

EDUCATION.—How is a nation to grow rich and powerful? Every one will answer—By cultivating and making productive what nature has given them. So long as their lands remain uncultivated, no matter how rich by nature, they are still no source of wealth; but when they bestow labour upon them, and begin to plough the fertile earth, they then become a source of profit. Now, is it not precisely the same case with natural powers of mind? So long as they remain uncultivated, are they not valueless? Nature gives it is true, to the mind talent, but she does not learning or skill; just as she gives to the soil fertility, but not wheat or corn. In both cases the labour of man must make them productive. Now, this labour applied to the mind, is what we call education, a word derived from the Latin, which means the educating or bringing forth the hidden powers of that to which it is applied. In the same sense also we use the word cultivation—we say, "cultivate the mind," just as we say "cultivate the soil."

From all this we conclude that a nation has two natural sources of wealth: one, the soil of the nation, and the other, the mind of the nation. So long as these remain uncultivated, they add little or nothing to wealth or power. Agriculture makes the one productive, education the other. Brought under cultivation, the soil brings forth wheat and corn and good grass, while the weeds and briars and poisonous plants are all rooted out; so mind brought under cultivation brings forth skill, and learning, and sound knowledge, and good principles; while ignorance and prejudice, and bad passions, and evil habits, which are the weeds and briars and poisonous plants of the mind, are rooted out and destroyed.

An ignorant man, therefore, adds little or nothing to the wealth of the country, an educated man adds a great deal; an ignorant man is worth little in the market, his wages are low, because he has got no knowledge or skill to sell. Thus in a woollen factory a skilful workman may get \$10 or \$15 a week, while an unskilled workman must be content with \$1 or \$2. In a store or a counting house one clerk gets \$1,000 salary, because he understands book-keeping or the value of goods, while another who is ignorant, gets nothing but his board. We see these differences too when we look at nations. Thus China has ten times as many inhabitants as England, but England has a hundred times as much skill; therefore England is the more powerful of the two, and frightens the government of China by a single ship of war.

Thus, too, among the nations of Europe, Prussia is more powerful and prosperous than any other of the same size on the continent, because all her people are educated, and that education is a Christian one, making them moral and industrious as well as skilful. If then, the education of the people be necessary to the prosperity of the nation, it is the duty of the government or nation to provide for it; that is, to see that no child grows up in ignorance or vice, because that is wasting the productive capital of the country. This education too should be a Christian education, in order that children when they grow up should be honest, faithful, and temperate; for if a man be a liar or a drunkard his knowledge and skill is worth little to the country, because he will never be trusted nor employed.

None know the value of education but those who have received it; it is therefore the duty of every child who has been well educated himself, to use his influence when he grows up, to extend it to others, and if he be a legislator, to make it national and universal in his country.

CORN FROM AMERICA.

A large meeting assembled in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, in September last to hear a statement, by Mr. James Curtis, of Ohio, on the capability and willingness of America to supply Great Britain with corn. Many hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission.

Mr. Cobden was the chairman; and there were present several leading members of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

Mr. Cobden, in opening the business of the day, observed that the ruling classes in England were taught to pore over the past history and obscure geography of ancient Greece, with its paltry rivers; but they remained profoundly ignorant of contemporary history—of America, and its natural wealth and vast streams, where the best flour was sold for a penny a pound, while unskilled labour commanded 4s. to 6s. a day for wages. The knowledge of facts, however, must bear down the corn-laws.

"When it comes well understood that in America, which now, by the magic of steam navigation, is brought within a fortnight's sail of us—that along the whole sea-board of America there is now stored up abundance of flour, abundance of pork, and abundance of beef; and that the Americans themselves are anxious to send that pork, that beef, and that flour to feed you, and are anxious to set your spindles, and your wheels, and your looms, and your lammers in motion, to take in exchange for these things your manufactures; when that is known, and sufficiently known through the country, I have that faith yet in the force of truth, and I have that faith in the energies and independence of my countrymen, that I believe it will be impossible for any act of parliament to dam up those supplies which Divine Providence has intended for you."

He quoted a letter from his brother, written a few weeks since at Baltimore—

"It is useless for Britain to expect a large trade with America unless she consents to take the agricultural produce of this country. I spent last evening with a large provision dealer, and he tells me that the warehouses are full of bacon, bread, and beef, and that he can hardly sell it at any price. He said he had just received an invoice from the interior of the country of one hundred casks of prime bacon, consisting of ham and shoulders; and he did not believe, when they arrived, that he should be able to sell them for as much as would pay the expenses."

