

INDIA RUBBER OR GUM SHOES.

The mode in which India rubber, or gum shoes are manufactured at Para, in Brazil—the place from which, we believe, they are obtained exclusively—is thus described in a letter to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce from an American citizen who visited the interior where the operation is carried on:—

"We found Selmor Angelica's family, like himself, very hospitable and very talkative. After dinner we were shown over the place, and entering the neighboring forest, were shown the caoutchouc tree. They grow, in general, to the height of forty or fifty feet without branches, then branching, run up fifteen feet higher. The leaf is about six inches long—thin, and shaped like that of a peach tree. The trees show their working by the number of knots, or bunches made by tapping; and a singular fact is, that like a cow, when most tapped, they give most milk or sap.

As the time of operating is early day, we were obliged to content ourselves with viewing the utensils and moulds used by the shoemakers, awaiting until next morning to see the *modus operandi*. Accordingly before sunrise we were on hand. The blacks are first sent thro' the forest, armed with a quantity of soft clay, and a small pickaxe. On coming to one of the trees, a portion of the soft clay is formed into a cup and stuck to the trunk. The black then striking his pick over the cup, the sap oozes out slowly—a tree giving daily about a gill. The tapper continues in this way, tapping perhaps fifty trees, when he returns, and with a jar passing over the same ground, empties his cups. The sap at this stage resembles milk in appearance, and somewhat in taste. It is also frequently drunk with perfect safety. If left standing now, it will curdle like milk, disengaging a watery substance like whey.

Shoemakers now arrange themselves to form the gum. Seated in the shade, with a large pan of milk on one side, and on the other a logon, in which is burned a nut peculiar to this country, emitting a dense smoke, the operator having his feet, or form, held by a long stick or handle, previously besmeared with soft clay, (in order to slip off the shoe when finished,) holds it over the pan, and pouring on the milk until it is covered, sets the coating in the smoke; then giving it a second coat, repeats the smoking; and so on with a third and fourth, until the shoe is of the required thickness, averaging from six to twelve coats. When finished, the shoes on the forms are placed in the sun the remainder of the day, to dry. Next day, if required, they may be figured, being so soft that any impression will be indelibly received. The natives are very dexterous in this work. With a quill and sharp pointed stick, they will produce finely lined leaves and flowers, such as you may have seen on the shoes, in an incredible short space of time. After remaining on the forms two or three days, the shoes are cut open on top, allowing the last to slip out. They are then tied together and slung on poles, ready for market. There, pedlars and Jews trade for them with the country people; and in lots of a thousand or more, they are again sold to the merchants, who have them stuffed with straw, and packed in boxes to export, in which state they are received in the U. S. In the same manner, any shape may be manufactured. Thus toys made over clay forms. After drying the clay is broken and extracted. Bottles, &c., in the same way. According as the gum grows older it becomes darker in color, and more tough. The number of caoutchouc trees in this province is countless. In some parts whole forests of them exist, and they are frequently cut down for firewood. Although this tree exists in Mexico and the East Indies, there appears to be no importation into the United States, from those places. The reason I suppose must be, the want of that prolificness found in them here.

The caoutchouc tree may be worked all the year; but generally in the wet season they have rest, owing to the flooded state of the woods; and the milk being watery, requires more to manufacture the same article than in the dry season. This, to these very reasoning people, is sufficient to deter them from working in winter; extra labor giving them unpleasant feelings."

THE LAW AND NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and their paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office or removing, and leaving it uncalled for, is 'prima facie' evidence of intentional fraud."

NATIONS WITHOUT FIRE.—It is said that fire was entirely unknown to many of the nations of antiquity, and even at the present day it is unknown in some parts of Africa. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1551, had no idea of fire, and expressed great astonishment on first beholding it—believing it to be some living creature which fed on wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canary Islands were equally ignorant.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, August 24, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Francis K. Shunk.

(Subject to the decision of the Convention.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joshua Hartshorne.

V. B. FLETCHER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all moneys due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

THE "AMERICAN" FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—As it has become fashionable to furnish newspapers from this to the elections at a low price, we propose to furnish the "American," or our German paper, until the elections, for 25cts. for one copy, or five copies for one dollar.

POLES.—About ten days since the whig boys of this place raised a pole with a flag and a stuffed coon mounted on the top. On Friday last the democratic boys raised a tall bickery, in market square, with several flags, on one of which was inscribed "Polk, Dallas and Shunk," "Tariff and no U. S. Bank." "Democratic Boys of Sunbury." In the top branches of the pole, was placed a cock, with head erect.

