

Arrival of the Acadia.

Foreign News—Fifteen Days Later from England—No News of the President—Loss of the Philadelphia Packet William Brown.

The steamship Acadia, Capt. Miller, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, at about one o'clock, having left Liverpool at eleven o'clock, A. M. on the 19th of May, and Halifax at one o'clock, P. M. on the 21st, making the passage from Liverpool to Boston in thirteen days and a half. She brought out from Liverpool sixty-five passengers, nineteen of whom were left at Halifax, and took in eighteen more for Boston.

The news by this arrival is not of great importance. Trade remains about the same, and the cotton market has hardly been improved a shade. The political news possesses some interest.

The steamer President has not been heard of, and hardly a doubt exists that this ill-fated vessel, with all on board, is lost. Many rumors were in circulation in England of wrecks having been seen, and men in boats on the ocean picked up, etc., but there were none of a character to which any credit could be attached.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the evening of the 14th of May, thus performing the passage in less than thirteen days and a half. The Columbia, Capt. Jenkins, which sailed on the 1st of May, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th ult., in a passage of fourteen days and a half, having been detained a day at Halifax.

Corn Laws.—The subject of the Corn Laws was in agitation, and a vast number of petitions had been presented to Parliament. But no question had been taken, or would be until the 31st of May. The feeling in England and Scotland is exceedingly strong on this subject, and it is evident that a repeal or some important modification of the existing laws must take place.

The news from India does not appear to be of a very tranquil character. Scinde and Afghanistan are in a very unsettled state. Lahore is still the seat of riot and bloodshed. A rebellious spirit is also manifested among several of the native tribes.

Emigration still runs strongly towards the United States. In the absence of goods, the ships are filled with steerage passengers. The Roscius, which sailed on the 16th ult., had on board 1000 passengers, and 500 crew.

Fatal Collision.—On the evening of the 10th of May, about ten o'clock, the ship Brooklyn, Capt. Richardson, bound to New York, from Liverpool, with passengers, going at the rate of seven knots, ran into the brig Mary Scott, in the Irish Channel, from Valparaiso, bound to Liverpool, striking her amidships, and cutting her down to the water's edge. The brig filled and went down immediately, but the mate, with six of the crew, were saved in the jolly boat. After suffering great hardships and exposure for twenty-four hours, they were picked up by a fishing boat.

American Ship Burnt.—The ship Jesse, Ritchie, from St. Domingo, arrived at Baltimore, reports having fallen in with the wreck of a large vessel on the 7th of April. She was found to be a North American built vessel, from four to five hundred tons, lying on the starboard side, burnt down to the water's edge; the lower deck beams double-kneed, apparently new. Nothing could be seen to distinguish what she had been or what had been her cargo.

China.—The over land mail had arrived on the 6th, bringing dates to the 12th of February from Canton, to the 1st of April from Bombay. The news is not of a favorable description. An unexpected delay has taken place in carrying into effect the preliminary arrangements concluded between her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Chinese Imperial Commissioner; the blockade is not raised and trade continues suspended. This news had caused a rise in the price of teas.

Thomas Barnes, for many years well known as the principal editor of the London Times, died during the second week in May.

France.—Nothing very new.—Ex-Queen Christina has arrived at Paris. She has been forbidden by the French Government to take part in any political intrigue during her stay, or in any way whatever to give umbrage to the Spanish Government. While stopping at Macon, Queen Christina narrowly escaped being burnt to death. The curtains of her bed took fire, and she was only saved by the promptitude of her domestics.

Spain.—Espartero has been elected by the Cortes sole Regent of Spain.

Greece.—There has been established a National Bank at Athens, with a capital of five millions of drachmas, having branches in other parts of Greece.

Russia.—There has been a serious insurrection in the neighborhood of Moscow. In consequence of which large bodies of troops have been ordered from Poland.

Norway.—The best built part of the city of Drammen was burnt down on the twenty-fourth of April, during a violent storm; three hundred and fourteen houses were destroyed, and four thousand persons are without shelter.

Egypt.—The plague was on the increase in Egypt. A number of Europeans had been attacked.

Tunkey.—The Porte had issued orders for blockading the whole coast of Candia. Other accounts say that the Sultan has ordered an expedition to sail for Candia to put down the insurrection.

Loss of the Ship William Brown.—The London Morning Post publishes the following letter from Havre, giving the details of the loss of the ship William Brown, with a great number of emigrant passengers, which struck on an iceberg, and of the horrible circumstances which afterwards occurred.