Mr. Curtis delivered a long speech, showing, by the evidence of statistics, how America could provide, to the point of superfluity, for the wants of Britain, increase as they might, to an indefinite extent. It is impossible, in our pre-occupied space, to give an outline of Mr. Curtis's able account; and it is the less necessary, since we quoted largely from his speech on the same subject delivered at the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Conference. He reminded those who argued for independence of foreign nations in the supply of food of an apt precedent to the contrary—

"He asked those who doubted whether Britain could be supplied from abroad, if they had looked at the capabilities of other countries for doing this? Had they looked at what India could produce? Had they looked at what America could produce, or what Russia could supply? There was Barbary, a country which once supported Rome in its greatness. It was now comparatively waste; but it was just as capable as ever of cultivation, and only wanted the hand of commerce to hold out the inducement."

America, without encouragement from a demand here, already produces fifteen million quarters of wheat; and so anxious is she to furnish the supply for Britain, that Mr. Curtis is confident her citizens would confine their own consumption to Indian corn, were it necessary, in order to release the whole amount of wheat required by this country. Already some is sent through Canada, as colonial wheat, in spite of the expense and trouble of that circuitous course. In the vast and fertile plains of the west the labour of one man can produce food for thirty. On the other hand, the highly stimulated activity of a new country promotes unceasing labour among the American citizens; and this labour, being productive, gives the means for satisfying the wants consequent on wealth; so that the American agriculturists may be made the best of all possible consumers of manufactures. Though the British have not universal suffrage, as they have in America, he believed that they could not combine against the law which prevents the interchange and fail in procuring its repeal.

Captain Lecossant, of the whaler Roland, who rescued the passengers of the India, Campbell, which was burnt to the water's edge, near Rio Janeiro, on her passage to Port Philip, has been presented by the English merchants there with a gold chronometer, as a reward for his meritorious exertions in preserving the lives of so many of his fellow creatures. The conduct of Capt. Campbell is spoken of in the highest terms; he was the last who quitted the India, and it was then at the peril of his life, for his clothes were on fire.

From Late English Papers.

TURKEY.

Tahir Pasha, the pacificator of Candia, arrived at Smyrna on the 7th, at eleven o'clock. His Excellency's flag was saluted with 19 guns by a Turkish frigate, an Austrian corvette, and a French brig, in the roads. A few hours after his arrival the pasha walked in the Frank quarter of the town, wearing the magnificent sabre which the sultan presented to him, and which is valued at a thousand pounds sterling. On the 8th he proceeded to Constantinople in the yacht placed at his disposal. Before quitting Smyrna Tahir Pasha left a sum of 20,000 piasters for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire.

FRANCE.

Quénisset, the real name of the ruffian who attempted to assassinate the king's son, has been pined with wine, and has opened his mouth to his keepers. He has accused several accomplices, and is hourly adding to the list. It is said that he has already accused twenty-five, and that seven of those are seriously implicated. They all, however, deny any knowledge of him or the conspiracy. The correspondent of the Morning Post says that four principals were immediately engaged in the attempted assassination—Quénisset; a second, who lent his shoulder for Quénisset to take aim from; and a third, who took Quénisset's second pistol, and handed it to the fourth; who dropped it in the crowd. The correspondent of the Times gives an "incontrovertible" statement of the scheme, of which the assassination was but the beginning. Quénisset was a Communiste—

"You will recollect that I wrote you on the day of the attempt a brief account of the procession of the Seventeenth Light Infantry, and of its escort of 'men in blouses'; that some of them preceded the troops, while others were mixed up with the soldiers. I was struck with that fact; as it appeared to me, who know nothing of military affairs, that an observation I heard from a competent judge at Temple Bar, the day on which the funeral of Queen Caroline took place, applied—namely, that 'the people were so mixed up with the Guards that not a man of the latter could have acted had an order to resist the populace been given.' Such was precisely the notion of this proceeding of the men in blouses, of whom I speak. Quénisset was to kill one of the princes, it did not matter which; and this was to be the signal for the armed conspirators, who were in very great numbers at each side of the procession, to aid those unarmed, when the latter should turn upon the soldiers, and (attempt at least) wrest the muskets out of their hands. If this failed, another calculation was made. The soldiers, infuriated at the murder of one of the Royal Dukes—upon their own Colonel perhaps—and at the attempt made upon themselves, would probably have butchered every man, woman, and child within their reach. A general insurrection throughout Paris would (as the conspirators calculated) take place; and scenes would ensue of a character too horrible to contemplate, and be wound up Heaven only knows how."

