The Middlebury People's Press.

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF 27TH. CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 17.]

AN ACT, relating to duties and drawbacks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on all articles imported into the United States from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty one, there shall be laid, collected and paid on all articles which are now admitted free of duty, or which are chargeable with a duty of less than twenty per centum ad valorem, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, except on the following enumerated articles, that is to say: muriatic acid, sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, alum, tartaric acid, aquafortis, blue vitriol calomel, carbonate of soda, corrosive sublimate, combs, copperas, indigo, nitrate of lead, red and white lead dry or ground in oil, sugar of lead, manganese, sulphate of magnesia, bichromate of potash, chromate of potash, prussiate of potash, glauber salts, rochelle salts, sulphate of quinine, refined salt petre, which shall pay respectively the same rates of duty imposed on them under existing laws; and the following articles shall be exempt from duty, to wit: tea and coffee, all painting and statuary the production of American artists residing abroad, all articles imported for the use of the United States, and the following articles, when specifically imported by order, and for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, in the United States, to wit, philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts of marble, bronze, alabaster or plaster of Paris, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching, or engraving; and also, all importations of specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and the models of other inventions, plants and trees, wearing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States; crude antimony, regulus of antimony, animals imported for breed, argol, gum arabic, ambergris, bole armenian, arrow root, annotto, aniseed, oil of aniseed, amber, asafœtida, ava root, alcornoque, alba canella, bark of cork tree unmanufactured, burr stones unwrought, brass in pigs or bars, old brass only fit to be remanufactured, brimstone or sulphur, barrilla, braziletto, boracic acid, Burgundy pitch, berries used for dyeing, smaltz, lasting or prunelia used in the manufacture of buttons and shoes, vanila beans, balsam tolu, gold and silver coins and bullion, clay unwrought, copper imported in any shape for the use of the mint, copper in pigs, bars or plates, or plates or sheets of which copper is the material of chief value, suited to the sheathing of ships, old copper fit only to be remanufactured, lapis calaminaris, cochineal, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, cantharides, castanas, chalk, coculus indicus, colombo root, cummin seed, cascarilla, cream of tartar, vegetables and nuts of all kinds used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, lac-dye, emery, epaulets and wings of gold or silver, furs undressed of all kinds, flaxseed or linseed, flax unmanufactured tustic, flints, ground flint grindstones, gamboge, rawhides, hemlock, henbane, horn plates for lanterns, ox and other horns, Harlem oil, hair pencils, ipecacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, iris root, juniper berries, oil of juniper, kelp, kermes, madder, madder root, musk, manna, marrow and other soap stocks and soap stuffs, palm oil, mohair, mother of pearl, needles, nux vomica, orris root, oil of almonds, opium, palm leaf platina, Peruvian bark, old pewter fit only to be remanufactured, plaster of Paris, quicksilver, rags of any kind of cloth, India rubber, reeds, unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, elephant's and other animals teeth, polishing stones, bristles, ratans unmanufactured, raw and undressed skins, spelter, crude saltpetre, gum Senegal, saffron, shellac, soda ash, sponges, sago, sarsaparilla, senna, sumac, tapioca, tamarinds, crude tartar, teutenegue, tin foil, tin in pigs bars, plates or sheets, tips of bone or horn, tortoise shell, turmeric, weld, woad or pastel, Brazil wood, Nicaragua wood, red wood, cam wood, log wood, dye woods of all kinds, unmanufactured woods of any kind, except rose wood, satin wood, and mahogany, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries and zinc; and also wool unmanufactured, the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed eight cents per pound: *Provided*, That if any fine wool be mixed with dirt or other materials, and thus be reduced in value to eight cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal; *And provided further*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and any part thereof is worth more than eight cents a pound valued as aforesaid, that part shall pay a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That boards, planks, staves, scantling, sawed timber, and all other descriptions of wood which shall have been wrought into shapes that fit them respectively for any specific and permament use, without further manufacture, shall be deemed and taken as manufactured wood.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be levied, collected and paid on each and every nonenumerated article which bears a similitude either in material, quality, texture or the use to which it may be applied, to any enumerated article chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are now chargeable there shall be levied, collected and paid on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable. *Provided*, That if in virtue of this section, any duty exceeding the rate of twenty per centum ad valorem shall be levied prior to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, the same shall not in any wise affect the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands, as provided for by an act passed at the present session of Congress; *And provided further*, That no duty higher than twenty per centum ad valorem, in virtue of the said section, shall be levied and paid on any unmanufactured article.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the drawbacks payable on exported refined sugars, manufactured from foreign sugars, and on exported rum distilled from foreign molasses, shall be reduced in proportion to the reduction which shall have been made by law (after the passage of the acts of Congress of the twenty-first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and twenty-ninth of May, eighteen and thirty allowing said drawbacks) in the duties on the imported sugars or molasses, out of which the same shall have been manufactured or distilled, and in no case shall the drawback exceed the amount of import duty paid on either of those articles.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to the second day of February next the wines of France shall not be subjected, under the provisions of this act, or any existing law, to the payment of higher rates of duty than the following, namely: on red wines in casks six cents a gallon white wines in casks ten cents a gallon, and French wines of all sorts in bottles, twenty-two cents per gallon; *Povided*, That no higher duty shall be charged under this act, or any existing law, on the red wines of Austria, than are now, or may be by this act, levied upon the red wines of Spain when the said wines are imported in casks.

