

The Middlebury People's Press.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

MIDDLEBURY, VT. AUGUST 10, 1841.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 14.

The People's Press is printed in the Brick Building North end of the Bridge, by EPHRAIM MAXHAM, by whom all orders for printing Books, Pamphlets, Bills, Cards, &c., of every description, will be neatly and fashionably executed, at short notice.

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AGRICULTURAL.

AMERICAN WOOL PRODUCE.—To those who have paid the subject but little attention the amount of money invested in the production of wool within the United States will seem surprising. It is very generally believed that this is a quite secondary branch of our general interest, instead of one of the most fruitful sources of our wealth, and best deserving the cherishing protection of our Government. As shown by the returns of the late census we have in this country, exclusive of North Carolina, Michigan and Kentucky, 19,055,562 sheep; and taking ten dollars as the average value of land necessary to sustain a sheep and make a fair allowance for the price of the animals themselves, for the labor necessary for their proper superintendence with that required to prepare their product for its first market, which are as much part of the investment as the land which sustained them, the aggregate amount of capital invested in this branch of industry will be at least two hundred millions of dollars. This is certainly an immense sum, and well deserves the attention of the General Government. At present England supplies us annually with some ten millions worth of broad cloths, and after all chooses to import her wool from the Continent to the entire exclusion of our own. In 1839 her entire import of this article was 49,000,000 pounds, and while we had some 57,000,000 pounds of wool remaining at home, nearly two-fifths of the whole woolen manufactures of Great Britain came to the U. States. And yet we have only \$15,000,000 invested in wool-manufactures. Of the aggregate amount of wool grown in the United States in 1839, New York produced 4,012,144 pounds; Ohio 3,650,970; Vermont 2,257,795, which, in proportion to her population, is much the largest amount grown in any State; Pennsylvania 3,076,783; Virginia 2,672,014; Maine 1,465,551; New Hampshire 1,260,988; Indiana 1,204,209; Massachusetts 1,055,591; Tennessee 1,029,516; and the other States various amounts between the 993,675 pounds of Connecticut and the 45,534 of Louisiana.—N. Y. Tribune.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.—Ten simple minerals, sometimes called the "Geological Alphabet," form the elements of our globe. These minerals, variously combined, constitute from twenty-five to thirty varieties of rocks, piled into mountains, also appearing in ledges and boulders or loose fragments, scattered over the earth. Upon the character of the rocks depend the surface of country, soil, mineral wealth, and other facilities and resources for productive industry, and for physical, intellectual and moral philosophy.

The ten elementary minerals are quartz, felspar, mica, hornblende, lime, slate, gypsum, serpentine, talc and chlorite. By various combinations, the rocks formed from them may be classed into five or six families. The Granite family consists of three members, viz: granite, gneiss and mica slate, all composed of quartz, felspar, and mica, in different proportions and arrangements.

The Hornblende family consists of three or four members, viz: greenstone, or traprocks, hornblende rock, hornblende slate, and sienite, masses of which are scattered extensively over the world, broken from mountain ranges of great extent in various countries.

The calcareous, or Lime family of rocks, consists of members more numerous, and more various in character, and not less interesting to farmers than either of the others mentioned. In this family are common limestone, most or all the marbles, chalk, (all carbonates of lime), gypsum, or plaster of Paris, which is the sulphate of lime.

The Magnesian family of rocks embraces serpentine ridges, noted in Agriculture only for their barrenness, but rich in ores which produce some of our most beautiful paints, especially chrome yellow. Soapstone is also a magnesian rock, composed principally of talc.

The Conglomerate family is composed of fragments, or scattered remains of the rocks just named, again collected and cemented into large masses, and even mountain ranges.—They are pudding stone, sand-stone and gray-wack, each appearing under a great variety of forms.

To the farmer, all the simple minerals, the various rocks and the families, or classes under which they may be arranged, are of much interest. Several of them, as they determine the character and constitute the elements of soils, may be considered almost fundamental, both in the science and art of Agriculture. Those of special, and ever paramount importance to a quartz, which is of the character of sand, and felspar, forming, when pulverized, varieties of clay and lime, which though not essential to good soil give the highest degree of fertility.

