



Thoughts in Sadness.

Magnificence and beauty are around me,
Clouded in the first luxuriance of Spring;
The pure bright heavens, and the song of birds;
The breathing fragrance of the balmy air;

Domestic Industry and National Independence.

We alluded some days ago to the policy adopted and rigidly prosecuted by Great Britain towards this country while it was in a state of colonial dependence upon her.

As early as 1699, the British House of Commons declared that the exporting of manufactures to her colonies was discouraged and suppressed.

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Similar acts of restriction were passed to discourage other kinds of manufacture. Lord CHATHAM declared in Parliament that the British colonies in North America ought not to be allowed to manufacture even a nail for a horse-shoe.

The first woolen manufactory in the United States was established in 1790, about seven years after the close of the Revolutionary war. President Washington delivered his inaugural address in a suit of broad cloth from this factory, which was located at Hartford, Connecticut.

One great result of the war of independence was to free the American people from the restrictive enactments of the British parliament on this very subject of domestic manufactures. At the organization of the government under WASHINGTON, the policy of protection to American industry was established; yet such was the prostration of the country at the close of a long war, and such the habits of dependence fostered by the controlling influence of Great Britain during our colonial relations, that but slow progress was made for many years.

The war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain compelled a resort to domestic manufactures in this country. Many establishments rose; but the duration of the war was brief to allow them to become firmly fixed.

The tariff of 1816 was intended to give permanency to our policy on this important subject. The necessity of giving security and steadiness to domestic industry was deeply felt, as a measure indispensable to the national independence.

It is a matter of regret that there should be political men in the country willing and anxious to bring us back again into something like a colonial dependence upon England. The policy of low duties on foreign manufactures will do it, if it is adopted; the British manufacturers desire nothing better.

But the time has now come when a firm and decided stand is to be taken in behalf of our own industry and native resources. Mr. JEFFERSON once said he could almost wish that an ocean of fire rolled between us and Europe.

Retributive Justice of the Indian.

An event took place at Prairie Du Chien, last week which strongly marks the savage character. Two Indians of the Winnebago nation, quarrelled, upon which one stabbed the other to the heart; he made almost superhuman efforts to escape, but the moment his pursuers touched him he surrendered and walked back, and seated himself upon the dead body, without once attempting to escape.

Two Brothers Drowned.—Two brothers named James and Alexander Sudney, one a passenger and the other a hand on board the steamer Ontario, on the Ohio river, had a quarrel, owing to one of them being intoxicated. The drunken brother, after the affair ceased, deliberately jumped overboard. Natural feeling of course prompted the other to his rescue.

Ex President VAN BUREN, accompanied by Mr. PAULDING, left Mobile on the 10th instant for New Orleans, after having spent several days in Mobile, during which time personal civilities were tendered to him by many of its citizens, without respect to party.

DEFENSE OF NEW YORK.—The Courier and Enquirer states that General Worth, Commandant of the Eastern Department, is engaged in putting the harbor of New York in a proper state of defence, and during the last week mounted upwards of two hundred guns in the different fortifications. His object is in a very few days there will be mounted at the Narrows, and on Governor's and Ellis' Islands upwards of Four Hundred pieces of heavy Ordnance, consisting of 24's, 32's and 42's.

The Trial of Holmes.

The trial of A. W. Holmes at Philadelphia for manslaughter by throwing overboard, from the long boat of the ship William Brown, Francis Askins, was concluded on Saturday, after occupying six days. The testimony was that of persons on board. It established that the ship struck an iceberg in the night of April 19th; thirty-three of those on board got into the long-boat. Holmes the prisoner made considerable effort to get a sick girl into the boat and gave her his cravat and trousers to wrap about her feet.

Can't recollect who was thrown overboard? he said to Frank Askins: the sailors came to him; he said to them: "I'll not go out, you know I work well all the time; I'll work like a man till morning, and do what I can to keep the boat clear of water; I have five sovereigns, and I'll give it for my life till morning, and when morning comes, if God does for help we will cast lots and I'll go like a man if it is my turn; don't put me out until I get a speaking a few words to Mrs. Edgar; Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Edgar, can't you do something for me?" she made no reply that I could hear; then they put him out.

There was Jack Stearns, Murray Holmes and Charles Smith, but which of the four it was that threw Askins overboard I cannot say; they all caught him and dragged him; when they put over Mary, Ellen, the other sister was crying; they caught hold of Ellen, and when they had taken her up, "Oh," says she, "don't put me overboard, all I request is to give me my mantle;" some of the sailors lifted up something and threw it after her, but it was not her mantle; I heard Charles Conlin say, "Holmes, dear you won't put me over;" "Charles," says he, "you must go," and immediately he laid hold of him; I said to H. Ince, "Holmes spare his life, he is all that remains out of fifteen of William Liddon's family."