A BANNER STOLEN.—We regret to state that some malicious and evil disposed persons entered the dwelling of Mrs. Finney, in this place, on Monday night last, through the cellar, and carried away a banner, newly completed by the young ladies, and intended for the Sunbury Clay Club.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.—This noted whig orator made his appearance in our place on Wednesday afternoon, and addressed quite a respectable audience in number and appearance, that assembled in the Court House. The ladies were out to swell the number, as well as a number of democrats, led thither by curiosity. The Buckeye commenced by excusing himself for want of a grammatical education,—that he knew but little of grammar,—stated that he had, however, a good head, which he preferred with a bad education, to a bad head with a good education, and thought, withal, he was as capable of telling the truth as a Philadelphia lawyer. He then commenced on the tariff and read a few extracts from free trade papers to show that the democratic party were opposed to a tariff. He said nothing, however, about whig papers advocating the same doctrine in the South. He also showed that Capt. Markle's name was once mentioned in some history of the last war, in connection with some other Capt. He also contended it he was but little known in Pennsylvania, that the people of Ohio knew all about him, and talked much about Gov. Markle. The people of Ohio are certainly a knowing people to know of Governor Markle, when his own citizens hardly knew until a few months since, that they had such a man, even as a fighting Captain. He may, perhaps, run well in Ohio, where, it seems, he is already made Governor, but he will never be honored with that title in this state. The Buckeye also alluded to the Tyler letter, published in another column. He says a whig friend wrote it as a hoax.

Election Returns. **KENTUCKY.**—The whigs have not done as well as they expected in this state. Owsley's majority, the whig candidate for Governor, will hardly reach 5000. The Lieut. Governor will have 2 or 3000 more. The whigs confidently expected 10,000 majority, at least. The legislature is whig about three to one. **MISSOURI.**—Edwards, the Benton candidate, is elected, it is supposed, by about 4000 majority. The democrats have carried 7 Senators and a prospect of another; the whigs have elected 3. Added to those who hold over, the Senate will stand 25 democrats to 8 whigs. In the House, the whigs have gained 21 members and the democrats 7, which leaves a whig gain of 14, and 12 more to gain of the thirty to be heard from in order to make a tie in the House. **INDIANA.**—The Legislature stands 25 democrats and 25 whigs in the Senate, and in the House 16 democrats and 53 whigs, 7 majority for whigs. **ALABAMA.**—So far as heard from 29 democrats and 29 whigs are elected to the Legislature. These counties to be heard from are nearly all democratic. In this State there is a decided democratic gain. **ILLINOIS** has gone bodily for the democrats. In Congress, 6 democrats, 1 whig.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS announce the death of Col. Stone, long known as the able editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. He died at Saratoga, on the 15th inst., aged 52 years. Col. Stone was the author of a number of literary works. He commenced his course as an apprentice to the printing business at an early age, in Cooperstown, N. Y.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.—We are pleased to see that almost every democratic paper in the state, as far as heard from, has come out in favor of Shunk. The Eastern Sentinel, alone, recommends another person. There can be no doubt of his unanimous nomination and triumphant election. The more candid whigs in this quarter, acknowledge that Shunk is too much for the General.

The following papers have declared in favor of Shunk:

The Democratic Press, the Jefferson Democrat, and Reading Adler, of Berks; the Spirit of the Times, Pennsylvania, and American Sentinel, of Philadelphia; the Norristown Register, and the Montgomery County Ledger, of Montgomery; The Jeffersonian, of Chester; The Intelligencer, The Plaindealer and the Democrat, of Lancaster; The Argus, the Democratic Union, The National Inquirer, and the German Democratic Paper, of Dauphin; The Volunteer, and the Statesman, of Cumberland; the two Gazettes, English and German, of York; The Gazette, of Bedford; The Times, of Franklin; The Bulletin, of Lehigh; The Pennsylvania Gazette and the Eastern Argus, of Northampton; The Pottsville Empirion, of Schuylkill; The Pittsburg Aurora, the Morning Post and the Mercury, of Allegheny; Sunbury American, The Sunbury American, (German) Sunbury Gazette, Milton Ledger, of Northumberland county; Danville Intelligencer, Berwick Enquirer, Columbia Democrat, of Columbia county; Lewisburg Chronicle, Union Times, of Union county; Wilkesbarre Farmer, and German Paper, of Luzerne county; Lycoming Gazette, Clinton County Democrat. There are about 48 more, for which we have no room.