HAVRE, May 10. The Louis Philippe, New York packet ship, has this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a strong body of the gendarmes were in waiting, and immediately took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month. It appears, when the vessel struck, thirty-

three passengers, the mate and eight of the crew took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew and eleven passengers took to the jolly-boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after the mate and crew determined (as they say,) in order to lighten the boat, to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and some of the most horrid and revolting scenes took place. Some clung to the hides of the boat praying for mercy; but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two men remained in the boat.

One hour after the massacre the Crescent fell in with the boat, and saved the survivors of this horrid deed. The passengers remained on board the Crescent; the crew arrived in the Ville de Lyon; they are now under examination before the American Consul. The result will not fail to communicate to you; but you may rely on what I have already stated. The jolly boat has not been heard of. The dates of the Ville de Lyon have been anticipated by the Acadia.

The ship Crescent arrived at Havre on the 12th, and confirmed the horrid tale of the scenes which were enacted on the night of the 20th of April. Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown into the sea fourteen were men and two women; of the seventeen saved, fifteen are women and two men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not to tear him from his wife. The mate told the men not to separate man and wife if it were possible to help it. He fell into the bottom of the boat and was saved. A boy twelve years old was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and favored by the darkness of the night, crouched under the bows and was saved. A young woman with her infant at the breast succeeded in getting into the boat with her husband; they are among the survivors. One family of the name of Leyden (sixteen in all) sunk with the vessel; another named Cor—father, mother, and five children—sunk at the same time; the little boy who was thrown from the boat was one of that family. He had not a soul left belonging to him. The tales which the survivors relate are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers were examined by the British Consul.

Direct examination resumed.—Mr. Pittfield came on here during the election and voted in several wards in the city. He tendered his vote which was taken and no questions asked; he voted in the third ward.—The accused said that Mr. Cook and Mr. Lawrence, directed the men where to go and vote, and attended to their dress, &c. and made out the list of the men. He said he had expended between 7 and \$10,000 in the two elections. I went on to Philadelphia to have an interview with the person, Mr. Glentworth gave me letters of introduction to Mayor Swift, Bela Badger, George Riston, and Mr. Wolfe; saw three of the parties.—On my return to New York, saw the accused and spoke with him; told him of all the conversation that had taken place in Philadelphia; between him and the other gentlemen.

Had an interview with Mayor Swift. He asked me the object of my visit. Told him to make similar arrangements as those made by accused in Fall of 1838, and Spring of 1839. Asked him if he could aid him. He said he would with pleasure. Asked when our election took place. Told him in November. He asked my object to make the arrangement so early before the election.—Told him it was necessary, as the voters' names should be registered. Asked him where I could find Miller and Young.—Said I could not see them that night; but could see Mr. Badger next morning. Asked him as to the propriety of meeting them at Riston's house. Did not wish me to go there, as he was a man not to be depended upon, as he liked to have exposed the whole affair of 1838; was not at the time asked my name; met him at his office next morning; he said our friend omitted to give me your name; I told him it was Stevenson; Mr. Miller came in soon after; the Mayor told him I was the person who wished to see him. I walked out with him, and stated to him the object of my visit, which was to obtain a list of the men who had voted in New York last fall, and he said he could get them at the rate of \$30 per head.

The District Attorney then read the list of names of some of the persons who had been brought on here from Philadelphia to vote by the accused. Signed Robert Miller, Mayor's office, Philadelphia—those marked with the cross were men who had been here before and done service. I obtained the list from Miller; he directed me to go to Washington Square, Philadelphia, and would expect \$30 per man.—He gave me the list there; he told me the list was composed of some of the most daring men in the city or State, and particularized two of them who would swear to anything, and in every ward in the city. On the day I met Miller, and previous to the second interview, I met Saunders & Thornton. I asked them if they knew Glentworth, and told them that my object was to make the same arrangements as Glentworth had done in '38 and '39, and asked them if they could give me a list? They said they could, and required \$30 per man, and agreed to meet me at the Watch box, at 7 o'clock.—Subsequently Sam. Saunders said he would furnish a list, and to be considered as coming in New York? He said he had, in the 5th, 6th and 7th wards; had seen the executive committee; and that Mr. Cook was very active in arranging the men to vote. After leaving him I went to Bela Badger. I met Badger at the head quarters, he came to the door, and invited me in, when I presented him with the letter from Mr. Glentworth. I gave him his address and told me to take the letter to him. Badger told me that he had written the letter signed George W. Rhawn. He told me that Swift was not to be trusted, that he had expended the money given him by Glentworth, and that he was a drunken vagabond. Badger said he wished he had twenty-five men from New York, to vote two or three times in Philadelphia.—I saw Mr. Looney, who did not require any letter from Glentworth, after I stated to him my business.—I asked him if he had furnished men to Glentworth, he said he had, and would furnish more at \$30 a head. I agreed to meet him the next day, when I was to receive his list. I was to call at his house. The next day I saw James Young, but I had seen Phornton on the day previous at the watch box; went with him to an oyster cellar, when he gave me a list, on the night of the 12th October.