He lifted him up and put him over, and as he went down I heard the plunge; I heard him crying and praying, "Oh Lord have mercy on me!" I saw no one assisting Holmes; there were sixteen thrown overboard; a short time after daylight on Wednesday I heard a man cry out that they saw the mast of a vessel; they took an oar and a shawl that belonged to me for a flag; I don't know how long it was, but as soon as the vessel came to us the captain put ladders down the side of the vessel and took us up on deck; I heard that there were thirty-one went down with the vessel; there was one thrown over, I don't know his name, but Rhodes looked at the man who threw him over and said, "Oh, cruel!" "cruel!"

The testimony for the defence related merely to the manner in which the throwing overboard was accomplished; there were no variations of any importance. George M. Dallas, Esq., and Wm. Meredith, the District Attorney, conducted the case for the Prosecution, and Messrs. Finckelhorst and David Paul Brown for the Defence. The charge of Judge Baldwin was full and lucid, and the Jury, after a long absence, came in with a verdict of GUILTY—recommending him to the mercy of the Court.—N. Y. Tribune.

Interesting from Florida.

An officer of the U. S. Army in Florida, who left the Territory on the 11th instant, informs the editor of the Savannah Republican that there are not probably more, on a fair estimate, than ninety yearlings left in the Territory of Florida. A portion of these, under Sam Jones and the Prophet, are now in the Everglades—the rest under Halleck Yastoungue and a Creek chief, Oteaka, whose name now, for the first time, we believe, is set red upon the military annals are at present in the Cove of the Withlacoochee. Col. Worth has planned the most judicious attack upon this stronghold of the enemy, and the 15th of April was the day fixed upon for the assault, which will be made by six different columns of troops, who will concentrate from as many different directions.

The substance, therefore, of the whole news received lately from the seat of war, is, that hostilities are very near a conclusion. Such is the impression among the officers of the Army now in the field, and public opinion, which is mobile slow to decide than that of those engaged in the conflict, will soon arrive at the conclusion that there is not much remaining to be done in Florida in the way of hostilities.

It was quite sickly among the troops at Fort Mellon. In consequence thereof the officers had sent their families to Palatka, and the troops, with the exception of a small guard, were to fall back about four miles from the Post to an adjacent pine barren. The prevailing disease is fever and ague.

Latest from Africa.

We have received, by the gentleman, advices from the coast of Africa to the 21st of March. We learn that in the latter end of February, H. B. M.'s ship, Panther, went ashore at Cape Roxo, and whilst in that predicament, she was attacked by the natives, the wild Fallucks, which ended in somewhat of a fight. The crew of the schooner of war succeeded in whipping the Fallucks, killing a

good many of them, and taking about twenty prisoners, all of whom were carried to the River Gambia in the schooner; which got off shore soon after the fight.

It is not expected by many that the Mendians taken hence in the Gentlemen will remain long civilized: The savage is in them, and all the abolitionists in the world can't get it out of them. Nothing but hard work on a plantation will do.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 30, 1842.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY.—The ninth number of this valuable periodical, edited by Robey Dunglison, M. D., has been received. It is a work that ought to be in the hands of every physician.

THE SIGNAL.—The subscription price of this spirited little sheet has been reduced to \$1 per annum, payable in advance. The Signal is well conducted, and ably advocates the claims of Cal. R. M. Johnson for the Presidency.

ENCAMPMENT.—There is to be a military encampment near Danville, on the 23th of May. Arrangements have been made to provide tents and other camp equipage, and a number of volunteer corps have already signified their intention to be present. Those companies who may wish to join the encampment, are requested to inform the committee of invitation as soon as possible.

A breach has occurred in the North Branch Canal, a few miles from Berwick, which will interrupt the navigation some days.

UNITED STATES LOAN.—We learn from the Washington papers that offers have been made to take part of the loan of \$5,000,000, and on otherwise favorable terms.

The British Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the 21st inst. The account of the destruction of the British troops in Afghanistan is confirmed. The number said to have perished is variously stated from eight to ten thousand. She brings no new news of importance, other than that received by the Great Western.

Johnson Meeting.

The last Danville Intelligence contains the proceedings of a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Columbia, in favor of Col. Richard M. Johnson, held at Danville on the 18th inst. A number of resolutions were adopted. There is a blood-war going on in that county between the friends of Buchanan and Johnson, and each party is quite as active, and withal as serious as if the Star of the North was to decide the next Presidential contest. When our pugnacious neighbors have definitely settled the matter, if they will be kind enough to inform us "which way the battle went," we will endeavor to get up a meeting in old Northumberland, to celebrate the undaunted valor of the victor.

Rhode Island.