The Court of Peers met and formally constituted itself for the trial of the accused, on Tuesday. It is expected that the preliminaries of the trial will occupy some time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of Her Majesty's Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward; and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's Provinces on the continent of North America, and of the Island of Prince Edward.—London Gazette.

Thomas Didbin, the dramatic actor, died on the 16th of September, at his house in Myddleton-place, Pentonville, aged 70.

The effective strength of the army in Ireland, up to the 15th of September, was 15,294 rank and file.

The board of customs have received a treasury minute to admit the guano manure at a duty of 5s. per ton, the parties entering the same to give bond for the payment of any other or higher duty that may be imposed upon the same by any future act of parliament.

John Pirie, Esq., alderman and plasterer, has been elected to serve the high and important office of Lord mayor of the city of London for the year ensuing. The new sheriffs are Mr. Alderman Magnay and Mr. Rogers.

The Scylla, sloop-of-war, and Bramble cutter, to act as a tender, have been commissioned at Plymouth, by Captain Francis Blackwood, for the purpose of surveying Torres Straits, a place of frequent passage, but very imperfectly known. Captain Blackwood's attention is also to be directed to the whole south face of New Guinea, and the many islands which lie between that Island and New South Wales, and which now give shelter to hordes of Malays, but which, with our increased commercial connexions, must be cleared of these pirates, and rendered useful. They present many fine harbours, and are capable of yielding an infinite variety of valuable products.

The Earl of Shrewsbury (a Catholic peer) has just published a pamphlet "On the present posture of Affairs," in which, condemning those "who make the presumed interests of religion a plea for the extreme of violence in their political opinions and conduct," and, alluding to the call made on the Roman Catholics, "to unite against Tory violence," he says, before he follows this advice, he is "much more inclined to consider first, whether the new government may not administer the affairs of the country full as much for the true interests of religion as the old." His lordship adds, "At any rate, religion has nothing to gain by a state of anarchy and revolution, or, indeed, by any success of the movement party." Denouncing the proceedings of Mr. O'Connell as full of mischief, he observes, that he "must either mean more than he tells us, or that all is charlatanism;" and, though still calling himself a whig, the noble earl will give his support to the present government—to the opponents of whom, particularly to the anti-corn law people (from whom his lordship totally dissents), he gives some advice.

James Craven, of Richmond, has produced in his garden, this year, from one potato, the astonishing number of 3891.

The Duke of Leinster has taken the total abstinence pledge from Father Mathew.

Tuesday, the 12th of October, is the day named for the prorogation of parliament.

Among the pensions granted on the civil list this year by Lord Melbourne, are—one of £300 to Mr. Snow Harris, the distinguished electrician, the inventor of the ship lightning-conductors; a pension of £200 to Mr. Carey, the translator of Dante; £150 to Dr. Anster, the translator of Faust; and £50 to Miss Clapperton, sister of the celebrated African traveller.

A meeting of the Repeal Association took place in Dublin last week, when Mr. O'Connell said the motto of the society was that "Everything coming from England should be burnt, except coals." No one should be admitted to its meetings who was not dressed altogether in Irish manufactures.

House of Commons, Sept. 24.

An interesting conversation arose in consequence of a suggestion from Sir C. Napier that there should be a naval officer at the board of ordnance. In the course of the conversation,

Sir C. Napier declared that, in the whole course of his life, he had never seen a good musket or a good cartouch-box on board a British man-of-war; and he challenged any naval officer on either side of the house to say that the arms were of any but the very worst possible description. So very bad were they that, in Syria, the mountaineers would not accept them. The same might be said of pistols, cutlasses, &c.

Capt. Pechell said it was notorious that the navy was in this respect very badly supplied; and, in many cases the swords supplied were little better than iron hoops, and were only fit to be used for that purpose.