This list was read by Mr. Whiting, and was signed by James Conklin.

Thornton said he would furnish an additional number of men, and would come on himself, if necessary. The next day saw Young. I asked him if he had taken men

to New York to vote—he said he had, and he could furnish me with them again. Afterwards went to Looney; and told him to send me a list of his men, and direct Mr. Jarvis, box No. 180, Upper Post Office, N. York. He said he would do it. I told him that my name was not Jarvis, but he was a friend of mine, but the box in the Post Office belonged to me. I went to Looney for his list, when he gave me the same, and made it out in my presence. The list here produced, marked F. is the same, and signed Robert Looney, No. 9, South 7th street, Philadelphia—I stated to Glentworth that Looney said he was the first man that ever commenced packing votes in Philadelphia, and had done the same for two years, and had attended the election of Pine Ward from one party to the other. I called the same day at the house of Riston, with the letter of introduction from Glentworth. I did not use the letter, as he seemed to be well acquainted with me. I asked him if he exchanged checks for Mr. Glentworth—he said he had, that Mayor Swift was present. I left for New York next morning, the 14th, and immediately on my arrival here and reported to the accused, at the Astor House, the result of my visit to Philadelphia. On Thursday I received a letter from Young and Looney, and showed them to the accused, who recollected some of the names as being on here before to vote. The letters intimated that every man to be equivalent to a foot of pipe laying.

The letters were here produced and read, directed to Mr. Jarvis, box No. 180, Upper Post Office, N. Y. and dated Philadelphia, 16th of October, from Young, and signed Mottimer.

Cross-examined.—I have been recently appointed collector of the arrears of taxes. At the time I went on to Philadelphia, I was superintending the wharves where the steam ships came in. I did not ask the Corporation for this office, as an equivalent for my services in relation to the Glentworth papers. I resigned the office of Tobacco Inspector in 1839. I did not resign on account of any arrangement with Mr. Glentworth. The reason was, that the office was a losing affair. I have no personal knowledge of any election frauds being committed in the years 1838 and 1839.

Twenty-Seventh Congress. THURSDAY, June 3, 1841. IN SENATE. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, appeared and took his seat.

After the journal was read, the President of the Senate announced the following as the committee on the part of the Senate to join with that of the House in taking into consideration so much of the President's message as relates to the demise of the late President, viz: Messrs. Bayard, Prentiss, Benton, Archer and Walker.

The President also announced the select committee to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to a uniform currency, &c.: Messrs. Clay of Ky., Choate, Wright, Berrien, King, Tallmadge, Bayard, Graham, and Huntington.

The following Senators were then announced by the Chair as the Standing Committees, the chairman of each having been balloted for on a prior day: On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge and Choate. On Finance—Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, Evans, Woodbury, Mangum and Bayard.

On Commerce—Messrs. Huntington, Merrick, King, Barrow and Wright. On Manufactures—Messrs. Evans, Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Simmons. On Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Woodbridge, Smith of Ct., White and Simmons.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer and Pierce. On the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Kerr, Clay of Ala., Barrow and Fulton. On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Williams, Smith of Ind., & Choate. On Public Lands—Messrs. Smith of Ind., Tallmadge, Walker, Bates and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Bayard, Huntington, Linn, Sevier and Henderson. On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Moorehead, White, Sevier, Phelps and Benton. On Claims—Messrs. Graham, Woodbury, Bates, Wright and Woodbridge.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Moorehead, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon and Graham. On the Judiciary—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss, Walker and Kerr. On the Post Office—Messrs. Henderson, Simmons, McRoberts, Berrien and Mouton.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, Young, Cuthbert and King. On Pensions—Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Dixon and Nicholson. For the District of Columbia—Messrs. Merrick, Clayton, King, Mangum & Young.

On Patents—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Sturgeon, Tappan and Henderson. On Public Buildings—Messrs. Barrow, Fulton and Kerr. On the Contingent Expenses—Messrs. White, Tappan and Porter.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. McRoberts, Miller and Nicholson. After some business of no general interest, Mr. Clay of Ky., offered a resolution for repealing the Sub Treasury Law. He supported his motion at some length, and entered into a detail of his objections to the existing law.