Stiff soils, light soils, loamy, calcareous, and all other soils, depend much upon the proportions in which these three simple minerals, and especially the two first, are combined. Quartz, or silica, predominates in all soils, even stiff or

clayey, as they are denominated. In light soils it is the principal ingredient, though pure silica, sand or quartz, produces entire barrenness, capable, however, in some instances of being rendered fertile by the addition of a small portion of clay.

If it should be asked how these elementary substances and principles of soils can be rendered available by farmers, the answer must be—Let them procure "GEOLOGICAL CABINETS," or specimens, so selected, arranged, labeled and described, as will present in a visible, tangible, intelligible form, the groundwork of the whole matter. A small collection of such specimens seldom, if ever, fails to add others, and still others, till tens soon increase to hundreds, and a single ray becomes broad daylight.

The "GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS" now in progress or completed in nearly all the States, present a strong reason why this or some other step should be taken, to diffuse the knowledge collected by these surveys, in large amounts and at great expense, and which is till liable to be confined to a few ponderous volumes, placed upon the shelves of the State or College Libraries, instead of going into the possession and to the use of farmers and mechanics, at whose expense such information has been principally collected.

STATISTICAL ERRORS.—We have heretofore adverted to the manner in which the late Census was taken, and the result put upon the statistical returns. This fact was discovered at Washington, and some monstrous errors in the returns of this State were pointed out by us to the authorities at Washington. Almost daily evidences are coming to the light, showing unpardonable inaccuracies, sufficient to impair all confidence in these statistics. The Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer has gone through them with some care, and the following article is the result of his observations.—Upon these returns some writers on political economy are founding theories and drawing deductions, which of course must be fallacious, if the premises are so utterly wrong. The Intelligencer says:

The table of Agricultural Statistics, which has been published and constructed with much labor, contains gross blunders. Instead of imparting information, it is calculated to mislead, and is therefore worse than useless. Virginia is stated to produce 92,123 tons of Hemp and Flax; Pennsylvania 170,000 tons; Ohio 252,520 tons; and other States similarly impossible quantities—making an aggregate (exclusive of Kentucky, the only State that produces much) of 843,049 tons—far exceeding the production of the whole world.

Louisiana must rejoice to hear that she makes of Sugar 249,937,720 lbs., equal to 250,000 hds! and of Pitch, Tar and Turpentine, 12,233 hds! when the latest crop of Sugar has made in the last five years, according to commercial statistics, is 46,500 hds; and of Naval Stores she was probably unconscious that she produced any.

The Silk culture must have increased rapidly, and invisibly in Pennsylvania, to have reached 278,939 lbs.—an error probably of about 270,000.

The product of Sugar in New-York is put down at 10,093,991 lbs! Her maple trees must be numerous and well tended. The product of Hay must astonish the farmers: New-York, 3,150,916 tons! But poor Virginia is miserably deficient in her Tobacco crop—only 14,157,841 lbs., or about 11,000 hds; her annual inspections (which, to be sure, include most of the North Carolina crop) being 45,090 to 55,000 hds. But then she makes it up in Cotton, which according to the Census return, is 10,767,451 lbs., or 35,800 bales. By the by the returns of Cotton by some of the Marshals are in seed Cottons, by others in ginned Cotton; and as the table does not make the distinction, it is valueless in that important item.

Perhaps the Assistant Marshals were paid by the quantity for what they returned, and this may account for the productiveness of the country in some articles.

It is fair to infer that the Census of inhabitants is little to be relied on, when derived from the same sources.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEEP OUT OF THE KITCHEN.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'Tis folly to be wise."

In our college days, we once strolled into the kitchen of the great hall, being "naturally curious" to learn how cooking was managed on a scale so extensive as to meet the wants of some 200 students. It was a quarter of an hour before breakfast, and an enormous kettle, filled with coffee, as it was denominated, hung gloomily over the fire. As its contents boiled and bubbled, we observed ever and anon some dark substance, evidently too large to be a grain of coffee, rising to the surface, and instantly ducking down, as if its deeds were evil. What was it? Of that same liquid in fifteen minutes we were to partake; we were to persuade our palate that it was a bona fide coffee, despite of all insinuations that it was made of poplar leaves and damaged rye.—What could this mysterious black substance be? Was it a sturgeon, a negro's head, or a stove pipe? The question was one of great personal interest—curiosity took the alarm—our evil star had provided a case—we plunged into the boiling ocean before us, and raised it to the fair light of the laughing morn, an old hat. Heavens what a discovery; even now we tremble at the horrid recollection.

