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NEW-BEDFORD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1841.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was communicated to Congress on the 3d instant. It is arranged under three diversions—First, "The Public Revenue and Expenditures;" Second, "The Public Debt," and Third, "The keeping and disbursing of the public monies." From the tabular statement under the first head, it appears that the balance in the Treasury on the 4th of March last, was $572,718 46. The amount of funds required for the public service this year under appropriations prior to the 4th of March, is stated at $21,210,000. Additional appropriations are recommended to the amount of $2,521,336 98. Making the whole amount required, $26,731,336 98. The means, actual and estimated, of the Department, available the current year, are set down at $20,730,335 81 Leaving unprovided for, of the demands for the present year, the sum of $6,000,911 14. There will also be receivable for public dues in the present year, or payable in 1842, Treasury notes amounting to $6,687,274 01. Making an aggregate of debt and deficit, to be provided for the present and ensuing year, of 12,083,215 18. The Secretary is of opinion that there should be in the Treasury, ready to meet any emergency that may occur, a balance equal to 4,000,000, and he therefore adds this sum to the estimated deficit, making the whole amount to be provided, $16,088,215 18 The Secretary represents the immediate demands of the Treasury as pressing and important. From the 1st of June to the 31st of Aug., the sum which will be required is stated at 11 151,693 37. To meet this amount the Treasury has at its command means to the amount of $5,900,305 07, leaving a deficit, to be provided for immediately, of 5,251,388 30 The expenses of the Extra Session are estimated at $350,000. The Secretary then makes an attempt to show the monstrous extravagance of the late administration. He says that up to 1837, the revenues of the Government constantly exceeded its expenditures, but from that date up to 1841, the excess of expenditures over receipts, amounted to 31,310,011 20 "Thus and to this extent," says Mr. Ewing, "within the last four years, were the expenditures pushed beyond the amount of the Revenue. They were made to absorb the surplus in the Treasury and the outstanding debts due to the U. States, so that the Treasury was on the 4th of March, 1841, exhausted of means and subject to heavy and immediate liabilities."

This thrust at the late administration, under the circumstances, is, it seems to us, rather dishonorable, and not most prudent in the new Secretary. He knows, if he know anything, that this difference in the state of the Treasury, prior to 1837, and since that period, had its origin in causes other than the extravagance of Mr. Van Buren. He knows that previous to that period, the revenues derived from customs, were much larger than since, in consequence of the state of the Tariff: he knows that the revenues derived from the public lands, previous to that time were much heavier than since—that in one year alone, 1836, they amountd to the immense sum of $26,000,000—he knew that in consequence of the failure of the Banks of the country in 1837, almost every department of business had been interrupted and oppressed, and he knew, as a matter of fact, that the expenditures of the Government had been annually reduced under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and that in 1840, they were more than 12 millions of dollars less than in 1837, and less by some millions than the amount required by the very administration from which this report proceeds! With these facts in view, and placed in these circumstances, it would have been more to the credit of Mr. Ewing, if he had spared himself the labor of slandering the late administration of the Government. To increase the revenues of the Treasury so as to meet the demands upon it, it is recommended to levy a duty of 20 per cent advalorem, on all articles which are now free of duty, or which pay a less duty than 20 per cent. If this measure be adopted, it is estimated that there will be received into the Treasury, from customs, in the last quarter of the present year, about $5,000,000; in all the year 1842, about $22,500,000, and in the year 1843, after the final reduction of the tariff, under the compromise act, about $20,800,000.

The next subject treated of, in the Report is the public debt. The Secretary recommends that such a debt be created, or that a loan be made to such an amount as may be thought necessary, and that the *debt be funded.*—This loan, of course, it is recommended to pay up in a few years, but every one knows that the federal policy has ever been the maintainance of a national debt, and one once created will be forever, or at least so long as they have the control, on the increase. The remainder of the report is occupied with a discussion of the proper mode of keeping and disbursing the public revenue.—The arguments which have been so often urged against the independent Treasury are again repeated, and the repeal of the system and the establishment of a National Banks is recommended, and urged upon the attention of Congress. Some of the arguments in favor of this new "fiscal agent," employed by the Secretary, we may have occasion to notice hereafter. At present our limits forbid.

The following abstracts of the War, Navy, and Post Office Reports, we find in the New York Tattler:—

WAR REPORT.—The Secretary of War says that there has been no material change in the general condition and disposition of the army since the last annual report. The Florida war is reviewed briefly, and the number of Indians who have surrendered themselves, and have been deported to the West, under late negotiations, is four hundred and thirty-one, including one hundred warriors. The Secretary fears that the complete removal will not be effected without further sacrifices, as the most powerful chief has not been reached, nor any of his followers. Orders have been issued for the prosecution of vigorous measures, as soon as negociation shall prove useless.