THE WHIG GATHERING AT MILTON.—On Thursday morning, about 6 o'clock, we left here, umbrella in hand, for Northumberland, intending to take the Packet for Milton. The Packet was gone and we took passage in the boat containing the whig delegation and a number of ladies from Sunbury. It had been raining and the clouds were a threatening aspect. When we arrived within a mile or two of Milton, the rain came pouring down in torrents upon our devoted heads, which were, however, pretty well protected with umbrellas. We assisted a number of the ladies through the rain and mud to Dr. Dougal's residence, where they as well as ourselves were kindly received, and where, shortly after we arrived, we were entrapped into a room containing a table groaning under the good things of this world, around which were seated about twenty ladies, as merry as a bevy of coons in a cornfield. They complimented us as a locotoco of undoubted courage, in venturing solitary and alone, among so many armed female coons. In the meanwhile, the streets were paraded with processions, carrying banners, badges, tree tops, live coons, poke bushes dragging on the ground, and all the paraphernalia and mummeries peculiar to whig processions. The poor coons, many of them having shed their winter coats, looked like so many drowned rats in funeral procession. The Buckeye was entertaining a crowd in the street. About 1 o'clock the procession began to move to the island, nearly opposite, a beautiful spot for such an occasion. We seated ourselves on a pile of timber near the place of crossing, which was a bridge of flats. We honestly counted, as correctly as possible, each section as it passed, and made the number 478 sections, averaging four men in each, making in all 1912. The procession was, in addition, headed by about 550 ladies, 50 or 60 little girls and as many little boys. A considerable number passed outside the procession which, we presume, were mostly democrats. There were also a number of persons already on the island. It is proper to say that a number of whigs who counted on the bridge state the whole number that passed, as varying from 2600 to 3700. A gentleman opposite us made the number 181 sections, or twelve more than ourselves. A fair estimate of all on the island, would probably be something over 2000.

Judge Davidson, of Lycoming, was called to preside over the meeting.

John S. Richards, of the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, was then called on to address the meeting. We felt somewhat indignant when we saw him speaking, and thought we could see, in his manner, the vindictiveness that prompted him to publish the gross slander upon the character of the lamented Muhlenberg. We have reason to believe, however, that he regrets that in an unguarded moment he was induced to deviate from the strict line of justice and duty. Mr. R. also alluded to the poisoning and destruction of the whig banner of this place, and charged the leading men of our party in having applauded the act. This was met by a prompt denial from S. D. Jordan, Esq., of Sunbury, who very properly stated that the assertion was untrue. Mr. R. then apologized, and was happy to stand corrected. These are small matters to electioneer with, but they will be used for the want of better capital. Mr. Richards was followed by Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, in a speech, rather longer than desirable, for those who waited to hear the Buckeye. His theme, like that of the first speaker, was on the everlasting subject of the Tariff. The Buckeye then amused the audience for about fifteen minutes, when the meeting adjourned, and the great mass left as they came, in a torrent of rain. It is due to the citizens of Milton to say, that they entertained strangers and visitors with great hospitality, and never did poor fellows stand a greater need of it.

JOHN TYLER HAS, in an address, formally withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Presidency.

POLITICAL UNFAIRNESS.—The whig papers are publishing a line from Mr. Polk:—"My own opinion is that wool should be duty free." The sentence appears in his report in Congress, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and is—"My own opinion is that wool should be duty free, but as wool-growers think otherwise, we have retained a duty of 15 per cent. on the imported article."

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.—A New York paper suggests that candidates for Congress shall be required to give pledges to vote for a reduction of postage. "A good idea."—*Phila. Times.*

We have frequently made the same suggestion for more than a year past. The member of this, (the 13th district,) whoever he may be, must go in for it. In less than another year there will be a quarrel about the disposal of the surplus revenue, and in the meantime our government officials, in their wisdom, are breaking down one of their own departments, by keeping up an odious and oppressive tax, in the shape of postage. We say, make a uniform rate of postage of five cents, throughout the Union, on single letters, and even if some of the surplus revenue should be used for a few years, it could not be devoted to a better purpose. For the whole community would be benefited, instead of its being squandered on swindlers and defaulter. It would not only confer a great blessing on the people generally, and the poor in particular, but would, in time, repay all the expenses incurred.