When he concluded, Mr. Calhoun rose in defence of the present system, and in reply to the objections by Mr. Clay. The question was not taken when the Senate adjourned to-morrow.

The Globe says—"Mr. Clay proposes the repeal of the Constitutional Treasury as the first step in the progress of the business of the session. The President proposes a different order in his message. He suggests first the establishment of a fiscal agent before the present one is annihilated. Mr. Clay would pull the house down over the head of the Government, and leave it then no alternative but to take whatever edifice the new architect may think fit to rear upon the ruins."

The House refused, by a large majority to consider the resolutions. The resolution offered by Mr. Wise, relative to the rules of the House, with Mr. Adams' amendment to the rescinded rule, excluding abolition petitions, was then taken up, and discussed at great length by Mr. Wise, Mr. Johnson, of Md., and Mr. Slade.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the subject on the table. Mr. Hopkins moved the previous question. The call was not sustained, and under the parliamentary law by which the House is governed, the whole matter is postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution that the Speaker appoint the standing committees authorized by the rules of the last House. The resolution was thrust aside by a Message from the President of the U. States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the finances.

Mr. Wise asked for the reading of such parts of the Report as related to a plan of a fiscal agent that shall not be liable to Constitutional objections. He desired to offer a resolution directing the Secretary to report a plan to the House at once, and the appointment of a select committee of nine to which the matter should be referred.

Upon this a discussion and irregular debate arose, and before any definitive action had upon the subject, the House adjourned over to Monday.

MR. BROWN. Upon a motion made in Congress by the Whigs to print 20,000 copies of the President's Message and documents instead of 10,000, which is the usual number, Mr. Brown our member from the first district, made the following remarks:

He had heard from the mountains and the valleys; the cry that the expenditures of the Government were far too great for its revenue, and this House had been sent here to reform and retrench. Yet he had looked in vain in the message for any recommendation to bring these expenditures down. In the absence of it, and to test the honesty of those principles which had been professed by the majority of this House, he would be the people of the United States that they were

great or being mischievous, directly or indirectly by government, it would have found efficient and more faithful agents than the sullen and irresponsible corporations which have been imposed upon it by interested and selfish legislators. Let us not suppose then that the failure of a few rotten banks, the broken reeds on which we have leaned—or the discredit of their false promises, can prostrate trade. No, let every one of our nine hundred banks, and all the moonshine capital upon which one half of them are founded, be swept from existence to-morrow, and it would not prostrate the trade of the country. Though it would cause much temporary inconvenience, yet trade would still go on, and would find for itself, and in itself, all the means necessary to secure its prosperity.

Therefore to the question "what of the night," we answer from our watch tower that although darkness continues, there are many favorable indications of the approaching morning. Only one threatening cloud appears in the distance, from which Heaven preserve us. It contains the germ of a great national bank—a third incursion to draw its sustenance from the life-blood of the land, and then, like its predecessors, to scatter ruin in its path. Let trade be unmolested by this monster or any of its blood-sucking brood—let actual capitalists become practical bankers—let those who find that they are not wanted in the business of exchanging the products of labor, or in other necessary callings, engage in the business of production—leave industry and trade free and unshackled—compel all individuals and all institutions honestly to perform their engagements or suffer the penalties of violated law—and depend upon it the night will soon vanish; a brilliant morning and a glorious day will succeed.—N. J. Sim.

EXTRAORDINARY HAIL STORM.—On the 4th inst. a singular hail storm visited Monmouth, Ill.—About 3 o'clock P. M. it came over the town from west to east, breaking nearly all the window glass in the western side of the houses—it then returned from east to west, and finished the windows on the eastern side—then hauling round south it came on with renewed force, and demolished the glass on the southern side. There was not half glass enough in the town to fill the shattered windows, some thousands of lights being broken. The hail lay on the ground two inches in depth—trees were stripped of their foliage as bare as in January.

SKETCH OF AMERICAN FISHERMAN.—The Portland Advertiser of the 27th ult., contains a letter from Capt. Smith, late master of the fishing schooner Pioneer, which was captured by the British; and sent to Yarmouth, N. S. The captain states that he was taken while fishing fall four miles from land, and that on his arrival at Yarmouth, the collector refused to have anything to do with the sch'r. The captain and crew were sent to Eastport by the American consul, and were then on board the enter to be conveyed home.

