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FOR GOVERNOR

HENRY JOHNSON,

NEW-ORLEANS

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1841.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

The confident declaration that war cannot ensue between Great Britain and this country, appears to us somewhat lightly and loosely hazarded. There are difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment of the Caroline case, view it in whatever light we please, which may occasion a collision between the two nations, unless the American Government is willing to crouch before the arrogance of Britain and to remain passive under accumulated wrongs, or the British Government exhibit a justice hitherto foreign to her administration.

It is a fact that the British Government has assumed the responsibility of the destruction of the *Caroline*.—On the one hand the American Government is willing to treat with Great Britain on that ground—on the other the state of New York upholds her sovereign rights to lay over individuals found within her territory and accused of murdering her citizens. Thus the General Government is at variance with the local government of the state within whose limits the outrage in question was perpetrated, and is unable to interfere (except in the resort of an appeal to the Supreme Court) for the purpose of procuring McLeon's over-throw. Besides, the counsel for the accused have declared their intention not to take an appeal from the decision of Judge Cowen, but to bring the affair to trial at the September term of the court—so that the interposition of the Government is definitively cut off.

Now, suppose the case of McLeon terminates in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner being convicted of murder, will be amenable to the penalty of death.—His execution may and probably would be waived by the Governor of New York. It would be sufficient that the state of New York had vindicated the majesty of her laws, and had brought the matter to an issue despite the menaces of the British Government. Gov. Seward would doubtless be willing to pardon the culprit and leave the case to be settled at the bar of international law between the two nations. This is the only mode we can conceive in which the dispute between the country and Great Britain can be conducted without discredit or dishonor to our government.—If the British Government after her gasconading and vaunting is willing to submit to the indignity of McLeon's trial and conviction—well and good. If not, let her seek redress as she best may. She becomes then the offended party, and the onus of a warlike demonstration is thrown upon her.

But suppose the unprofitable conclusion of this perplexing question that McLeon is tried and acquitted—that his innocence is clearly established. We form this the more probable issue of the affair, because it is evident enough that his counsel is thoroughly prepared to prove that the accused was not implicated in the burning of the *Caroline*, by his willingness to avoid appeal and to push the matter to a speedy trial. In this event what is the position in which the United States will be driven. Here is a tearful catalogue of outrage and aggression perpetrated on American persons and property by the myrmidons of the British Government. First and foremost in the list is the horrible detail of piracy, arson, and assassination on board the *Caroline*. Next follows the enforcement of the privilege of searching our ships, the heaping of wanton insult on their unarmed crews and masters, and the firing upon them when they proved refractory and dared to claim their right of exemption from this odious espionage. Add to this the systematic liberation of slave property proved to belong to citizens of the U. States which the casualties of the winds and waves had thrown upon British ground. Fill up the list with the conflict respecting the North Eastern boundary, and tell us if there is not cause enough of deep and well founded complaint against Great Britain. The acquittal of McLeon will leave the United States precisely where she stood a year since, in the attitude of an injured party, and Great Britain with a load of unatoned infamy to account for.

In what then will consist the reparation due long since to this country for the destruction of the *Caroline*, the seizure of American property, and the repeated insults in cool and bad faith and army by Great Britain. For the first we have nothing and can expect nothing. The English Government has avowed the responsibility of the act and defended it. Far from granting no reparation, she considers the atrocious deed justifiable, and has knighted its worthy projector. With respect to the other sources of complaint, they excite no little attention from the British Government, that were while the statement of our grievances is in the hands of ministers, American property is subjected to the lawless. Unless, therefore, this government is about to fall under of shame, inevitable to insult, and reckless of reproach, we maintain that in the event of McLeon's acquittal, there will be urgent cause of hostilities between America and Great Britain, nor can we conceive how it can be in the end avoided, without such compromise of national honor, dignity and character, as would make the government almost synonimous with "submission." People are very apt to ring the changes on every popular catch word for the time being, whether it be "war" or "peace," but let every thinking man reflect deliberately on the posture of the two nations—the one constantly the sufferer—the other invariably the aggressor, and say whether in the conjuncture referred to, the United States can honorably escape from a collision!