The funeral of Mr. Muhlenberg, who was buried on Thursday, 15th inst., brought together a larger concourse of people at Reading than was ever witnessed on a similar occasion. The stores were all closed and a general suspension of business took place. The Court was then in session, and on Monday the 11th inst., the death of Mr. M. was announced as follows, by David F. Gordon, Esq.:

"I rise at the request of my brethren of the Bar, to announce to the Court and the citizens assembled here, the decease by a sudden and afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, of the Hon. HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, a man whose elevated public career has made him known extensively throughout the Union, who has lived long enough among us to become well known to all the inhabitants of our Country, and to secure for himself the affection and respect of all to whom he was known. His removal has been so sudden, as to give a shock of no common character to every person, and to affect with the profoundest regret the minds of those of his friends and associates among us, if there were any whom the force of circumstances had for a moment removed from the accustomed habits of social intercourse and converse with him.—The kindly sentiments and benevolent heart of the deceased were attended with their natural effect of attaching to him all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and I may safely venture to assert, that the moment when he yielded up his spirit to his Creator, he did not have an enemy on the face of the Earth. I know that as a mark of respect to his memory, this Court do now adjourn until Thursday morning, the 15th inst."

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.—This great gun of the whigs, who is expected to perform wonders among the democracy by the roar of his thunder, a few years since growled not a little at those with whom he is now acting. The Buckeye, in 1810, stated that he did not want office, and after the election he would return to his trade. He was not, however, satisfied to work, and considered himself entitled to a share of the spoils in the general scramble of 1810. He received an appointment from General Harrison, Receiver, we believe, at Sandusky, Ohio. He held the office but a short time. The reason why, we don't know. He became dissatisfied with the whigs proper, as he called the Clay party, and leaned very strongly toward the Tyler party, as the following letter, written by him in June, 1812, will show, promising to go for Tyler "tooth and toe nails." It is said he now abuses Mr. Tyler whenever an opportunity offers. Bear, it seems, though too lazy to work, is no fool, and like a true Swiss soldier, is ready to enlist in any service that will pay the best. The following is the letter:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1812. **Col. SANDY HARRIS.**—I received your letter on behalf of the committee appointed by the friends of Mr. Tyler, inviting me to a festival to be held at McCarron's Garden on the 4th of July. Being performed, as I conceived, my duty to the people during the campaign of 1810, I had intended to retire altogether from the field of politics, but recent events have aroused me up, and, if they have not brought me back into the field, have at least given me a strong inclination that way.

"They talk about Mr. Tyler's broken pledges. It is a notorious fact, that during the Presidential canvass, those who took the stump for 'Tippie cause and Tyler too,' tried to impress upon the people, on all occasions, the fact that the National Bank was not one of the measures before the people. When the opposition cried out 'Bank party,' we denied it—I, for one, (and I believe, others also,) from honest convictions. The people voted the ticket under the impression that Harrison was not a bank man; they were deceived because Mr. Tyler, who was on the ticket with him, was and always had been, an anti-bank man. So soon, however, as the Whigs proper (the Clay men) got a majority in Congress under the popularity of the good old man now gone to heaven, they tried to crowd down a bank upon the people; and when John Tyler voted it, they cried out broken pledges. They were the *plague breakers* and *acted like the man who, after picking a pocket, cried out 'stop thief! louder than the rest of the crowd.'* But allow me to thank you for your kindness, and the kindness of those you represent, in inviting me to join you. It would give me great pleasure if I could comply; but I cannot, for the best reasons in the world. I am already under promise to be at Columbus, Ohio, at the State Convention upon the 4th, and I start for that place to-morrow. But of this thing, be assured, sir—I go in for John Tyler teeth and toe nails, just so long as he acts as he has done hitherto, and prove himself a representative of the people, and not the tool of a party.

JOHN W. BEAR. **JOE SMITH RISES.**—The St. Louis New Era says, a Mormon has arrived in that city, who reports that Joe Smith has risen from the dead, and has been seen in Carthage and Nauvoo—mounted on a white horse, and with a drawn sword in his hand. He says that as Joe is thus restored to life, every thing will go on prosperously with the Mormons. Thus it is with this deluded people. The body of Joe was hidden at Nauvoo, and none but a few knew where it was. Now they pretend that he has risen from the dead.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. **COL. R. M. JOHNSON** has written a letter to the Kentucky Yeoman, in which he declares that he will cheerfully use every exertion to secure the election of Polk and Dallas. The Whigs cannot have the "Old Tecumseh" yet.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—The "Buckeye" has lately discovered the name of "Capt. Markle" in history.