The sum required to place the fortifications of the country in what is denominated a good state of defence, is $12,186,517—$9,693,547 will be required for the fortifications, and the rest for armament. $1,435,500 may be judiciously expended during the present year in addition to appropriations already outstanding. The argument that improvements in the art of war will render present plans of defence inoperative, is answered by reasoning that we should not neglect present means, in view of future contingencies. The works on Staten Island, surrendered to the general government by the State of New York are in progress of active repair, and the promptness with which they were given up to the government is spoken of as deserving the thanks of the country—and an immediate appropriation to perfect them.

Irregularities in the Indian department are complained of. It has been the practice to make payments from monies appropriated, without regarding the specific direction of the appropriation acts. Another matter of complaint is, that instead of letting unexpended appropriations remain in the Treasury to revert back to it, according to law, they have been drawn out, and put in the hands of disbursing agents, who have used them for purposes for which no appropriation has been made. Another irregularity has been the loaning of large sums by Indians disbursing agents to other departments of the Government or to other distinct branches of the Indian Department. By these means, the Indian accounts have been put in such confusion that annual settlements have been impossible. Nor is it possible exactly to ascertain the precise amount of appropriation required to settle the accounts. So far, $200,000 is ascertained to be necessary, and it is thought that $200,000 more will be.

The change in the policy of managing the armories, placing them under military instead of civil direction, works well, but time has not yet elapsed, sufficient to test its advantages.

Additional appropriations to the amount of $825,637 are required for the pay and quarter masters' departments. $39,997 is also required to pay laborers on suspended public works, the expenses of which have exceeded the estimates—an excess for which the operatives are not responsible.

Great frauds have been discovered among the Indian agents, and contractors for removal at the South West, but the investigation is yet unfinished, and the precise point of responsibility among the officers not yet ascertained.

THE NAVY.—The appropriations made at the last session for this service, will be sufficient unless a larger basis of operations than the present should be decided on.

The Navy Pension fund requires an immediate appropriation of $135,666

The return of the Brandywine from the Mediterranean is explained officially in the same manner that it has been unofficially.

The establishment of a home squadron is strongly urged, and the provision of a suitable supply arms and munitions of war.

The Secretary concurs in the general opinion that a new organization of the Navy is necessary, but defers the particulars of the plan he intends to present until the next regular session.

THE POST OFFICE.—The estimated deficit of the department for old debts is over half a million. The ascertained deficiency is $117,019. It remains for Congress to determine whether the department shall struggle on, devoting its receipts to the partial payment of old debts.

The receipts for the quarter ending March 31st, present a decrease of almost six per cent.

Railroad Companies in some instances charge two hundred per cent. higher than is charged for coach service. This has imposed upon the Postmaster the necessity of suspending their contracts.

The discontinuance of one mail on many routes, the Sunday mail, adopted by the late Postmaster for the purposes of economy, has been continued by the present, for the same reason—to aid in bringing the expenses of the service within its receipts.

The new building for the General Post Office will be complete before the next regular session.

WORKMEN ON THE PUBLIC WORKS.—Orders have been sent, so we are informed, from the War Department to the government subordinates who are directing the completion of the works on Governor's Island, to abolish the ten hour system as established by Mr. Van Buren, and compel the workmen employed or to be employed, to work TWELVE HOURS a day. The insidious, but perfectly characteristic plan resorted to by the administration to rescind the ten hour system, shows them to be most cowardly tyrants. Their plea that the mechanics and laborers shall work *twelve hours* in the warm seasons, and a shorter time during the other seasons is a veil too transparent to disguise the real intent. This is the season when men most require relaxation and recreation, and every person knows that during the winter but little labor can be performed. Why not publicly avow that they are regardless of the comfort and condition of the working people? Why not say at once we regard you as mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and you need no time for mental improvement or physical recreation? Why not play the despot with manliness and spirit, and not resort to such dishonest expedients to oppress the poor man?

While upon this subject we will bring to mind the declaration of General Harrison, in his Inaugural, that "it was the remark of a Roman Consul in an early period of that celebrated republic, that there was a great difference between the professions of those out of power and their practise when they obtained it." The truth of this is made palpable, so far as the Administration is concerned, by referring to the loud promises made by the Federalists before and their practice after election. Mr. Clay held the following language in a speech he delivered at Hanover, on the 10th July last:

"The *necessity* of a change of rulers has deeply penetrated the hearts of the people; and we every where behold cheering manifestations of that happy event The fact of his election (W. H. Harrison) alone, *without* reference to the *measures* of his administration, will powerfully contribute to the *security and happiness of the people.* It will bring assurance of the cessation of that long series of disastrous experiments, which have so greatly afflicted the people. CONFIDENCE will IMMEDIATELY REVIVE, *credit will be restored, active business will return,* PRICES *of products will RISE; and the people will feel and know that instead of their servants being occupied in devising measures for their ruin and destruction, they will be assiduously employed in promoting their welfare and prosperity.*"

Do the above promises agree with the practice of the administration now that it is snugly seated in power?—Has confidence revived—credit been restored—active business returned—prices risen? Do the people, especially the workmen on Governor's Island, feel and know that their servants, instead of being occupied in devising measures for their ruin and destruction, are assiduously employed in promoting their welfare and prosperity? Certainly not—all these solemn promises have turned out to be a cheat and a lie. Let the CHEATED PEOPLE bear these facts in mind, and learn to place a proper estimate upon the promises and professions of Federalism.—[New Era.

