holy feeling thrilled through his whole frame; and the angel of mercy, like the pillar of fire that guided the wandering Israelites, went before him in light, through the darkness of the forest. He reached the village, and Yonca came forth to meet him. She looked for the slaughtered victim of the chase, and started with surprise at beholding an infant, locked in living slumbers, and clothed with the tints of a pale morning sky. But alas! his golden ringlets were stained with blood, and Yonca at once conceived its melancholy history. "I have brought you a gift," said Tecumseh, laying the sleeping innocent in the ready arms of the compassionate girl. "It is an offering fit for the daughter of Oulaska. Look at her, Yonca! she is fresh from the hand of the Great Spirit, and pure as the snow-flake that falls from his high dwelling. Take her to your heart; and let your affections cling around her like the vine that embraces and strengthens the tender sapling. Cherished by the daughter of the red man, and ignorant of her own nation and its vices, her soul shall retain its whiteness, like the snow on the mountain precipice, where no foot can tread. Removed beyond the breath of luxury which withers the pale daughters of her people, like the mistle of the green pool, she shall grow up fleet and healthy as the antelope, and learn to imitate the proud arts and active employments of the Indian maid."

Yonca obeyed the infant was joyfully taken to a heart whose affections gushed like the rills of spring; and boundless tenderness supplied the place of the delicacies it had lost. Healthy, animated, and beautiful, the

babe, to whom they gave the name of Egluree, grew up unconscious of misfortune, and regarding her foster family with the utmost fondness. The prediction of Tecumseh was verified. No mark of a feebler race distinguished the blue-eyed daughter of adoption. Reared in all the gloomy magnificence of nature, Egluree, rose above the sickly fears and ideal wants of civilized existence. Delicate as the tenderest flower that reared its fragile head in the lip of spring, she bounded through the forest, amid the roar of winds and the howl of beasts of prey. Her fair falling shoulders, which the scorching sun of revolving summers still failed to embrown, were early practiced to share the heavy burden of the native female of the forest. Egluree wore the swampian in a thousand forms; she bent the twanging bow; and, with long slender fingers, paddled the tottering canoe over the rolling wave."

From a late French paper.

Court of Assizes of Montauban.

Among the affairs with which the Court has been occupied during its late session, was one which has excited the highest degree of public curiosity. A young widow, Madame Marie Delbert, of an ancient and respectable family, lived in the commune of St. Nicholas de la Grave. She was not virtuous, and sought in marriage by a crowd of suitors. Among them was M. Fontagne, whose suit appeared to have been favoured by Pierre Delbert, uncle of Marie. But above all, M. Garrigues, secretary of the majority of St. Nicholas, a young man of eight and twenty, rich, and enjoying general esteem and consideration, was remarked as preferred by the widow.

The parents of the young widow lived in great simplicity; they feared that M. Garrigues, whose education had been more improved, would not easily adopt their manners and habits, and they therefore preferred his rival, Pierre Delbert, above all, with much spirit took the part of him whom he had recommended; he would not hear of the preference which his niece entertained for Garrigues, and announced in a menacing tone that many things much take place before the young man could enjoy the union with which she flattered herself. Van menaces! The two lovers were neither to be frightened by threats, or induced to make a sacrifice of a passion over which they had no control. Exasperated by resistance, they were upon the point of profiting by the night which the law gave them, when the father of Marie, vanquished by the tenderness and perseverance of his daughter, gave his consent to their union. They went to the Notary to arrange the marriage articles; and the day of the wedding was agreed upon.

Meanwhile, Pierre Delbert did not relinquish his opposition; he continued to express his discontent, although the lovers gave him no cause; they did not conceal from any one their happiness, when a horrid event occurred to dissipate their illusions, which plunged the village of St. Nicholas in consternation and terror.

On the 3th May, 1826, at eleven o'clock at night, (preceding the day fixed for the marriage) a noise was heard near the church; it was followed by plaintive cries, and heavy breathing. The neighbours collected, and found Garrigues bathed with his own blood, and his face covered with the hues of death. They transported him to a house in the neighbourhood, and staunching the blood which flowed from his breast, with the hope of recalling him to life. His friends surrounded him, and questioned him as to the cause, and the perpetrator of this deed; he answered, that he attributed his death, to his project of marriage—that Pierre Delbert was his enemy—but, for the rest, he did not know the hand that struck him. He had also the admitted disagreements with M. Garrigues; but he knew him to be incapable of such an atrocious deed; neither did he suspect the father of Marie, who he remarked, was the best of men.

The wound of Garrigues, which was at first considered to be of a light character, at length took an alarming character. It produced an effusion from the breast, and a few days after he breathed his last.

