THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: The Fulton Frigate of 4 guns is a very fine vessel as she is, but to make her still finer, I would advise her being made a little deeper, just so as to cover her machinery; this I am told, is about to be done, and it can be accomplished at a trifling expense, as it will only be necessary to remove all her present upper works, deck, &c., put in new top timbers, replace the deck, and not cost more than $100,000; this added to the $300,000 already expended will produce a most superior 4-gun man-of-war, and the *very idea* of each gun being transported at the expense of $100,000, will doubtless terrify the boldest invader; but perhaps this noble ship may be still farther improved by a few more additional alterations.

It is said by some, that she wants width, now as she is too long, just shorten her a little and that evil will be at once remedied, by the harmony of proportion, and by several other alterations and improvements, we shall see such a man of war as will serve the purpose of travelling both on land and water, and if, when thus improved she is sent to Florida, the Indians may be immediately chased out of all the swamps, and all the aligators along with them, and then we shall have peace in good earnest, and the Fulton may then, by yet a few more alterations, be held in readiness for operations in Canada if required. But there is one essential alteration yet necessary, and that is to leave room for the accommodation of the crew below deck; for a Canada winter must be duly considered and provided for. If the great Fulton only now lived he would indeed be proud to see his name borne by this amphibious ship, that is to be when completed.

UNCLE SAM.

[COMMUNICATED]

SIR: I write to you in haste—in alarm—and indignation; for I have just heard that a boast has been uttered by one of the foreigners in the Patent office, that he was to receive the appointment of controlling officer over the new department of agriculture to be created in our Government! A foreigner to be placed at the head of the agricultural interests of the United States? Where are the Ruffins, the Roberts, the Semmes, and the other distinguished among us as scientific and practical agriculturists? Are they dead or are their names merely sounds of fancy and of fiction? I cannot believe it possible that an appointment so peculiarly interesting to the natives of the country, should be made to a foreigner. For the honor of the land let it be otherwise—for the sake of those dear principles of common justice and decency I hope that an insult so gross will not be committed. Had I the time I would expatiate more at large upon this delicate and important theme, but for the present shall abstain.

FREEDOM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: I am particularly pleased with the last half dozen numbers of your paper and have heard persons who do not subscribe for it, express a wish to take it. Indeed, I am satisfied if you were to send round a competent agent you might obtain several hundred additional subscribers.

The cause it advocates is beginning to attract the attention of natives of all parties, and it is only necessary to command attention, to carry conviction home to every native, of its vital importance to them and to their children. I do most sincerely hope that the subscription list of the Native American may increase, and that the solemn truths it advances and sustains with so much ability and such patriotic zeal, may be sounded in every hamlet and village and city in the land of our nativity.

A NATIVE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SIR: I am gratified at the manner in which you conduct the "Native American," and I trust the young men will not fail to encourage you by their pens and their prayers; as for us who have passed the ability of holding steady pens, I hope our good wishes and prayers may be considered acceptable. Go on boldly and fearlessly, and in the same chaste and vigorous style that now characterises your productions, and you will not fail to command the confidence and esteem of your countrymen, no matter of what party they consist.

YORK TOWN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editor of the Native American:

The following communication a friend has permitted me to cut from a paper he receives from the State of Mississippi, and as it seems to me to be peculiarly adapted to the meridian of Washington, I send it to you, hoping that you will give it a place in the Native American. If all I hear be true, there is no city in Europe where gambling is carried on more publicly and extensively, and where its corrupting and destroying influence upon the morals and peace of the community is more manifest and severely felt, than in this metropolis of our own beloved country. Where are our Grand Juries, our District Attorney, our Mayor, and our City Police, that this greatest of evils should be suffered to exist among us in defiance of law, and to the incalculable detriment of public morality?