REWARDS OF PARTIZANS.—The Post Master General is busily employed in rewarding the partizans of the Administration, and *secretly* cutting off the heads of the democrats. We have no means of judging the extent to which the proscriptive policy is carried, since the government paper makes no mention of the removals and appointments made by the several Departments.—The Bay State Democrat mentions the following:

West Needham, Mr. Blanchard, Postmaster, has been removed, and Wm. Flagg *rewarded* to his place.

West Natick, Collins D. Moore has been removed from the office of Postmaster, and Chester Adams (fed) put in his place.

South Natick, Moses Ames (dem.) removed, and G. B. Curtis, agent for a paper-mill, appointed in his place. He will now have a good chance to *frank* business letters, although he will not perform the duties of the office, having appointed a *lottery broker* from this city as an assistant.

Sherburn, Seth C. Harris, removed, to make room for Oliver Everett, a noisy fed.

Will the democratic editors in the State ascertain, as far as possible, the number of removals that have been made, and give them publicity by announcing them in their papers.

MORE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.—In addition to the above, we give the following from the Worcester Palladium.

Post Office Appointments.—A Mr. Hitchcock has been appointed Postmaster at Warren, in place of John Moor, Esq.

A Mr. Fisk has been appointed Postmaster of Upton, in place of Maj. Eli Warren, removed.

Thomas P. Anderson, (says the Barre Gazette,) has been appointed Postmaster at New Braintree, in place of Dr O. Martin, removed.

This makes five removals in the smaller offices in this county, since the present Administration came into power; a larger number, we believe, than was made during the whole four years of Mr Van Buren's Presidency. The case of Dr. Martin is one of unmitigated proscription for opinion's sake. He was appointed a few months ago to fill a vacancy occasioned by resignation. It is not strange that the Postmaster General runs his Departments in debt, and cannot pay its bills, when he spends his time in making such petty removals.

PHILADELPHIA.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says: "The Bank of the United States has funded more than half a million of its circulation—that is, it has withdrawn from the market that amount, and placed them in deposite in the bank, giving to the depositor a certificate bearing six per cent. interest, payable in the same funds as deposited, one year hence. Since this arrangement has been entered into but few of them reach the hands of the brokers."

☞The Hartford Times says:—"There is just about as much difference between Clay's "Fiscal Agency," and a National Bank, as there is between a Whig and a Federalist—just about."

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4th.

The House was not in session to-day.

In the Senate, as I anticipated, Mr. Clay from the Committee on Finance, reported a Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury act. The following is the bill:—

A BILL to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues, and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of the public money."

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue," approved on the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and forty, be and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided, always*, That for any offences which may have been committed against the provisions of the seventeenth section of the said act, the offenders may be prosecuted and punished according to those provisions, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer charged with the safe keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, or connected with the post office department, shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan with or without interest any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe keeping, transfer, disbursement, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony; and the refusal to pay over, on demand, any public moneys in his hands upon the presentation of a warrant drawn upon him and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such conversion to his own use of so much of the public moneys as may be in his hands. Any officer or agent of the United States and all persons advising or knowingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, upon being convicted thereof before any court of the United States shall pay a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years.

Mr. Clay stated that his object, after the bill had been ordered to a second reading, to make it the order of the day for Monday next. This course was accordingly taken, without opposition.

Mr. Young presented some memorials relative to land claims, which gave Mr. Clay occasion to remark that, before the Senate disposed of the papers, he wished them to consider how far it would be proper and expedient at this extra Session, to undertake the despatch of ordinary business. If we went into ordinary legislation the Session would indeed be an extraordinary one, as to one particular, that is, its length. He hoped the sense of the Senate would be expressed on this subject.

Mr Sevier suggested that, at the extra Session in 1837, a resolution was passed limiting the business of the Session to the subjects coming within the scope of the message of the President.