In Mr. Clay's district the Whigs have lost one hundred and eleven votes since 1810. A beautiful and fashionably dressed woman attempted suicide by jumping from Cambridge bridge into Charles river. Her clothes buoyed her up till some men came with a boat to her rescue. A beautiful woman wish to die! It seems almost as wonderful as the resignation of a public officer.

The Savannah Republican receives many compliments from its Whig coadjutors, on occasion of putting on a new dress. That is the print which says—"We deny that Mr. Clay, or the Whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, seek for the establishment of a protective tariff."

A coon paper before us, which "anticipates a majority of 13,000 in North Carolina," before the election, is now crowing lustily, at having barely escaped defeat by 2,000.

Graham, the Whig Governor elect of North Carolina, voted against the present tariff, as did John Q. Adams, and is in favor of annexing Texas.

A manufacturer of wooden combs at New Haven, it is stated, has now on hand orders for no less than fourteen million four hundred thousand of these articles.

A manufacturer in Cincinnati has forwarded to St. Louis a plough that is to be driven by steam, for turning up the prairies of Illinois.

An undertaker, in New York, "hopes to meet a liberal share of patronage in his line, from his *old friends*."

Young thriving trees will actually resist fane, and are the best protection a tenement can have against the assaults of fire.

No less than twenty-two camp meetings of the Millerites are noticed to take place this month in various parts of the country.

The planet Saturn is now visible in the heavens. Jupiter is also to be seen at a late hour.

At the rising of a Whig Flag-Staff, at Springfield, Illinois, the tackle broke, and one young man was killed, and others were wounded.

In Massachusetts, in old times, the young men were not allowed to kiss the "gals" except with the advice, consent, and in presence of some discreet old aunt.

A mob broke in the windows of a church, in Troy, N. York, on Wednesday night, and broke up a meeting of Abolitionists.

There is to be a foot race over the Beacon course for \$1000 on the 13th of October.

Dr. Conely and other Santa Fe traders have reached St. Louis, with \$80,000 in cash, and a large quantity of buffalo robes.

A Postmaster in Laper county, Mich., has been arrested for purloining \$2000 out of the mail.

Mr. Van Buren is to have a dinner given to him at Saratoga next week.

A woman followed a fellow named White, from Louisville to Cincinnati last week, for stealing a watch and breastpin of her. There she found the fellow, seized him in the street, tore out his shirt bosom with the pin in it, and recovered a part of the watch chain, which parted. The fellow then escaped. A bold woman.

SPURIOUS SMALL COIN.—A large number of counterfeit fips and levies are in circulation in Philadelphia. They are of the Mexican stamp.

A few days ago, a Hickory Pole was erected at Fort Lee, on which occasion there was a strong muster of the Democratic forces. Hardly had they scattered, when a proud and stately Eagle perched upon its top, and ever since returns at intervals from his high mountain eyrie to his lofty position, to have a smell of pure air.

A coal mine at the Beacon Iron Works at Abergannony, recently ignited, and is now on fire to the extent of three miles. Many serious accidents have already been the consequence.

SMOKE HEALTHY.—It is contended that the smoke which hovers over the city of London, from the use of sea coal, is not only healthy in itself, but greatly improves the complexion. The Pittsburg Daily Tropic is of the same opinion of that city. There is nothing like exacting a benefit from a disagreeable annoyance.

CUTTING A BROAD SWARTH.—Isaac Harris cradled two acres and eight rods of wheat in two hours and ten minutes, and John Salisbury raked and bound it in the same time, in the town of Gorham, Ontario county, recently.

INJURED.—Judge Chambers, residing in Allegheny city, was seriously if not fatally injured at the raising of a hickory pole, in Allegheny, near his residence, on Saturday week. One of his legs was broken, and his sides and ribs were crushed in.

THE FUNERAL OF HENRY A. MUHLENBERG.—So fresh and life-like was the appearance of the body on Tuesday evening, that a doubt was raised in the minds of many persons who viewed it, as to whether life was entirely extinct; and in consequence, the funeral, which was to have taken place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, was postponed. By the same evening, however, undoubted signs of dissolution was evident, and on the following (Thursday) morning, the mortal remains of our lamented citizen were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of relatives and friends. An eloquent and impressive funeral discourse in the German language, was preached by the Rev. Jacob Miller, in the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Muhlenberg was for 26 years pastor, and continued a subsequent member. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, all our places of business were closed from 10 to 1 o'clock.—*Reading Gazette.*