Sec. 5 *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "an act to release from duty iron prepared for and actually laid on railways or inclined planes," approved fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and there shall be laid collected and paid on such iron hereafter imported a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem; *Provided*, That such repeal shall not operate, nor shall such duties be imposed on any rail road iron which shall be imported under the provisions of the said act prior to the third day of March eighteen hundred and forty-three, and laid down on any rail-road or inclined plane, of which the construction has been already commenced, and which shall be necessary to complete the same.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to goods shipped in a vessel bound to any port of the United States, actually having left her last port of lading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, prior to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[PUBLIC—No. 18.]

AN ACT to repeal a part of the sixth section of the act, entitled "an act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for other purposes," passed July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the sixth section of an act entitled "an act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States and for other purposes,' as requires the secretary of the Treasury to invest the annual interest accruing on the investment of the money arising from the bequest of the late James Smithson, of London, in the stocks of the States, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the secretary of the Treasury shall, until Congress shall appropriate said accruing interest to the purposes prescribed by the testator, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, invest said accruing interest in any stock of the United States bearing a rate of interest not less than five per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all other funds held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, shall in like manner be invested in stocks of the United States, bearing a like rate of interest.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the three clerks authorized by the act of June twenty-third eighteen hundred and thirty-six, "to regulate the deposites of the public money," be and hereby are directed to be retained and employed in the Treasury Department, as provided in said act, until the state of the public business becomes such that their services can conveniently be dispensed with.

Approved September 11, 1841.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC—No. 5.]

JOINT RESOLUTION making it the duty of the Attorney General to examine into the titles of the lands or sites for the purpose of erecting thereon armories and other public works and buildings and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of the United States to examine into the titles of all the lands or sites which have been purchased by the UnitedStates for the purpose of erecting thereon armories, arsenals, forts, fortifications, navy yards, custom-houses, light-houses or other public buildings of any kind whatever, and report his opinion as to the validity of the title, in each case, to the President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of all the officers having any of the title papers to the property aforesaid in their possession to furnish them forthwith to the Attorney General, to aid him in the investigation aforesaid.

3. *Resolved*, That no public money shall be expended upon any site or land, hereafter to be purchased by the United States for the purposes aforesaid, until the written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title; and also, the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the land or site may be or shall be given in said purchase.

4. *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the District attorneys of the United States, upon the application of the Attorney General, to furnish any assistance or information in their power in relation to the titles of the public property aforesaid, lying within their respective districts.

5. *Resolved*. That it shall be the duty of the secretaries of the Executive departments, upon the application of the Attorney General, to procure any additional evidence of the title which he may deem necessary, and which may not be in the possession of the officers of Government; the expense of procuring which to be paid out of the appropriations made for the contingencies of the Departments, respectively.

6. *Resolved* That it shall be the duty of the secretaries of the Executive departments, respectively, under whose direction any lands for the purposes aforesaid may have been purchased, and over which the United States do not possess jurisdiction, to apply to the Legislatures of the States in which the lands are situated for a cession of jurisdiction; and in case of refusal, to report the same to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereafter.

JOHN WHITE.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM'L L. SOUTHARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, September 11, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

AGRICULTURAL.