Mr. Clay was not certain that a similar resolution would now meet the views of the Senate. Many might be inclined to take up the Bankrupt law, though it was not one of the subjects brought to our notice in the message. He was himself disinclined to take up that subject, because from its great difficulty it would occupy much time, and perhaps, after all, fail, as it had often done before. Mr. Calhoun thought it was due to the country that it should be known to what objects the present Session would be limited. If there was no limitation, the people would expect action on many subjects public and private, which did not come within the scope of the message. He hoped some gentleman in the majority would bring forward a project on the subject.—Mr. Clay said he would endeavor to do so on Monday; and, in the mean time, he would move an adjournment over to Monday, though he hoped that example would not be often followed during the rest of the Session.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, *June 7th.*—In the SENATE, Mr. Clay of Kentucky said, in compliance with suggestions thrown out at the last sitting of the Senate, he had framed some resolutions which he would submit for their consideration. The resolutions were sent to the table, and were read as follows:

Resolved, As the opinion of the Senate, that at the present session of Congress no business ought to be transacted but such as, being of an important or urgent nature, may be supposed to have influenced the extraordinary convention of Congress, or such as that the postponement of it might be materially detrimental to the public interests.

Resolved, therefore, As the opinion of the Senate That the following subjects ought first, if not exclusively, to engage the deliberations of Congress at the present session, viz:

1 The repeal of the Sub Treasury;
2 The incorporation of a bank adapted to the wants of the people, and of the Government;
3 The provision of an adequate revenue for the Government by the imposition of duties, and including an authority to contract a temporary loan to cover the public debt created by the last Administration;
4. The prospective distribution of the proceeds of the public lands;
5. The passage of necessary appropriation bills; and
6. Some modification of the banking system of the District of Columbia for the benefit of the people of the District.

Resolved, That it is expedient to distribute the business proper to be done at this session, between the Senate and House of Representatives, so as to avoid both Houses acting on the same subject at the same time.

Mr. Clay said he did not desire the action of the Senate upon them at this time, but would ask that they might be printed, and laid upon the table; which was agreed to.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolutions for consideration—

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the Secretary of the Senate the orders (if any) which have been issued to the officers of the army and navy in relation to political offences in elections, and threatening them with removal or dismission for such offence; also, a copy of the same orders (if any) which have been issued to persons in the civil employment of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of United State be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of commission and instructions (if any such there be) which may have been issued to inquire into the conduct of laborers or contractors in the public service in the District of Columbia; with all the information which may be necessary to the understanding of the objects, powers, and duties of the commissioners, their compensation and organization, the law under which appointed, and the time they had been in service.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, with as little delay as practicable, a plan of such a bank to be incorporated by Congress, as, in his opinion, is best adapted to the public service.

Mr. Rives then submitted an amendment in the following words:—

Strike out all after the word "practicable" and insert, "the plan of such a fiscal agent as, being free from constitutional objections, will, in his opinion, produce the happiest results, and confer lasting and important benefits on the country."

Mr. Clay said he was sorry he could not vote for it, but it placed in the alternative, "bank or fiscal agent," he had no objection to so modifying his resolution.

Mr. Rives acquiesced, and his amendment was so modified.

Mr. Calhoun was satisfied to let the bill go with this alteration, although he had at first been in favor of modifying it, simply to call on the Secretary of the Treasury to report a fiscal agent.

Mr. Benton said he did not like the resolution, even as now amended. The wording, both before and now, seemed to be precisely as if calling for a report of such a Bank as would "promote the general welfare," instead of a fiscal agent for the receiving, management, and disbursement of the public money.

Mr. Clay said he adopted the amendment.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, and it was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER.—The Chair announced the special order of the day—the bill to repeal the Independent Treasury law.

The bill having been read,

Mr. Clay, after some preliminary remarks, proposed the following as a third section:—

And be it farther enacted, That all of the act entitled "an act to regulate the deposites of the public money," which passed on the 23d June, 1836, except the 13th and 14th section thereof, and the act supplementary thereto, which was approved on the 4th July, 1836, entitled "an act supplementary to 'an act to regulate the deposites of the public money, passed the 23d June, 1836," be, and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That this repeal shall not affect or impair any securities which may have been taken for the safe keeping of public moneys deposited with any of the banks in the said act mentioned nor any remedies to enforce the said securities which have been or may be hereafter prosecuted.

Mr. Calhoun, after expressing his unwillingness that the public moneys should revert to the exclusive and uncontrolled custody of the Executive offered the following as a substitute for the amendments of Mr. Clay:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert. "that so much of the 5th section of the act of 23d June, 1836 as provides that no bank shall be selected or continued as a place of deposite of the public moneys, which shall, after the 4th day of July, 1836, issue or pay out any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, and that no notes or bills of any bank be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the said 4th day of July, 1836, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, be and the same are hereby repealed."

A long and interesting debate followed, in which Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Rives, Barrow, Clay of Ky. Mangum, and Preston took part—Messrs Barrow and Rives taking a decided stand in opposition to the proposition of Mr. Clay of Kentucky, and in favor of the substitute of Mr. Calhoun.

After which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the day was spent in an abolition discussion.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.—An examination has been held at the office of the British Consul with a view to ascertain the truth or falsity of sundry reports which were in circulation relative to the steamer President.—The result of the inquiry was as follows:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
New York, 5th June, 1841.