The personage so eloquently described by the Vicksburg lady is true to life, as you and I and almost every citizen of Washington can attest from the many sad instances of the same character that have come under our observation. Were it not for wounding the feelings of some of the most amiable members of our society, I could point to husbands, and fathers, and sons, who, when uncontaminated by this infamous vice, were respected and esteemed for their virtues, their gentlemanly deportment, and intellectual attainments; but having become inoculated with the disease of gaming, they disregard the proprieties and decencies of life, and have surrendered themselves up to the gross and beastly gratification of the worst propensities of our nature. Does it not then become every friend of public virtue and morality to buckle on his armor, and wage a war of extermination against this most hideous vice? I call upon the Ministers of the Pulpit to denounce it from the sacred desk; I call upon our legislators to enact such penalties as will make signal examples of all who will dare to introduce it among us; I call upon those whose duty it is to execute the laws, faithfully and fearlessly to discharge their duty; and, above all, I call upon the Press, the great conservator of public morality and public freedom, boldly to thunder its eloquence against a vice which has sown, and is still sowing, the seeds of misery and ruin in the bosoms of some of the best families in our community.

Respectfully, REBECCA.

From the Daily Sentinel.

THE GAMBLER.

BY A LADY.

He was a man of capacious mind, an heir of flattery and riches—he wielded at will, the thoughts and passions of other men. Such a man was he of whom I am about to write. Moulded in the finest and best proportions in which we sometimes see the Creator show his "handy work" in forming, tall in stature, athletic in frame, manly in feature; he was all that the critic would pronounce noble in appearance. And still upon close observation, there was something about him that denoted wretchedness. What then was the cause? Could not ancestorial and personal fame satisfy him? Oh! no, he had pursued the meteor for years, purposing in his heart to take another and another step, until he should grasp it, and at last found but a bubble. He had revelled with extasy at will, in the beauty of a powerful and vivid imagination—and in the depth of his own bosom were resources that would enrich hundreds. The maternal arms had been often open to soothe, protect, guide, and supplicate at the throne of mercy, in his behalf. The paternal finger had as often pointed to him the path of truth, and bid him walk therein. There had been a time when his heart was ever open to the admonition of his mother—the reproving glance of his father. When he basked in the sunshine of his early and happier days; when hope, that blessed comforter, pointed him to the God of his fathers, and bid him walk in their ways; when love first smiled on him propitiously, and he exchanged vows of never ending affection. What then, I say, has wrought this great change? He has fallen, as too many do, into the power of a set of men, that will hesitate not, to rob him, transform him from all that is excellent to all that is horrible—and then, be the first to "put their foot on him, and bid him perish!" And is it not easy to tell who it is that sets at defiance God's laws; that takes the bread out of the mouths of orphans; that misleads unfortunate young men to endeavor to retrieve their broken fortunes by playing with them—cheat him of his last dollar, and then turn him out pennyless, homeless and conscienceless. Who but the gambler could do this? Could sacrifice the feelings of a gentleman for sordid gold—that can metamorphis one calculated to be an honor to his sex, to a *sot*. That can bring down the gray hairs of an aged parent with sorrow to the grave, for the spiritual and temporal loss of his only son—that could be the means of breaking the heart of a confiding woman, on account of the degradation of her husband, and have the curses of a number of unfortunate children, to pour down maledictions on the head of the destroyer of their father. These are only a few every day passages from the life of a Gamester, and sorry am I to say that these men, and some of the most *licentious* of them, venture into the society (and are received!) of the good, the beautiful and refined of my sex—those that would shudder at the thought of doing another an injury, but dislike to wound the feelings of such as come in contact with them. But it is a false delicacy; your own family demands of you to discountenance any thing so vile; your brothers, your parents, your children, demand of you to set your faces against the destroyer of his kind—the monster, "going about seeking whom he may devour," and we would say to the Gambler, pause, pause ere yet you sink your own soul, and that of others into irremediable ruin—while yet there is a day of grace—while yet there is room, call forth all that is generous and noble in your nature; make this one sacrifice—that you will crush the gems of evil in your bosom, for the good of yourself and others. And ought not this sacrifice to be made? God demands it of you; he created you with mind and faculties capable of the highest exaltation—society calls for it—it furnishes you with sources of the highest enjoyment. The rising generation exacts from you an example full of purifying principles, to encourage and enlighten them. And oh let not these calls pass unheeded by, lest the judge should say in his wrath, "Let him alone, he is joined to his Idols."

VICKSBURG, May 17.

RAISING OF SILK-WORMS AND MULBERRY TREES, AND PROFITS OF THE CULTIVATION.

JERSEY CITY, February 21, 1838.

