

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

§7—The editor has not only neglected his usual correspondence with many valued friends, but been compelled to postpone the presentation of several long papers, on important statistical subjects, for which the chief materials were collected some months ago—not on account of what may be properly called bad health, but because of a general inability to labor with his mind or body as heretofore—and both need a brief relaxation, to regain strength. For the last twenty-two years, the editor truly believes that he has been engaged in actual business, (and nearly all at the desk), not less than fifty-four hours a week, for an average of the whole period, and it is not at all extraordinary that he should, sometimes, feel the general inability spoken of. Every bow, if expected to retain its elasticity, must now and then be unbent; and it is the present intention of the editor, in the course of a few days, to start on a journey that will occupy four or five weeks—hoping to return and resume his seat with a renewed power to merit the liberal and kind support which he receives.

In the mean time, the ordinary business of the REGISTER will go on as usual, and he also expects to contribute much to its contents.

§7—Certain movements are making with a seeming design to create a new and premature and ardent agitation of the tariff question. We hoped that this might have been avoided, at least "for a season"—and shall not do any thing to provoke it; though it is our intention to do all that we can to keep the PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE alive, and convince the people of the United States of the necessity of perpetual vigilance; and that, though the friends of domestic industry have been brought to a pause, they must not suffer themselves to be disunited, nor permit a suspicion to prevail that they have abandoned their opinions, in despair of the future. BETTER TIMES ARE A-HEAD! Facts will present themselves to dissipate the fool-notion, that high duties, on goods imported, are necessarily burthens on the people—and to show that they oftentimes are most substantial benefits—THAT PRICE IS ALWAYS MEASURED BY THE MEANS OF PAYING IT; and that three-fourths of the interest in MANUFACTURES is in the OWNERS AND CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL. AS JOHN ADAMS said in 1776, when supporting the claims of his country to independence, we say—that "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, we give our heart and hand to this measure," in a solemn belief that the protection of free labor in the United States is indispensable to the peace, liberty and safety of our countrymen; and that the enjoyment of such protection is a "natural and unalienable right."

With the views just stated, we propose, in the course of a few weeks, to commence a regular and calm discussion of principles, and their effects—with the hope of being able to present some things in such lights as will give confidence to the friends of the "AMERICAN SYSTEM," and weaken the virulence of its mistake opponents. Of those who have used "the tariff" to accomplish their own reasonable or ambitious purposes, we have no hope; and, if they will go headlong to destruction—why let them! There is no class of persons, in our opinion, so deeply interested in the preservation of that "system," as those who most violently oppose it. Passion will not permit them to observe the "SIGNS OF THE TIMES." We shall hoist the banner to the head of the mast—not in defiance—but as evidence of our confidence in the justice of the cause, with a consciousness, also, of an ability to keep it proudly floating there. We—though only of the rank of a "cabin boy," will not "give up the ship," until the captain (which is the people), shall say "hoist the stripes and stars." That "command" being heard, we shall humbly submit—but, until then, have resolved to do what we think is "duty."

We learn from the "Pennsylvania" that the health of the president is tolerably good, considering the fatigue he has recently encountered, and "that he will probably retire for a Vol. XLIV—Sig. 23.

short period from Washington, to enjoy the cool breezes and bracing air of the Rip Raps."

We insert the address of Mr. Biddle, on laying the corner stone of the Girard college, at Philadelphia, as well because of the beauty of its composition, as for the liberal and enlightened principles which it proclaims.

The letter mail bag, or "Pouch," was missed between New Brunswick, (N. J.) and New York, in the night of the 5th inst, and no doubt stolen. The postmaster, at New Brunswick, in offering a reward for the recovery of the mail, &c. gives a list of checks and drafts which are known to have been in the mail, and also mentions considerable sums of money, which had been also reported to him.

Under the head of "electing in Vermont" will be seen a new move in politics. The Jackson and anti Jackson parties have united, to put down the anti-masonic—which is stronger than either of the other two, but much weaker than the two united.

The violence to which parties have proceeded in this state, cannot be duly esteemed by the people of the south and west, who are free from the "anti-masonic excitement"—which does not appear to have reduced its action, though the masonic lodges have generally surrendered their charters and dissolved themselves, as we see it stated in some of the Vermont papers; and it is on this ground that the national republican and Jackson parties have "coalesced."

The fathership of nullification is disputed in South Carolina. The Aenor having been claimed for gov. Hamilton, has produced considerable discussion. The parties acknowledge Mr. Jefferson as the original of the doctrine—but they have not agreed upon the author of its revival. We rather think that it belongs to Dr. Cooper, and see that he was so toasted on the 4th of July, at Columbia:

"By Dr. M. H. DeLeon—The father of nullification, Dr. Thomas Cooper: He has been the patron of free principles in two hemispheres, and is most valued where he is best known."

Our much esteemed fellow townsman, Charles S. Walsh, esq. late secretary of legation of the United States, at Madrid, died on a journey from that city towards Valencia, whither he was proceeding for the sake of his health—being afflicted with a confirmed consumption. He was a gentleman of fine talents, and highly accomplished, and only 32 years old.

One petition has been presented to the British parliament for the immediate abolition of negro slavery, that was signed by 800,000 women—and another by nearly 200,000 more. The whole number of signers seems to have been almost two millions! The question has become a national feeling—and such feelings, in seeking their own gratification, pay little respect to consequences; and things which may be right in themselves, are oftentimes brought about in a wrongful manner. It seems almost beyond a doubt, that slavery will be abolished, and speedily, in the British West Indies.

There has been a grand display at the court of England. The queen, the princess Victoria, heiress of the throne, and her mother, the duchess of Kent, were splendidly dressed—all the particulars of which are described, and every article, it is proudly stated, was of "British manufacture."

This is right. The lord chancellor significantly sits upon a sack of wool—but a late American "statesman" said that "he would go twenty rods out of his way to kick a sheep!" How uneasy then would he have felt on the wool-sack, sitting as lord chancellor of Great Britain!

There has been a great deal of excitement, and sundry revolutionary movements in Mexico—in which blood was shed. The bottom of the business may, perhaps, be understood by

quoting the following article set forth by one of the bands of conspirators:

"Art. 1. This garrison protests that it will sustain at all hazards the holy religion of Jesus Christ, and the canons and privileges of the clergy and of the army, threatened by the intruded authorities."

We had hoped that the day of such things was nearly passed away. The religion of Jesus Christ is not one of persecution or blood-shed. The fanatics were put down. Santa Anna had behaved well.

A letter from Vera Cruz dated June 15, says—
"There has been another revolution attempted in the interior, but is so nearly smothered as to cause no fears. Enemy invades every department, and the states are all in arms to support it. This crusade will end like all others—in disaster to the party that got it up. Santa Anna was betrayed and made prisoner by Arieta, but escaped. A death blow will now be given to the priests and gauchipuns as well as their friends; many have been seized and made prisoners. Among them are numbered Terran Fontula and Almiranti; and of Mexicans, Ramera Sierra and Morand, (extended of veracruz), &c. Depend upon it all is safe, and it will make the government stronger and more respected."

The king of Spain has resolved to establish the succession on his infant daughter Maria Isabel Luísa, in failure of a male offspring, and had summoned those who have a right to vote in the cortes to appear in the month of the royal monarchical of St. Jerome on the 30th June last, to take the oath of allegiance to her.

Spain is filled with highway robbers and church robbers—and some of the provinces are almost covered with locusts.

Mr. Webster arrived in Baltimore late in the afternoon of Monday last, and departed in the steamboat for Philadelphia next morning, at 6 o'clock, A. M. He expressed great pleasure in having witnessed the wonderful growth and prosperity of those parts of our country which he had visited—and seemed much gratified with the generous and kind attentions which had every where been paid to him, and by persons of every political party.

We received yesterday the "Pittsburg Gazette" of the 16th, containing a sketch of Mr. Webster's speech delivered in that city, as reported by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, the stenographer—which we shall publish next week.

We have a copy of col. Drayton's farewell address to the Washington society at Charleston—and shall give it a place, on several accounts.

The present year will be long and awfully remembered in Kentucky—for the "scourge of the human race," the mysterious and terrible cholera, has passed over most parts of the state, and, in some, decimated the people in ten or twelve days—and then retired, as if appeased with the sacrifice made! Many of the best and most valued inhabitants of Kentucky have fallen victims to this disease. It seems to have abated, in general—but at some places still fearfully raged. It will afford pleasure to many to learn, as we have been informed—that Mr. Clay, and his family, had not been afflicted.

We have just received a letter from a highly respectable gentleman, resident in the south-western part of Louisiana. He speaks of the cholera in fearful terms—and says that some of the planters have lost one-fourth of their working hands! And even when it shall please Providence to arrest the disease, it is believed that a large part of the growing crops will perish—for the want of laborers to secure them in season.

The cities and towns on the sea-board of the United States are, in general, rather more healthy than is usual in the present season of the year. We do not hear of cases of cholera in any of them.

It is not easy to imagine the march of population and business in the "great west." Think of thirty-five huge steamboats lying at Louisville, at one time, receiving or discharging their cargoes—then look at the map and see where that city is located! Proceed north, and enquire what is doing on the shores of lake Erie, &c. where the Indian had his "home" less than 30 years ago, when the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage were bathed in the blood of our people, and the wildness of desolation

had perfect dominion! In the present year, up to the 13th inst. there had been 230 arrivals of vessels at the port of Cleveland, (last year, for the same time, only 143) and about as many departures! Then think of lands being leased in Cincinnati at the yearly rent of 53 dollars the foot front—about three dollars an inch! Such are mere types of the mighty benefits which are flowing upon us, because of the protected and excited industry of laboring freemen.

"THE INCLINED PLANES." We never passed these planes on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road without some degree of apprehension, until Monday last, when returning from Frederick—though assured that all necessary guards for the safety of passengers had been provided, and were daily examined, they might get out of order. This confidence was the result of an accident which happened on the preceding Saturday. When descending the plane No. 3, at a rate of not less than ten, and perhaps of twelve miles an hour, being near the foot of it—the horse fell; but such was the vigilance of the driver and his assistant, and so great the power of the braka, that the heavily laden car was stopped before any of us knew the cause of it, and the horses did not appear to have suffered an injury, though his hind legs were lying on the rail! He was much frightened—but, gathering himself up in one or two minutes, he was put into his place again, and performed the remainder of his trip with a fine spirit, and at perfect ease. On being released, we could not observe any lameness, or hurt—though some one said that a part of his skin, "of the size of a cent," was rubbed off.

The knowledge thus obtained will render it hard in us to excuse an accident happening at the inclined planes; for, unless because of some very extraordinary circumstance, it must be the result of pure carelessness. And against that we have the best guaranties possible, in the interest of the company, and the employment, only of steady and discreet and respectable persons, having charge of the cars. We have frequently travelled the whole line of this road, and sever once observed the least disorder in the management of the transportation—so far as the safety of individuals was concerned; but most sad—that there is a great want of attention to seeming trifles that add much to the comfort of travellers, and which, without interfering with the urgency of journeys on business, induce persons to make pleasurable excursions, and to take their wives and children with them.

THE CHOLERA.

We shall give up, for the present, our brief notices of the progress of the cholera, through the west—for we observe that they are subject to numerous errors.

The disease has swept over nearly all Kentucky—and in several places it carried off one-tenth of the inhabitants! It raged in some of the small towns, and in certain of the counties—but, on the whole, seemed to be decidedly retiring. In one instance, 12, out of a family of 13, had died!

A few cases now and then occur in different parts of Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, (Western Virginia, Louisiana, and at Pittsburg, &c. and in Maryland, near Williamsport, among the laborers on the canal.

A letter dated Williamsport, July 9, says—"A very appalling circumstance occurred among the first cases which we had. On the afternoon of Sunday week, a female was attacked at one of the shanties, a mile above town, and a messenger was despatched for the doctor instantly. Dr. Finley went up and remained a time with her, but her situation was such when he got there, as to preclude all hope of recovery. He returned to town, and had scarcely taken his seat in the house, when another messenger came for him with the tidings that the man who first came for him was very sick. He remounted his horse to visit him, and found him in the collapsed stage. He died in four hours from the first attack, and when he seemed in perfect health. The men have all deserted the line for miles above us, and more than 500 men have gone off during the week. They have not removed a great distance; some have rented cabins and huts in the country above; others have gone to the national road, near Cumberland; and many (as I was informed by a gentleman yesterday) have erected shanties in the mountains to remain in until health is restored. Eight cases occurred yesterday after dinner, and all are dead."

New Orleans is not restored to health—but the number of deaths is comparatively small. On the 25th ult.—36. A letter of a later date says the interments were only 15. Present population about 36,000.

The cholera was raging with great malignity in Lisbon, at the date of our last accounts.

A Frankfort, (Ky.) paper says: "In many parts of this county chickens and other fowls have died in great numbers with all the symptoms of cholera. A gentleman of our acquaintance administered spirits of camphor to several chickens which were apparently near death, and they instantly revived and speedily recovered."

PICKPOCKETS, &c. The whole country seems infested with sharpers, pickpockets, and other robbers of the meanest and most scoundrel-like grade. We almost every day hear accounts of their depredations and in large amounts. England seems to have the honor of giving birth to a majority of these "artists." The highway robber stands in the relation of a gentleman to a boor, when compared with such sneaking villains. We hope that the legislature of Maryland will, at the next session, "give raux" to pickpockets and their kindred, by placing their offences highest on the list of crimes against property, except man-stealing—that persons convicted may be taken care of, and taught to apply their nimble fingers to the hanging of granite, for a goodly number of years, without a hope of pardon, before the termination of the periods in which they shall be sentenced—for the hearts of these persons must be "desperately wicked." Gangs of them followed the president in his tour, and, probably, abstracted pretty near 50,000 dollars from the pockets of honest men, collected in crowds to pay respect to the chief magistrate—and Black Hawk also yielded them a rich harvest. They are provided with many scientific instruments, and are exceedingly dextrous in the use of them. They are generally well dressed, and have the manners of respectable persons, and press round individuals on board of steamboats, &c. when called upon to pay their fare, to discover the pockets in which money is deposited, &c.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION. Never was the effect of protection more clearly demonstrated than in the success which attended the *nursing of our navigating interest*. It was *protected*—*EFFICIENTLY PROTECTED*, from the start of our government, as well by high *discriminating duties*, as by the *CANNON LAW* of the nation, for twenty-five years—and then had reached such power as not only to protect itself, but to demand, even of England, a relaxation of her navigation laws, and obtained it! With the same policy extended to manufactures, resolute and unyielding as applied to navigation, and to be relaxed only on the principles of pure reciprocity in trade, the like success would have attended that far more important branch of industry, within the same period; and we might already have said, to all the world, we will receive your goods on a simple revenue duty, if you will so receive ours—with this consideration, however, whether the American laborer, who eats meat freely three times a day, if he pleases—should be placed in competition with an European laborer, who cannot eat meat, freely, three times in a week!

These thoughts occurred on reading the following from the London "Times" of the 25th May last—
No question of commercial, financial, or economical policy has ever excited greater interest or anxiety among the great body of merchants, ship owners, and tradesmen of the metropolis, connected with the traffic or the supply of the colonies, than the proposed abolition of negro slavery: accordingly, no city meeting was ever more numerously attended, or more zealously watched, than the assemblage of the West India body collected yesterday at the city of London tavern.

We were rather amused to observe the dexterous manner in which a certain honorable ship owner attempted to repeat his old objection to the "reciprocity system" on a question of negro emancipation; but we cannot think that his exertion was so happy as his design. His allusion to America was certainly very unwise, and his want of success ought to counsel him not to venture beyond the Straits of the Baltic again. The proportion of our trade with the United States carried on in British bottoms last year did not amount, he assures us, to more than one-tenth of that carried on in American bottoms! Has this relative quantity altered of late; and, if so, for what cause? Not, surely, from the reciprocity system, which has existed with the United States of America since 1815, and which, indeed, was founded on a treaty that subsequently became the model of all our similar compacts with other commercial and maritime states.