In a few minutes we were in the breakfast hall, carrying the hat on the cane's point.—There were our classmates masticating, with all their might, the toughest bread in Christendom, and pouring down their devoted throats, cup after cup of that infernal beverage. I took my place next my friend Frank Stanley. "Frank, what are you drinking?"

"Will you take your oath of that?"
"What the deuce do you mean?"
"I have been in the kitchen; have made a terrible discovery; put down that cup for mercy's sake!"

(Here the whole table caught the alarm, "speak out, speak out," resounded on all sides.)
"Fellow Juniors, you fondly imagine that you have been drinking coffee; no such thing; you have been drinking HAT soup; here is the hat itself, (holding up the still reckless and horrible mass, which had been boiled into a polygon,) five minutes ago I fished this out of the coffee kettle!"

The same junior class was composed of as many reckless dare devils as were ever congregated under one roof; they cared nothing for thunder claps, or stages in the process of being capsize; they had once set at defiance all the militia of—country; but this discovery was too much for them; every one was appalled, and they all left the room muttering execrations. That night the cook was tarred and feathered, and rode on a rail, and the keeper of the hall was burnt in effigy. I never took another cup of college coffee.

The story has its moral. Curiosity which drove eve out of Eden, and sent Dr. Faustus to old Nicholas, (famously called old Nick,) is as fatal to the physical as it is to the intellectual appetite. The tree of knowledge is not the tree of life—and if we gather the fruit of the former, we lose our relish for that of the latter. Reader, if you are inclined to iniquity—if you live in an after-dinner daze of apoplexy—in three weeks you will be as thin as Cassius without his hungry look! But if you wish to enjoy the good things of life, seek not to be wise, but above all things keep out of the kitchen.

So with the stage. The time was when we hung with breathless interest on the mimic scenes. But one fatal night we went behind the scenes. We took a glass of wine with Virginia, cracked a joke with Appius Claudius, and made our bow to Virginia, just after the old man had killed her in the market. The charm was broken—the golden chain of imagination was severed—it has never been re-united.

H. BELL, Esq.—DR. SM: In a late number of your paper, I noticed an article, entitled "Eastern Travel", in which there are some errors respecting the time required and expense of a trip from Chicago to Boston. Having recently passed over the same route as far as New York, on my tour from New Orleans, I hand you a sketch of the mode of conveyance, distance, time and fare as I travelled it, being by the most speedy and agreeable way it can be done on this route.

1280 miles, with board,	20 hours \$80,	5 days,	20 hours \$80,	with board,	2120
From N. Orleans to St. Louis, by steamboat,	8,00	3	8,00	with board,	\$81.50
St. Louis to Peru, on Ill. river,	8,00	3	8,00	without "	
Peru to Chicago,	20,000	12	20,000	with "	
Chicago to Buffalo,	12	4	12	without "	
Buffalo to Batavia,	6	3	6	with "	
Batavia to Rochester,	3	3	3	without "	
Rochester to Canandaigua,	3	3	3	with "	
Canandaigua to Auburn,	1,25	3	1,25	without "	
Auburn to Syracuse,	2,50	3	2,50	with "	
Syracuse to Utica,	1,50	3	1,50	without "	
Utica to Albany,	2,00	4	2,00	with "	
Albany to New-York,	3,75	7	3,75	without "	
By stage	1,50	10	1,50	with board,	

LEGAL DEXTERITY. The anecdote now going the rounds of the press, from a London paper, of Gen. Wiron's advice to the Frenchman, who complained that an Englishman knocked him down whenever he attempted to rise—"my friend, when an Englishman knocks you down, never do you get up until he is gone away," reminds me of a story of Sergeant Davy. The sergeant having abused a witness, as sergeants will abuse witnesses, was on the following morning, while in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him; the sergeant concluding that it was a client desired that he might be shown up; the visitor, stating his name, reminded the sergeant of the abuse he had heaped on him the preceding day, protesting that he could not put up with the imputations, and must have immediate satisfaction, or he should resort to personal chastisement. On this the sergeant raising himself up, said, "but you won't attack me surely while I'm in bed, will you?" "Certainly not" said the grieved party; "I should never think of attacking a man while in bed." "Then I'll be—," said the sergeant as he laid himself down, wrapping himself in the clothes, "if I got out of bed while you are in this town." London Mag.