FARMERS CUT YOUR FODDER.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—As the great mass of farmers in this vicinity appear to be ignorant of the advantages of making use of cut feed for their stock, I will give you the outline of my experiment this season, hoping that it will be the means of inducing many others to make a trial. It was some time in February last, that I procured an improved Straw Cutter, (Gibson's Patent) and having a quantity of rye straw, and knowing I should be short of hay, I concluded by making the best use I could with my straw. I could with little labor make a saving equal to a ton of hay, worth $15; and thus save more than one half the expense of the machine this season. But the result is much more favorable, for in addition to my rye straw, I had about three tons of coarse fodder, consisting of different proportions of swamy hay, rye, wheat, buckwheat, and pea straw, to this mixed mass I added as I cut it, about one-fourth part good hay. I fed this to my cattle, (15 in number,) just as it came from the machine; they fed on it with a good relish, appeared satisfied, and rather improved in condition. Instead, therefore, of saving only half the expense of my machine, I have saved more than the first cost, ($20,) and had I obtained one last fall, it would have saved more than $50.

I verily believe that one-third more stock might be kept on generally by our would be economical farmers turning to good account all their coarse fodder. By obtaining a good machine, I have saved three tons of good fodder which otherwise would scarcely have been worth three hundred of good hay.

To my team horses, one span, I gave 20 quarts ground oats with as much cut straw as they would eat; they prefer this feed to clear oats, and are in first rate working order. The length I cut my straw, &c. is three-fourths of an inch, although I see no objections to cutting it longer for cattle. Brother farmers, are not these things worthy your attention? Will you try the experiment? Purchase some good machine; every farmer ought to have one.

RICHARD FISK.
Bennington, Vt. May 15, 1841.

BEAST'S TAILS.

There are several chapters on the subject of sheep, over the signature of L. A. Morrell, in June number of the Cultivator. I am pleased with his theory of "humanity to brutes," and commend him for his "merciful kindness." Every operation necessary I would have performed in the most tender manner. But as to his cutting off lamb's tails "as short as possible," &c., "to prevent the trouble of tagging," I protest against it as unnecessary and useless. I keep sheep and the wool that grows on their tails will pay all the expenses of tagging for the year. I would ask Mr. Morrell whether it was the same "God of nature that provided the animal for our use and benefit," that gave the brute a tail to brush the flies and secure the tender parts from the burning sun and wintery blasts? If it was, for Heaven's sake, for decency and humanity sake, let the creature wear its tail. "What looks more ungenteel and absolutely vulger than a sheep" without a tail? Witness the horse with a long flowing tail provided by a kind Providence to protect, balance, and form a useful part. Then see him with one half of it cut off, and the other part of it cut half off in several places, leaving a trembling stump—for what, except to gratify a picky's fancy? Then see how it detracts from his comfort, beauty and strength. See the handsome curl in the hog's tail! It is the only sure sign he exhibits that he is thriving; but many are cut off to gratify a superstitious whim.
Norwich, Ct. July 31, 1841.

RELIEF OF CHOKED CATTLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Having by accident discovered a way to relieve cattle when choked by attempting to swallow too large a piece of ruta bags, or other roots, I thought I would communicate the process of relief to the Cultivator. Some two or three years ago, my beef cow got choked with a turnep, and having tried the usual mode of pouring soft soap down her throat without the desired effect, I concluded to butcher her before the turnep had done its work; she had fallen down before I could get a knife ready, so I took hold of the fore leg to turn her in a better position for opening the veins in the neck, when I preceived that she was relieved and soon got up. I attributed it to drawing the fore leg forward and out from the body.

I have recommended the same process to my neighbors, some of whom have tried it with complete success. I would suggest that each fore leg be pulled alternately.

Yours respectfully,
DAVID F. LOTT.
Newton, N. J. August 16, 1841.

ON HARVESTING GRAIN.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER—Observing the remarks in the Cultivator for August, p. 127, respecting the proper time of cutting wheat to prevent its shrinking, having a piece of about four acres of the Italian spring wheat, rather late sowed, I observed it to be lightly struck with rust. I thought it a good opportunity to try the effect of early cutting. I accordingly had about one-third of the piece cut when the grain would have been said to be quite too green, although the sap had filled the kernel, but was easily mashed between the thum and finger. Fearful of its being too green, I let the remainder stand six or seven days, and cut about half of the remainder, and four or five days the rest; observing the greenest of the first cutting had shrunk the most, I supposed I had made a mistake in cutting too early; but on getting in my wheat, I found the last cutting had shrunk much more than the first. The next question was to account for the difference, why that which stood and became fully ripe in the most favorable weather, should be lightest. On reflection, to me the case is obvious—that is, while the grain is ripening the sap and nourishment is flowing to the head—that when the kernel is full and can receive no more nourishment, and the straw becomes drier than the grain, a reaction in the circulation takes place, and the drying straw draws the sap and nourishment from the grain, which causes the greater shrinkage, but when the grain is cut in the state above mentioned, all circulation must of necessity cease; and I have no doubt but the same principle will apply to Indian corn, rye, barley, oats &c.