The authors of this crime were entirely unknown. The public designated them; but justice could not arrest them upon simple suspicions; above all, when they rested upon one of the most respectable families. Suspicion occasionally rested upon others, and each one, according to his interest or caprice, sought to mislead the investigations of the magistrature.

At length it was reported that the young Deslaches knew the assassin. That young girl visited often at the house of a family named Bouissieres. She was, as was stated on the examination, a real night walker, and, although only eighteen years of age, lived a most disorderly and licentious life. Interrogated by the Mayor of St. Nicholas, and by the Justice of the Peace, she played anew the deplorable part of Madam Manson. She feigned at first entire ignorance, a while after she made some avowals—

and finally she entered to the most circumstantial manner upon a relation of the murder of the unhappy Garrigues. She declared that Pierre Delbert had the most intimate relations with the woman Bouissieres—which deposition was confirmed by several witnesses. She recounted that the woman Bouissieres had shown her a piece of iron which was the very instrument that had caused the death of the deceased. She had heard Pierre Delbert planning with Bouissieres the death of Garrigues. On the day of the assassination she met Delbert in the house of Bouissieres. In fine, a quarter of an hour after the assassination, she heard Delbert say to Bouissieres, these words—"It is done—the man is dead."

On being interrogated as to the cause of her silence and her hesitation, the girl Deslaches answered that the terror with which he had been inspired, paralyzed the great desire which she had always had to make known the truth of her latter statements.

These facts, confirmed in part by other depositions, determined the arrest of Pierre Delbert and the woman Bouissieres and her husband. They have been brought before the Court of Assizes, and after a trial which lasted five hours, they have been acquitted. M. Garrigues having pleaded their case, and given thereby a new proof of his talent.

If public report may be believed, Marie Delbert had formed a determination to immure herself in a convent.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

The interesting appearance of the Aurora Borealis described in the following paragraph, was observed by several persons in this city on Tuesday evening the 28th ult.

For two or three evenings past, the "Northern Lights" have been unusually brilliant, and on Tuesday night were accompanied by a phenomenon differing entirely from any which we have before noticed or heard of. At about half past 9 o'clock, a beautiful arch, the most brilliant termination of which was toward the horizon, in the north-west, extended entirely across the zenith to the opposite edge, varying constantly in shape and brightness. The whole bow moved gradually along for about two hours in a southerly direction, until the brighter half of it faded away in the west. It was very brilliant a short time before its disappearance, and was as well defined as a "pencil of rays" passed through a prism into a dark room. The colour was a bright white, and as a passer-by observed, resembled an immense ostrich feather. Shortly after its disappearance, we are told, a very brilliant meteor was observed in the north. A peculiar feature in the arch was the occasional passages of waves of light, against the wind, from east to west, the lines of which were parallel to the horizon and at right angles with the bow itself. Whether the whole has any connection with the Aurora Borealis is a question. A suggestion (not an improbable one perhaps) was made at the time, that the shining arch was a line of vapour illuminated by the Aurora. N. Y. Times.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—We learn from the Splendid, which sailed on the 1st inst, that the Spanish Commodore Laborda, arrived off that port with a 64 and a frigate, about the 19th ult, and remained several days, but the ships were not in sight when the Splendid came out. A Spanish brig of war with a flag of truce, arrived about the same time, but was not allowed to enter the harbour until permission was obtained from the executive at the city of Mexico. The object of her visit was said to relate to an exchange of prisoners. One of the Vera Cruz papers having animadverted with some severity upon the conduct of the Governor he had taken a summary mode of obtaining redress by destroying the office of the paper. For this act the Governor had been arrested and committed to prison. The affair caused a good deal of excitement in the place.—N. Y. Adv.

Montreal Aug. 24. In my letter of Wednesday, I mentioned that the celebrated Captain Franklin had arrived near this city. He came in at an early hour yesterday morning, and proceeded immediately for the United States.—He looks well, and I understand that he has generally enjoyed good health. It is stated that he travelled from Mackenzie's river to the Ice Cape, and was within 250 miles of the spot, the ship Blossom was to have touched, where he remained nine days, in consequence of a fog. He saw nothing which indicated an obstruction to the navigation; for as far as he could see at any time, an open sea was to be seen. One very singular circumstance was mentioned by him. In January last, when the thermometer was 54 degrees below zero, "the weather was more comfortable," than when it ascended to 12, for in the latter case the clothing was burdensome.

[Capt. Franklin, and his associate Dr. Richardson, reached New-York week before last, and sailed for England in the James Cropper, on the 1st inst.]