The Americans refused to trade with us on any other conditions, and what we were obliged to concede to the powerful government of the United States we could not refuse to the more feeble commercial navies of northern Europe. Hence the origin and justification of that change in our navigation laws which Mr. Young is so zealous to condemn, but which no English government could at first have prevented, or can now alter, without entailing on ourselves greater evils than we inflict upon others. We may mention by the way, for Mr. Young's benefit, that the Americans have in this respect followed the policy of Great Britain, and that still their enterprise is such as to give them a manifest advantage over all other nations who take their produce or trade to their shores. In the year ending September,

1850, of a total of imports amounting to the value of \$70,876,990, only 4,841,181 were imported in foreign vessels!!

EGYPT. This empire, or kingdom, or by whatever name it may be called, is now more powerful than that of the Ottoman Porte. The "slave" has, at least, become the equal of the "master"; the vassal, with more tact and talent, energy and ambition, has dictated terms to his lord—and won, for himself, independence and sovereignty—as well as obtained means to compel a due respect for both. Thus an old nation (under new circumstances), is restored—and Egypt, if the policy of Mehemet Ali is pursued, may again become a distinguished seat of the arts, as well as of arms; and, exerting a mighty influence over the adjacent tribes, or nations, materially change the character and conduct of many millions of the human race—reaching even the dark centre of Africa, and gathering under one head the whole of the Arab races, those alone excepted whose "home" is in the desert, and "whose hands are against every man."

Neither the present population or extent of Egypt (proper) as now established, seems settled, because that the extent of the new territories in the south, is not ascertained. A large part within its limits is in deserts; but the valley of the Nile is exceedingly fertile, and there are large tracts of tillable land high up that famous river. The population that was subject to the pacha of Egypt has been estimated at from 3½ to 4 millions. We should suppose it nearer to the latter than the former. Syria, a vast country, is added, with a population of more than 2,000,000; Adana, which lies on the north eastern part of the Mediterranean, is populous—and the island of Candia, happily located, has about 300,000 inhabitants; and to these is yet added, in fact, the whole of cultivated Arabia, with the charge of the "tomb of the prophet," &c. having absolute jurisdiction over Jerusalem, or Palestine, now included in Syria. We should roughly guess, that the whole population under the influence of the Egyptian sceptre, or sword, cannot be less than ten millions, and, perhaps, may considerably exceed that amount—inhabiting what has been, (and again may be), some of the most delightful regions of the earth—fitted to all the occupations of man in the highest state of civilization and refinement, and which, under a good government, would soon again teem with densely placed millions of people.

The opening of canal, or making of a rail road, (either of which is within the means of Mehemet Ali), from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, would have as great an effect, on his country, as the introduction of steamboats has yet had on our own mighty rivers of the west, and restore Alexandria to her ancient rank as a seat of commerce.

ONWARD—STILL ONWARD. We understand, says the Village Record, that a contract has been entered into by the operators of the marble quarry of John R. Thomas of the Valley, to furnish two hundred thousand feet of marble for the Girard college. The Pennsylvania rail road, when completed, will give value to many productions of the country, which, without it, might have lain dormant for centuries. We state, as a fact deserving of notice, and with the hope that it may be useful to those who have limestone or other quarries of mines, which they have either abandoned, or wrought with difficulty, from the quantity of water which impeded their progress, that a siphon has been constructed and introduced into the quarry, which conveys the water off by a constant stream, permitting and facilitating the operations of the workmen.

(G-1) is thus in every state of the union in which internal improvements have been made; and if the proceeds of the public lands were applied according to the provisions of Mr. Clay's bill, there is no calculating the amount of the benefit that would flow from the proceeding. The three millions that would (probably) be divided among the states every year, would, perhaps, set a new value of thirty millions, annually, into motion.

The Baltimore and Ohio rail road has caused a new business. It would be quite safe, we think, to say, that a thousand persons are now subsisted by the quarrying and dressing of granite; and the road also gives an easy access to the best quarries of limestone.

WOLN. Fifty bales of Buenos Ayrean sold at auction, in New York, at 7½ cents—sale stopped. Sales at Philadelphia—prime Saxony 60 cents—sale stopped; 65 offered and refused: full blooded merino 49 cents; 4 and 7-8 blooded 2½ cents—sales stopped. There is a brisk demand for fine and light fleece wool.

THE OVERSEAS. The Albany Evening Post of the 10th inst. says—The schooner Crescent, from Martinique, with a

cargo of molasses, to Mr. F. Quarles, of this city, has been two days upon the Overhaul! Is it not strange—very strange—that while the West India vessels of our citizens are constitutionally bound to pay revenue to the United States, it should be declared "unconstitutional" for the United States' government to furnish for these vessels an unobstructed navigation? We should be gratified to know whether gov. Marcy does not have queer dreams about his vote against an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Hudson river? Nothing but the recorded evidence of the fact, could keep us assured of its existence. Duty, justice, reason and patriotism, all exclaim against the probability of such a vote. A senator in Congress from the great and patriotic state of New York, and vote against a bill to improve the navigation of the noblest river in the world!! A citizen of Albany, and give a vote which cripples its commerce and blasts its prosperity!!!

THE WEST INDIAN TRADE. English vessels, says the New York Daily Advertiser, are constantly arriving at this port with cargoes from the West Indies. Here they reload with cargoes of provisions, flour, &c. and clear for St. John's, or some other near port in the province, discharge, pay the trifling warehouse duty, and proceed again with their cargoes to the West Indies. By this circuitous route they avoid the duty imposed on American produce, and succeed in securing to themselves all the carrying trade to and from the West Indies.

MOISTURE IN FLOUR. Most important researches have recently been carried on by M. M. Payen and Person, on the several points in the chemical history of bread, flour and grain. Their observations are not yet published in detail, but we select the following as being of the very highest commercial and domestic importance. They have found, that 100 parts of flour, sold as dry, and imparting no moist stain to blotting paper, contain, under ordinary atmospheric circumstances, 19 per cent. of water, and but 81 of dry or nutritive matter; that flour exposed to moist air contains as much as 25 per cent. water, that the finest flour employed by the bakers, contains 16 per cent. under ordinary circumstances. In summer, these proportions of water are reduced, but they are remarkably increased in moist weather. Thus, the quantity of flour which by weight, at the rate of five per cent. of water, would produce 150 lbs. of bread, will produce but 127½ lbs. when the same weight of flour is purchased in long continued wet weather. The price of flour should consequently, in all seasons be based on the true quantity of dry matter it contains, and which a simple and rapidly performed experiment would exactly indicate. Thus, by placing 100 grams of flour on a plate, and heating this on a vessel of boiling water for an hour, the loss sustained will denote the precise quantity of water mixed with the flour. The facts ascertained by M. M. Payen and Person are published in outline in the last number of the Journal de Chimie.

[We some time ago noticed the apparatus of Mr. Nathan Tyson for disengaging the water from flour, when being manufactured, with a view to its better preservation in warm countries—and are happy to learn that experience amply supports the good opinion entertained of his invention. The flour thus made, will not only keep sweet longer, but must be more valuable than other flour because of the weight of the water discharged.]

CINCINNATI. We learn from the "Daily Advertiser," that ground on the public landing of that city, has been recently leased at thirty-three dollars the foot front, per annum. The length of the landing is 1,200 feet. Other instances of the great value of lots in Cincinnati are mentioned—and its rise has been rapid, within the last six or seven years.

AN IMMENSE ESTATE. It has been reported in a Philadelphia paper—that the chancellor of New York had decided in favor of the claimants in the important case of the Trinity church, which has been contested in law for many years, and which involves property to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars; one of the principal heirs to which, we learn, is Mr. George H. Swyer, of Kensington, in this city, an elderly gentleman, in moderate circumstances, formerly a clerk in the old United States bank. It is stated that they have made a further claim to one hundred and thirty acres more, situated in the centre of the city of New York, which, with the other lands, will not only embrace the church, but its revenues, as well as some of the most valuable real estate in that city. This property has been a subject of dispute ever since the close of the American revolution.

The New York Journal of Commerce copies the preceding and says—"That a suit has been commenced against the corporation of Trinity church, having for its object to dispossess said church of its immense real estate in this city, is very probable, and in fact true. But in this there is nothing very alarming or very novel. Many suits have been commenced at different times against Trinity church for the recovery of this property, but they have uniformly failed, and we have no doubt this will."

WASHINGTON. The following toast was given, at Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 4th instant:

The memory of Washington—When temples and trophies shall have mouldered into dust—when the glory of other names shall be but the legends of tradition, and the light of other achievements live only in song—philosophy will rise again in the sky of our FATHERLAND, and glory rekindle in the light of her own WASHINGTON.

COL. DRAYTON. At a dinner of the Washington society, in Charleston, on the 4th of July, at which col. Drayton was present and presided, the following toast was offered by one of the vice-presidents:

The hon. William Drayton—The patriot "without fear and without reproach"—estimable in private, illustrious in public life—all the ends he aims at, are his country's.

After the enthusiastic applause with which this toast was received by the company had subsided, colonel Drayton rose and returned in a handsome manner his acknowledgments for the honor then conferred on him, and then entered at some length into the questions connected with South Carolina's local politics and party divisions, and triumphantly vindicated his course in congress in reference to them, and concluded with an affecting allusion to his approaching departure from the state, bidding those around him an impressive and affectionate farewell. His parting acknowledgments and benedictions were received with deep emotion.

A TOAST. The "Pennsylvanian" finds fault with the "democratic" committee, for permitting the following toast of the late mayor of Philadelphia to be published!—regarding it as an attack upon both president Jackson and governor Wolf!

By Benjamin W. Richards, 3d vice president. True democracy—The free will and free choice of the people; it scorns alike official dictation, official patronage, and the delusive and treacherous machinery of official leaders.

MAINE. We sometime since noticed a great sale of wild lands in Maine, at very high prices—concerning which the "Portland Courier" says—

"This subject at present excites a good deal of interest. There is a mystery hangs over it, which nobody heretofore can solve. Five or six townships of land belonging to the state of Massachusetts, after being advertised some months in the papers of several states, were sold at auction at Bangor a week or two since for a sum but little short of five hundred thousand dollars. The collection of people at the sale was very great; hundreds of them having come from a great distance. The expenses, including time and money, must have been some thousands. The minimum price at which the lands were to be put up was one dollar per acre, and they would have been sold at that price if no more had been bid. Some land dealers from this place who attended the sale, had made up their minds not to give more than seventy-five cents an acre. The sale commenced, and the bids ran far above the expectation of every one, and they finally all struck off at more than three dollars an acre, and some of the townships at nearly four dollars. Mr. Ralph Huntington, of Boston, was announced as the purchaser of the whole.

But lo! and behold, as soon as the news reaches Boston, Mr. Huntington appears in the public papers, and denies having any knowledge of the transaction, or being any way directly or indirectly concerned in it. And report says that the individual who had the lands of us irresponsible, having no property.

Here was a pretty kettle of fish, as Paddy would say. People at the first blush, started and laughed at what they considered the most splendid joke, the most sublime and magnificent hoax on record. But after all, is not this quite too serious a business to be suffered to pass off as a joke? Ought not the authors of it to be made to smart for the deep injury they have inflicted not only on the land interest of the two states, but on a great number of individuals also? For it will for a while have an injurious effect upon land sales, and may affect many persons very sensibly.

We put the question to Mr. Coffin, the land agent of Massachusetts, who superintended the sale, whether his duty to himself and the public does not require him to probe this affair to the bottom, and ferret out the secret authors of it, if there are such, and arraign them at the bar of public opinion. At any rate, it is due to his own reputation to make a statement to the public of the circumstances of the sale, and if he has been deceived, to show if he can, that it was no fault of his.

VIRGINIA. The treasurer makes the following exhibit of the public funds on the 1st day of July, 1852.

In the bank of Virginia	\$190,229 05
In the Farmers' bank	177,574 57
Total in both banks	\$367,803 62

The statement which we annex of the amount of inspected tobacco in this state, during the year ending the 30th of June, and the difference between this year's crop and the preceding, have been furnished us by a merchant in this city, whose name alone assures us of its correctness.

	Passed.	Refused.	Stock.
Richmond	3,371	3,485	15,165
Petersburg	2,514	2,285	1,497
Lynchburg	5,895	1,635	1,644
Farmville	1,909	800	146
1851	13,689	10,205	18,452
1852	14,265	11,857	16,408
Decrease	- 576	1,599	

[Richmond Compiler.]

SHIPPING AND EMIGRANTS AT QUEBEC. Comparative statement of arrivals, tonnage and emigrants, for the last four years, up to the 9th July in each year.

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Emigrants.
1829	366	99,961	6,528
1830	421	108,659	15,305
1831	497	130,051	21,327
1832	544	146,112	35,848
1853	523	122,837	39,989

This shows a great falling off. It is probable that the ravages of the cholera, last year, have chiefly checked emigration in the present.

THE INDIANS. A letter from brigadier general Atkinson to the commander-in-chief, published in the Globe, states that the Winnebago Indians, removed peacefully from the cedee lands. The Pottawatamies intend also to sell out and remove beyond the Mississippi, after raising their present crop.

Black Hawk and suite arrived at Buffalo on Friday evening, the 28th ult. and left there on the Sunday morning following, in the steamboat Uncle Sam, for Detroit. They availed themselves of the opportunity, while at Buffalo, to visit the Senecas in that neighborhood.

INDIANS IN MASSACHUSETTS. Scattered remnants of the aborigines still linger in various parts of the state; but chiefly to the south eastern quarter, about Buzzard's bay, and on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Their united numbers are about 750. They are all under the guardianship of the state government, and are not allowed to alienate their lands but by consent of the overseers appointed by the state to look after their interests. The society for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians, furnishes them with ministers and teachers. At Marshpee and Martha's Vineyard are settlements containing 660 souls, who own 18,000 acres of land in common. They are all except 50 or 60, of mixed blood, mostly by intermarriage with blacks. Some of them have gardens and cultivated fields; but their chief sources of income are the wood on their lands, the pipe clay of the island, and pasturing the cattle of the whites. Many of the young men are employed in the whale and other fisheries, and are skilful and industrious. They have forgotten their ancient names and nearly all the Indian language; most of the children read and write. [Tunston Gaz.

HEALTH OF SEAMEN. *Navy department*, July 8. The fleet surgeon in the Mediterranean, under date of April 4, on board the frigate United States, writes—

"But one death from sickness has occurred in the squadron for three months, which was on board this ship, being the first victim of disease since leaving America. No death has occurred in either the Constellation or the John Adams during the last three months."

TIME OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The "National Gazette" some months ago said—Among the reforms needed, we are inclined to place the adoption of one and the same time, and space of time, throughout the United States, for the election of electors of president and vice president of the United States. Under the present diversity of period, the results of a struggle in one state, Pennsylvania, for instance, have a serious influence over those of others, where the election is held later; and it may happen, as is the case now, that the absolute success of a candidate is ascertained before several of the states have opened their polls. The knowledge of this fact damps zeal and exertion, and prevents many citizens from voting at all, as they then deem useless the exercise of their right of suffrage. But it is always of general importance that the real relative strength of candidates and parties in every division in the union should be determined and promulgated.

☞ This is not an unimportant suggestion—and the subject may now be taken up, considered and decided, uninfluenced by political parties.

THE GOVERNMENT DEPOSITES. Inquiry having been made of us why the present system, in the house of representatives, on the question of the continuation of the deposits of government funds in the bank of the United States, have never been published, we find, on examination, that the fact is so. The institution was of course accidental, or inadvertent. We have prepared a copy of them, and submit them.

The question being stated on the 3d day of March on agreeing to the following resolution, reported by the committee of ways and means, viz:

Resolved, That the government deposits may, in the opinion of the house, be safely continued in the bank of the U. States.