JABEZ BURROWS.
Nayscile, N. Y. Aug. 25, 1841.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 30.

There is a very large gathering of citizens from all parts of the State in attendance upon the STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND CONVENTION. Yesterday, until dinner time, was devoted to the exhibition of Animals. I believe the display of Neat Cattle has never been equalled in the State. There are three yoke of Oxen, each finer than I ever before saw:—those of P. N. Rust Esq. of this village, excited most general admiration, though there is one dark colored one from another quarter that I like better. The other pair is from Geneva, splendid cattle, and near the size of oxen, estimated to weigh 2,400 to 2,800 lbs. net each. Of Bulls, Cows and Calves, and Horses, the number exibited is very great, and the quality genearlly superior Of Hogs, there are some excellent specimens, especially of the Berkshire breed. The Sheep are indifferent.

The friends of Agriculture dined together at 3 o'clock yesterday, at Rust's. The company was very large, and the fare excellent. Joel B. Nott, Esq. of Albany county, presided. Brief, happy speeches were made by the Hon. Micah Sterling, of Jefferson county, Lewis F. Allen, Esq. of Erie county, and others. It was a scene of rational festivity and enjoyment.

The Annual Address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. NOTT, of Union College, in the Presbyterian church, last evening. Its subject was LABOR, its objects necessity, and proper dignity. It maintained and enforced the great truths that Labor is the decreed and appropriate duty of every man, and that he who evades or sorinks from it, not only is recreant to his own responsibilities and unjust to his fellow-men, but an enemy to his own highest good—Man's physical and moral nature can only be developed and perfected by exercise, by which Labor is the proper and divinely appointed method. He who honestly and faithfully labors in whatever department of useful industry, necessity or choice, has dictated, has a just claim to the respect and esteem of his fellow-men, and may justly take his stand with the proudest; while the idler, the drone, the prodigal, the consumer of other men's energies—no matter how rich or great, if he be not debarred from labor by infirmity—has no claim to the regard of the community, or even of his own. From these premises Dr. NOTT drew the deduction that Domestic Slavery is at war with Moral Justice, with Human Progress, and with the constitution of the world. At the conclusion of his Address, the thanks of the convention were reported to the orator, and a copy requested for publication.

On motion of L. F. Allen, Esq. the State Society was requested to appoint another Annual Fair in this city, at the same time next year.

This day has been chiefly devoted to the exhibition of Wheat, and other Grains, Silk Cocoons, Improved Agricultural Implements, and articles of Household Economy. The County Ploughing Match took place this morning, about a mile south of the village; it was raining considerably at the time, and I did not attend. I understood, however, that the competition was skilful and spirited, as the concourse was large. No award up to this time.

2 *o'clock P. M.*—The Convention has just assembled in the car-house to receive the awards of the several committees.

Yours, H. G.

THE MISSOURIUM EXPLODED. The Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery for August, contains an article in relation to the Missourium, in which the bones are alleged to be those of the Mastadon or Mammoth, and are said to be only of the common size. The tusk of the Mastadon found by Dr. Goforth, at Big Bone Link, in 1802, was 18 inches longer than the tusks exhibited by Mr. Knoch. The size of the animal was made enormous, by streatching out the vertebræ by woollen blocks between, and by putting more than the natural number together, with some other slight mistakes of that kind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following short sketch of our two Senators in Congress is from a correspondent of the New York Sunday Morning News.

SAMUEL PRENTISS, of Vermont, is as sensible and worthy a man as there is in the U. S. Senate. He was formerly Chief Justice of this State, and was eminent in that high capacity. There is nothing dazzling about him in the least—he is plain and useful. His public speeches are characterized by perspicuity, simplicity of language and solidity. There is a vein of old fashioned common sense running through all his efforts, which is particularly instructive and entertaining. He never speaks but he commands the closest attention. His object in rising is always direct, and invariably does good.