Present, Rear Admiral Walton, George Barclay, Esq agent for Lloyd's and Thomas W. Moore, Esq, her Majesty's packet agent, who met by appointment to investigate such reports and matters as relate to said vessel, previous to her departure from this port on the 11th day of March last.

The letter from Consul Buchanan of 31st May, addressed to Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, agents for the proprietors, and their answer being read, the following facts were satisfactorily elicited:

That there was no coal on deck, and that the ship was in proper trim, drawing 17 feet 9 inches abaft, and 17 feet 6 inches forward.

That she was not fully loaded, having spare room for about four hundred barrels.

That the statement of deficiency of sails and spars has been satisfactorily rejected by the letter of Junius Smith, Esq., of London, which has appeared.

That when last seen by Captain Cole, of the Orpheus during the storm at 4 P. M on the 12th March, she was between Nantucket Shoals and George's Bank, at which time the ship Orpheus was laboring heavily, and shipping large quantities of water on her deck.

JACOB WALTON,
Rear Admiral of the White.
GEORGE BARCLAY,
THOMAS WM. MOORE.

With reference to the probable fate of the President, an officer in the Navy has communicated his opinion to the National Gazette, as follows—building his conjecture upon the numerous reports that have come in, of the severe gale which raged from the 12th to the 14th of March, and the extract from the log book of the Utica, which we published some time ago.

With regard to the information rendered by the Utica, we are bound to dwell with painful interest. It would appear that three or four days had elapsed after the commencement of the gale, and previous to falling in with the spars—this allowing the Utica full time to have gained a position near to where the President may have been at the commencement of the blow, and would bring one to the following conclusions, viz:—That these spars belonged to the missing steamer; that they kept her head to the sea until it increased and made a complete breach over her; they then attempted to get her before the wind to scud; but from being able to shew but little head sail, and from her great length would not pay off, but fell into the trough of the sea, where she remained until a tremendous sea may have lifted her over on her side, the cargo and coal shifted, she could not right, and as the only and best resort, cut away her masts, and she ultimately foundered, from her machinery giving away and the great quantity of water which found its way into her through the ports and hatches.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a most respectable citizen, named George A. Furst, living in 17th street, near the 4th avenue, was found in a dying state, in a vacant lot adjoining his dwelling. Mr. Furst, it appears, had been down town nearly the whole of Thursday, and about five o'clock, of that afternoon parted with a friend in Broadway, in order to go home, but was not seen by his family till brought in on the following morning, almost breathless, being found in that situation as above described; his hat had been taken from him, and a most shabby substitute placed on his head. Mr. Furst, from what we learn, had been late on Thursday evening at the house of Mrs. Wood, an Irish woman, in 19th street, between the 2d and 3d avenues, where there was a frolic, he being at that time in company with another person, whose name we were unable to ascertain, and left there about three o'clock on Friday morning, and when discovered was in the situation we have before described. He was conveyed to his house, and every means that the doctors could devise were resorted to, to resuscitate him, but without effect, for he died about noon yesterday. The Coroner, physicians and the assistant Alderman of the ward, (the 16th,) were engaged, up to a late hour, in endeavoring to obtain some clue to unravel this mysterious affair. Mr. Furst, when seen last by his friends, on Thursdy, had a considerable sum of money in his possession; when found, merely a $3 bill was discovered folded up in a corner of his pocket. Mr. Furst has left a most amiable wife and large family to deplore his loss.—[New Era.

A NOBLE ACT.—As the railroad cars were passing near Manayunk, Pa., a day or two since, one of the passengers, Mr. WM. RICE, Jr., observed a woman leap from a wagon near by, and the horse attached to it, with a little girl sitting inside, plunge into the river. He insisted upon the stoppage of the train, and ran back a distance of a quarter of a mile to the spot where the horse ran off the bank, plunged into the river, and by dint of great exertions succeeded in reaching the wagon, which was still floating. He directed the little girl to hold on to the wagon, until he could in a measure recruit his exhaustion. In a moment he discovered that the vehicle was sinking and that the horse was drowning. His first impulse, under these circumstantances, was to extricate and save the child; and taking it out of the sinking vehicle threw it over his shoulders, and made an effort to regain the shore by swimming with it. The child, in its fright, held him so closely around the neck that he was compelled to break its grasp and hold it forth at arm's length. In this position he neared the bank, by which time the engineer had arrived with a rope, which was thrown to Mr. Rice, and by the aid of which he succeeded in landing in safety on the shore; not however without suffering much from his exertions, but still amply repaid in the gratification to know that he had saved the life of a little innocent fellow creature.