WHISKEY AND THE MONKEY.

During a recent series of meetings in New York city, one of the delegates from the Baltimore Temperance Society, related the following:

Mr. Pollard concluded the meeting. He said he was a kind of old Blucher to bring up his rear. So much had been said, he scarce knew what to talk about. But there was one thing he would talk about, and always intended to. For fifteen years he was in the gutter, the watch-house, the jail, and if he had had justice done him, had once been in the penitentiary. He had seen as much of the miseries of drunkenness as perhaps any man, and he was now determined if possible to put down and drive it out of our country. Men boasted that they were not drunkards, but only moderate drinkers. He did once, but he believed that if six glasses made a man a drunkard, he who drank one glass was at least one-sixth of a drunkard. Men would get drunk once or twice and not call themselves drunkards, and then they would get drunk again. They had not the abhorrence of the thing, and they had not the self control of the beast. In his drinking days he was the companion of a man down in Anne Arundel county, who had a monkey which he valued at a thousand dollars. We always took him out on our chestnut parties. He shook all our chestnuts for us, and when he could not shake them off, he would go to the very end of the limb and knock them off with his fist. This was great sport for us. One day we stopped at the tavern and drank freely. About half a glass of whiskey was left, and Jack took the glass and drank it all up. Soon he was merry, skipped, hopped, danced, and set us all in a row of laughter—Jack was drunk.

We all agreed, six of us, that we would come to the tavern next day and get Jack drunk again and have sport all day. I called in the morning at my friend's house. We went out for Jack. Instead of being as usual on his box, he was not to be seen. We looked inside and he was crouched up in a heap. Come out here, said his master. Jack came out on three legs, his forepaw was on his head. Jack had the headache; I knew what was the matter with him. He felt just as I had felt many a morning. Jack was sick and couldn't go. So we put it off three days. We then met, and while drinking a glass was provided for Jack. But where was he? Skulking behind the chairs. Come here Jack, said his master, and drink, holding out the glass to him. Jack retreated and as the door opened he slipped out, and in a moment was on top of the house. His master went and called him down. He would not come down. He got a cow skin and shook it at him. Jack sat on the ridge pole and would not come. His master got a gun and pointed it at him. A monkey is much afraid of a gun. Jack slipped over the back side of the roof. His master then got two guns and pointed one on each side of the house, when the monkey seeing his bad predicament, at once whipped up on the chimney and down in one of the flues, holding on by his forepaws. That man kept that monkey twelve years, and could never get him to taste one drop of whiskey. The beast had more sense than a man who has an immortal soul and thinks himself the first and ought to think himself the best of all creation. Mr. Pollard addressed himself to the youth, and in the view of his example urged them all to sign the total abstinence pledge while they were young.

Such was the deus crowd that none could come up to sign the pledge. A few papers were circulated, and 160 names were obtained.

BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC.—No. 1.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the present session of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For the pay and mileage of the members of the Senate for the present session, sixty-eight thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty cents.

For the pay of the Chaplain of the Senate, five hundred dollars.

For printing, stationery, and all other contingent expenses of the Senate for the present session, twenty thousand dollars.

For the pay and mileage of the members of the House of Representatives, including five hundred dollars to the Chaplain for the present session of Congress, two hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the printing, stationery, and all other contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the present session, thirty thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars.

For the supply of stationery for the House of Representatives for the second session of the twenty-seventh Congress, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, that no part of the sums appropriated for the contingent expenses of either House of Congress shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two Houses, or either of them.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAML. L. SOUTHWARD,
President of Senate pro tempore.