His manner of speaking is characteristic of his mind—neat and interesting. He speaks slow and his voice is quite weak, but he appears to feel deeply interested in his subject, and anxious to shed all the light on it possible, and with the least display. He addresses himself directly to the body and not to 'Buncombe.' In person, Judge Prentiss is tall and of slender form, and about sixty years old. His constitution is delicate and his countenance is very pale and expressive of calmness and dignity; his forehead is high and beautifully arched and his eyes are grey. He is a man that every body regards with favor. In the discharge of all his duties he is exact and conscientious. He is a very excellent and valuable public man—consistent and undeviating in his principles. The 'green mountain boys' ought, as I believe they are, to be proud of so pure and at the same time so competent a senator.

S. S. PHELPS.—Mr. P. took his seat in the United States Senate as the colleague of Judge Prentiss from the state of Vermont, in 1839. At the time of his election he was on the bench of the supreme court of his state and enjoyed a high reputation as a jurist. As a practitioner at the bar too, he had been distinguished for very fine abilities. Indeed he was as a lawyer before his appointment to the judgeship referred to.

Sometimes it is an advantage for a person's reputation to precede his *debut* upon a new theatre, but it much more frequently operates as an injury to him. Public expectation is easily excited to an unreasonable high pitch, so that no matter what an individual's merit may be, it is almost impossible to come up to it. I know of but few persons—very few—who have gone to Washington with a very high reputation, that did not lose about all they had the very first session. This has not been the case however with Mr. Phelps. All the reputation that preceded him, he has maintained. Everywhere he is regarded as a remarkably shrewd, sensible and well informed man. His mind is comprehensive and he is an exceedingly interesting speaker. He is deliberate and logical, employs little gesticulation and his voice clear and low. He is one of the finest looking men in Congress, tall, well proportioned, full chest and strait. His hair and complexion are dark, small features; has a majestic forehead, blue eyes. His manners are reserved and he seems occasionally abstracted or absent minded. He is an inveterate snuff taker and possibly it may affect his nerves. He is in the neighborhood of 50 years old.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The Register of the 25 ult, says the health of Mobile is excellent, the city entirely free from disease and it is hardly possible for a fever atmosphere to be generated before frost.

LESSONS IN PUNMANSHIP.—Mr. T. Hood professor of punmanship, begs to acquaint the dull and witless that he has established a class for the acquirement of an elegant and ready style of punning on the, pure Joe Millerian principle. The very worst hands are improved in six short and mirthful lessons. As a specimen of his capability, he begs to subjoin two conundrums by Colonel Sibthorpe:

COPY

"The following is a specimen of my punning *before* taking six lessons of Mr. T. Hood:—Q. Why is a fresh plucked carnation like a certain *cold* with which children are affected? A. Because its a *new pink off* (an whooping cough.")

"This is a specimen of my punning *after* taking six lessons of Mr. T. Hood:—Q. Why is the difference between pardoning and thinking no more of an injury the same as that between a selfish and a generous man? A. Because the one is *for-getting*, and the other *for-giving*."

N. B.—Gentlemen who live by their wits, and dinners-out in particular, will find Mr. T. Hood's system of incalculable service.

Mr. H, has just completed a large assortment of jokes, which will be suitable for all occurrences of the table, whether dinner or tea. He has, also, a few second hand *bon mots*, which he can offer at a bargain.

***A GOOD LAUGHER WANTED.
London Charivari.

ENGLAND AND THE U. STATES.

In the British House of Commons, Sept, 17 on the motion for going into committee of supply, Lord John Russell, (one of the ex-Ministers,) addressed the House, and in the course of his remarks, alluded to the pending differences between England and the United States. He said,—

"I have no hesitation in saying, that if any court of law assumes to itself the power or the right of determining such questions, a proceeding of that nature must have the effect of placing the amicable relations previously subsisting between the two countries in the utmost peril. Considering then that this question is one which ought to be settled by the two executive Governments, and by them alone, I hold it to be highly improper that any thing of this sort should be brought under the decision or consideration of any of the ordinary tribunals of either country. If there be any intention of maintaining amicable relations with this country, I am sure it will be felt as fully by the American Government as it has been by the Government of England, that proceeding of the nature of that to which I have been just alluding cannot be repeated, and ought to be persevered in.—The Governments of both countries being thus agreed there cannot, I imagine, arise between them any cause of war. There cannot, I should hope, be any cause of difference between two countries where there so evidently exists a strong desire to maintain pence.