Sir C. Napier hoped that the navy would be more attended to than it had hitherto been, or some terrible disaster would occur that would astonish the country. He hoped that vessels would be sent to sea better manned than they had been for some time; for, had the fleet in Syria, which was not fully manned, been attacked by a fleet fully manned, no one could tell what would have been the consequence.

Captain Fitzroy said the arms were the same as were issued to the military.

Lord A. Lennox said that, if the same kind of guns were given to the navy as to the army, he, as a military man, would say that nothing could be worse. As attention had now been drawn to the subject, he hoped the evil would be remedied.

DUBLIN CITY ELECTION.—The SPEAKER informed the house that he had received a letter, stating that it was not intended to proceed with the petition against the Dublin election.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5, 1841.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goulbourn, has hit upon a somewhat novel expedient for temporarily meeting the demands upon the exhausted treasury, and it was scarcely propounded ere it succeeded at least to as great an extent as could be expected. It consisted of a proposal to fund £5,000,000 of exchequer bills, or, at the option of the subscribers, half that amount in exchequer bills and half in money. This took the stock market completely by surprise, as the general impression for the three or four days preceding was, that the treasury would merely order a supply for the amount of the declared deficiency, viz., £2,500,000, that a funding of exchequer bills could entirely be dispensed with, and no fresh loan be required during the present year; but the project was viewed with so great favour by the capitalists that upwards of £3,500,000 were subscribed for during the three days the books were open to receive money at the Bank of England, and the bank will probably take the remainder.

The right hon. gentleman deemed that this plan was the best for dealing with the present exigency, as there was no time for a general inquiry into the state of the national finances preparatory to the imposition of new taxes; but he pledged himself that such an inquiry should take place, and that, at a future time, he would be prepared with such measures as the comparative states of the revenue and the expenditure required. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Baring, gave a kind of half approbation to the mode of meeting the deficiency which the new government resorted to, but at the same time complained that no glimpse or glimmering was afforded of the plans which the present chancellor contemplated.

Lord Palmerston admitted that if the large measures proposed by the late government were to be rejected, the present plan was better than immediate taxation. The country had been pleased, by returning a conservative majority, to place the present administration in office, and the first fruit was an addition of £2,500,000 to the national debt. He hoped they would not find the new ministers dear at the money. He thought the house had a right to know from those ministers—not, indeed, what were the details of their plan, but what was the principle of it. Unless they had made up their minds about that, they should not have used the budget as the instrument of turning out the late administration. They were not entitled to blame the expenses of the army and navy; for they had ever urged increase instead of diminution in our armaments. What might be their intentions in the corn-laws none knew. There was an obvious difference among them on this point; and though it might be reasonable to give them some time for agreeing among themselves, yet there might be a limit to that delay, and parliament ought to be again assembled in the course of the autumn. The degree of the existing distress might be disputed; but none could deny that it arose in no small measure from the corn-laws.

All the members of the House of Commons who vacated their seats by accepting office in the conservative administration have been re-elected. In no case has anything like serious opposition been attempted. Lord Stanley made a very excellent speech on the hustings, and avowed such an earnestness of union with Sir R. Peel, as can leave little doubt that they will act energetically and cordially together. He declared that the new government was not to be a promising government, like the last, but a performing government. Ministers, he said, were reserved in what they stated now, because they wished to consider maturely and fully to understand what they were about before they proposed measures to parliament. They were, he said, determined to do their duty, and he hoped in a few years hence the people would say of them that, though they did not promise much at the beginning, at least their performance was the greater. As to the distress of the people in the manufacturing districts, he admitted it was deep and general, but he denied there was any truth or justice in the statements which attributed the distress to the corn-laws. There was, indeed, a cause for it, he said, but it was in the rash excess of trade into which the manufacturers rushed, when, by banking accommodations and other temporary circumstances, a large demand was experienced. Their ruinous competition with each other, and their attempts to extend their business beyond all natural limits, had produced subsequent stagnation and distress of the working people.

The Queen will in a few days take up her residence at Buckingham Palace, preparatory to her accouchement.