The yeas and nays having been ordered thereupon, the question was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, H. Allen, Appleton, Arnold, Ashley, Babcock, Banks, N. Barber, J. S. Barlow, Barnwell, Barringer, Barton, J. C. Bates, Briggs, B. B. Burch, Burd, Burgess, Calhoun, Choate, Claiborne, E. Cooke, Baza Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Cranc, Crawford, Creighton, Daniel, Davenport, J. Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dickson, Drayton, Draper, Ducaun, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, Horace Everett, Ford, Gilmore, Grennell, Griffin, H. Hall, Hawes, Heister, Hodges, Howard, Hughes, Huntington, Ilic, Ingalls, Jarvis, Jenifer, F. M. Johnson, J. King, H. King, Leitch, Lewis, Marshall, Maxwell, R. McCoy, McDuffie, Mc-

Inayre, McKay, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Mulicburg, Nelson, Newton, Newton, Patton, Pearce, Pennington, Piches, Potts, Randolph, J. Reed, Rencher, Ross, Russel, Semmes, Sewall, W. B. Shepard, Smith, Stephens, Stewart, Storrs, Sutherland, Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tracy, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Watnough, Wilkin, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Willams, Young—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Angel, Archer, J. Bates, Beardslee, Bergen, Bickins, John Blair, Hawk, John Brodhead, Carr, Clayton, Connor, I. Van, Fitzgerald, Gaither, Gordon, T. H. Hall, Harper, Hawkins, Hoffman, Holland, Horn, Hubbard, A. King, Leconte, Lyon, Mann, Mardis, Mason, McCarly, Mitchell, Pieron, P. E. C. Reed, Soule, Speight, Standifer, F. Thomas, W. Thompson, Wardwell, Wayne, Weeks, C. F. White, Washington—46.

So the resolution was agreed to. [Nat. Int.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC. We deplore the never-ending disturbances that take place in the new states of the south—but must confess that we expected no good for the people of them so long as they permitted the existence of an established religion. We refer not to any particular church. It is no matter what it is. But it is the quinquessence of folly, to speak of liberty and justice in connection with an established church. It is the principle of the latter to diminish ever and oppress the people, that the "fat things" may be gathered to the priests.

Extract of a letter, dated Vera Cruz, June 15th.

"A disturbance having taken place on the 30th ult. in the neighborhood of Mexico, the president, gen. Santa Anna, left the city with a small division to quell it. A few days subsequently the troops declared against the government, and placed Santa Anna under arrest; at the same time the officer concerned in the conspiracy, and published the fact, was arrested and that he directed their movements. It was generally believed and we anticipated the proclamation of centralism. Fortunately one of his aids de-camp escaped, and informed the vice president that Santa Anna was really a prisoner, and not concerned in the revolution, declaring that he would rather suffer death than prove a traitor to his country. This caused the people to rise en masse, and although the rebel party threatened Mexico and Puebla, they did not succeed. Both places were well prepared to resist; meantime no information being received from Santa Anna, the business became very mysterious, and great doubts were generally entertained yesterday at mid day, when an express arrived from Puebla, bringing the welcome information, that he had escaped from those who pretended to proclaim him dictator, and kept him a prisoner; that he was not concerned in the rebellion, and had escaped only with one officer of the guard placed over his person. In Puebla there was a strong force, of which he will now take the command. This revolution may, therefore, be considered at an end, and we presume measures will be taken to secure tranquility on a firm basis."

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. The Paris correspondent of the *Navy and Courier*, under date 23d May, furnishes the following information:

In the "*Tribune*," I find the following, which may perhaps interest you:

"The Constitutional asks ministers the following question: 'Is it true that the treaty with the United States has experienced a commencement of financial execution?' Is it true that a bill of five millions drawn on the French treasury, has been presented and paid within the last few days?"

"We assure the Constitution, (says the *Tribune*)—to whom ministers will no doubt reply by a flat denial—that the treaty in question has been in the course of provisional execution for a long time past. Not only has the bill of which this journal speaks been accepted, but the treasury has entered into a number of other engagements, and has also given up securities. And it is expected that these preliminary arrangements will be urged to enforce the financial sanction of the treaty, if even it should be discussed. These fresh millions have been paid, and will continue to be paid, in like manner as those destined for the establishment of the Russian viceroy in the Morca, and those for the Autwerp expedition, &c."

BRIEF NOTICES.

We are happy in being now able to state positively, that E. D. White, esq. of Louisiana, had nearly or quite recovered of the wounds caused by the explosion of the steamboat *Lioness*. A great share of his limbs had been mangled by the heavy iron Hays, at New York. A jeweller's snare was twice robbed, at New Orleans, of property worth 15 or 20,000 dollars—and information being sent to Hays, he secured, (as it is thought) all the property, and much other valuable goods—with the fellow, an Englishman, who has been committed.

In the distribution of Utica and Schenectady rail road stock, the capital of which, it will be recollectcd, was subscribed several times over, the commissioners have given about \$350,000 to the city of New York—\$250,000 to the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Columbia, Ulster and Dutchess—\$250,000 to Schenectady, Schoharie and Montgomery—and \$610,000 to Oneida, Herkimer and the other western and northern counties of New York. The commissioners each took \$10,000 of the stock to themselves.

Two boats belonging to American whale ships, have recently been taken off of Chatham Island. They had been on the island

six months, and had subsisted during that period on raw terrapins.

Among the passengers in the Triton, at Boston from Cape of Good Hope, are—2 zebras, 3 elephants, 2 lynxas, 2 hons, 2 otchises, 2 large baboons, 2 hedge hogs, and 2 eagles. Two otchises were killed on the passage by some of the beasts.

Died, in Baltimore, on the 12th inst. Samuel Sterrett, esq. aged 77 years—a most worthy and much beloved citizen, and one of the oldest inhabitants of the city, having grown up with it from its infancy. He was engaged in the war of independence, and in the last war—as a brave soldier as he was an accomplished gentleman. He was the first representative in congress from Baltimore, under the present constitution.

The cotton factory of Messrs. L. Bebe & Co. at Watertown, New York, has been destroyed by fire—loss estimated at from 150 to 200,000 dollars, only 25,000 insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

Thirty-five steamboats were lying at the port of Louisville, on the 24th ult. all briskly being laden or unladen.

A Philadelphia paper says—There are now lying at Christian street wharf in Southwark, two schooners loaded with ice taken from rivulets in New England. This ice is of an elegant transparent quality and of unusual dimensions for this season of the year, a greater part of it exceeding thirty inches in thickness.

The New York American names professor McVickar as the American traveller to whom the brothers of the monastery on Mount St. Bernard are indebted for the discovery of antracite coal on that mountain, and for the present of an stove.

A grand bull-fight was given at Havana, on the 24th of June, for the benefit of orphans who lost their parents by the cholera. Seven bulls were turned out for slaughter, and the spectators and employers are highly applauded for their courage and dexterity.

The Duke of Bourdeaux, who was born some forty weeks or so after the death of the duke de Berri, was christened Henri Dieu-donne, (God given); the Pennsylvania calls his new sister, the little Ann Marie Rosalie, dieu donne.

A New Jersey paper charges a person named Jacob Inley, with having violated the person of his own daughter, when only about 13 years old. Inley was 45 or 50 years of age.

The sum of £115 19s. 6d. sterling, has been remitted from Glasgow to assist in the operations of the American colonization society.

The board of commissioners under the late treaty with France, stands adjourned to the 24 Monday of October next.

It is stated that five hands with ordinary machinery, made 16 dwts. of gold in one day, on lot No. 1,032, 12th district, &c. in Georgia.

Several editors have been recently fined and imprisoned for seditious matter; and many, who have so far escaped, as well deserve it.

A newly arrived German, possessed of about 1,800 dollars, and some other valuable effects, was lately murdered at St. Louis by another German emigrant, for the purpose of obtaining the money. The murderer is in jail. The deed—of course in his death by Prussic acid administered to him—after which the body was thrown into a well.

The steamboat Robert Morris lately made the trip from Philadelphia to New Castle, forty miles, in two hours and fifteen minutes.

A serious interruption (says the Cincinnati Gazette) is made in the navigation of the Ohio canal, by a break in the aqueduct over the Seloin, near Circleville. It is supposed that three weeks will be required to repair it. During this period a constancy of navigation cannot be anticipated. It will continue, however, from Portsmouth to Chillicothe, and from Columbus to Clearland.

The United States Gazette says—The board of commissioners of the Girard estate had before them yesterday, a statement of accounts, the aggregate of which was \$7,219,164 48.

The legislature of New Hampshire, recently in session, discontinued the service of a chaplain by a vote of 109 to 70.

The rev. James H. Oney, of Franklin, has been elected the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Tennessee.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

All questions which have relation to the state of the currency, are important to the people of the United States—deeply interested in its contractions or expansions—or, the appreciation or depreciation of what we call "money"—as measured by the selling-value of lands, and houses, and all other sorts of "merehandise," including gold and silver, in bullion or in coin. Whether for good or evil, on the whole, the "paper-money system" is so deeply rooted with us, that we cannot cast it down without prostrating ourselves; and hence the great anxiety is—that that system, while rendering service to the public, shall cause the least possible detriment to the public. Honestly and prudently managed banks are extensively useful; they are the aliment of industry and parent of enterprise; dishonestly and imprudently managed, they must needs be a curse of the productive classes, and a despoiler of worthy men; and this curse and spoliation is certain when they fall into the hands of

"scurvy politicians"—as certain banks, that need not be named, most assuredly are—or use the means afforded to advance the interests of gambling individuals, whose business it is to speculate on the wants or misfortunes of other men, and gather profit to themselves by "head work"—despising honourable labor.

We have no difficulty in locating the newly declared hostility against the bank of the United States. It rests with sets of men resolved to "make money"—honestly, if they can—but dishonestly, if they must. There are persons who, like the witch in the fable, would "disturb all hell" for "a little dog"—the meanest thing affecting their own private interest; or, like Nero, would "fiddle while Rome was in flames"—whose soul is in the acquisition of wealth, who would almost agree to swallow molten gold, that they might be gorged with that precious article! These are always busy—nothing escapes them; to have money is their "aim and end." But when such miserable connect their own selfish and base purposes with the party politics of a country—then have the people reason to be alarmed; and they should interpose, for self-preservation, against the bands of marauders—few in numbers, but powerful from the instruments which they employ—who, in their zeal for the party, do not make over-nice discriminations between truth and falsehood!—And the movement of the great wheel of the party press, is necessarily followed without an exercise of the judgment—as the "preservation of the republican party" defrauded the people of New York of a vote for their president, in 1824, and gave a new aspect to the general politics of our country—that certain private views might be subverted. And "the end is not yet."

The preceding brief remarks occurred on reading the articles which are appended. There is said to be a sudden "scarcity" of money, and it is the policy of political partizans to charge it to the bank of the United States—but, as will be seen, without a shadow of justice. That this bank has the power to do much injury—we surely believe; but that it has, for many years past, so exerted that power, we cannot believe. As a measure of safety, we would not renew the charter of this bank with its present power, and that has not been asked for; but is it honest to expect that the local banks should not be called upon to pay their debts—though they freely, (and without reason assigned) call upon their debtors? It appears clearly that the U. S. bank, instead of reducing its accommodations, has extended the amount of them, in the places where the present money pressure is reported to exist; but if these accommodations had been reduced, what reasonable man would have condemned the expediency of the measure, in the circumstances under which the bank is now placed? A winking-up of its affairs is demanded—and why not prepare for it as every prudent man provides himself with a new residence before the expiration of his old lease?

But the truth is—as every person who reflected upon the subject foreaw that it would be), that the diminished extent of the credits for duties payable on goods imported, is the chief cause of this pressure on the merchants. They have had, perhaps, an average of 25 millions of the people's money in use, without interest—probably a larger sum, at particular times. The periods of the credits to them were reduced by the tariff law of 1822, as they ought to have been many years before; and importers, especially the English agents at New York, instead of getting a settled capital out of the United States to carry on and perpetually extend their business, are now compelled to make quicker returns of the people's money into the public treasury—and in this we suspect is the whole secret of the present pressure, if any there is. And the fact that it commenced in N. York, and is chiefly complained of there, may be offered in proof—for that city is the chief seat of the importation of English goods—the particular trade in which is generally much against the United States—the exchange on London having a direct and powerful effect on our own "money market."

It is almost universally the case, (except on the payment of large portions of the public stocks, and for a brief period), that, when the exchange on London is high, money is "scarce"—when at par, or below it, "plenty," in the United States. We see it stated in the "Journal of Commerce," that "the U. S. States bank has bought largely of bills on London at 44 7/8 the pound sterling"—which is less than par; and yet money is

We clearly foresee this—and it had no small influence in partially reconciling us to the law of 1832. We have no idea of "lending a stick to break our own heads with," and if all the duties were payable in cash, as is usual in other countries, a reduced amount of the "protection" sought might be submitted to. Perhaps, at least three-fourths of the British goods received at New

"scarce" in New York. And the New York "Mercantile Advertiser and Advocate" of the 16th says—"We understand that the amount of duties secured at the custom house in this city for the first quarter of the current year, was about \$5,500,000, and that since the present law went into operation, the monthly amount here has been about one million of dollars. So that if the importations which have taken place since the 4th of March, shall prove a fair average, the receipts in New York for a year from that time, will be twelve millions of dollars. From these principles it would appear that lowering duties does not necessarily decrease the revenue. We have an exact data by which to ascertain the fact, but presume there can be little doubt that, when it is considered that tea and coffee now come in duty free, as well as many other articles, the increase of importation has been considerable in some species of merchandise, otherwise the duties could not amount to a million of dollars per month."

These things render it manifest that the bank of the U. States has had no instrumentality in bringing about the pressure complained of—even without recurring to the fact, that the accommodations of that bank, instead of being reduced, to produce a pressure—have been extended, to relieve our. The reduced credits on duties, or excessive importations, and, perhaps, both together, have had that effect which the charity of the party prescribes to the bank?

Before the act of 1832, the lawful value in the United States of the English pound sterling, was 44s cents—but its real value had averaged about 48s cents. For the sake of easier calculation, perhaps, the legal value is now established at 48s cents—or 2 cents to the penny: 47s cents, as paid by the bank, is one cent less than the legal par, and 9 cents less than the (generally) real par.

We measure the value of "money" by silver: in England it is measured by gold. The value of English money is then determined by the quantity of silver which must be sent from New York to purchase or pay for a yard of cloth worth £1 in London—and this is the real rate of the exchange of money values. Those values in France are measured by silver—and, when the pound sterling was rated at 44s cents, 1,000 dollars worth of goods in France, subject to a duty of 20 per cent, on importation into the United States, paid nearly 11 per cent. more duty than 1,000 dollars worth of goods imported from England—the "hard dollars," in each case, being paid for the articles, in France or England respectively; because that the pound sterling was more than 44s cents.

It is probable that the purchases of the bills on London, by the bank, have been partly induced by the wish of the directors to relieve the pressure at New York—by throwing into instant operation there, a large amount of value which, for some time, might have remained dormant—and hence, perhaps, the increased accommodations, or loans, of the bank. The bank may have, also, desired to hold a large deposit in London, (where silver is plenty), to guard against any sudden demands that may be made against it for specie.

The false valuation of the pound sterling, previous to 1832, (from 1815 to 1832), brought into the treasury, for duties, at least 15,000,000 dollars less than the duties on English goods imported would have amounted to, on the real money value of the pound sterling—48s cents, for the period stated.