To the Corresponding Secretary of the American Institute:

SIR: Your letter of yesterday, enclosing certain interrogatories to the Institute, from the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives of the United States, is now before me, and I cheerfully comply with your request to reply to that part which relates to mulberry trees and the culture of silk. Of the nine interrogatories, six only relate to my subject, viz:

"1st. Are you acquainted with the culture of the mulberry and the sugar-beet, or either of them?"

To the above, I would say, I have some practical acquaintance with the culture of the mulberry, and with its application as food for the silk-worm.

"2d. What kind of soil, and what situation and exposure, are the best for the production?"

A rich, light, sandy soil, is the *best* for the mulberry, though it will thrive *well* on any soil which is not wholly silicious, like the immediate border on our Atlantic coast. Next to pure silex, the soil *least* adapted to the mulberry is that purely argillaceous, or compact and hardened clay. Gently rising ground, or a moderate eminence, open to the full action of the sun, is the *best* situation, and the south is the *best* exposure.

"3d. What species of mulberry is the most valuable, taking into consideration the capability of enduring cold and frost, the quantity and quality of the foliage, and the labor of culture and stripping?"

Taking into consideration all those properties, the *Brussa* mulberry is the *best* species for feeding the silk-worm. I wish, however, to be understood that by *Brussa* I do not mean all those various kinds which are sold under that name but I have a direct reference to the tree or trees which Mr. Charles Rhind brought from Brussa to this country.

I would remark, that *species* is a very indefinite term to designate the most *valuable* mulberry, because, among the many millions of trees from the seeds of each species, there are not two trees equally valuable or perfectly alike; each individual tree (considered as food for the silkworm) forms a distinct variety, differing as much from each other as each individual of the human race differs from all other individuals of the same species, or as much as the fruit of one individual tree differs from the fruit of all other individual trees raised from *seed* of the same species. Mulberry trees, which produce leaves perfectly alike to the delicate taste of the silk-worm, must be not only of the same species, but also scions of the *same parent stock*, produced by cuttings inserted in the soil, or by innoculation or ingrafting.

I would further remark, that the seeds from each and every *species* of mulberry furnish some individual trees which are *not* suitable food for the silk-worm; and further, that the seeds from nearly *every* species of mulberry furnish some individual trees which are *good* and *valuable* food for that insect; hence, the *best* method to produce a good mulberry orchard is, to select one tree possessing all the desirable properties, and *multiply* it by *cuttings*. By this method a good and valuable mulberry orchard may be made from the indigenous trees of this country. The species native black mulberry furnishes some individual trees which are, in every respect, good and valuable food for the silk-worm. The native black mulberry is equal, in quality, to the best in the world; the leaf is *smaller* than the Brussa, and is therefore inferior in *quantity*, because one hundred pounds of large leaves can be stripped at less expense than the same weight of small leaves.

"4th. What is the best mode of cultivating the mulberry; at what age may it be stripped, and what are its value, expense, and profit per acre?"

The nursery should have a southern and eastern exposure, a rich, light soil, and the seeds (when *new* varieties are wanted) should be sown in rows, three feet apart. When a particular variety is wanted, the particular tree which is to be multiplied must be cut in short lengths, leaving three eyes on each piece, and planted one foot distant, in rows three feet apart, leaving only one eye above the ground. The best time for this operation is in the spring, when the buds have swelled almost to bursting. The best time for transplanting is very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost; this should be done when the seedlings and cuttings are one year old. The open ground to receive the young trees should be made mellow one foot deeper than the length of the roots, and the top of every tree should be cut off, so as to leave only three or four eyes above the root. The tops will form cuttings for the nursery, while at the same time the health and growth of the trees will be much benefited by the operation. Trees thus treated, may be stripped the second year after they are transplanted, and would cost, standing in the nursery, about one cent each; the transplanting can be done for four cents more, making *five cents* for each tree standing in its permanent place.

The "profit per acre" depends on many contingencies, such as cost of land, cost of labor to gather leaves, cost of building to shelter worms, &c.; in relation to which, I would remark—

First. Any number of acres appropriated *exclusively* to the growth of mulberry and culture of silk, provided the building is appropriated *exclusively* to the worms, will *not* afford any profit; because the gross amount of silk thus raised will *not* (after deducting a just estimate for labor) pay a reasonable interest on money invested for trees, land, and buildings.