Sir Robert Peel, the new Prime Minister, replied to Lord John Russell.

With respect to our relations with the United States, (he said,) I view the existing state of them as the noble lord, with great anxiety. It appears to be so manifestly the interest of those two great countries, united together by so many ties, by the community of language, and the community of interest, to maintain peace—so little can be gained by war, that the wound which one inflicts on the other is reflected back on the hand which makes it, and I cannot hope but that the prevailing good sense of each community will influence the Government of each (if the Government of each wants such adventitious aid,) and that, upon the whole, the result will be the maintenance of amicable relations. I say no more; that is my sincere desire. Yet at the same time, I feel also the obligation of making no concession affecting the independence or the honor of this country for the purpose of purchasing temporary tranquility.

(Loud cheers)

The sickness at New Orleans by the dates was increasing. The mortality was great and the victims were increased by constant arrivals from the north In one day two ships from New York, and one from Philadelphia, arrived. Each had a large number of passengers and full crews. On the 17th there were 398 patients in the Charity Hospital. Most of them down with yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS.—The number of interments at New Orleans for the twenty-four hours ending on the 18th instant, was 40, of which 24 were deaths by yellow fever.

RETURN OF FANNY ELSSLER.—The "lost Pleiad" is back again. The "divine Fanny" is at the Astor.

CHURCH BURNT AT ALBANY.—The beautiful church of the third Reformed Dutch congregation in Albany was totally consumed by fire on Tuesday morning. The building cost $16,000 three years ago. It was insured for $6,000. The fire caught from a spark from a burning chimney.

ELECTIONS.—Besides the elections which have taken place in Maine, Vermont, and Illinois, a number of others occur during the months of October and November next. In October, Maryland, Georgia and Pennsylvania choose Governors and Legislatures. In the same month South Carolina, Ohio and New Jersey elect Legislatures only. In November, New York chooses members of the Legislature. In Massachusetts, in the same month, an election of Governor and Legislature will come on. In Delaware and Mississippi also elections for Legislatures will occur.—*N. Y Express.*

COLT, THE MURDERER.—The Bridgeport Standard says,—"His father is an aged man, whose years have been embittered by the folly of his son, and this last horrible act has filled up the measure of his cup of sorrow,' which may soon lay him in his grave. We are informed that the intelligence of the arrest of his son, which he first learned by hearing a stranger read it at the City Hotel, has completely driven his reason from its throne, and made a wreck of all his earthly peace and happiness."

Health of New Orleans. Forty-four interments were reported to the Board of Health for the day ending at noon of the 28th ult.; twenty-seven of these were of yellow fever. The fever is apparently on the decline.

From the Boston Advertiser.

NUTMEGS.—A correspondent at North Yarmouth wishes to caution the public through the medium of our paper, against the deleterious effects of a too free use of nutmeg. He says:—

"Having recently purchased the article, I took a broken one and put it in my pocket, and in the course of six hours, I had eaten about half of one. Soon after, I felt a dizziness, and an unaccountable derangement of intellect—rancient loss of memory—yet a perfect consciousness of all that I said, or did. I become remarkably loquacious and seemed to be neither in this world nor the other, felt happy, and *free from any pain*—I was truly in an undescribable state. I felt as I have supposed one might feel, that had been magnetized.—My friends were greatly alarmed, and the doctor was sent for, post haste. Bleeding was proposed—but, as I thought I knew at least as much as any one, I was not willing to be bled. After keeping them laughing and crying till about 11 o'clock at night, I retired to bed, without any thing having been done for me. I awoke in the morning and was as well *usual*, having never been sick a day in my life.—Since this occurrence, several cases have come to my knowledge in which persons having eaten of nutmeg, were affected the same as I had been. Had I eaten a very little more, I have no doubt it would have proved fatal, as I learn it has been, in other cases."

Theatrical. Fanny Elssler appeared on Friday night at the Park Theatre, New-York, in La Sylphide, one of the most arduous characters in the whole range of ballet performances. The house was crowded to excess and such was the enthusiasm with which she was received, and the disappointment expressed by her admirers, who were shut out, that one night more ere she left for Boston was almost demanded, and she could not with any grace affix her veto to such a request.