Interesting from Liberia.

We publish below a letter from Mr. Ashmun, the Colonial Agent at Liberia, to one of the Baltimore Committee of the American Colonization Society.

Caldwell, May 20th, 1827.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of your favour of 10th Feb. with occasional notes bearing date a few days posterior, all of which, with the persons, cargo, &c. to which they relate, arrived safely in our roads on the 11th of April. The passage was an unusually protracted, but a safe and pleasant one; and, with the exception of two small children, cut off in the "seasoning," attended and followed with not one unpropitious circumstance. It gives me pleasure to add, in confirmation of the opinion, which I have more than once already expressed with confidence to the Board of Directors, the result of another experiment of African climate on South-western emigrants from south of the parallel of Norfolk, on their arrival in Liberia. In the second or third week they are affected with slight symptoms of an intermittent fever; a dose of calomel is given, and it makes the patient sick for two days—when he amends. Such is the history of the health of the Doris' company, as far as time has been allowed us to realize it. One half acre, at this moment, at their work and will in a few days be fixed on their own lands.

George McGill promises to be that useful man which your letter anticipates, and to supply with credit and advantage a much lamented vacancy in the organization of our schools. There are all combined into one system, pervaded by the Bell and Lancasterian principle, of making the learners in an upper department the teachers in a lower; but for the last ten months they have been in a languid state for want of a competent head. We hope to find this deficiency supplied in Mr. McGill.

John Henson, justifies the character he brought with him—is bent on the founding of a new settlement on Factory Island, St. Johns, where I promise myself his steady devotion to the great work which has brought him to Africa, will find a profitable scope in duties well proportioned to his talents.

I have offered to employ, or find employment for H—, so soon as his health allows, which will enable him, in a few months, to discharge his obligations in Baltimore. The Books forwarded for the schools are most acceptable and seasonable. A larger quantity and proportion of spelling books is still required. A larger proportion of secondary than elementary spelling books having formerly been furnished, has produced a scarcity of the latter, while we are supplied with the former. There are six large schools in our two principal settlements, exclusive of Sunday schools, which were last week reported to me to comprehend, along with all the children, more than two thirds of the whole adult population of Monroe. An emulation you might almost regard it a mania for improvement, although unknown and incredible among the colored people of America, has seized upon our colonists in this country. It needs only encouragement to produce great results. It has given me great pleasure to render Mr. Matthews such attention, in my power, as he so greatly deserves.

I send per the Doris a map of commercial and other details, to Washington, of which I presume the Board will print such parts as can be of any use or interest to their friends, or their cause. To these, my dear sir, I refer you; and intend more than a compliment, when I assure you, in conclusion, that you will find me at all times disposed most heartily to concur in any measures requiring my aid, which the benevolent ingenuity of yourself or your friends shall desire, for the advancement of this colony, either in this country or in the United States.

Respectfully your obdt. ser't. J. Ashmun.

JOHN HENSON has returned, as was his intention, to the United States, for the purpose of removing from the minds of the colored people of his native place, the erroneous impressions which many of them labour under, and to relate to them his own experience of the advantages of emigration.

A FOOLHARDY FELLOW.

It is mentioned in a late English paper, that Patrick Kean, aged 22, had immortalized his name by climbing to the top of a steeple in Ireland, height 116 feet, where he deposited his coat, and on the next day re-ascended the giddy height for his garment, and balanced himself head undermost, on the pinnacle of the steeple!

[What could this fellow have valued his neck at?]

MURDER.

The Rev. Joshua Waterhouse, of Huntington, England, was murdered in July last by a lad of 19 years old, who with another lad entered his house for plunder, but being detected in the act, he turned on the minister and stabbed him in the throat.

DISASTERS BY THE STORM.

On the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th of August. This storm appears to have been very violent at the south. The following paragraphs from southern papers furnish some details of its disastrous effects. In this city there were several trees blown down by the violence of the wind on Sunday morning the 26th, and the tide was higher than it has been known to rise for the last 35 years. We observe by arrivals at Baltimore, that the storm was not less violent in the Gulf Stream than at the lower part of the Chesapeake, where a number of vessels were driven on shore, and others materially injured.

AT PETERSBURG.

From the Intelligencer August 31. Reports from every direction of the adjacent country, confirm our anticipations of injury done to the growing crops by the storm on Saturday night last. In most of the low grounds of James and Appomattox rivers, the fields have been submerged and very materially injured; while in the high lands the corn has been laid prostrate as with a besom, by the violence of the wind. In consequence it is calculated the quantity of grain will be very materially diminished; and it is supposed the loss of blades will be fully one half. Tobacco likewise has suffered as it was more or less exposed. All the neighbouring streams rose considerably beyond their banks; but we hear of no mills or mill-dams having been carried away, and the waters have now subsided.