We cannot suffer this note to pass without adding—that the words "par" and "real par," are used in their ordinary accepted meaning. An ounce of gold, or pound of silver, has no more of an absolute value than a cart load of pumpkins—though less liable to fluctuations—because, only, that the supply and demand are more generally equalized. The like has been, in England, when 125 legal pounds sterling, (or more) were required to purchase the legal worth of 100 pounds in gold—and then we said that the exchange with England was "below par"—the measure of value in the United States being regulated by the precious metals, and in England by pieces of paper—covered with certain marks and writings, "according to law." And so it was with us—except that the legal value of the dollar was determined only by a certain quantity of silver, stamped in a particular number. And the relative value between gold and silver, (as between zinc and tobacco), is also unsettled—depending upon supply and demand, and differing, in different countries, at different times, under "existing circumstances"—and it appears to us a foolish as well as a mischievous error, (as we have more than once observed), to speak of exchanges on London as being at a certain premium, or so much "above par"—seeing that there is no mutually exclusive value between gold and silver, (as between zinc and tobacco), and silver in the other. Why not then, as has been the practice of the bank of the United States for some time past, give the commercial value of the pound sterling in so many cents? This value is fixed by law, for the assessment of duties, at 48s cents—which is sufficiently near the general average of exchanges, for 15 years past, for every useful purpose; and the relative value being placed at a certain rate, can be misinterpreted by any one—as above or below the rate of value established.

York are on British account. WHY SHOULD WE FURNISH CAPITAL TO BRITISH AGENTS?

From the Albany Argus.

THE MANHATTAN AND THE CITY BANKS. It is said that the United States branch bank in the city of New York, aided by the parent institution, has pushed the local banks for specie, for several weeks with unusual urgency; and that the consequence is a pressure upon the money market and restricted discounts. It is not necessary to show that the bank has a particular design in this, to establish the fact that it possesses an undue power over the local banks and over the money market; and that it may be so employed as to be detrimental to the injury of the banks and of the community. Whether it be the effect of its own previous over issues, or the result of a scheme to narrow the means of the local banks and to add to its own strength; the conclusion is still inevitable, that it possesses undue and dangerous powers, and that they are liable to be wielded by passion or caprice, or for sinister objects, to the public injury, if not to the ruin of individuals. It is not to be denied that the power of this institution, for evil if not for good, is very much increased by the forbearing course pursued towards it by the general government. Indeed it may be said that the money of the government, against its own wishes and interests, enables the monopoly to oppress the local banks, and to accomplish nearly any scheme of advantage or of vengeance. The immense sums kept in deposit by the government, have lent it the means not only to sustain itself against the public opinion, but to carry on a war, with fearful odds, against the state institutions; to cripple their means, and to restrict their ability to serve the public in seasons of pressure or of increased demand for money. It tends also to enervate the impression of the public mind fully and completely by the government, and is essential to the public convenience; and that, whatever may have been the expressions of the popular opinion and expectation, and however fully that opinion may have been responded to by the executive and by the representatives of the people, it must be sustained, not only in its measure against the state, but in its means, by the government, to procure the renewal of its charter. The whole subject merits the serious consideration of the government; for it is not easy to predict what may be the consequences of a continuance of the present state of things.

From the National Intelligencer of July 16.

The "Globe," of the 11th inst. under the head of the "United States Bank," stamps with its official sanction an article from the New York "Standard," beginning with this sentence: "It is well known that this institution has for some time past been rapidly curtailing its accommodations to the merchants, and taking specie out of the state banks." The recklessness of the writers for the "Globe," in all their statements regarding the bank of the U. States, must now be so well known to all its readers, as to satisfy them that no faith can be reposed, either in what it says, or in what it sanctions by its quotations from kindred prints. With it the bank can never do right. If its loans are extended, it shouts, "the government deposits are not safe;" if its loans are diminished, the cry is, "the community is oppressed." The sagacious "Globe" cannot "distinctly perceive" what is the object the bank proposes to accomplish. Astonishing and not astonishing only, but most horrible and alarming! What! shall this bank dare to take a step without first knowing whether the great "Globe" "distinctly perceives" the motives? Shall that pure guardian of the public weal, that profound inquirer into the mysteries of currency and banking, be left in the dark respecting the fluctuations of the money concerns of our great empire? Shall—but before we carry these alarming inquiries any farther, let us take heed, and look into the facts.

"It is well known," says the "Globe," that this institution has for some time past been rapidly curtailing its accommodations to the merchants." From the phraseology employed, and the article that it is intended to introduce, it is plain that the curtailing alluded to is alleged to be at the bank and its northern offices, or in other words at the places where the revenue is collected, or collected by at New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Now, in the official paper, possessed of course of the confidence of every department of the government, in constant communication therefore with the treasury, with daily access to the returns of the bank regularly received there every month, and supposed to have official sanction for statements "Globe" in this nature, the public have a right to look for some regard to truth; they have a right to demand that they should not be grossly deceived by the official organ of the government on a subject susceptible of arithmetical demonstration. Has the truth been told in this instance? or are the writers for the "Globe" at their old tricks of falsehood and deceit? We have not the same free access to the bank documents at the treasury which the "Globe" has; but we challenge you to publish the figure; or, if it is asking too much to require it to prove to the country its total want of honesty in this matter, arc content ourselves with asserting, upon our own responsibility, that the bank returns prove that in the prints spoken of, the reverse of the "Globe's" "well known" assertions are the fact. If "for some time past," means between January and July, the monthly statements of the bank for the same period, show an average increase in the loans of all kinds at Philadelphia, at New York, and at Boston, of more than two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. If, "for some time," means between

June and July, those returns show an aggregate increase at the same places in one month of more than ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Thus is the attempt and charlatanism to deceive the country plainly exposed. Thus it is shown, that at the places where the revenues of the country are received, and where from enormous speculations in stocks and other causes a pressure for money exists, the bank of the United States has in one short month increased "its accommodations to the merchants" more than one million of dollars. What now, honest Ingot! is it not true now to take round and chase the official agents to bank for the increase "its accommodations to the merchants" of Philadelphia, New York and Boston?

Let us look now at another "fact" adopted by the veracious Globe. The writer in the "Standard" says, "the government deposits are probably eight or nine millions at this time." The "Globe" has no doubt verified this statement by examining the returns; an candid and impartial an "official" would not surely let the public be deceived on this point. But, let us look for ourselves. The total public deposits of all kinds, which were in April and May last nearly eight and a half millions, are shown, by the returns, to have been on the first of June not quite six millions and a half, and on the first of July the increase was less than one hundred thousand dollars. So that, during the same month, and during the same period, there are a hundred thousand dollars, the loans of the bank of the United States increased, in the three great northern commercial cities, more than one million of dollars. Now, with the knowledge of these facts which the Globe has, or might and ought to have had, are not the statements which it is putting forth to the country, under its official character, (false and unfounded as they are), sufficient to excite every friend of truth and justice, every plain and honest citizen, and every supporter of the administration, who would not see it and the country disgraced? Is it not true that those, whose official stations implicate them with the Globe, should think of what is due to truth, to themselves, to the country, and not suffer misrepresentation to be thus decked out with the seal of their authority?

It is proper to add—that the "Globe" has replied to the "National Intelligencer" and said—

"The discounts of the bank appear under four different names, viz: 'bills discounted on personal security,' 'bills discounted on bank stock,' 'bills discounted on other stocks,' and 'domestic bills of exchange.'

"The accommodations to the merchants, are almost entirely confined to the first description of paper. The discounts on stocks belong almost exclusively to brokers and stock jobbers, and those on domestic bills, in a great measure, to men of the same description, and speculators of every kind. Now, let us see what has been the amount of discounts on personal security, which includes the accommodations to the merchants at the three places and three points of time specified by the bank.

	July 1.	July 1.	July 1.
Boston	\$1,373,357	717,731	757,973
New York	4,490,977	4,488,833	4,576,992
Philadelphia	3,462,159	3,820,827	3,481,824

"Thus it appears, that instead of an increase of two millions in its accommodations to the merchants, at these three points since the first of January last, there has been an actual decrease of \$419,654; and instead of an increase of more than one million within the last month, there has been a positive decrease of \$218,992."

☞ Taking this in its worst appearance, there is a seeming curtailment of only \$419,654 on the great sum of \$9,246,373—an amount which it is ridiculous to suppose has caused the pressure that is spoken of. But in the next paragraph the "Globe" admits that "the loans of all kinds" have been increased \$2,158,791, since the 1st of Jan. last—saying, however, that they were not made to the "merchants—but to the stock-jobbers"—on deposits of stocks. The discounts on stocks have probably been increased—but it does not follow that they were made to the "jobbers." If the pressure be such as is stated, its natural and inevitable effect is to cause deposits of stocks to obtain discounts upon them, by real and regular owners of stocks—suddenly called upon to use the means in possession to meet the emergency of the occasion; and, as discounts on stocks are the best secured, they are rightly preferred when a pressure for money exists; for, we have often seen the failure of a single house followed by a long train of bankruptcies.

TREASURY INSTRUCTION. DUTIES ON WINES.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.
We are indebted to a commercial friend for the following correspondence, with the remarks of the treasury department relating to the duties on wines.

Treasury department, comptroller's office, July 13, 1833.

GENTLEMEN—I duly received your letter of the 10th instant, stating that a diversity of opinion appeared to prevail among the importers of Madeira and Sherry wines, in relation to the reduction of the duties, which, according to the 23d article of the 3d section of the act of 14th July, 1832, was to take place on the 3d of March, 1834.

The views of this office upon the subject, having been fully explained in a communication to Messrs. — & —, of New

York, under date of the 3d inst. I enclose a copy of it for your information.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH ANDERSON, comptroller.

(COPY.)

Treasury department, comptroller's office, July 2d, 1833.
GENTLEMEN—I have received your letter of the 23d ultimo, stating that there had appeared in the public prints a reply from this office, to certain questions relative to the operation of the laws on the subject of the duties on wines—which questions, you say, from the involved form in which they were stated, not being clearly understood, you submit the following with a view of eliciting an explanation:

1. "Suppose we have wines in public store, and under the control of the custom house on the 31st December, 1832, and imported before that period, the duty secured on such wines to be more than 20 per cent. by proof of cost, and are not entitled to the reduction of 10 per cent. or excess over 20 per cent. by the act of 3d March, 1833, 1st section.

2. "Does this allowance of reduction cut off the right to claim on behalf the amount of duty on the 3d March, 1834, as per 23d section of the act of 14th July, 1832, provided said wines are still retained in the possession of the officers of the customs?"

According to the 23d article of the 3d section of the 14th July, 1832, the duties on wines were to be reduced, after the 3d March, 1834, one half the rates to which they were previously liable; and by the 3d section of the act of 3d March, 1833, entitled "to amend and amend the 18th section of an act," &c.—all wines remaining under the control of the custom house officers until the 3d of March, 1834, were to be subject to no higher duty than would be demandable under the said 23d article of the 3d section of the 14th July, 1832.

But the 6th section of another act passed on the 2d of March, 1833, entitled "an act to modify the act of 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," repeals so much of the act of 14th July, 1832, and any other act, as is inconsistent with the act of 2d March, 1833.

As the 1st section of the last mentioned act, affects only such goods, the duties on which, by the previous laws, (whether specific or ad valorem), exceed 20 per cent. It results that the wines, the value of which will be such as to bring them within the operation of that section, will be excluded from the reduction authorized by the act of 14th July, 1832—because, as to them, the last mentioned act is repealed, as has already been observed; and that as so much of that act as relates to the wines, the present specific duties on which will not be equal to our ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. has not been repealed, they will, of course, be entitled to a reduction, after the 3d of March, 1834, of one-half their present rates converted into an equivalent ad valorem duty.

I deem it proper to add, that the subject of the regulation alluded to in the act of 3d March, 1833, entitled "an act to explain and amend the 18th section of an act," &c. having been to place the importation of wines before the 4th of March, 1834, upon the same footing with the importations which might be made subsequently to that day, it has been considered to be in accordance with the spirit and intention of the regulation, that such wines imported before the first of January, 1834, and deposited in the custom house stores, as would come within the operation of the 1st section of the act of 3d March, 1833, entitled "an act to modify the act of 14th July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," to allow them to be withdrawn from the public stores after the 31st of December, 1833, subject to the same rates of duty with similar wines which might be imported subsequently to that day.

But as the wines which may be imported before the 3d of March, 1834, the present specific duties on which will not be equal to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. will not come within the operation of the 1st section of the last mentioned act, they will, of course, have to remain deposited in the public stores until after that day, in order to be entitled to a reduction of one-half their present rates of duty, whereby they will be placed on an equality with similar wines which may be imported subsequently to the 3d of March, 1834.

In favor of the wines of France, it is to be borne in mind, that there is a discrimination by the convention of that country of the 4th July, 1831, which discrimination is also sanctioned by law.

(Signed) JOSEPH ANDERSON, comptroller.

ITEMS AND SCRAPS.

Trade of the Susquehanna. Five respectable persons residing at Uniontown, on the North Branch of the Susquehanna, have published a certificate that between the 18th and 23d of May, three floated down past that village 2,688 arks, and 3,480 rafts, the latter with extra loading of all kinds of produce equal to 5,000 tons and upwards. The amount converted into tonnage, that has passed this spring on that branch, is estimated at 282,600 tons!!!

A heavy portion of this property is carried across from thence to Oswego, and will hereafter be transported on the railway, which will be finished next spring. 300 wagons a day, with lumber, salt and plaster, are frequently counted on the road between these two places.

A militia outrage. One of our most respectable citizens, a clerk in one of the banks, and a member of the society of Friends, was a few days since suddenly arrested by a militia

law collector, for a fine of two dollars, and thrust into Arch street prison, to the distress of a large family, and the surprise and indignation of a large number of friends. We shall endeavor to ascertain the particulars of this case, and solicit from our fellow citizens, all facts that come to their knowledge, showing the evils and barbarity of the present militia system, pledging ourselves from this time forward, to exercise every energy for its total abolition, looking upon it as we do, as disgraceful to the state and every condition of society.

Iron Assay. The new process for smelting iron by raw coal and hot air blast, is producing a great change in iron trade; and it is anticipated by good judges, that no long period will elapse before cast iron of the quality known as No. 1, will be manufactured at the cost of about 40c. or 45c. the ton. When this takes place generally, it must inevitably produce an effect which will pervade almost every condition of society. Rich and poor will, by degrees, find themselves inclosed in iron cages; and fir joists, and slate roofs, will become things to be alluded to as betokening something venerable from antiquity. The introduction of iron into building operations will, no doubt spread rapidly, as the price of cast iron falls; and, if unskillfully done at the outset, we may have a number of imperishable monuments of bad taste wherever we go. It is, therefore, of importance that good examples should be given in time, and that architects should be prepared for the change, so as not to leave the matter to the caprice or taste of the workmen of the founderies.

[*London's Encyclopedia of Architecture.*]

Singular suicides. The Pittsburgh Advocate says—in a letter received by a gentleman in this city, we learn the following facts, which are very singular and very extraordinary. At this state. The letter states that "a very singular case, or more properly cases, of suicide took place in this neighborhood within a short time back. A woman, whose name I do not now recollect, hung herself with a hank of yarn—her sister, about two weeks after, followed her example, with the same hank—and two or three days since, another sister did the same. The fourth is now kept closely confined, her friends fearing she may commit a similar act. Last fall one of the same family hung herself, making in all four who have been the means of their own deaths, none of which can be accounted for even by their most intimate friends. They bore excellent characters, lived in the midst of plenty, and to all appearances were living happily."

Coal mine on fire. A singular species of coal, which on fire is to be seen in the neighborhood of Port Carbon, at no great distance from the Schuylkill Valley rail road. It is supposed that fire was communicated to the coal vein some years ago, since which it has been in a state of ignition, smoke having been seen at different periods issuing from the ground in various places. The fire is distinctly visible on the surface of the ground by means of a slight elevation. (*Miner's Journal.*)

Coal trade. It appears by the *Ulester* (N. Y.) Republican, that during the week ending on the 23d inst. 6,311 tons 5 cwt. of Lackawana coal were received at Rondont; and during the same time, 52 vessels were loaded with this article, and cleared from that place. Of these, 13 were bound to Providence, 7 to Boston, 2 to Salem, 1 to Jersey City, 1 to Norwich, 1 to Williamsburg, 1 to Staten Island, 2 to Hudson, 1 to Newark, 2 to Athens, 2 to Albany, 1 to East Greenwich, 4 to New York, 1 to Troy, 1 to Belleville, N. J. 1 to Brooklyn, 1 to Poughkeepsie, 1 to Hartford, 1 to Bristol, R. I. 1 to Newburgh, 1 to Haverstraw, 1 to Rahway, 2 to New Bedford, 1 to Fall River, 1 to New Haven, 1 to Newport.