Approved, June 25, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

[PUBLIC.—No. 2.]
AN ACT authorizing a loan not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of dollars.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the Government may require, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly or semi-annually, not exceeding six per centum per annum; which loan shall be made reimbursable either at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, after six months' notice, or at any time after three years from the first day of January next; and said money so borrowed shall be applied, in addition to the money now in the Treasury, or which may be received hereinafter from other sources, to the payment and redemption of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized, which are or may be outstanding and unpaid, and to defray any of the public expenses which have been heretofore, or which may be authorized by law, which stock shall be transferable only on the books of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the

Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and transferable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold: Provided, That no stock be sold below par.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive proposals for taking the said loan, or to employ an agent or agents for the purpose of negotiating the same, and to pay to him or them a reasonable commission, not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent, on the amount so negotiated; which sum to be allowed to such agent or agents, and such expense as may be necessarily incurred in printing and issuing certificates of stock, and other expenses, incident to the due execution of this act, in all not exceeding twelve thousand dollars; which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase, at any time before the period herein limited for the redemption of stock hereby authorized, such portion thereof as the funds of the Government may admit of, after meeting all the demands on the Treasury, and any surplus in the Treasury is hereby appropriated to that object.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States be, and he is hereby, pledged for the punctual payment of the interest and redemption of said stock.

Approved, July 21, 1841.

FROM THE ROCHESTER VESTRY.

SELECTION—AGGRAVATED CASE.—REV. WASHINGTON VAN ZANDT.—Last Wednesday night, the Rev. Mr. Van Zandt of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, was held to bail in \$3000, to answer the complaint of the parents of a young lady, 16 years of age, on a charge of seduction. Mr. Van Zandt is Rector of Grace Church in Rochester, with an amiable wife and three lovely children, great wealth, and a comfortable income. The vestry have had their pastor under examination, and stopped his preaching, and it is said that the Bishop has arrived among us to conduct the spiritual investigation. The connexions of the young lady who is pregnant are most respectable, and her reputation has been fair and unspotted. She states that the seduction took place in the Vestry Rooms of the Church about a year ago, (she was then but fifteen) and in his study, where she went for pious books, tracts, and holy instruction.

The following is from the Rochester Evening Post:

UNHAPPY AFFAIR.

REV. MR. VAN ZANDT.—The proceedings in this case are assuming a shape which justifies publicity on the part of the public press. We have forborne thus far to allude to the matter, in the hope that such explanations would be afforded as might satisfy all parties that there was no foundation for other proceedings against this Mr. Van Zandt.

In this we are unhappily disappointed. Legal proceedings have been commenced against the Rev. Mr. Van Zandt, in behalf of the young woman who charges him with being her seducer; and bail has been given in the sum of \$3,000. Meantime, the Vestry of Grace Church have had some meetings, to consider the charges, to which their attention was invited by Mr. Van Zandt himself. The Bishop has directed a preliminary inquiry, which will be held on Wednesday, the 21st of July, to decide if there is sufficient cause for calling an ecclesiastical tribunal to decide whether Mr. V. Z. should be continued in holy orders. It may be well to add that Mr. Van Zandt ascribes the charges against him to a conspiracy for his ruin.

Dr. Whitehouse will probably preside at the preliminary clerical inquiry on Wednesday, if he should return to the city in season. The inquiry will be held in the church, and to its results we look with deep interest. The accused repels the imputation as firmly as it is asserted by the young woman. That a clergyman, highly esteemed, could thus commit himself with one of the communicants of his own flock, is not more horrible than the supposition that the childlike girl (for she is but sixteen, and was esteemed artless and chaste) could doubly dye herself with infamy by falsely charging her spiritual adviser with such atrocious criminality.

Be the decision either way, it will be shocking enough. It is with deep sorrow that we refer in any way to the subject—connected as we are with the congregation; and we do so now only in compliance with what seems to be the duty of an impartial journalist—to correct misrepresentations already widely prevalent.

THE BANK BILL which has gone from the senate to the house, and which we trust and believe will become a law, founds the power for establishing branches for local discount on the consent of the States respectively.

If any state objects, there can be no such branch within her limits. If she assents expressly, or, if, after one session of her legislature, she is found not to object, her assent is to be presumed; and this seems reasonable, because, if she have opposition, she will express it, and her silence may imply either her wishes, or that she has no objection.

At the annual commencement at Amherst College, held on the 23d inst, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on John Tyler, President of the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
New York, July 29.
That excellent ocean time-piece called the Great Western got in from over sea just about as expected, at 1 o'clock to-day, with London

papers of the 14th, and later news from all parts of Europe.