AT RICHMOND.

From the Enquirer, Aug. 31. Storm.—On Saturday last we were visited by a storm of unusual violence and great extent. The weather had been unusually sultry, the thermometer ranging at 90 degrees for some days—it suddenly moderated, and the wind blew for several days from points alternately south and north of east; the passing clouds and coolness of the atmosphere (the thermometer having fallen below 70) indicated an easterly rain. On Saturday early in the day, the wind rose high, and the rain commenced. It continued throughout the day, alternately violent and moderate. Towards night it set in with great fury, and continued until near three o'clock. It commenced raining early next morning, and throughout the day it rained occasionally, but without much wind. The violence of the storm was from dark until 5 o'clock on Saturday night. We have seldom known such torrents of water to fall in the same time. In our immediate vicinity we have heard of some damage, it was chiefly sustained by the shipping and craft between this and city point. About 200 hogsheads of tobacco on board of lighters to be shipped, and in other situations to be injured, were so much damaged that they have been since sold at auction, but whether on account of the underwriters or ship-owners is to be hereafter determined. Other trifling damages were sustained, not of such importance as to require to be enumerated. The tide rose unusually high, from the continued strong easterly wind. In the country we understand that the corn has been prostrated to the earth—and in the tobacco counties south of this, it is said that the tobacco has been mostly destroyed. The leaves that were not broken off by the wind and rain, have been so withered and bruised that they are now quite black. On the south side of James river we learn that the water courses have been very high, and that many milldams and bridges have been swept away. If the storm extended far up the country, the damage to the crop of tobacco must have been very great. A more promising crop was never seen in Virginia, and it was just at that stage of maturity when such a disaster would be most fatal to it; and if our anticipations be well founded, the injury will be most seriously felt by our planters. They have almost no price for their grain, and to lose their tobacco is to lose their main dependence. But we are not in possession of details, and would thank our friends at a distance to let us know the extent of the injury.

AT RALEIGH N. C.

From Raleigh N. C. we learn that "the water courses are all flooded, and several mills and bridges have been carried away, a number of trees and chimneys blown down, and it is apprehended that great injury has been done to the crops of corn and cotton, by being drowned, prostrated, and in many instances torn to pieces. We have heard of a good deal of wheat, which had been stacked in the fields, being entirely carried off by the high floods. And we fear much mischief has been done on the sea coast.

AT CHARLESTON.

(From the City Gazette, Aug. 27.) For some time past the fluctuations of the weather have been a subject of common remark, and it was seriously apprehended by many that we should again be visited by one of our usual gales. These fears have been realized, but we are happy to state, so far as we have yet ascertained, with-

out any serious detriment. At 12 o'clock on Friday night, a storm which had for a little while been raining, began to blow with considerable violence, from N. N. E. continued increasing till 9 o'clock morning—when it lulled for a time. It was then blowing from the N. and N. W. from which about 12 o'clock with little variation it blew with great violence until 6 o'clock in the evening, when it fortunately abated. It had not been extraordinary throughout, but it was not extraordinary high, owing to the adverse direction of the wind—so that scarcely any injury was sustained by the wharves and other buildings in the harbour. Indeed we have had no damage except the partial roofing of a few stores on the Bay, the blowing down of some trees, though it is feared the plantations suffered much in their crops.

CAMBRIDGE, (Md.) Sept. 1.

On Saturday night and Sunday we had a heavy fall of rain in this vicinity, accompanied by a stiff wind, which prostrated the corn, many trees and fences to a great degree. On Sunday the tide ran an astonishing height, and several houses, in the low parts of town, the inmates of which, were caught napping, for a long time, when the rain had subsided, were to be seen peeping out from the roofs of their houses, while others were marching about yards knee deep. The wharf projects into the river 150 to 200 feet, was completely hid, the top of it was from twelve to fifteen inches low the surface of the water. The tide was higher than at any former period within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants.

Balston, (S. C.) Aug. 24.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON. The water of the New River, the Flatt, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, burst forth with a noise before unknown, discharging a column of water six inches in diameter, rose to the height of from 12 to 15 feet above the tube; and so continued for the space of half an hour. At this time the water was quite muddy, but before 4 o'clock, it became perfectly clear and pure as ever, and again resumed to be as usual formerly.