There is a story told somewhere, of one who, by the influence of some powerful drug, slept for the space of a century and a half. He had commenced his long slumber in those days when the whole world was wrapt in the midnight of ignorance and superstition. When he again opened his eyes, the world had so changed that he knew it not. Walking forth from the cave in which he had slept, he found a city standing, where before the wilderness stood, strange sights met his eyes, and unfamiliar voices and sounds struck his ear. He looked in vain for some spot by which to recognise the land of his former wanderings; in vain did he address those who passed him on the crowded street, for he spoke a tongue long since forgotten. The people were not more of a wonder to him than he to them, for, by some strange influence, his dress had not decayed during his dormant state, but seemed as if it too had slept, and been refreshed by its sleep. He looked at himself and thought the world fools for assuming the dress, language and deportment of strangers; his heart sickened at their seeming heathenish practices. He stood aloof from the crowd and in his heart pitied them, and determined to pursue a philanthropic course with regard to them. He would civilize them and teach them what his father had taught him. In the goodness of his heart, he set about his great work, but after many years of toil he succeeded in converting a few with whom he withdrew, sick with the folly and ignorance of the world.

There are those, at the present time, who seem to regard the world with much the same feelings as our friend above. Like him, they have had their faculties of perception and reflection lulled to sleep, by the narcotics bigotry and obstinacy, the first fruits of ignorance. "The old way is the best way," is the voice of their every action, "the world has got along well enough all this time without any of your new-fangled notions, and it can flourish just as well hereafter without them." With minds so narrow that they never look beyond the little circle of self and hearts that have never felt the first warm ray of benevolence, they aim their Paichian guns of distinction at the system of Education, and attempt to frown down, beat down and vote-down the very means that are to raise their children above the foul atmosphere of ignorance, in which they have dragged out their worse than useless lives. Because they have lived without education they think it useless, and even go so far as to say that "if things went on in the way some people wished, their children would know more than themselves." And it would be a shame if they did not. How low and degraded must be his mind who can strive to bind others down to the same miserable level with himself; the fine chords of his soul must be swept away by the rude hand of the black demon selfishness; he must be lost to every thing that is ennobling in human nature.

Here is a town containing fifteen hundred inhabitants, and yet not one Academy. And when, by the exertions of a few, there was one established, it was not supported. The very public schools are closed, and what is still worse at a recent Borough election, they escaped total suppression by *seca* votes. What a state of affairs! Citizens should blush at such conduct.

The Money Market. On Tuesday we spoke of the expansion of the currency and an increase of imports, and intimated that the consequence would probably be an exportation of coin. If we look back a few years we shall find that an expansion of the circulation and increase in the imports took place simultaneously, and on the other hand a contraction of the circulation and decrease of the imports occurred together. The following table contains the amount of the circulation of the Banks in the United States near the commencement of each year from 1831 to 1841; and also the import and exports of the country for the twelve months ending on the 30th of November in each of those years:

Years.	Circulation.	Imports.	Exports.
1834	98,850,570	126,521,432	104,936,97
1835	103,692,495	149,895,742	122,693,97
1836	140,501,028	189,980,025	128,603,04
1837	149,183,890	140,989,217	117,419,31
1838	116,328,610	112,718,104	108,486,61
1839	135,176,905	162,092,192	127,628,41
1840	116,572,760	167,141,514	131,371,36
1841	115,905,342	127,915,468	121,851,81
1842	no returns	100,162,087	104,591,55

The amount of cash receipts during the week at New York, was \$975,000. If we suppose the rate of duty to be only thirty per cent on the value, then the value of the importations during the week could not be far from three or a half millions. The question now of most importance is, how far specie must be exported. The indications of a call for its exportation has already had an influence on the stock market and the moment it becomes evident that a considerable exportation must take place, the bank will instantly contract their operations. The effect of a bank contraction at this period, who so many large enterprises are on foot, and so a current of business is sweeping along at the same time that every man is more or less bound by pecuniary obligations which are to be fulfilled in the future, can hardly be imagined.

From returns made up to the 1st inst., it was seen that the importations into Boston 31 July this year, compared with the last, have been very large. Total value of imports for July, 1843 \$310,963. 1844 612,077. Increase in July, 1844. \$101,114. The revenue from customs received at the Boston Custom House, from July 1st to August 31 amounts to \$1,020,000. The cash receipts from customs at the port of New York, for the week ending the afternoon of the 10th inst., amount to \$975,000, being more than \$100,000 larger than the receipts for any single week this year. It appears from these returns that the revenue is increasing as rapidly as ever. At this rate 12 total receipts for August, at the port of New York, will be larger than any previous month. *Phila. Ledger.*