YELLOW FEVER.—We understand that since the last publication of the Board of Health, three distinct cases of yellow fever—two of them fatal—have been reported. Our information is derived from unquestionable authority.

THE WEATHER is certainly most unpropitious to health. Cool in the shade, intensely hot in the sun—hot during the forepart of the night, and almost uncomfortably cool towards morning. These atmospheric vicissitudes are severely felt by all classes, and the no epidemic as yet prevails, the reports of the Board of Health show a very serious mortality. Eighty six deaths a week, in a population diminished fully one third by departures, proves beyond a doubt that the season is decidedly sickly.

The Natchitoches *Herald* of the 24th ult., says: A fellow who had been connected with a gang, that about a year ago robbed some of our citizens of their slaves, was brought in from Texas, the other day, under an armed escort. We were told that the fellow had become a postmaster, and when taken was engaged in his duties. He is now in our prison where he will have more time for reflection.

The river is falling at Natchitoches, and is so low that most of the boats are laid up for the season. The drought is very severe on the neighboring plantations, and the corn crops, it was thought, would be seriously injured. The heat has been insupportable, the mercury in the thermometer rising 98.

ARMED STEAMSHIPS ON THE LAKES.—Both the British armed steam ships, says the Buffalo Commercial, are now at Chippewa ready for service. The Toronto passed down the Niagara on Thursday last, and the Minnow, with the sanguinary emblem of St. George flying at the main gaff, yesterday afternoon. The former is the old General Porter, remodelled, and of little account; but the latter is a staunch new craft, that would be an ugly customer in case of hostilities betaken ourselves and the Bull family.

SHERWICK.—The Savannah *Republican* of the 27th ult. says: "The schr. *Mary Ann*, Capt. Fitzgerald, from Baltimore for this port, was lost on the night of the 19th instant, about five miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras light. She went ashore in a dense fog. Her cargo, consisted of 5000 bushels of corn, belonging to R. Habersham & Son, of this city, which, together with the vessel, totally lost. The *Mary Ann* was nearly new, and was owned by the Captain. We have not learned whether she was insured or not, but understand there was an insurance to the full amount on the cargo. She left Baltimore on the 7th, in company with the schr. *Sally Ann*, Capt. PATTERSON, arrived at this port on the 17th instant, and was seen by Capt. P. on the 19th, near Cape Hatteras.

NAVAL.—The destination of the United States ship *Delaware*, Commodore Morris, has been changed from the Mediterranean to the Brazil station, and the U. S. Sloop of war *Fairfield* has been detached from the Brazil squadron, and ordered to Hampton Roads for repairs.

THE CROPS of Georgia, it is believed, will be finer this year than for many seasons past.

POSTMASTER IN PETTIGRAS.—Ann B. Smith has been appointed postmaster at Portland, late Chatham, New Jersey.

A whale upwards of a hundred feet long, attended by a number of porpoises, was recently seen inside of the Narrows, New York.

RECORDER'S COURT—1st MUNICIPALITY.

Adolphus Bryant and Wm. Kio were brought up before Recorder Bertus on the charge of slave stealing.

The prisoners were arrested at the instance of James Dogherty, who in an affidavit sworn to by him stated, that on about the 22d ulto. the accused took passage on the steamboat Meteor from St Louis, together with two slaves named Mary and Esther, under the false pretence that they were the property of said prisoners, whereas it now appears, that said slaves belong to a woman whom Bryant declares to be his lawful wife.

The accusations mainly involved Adolphus Bryant, and was substantiated by the testimony of Captain Thos. M. Duncan of the steamboat Meteor, who testified that his clerk had received a letter from St. Louis under date of the 23d ulto. showing that Bryant had feloniously obtained possession of the slaves, with a view of appropriating the proceeds to his own use. This document was exhibited in court.

These facts having rendered it superfluous for his Honor to enter into a further investigation of the case, he bound over Bryant and Kio to take their trial before the criminal court on the above charge, the former in the sum of $5000,—and the latter $3000. In default of bail to this amount, they were remanded to prison.

Richard Evans, a free c. was fined by Recorder Bertus to the amount of $50 for having neglected to record himself at the Mayor's office.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Burgess S Gaither, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

United States Attorney.