Steam vessel of war. A Kingston (Jam.) paper of June 4, says—The *Rhadamanthus* steamer, now in this port, from England, is 178 feet in length; her extreme breadth 46 feet; and her depth of hold 17 feet 10 inches. The engines, two of 112 horse power each, are on the largest scale ever manufactured, and the means adopted to prevent accidents from fire, are, as far as we can judge, effectual. The accommodations on board are splendid and commodious. As a sea boat, we understand her qualities are excellent, whether under steam or canvas.

She encountered some very rough weather, without much danger, when in the bay of Biscay, when other vessels were almost crushed. Sixteen guns were required to mount her guns—two heavy 32 pounders, and two brass 6 pounders. Her original equipment was the guns we have already mentioned, with an eighty-six pounder on the bow, and a sixty four pounder astern! That such a vessel will be most useful here, is beyond a doubt, in transporting troops from head quarters to any part of the island, when this can be required in subsequent warning. The expense of maintaining her in port will not cost more than an ordinary sloop of war, with 120 men; but her consumption of coal per day, when her steam is up, amounts to 20 tons!

Died in Baltimore on the 6th inst. *Francis Augustin Du Bois-*

marin, aged 91.

The deceased was a native of Barbesieux, in France, and was educated for the army where he served until the early part of our revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, when inspired by the enthusiastic love of liberty then awakening in his native country, and informed of the difficulties the *marquis de Lafayette* had to encounter in obtaining a conveyance to the American colonies, he readily volunteered his services in their cause, and by procuring an outfit, out of the reward which his country's youthful patriot to the shores of America, had rendered an event of interesting in the history of our revolution. On his return to France he resumed his rank in the French army, and subsequently served in the regiment of Port au Prince, until the dis-

persion of the French troops in the island of St. Domingo, when his devotion to liberal principles induced him to seek an asylum in this country. Here by his urbanity and the uprightness of his character he secured the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, and by his kind and gentle disposition acquired the lasting affection of those who stood in the more intimate relations of kindred and friends.

Diamond cut diamond. A six foot Vermonter lately entered a store on one of our principal wharves in search of employment. He could do no kind of chore, he said, and boasted much of his strength. "Stout as you are," said the clerk, "I'll bet \$10 you cannot carry that bag of salt (pointing to a very large one) twice across this store and back again and screech it down!" The Yankee stood for a moment scratching his head and gazing at a rope with a hook at its end which dangled through a scuttle in the ceiling. He shouldered the bag with the utmost ease, carried it twice backward and forward, and then lung it upon the hook aforesaid. "Mister," said he, "I guess I'll trouble you for that are ten. I didn't lay it down—I hung it up." The clerk, much to his dissatisfaction, handed over the money, and the Vermonter left the store saying, "catch a weasel alive! Not so bad a day's work. Baster than chopping logs!" [*Hoston Galaxy.*]

Baltimore vessels. Our Baltimore vessels continue to sustain, to the full, their pre eminent reputation as fast sailers. Our builders have a certain tact in modelling, and our seamen in sailing them, which, it would appear, has yet to be acquired elsewhere in order to produce the same results.

Another shipwreck. The new brig John Gilpin, built at Baltimore, left that port in June, 1832, for Canton and Valparaiso. She arrived at the latter port on the 16th of March. Her passage from Canton to Valparaiso is said to have been the shortest ever made, and, as the supercargo states, both voyages were performed at the average rate of one hundred and sixty-eight miles a day. [*N. Y. Jour. Com.*]

A thief in a church. *William Avery* (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce), was on Friday tried in the court of sessions, upon the charge of having abstracted thirty dollars from a lady's reticule at church. The circumstances were as follows: A young lady on entering St. John's church, to attend a week-day lecture, passed Avery on the inside, who immediately followed, closed her pew door with seeming politeness, and took a seat in the pew immediately back of hers. The affair was singular, and attracted the notice of the lady, but did not so far awaken her suspicions as to prevent her throwing away from a reticule upon the cushion by her side, notwithstanding it contained a wallet with thirty dollars. After prayers, she was surprised, on opening the reticule, to find the wallet lying on top of her pocket handkerchief, and turned to look for the gallant gentleman, but he had decamped, feeling no doubt quite sure of having obtained some good at church.

Unfortunately for Avery, however, he had been too long in setting his trap. A gentleman in the gallery had noticed him for several weeks at church, and always following some lady and taking a seat behind her, as on this occasion. As he was a stranger, and had no peculiar marks of a praying man, the constant repetition of the same ceremony excited suspicion. As the congregation were standing, this gentleman saw Avery, while lying over and reading the prayer book, and immediately rose down and took something from the lady's seat, examining it, pass his hand to his own pocket, and then lay back what he had taken up. The gentleman interpreted the whole in a moment, and came down at once to secure the stranger's arrest. But he was gone. A young lady in the opposite gallery, also had a full view of the whole affair. The gentleman had marked the appearance of Avery, and three weeks afterwards saw and recognized him, and secured his arrest. On the trial, Avery managed his own cause with tact, exhibiting good mental resources, and notwithstanding the completeness of the testimony, and without offering any witnesses himself, undertook to maintain his innocence. He appealed earnestly to the jury on the value of liberty and besought them not to deprive him of so great a blessing to gratify the combination of fanatics which had been formed for the purpose of convicting an innocent man. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he will go—not to church exactly, yet where he will enjoy one continued Sing Sing.

Egyptian newspaper. A journal is now published at Alexandria, under the title of *Miszer H'wahid* (Egyptian news) the vignette of this paper, in opposition to the Ottoman crescent, presents half a sun, shaded from behind a pyramid, on the side of which stands a flourishing young palm tree. On the left of the vignette are these words—"Printed at the office of the *Direct of Events* in the Royal Castle." This paper, which is in the Arabic and Turkish languages, gives no political news, but is confined to civil and military subjects, which have merely a local interest.

Cricket comparisons. Mr. Webster talks of making the tour of the west this summer. Let him come. We know of no man who would be more cordially received among those who "whip their weight in wild oats," than the boxing "giant," who handed consolation back to his champion in the same predicament that old Crockett returned his last plate to the servant at the par-ly's house—*hand-to-mouth* kicked out.

[*Ohio paper.*]

Old times. Great fire in Boston in 1760. From the *Boston Mercantile Journal*, On the 20th of March, 1760, a fire broke out in Washington street, in this city, which extended into State and Water streets and destroyed 174 houses and 175 shops, being nearly a tenth part of the town. The sufferers

were directed, by the town authorities, to hand in a statement of their several losses; and from this curious collection of old documents, we select the following specimens:

A nu pen of stase	£10
A closed ruden whod	15
Lib-18g	10
quied cott	4
A gown	5
2 pair of hoes	3
4 pair of shoes	6
4 iverly stie fauns	3
	£56

MARTHA HULKELEY."

Wone bed	£30
Wone Grel Table	8
Wone Bras Cituel	10
Wone Settle	1
And Outher Smol Artukels	3
	£52

The next invoice appears to represent the damage done to a cow-waiver:

"Boston Aprer 4 1760 A Count of what I lost in the fier of Bois and tules ad stufe as nere As I can Certefiate was the hole was tenn Pound thirtie ad atepne Loful munny £10.13.8

MOSY COLLICA."

Very strange, A New York paper says—While one of the ships recently arrived from New Orleans was on the passage, it became necessary upon the scuttle into the run, when the passengers were appalled by the sight of a black woman and new born infant lying upon the floor, both dead. No one had any knowledge of such a person having been on board, and it was matter of earnest inquiry who she could possibly be. At length suspicion fell upon the steward, a colored man, who has a family in this city. The run of a ship is under the charge of the steward, being used as a store room, and communicating with his department. This scene was suspected to be the result of his criminal indulgence, and an effort to remove the object of them to this city in a clandestine manner. He was accordingly put in confinement, to await a legal examination.

Dutch trade with London. The following is the return which Mr. Alderman Thompson moved for on the 6th inst. and which was laid on the table of the house of commons on Monday: "An account of the number of British and foreign vessels, with the aggregate amount of their respective tonnage, which cleared at the custom house, London, for ports in Holland, from 1st January, 1832, to 6th November, 1832: British ships, 218; tons 25,319. Foreign ships, 117; tons, 16,313. A similar account from 6th November, 1832, to 23th April, 1833: British ships, 0; tons, 0; foreign ships, 81; tons, 9,885.

Hydrophobia. Died, of Hydrophobia, on the 29th of June, at 9 o'clock, P. M. Anne, daughter of Robert Mitchell, of St. Jones's Neck, in Kent county, Delaware, in the 17th year of her age. The deceased complained, from the Monday previous to her death, of an itching throughout her system, accompanied with a vague feeling of anxiety and apprehension. She attended, nevertheless, to her work, as usual, until Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, when, upon going to the well for drink, the spasmodic sensation produced by the approach of water, gave the first symptoms characteristic of the malady by which she was attacked. From that period her spasms gradually increased in frequency and violence, and were accompanied with severe pains in her head and the lower part of her breast.

The family never suspected the nature of her disease until the morning of the day upon which she died; when, upon being asked by one of them if she had not been bitten by a dog, she replied that she had not been bitten, but that she had allowed a little dog, which had subsequently run off, and been killed as usual, to lick a small sore, produced by a scratch, upon her leg; medical aid was then resorted to for the first time. The deceased managed to retain her senses perfectly throughout her illness, and evinced not the slightest disposition to injure any one in attendance. She lived twenty eight days from the period when the crisis is supposed to have been communicated—five days from the commencement of her incoherent position—and fifty hours after the convulsive sensations at sight of water, gave the first clue to the nature of her disease.

United States. The Edinburgh review, in an article relative to Stuart's Travels in the United States, after speaking of the unexampled progress of population and civilization in America, holds the following language respecting the causes that have produced such astonishing effects; which we commend to the attention of the reader.

"The truth is, that every man in America is instructed, reads the newspapers, and takes a part in the prevailing political discussions. The hotels and private houses have all a pretty good assortment of books; much better, at least, than the trash usually met with in such places in this country. The universal diffusion of education is, in fact, the grand, the distinguished excellence of America. It is this that has rendered the terms, mob or rabble, inapplicable even to the dregs of her citizens in the northern states; and fits them for enjoying, without abusing, the freest institutions. Hence the truth part of the sum has been expended in establishing schools in Ireland that have been thrown away in supporting a priesthood detested by the people, that country

would not have been in the disgraceful state in which it now is. And what but the want of education has drawn recruits to the standard of 'Swing?' and made our laborers believe that the destruction of their employers' property was the best means of augmenting their wages?"

Esquatte of the French barr. During a recent trial in Paris, as an advocate was preparing to take his seat upon the counsel's bench, he was rudely seized by the collar, by one of the municipal guards. A struggle ensued, and upon being liberated, the advocate immediately complained to the president of the court of the outrage. The judge, after consulting upon the peace officer to account for his having thus created a riot, who attempted to justify himself by pointing out that the barrister had violated the regulations as to costume, by presenting himself in a pair of gray pantaloons and black stock. The president, however, informed this self constituted master of the ceremonies that he had exceeded his province, and dismissed him, with a severe reprimand for his presumption.

France. A magnificent undertaking is in contemplation by the French government—the formation of a grand line of railways from Paris to Rouen, Havre, Lyons and Marseilles. The government have, with this intent, already demanded a vote of twenty thousand pounds for the preliminary surveys. This is part of a vote of four millions sterling just taken for the completion of public edifices and monuments, canals and military roads in La Vendee. The amount of the formation of the triumphal arch De L'Escole, £88,000; the church of the Magdalen, £113,500; the pantheon, £90,000; the museum de natural history, £96,000; new buildings for the grande bibliotheque, £230,000; royal school of the fine arts, £76,000; cathedral of St. Deanes, £60,000; and deaf and dumb asylum, £8,000.

Patriotism of the clergy during the revolutionary war. Two ministers in the county of Essex, whose families were out in the great struggle for American liberty and independence, met not long since. After talking over some of the events of that period, one says to the other, "I believe my father did more than any other minister in the state." "How so?" says the other, "what did he do?" "Why, he sent three sons into the field." The other replied, "my father did more; he went himself, and took five with him." [Salem Gazette.]

Longevity. There are now living in Charleston, S. C. three individuals, who transact their own business with perfect accuracy, (and in two of the instances, the business of others), of the following age: 85, 80—260. It is remarkable that two of the three are the direct descendants of Hugonans, exiled after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, 1685. There were living in 1809, a lady, the mother of 31 live born children, who never had years lost over one with 98—since over 100 years, (shewed 110), and that she celebrates died since 1797 (the oldest 114). Refer to 2d Ramsay's History of South Carolina, 1869. [New Haven Herald.]

AWFUL SHIPWRECKS.

A considerable number of vessels have been lost in the ice, in the St. Lawrence, since the opening of the navigation this year, and several hundreds of persons have perished in consequence. The following description of one of these wrecks may shew the character of the whole.

Wreck of the Lady of the Lake. We have had an interview with Mr. Robert Davidson, from the vicinity of Moneymore, county of Londonderry, one of the surviving passengers of the unfortunate crew of the Lady of the Lake, from Belfast, from whom we learn that in addition to the fifteen passengers brought to Quebec whose names were given in a previous number, twenty one were carried safely into Saint John's, N. F. and one carried home to England.

On the morning of the 11th May, the weather being calm, the vessel was surrounded with ice. The passengers discovered a number of human beings, about eleven in number on the ice, some standing, some lying and some sitting. They implored the captain to permit them to put out with a boat for their relief; but he being in a state of intoxication refused to do so. In less than half an hour after these unfortunate had disappeared, the Lady of the Lake was struck with the ice and went down, as before stated in about 25 minutes.

The captain put out from the vessel in the long boat, and our informant finding the boat about to leave, jumped overboard with his wife and child, and swam to the boat, the child was lost, but the parents were saved. There were in all, 32 persons in the boat, (without arms), with the captain who after two days fell in with the Harvest Home, of Newcastle, came along-side and nearly all of them got on board; but immediately discovered her captain and crew hastening into their boat at the stern as she was sinking rapidly. Captain Grant then pushed off with his boat, leaving thirteen of his fellow sufferers on the sinking vessel, and putting out with the 19 in a boat, and had safely weathered out two days with 32 on board without arms. Our informant having found two arms and a bag of biscuits on board the Harvest Home held them for the benefit of the boat to be taken on board for giving the valuable articles; but the moment they were thrown into the boat, captain Grant pushed off, and left him. Four young men then jumped from the bowsprit of the Harvest Home, and swam to the boat, but they were not taken in, when they had hold of the edge of the boat he struck their hand with the oar till they could not retain their grip any longer, and then he raised their hold with the unsharped blade, the oar was used in the same manner, till they sunk to rise no more: two of the unfortunate persons who thus perished

were named John Wilson and John Turner. It ought to be borne in mind that at this time there were thirteen persons less in the boat, than during the two previous days, and she was provided with two oars and biscuit.

The sufferers abandoned on the deck of the Harvest Home, launched one of her boats, yet remaining on deck and put away from the sinking vessel. The captain refused to put back, to instruct or assist them in launching the boat, though imploringly entreated to do so. As soon as the Harvest Home was abandoned, captain Grant put back to her, and took several articles out of the wreck, but upon perceiving the boat in which our informant was approaching, he called out to those on deck, "there they are—come down," and getting all into the boat, rowed away. Our informant remained in the open boat for five days, weather very cold, half cold, some of the females leaving no wearing apparel, but chemise and petticoat, and was picked up by the Messenger, captain Stabbe, who also picked up the jolly boat of the Lady of the Lake in which were the mate and seven others, making in all twenty-one persons. The captain of the Messenger treated them with great kindness, waited on them and prescribed for them, placing every comfort his vessel afforded at their command. The steward of the Lady of the Lake lost both his legs by the frost, and several of the survivors suffered severely from the cold.