In London, as well as in the country, murders have been committed to an extent rarely met with within so short a period in the chronicles of such events; while the horrid mania for suicide appears to have reached even children of a tender age. The state of trade in the metropolis and throughout the country, it is gratifying to be able to state, shows symptoms of improvement; and this must be accelerated by the commercial difficulties on the continent having begun to abate. The accounts from all parts of the country on the state of the harvest may, on the aggregate, be pronounced to be satisfactory; and we sincerely hope that, as the season progresses, the various evil prognostications with which we have lately been haunted will be found to be dispelled. Foreign affairs afford little room for remark. The best proof that there is no serious danger in the internal state of France is afforded by the anxiety evinced on all sides to secure a share of the loan of which M. Humann has given notice.

The Emperor of Russia is making a tour through a portion of his dominions, and has lately had an interview with the King of Prussia.

The failure, for about £170,000, of the old-established firm of Corpas y Garcia, at Lisbon, has caused great consternation, especially amongst the British merchants, who will be the greatest sufferers.

Lord Morpeth will leave England for America in the steamer to-day. He intends to visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. His tour will extend over four months, and he expects to return early in spring.

Dr. Hancock, the eminent South American traveller, botanist, and physiologist, departed this life a few days ago.

UNITED STATES.

TRIAL OF ALEXANDER McLEOD!

UTICA OYER AND TERMINER, OCT. 4TH, 1841. Before Judge Gridley and Judges White, Kimball, and Jones.

The Court met this morning at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of commencing this important trial, and owing to the excellent regulations in force, the greatest order and decorum prevailed.

The prisoner, who is defended by Messrs. Spencer, Bradley, and Gardner, was brought into court in custody of the Sheriff.

He was dressed plainly, wrapped up in a large blue cloth cloak, and his appearance indicated anything but anxiety or depressed spirits.

The Jury being complete and sworn, the Attorney General opened at great length.

Gentlemen of the Jury, said Mr. Hall, in the course of his speech—The indictment which the Grand Jury have found, and which is now presented for your consideration and investigation, charges Alexander McLeod with having murdered, on the 20th day of December, 1837, Amos Durfee. This charge is presented in various forms or counts, seventeen in number. The facts are presented in such various forms in order to meet the testimony, as it will be presented. The Durfee, and with a gun loaded with powder, and one leaden bullet, shot the said Amos Durfee, and thereby caused his death.

The second count states the same facts as the first, states that it was done with a pistol, instead of a gun. The third count states, that it was committed by John McLeod, and that Alexander McLeod was present and aiding. Hall then proceeded to enumerate the various counts of indictment, the substance of which, and all the charges, he said, that Amos Durfee, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, while in the county of Niagara, in this State, was killed by the prisoner at the bar, or by some persons with whom he was nearly or immediately connected, and assisting.

The only question left for you to decide is, a question of fact, was the prisoner one of the assaulting party in the destruction of the Caroline, and killed Durfee? To that question your verdict is limited. The questions of law have been decided by the Supreme Court, which you and this Court are all of us are bound to obey, and it is for you to bear in mind that the testimony as to any other point than proof of his presence at the scene, is to be thrown aside as tending only to embarrass you. The question then is, was the prisoner one of the party who destroyed the Caroline?—at this point we will examine numerous witnesses, some of whom say that amongst those who were avowedly of the expedition, the prisoner has declared he was one. We will show that previous to the expedition the prisoner was of those most actively engaged in getting it up. That day before he went to Buffalo to ascertain whether the Caroline was coming to Schlosser. That he took a deep and active interest in the affair, and that on that very evening he was engaged enlisting persons for the expedition. The several occasions he exhibited a sword, and pointing the blood upon it, said that was the blood of a d—d Yankee. Other witnesses will prove that they saw him go with the boats on the expedition, and others that they saw him return from it.

"Gentlemen, this trial must necessarily be long, tedious, and painful. Let me urge you to arm yourselves with patience, as you would consult your own future peace. This trial will be an epoch in your lives. You will think of it as your farms—at your firesides—and in your wayside wanderings through the world—and when the last dread hour of review arrives, when your past lives and reminiscences before you,—when the dark things of this world are about to be illuminated by a light from eternity,—this trial will stand forth as one of your most important acts, and the greatest and most solemn of your responsibilities. If, from fear, favour, or partiality, or from any other weakness, through overlooking the law and testimony, which you are bound to observe by the solemnity of your oath—if by an unwarranted assumption you attempt to decide upon the expediency of this trial or conviction, the considerations which belong to the Executive—if by any vain presumption you attempt to weigh the consequences, which belong to God alone—if from any or all these causes you find a verdict, at that last dread hour, you will bitterly and sorely regret it. I have but one more word to say to you. It is to conjure you, during the whole of this trial—at the beginning to the end, and in every stage of it, to keep before you the words written in letters of fire, the words—Be just and fear not."