Cornelius Dorragh, Western District of Pennsylvania.

Return J. Meigs, Middle District of Tennessee.

Charles Chapman, District of Connecticut.

John Holmes, District of Maine.

Charles Davis, District of Vermont.

Hale Peyton, Eastern District of Louisiana.

Joshua A. Spencer, Northern District of New York.

Justin Butterfield, District of Illinois.

Franklin Dexter, District of Illinois.

Franklin Dexter, District of Massachusetts.

Thomas W. Sutherland, District of Wisconsin.

United States Marshals.

Israel W. Kelly, District of New Hampshire.

Sylvester Hartshorne, District of Rhode Island.

Thomas B. Johnson, District of Iowa.

John D. Kinsman, District of Maine.

Wm. H. Russell, District of Missouri.

Silas M. Stillwell, Southern District of New York.

Anderson Miller, Southern District of Miss.

Thomas W. Newton, District of Arkansas.

John B. Eldridge, District of Connecticut.

John G. Camp, Middle District of Florida.

Postmasters.

Geo. Cox, Huntsville, Alabama.

Thomas S. Redd, Lexington, Kentucky.

Geo. W. E. Bedell, Columbus, Georgia.

ECLECTICIANA.—The *Sunday Morning News* contains some curious revelations on the relation existing between Fanny Elsser and her reputed agent, Wyckoff. That paper observes: "If we are rightly informed, (and we believe we are so,) the Wyckoff does not sustain to Fanny the relationship (that of *paramour*) which has often been attributed to him Wyckoff is a young Philadelphian, reputed wealthy, but is not so in reality. He once had wealth, but a few years spent in Paris, divested him of a good portion of his superabundance. Fanny, when about to embark for America, knew full well that she must have a male attendant, and Wyckoff was pitched upon as the most available person, from his knowledge of the country and that of the English language, neither of which qualifications did she herself possess. Wyckoff was accordingly engaged, hired for a specified consideration, to act as her agent and transact certain business for her while in this country. She has not even, 'tis said, the slightest attachment for him, as she is betrothed to a young gentleman of Paris by the name of Lavalliette, with whom she keeps up a constant correspondence. The veil which covers—not conceals the humbuggery of the business, is too thin not to be seen through by many persons of observation."

We suspect the editor has been misinformed in regard to the following story, though there is no mistake about the airs and arrogance displayed by Wyckoff: "On one occasion, while in New Orleans, a distinguished member of the press was, on one of the *off-nights*, invited to join her in her box with his two daughters. The gentleman came, and saw, from the opposite side of the house, that Fanny was alone, with the exception that Wyckoff was in her company. He sent an attendant to announce his arrival to the "goddess." Wyckoff opened the box-door, and sent, of his own volition, a message that "Miss Elsler was engaged for the evening, and could not be seen."

"The gentleman, indignant at such treatment, drew his bowie knife, and on its point affixed his card. "Take that," said he, "to the man in the way, and ask him if *now* she cannot be seen."

"The attendant did as he was directed. The box was opened, and the gentleman and his family were received with a hearty welcome by Fanny. On being informed of the treatment he had received. Fanny informed him that it had all been done without her knowledge or direction, and turning to Wyckoff, she said to him, "Sir, how dare you behave in this manner? You know you are only my employee, and should the offence be repeated, I'll discharge you on the spot." Wyckoff showed less than ever during the remainder of the evening."

FLORIDA.

We copy the following from the Savannah *Republican* and *Georgian* of the 27th July:

SAVANNAH, July 29.

From Florida.—We learn from an officer of the Army that an Indian called Sulamico, who had been sent out by Col. Worth, came out at Tampa, about six or seven days since with a party of about fifteen Indians from the big Cypress Swamp. Solamico stated that about sixty other would be in soon, supposed to be the same that promised to come in to Col. Davenport at Sarasota, but were prevented by the influence of others.