EXECUTION.—Madison Johnson was executed at Raleigh, N. C., on the 28th May. He was but 22 years old. The Star says that at the place of execution "he addressed the people nearly an hour, in an unfaltering and audible voice—warning them, and especially the young, against the evil practices of gambling, intemperance, and night carousals, to which he attributed his ignominous and untimely death. He said he had, alas! been deaf to the good advice given him by his parents, and that the crime for which he was to pay the forfeit of his life was committed under the influence of liquor and passion; and added that if he *had never indulged in the practice of drinking he should then be free!*"

CURED BY LIGHTNING.—Mr. Isaac Sherman of Somerset county, Md, a gentleman who had for many years been a paralytic, was recently suddenly restored to health. He had become so low that his life was despaired of. During a recent thunder storm he fell asleep, and to his utter amazement, found, when he awoke, that he had the entire use of his limbs. He arose from his bed, dressed himself, and walked about the house.—Mr S. remembers to have experienced a peculiar sensation in his whole system during his sleep, and from all the circumstances, no other conclusion can be arrived at, but that the agent of this wonderful cure was electricity.

THE PICKPOCKETS ARE STILL ABROAD.—Yesterday, Mr. Diefendorf, of No 201 Pearl street. while landing from the steamboat Nimrod, foot of Catherine Slip, had his pocket picked of $300, principally in red back notes—Mr. C. M. Barlow's pocket was also picked while he was on board the steamer Narragansett—he lost a wallet containing $16,000 bills of Exchange, some other money and valuable papers. Mr. Brundage, of the refectory, 137 Catherine street, lost $110 in the same way at the National Theatre. Look out for them.—[N. Y. Tattler

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The Jury in Eldridge's case are discharged, after seven days deliberation. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquitting the prisoner, which position, we learn, they took and have held from the first day they went out.—[Nat. Gaz.

TO THE COMMON PEOPLE—NO. VI.

Such have been the engagements recently of the writer of the communications addressed to the common people, that it has been impossible for him to devote that attention to this study that the importance of the subjects, to which he desires to call their attention, demands. In future he hopes to devote more time to this branch of christian duty.

Recently the attention of the people of this community has been directed to the subject of manual labor. There has been a struggle between the employer and the employed. The mechanic has refused to toil as heretofore, from sun to sun, and has said that ten hours of daily labor was all he would sell. The employer has said that the mechanic should toil the usual number of hours. Recognising in every intelligent being a man and a brother, impossible has it been for me to witness this struggle between the money and the man unconcerned. Everything that concerns man concerns me.

I shall not undertake to show that man should labor just ten or eleven hours. Persuaded am I that would all men do their duty, dress plainly, and live temperately a far less number than ten hours labor would be required to obtain the necessaries and comforts of life The truth is we have too many drones now in the hive, and what is infinitely worse, we support too many who, instead of benefiting, are absolutely injuring community. Look at that man who keeps a dram-shop. See him parading his pictures at his window, and setting up his screen to conceal his bottles and glasses from the gaze of the virtuous. Behold him forming his plans to ensnare the unthinking and inexperienced. Who supports him?—The industrious must support him and his deluded victims, together with a numerous train of sheriffs, lawyers, jailers, judges, doctors, apothecaries and keepers of poor houses. Necessarily does every such miserable dram-shop increase the amount of labor that must be performed to supply all with food and raiment.

Unfortunately for man he thinks that labor is a curse pronounced upon him at the fall, as it is termed. Certain kinds of labor are considered low. A variety of expedients are resorted to, to avoid it. It is high time that the views of man should be changed in respect to labor.—He should understand that it is a dignity and a blessing. But even if it were a disgrace and a crime, the good man would not desire to escape it himself and leave the curse to fall on his brother.

Though labor is a blessing, and should not be avoided, yet it should be borne in mind, that man is something more than an animal. In the plenitude of his wisdom and goodness, God has endowed him with intellectual, social, moral, and religious powers. These should be cultivated. If the common people toil constantly to fill their mouths, and to clothe their backs, their higher powers must of necessity be neglected. I am encouraged when I perceive that the people are coming to an understanding of this subject. Let them so arrange their business, that they can devote a portion of their time daily, to moral, intellectual, and religious improvement. Though they may not thereby heap together such large amounts of shining dust, yet they will make themselves healthier, wiser, better, and happier, and will be more able to appreciate the teachings of him who said, "labor not for the meat that perisheth, but for that which endureth unto everlasting life." J. M. S.

TRIALS OF THE MURDERERS.—This day has seen the last of the trials of the gang of felons, who were concerned in the black hearted murders on the night of the 17th ult.

The chief proofs against them all were their own confessions; and, except in trifling particulars these confessions agree.

Madison and Brown confessed to Ennis; Seaward confessed to Constable Gordon, and Warrick to Mr M'Dowell, police officer.

Brown stated some circumstances about a watch and cloak and key, not embracing in Madison's statements. Seaward confessed to having been implicated in the plot, but declared that he had no immediate hand in the murders.

It appears from all the evidence that Madison and Brown were the head villains of the gang; and Seaward and Warrick, their two ready accomplices.