Our informant declares that at the time of the accident the captain and second mate were intoxicated, and that the person on watch was not on look out, but laid on his breast on the deck, talking through the luncheon to the passengers below. The whole number of passengers was 25, not including infants on the breast. The whole number saved is 36, making the loss of lives to exceed two hundred. [Montreal Herald.]

YANKEE MANAGEMENT.
From the Portland Advertiser.

Our southern brethren are perplexed to know how it is, that they with rich land, a warm sun, and staple productions giving an income of from one to four cents, are becoming poor and cashless, while we Yankees are becoming rich, and are having money, if not in abundance, at least as much as is necessary. If they would come among us, and study our economy, the answer would soon strike them. One little instance is no bad example of that Yankee economy and skill that turns all things, even the worst, to advantage.

It may not be generally known that in many parts of our state, our schoolmasters are not only "boarded round," as it is to save the drawing the pay of the schoolmaster's board from the school fund—that is, the schoolmaster is boarded a week here and three days there, according to the number of children—but that the school master is often "bid off" or "put up at auction," as are our papers—and the lowest bidder in the district takes him, as the highest bidder takes an article at a regular auction. The writer of this paper, when preparing to be a college boy, being short of funds, and with no other means of getting money than by keeping school, hired out as a schoolmaster for two dollars a month. This was all the school district could well afford to give, as their fund was small; and even with this small sum given, it was necessary to board the schoolmaster as cheap as possible. The school committee, therefore, called the district together, into a new, neat, convenient and comfortable schoolhouse, and in his presence, a scene of this sort took place.

- 1 Auctioneer—"What will you take him for?"
- 1 Bidder—"One dollar and twenty five cents a week."
- 2 Auctioneer—"One dollar twenty five, one dollar twenty five."
- 24 Bidder—"One dollar twelve cents and a half."
- 34 Bidder—"One dollar."
- Auctioneer—"One dollar, who'll take him for less than a dollar?"
- One dollar, one dollar, any body leads? Who speaks?"
- 4th Bidder—"Seventy five cents."
- 5th Bidder—"Seventy cents."

And thus the bids went on, the auctioneer exclaiming as usual in the mean time, till the schoolmaster was bid off at forty cents per week! Yes, the lowest bidder took him to board for forty cents per week. On going home with this bidder, a sociable happy man, whose house had more comforts and luxuries than nine tenths of the houses of the rich planters in the interior of the southern county, and whose table was as good as many sit down at, paying fourteen dollars a week for board, the writer held the following dialogue:

"How on earth can you afford to board me for forty cents a week?"

"Answer—"I make money by it, and have your company in the bargain."

"How so?"

"Answer—"Why, you will board with me fourteen weeks.—The whole pay for board will be \$5 60. My taxes are a little over six dollars. Now, I have bread enough, meat enough, poultry enough, cider enough, in short enough and more than enough of every thing necessary to eat and drink. I have enough of every thing but money. All I want of money is to pay my taxes. But, in order to raise these six dollars, I do not get a town order for your board, I must make a journey to Portland, or to Bath, with three times the produce you will eat, and from all this I find it difficult to raise six dollars in cash. Therefore I make money in keeping you to eat this produce, and have your company, these long winter evenings, in the bargain. Thus you see, I am interested at boarding you even at forty cents per week."

Now, we give this to all our southern brethren, as a specimen of the manner in which we Yankees live and thrive. Let them do likewise, and their country will be the richest and the happiest on the globe. Here we are shiving in summer, with corn but three inches high to the root, while they are enjoying the blessings of midsummer, and their corn almost ready for the harvest.

THE LOCOMOTIVE "ATLANTIC."

To the editor of the Baltimore Gazette:

Sir—My attention has been called to an article, going the rounds of our newspapers, describing the locomotive engine, used on the Saratoga and Albany rail road. It is stated that this engine can take fifteen tons at the speed of seventeen miles in the hour. I have, of late, often travelled in the train of the Atlantic, the engine with Cooper's vertical boiler, used on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road—constructed originally at York, Pa. and modified and brought to its present perfection since it has been in use here. An account of its powers may not be unacceptable—and I am induced to offer it in consequence of reading the above mentioned article. The "Atlantic" has been running continually for the last 3 or 4 months, from Baltimore to the foot of the inclined planes, a distance of 40 miles, and back again, the same day. Upon this portion of the road, thirty-three miles are ascending, at various grades, from ten to forty feet per mile, exceeding in the ascent, 30 feet per mile for the average, and the whole for almost a constant succession of curves, of 400 feet radius, and upwards. Upon this road the Atlantic has drawn, on the outward, or ascending trip, thirty tons, at the least, at the rate of seventeen miles per hour—with only 15 tons, her practicable speed exceeds any safe limit on a curved road. The Atlantic has drawn 92 tons on a level, at the speed of 9 miles in the hour, and has brought seventy-two tons from the half way house, (5 miles from the foot of the first of 19 miles to the hour, on the level parts of the road; passing two summits, of 16 feet per mile, for a half mile, each at the rate of six miles an hour. The train which recently brought in the president weighed forty tons, and passed over the same distance at the average speed of 15 miles to the hour. The power of the engine is such as to overcome the adhesion of the iron bearing wheels, and the whole on dry rails, with no constant resistance to them—in other words, when too great a weight is attached to the engine, or too steep an ascent attempted with her, the wheels fly round on the rails, without moving the car. This shows the ample supply of the steam—and in a new engine, now building it is designed to couple the wheels, so as to employ the adhesion of all four, with the view to render the superabundant steam available. The motion of the piston compared with that of the wheels, or progressive motion of the engine is as 1 to 5 1/2. The only fuel employed is anthracite coal, which burns without any difficulty, and it is believed with more economy and convenience than any other. The trip, of 80 miles per day, is performed with one ton of it. Although this engine is the first of this peculiar construction, and the first that has completely succeeded in burning the anthracite, yet—in the small amount of expense, and the quantity of work that it is capable of performing—it is believed to equal, if not to surpass, any engine that has yet been made. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

A FRIEND TO THE USE OF STEAM ON RAIL ROADS.

HOLT'S FOUNTAIN—NEW YORK.

The facts stated in the following articles are of general importance—and we take pleasure in giving the particulars stated.

New York, July 8.—We are happy to learn that the persevering endeavors of Mr. Holt to obtain water by boring have at length been crowned with success. About the middle of last week, the person engaged in boring was delighted to find that he had struck a stratum of limestone, from which he predicted that he should find water in three or four days. On Friday afternoon, the drill which had been sinking with increased rapidity since it entered the limestone, suddenly dropped about two feet at a single blow, and then struck upon a very hard rock below. Immediately a strong current of water arose, and there is reason to hope it may prove to be of the desired quality. It is supposed to be an opinion that it will afford a constant supply of as much water as can pass through the pipe, which is about three inches in diameter. On this point, however, it will be impossible to determine with certainty, until the water ceases to be affected by the foreign matter introduced into the passage. The two or three feet through which the drill dropped, is no doubt a brook or fountain; and the fact of a flint rock or something like it, underneath, promises well. The boring will now be discontinued, and it is understood that no vein of water of any magnitude had been struck since entering the rock about 120 feet below the surface. Some water, we believe, was obtained before entering the rock, but it was of an inferior quality. The cost of the undertaking cannot be less than \$2,000 or \$3,000. It has been in progress nearly two years.

[The drill had, within the last six months, penetrated 640 feet in depth, of which 510 feet are of solid rock. So much for perseverance.]

Pure Water.—The important fact, which we mentioned on Monday, that of Mr. Holt, having stricken a fissure, at the depth of more than 500 feet of rock, by which it is made certain that the lower part of the city may be supplied with pure water (provided that now found, proves to be such), is a subject of conversation, and congratulation among our citizens. We have been consequently induced to make, of Mr. Holt's engine,

some inquiries on the subject. The digging of the earth commenced 22 months ago, and we learn, that at the depth of 40 or 50 feet, a vein of fresh, but impure water was found, which induced Mr. H. to go farther down. When he had dug to 130 feet, he came to a rock, on the surface of which flowed water, as salt or sulfer than ocean water. Not succeeding in his pursuit, he was induced to apply the drill, which has been at constant work a large portion of the time, light and day, wrought by a steam engine, till Saturday last. In the vast depth, which is as great as any perforation on record, the engineer believes his tool has been applied to a solid rock, as hard as granite and gneiss could form it, without once penetrating a stratum. The quality of the rock during the last three or four months work has been found to be nearly as hard as flint; and some estimate of the labor performed may be judged of from the fact, that the drill did not descend more than 8 or 10 inches a day during the whole time in which it has been employed.

We further learn from the engineer that the pipe which was inserted into the surface of the rock was not properly secured against the flood of salt water that continues to pass over it, and which rises in the tube to the ocean's level. This fact may account for the fresh water now found, not rising to the surface of the earth, mingling as it probably does, and passing off in the same vein through which the salt water flows.

It is intended immediately to apply the proper remedy against the salt water flood, and it will be impossible to test the quality of that from the fissure. This will be effected as soon as the proper instruments can be made, and we shall be happy to make a favorable report—of which we have no doubt.

While on the subject, we may as well say a word in regard to the great inconvenience which such an establishment as the hotel of Mr. Holt suffers for the want of pure water. He employs constantly three men, each with a horse and cart, owned by himself, and two others whom he hires, to bring limn water from Traphagan's well, more than two miles from his house, at an expense of eight dollars a day. This water is emptied into four cisterns, holding one hundred and twenty-five hogshheads, and its daily consumption for drinking, cooking, and washing, is twenty-four hogshheads. *(New York Gazette.)*

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Holt's castle.—Mr. Holt has found water at the depth of six hundred and fifty feet. The Journal of Commerce says that limestone was found there—but it is not so. It is mica slate. It also speaks about a flint rock there, but this is all verbiage—it is mica slate. The fissure is large, and the water abundant. Its quality is not yet known, though I think it will prove to be good. It rises within a few feet of the surface, and not above it, which proves that it does not enter the rock at any point higher than this. This much to satisfy distant geologists as to the geology of this place. The Journal of Commerce thinks this will cost as much as two thousand dollars—had it cost twenty thousand, it would probably have come quite as near the truth. The one in Bleecker street, and Mr. D. Shrow told me, cost ten thousand dollars, and that does not begin to be as expensive as this. Holt's castle may now be called the "FOUNTAIN ISH."

Mr. Holt informs us, that he has not only ascertained that the supply of the fountain will be abundant, but that the water has been tried, and proved to be of a pure, soft, and excellent quality.

ELECTIONEERING IN VERMONT.

Two conventions, one national republican, the other consisting of friends of the administration, lately met at Montpelier. In the former, a committee reported, that they had conferred with a committee of the Jackson convention, and had agreed with them relative to the mode of nominating a union ticket for state officers. The Jackson convention were to nominate candidates for governor and four counsellors, and the national republican for lieutenant, treasurer, and eight counsellors. This mode was adopted by both conventions, and Ezra Meech was nominated in both for governor, Jedediah H. Harris for lieutenant, Benjamin Swan for treasurer, and twelve other gentlemen for counsellors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Perkinsville June 8, 1855.

To the hon. Ezra Meech—

Sir—At this period of our political affairs, when our party feelings have become calmed, after the late presidential contest, we can look round more dispassionately, and without a reference to the struggles that have past, and select such men as we deem most fit to entrust with the government of our state affairs. With a party whose motto is proscription, we cannot, will not unite; but with a party whose opinions upon the great and leading interests of our country agree with ours we would go heart and hand, and by the success of an union ticket, place Vermont, again, on a footing with the other states of the union, where she has no longer a bye word and a jest for the fallacy of her opinions, and the infatuation of her sons.

"Believing that such a consummation is devoutly to be wished" and that through the agency of our enlightened and patriotic yeomanry, it can be fully and decidedly accomplished, we would respectfully solicit your views upon the great interests of our country, to wit—the protective policy—a system which we deem so interwoven with our national prosperity that to blot it from our records, as a law of the land would be to spread misery and poverty, where all is now peace and plenty.

"We also solicit your views on the land bill, as passed by congress the last session, the principles of which, we consider deeply important to the interests of Vermont. Very respectfully your obedient servants.

Signed,

J. R. WILLIAMS,
JOHN MARSH,
ROB. B. SCIENCKER,
ASA WHEELER,
F. K. NICHOLS."

JUDGE MEECH'S REPLY.

"GENTLEMEN—Yours of the 8th instant, in this day received—having been absent on a journey, when it arrived. I therefore embrace the earliest opportunity to answer your inquiries. With regard to a union of the nationals, and those called Jacksonians, I most heartily accord with your sentiments—that the time has come, when we should lay aside all those party feelings, and use our utmost exertions to redeem the lost character of our state.

"Relative to the protective system, it has always had my support—believing as I do, that the middle and eastern states never can prosper, without protecting all the articles for which we grow the raw material.

"With regard to the land bill, I had looked forward to the extinction of the public debt, as the period when the proceeds of the sales of the national domain—the common property of all the states, ought to be divided amongst them, agreeably to their representation in congress. Respectfully yours,

EZRA MEECH.

Messrs. J. R. Williams, John Marsh, and others."

BLACK HAWK AND THE SENECAE, &c.

From the Buffalo Republican, July 5.

The party of western chiefs, under the conduct of major Garland, consisting of Black Hawk, the Prophet Napope, the Prophet's adopted son and brother, and Black Hawk's son, arrived at this place on Friday last week, and remained until Sunday morning, when they took passage in the steamboat for Detroit. On Saturday morning they rode over to Black Rock for the purpose of looking at the union of the grand canal with the lake at that place, and also to have a fair view of the Canada shore. Black Hawk immediately pointed out Fort Erie, and appeared to be familiar with the country around. He was there during the last war in the British camp, at the time when, as he expressed himself, the "Americans walked in the fort." In the afternoon the party visited the Seneca Indians, who had collected at the council house on the reservation to receive them. They were addressed by capt. Pollard, an old and very respectable chief of the Seneca nation, who, after expressing the pleasure which it gave them to meet the chiefs of the Sacs, and after alluding to the present state of the aborigines, counselled their brethren to return home with a peaceable mind, to cultivate their land, and no more to fight against so powerful a people as the whites. To this both the Prophet and Black Hawk replied. The former said, "We have heard your talk—it is full of truth and good advice—I have said much on this subject to our great father—we shall go home in peace, we wish that all the tribes were collected on the fine lands west of the Mississippi. I will not make you a long talk—we only came over to see how our brothers the Senecae lived, and we are glad to see you." Black Hawk said, "Our aged brother of the Senecae who has spoken to us has spoken the words of a good and wise man. We are strangers to each other, though we have the same color, and the same Great Spirit made us, and gave us this country together. Brothers, we have seen how great a people the whites are. They are very rich and very strong—it is a folly for us to fight with them. We shall go home with much knowledge that we have got on our journey. For myself, I shall advise my people to be quiet and live like good men. The advice which you give us, brother, is very good, and we tell you now that we mean to walk the straight path for the future, and to content ourselves with what we have, and with cultivating our lands."

The chiefs of the Black Hawk party behaved themselves with much decorum and propriety. They were visited by most of our citizens, and every opportunity was furnished by major Garland to gratify the curiosity of all who came.

They will proceed over land from Detroit to Chicago, where a military escort will receive them, and convey them thence to the Mississippi.

A large party of the Oneida Indians, under the charge of the Agent, Mr. Savage, left this port on Wednesday last for Green Bay, in the schooner Globe. They numbered in all, men, women and children, 145—were well provided with every thing necessary to render them comfortable in their new habitations, and seemed happy in the prospect before them.

SELF-DEVOTION OF INDIANS.

"Dulce et decorum est, pro patria mori."