The election under the people's constitution took place on Monday the 18th inst. On the Wednesday following, the election for State officers under the old charter was held. At the former there were upwards of 600 votes polled, and at the latter upwards of 7,000. Thus the matter stood at the close. There seemed to be but little apprehension of violence between the two parties, and it is the impression that the dispute will be settled peaceably.

James Buchanan and the Tariff.

We are pleased to find the following remarks in a speech made in the Senate by Mr. Buchanan, on the 7th inst., on Mr. Walker's amendment to the Loan Bill. All that the friends of Domestic Industry ask, is that the revenue from imports should be sufficient to support the administration of the Government, and gradually extinguish the existing debt. In raising this revenue, however, they desire "a just discrimination in favor of the great interests of the country—its agriculture, its manufactures and its commerce."

"Some of the advocates of a high protective tariff throughout the country desire that we should give away the lands in order to create the necessity for imposing higher duties on imports. Sir, I am not in favor of a high protective tariff; I am not in favor of raising more revenue from imports than is necessary to support the Administration of the Government, and gradually extinguish the existing debt. In raising this revenue, however, I would make, so far as my vote or my voice may have any influence, a discrimination—a moderate and just discrimination, in favor of the great interest of the country—its agriculture its manufactures and its commerce. I do not wish now to anticipate what I intend to say upon the tariff question; but thus much I shall declare, that in raising revenue, I would afford incidental encouragement and protection to those great interests which will render us independent of foreign nations for articles of indispensable necessity, both in peace and war. To impose a tariff merely for the sake of protection—to make this the principal instead of the incident, would in my opinion, not only be unwise, but might be destructive to the very interests sought to be protected. I hope, ere long, to have an opportunity of expressing my opinions at length upon this important subject."

The Susquehanna Advocates, Have &c.

"Business about the Basin has been quite lively this week and is daily increasing. During the past week ending this morning, seventeen boats have been towed to Philadelphia, loaded with wheat, lumber, flour, iron, bark, &c., five have been towed to Baltimore, carrying wheat, flour and whiskey. Twelve have been unloaded and reshipped by our merchants here."

Tide Water and Susquehanna Canal Companies.

James Hepburn, Esq., President of these companies, has made a report to the Governor of Maryland, in which he states that deeds of trust have been executed by the companies, to secure an equitable apportionment of the net revenues of the canal among the creditors, giving preference to the interest due to the State of Maryland, and to those individuals who had rented money at periods when it was indispensable to the progress and security of the work, and without any other consideration than its advancement, and the benefit of the general creditors and stockholders.

The Report further states: "The Companies are without present funds, and their only resource is, of course, in the tolls of the Canal; and in the credit to which they may be deemed entitled as owners of a work yielding a certain annual income. It was already certainly established by actual results, that the annual revenue from tolls will be fully adequate to pay the annual interest to the State, the annual interest on the other debts, and all the expenses connected with the management of the Canal, the debts would be deemed by all to be abundantly secure; and although the actual payment of these debts may thereby be deferred, any arrangement must be deemed desirable, which will produce these results. The President and Directors fully believe that in a very few years the annual revenue from tolls will be more than sufficient to insure these results. The tolls for the first year were very limited in amount, and did not much exceed the sum of \$40,000. The tolls of the present year have exceeded those of the last about \$90,000—But as has already been remarked the Navigation hitherto has been frequently interrupted by breaches in the banks of the Canal, and persons have naturally preferred to continue their former channels of communication, until the banks should be found to have become consolidated and entirely secure. Other potent causes—the general depression of trade and the consequent limited supplies, as yet, from the Coal and Iron regions of the Susquehanna Valley, and the unfinished condition of some of the connecting links, between the Canal and the lines of Canal Navigation, have concurred with other things, to affect most sensibly the revenues from tolls. But now that the Canal is known to be in perfect order, it is believed that the business of the next season will commence under auspices far more favorable; and that in the course of a few years, the tolls will have so far increased as to yield a steady annual revenue at least three or four times as great as the receipts of the present year."

The following general statement is appended to the Report. It seems to us very singular that the small and post notes should be placed on the credit side of the account, whilst a large amount of these notes are in the hands of individuals unredemmed, and the companies refuse to take them in payment of bills.

General Statement of Accounts, Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'Cost of Construction', 'Real Estate', 'Maryland Susq. Canal purchase', 'Office expenses and pay of officers, agents, collectors, &c.', 'Repairs, pay of Lock Keeps, &c.', 'Due on contract for advances on Maryland Sterling Bonds', 'Stocks and sundry balances due the Company', 'Capital Stock paid in', 'Bonds issued, 1841', 'Do Jan. 1, 1841, at 6 and 12 months', 'Bills payable', 'Small notes (\$1 \$2 \$3 \$5)', 'Post Notes (\$50 and \$100)', 'Do (written) Jan. 1, 1842, on 2 years', 'Due bills issued Jan. 1, 1841, redeemable in tolls', 'Sundry balances due by the Company', 'Susquehanna Canal office, Philadelphia, March 31st, 1842.'