We believe all of them—not excepting the slave Madison can read and write. Seaward has a soft, round and full eye a bright face of mild expression and indicating very considerable intelligence. Brown looks the more determined of the gang. Madison has a face from which you would infer simplicity and easy good nature—Warrick's face is inferior to the others and has a mean expression.

The judge has not yet passed sentence on any of them. By the statute the time for their exeution will be fixed by the court, and must not be less than *four* nor more than eight weeks from the day that sentence is passed.—[Gazette.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT. The following is a letter from a correspondent of the Herald, at Hudson, N. Y., dated Saturday, June 5:

I hasten to give you an account of a most dreadful accident which has taken place in our city to-day. It has been the custom of the chief superintendent latterly, to let the cars go down the descent from the head of Warren street, without the engine or horse power, and always thinking that a man placed at the break of each car was sufficient for safety. But on the run down this morning the breaks did not perform as well as usual, and the consequence was that six large freight cars ran off the dock, and one lost. The amount of property lost cannot be ascertained exactly, but as near as can be found out, will not be less $ 0,000; but that is not any thing where the loss of life are taken into consideration—for five persons who were known to be in the cars were lost—and how many more cannot be told. Two were taken out, one mashed to a complete jelly. And on the other, all means were tried, but in vain, to resuscitate him.

ANOTHER BANK DEFALCATION.—Rumor was rife yesterday, founded upon the authority of private letters received in this city, that Macon has been the theatre of another bank robbery, which has just been detected in the Branch of the Central Railroad Bank in Macon.—The Cashier of the Bank is said to be the individual, who, disregarding the plain precepts of the eighth commandment, has lined his pockets with the needful. We have not been able to learn the precise extent of the deficit in his cash-account, but all seem to concur in the opinion, that it is quite large—probably twenty thousand dollars. A few more such disclosures, as these Macon exhibits, and Georgia will stand in the front rank of bank robberies This is another of the curses of an inflated, irredeemable, non-specie-paying currency. The whole country became deranged with the mania for speculation and growing suddenly rich, and some of those who cannot obtain riches by fair means, steal whenever an opportunity presents.—[Augusta Chronicle, May 29.

TRIAL OF BRADDEE.—*Pittsburg, Pa*, May 29, 1841—Braddee, the great mail robber, was to day given up by his sureties; the testimony having alarmed them. Several witnesses on the part of the Government were examined this morning, the strongest of which was Thayer He come out and told all—said that Braddee told him the precise way and manner he robbed the mail, and that *when he got on a mail bag, it made his knife laugh!*

PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.—An old gentleman near Morgantown, (Va.) has just been examined, and proves that he received a sum of money from Braddee, which money was produced in Court and identified by a witness from St. Louis, as the very money he he had mailed a few days before the robbery. The testimony this afternoon is quite sufficient to convict him—and more is still to come.—[Balt. Pat.

THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAYS.—The Galena Gazette, of the 21st., says:—The clerk of the Indian Queen, arrived day before yesterday from St. Croix, reports the following occurrence as happened last Sunday:

A company of about 30 Sioux had crossed into the Chippewa country. Two Chippewas, learning this fact, immediately put new flints in their rifles, and started in pursuit. They came upon the party, and each brought down his man, one of the Chippewas was shot and the other escaped. The Sioux then broke up their Camp and fled in a great hurry, not waiting to bury their dead. The Chippewa killed is said to have been a son of Little Crow, a celebrated chief.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A man by the name of Sampson, who residing in Hastings street, Detroit, a few days since, murdered his wife with an axe and then cut his own throat with a razor.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SUICIDE.—The Boston Post informs us that an inquest was, on Wednesday, held on the body of Daniel Savage, a carpenter residing in that city, who came to his death under the the following circumstances. Early in the morning of that day he purchased some arsenic at Geyer's apothecary shop and carried it home, and exhibited it to his wife, telling her that he was going to take it, and asked for a tumbler to mix it in. His wife did not oppose his purpose, but ran up stairs to inform her neighbor, a Mrs. Lovett, that her "husband was going to take poison." They both came down before he had prepared the fatal draught, and looked on while he mixed and drank it!

He took the poison between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and, after suffering great and irremediable agony, died between twelve and one o'clock. He was fifty years of age. In reply to the natural question, by the coroner, why she did not prevent him from taking the poison, his wife said she "dared not oppose him"—meaning that she was so much afraid of his voilence.

The jury returned a verdict of "suicide, by taking poison in the presence of his wife."

An interesting question, says the Post, will arise upon this extraordinary affair, whether the wife, in thus permitting the deceased to destroy himself, has committed any offence at common law?