There is nothing, however, remarkable, except the certain defeat of the late elections in Great Britain of the WHIG MELBOURNE MINISTRY, and the certain success of Sir Robert Peel and his party. The latter calculate upon a full majority of 60; but the former thought, they give up their majority, will not quite allow what they call a working majority, but what we call in congress a regular and available majority, independent of all such things as abstractions. The conservatives have got a good many Abstractionists among whom the whigs now out of power hope to work out a majority occasionally. Almost all the ministerial leaders have been hard run, and some of them are not yet supplied with places. O'Connell and his colleague were turned out of Dublin, but the Irish agitator flew to Meath, and ousted a friend of his prospects there, jumped into his seat.

The English papers of course are full of these elections. Expresses had been run in all directions, to hurry them. They absorbed the consideration of all other subjects. American affairs are hardly mentioned. There had been many riots in the different large towns of Ireland, and some in England. The journals freely discuss who is to surround the Queen, and the whigs want to know of Sir Robert Peel what he intends to do.

The Continental news, but hardly given in the English papers, appears to be of no interest. The Queen of Hanover and Madame Catalina are dead. There had been an *emette* at Toulouse, but it was all over. A shock of an earthquake had been felt in many parts of France. The insurrection in Candia continued.

The effect of the English commercial news upon our market has not been remarkable in any article except in flour. In consequence of an advance at Liverpool to 23.6 and 24, and the unsettled state of the weather there, there was a general rise here to-day, after the news of the steamer got about of 25 cts. per barrel. Common brands sell at \$5.87—Western 5.62 to 5.75; Michigan 5.62. The cotton market was not affected. This staple in England had felt some change forward and then backward, but left off firm.

There is a project in London, I see, to have nothing more to do with American Slave stocks, and this by a concert of action upon Change, until the interest on the stocks of all the states is paid. The London Times' money article proposes this with some animation. This is something of a new move, and of a character to arrest some attention.

In London, Maryland 6 per cent. stocks sold at 75; New York 5's at 81; Ohio 6's at 87; Tennessee 6's at 79; U. S. Bank stock at 4 pounds sterling.

In Rotherham, (England,) 60 lives were lost by the roofing over of a small vessel, in which 150 persons had entered for a launch. Lord Moreth, the Irish Secretary, was defeated in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Money is stated to be abundant in England. One or two important failures though had taken place in London.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.—A curious illustration of the consistency and honesty of the opposition Senators was shown by their vote on Mr. Rives' amendment to the Bank bill, requiring the assent of the States before the Bank could establish branches in them. These gentlemen have held strongly the doctrine that the establishment of branches without the consent of the States was unconstitutional; they have argued so for hours, and then printed speeches to this effect are upon record; they do not profess to have changed their opinions, but to hold to the same doctrines now, and yet nearly every one of them, Benton included, voted to give the Bank the power to establish branches without the assent of the States, in the hope of rendering the bill odious to the President and provoking his veto.

There is one feature in the proposed National Bank, as it stands in the Senate, at the admission of which we confess our surprise—the feature which prohibits foreigners from subscribing to the stock. To prohibit foreigners from voting upon their stock may be proper enough, but if the capitalists of Europe are willing to place their funds in our possession, and beyond their own control, why should we refuse to receive them? The country wants capital, and applications for foreign loans are continually made; why should we refuse to receive the loans of foreigners in the shape of capital to the United States Bank? If danger is apprehended in this case of war, such apprehension is surely groundless; the possession and entire control of some millions of English capital would certainly be no obstacle in our way in a war with England. Should such a disastrous event occur, our government would call upon the Bank for a loan to carry on the war, and we should then be fighting England with her own money. If we ever go to war with any country, the more we have of its capital the better. Unless some better reason than we have yet seen can be assigned for the provision excluding foreign stockholders, we trust it will be stricken out. If it was introduced in deference to the prejudice against foreigners, and to deprive the opponents of a Bank of one claptrap argument, it was in vain, for with the usual fairness of the opposition Senators, or perhaps with his own usual obtuseness, Mr. Woodbury argued that the foreign stockholders might vote the money of the Bank to themselves in the case of presents; and this too after a provision had been adopted, first, that foreign stockholders, if admitted, should not vote, and second, that no foreigners should be allowed to subscribe to the stock. Such trifling matters as facts have very little to do with the foundations of locofoco arguments.—Providence Journal.

The whigs of Washington co. have nominated Artemas Cushman and Orrin Smith candidates for the senate.