From the last advices a few of Wild Cat or Coacochee's people had come in at Tampa, and others were expected, in number from eighty to a hundred. Our informant expresses it as his opinion that they will be in.—*Georgian.*

By the steamer Gen. Clinch, Capt. Barden, we have received the St. Augustine news of Friday last. We extract the following:

Lieut. Judd, of the 3d Artillery, who accompanied Wildcat to Coacochee and his band to New Orleans, returned about ten days ago to Tampa with his charge, by order of Col. Worth. The Colonel expects to accomplish more by keeping Coacochee a prisoner at Tampa, than by sending him West at the present. Lieut. Judd arrived here a few days ago with some of Coacochee's warriors, who promises to guide him to the camp of Short-Grass, somewhere in the neighborhood of Tomoka. Lieut J. with Lieut. Gilham, and the Indian guide, left here last Monday in the steamer Cincinnati for New Smyrna, where, by order of Col. Worth, they are to get 40 men for the expedition. Every thing may be expected, that can be accomplished, from the spirit and enterprise of these young officers.

We like the disposition manifested by Col. Worth to stimulate the ambition and emulation of our younger officers, by giving them responsible commands. It is no disparagement to the elder officers to say that they cannot be as efficient in this kind of warfare as their younger brethren, the Colonel therefore very judiciously leaves them to take care of the posts, and sends our young warriors into the field. This system will pell a different face on the war. We heartily wish Lieut. Judd success—we know he will deserve it.

There is a good deal of sickness at the post at New Smyrna. The disease, however, not of a fatal character. Lieut. Judd was only able to obtain 20 men, and proceeded immediately up the Hillsboro.

Private Jacob Seigle, Company G. 3d Infantry, was killed by the accidental discharge of a musket, on the 29th ult., in the vicinity of Withlacoochee. Private Beasle, same company, severely wounded by the discharge.

[*From the Boston Courier.*]

The following is rich and exquisite:

"*They like it!*"—We have seldom been more amused than with the following remarks of a writer in the Charleston Mercury:

"The removal of the deposits, which has been so much the theme of party controversy, really did much more good than harm. Its tendency was to check the extravagant spirit of the time. It did partially check it. All still remember what was called the pressure—the scarcity of money—the panic—and the removal of the deposits. This was exactly what the country wanted."

"Bill," says the man in the story, "what makes you sew up the mouths of your rabbits?" "Lord, you!—they likes it!" The Charleston writer must have had this story in his mind when he penned the ingenuous remark. Not two cases can be parallel, 'panic and scarcity of money' exactly what the country wanted! Can any thing be plausible? People were tired of being comfortably at their ease, and began to cry out—fie on this quiet life!—we want panic! Confound this pestilent plenty of money!—our barrels, pockets are bursting. Worthy neighbor—do frighten us some way or other if you have any Christian bowels! Honest friend—do pick our pockets and relieve us from this horrible plenty, if you are gifted with human charity. Peace and plenty have been thought comfortable things, but it is all a mistake; panic and scarcity are the charms to make a nation flourish!

It was the opinion of Joseph Serface, that Lady Teazle was suffering from a too great reputation; and we know a quack doctor who maintained that "health was a disease" which required to be constantly checked. We have had many a Joseph Surface and quack doctor in the political way, attempting to mend the health and reputation of the body politic;—and a precious piece of work they made of it! But when our cousins come out with the open declaration that panic and scarcity are exactly what the country want, their quackery is too manifest to do any harm.

LOCOFOCOISM DISPLAYED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Our readers will recollect the unceremonious removal of Gen. Reynolds from the post office at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, and the Postmaster General's refusal to give a copy of the petition for removing Gen. R.—the charges against him, or other reasons than that the removal was made upon "representations which could not be made sufficient to show that it was proper." Gen. Reynolds now gives, under his signature in the Columbus Journal, that he has obtained from the General Post Office a copy of those "representations," which consist of the following letter and petition from Reuben Lathan, the postmaster in Columbus, to Amos Kendall:

"I hereby transmit to you a petition signed by the most respectable citizens of Reynoldsburg, asking the removal of Reynolds as postmaster at that place, and the appointment of Sibley, with whom I have no acquaintance, but am assured that he is very capable and will be very acceptable to the Democratic party.—Reynolds is a dark, mysterious man, and an active participator in the late Harrison Abolition Convention, and the democratic party would be much pleased to see him removed at quick step to the tune of the rogue's march.