The Girard Bank

The Committee of Investigation made their report to a meeting of the stockholders on the 23d inst., from which it appears that— "The nominal capital of the bank is one hundred thousand shares, at \$50."

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'It holds of its own stock, at par, 24-172 shares', 'Leaving its actual capital only \$3,291,400 00', 'When the bank closed on the 27th of January last, its assets, exclusive of its own stock were, 4,700,000 00', 'Its liabilities, exclusive of those to its stockholders, appear to have been 1,432,692 00', '3,266,308 00'.

So that, if all the assets were available at the price they cost the bank, they would still be insufficient to meet its liabilities to the public, and return to the stockholders the par value of their stock.

But as it is certain that, even under the most skillful and judicious management, an immense loss must be sustained in realizing from such a mass of depreciated assets as those held by the bank, rather than attempt to estimate its magnitude, it is deemed expedient to submit to the stockholders a condensed statement of the prominent items upon which it must arise, to the end that they may judge for themselves of the probable value of the securities upon which they must rely for the payment of the remaining liabilities of the bank.

On the 9th of February, when this Committee commenced its labors, the assets of the bank consisted of the following items, as per statement:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Bills discounted, 1,748,073 46', 'Sundry Stocks and Loans, 3,107,726 00', 'Bills receivable, 130,617 72', 'Due from City Banks, 2,122 74', 'Real Estate, 165,864 48', 'Commercial and Railroad Bank of Vicksburg, 372,622 57', 'Agricultural Bank of Mississippi, 35,677 53', 'Planters' Bank Notes, 14,522 44', 'Due from sundry Banks and Corporations, 23,512 07', '\$5,660,769 76'.

Under this head, in the statement is included what is denominated active bills amounting to 714,555 00, and bills lying over, about 1,433,318 00, \$1,748,073 00.

Many of the active bills have, and others probably will be paid at maturity; some have been paid in part and renewed for the balance, while others will be over and probably be lost.

The bills lying over, or suspended debt, amounting to 1,433,318 dollars, is made up of loans secured on various stocks, nearly all of which are greatly depreciated, and, if forced into the market at present would yield scarcely any thing.

SUNDRY STOCKS AND LOANS.

This large item of \$1,748,073, consists of a vast number of large loans, based upon an endless variety of stocks, bonds, and mortgages—among which are about \$800,000 of Stoneington Railroad bonds and Stocks; about \$600,000 of North American Trust Company's bonds; \$440,000 of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent stock; with a proportion of Memphis Bank of Tennessee, Grand Gulf and a variety of other stocks, in smaller amounts; included also, under this head, is \$1,708,000 of Girard Bank stock."

From the whole statement there is no doubt but that the note holders will be fully paid, but whether the stockholders will receive anything, must depend upon the amount which can be realized from the depreciated stocks which the bank holds.

Latest from Texas.

News from Texas up to the 12th inst. has been received. There has been no fighting by land. Com. Moore has taken two Mexican Schooners laden with salt, in sight of Vera Cruz; the Mexicans made little resistance though provided with a large schooner mounting Paixhan guns. Yucatan has promptly paid her stipulated amount to the Texian Navy. Letters from Tampico to the 21st ultimo say that preparations are in constant progress there for prosecuting the war against Texas. The quotas of international debt have been suspended, the resources of the country carefully husbanded, and the Custom House funds at Matamoros applied to the support of the army. If all these fail it is said Santa Ana will lay violent hands on the property of the church. Col. Kinney, a Texian officer, is said to have accepted the terms of Arista's proclamation.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Brigade Inspector.

I am pleased to find that the prospects of electing Capt. Wm. H. Kane to the office of Brigade Inspector is so flattering. He is an active and energetic young officer, well acquainted with military tactics, and in every respect qualified for the station. In our neighborhood, where he is well known, he will receive almost a unanimous vote, and I hope he may be supported generally in other battalions. SHAMOKIN.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE MERCANTILE April 26. FLOUR.—A sale of 800 bbls. Susquehanna at \$5 87 1/2 on time with interest added. Sales at small parcels at \$5 25 cash.

GRAIN.—A sale of very prime Pennsylvania fed was made to-day at \$1.34 for shipment, and another cargo of prime Pennsylvania at \$1.30. Sales to-day of white Corn at 55 a 56 cts. and of yellow at 55 a 60 cts. The last sales of Rye were at 65 cts.—It is now wanted and would bring an advance. We quote Oats at 40 a 42 cts. for Md., and 38 a 40 cts. for Virginia.

WHISKEY.—The demand is limited and sales moderate. We quote hhd. at 18 1/2 cents and bbl. at 20 cts. The wagon price of bbls, 16 cts. exclusive of the barrel.