It was amusing to behold the appearance of the group who surrounded the spring while in its perturbed state. Many countenances were changed, some gathered blackness, and again paleness. Some viewed the precursor of an earthquake, or other great concussion of the earth. Such was the great contrast among spectators who witnessed the scene.

THE THEATRE.

Is a place calculated to improve heart, and add softness and bloom to the manners. It is carried back to the brights of Greece and Rome, and our nerves refreshed with the many bold examples of patriotism and the heroes and sages of antiquity. It is there the most interesting incidents of the country from the bacco counties south of this, it is said that the tobacco has been mostly destroyed. The leaves that were not broken off by the wind and rain, have been so withered and bruised that they are now quite black. On the south side of James river we learn that the water courses have been very high, and that many milldams and bridges have been swept away. If the storm extended far up the country, the damage to the crop of tobacco must have been very great. A more promising crop was never seen in Virginia, and it was just at that stage of maturity when such a disaster would be most fatal to it; and if our anticipations be well founded, the injury will be most seriously felt by our planters. They have almost no price for their grain, and to lose their tobacco is to lose their main dependence. But we are not in possession of details, and would thank our friends at a distance to let us know the extent of the injury.

A LONG SWIM.

Dr. Bedale, of England, who is offered to swim from Liverpool to Runcorn, a distance of eighteen miles, has been his antagonist, and the pool papers are engaged in a very respecting it. One party contends that the current was strong, the doctor floated the distance.

BY GENERAL TICKET.

Table with columns for State and Electors. Includes New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Maine, New-York, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Delaware.

BY LEGISLATURE.

Table with columns for State and Electors. Includes South Carolina and Delaware.

The latest accounts from England represent the crops in that country to be better than usual.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS: THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1827.

Appointments by the Executive Sept. 1827.

Major B. Tancy, Esq. Attorney-General, vice Thomas Keil, appointed associate Judge. John Ferguson, Esq. Justice of the Peace for Charles county, vice Duges, deceased. Edward Taylor, Notary Public for Prince-George's county, to reside at near-Marlborough. Isaac Holland, additional Justice of the Peace of Anne-Arundel county. Edward Dubois, ditto, ditto. Isaac Shoemaker, do. Balt. county.

At a convention of the friends of General Andrew Jackson, held at Belkirk-town last week, it was resolved to support the following named gentlemen as suitable persons to represent Frederick county in the next Legislature of this state: Nicholas Holm, Francis Thomas, Isaac Shriver, Joseph Taney.

The supporters of General Jackson in the city of Baltimore, are making arrangements to celebrate the 13th of September, (the anniversary of the battle of North Point,) by a Barbecue to be given at Hampstead Hill.

Dr. Ansell, Naughtin a democrat, & Kenyon a federalist, both friends to the cause of Mr. Adams, have been nominated for Congress by their respective parties in the state of Delaware. The result of General Jackson, of both parties, is about bringing out another candidate, in view of the election of the General and the presidency.

The postscript to a letter dated Liverpool, 24th, 1827, received by a common house in Baltimore, says—"Our ship has now received orders to admit a cargo of the duty of tax per cent."

Mr. T. Kennedy's Speech. Mr. Nash, editor of the New York Enquirer, notices this speech in the following complimentary manner: "Mr. Thomas Kennedy, a well known and influential politician in Maryland, came out in the most decided and forcible manner, at the Harpers-town meeting on the 4th ultimo. His speech has been printed in a pamphlet form, and like Mr. M'Duff's is full of sound argument and overwhelming facts. It is in the most effective style of popular eloquence."

DECLENSION OF COL. HOOD.

Outland Springs, Aug. 25, 1827. H. H. Esquire, Editor of the Maryland Republican.

—I observe my name has been announced in your paper as a candidate for the legislature of Maryland at the ensuing election. I am grateful for the good opinion implied in the nomination (as made by my kind friends, but cannot consent to become a candidate, of which you will please to apprise the public.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOMAS HOOD.

From the United States Telegraph.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The elections to the next Congress are now over, and it is probable that the relative strength of parties will exhibit itself on the selection of a Speaker to the House; should the friends of Gen. Jackson act together and be successful in their attendance on the first day, there will be no doubt as to the result. We have taken some pains to ascertain the relative strength, which we believe to be about as follows:

Table with columns for Name and Votes. Includes Jackson, Adams, Doubt, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland (new member to be elected), Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, S. Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee.

It is believed that the doubtful members will be opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams; and it is not believed that a single member has been claimed for Gen. Jackson who is not decidedly in his favor. It will thus be seen, that the friends of Gen. Jackson have a decided majority in both Houses.

Two deaths by yellow fever, reported at New-Orleans on the 28th.