"R LATHAM, P. M."

"The petition (referred to, says the General,) was drawn up by T. J. Morgan, then assistant postmaster at Columbus, and signed by the following "*respectable citizens of Reynoldsburg*: G W Stewart, — Stevens, H. Knapp, J. S. White, John Walton, A. S. Reader, Thomas Kennedy, Samuel Moyers, John Brough, Jacob Hare, J Bussell, M H Mallary, E. Grover, E. Cole, Mathias Martin, A. McElwain, John Patterson, (Druggists all things,) J. Hunter, S. D. Preston, J. Oyler, Geo. Wheeler, A. G. Hibbs, and a few others, whose names were not made out."

"The signers of this petition, described by Mr. Latham as the most respectable citizens of Reynoldsburg," all but one *live in Columbus*, and he within three miles of that city—not one of them is a citizen of Reynoldsburg.

Such were the means used by the party late in power to grasp and hold tight the "Spoils."

We have not seen Mr. Buckingham's book of travels in this country, and do not wish to. From the copious extracts of editorial less favorable than ourselves, we judge that Mr B has taken away more of our respectable and almighty dollars than our good will towards those who warmed him. A mere egotistical and self-complacent humbug we do not remember than this same Buckingham, and his slanders upon a people who received him a pauper and dismissed him a prince, are of small avail especially when it is recollected how utterly his predictions as a traveller have been put to silence and shame by Professor Robinson, Messrs. Stevens, Catherwood, and others. If Mr. B. travelled in this country for money, he has his reward; if for fame, he has drawn a blank. This we may say for him, however, that he describes with wonderful volubility countries he never saw and facts that never existed.—*Phila. Gaz.*

We enclose every word of the above.—We will add with some complacency, that New Orleans was the first city visited by Mr Buckingham, which did not be-pleaster him with laudation, and that this paper had the temerity to declare his lectures dull, stupid and commonplace. He could not humbug the community here.

Messrs. Editors—

"A cut-off" must excuse me for not replying to his answer to my last note;—the weather is too hot, too dry, and too dull and lifeless for that sort of wit sufficiently intelligible to be pursued at length. Interest in waiting on me.

"A Citizen may lend a very reasonable article in the Bulletin of the 21, signed "A Looker on," which serve as a reply to his article in yours of the 23, by with "A Looker-on." I am clearly of opinion, that the only way to settle all differences between the Bank, is an *amicable compromise* of specie payments. Let us have done with all expletives and come boldly to the crisis, which is the only and the people are able now to face as they ever will be. The community is prepared for and expect it.

NEUTRAL GROUND.

LATEST DATES

New York	July 31	London	July 3
Boston	July 31	Liverpool	July 3
Philadelphia	July 31	Havre	July 1
Washington	July 28	Havre	July 1
Charleston	July 29	Havre	July 1
Havana	July 20	Havre	May 27
Houston	July 21	Vera Cruz	July 1

MONEY MARKET.

Mexican Dollars			
Texas Bonds			
American Gold			
Sovereigns			
Spanish Doubloons			
Patriot do			
United States Treasury Notes			
United States Bank Notes			
Kentucky do			
Indiana do			
Illinois do			
Cincinnati do			
Ohio County Bank			
Virginia Bank Notes			
North Carolina Bank Notes			
South Carolina Bank Notes			
Georgia Banks			
Alabama Banks			
Tennessee Bank Notes			
Arkansas State Bank			
Arkansas Real Estate			
Commercial Bank, Natchez			
Agricultural Bank, Natchez			
Planters' Bank, Natchez			
Commercial Bank, Vicksburg			
West Feliciana, Woodville			
Bank of Port Gibson			
Commercial Bank, Mobile			
Commercial Bank at Columbus			
Union Bank, Florida Company			
Commercial Bank, Apalachicola			
Bank of St Augustine			
Commercial Bank, Savannah			
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana			
Township Bank, Louisiana			
Carrollton Bank			
Port Hudson			
Pecan do			
Union Bank, Louisiana			
Bank of Louisiana			
Bank of Louisiana			
Bank of