Secondly. Every farmer in the States south of 45 degrees north latitude, can raise from one hundred to three hundred dollars worth of cocoons in the *spare room* of an ordinary barn and dwelling; and this would be *all profit*, if the silk is considered, like poultry, a collateral branch of farming. Such a conclusion is drawn from the following estimate:

Mulberry trees necessary to stock a farm, raised after the mode designated under fourth interrogatory, would cost four dollars; interest of the same, at seven per cent. - - -	$00 28
The trees to form hedge fences and shade trees, around which the land is occupied for other purposes; therefore, land costs	00 00
Three ounces of eggs, collected by a child, which gives one hundred and fourteen thousand worms, requiring for a few days, nine hundred square feet of house or barn floor, or rough shelves, -	00 00
Labor to gather leaves and feed worms, one child for the first fifteen days, three children for the next ten days, and all hands on the farm for the last ten days,	00 00
Transporting thirty-seven bushels of cocoons to market, - - - -	5 00
Total expense, where silk is, like poultry, a collateral branch, -	$5 28
One hundred and fourteen thousand cocoons, after deducting four hundred for seed, and two thousand six hundred destroyed by mice, ants, &c., leave one hundred and eleven thousand, which, at three thousand to the bushel, make thirty-seven bushels, worth three dollars, - - - - -	$111 00
From which deduct cost, - -	5 28
Leaving a clear profit of	$105 72

The above is a very low estimate for a "small farmer." In the States there are probably one million families who have land and *spare room* enough for thirty-seven bushels cocoons, each the clear profit of which, according to the above, would be one hundred and five million seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

"5th. Which is the most valuable species of the silk-worm? What is the best mode and time for their propagation; the quantity, quality, value of and market for, the cocoons?"

The species *Bombyx*, of Linn, comprehends *many* varieties of the most valuable silk-worm, among which is the Asiatic, *(Mori,)* divided into many sub-varieties, and distinguished only by the color, shape, and weight of their cocoons. Their relative value may be expressed thus:

BY LINN, GENUS PHALENA, SPECIES BOMBYX, VARIETY MORI.

Sub-Varieties.

White cocoon, peanut shape, compact, and reels well; 6¼ grains of pure silk; most valuable for this country, because it gives the greatest quantity of good silk.

Bright yellow cocoon, egg shape, 4 to 5 grains of pure silk; lustrous; cultivated in Connecticut for more than half a century; reels bad, and therefore of less value.

Pale yellow cocoon, peanut shape, compact, reels well; 3 to 3½ grains pure silk, very soft; receives best dye; is much cultivated in Europe.

Golden yellow cocoon, peanut shape, very compact; reels best; 2½ to 3 grains pure silk, very lustrous and strong; much cultivated in Spain; is best for fine white ribands.

The coloring matter in all the cocoons is contained in the natural gum, which can be removed by boiling in soft water, leaving the silk white and lustrous.

There are four varieties of silk-worm indigenous to the United States, and not found in any other part of the world. They make a large quantity of coarse, strong silk, which can be used at present only by carding. Education may cause these worms to spin in a form suitable for reeling, when the largest kind (Cecropia) would, for many domestic purposes, become very valuable to this country. Their relative value may be expressed thus:

SATURNIA OF SCHR.

Cecropia feeds on elder, cocoon 19 grains pure silk.

Polyphemus feeds on scrub-oak, cocoon 14 grains pure silk.

Luna feeds on acacia, (locust,) cocoon 11 grs. pure silk.

Pomethea feeds on sycamore, (buttonball,) cocoon 9 grains pure silk.