LATEST PARTICULARS.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5th. The testimony in this case has now reached a point of great interest and vast importance. It is plain, pointed, undisputed. McLeod was at the destruction of the Caroline, and took part in the work.

Gilman Appleby thinks, in the attack on the Caroline, he was struck by McLeod. He says that there was a man on board, called "Little Billy," who had been with him on the Constitution on the Lake, and he has never seen him since.

Samuel Drown testifies that, in Dec., 1837, McLeod was at Niagara, and was deputy sheriff of that district. He saw McLeod at Chippewa on the evening that the Caroline was destroyed. "And saw him land at Chippewa on board the boats that returned from the destruction of the Caroline." It will be seen that this testimony is positive and to the point. He says that three boats landed; and about three o'clock. He only knew McLeod and two others. He says that in his presence McLeod was asked how many there were on board the Caroline, and that McLeod made answer there were a good many. He was asked any of his own party were hurt, and he answered, that there was only one man armed on board the Caroline, he stood sentry. He says he knew McLeod by his voice by the light. He was within a few feet of him.

Isaac P. Corson testifies also to being present the morning, and hearing Mr. McLeod tell some of his exploits on board the Caroline, and what the performance had been. He says he heard Mr. McLeod say he guessed they were not want to see him there again—for he had killed damned Yankee or two. He says there were many more what they had done in the expedition with McLeod, and of them disputed the truth of what McLeod said. He saw McLeod a day or two afterwards coming up the point at the creek; he had a spy-glass; he would look at the Yankees as rebels and robbers, and he would look out just such another expedition as the Caroline, and out and burn Buffalo.

Another witness, Charles Parke, testified positively he saw McLeod go on board one of the boats that were over to attack the Caroline. This witness is perfectly acquainted with McLeod, and is said to be a keen and possessed, shrewd, intelligent man of about 30 years.

Testimony of great importance too is given by Mrs. Myers. He says that shortly after the burning of the Caroline, in a tavern at Niagara, he saw numbers of soldiers, some had weapons—some had not. There was some about the man that shot Durfee, and one said—"Was the man?" McLeod said, "Here he is—I'm the man!" then pulled a horseman's pistol, and said—"Here's the pistol that shot him!" Then he pulled out his sword, and said "There's the blood of a d—d Yankee!"—holding out the sword. There was blood on the sword—on the cut-throat about four inches.

FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

We have taken the trouble to compare the mortality of the present summer with that of 1839 and 1837—both seasons in which the yellow fever raged with uncommon violence. The weekly number of deaths thus far exceeds nearly a third, that of 1839, and is greater than that of 1837, if we consider the paucity of the non-resident population. At the worst period of the epidemic of 1839 the daily mortality did not exhibit more than 198 deaths per week. The last weekly statement for this year shows a mortality of 545, and the list for this week will most probably demonstrate an increase of forty or fifty more. It is moreover, more intractable by medical men than the fever is formerly proved so successful, are inert and inefficient. New Orleans Bee.

During the month of September, there arrived at the land U. S. by the way of the canal, 49,463 barrels of 2007 barrels pork, and 290,541 bushels of wheat.

WHOLESALE LYCHING IN TEXAS.—A DREADFUL TRAGEDY.—A week or two ago, says the Nachitoches Herald, we gave an account of the trial of one Jackson, in Harris county, Texas, for murder; of the manner in which he was tried; how he was acquitted, and how he and some of his friends then seized the county Judge, McHenry, and brought him into Nachitoches, where he is now in awaiting his trial, under an indictment for carrying off goods from that parish. It now appears that when Jackson returned to Texas, he was attacked and killed by five friends of McHenry; and they, in their turn, were captured and hung, without any ceremony, by the friends of Jackson. Where is this bloody tragedy to end?

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN AND MEXICO.—THE REVOLUTION IN THE LATTER COUNTRY.—Another revolution has broken out in Mexico, and Santa Anna is in the ascendant.

On the 18th ult., Guadalupe, in Mexico, under the command of General Peredes, proclaimed for the abolition of the 15 per cent duty, which had been recently levied by the government, and in favor of a Congress to be elected by the people.