The subjoined account we copy from the Jacksonville, (Illinois), Banner. KE-OCHEK, is well known to those who take an interest in the Indian tribes. But had the few great men, we mean the Indians who offered themselves to save their country, had they lived in ancient times they would have come down to us immortalized in the records of patriotism and philanthropy. David—the Horatii and the Curatii and others,

had a chance, they might conquer, but the poor Indians were sent to die—Mintias Secevol burnt off his hand—but he stood in the presence of the great. Curtius leaped into the chasm—but the admiring plaudits of the Roman world hushed the whisperings of fear and the calculations upon pain—but the poor Indians, knew they were to be hung up like dogs and the sneers and curses of those who preferred their dogs to them. The ease as set forth in the annexed detail is highly interesting and would furnish a fine hint to a vigorous fancy, for the leading incident of a tale.

By private sources, we hear that the Sac Indians who had been delivered up by Ke-o-kuk, to the civil authorities of Warren county, for the murder of Martin, have been discharged, and grand jury not having found a bill against them. The history of this affair is somewhat curious. When the agent went to Ke-o-kuk to demand the murderers, under instructions from the war department, he informed the agent that they were out of his reach, but would consult with his tribe what course to take in the premises. He called them together, and having stated to them that their great father had charged the whites into their nation to take the murderers, which would cause strife and bloodshed, which it was his desire to prevent, four young men of the tribe, (they who were discharged), proffered themselves as voluntary offerings to appease the vengeance of their great father, and consented that they should be given up to the agent as the offenders. They were accordingly taken by Ke-o-kuk to the agent, who had them immediately confined, and to await their trial, the names of the other Indians of his tribe appeared, and the old chief was made a witness on the part of the prosecution; and, before the grand jury, he stated that these young men were not the persons who committed the murder, that they were out of his reach having fled from his tribe and that he supposed they would be satisfied, if any four of his young men should be delivered up to their justice, not doubting but that the same principles governed his white brethren that obtained among the Indians. This testimony, of course, discharged the prisoners. The people were much excited at the termination of the business; and the grand jury, in the exercise of their powers, handed to the court a presentment, the object of which was, as we understand, to request the president to take the necessary measures to procure the murderers, with testimony sufficient to convict them, and present the agent for accepting the men who were discharged, and requesting him not to accept any others than the real murderers, whose names were obtained from Ke-o-kuk, and the bills of indictment found against them. The idea of Ke-o-kuk and the young men was, that the judge would sentence them to be hung immediately—they had no other expectation. In this view of the case, the above mentioned nation, and the tribe, are more fortunate than could be found, under similar circumstances, among the most enlightened and civilized portion of the community. It is needless to add, that they manifested great joy at their unexpected deliverance.

Messrs. Gatewood, Field and C. S. Hempstead attended as counsel for the prisoners.

THE INVENTION OF LETTERS.

The invention of the Cherokee alphabet, the absolute perfection which is ascribed to it by philologists, and its general adoption amongst a nation which we denominated savage, appear to us to be among the most interesting circumstances of modern history.

When, where, and by whom, letters were invented, it is now useless to imagine. Notwithstanding the pretensions advanced for Hercules, Nequon, Cadmus and others, there is no evidence to authorize us to award the honor to either of them. But although history has given us no authentic account of the sage, whoever he was, that first dissected the human voice, analyzed its sounds, and gave to each an appropriate mark or character, our own age and our own country were to witness this novel enterprise conceived and executed by an untutored savage, belonging to that race whose wrongs will fill so black a page in our history. Cadmus imported an alphabet into Greece; Sequayah, a poor Cherokee, invented one for his native tongue, and a newspaper is now printed in the characters which he devised. This great genius, (for he richly merits the appellation), is one of the most extraordinary persons of the age. His name, when time shall have made it venerable, will be coupled with the names of Franklin and Fulton, as the gift of the Great Spirit, by which he discovered have gained them an imperishable fame.

About the time of St. Clair's defeat, Sequayah, and a party of Cherokees, found a letter on a white man whom they had taken prisoner. This letter was, to the Indians, something novel and curious; and, much to their astonishment, its nature and uses were explained to them. It was long a question whether the falling leaf, as they expressed it, formed it, or the invention of the Great Spirit, and the gift of the Great Spirit. The rest decided for its divine origin. Sequayah, with the spirit of a philosopher, maintained the contrary. The "leaf," however, and its origin, were forgotten, till a painful disease disabled Sequayah from sharing in the pursuits of war and the chase. Then it was that his mind reverted to the mysterious paper. Day and night did he meditate upon it, till, by observations on the motions of the human voice and notes of birds, aided by the nicer ears of his wife and daughter, he succeeded in his enterprise. All this time, like Galileo, he had to contend with the neglect, suspicions and superstitious of his countrymen; for they had heard of his strange occupation, and thought that he

was dealing with the evil spirit. After a time, however, he succeeded in convincing his brethren of the importance of his invention, and he has ever since been held by them in the deepest reverence. [Salem Gazette.]

GIRARD COLLEGE—PHILADELPHIA.

Address, by Nicholas Biddle, esq. chairman of the trustees of the Girard college for orphans, pronounced by request of the building committee, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the edifice, July 4th, 1853.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have now witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Girard college for orphans. This stone, simple, massive and enduring, fit emblem of the structure to be reared from it, one of the man whose name it bears has been deposited in its final resting place. The earth received it. Tomorrow the earth will cover it. Ours are the last eyes which shall look upon it, and hereafter it will lie in its silent repose, unmoved by all the revolutions of the changing world above it.

And yet from out that depth is to rise the spirit which may more influence the destiny of ourselves and our children, than all else the world now contains. The seed that has been planted is of the tree of knowledge—that growth which gives existence all that renders it attractive—flowers for our early youth

—flourishes in mature life, and shelter for declining years. It is that knowledge, which tramping down in its progress the dominion of brutal force, and giving to intellect its just ascendancy, has at length become the master power of the world. No people can now be distinguished or prosperous, or truly great, but by the influence of the knowledge which renders it the characteristic of the roused spirit of our time, the first glory and the highest success must be assigned in the best educated nation. If this be true in our relations abroad, it is far more true at home. Our institutions have boldly ventured to place the whole power of the country in the hands of the people at large, freed from all the great restraints which in other countries were deemed necessary. In doing this, their reliance was entirely on the general intelligence and education of the community, without which, such institutions can have neither permanence nor value. Their brilliant success has hitherto justified that confidence, but as our population becomes concentrated into denser masses, with more excited passions and keener wants, the corrective influence of instruction becomes so daily more essential. The education of the people, which is the only means of making it useful, becomes with us essential to the enjoyment, as well as to the safety of our institutions. Our general equality of rights would be unavailing without the intelligence to understand and to defend them—our general equality of power would be dangerous, if it enabled an ignorant mass to triumph by numerical force over the superior intelligence which it envied—our universal right to political distinction, unless there be a suitable modification by education, becomes a mere abstraction, exerting only an abortive ambition. While, therefore, to be uneducated and ignorant, is in other countries a private misfortune, in ours it is a public wrong; and the great object to which statesmen should direct their efforts is to elevate the standard of public instruction to the level—the high table land—of our institutions. It is thus that this day has been appropriately chosen for the present solemnity.

It is fit that the anniversary of that day when our ancestors laid the broad foundations of our public liberties—on that day when our countrymen, throughout this prosperous empire, are enjoying the blessings which these institutions confer—we, in our sphere of duty, should commence this great work, so eminently adapted to secure and perpetuate them.

This truth no man felt with a deeper conviction than our distinguished fellow citizen, whose history, and whose design in founding this institution, may aptly occupy, for a few moments, our attention.

Of these, now that the tomb has dissipated all the illusion which once surrounded them, we can speak with the impartiality of history; and here, on this chosen spot, the scene of his future fame, we may freely breathe in his memory the homage which his unassuming nature could have shunned while living.

We all remember, and most of us know him. Plain in appearance, simple in manners, frugal in all his habits, his long life was one unbroken succession of intense and arduous industry. Wealthy, yet without indulging in the ordinary luxuries which wealth may procure—a stranger to the social circle—in different to political distinction—with no apparent enjoyments except in impelling and regulating the multiplied occupations of which he was the centre—whose very relaxation was only variety of labor, he passed from youth to manhood and finally to extreme old age, the same unchanged, unvarying model of industry and successful enterprise. At length, man began to gaze with wonder on this mysterious being, who, without any of the ordinary stimulants to exertion, urged on neither his own wants, nor the world's, was still so active and so arduous in the pursuit of his avocation, yet persevered in this unceasing scene of accumulation, and possessing so much, strove to possess more as mysteriously as if he possessed nothing. They did not know that under this cold exterior, and aloof in that serene solitude of his mind, with all that seeming indifference to the world and to the world's opinions, he still felt the deepest sympathy for human affliction, and a stronger, yet a nobler, than the ordinary sympathy to benefit mankind, that ever animated the most devoted follower of that world's applause. His death first revealed, that all this accumulation of his laborious and prolonged existence, was to be the inheritance of us and of our children—that for our

and their comfort, the city of his adoption was to be improved and embellished, and above all, that for their advancement in science, and in morals, were to be dedicated the fruits of his long years of toil.

It required the self-denial of no common mind, to resist the temptation of being himself the witness and the administrator of this bounty, and to have abstained from enjoying the applause of his grateful countrymen, who would have acknowledged with affectionate respect, the benefits which they derived from him. Yet, even this secret and proscribed beneficence must have had its charm for a mind like his; and we may well imagine that the deep and retired stillness of his spirit was often roused with the visions of the lasting good, and perhaps, too, of the posthumous glory, which he was preparing. Such contemplations he might well indulge, for to few have they been so fully realized. From the moment that foundation stone touched the earth, the name of Girard was beyond the reach of oblivion. From this hour, that name is destined to survive to the latest posterity, and while letters and the arts exist, he will be cited as the man who, with a generous spirit and a sagacious foresight, bequeathed, for the improvement of his fellow men, the accumulated earnings of his life. He will be remembered in all future times by the emphatic title which he chose to be designated, and with which we ourselves may proudly recognize him as "Stephen Girard of the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, merchant and banker"—the author of a more magnificent act of enlightened charity than was ever performed by any other human being.

He will indeed be the most durable basis of all human distaste—a benevolence in the course of life. The ordinary charity which feeds or clothes the distressed, estimable as it is, relieves only the physical wants of the sufferer. But the enlightened beneficence which looks deeper into the wants of our nature—which not merely prolongs existence, but renders that existence a blessing, by pointing into these recesses of sorrow the radiance of moral and intellectual cultivation—this it is which forms the world's truest benefactor, and contrals the most enduring of all fame. His glory is the more secure, because the very objects of that benevolence are enabled to repay with fame, the kindness which sustains them.

It is not unreasonable to conjecture that in all future times, there will probably be in existence many thousand men who will owe to Girard the greatest of all blessings, a virtuous education; men who will have been rescued from want and perhaps from vice, and armed with power to resist wealth and dissipation. Among them will be found some of the best educated citizens, accomplished scholars, intelligent mechanics, distinguished artists and the most prominent statesmen. In the midst of their prosperity, such men can never forget the source of it, nor will they ever cease to mingle with their prayers and to commemoate with their labors, the name of their great benefactor. What human being can be insensible to the happiness of having caused such a succession of good through many ages, or not feel that such applause is more grateful than all the shouts which ever rise from the bloodiest field of battle, and worth all the vulgar fame of a hundred conquests!

The general design and the resources of the institution are proportioned to its purpose, and characteristic of him who did nothing which he did not do well.

After the building had been completed, there will remain the annual income from two millions of dollars, now yielding \$102,000, and if these funds should be inadequate for all the orphans applying for admission, the income of nearly all the remainder of the estate is to be appropriated to the erection of as many new buildings as his square in the city would have contained. So that in general, it may be stated with reasonable confidence, that when all the buildings are ready for the reception of the pupils, there will be available for the maintenance of the institution, an income of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, which may be increased to at least two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

These ample funds are to be devoted to the maintenance and education of "poor male white orphan children." Of all the uses of human beneficence there is none more helpful and none more entitled to our sympathies than that for the children of misfortune. They have lost their natural protectors. The arms which have hitherto embraced and sustained them, have been folded in death. They began life in comfort, perhaps in affluence; but now they stand alone, abandoned and helpless, to struggle against the world's coldness, with precarious means of subsistence, with no means of instruction, and treading on that narrow and slippery slope which too often separates woe from misery. From this friendless condition they are rescued by the benevolence of Girard, who not merely provides the means of subsistence, but redresses the wrongs of fortune, raises them at once in the scale of being, and qualifies them to be useful members of that society which they would otherwise disturb or corrupt.

How wide the limits of that benevolence may be, it is impossible to conjecture. If the imperfection of language suggests a doubt as to the degree of destitution which makes an "orphan," the greater weakness of our nature forces upon us the melancholy inquiry—what child is there who may not be a poor orphan? Who is there indeed among us whose children may not yet need the blessings of this institution? Let none of us in the confidence of prosperity, see his own offspring as children. Alas! all our prosperity is so vain and shadowy, and misfortune is so

constantly in an ambush to assail us, that it were presumptuous in any of us to suppose himself beyond the reach of vicissitudes, which would render such an institution the happy refuge for his children. Yes, fellow citizens, this college is our own; the property of us all. It is intended to remedy misfortunes to which we are all equally liable. And it should be a source of great consolation to each of us, that if, in the ever varying turns of human life, misfortunes should overtake, and death surprise us, they who bear our names, and whose names are destined to be the fathers of our descendants, will here find a home where refuge may be prepared for future usefulness, and become in turn the protectors and support of their more helpless relatives.

Hereafter, thanks to the bounty of Girard, every father among us may, on his death bed, enjoy the reflection, that although unprovided with fortune, there is secured to his sons that which is at once the means of fortune, and far better than the simplest fortune without it—a good education. This consideration, if any such incentive were wanting, may serve to stimulate the sense of public duty in those who administer the institution, to render it worthy of their own children.

For this purpose, happily, it is only necessary to fulfil the design of the founder, which provides ample means and expressly enjoins the employment of them, to give every kind of liberal and useful instruction.

They would much err, who, comparing this institution with any ordinary staidard, regard it as an almshouse or a poor house, in which a certain number of pauper boys, brought together, to be kept from harm, are to receive some hasty rudiments of instruction, and then to be thrust out on the world to make way for a similar swarm of contemporaries—that they shall be means. The comprehensive benevolence of Girard, reaches to higher and better things. It is not a poor school, nor a charity school, nor a free school, in their ordinary acceptation. It is, as he denominates it, a "college." The peremptory prohibition that "no distinctive dress should ever be worn," reveals his purpose that these youths shall not be designated as objects of contempt or contumelious regard by their contemporaries—that they shall be distinguished only by their conduct, and shall not wear the liveliness even of charity. The instruction too required, is of the highest character, embracing almost every thing worthy of being studied in the circle of human knowledge. "They shall be instructed," says he, "in the various branches of sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages—(I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages)—and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant."

This excludes nothing—nay, it enhances every thing necessary to form a well educated man. How far this instruction is to be carried—whether when the degrees of talent and disposition come to be analyzed, some are to be instructed up to the point of their appropriate capacity, while others more intelligent and more diligent are to be carried into the higher regions of science, are questions of future administrations, to be decided by experience. But it is manifest that all the means of education, thorough, perfect education, are to be provided; that every facility for the acquisition of knowledge should be at hand; nor is there any reason why the Girard college—liberally endowed beyond all example—should not be superior to every other establishment, in the talents of its professors or the abundance of its means of instruction; and with the blessing of God, so it shall be. There shall be collected within these walls all that the knowledge and research of men have accumulated to enlighten and improve the minds of youth. It will be the civil West Point of this country, where all the sciences which minister to men's happiness, and all the arts of peace, may be thoroughly and practically taught. Its success will naturally render it a model for other institutions—the centre of all improvement in things taught no less than in the art of teaching them—the nursery of instructors as well as pupils—thus, not merely accomplishing the direct benefit of those to whom its instruction extends, but irradiating by its example the whole circumference of human knowledge.