The best mode and time for the propagation of the Asiatic silk-worm (Mori) is, to expose the eggs to hatch, for a few hours, in a paper box, near a fire; feed the worms regularly three times per day; admit air freely, and remove the filth at least once per week. At about the fortieth day they will commence winding, and in four days more they will have finished the cocoons, when those for reeling should be put in an oven, to remain half an hour, (after having drawn the bread,) to kill the chrysalis. Those for seed should be placed, uncovered, in a dark room, on paper, where the perfect insect (moth) will come forth in twenty days, to cohabit, deposite eggs, and die in eight days more. The eggs should be left adhering to the paper, rolled up and placed in a dry, cool and dark place, until wanted to hatch for the following season. The extreme cold of this climate will not injure the eggs. Dampness and the direct rays of the sun, are very injurious to the eggs and worms in all their stages. The time for hatching is best when the trees first put forth leaves. Each worm spins one cocoon, and each female moth deposites about seven hundred eggs. Allowing the sexes equal, one hundred moths would give an increase of thirty-five thousand worms. "The quality and value of cocoons" are given in preceding remarks. A good market for cocoons is found at silk manufactories, which are already sufficiently numerous for the quantity of silk grown in this country. A more suitable market would be an establishment *exclusively* for reeling. *Such* an establishment does not exist in the States; but it is probable that interest will induce individuals to erect them as soon and as fast as cocoons can be raised to supply them.

"6th. Has your State Legislature proposed any, and, if any, what encouragement, to promote the culture of the mulberry and the sugar-beet, or either of them?"

A bill proposing a bounty on silk raised in the State was introduced in the New York Legislature on the 6th inst. It was accompanied by a report in Assembly, from the committee on agriculture, in favor of several petitions to encourage the growth of silk. A similar bill is now before the New Jersey Legislature, proposing a bounty of ten cents per pound for cocoons, and fifty cents per pound for raw silk, raised in the State.

Yours, &c. C. F. DURANT.

THE SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

After a session of more than six months, and as it is approaching its close, it is confidently announced by the friends and advocates of this measure, as we mentioned in our last, that it is to be carried through the House of Representatives. After employing every means which a system of *log-rolling* could devise to obtain votes, and resorting to every act and art to seduce individuals of *flexible consciences* to vote in favor of the scheme, it is now given out that it will be carried by a majority of one or two, *perhaps*, but *certainly* by the casting vote of the Speaker.

With such boldness have these assertions been made, that extensive alarm has been the consequence here, and a panic has been already produced in some of our large cities in their monetary affairs.

We have felt it our duty to make diligent inquiry, and to ascertain the facts, and give the public accurate information on the subject.

We can assure the public, that if those Representatives who are known to be opposed to the scheme but do their duty, by being on the spot to record their votes when the question comes up, *there is no chance whatever of its passing the House in any shape.*

The House is composed of 242 members. The following is the state of that body on the Sub-Treasury question:

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Maine,	4	3
New Hampshire,	5	—
Vermont,	1	4
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode Island,	—	2
Connecticut,	6	—
New York,	29	11
New Jersey,	—	6
Pennsylvania,	17	11
Delaware,	—	1
Maryland,	3	5
Virginia,	13	8
North Carolina,	7	6
South Carolina,	7	2
Georgia,	6	2
Alabama,	3	1
Mississippi,	—	2
Louisiana,	—	2
Tennessee,	2	10
Kentucky,	1	12
Indiana,	1	6
Ohio,	7	12
Illinois,	1	2
Missouri,	2	—
Michigan,	1	—
Arkansas,	1	—
	118	119

For,	118
Against,	119
Alabama, vacancy, (Lawler, dead,)	1
Maine, ditto, (Smith absent,)	1
Louisiana, ditto, (Ripley, absent,)	1
Georgia, neutral,	1
Tennessee, Speaker,	1
Total,	242

In the above list, every doubtful vote of both political parties is counted for the Sub-Treasury. Of these there are eight—five of whom are denominated Calhoun Whigs; two originally Conservatives, and one uncertain. It is generally understood, that four, if not five, of the eight, have very recently declared their intention to vote against the bill, which will have a double operation, by decreasing one side and increasing the other. Then, it is said, the member from Georgia will vote against the bill, if necessary, to defeat it; which is not probable. Besides, there are two members whose votes have been counted among those in favor of the scheme, who have gone home, and, from the state of their health, it is hardly possible that they will be able to return.

We believe that from eight to twelve will be found against the scheme in any shape, whenever the vote shall be taken.