Savage first applied to Restieaux's shop for the arsenic, and was refused. In speaking of the residue found in the tumbler from which the deceased drank, Dr Clark remarked that the crystal appeared to be large, and very well defined. Dr Geyer, at whose shop it was purchased, replied, that "it was a very pure and active article, and had killed one man, who had taken it, in two hours!"—The man referred to formerly kept a bar-room in Blackstone street.

A HURRICANE.—We learn from Hill's Patriot that a dry tempest swept over the State of New Hampshire, from north to south, on the 2d instant. Trees were uprooted in various places. In Lyman, two barns were blown down. The gust extended over a considerable width of country.

On the same day, some damage was done in Hallowell, by a sudden gale of wind, which blew down a number of chimneys and many trees and fences. In Montreal, a hail storm also occurred which was productive of much damage. It is said that the hail stones were as large as musket-balls.

THE GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS A MORMON!—The Western papers announce that the Governor of Illinois has, bona fide, become a Mormon. There had been several hundred Mormons, from New York and England, who had lately made a "descent" upon Nauvoo, and the circumjacent regions, by way of making settlement there. Among them is a beautiful girl who has, it appears, converted Gov. Carlin to the "true faith." The Mormons are building a temple, which, it is said, looks very like a fort.

CANADA.—Lord Sydenham reached Kingston, the future seat of the Canadian government, on the 28th ult.—He was received by a large concourse of people, and numerous addresses, to which he made suitable replies.—The Legislature of the newly constituted Province of Canada, meets for the despatch of business at Kingston, on the 11th inst.

It is now confidently stated that Lord Sydenham will take his departure from Canada in August, and that Lord Faulkland will succeed him in the government.

ARKANSAS COAL.—This new article of commerce has been received at Natchez. The papers of that city say that it has been burnt there, that it emits no smoke, and burns freely with a pale white blaze. It burns as freely as Pittsburgh coal, and is used in the same grates. The coal is anthracitical, with sufficient gas contained in it to make it highly inflammable, with so little bitumen as to make it scarcely smoky, and with a tenacity of combustion, which makes it last as long again or one third longer than any coal ever known in Natchez.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Mobile Register of the 29th May says:—"At Greenville, Butler county, Ala, last week, Judge Henderson killed a man named William Rabun. The quarrel which led to the catastrophe originated in an attempt of Rabun, in connexion with his relatives to prevent the Judge from surveying certain lands in which they were interested. He persisted; they attacked him with bowie knives, and, after giving them fair warning, he was obliged to shoot in self defence. So the story runs."

A NEW LINE OF ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The St. John, N. B Herald, informs us that the English government is about contracting for an additional line of steamers to the North American colonies, which will give a weekly communication with England. The new line will be likely to run direct to St. John, such being Sir William Colebrook's wish, while the present line will continue to run to Halifax. We presume the new line will be extended from St. John to Boston.

NAVAL.—The Navy Department officially states that intelligence has been received of the arrival of the U. S. sloop of War Yorktown, commander Aulick, at Valparaiso on the 20th March, in 43 days from Rio de Janeiro, all well.

The Dale was expected to arrive at Valparaiso in a day or two, having parted company with the Yortown on the 26th February of Staten Island.

BRADDEE, THE MAIL ROBBER.—At Pittsburg, on the 4th instant, Dr. Braddee was found guilty upon three of the four counts in an indictment against him for robbing the mails at at Uniontown, Pa., during the months of November and December last. Immediately after the verdict was made known, two of the other mail robbers pleaded guilty, in manner and form as they stood indicted. The trial of the remaining one was to take place immediately.

STEAMBOAT LOST.—The St. Louis Gazette of the 29th ultimo, says the steamboat Maid of Orleans was snagged at 10, A. M., when near Hat Island, on her way to New Orleans, and sunk in eighteen feet of water. She went down in three minutes, and it is feared that some of the passengers were lost. The hull of the boat is a total loss, but the engine and furniture, it is supposed would be saved.

COPPER PIPE.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 22d instant, says, that about thirty negroes were poisoned a day or two previous, by drinking water from a well in which a copper pipe, communicating with an engine, had been inserted. It is further stated that three of the negroes had since died from the fatal effects.

The MISSISSIPPI.—The N. O. Picayune of the 29th ult, says the river is within about two and a half feet as high as our Levees will safely stand, and drift-wood was running past the city all day yesterday. The larger upper tributaries are all falling.

☞The Picayune says:—"The ladies in Lafayette and Clay counties, Missouri, have adopted as a rule, never to marry a man who owes the printer for more than one year's subscription."

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th ult. says, "The number of vessels in port is large, and it is feared many will have to leave in ballast."

☞The total number of vessels engaged in the *Slave Trade*, which have been captured under the late Spanish treaty with Great Britain, from 1837 to 1840 inclusive, amounts to *seventy-nine.*

FIRE IN LAPEER, MICHIGAN.—On Sunday morning, May 30th, the five pincipal buildings in the village of Lapeer, Michigan, were destroyed by fire.