To this intellectual cultivation will be added that, without which all instruction is valueless, and all learning the mere ability for evil—that moral discipline which makes men virtuous and happy at their own free choice. "My desire is," says he, "that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars, the pure principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, be superior to every temptation of their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry." When this harmony between the heart and the understanding ceases, mere knowledge is a curse, and men become intellectual statues, with the perfect forms of many exterior, but cold and selfish and worthless to the community which surrounds them. Our youth too will not fail to be deeply imbued with that enthusiastic devotion to the rights of man, and the knowledge of his public rights and duties, which should form the basis of the American character. It is thus that the founder strictly enjoins "that by every proper means, a pure attachment to our republican institutions, and to the sacred rights of conscience as guaranteed by our happy constitution, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars."

Nor need we be any dread, that such an education will disqualify them for their pursuits in after life. In this country all

pursuits are open to all men, nor need the humblest citizen despair of the highest honors of the republic. They err who suppose that because men are instructed, they may desert the ordinary walks of employment. There never can be such an over-education of the mass of the people. Men labor not for a want of knowledge, but for want of bread. The cultivation of the mind, like the cultivation of the soil, only renders it more productive, and knowledge becomes the best auxiliary to industry by rendering the laborer more intelligent and more ambitious to excel. The youths thus instructed will go forth into the various pursuits of life, many of which are in their nature mechanical; but they will begin with the disposition and the power not merely to excel in them, but to rise beyond them; and they will emerge from their workshops, as their countrymen Franklin, and Litchinhouse, and Godley, and Fulton did before them, reaching all the distinctions of the state which may be honorably won, by talents and character.

That the scene of so many blessings may be appropriate to them, it is intended to make this structure worthy of its great object—worthy of the name of its founder, and of the city which he was so anxious to embellish. Among the scenes most needed in this country, where individual wealth is hastening to indulge its taste, and where every state and city and county require extensive public buildings, is architecture. Indispensable in the Roman age of life, it becomes the highest ornament of the most enlightened. In every stage of its progress, the style of its public works displays the character of the nation which rears them. Disproportioned and grotesque among a coarse and unlettered people—in nations more advanced, often over-ornamented with the gaudy profusion and the caprices of tasteless wealth—it is only when sustained by the public spirit of a community at once enlightened and generous, that architecture attains its highest glory—a refined simplicity. Of that perfection it is proposed that this structure shall present a model, the equal at least of similar works in any other country, and not unworthy of the best days of antiquity—a structure which will at once gratify the honorable pride of every citizen of the United States, and form the best study for all the branches of industry connected with architecture.

The enjoyment of so many advantages devolves on us, fellow citizens, the duty of great care and vigilance to preserve them. After bestowing upon our city this rich inheritance, Girard adds this emphatic declaration. "In relation to the organization of the college and its appendages, I leave necessarily many details to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, and I do so with the more confidence, as from the nature of my bequests and the benefit to result from them, I trust that my fellow citizens of Philadelphia will observe and evince special care and anxiety in selecting members for their city councils and other agents."

That the generous confidence with which he has thus committed to us the execution of his great designs, should never be betrayed, we owe equally to the name of the founder and to the interests of our posterity; as the whole value of this institution will depend entirely on the administration of it. For myself and my colleagues, in whom the high honor has been assigned of sharing in that administration, I can only say, fellow citizens, that we have assumed the trust with the deepest sense of its responsibility, and a determination to execute it in the spirit of enlightened benevolence which animated the founder; and we shall in our turn retire from it, with the hope that our fair city may always find successors who to equal zeal, add greater ability to serve it.

Under such auspices, we confidently trust that all the expectations of the founder will be realized. With this delightful anticipation, we now invoke the blessing of God on this great undertaking.

In the name of *Stephen Girard of the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, merchant and mariner, we lay the foundation of this Girard college for orphans. We dedicate it to the cause of CHARITY, which not only feeds and clothes the destitute, but wisely confers the greatest blessings on the greatest sufferer.*

To the cause of *education*, which gives to human life its chief value;

To the cause of *morals*, without which knowledge were worse than unavailing; and finally,

To the cause of *our country*, whose service is the noblest object to which knowledge and morals can be devoted. Long may this structure stand, in its majestic simplicity, the pride and admiration of our latest posterity; long may it continue to yield its annual harvest of educated and moral citizens to adorn and to defend our country. Long may each successive age enjoy its still increasing benefits, when time shall have filled its halls with the memory of the mighty dead who have been reared within them, and shed over its outward beauty the mellowing hues of a thousand years of renown.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED BUILDING.
The college is located on a tract of land containing forty-five acres, formerly known by the name of Peel Hall, situated on the Ridge road, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. This estate was purchased from Mr. William Parker, by Mr. Girard, a short time before his death, for the purposes of the college.

The building is perpendicular, being 160 feet front, by 217 feet on the bank, including the porticoes.

The columns are 6 feet in diameter at the base, and 54 feet 6 inches high, including capitals and bases.

The order is Grecian Corinthian, from the monument of Lycabettus, or Lasteron of Demosthenes at Athens.

The superstructure reposes on a casement, in the form of a truncated pyramid, composed of 12 steps surrounding the whole building. The passage between the columns and the walls of the cell is 15 feet.

All the columns, entablature and pediment, are to be composed of white, and the cell of light blue marble. The floors and stairways are also to be composed of marble.

The vestibules are each 25 by 48 feet; they are ornamented with 16 rich Ionic columns, antae, and entablature, supporting a ceiling embellished with lacunae.

Each story contains four rooms 50 feet square in the clear. The two rooms across the south end of the first story, are divided from each other by marble columns, and vaulted in the Corinthian order, so that they may be used as one room, for the purpose of exhibition, &c.

The whole building is to be heated by means of furnaces placed in the cellar.

The college is located parallel with the city streets, fronting the south. The land at the base of the building is 35 feet above the reservoir on Fairmount. The whole height of the edifice is 97 feet, making the elevation of the roof 132 feet above the said reservoir.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Advertiser & Advocate.

The attention of the public is earnestly solicited to the following circular from the managers of the American Institute, inviting attention to their exhibition, to take place on the 15th of October next.

This early promulgation of the intended annual fair is made with a view of giving opportunities to our mechanics to prepare such articles as they may wish to exhibit for the purpose of giving them notoriety—and well merit their particular attention. No method that could be devised for the advancement of the useful and ornamental arts among us, would seem to be so advantageous as this plan here adopted. The collection of a large room of the various productions of American skill and industry, has an undoubted tendency to awaken feelings of a proper national pride, and from the very numerous visitors attracted at these exhibitions, we have no hesitation in giving our decided award in their favor.

What can possibly have a greater tendency to call forth a friendly disposition to native goods, than an opportunity to witness from year to year the many advances which are so rapidly making in the arts in this young and enterprising community? But a few years since the manufactures of the United States were confined to a few of the coarser articles in flax, in cotton, wood and iron. Now, a fair of the American Institute exhibits elegant specimens of almost every article of household and personal comfort and luxury. Musical instruments of the finest tone, and other articles of cabinet ware, of exquisite workmanship, cloths, cassimeres, calicoes and muslins of superior fineness and fabric, japanned ware of every kind, saddlery and harness furniture, plate and plated ware of the finest polish, carpets and carpeting, equal in texture and colors to the most brilliant of the imported article, cutlery of all kinds, from the finest surgical instruments to common table furniture. In fine, in every branch of mechanical and domestic manufactures, and in these fairs, exhibits specimens which would attract praise and eulogy even in the great cities of London and Paris.

We speak advisedly on this subject, having attended similar European institutions; nor do we hesitate to say, that for ingenuity, enterprise and skill, no country produces workmen better qualified to minister to the taste, refined enjoyment and comfort of society than those of America; and nothing promotes advancement in their various departments more than grouping together, in annual exhibition, the various utensils and fabrics fashioned from the abundant raw material with which our country abounds.

To mechanics, therefore, in an especial manner would we recommend an early attention to this truly patriotic plan of promoting their interest, prepared for them by the laudable exertions of this valuable institution. Let them remember that the British, who, in annual exhibition, the various utensils and fabrics fashioned from the abundant raw material with which our country abounds, in every branch of mechanical and domestic manufactures, and in these fairs, exhibits specimens which would attract praise and eulogy even in the great cities of London and Paris.

Let our fellow citizens but once become convinced of the fact, which will not much longer be denied, that we can furnish ourselves with vast numbers of the comforts and luxuries of life from our home resources, with more profit and advantage to the country than they can be derived from abroad; that all our wares and denominations will rally around them, to second the endeavors of a paternal government to take every proper measure for their continuance and support.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

New York, July 4th 1833.

The sixth annual fair of the American Institute will be held in the city of New York on Tuesday the 15th of October next, and continue three days.

Premiums, consisting of diplomas, or medals, will be awarded, as usual, for such articles of American production as shall be adjudged superior, either in material or workmanship.

As a new impetus seems to have been lately given to American industry, it is confidently expected that the fair announced for October next, will present still more decisive evidence of the advancing condition of our agriculture, our manufactures, and the arts, than any of those which have preceded it.

Your attention is given publicly to this circular, and aiding the efforts of the Institute to effect a very general display of ingenious and useful fabrics, will promote the cause of national industry, by affording ocular demonstration that our skill and perseverance, under adequate protection, can compete with any and all other countries. The variety and perfection of the productions which have on former occasions been displayed at the fairs of the Institute, and the rapid reduction of prices manifested at every successive exhibition, has already satisfied many, who before doubted, of our ability to compete with older and more experienced nations; and it is confidently believed that future exhibitions will attract and open the eyes of others, who now undervalue our resources, and who do not realize the perfection of our native improvements, because they have never been spread before them.

Such ingenious and useful machinery as may be conveniently transported, and put in operation, will give interest and spirit to the occasion.

Each article should be labelled with the name of the manufacturer or producer, and with the agent's name and number in this city.

The design is to inform buyers where they can supply themselves with the best articles. In this way, by means of former fairs, many excellent workmen have become better known, and have obtained permanent and profitable customers, who, while they have been better served, have at the same time rewarded and stimulated American skill and industry.

Articles entitled for premiums must be delivered as early as Monday the 14th of October.

More particular notices will be published previous to the fair. For any other information which may be desired, apply to either of the managers, in person, or by letter.

JAMES LYNCH,	JOHN SAMSON,	}	MEMBERS.
ANDREW WILLIAMS,	JOSEPH THOMPSON,		
GEORGE W. BLACKBURN,	J. L. MOORE,		
CLARKSON CROSLAND, JR.	GEORGE BACON,		
W. F. PUYER,			

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PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.

A board, composed of commodore Jacob Jones as president, and captains J. J. Nicholson and W. H. Shubrick as members, convened at Baltimore on the 6th May, for the examination of such midshipmen as presented themselves, agreeably to the orders of the department.

The following is a list of those who were found qualified for promotion, arranged in the order fixed by the board.

Warrants dated in 1830.

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. James P. Miller, | 6. Francis Bartlett, |
| 2. Henry A. Steel, | 7. Francis Hugue, |
| 3. Charles Heywood, | 8. Robert J. Ross, |
| 4. Edward R. Thompson, | 9. William Chandler, |
| 5. William C. Farrar, | 10. George N. Hawkins. |

Warrants dated in 1827.

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|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Thomas J. Page, | 20. William B. Ludlow, |
| 2. George Minor, | 21. Luther Stoddard, |
| 3. Percival Drayton, | 22. John R. Tucker, |
| 4. Wm. C. Griffin, | 23. William M. Walker, |
| 5. Oliver Tod, | 24. George R. Gray, |
| 6. Robert F. Pinkney, | 25. John Weema, |
| 7. Thomas R. Kootes, | 26. C. S. Kidgely, |
| 8. Edward M. Yard, | 27. Robert E. Johnson, |
| 9. J. T. McLaughlin, | 28. George McCreery, |
| 10. James M. Gilliss, | 29. William P. Jones, |
| 11. Alexander Gibson, | 30. John H. Maulsley, |
| 12. Wm. S. Young, | 31. John A. Winslow, |
| 13. Wm. W. Bleeker, | 32. Benjamin M. Dove, |
| 14. Joseph F. Green, | 33. James R. Sully, |
| 15. Algernon S. Worth, | 34. B. J. Moeller, |
| 16. Zach. Holland, | 35. Ferdinand Piper, |
| 17. Bushrod W. Hunter, | 36. Henry Walker, |
| 18. Wm. C. Spencer, | 37. John J. White. |
- [Mil. Mag.]

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ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

By an order through the adjutant general of the army, it appears that promotions and appointments in the army of the United States, according to the following list, have been made by the president, since the publication of the "order" No. 40, of May, 1832.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

First regiment of artillery.

2d Lieut. James R. Irwin, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1833, vice Wheelwright, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. George Watson, to be 2d lieutenant, 31st May, 1833, vice Irwin, promoted. (see July 1, 1833.)

Third regiment of artillery.

2d Lieut. Joseph W. Harris, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Corpew, resigned.

2d Lieut. Robert Anderson, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Brockenbrough, resigned.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Miller, to be 2d lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Harris promoted. (brevet 1st July, 1831.)

Brevet 2d Lieut. George H. Talcott, to be 2d lieutenant, 30th June, 1833, vice Anderson promoted. (brevet 1st July, 1831.)

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

Staff.

Charles W. Handy, Md. to be assistant surgeon, 11th May, 1833.

The following named cadets, constituting the 1st class of 1833, at the last June examination, having been adjudged by the academic staff, competent to perform duty in the army, the president has attached them as supernumerary 2d lieutenants, by brevet, to regiments and corps respectively, as indicated in the following list—

Corps of engineers.

Cadet Frederick A. Smith, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Jonathan G. Barnard, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet George W. Calluui, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Rufus King, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

First regiment of artillery.

Cadet Francis H. Smith, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet William H. Sidell, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet David B. Harris, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Erasmus A. Capron, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet David E. Hale, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Second regiment of artillery.

Cadet Isaiah Garrett, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Edmund Schriver, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry Waller, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Third regiment of artillery.

Cadet Roswell W. Lee, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Robert R. Mudge, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John A. Thomas, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John H. Allen, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Fourth regiment of artillery.

Cadet John H. Miller, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James L. Davis, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Alexander E. Shiras, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry Dupont, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

First regiment of infantry.

Cadet George D. Dimon, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Joel Riggs, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet George H. Pegram, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James M. Clark, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Second regiment of infantry.

Cadet Isaac R. D. Buinett, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry W. Wessells, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet James W. Anderson, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Third regiment of infantry.

Cadet Thomas Johns, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Fourth regiment of infantry.

Cadet Benj. E. Dubose, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet W. S. Bliss, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Benj. Alvord, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John L. Hosper, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John W. McCrabb, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Abraham C. Myers, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet Henry L. Scott, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Fifth regiment of infantry.

Cadet Daniel Ruggles, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet J. Chester Reid, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Sixth regiment of infantry.

Cadet Jacob E. Blake, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet John P. Center, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Cadet George H. Ringgold, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

Seventh regiment of infantry.

Cadet Augustus F. Seaton, to be brevet 2d lieut. 1st July, 1833.

III.—CASUALTIES—RESIGNATIONS.

1st lieutenants.

Washington Wheelright, 1st artillery, 31st May, 1833.

George P. Corpew, 3d artillery, 30th June, 1833.

Austin Brockenbrough, 3d artillery, 30th June, 1833.

Brevet 2d lieutenants.

Merewether L. Clarke, 6th infantry, 31st May, 1833.

IV.—RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN ORDINARY CASES OF PROMOTION.

1. If a field officer, the officer promoted will join the regiment and station of his predecessor if a company officer he will join the particular company where the vacancy to which he succeeds may have occurred.

The officers promoted will, accordingly, forthwith join their proper station and companies, except those on detached service, or who may receive special instructions from this office, which will report by letter, in their respective colonels.

2. The brevet 2d lieutenants will join their respective regiments, and report in person for duty, agreeably to regulations, by the 30th day of September; and by letter, to their respective colonels, who will assign them to companies.