We have felt it a duty we owe the public, to enter into, and give these details, for the purpose of quieting its fears and tranquilizing its mind.—*Madisonian.*

In these repeated outbreaks on our northern frontier there is evidently a determination on the part of the discontented Canadians infesting our borders, to keep alive, as they have kindled a spirit of lawless hostility in the breasts of opposing parties, with a view to a national war between this country and great Britain: and it is indeed no little to be feared they may accomplish their object. This conduct is much to be deprecated by every good citizen. Such men as are actuated by the basest motives of personal pique or plunder, to disturb the peace of millions—to involve two great nations into the calamities of war—to interrupt so many binding relations of life—and, if they could, to uproot creation itself—such men are a curse to any country, and ought, as soon as detected, be hung. We say *hung*, and we have weighed the word.

From the Rochester Democrat.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT OUTRAGE.

The Steamboat Telegraph Fired into by a body of armed men at Brockville.

We fear that a crisis is approaching which will throw our frontier into the whirlpool of strife: for it is impossible that outrages so glaring as are those continually being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely borne by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline, alone, was sufficient to have endangered the tranquility of the two countries; and nothing but mutual forbearance could have subdued the fearful storm which gathered beneath the smoke of the Sir Robert Peel; but we know not whether any thing but the interposition of Divine Providence, can keep the sword sheathed, now that another outrage has been perpetrated by indiscreet—if not wilfully malicious men.

The facts of this last act, as we gather them from the Captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follows:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening—touched at Prescott as usual—and reached Brockville about nine. Here she landed at the lower dock—took on board and left a number of passengers—received the visit and insults of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition—and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed, and commanded to 'come to.' The captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock, but apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boats coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired, and FOUR OF THE BALLS ENTERED THE LADIES' CABIN! One passed within a few inches of the chambermaid, and two passed very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns were the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is ten-fold more aggravated, and may lead to ten-fold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our Government, they will not, of course, be delivered up. In that case, our Government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope that they were not in the service of the Government, or if they were, that they did not act in accordance with the command of any officer. Indeed, we will not, for a moment, harbor the thought, that it was aught else than an unauthorized act, which the Colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate, as our Government will be that of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. Those on board the Telegraph suppose that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe only to her landing at the lower wharf, where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the flag, is enough to alarm every one for the consequences. Something efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (and it is folly to disguise it) war will ensue.

The following may account for the liberality of Mr. Carey's countrymen.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—The collector has been engaged these few days back in relation to charges which have been made against one of the newly appointed inspectors, of a very serious nature, which implicates his honesty. Woman has her hand in it. We understand the Collector intimated to the accused that his resignation would be accepted. By the by, the newly appointed Inspectors are, with some exceptions, a curious and a rare set. There's a "gem of the Emerald Isle" who boarded a schooner with log-wood—she lay in the middle of the stream. One morning his family was enquiring at the Custom House after him. He was missed, enquiry was made, at last he came amongst "his people again." It appears he slept boarded, &c., on board, thinking it was his duty, and had only come on shore to ask permission from the Collector to go and see his family and change his linen.

There has been a resignation. A person from the 5th Ward for his political *services* had got the appointment as one of the Inspectors. He says it will interfere wiih his business, so he resigns.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PAUPERISM IN NEW YORK.—It apppears from a report of the Secretary of State, made to the Legislature at its late session, that the whole number of persons in the State supported or relieved during the year ending December 1st, 1837, was 51,266, of whom 47,774 were county paupers, and 3,492 were town paupers. The whole amount expended for their relief and support was $495,095 71. The number of persons relieved or supported during the year reported is 13,307 more than the number relieved or supported during the preceding year; and the aggregate expense of their relief and support, exceeds by the sum of $98,995 66, the amount expended during that year. Of the additional number of persons so relieved or supported, 8,710 (nearly two thirds) are included in the report from the city of New York; and of the additional expense, the sum of $49,656 44, (more than one half) was expended in that city. The whole amount expended in the city of New York during the year reported, was $198,750 52, and the amount expended in all the other counties was $296,345 19. The rate of the increase in the expenditure in the city was about 33 per cent., and the rate of increase in the number of persons relieved or supported, about 30 per cent. In the other counties, the rate of increase in expenditure was about 20 per cent., and the rate of increase in the number of persons relieved or supported, about 26 per cent.—*Ledger.*