THE GREAT FORGER.—The arrest of an individual in St. Louis, supposed to be the great forger, who swindled the banks in Louisville, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, &c., has already been noticed.—When arrested he was examined and held to bail in \$10,000 by the Recorder. He was the next day taken out of jail by a writ of habeas corpus and discharged, the judge not deeming the evidence sufficient to detain him. He is said to have gone by several aliases. He is a young man and an Englishman.

TRIAL OF A BANK ROBBER.—The Nashville Whig of the 24th ult., announces that several indictments have been found by the grand jury of Davidson circuit court, now in session, against the late bank keeper of the Union bank, Thomas L. Budd, now in the county jail on the charge of falsifying the books and purloining the funds of the bank.

APPRAISAL.—We learn from the Nashville Whig that a "distinguished citizen" of that place, was stabbed with a knife, in an affray with somebody, recently. The affair is said to have been since amicably adjusted, and the wound is in a healing condition. Why is the name of the "distinguished citizen" withheld, friend Whig?

SHIPWRECK BY ICE.—The ship Isabella, Merch't, from London, for Mobile, was struck by an iceberg on the 9th May, in lat. 42 3, long. 43 45. The crew had barely time to take the boats when the ship went down. They were picked up on the Kingston, of Hull, bound to Pictou.

raise corn upon, the number of his cattle was greatly reduced and what he had to sell were no longer bought at the same good price; for neighbor Grub, not being able to exchange his corn for cattle, or find purchasers for it at that high price, was compelled to lay down his fields in grass, and raise his own meat. Farmer Simple and his boys had a plenty of "home industry," and well-protected cow; but instead of getting richer every year, as formerly, under the system of free trade with his neighbors, he could scarcely keep his house in repair or get comfortable clothing for his wife and children. Farmer Simple was a TARIFF MAN.

The Skin Plaster Law.—The following list of banks, which the Harrisburg Keystone says was obtained from the proper department, have accepted the Skinplaster Law: Lancaster Bank. Farmers' Bank of Lancaster. Bank of Middletown. Harrisburg Bank. York Bank. Carlisle Bank. Bank of Chambersburg. Bank of Lewistown. Northumberland Bank. Wyoming Bank. Towanda Bank. Berks County Bank. Monongahela Bank of Brownsville. Exchange Bank of Pittsburg. Erie Bank. Mayamensing Bank. The Bank of Pennsylvania and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pennsylvania, to issue five dollar notes on funded debt.

DEPENDENCE ON BANKS. Our dependence upon banks has done us great injury. We have become accustomed to look upon them as the life blood of trade, and to think that without them it must die. We have been mistaken in thus constantly putting the cause for the effect. All the banks that ever existed have been sustained by trade dependent upon them for support. It has sought them, as matters of convenience, but not as a source of life. It would have gone on and prospered well, if not better, without than with them. The convenience necessary for its purposes would have grown up in some other form, and if left to nature or being mischievous, directly or indirectly by government, it would have found efficient and more faithful agents than the sullen and irresponsible corporations which have been imposed upon it by interested and selfish legislators. Let us not suppose then that the failure of a few rotten banks, the broken reeds on which we have leaned—or the discredit of their false promises, can prostrate trade. No, let every one of our nine hundred banks, and all the moonshine capital upon which one half of them are founded, be swept from existence to-morrow, and it would not prostrate the trade of the country. Though it would cause much temporary inconvenience, yet trade would still go on, and would find for itself, and in itself, all the means necessary to secure its prosperity.

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Two Farmers. Farmer Simple lived on a mountain which afforded excellent pasture for cattle, and in the same valleys he cut an abundance of grass to feed them during the winter. The soil was hard to till, and he could not raise grain without great labor. Farmer Grub lived on rich bottom land, peculiarly adapted to the production of corn. He could raise on an acre twice as much as his neighbor Simple, and with less labor. The neighbors lived for years in great comfort and harmony, Simple exchanging his cattle for Grub's corn, and both were getting rich.

One day farmer Simple said to his boys, (and he had four of them,) "I have been thinking it would be better for us to make our own corn and save the cattle we now give for it. We shall then have a plenty of work and be more independent." "Father," said John, "I think we should have harder work and get less for it." "How so," said Simple.

"A good cow is worth \$24 and corn is worth 60 cents a bushel. For one cow we can get 30 bushels of corn, and we can raise two cows with the labor it will take to raise 30 bushels of corn on our hard land. For the two cows neighbor Grub will give us 60 bushels.

"Never mind," said the old gentleman, "I don't like to be dependent on my neighbors; I am in favor of 'home industry.'"

"So am I, father," said John, "but I want to make home industry as profitable as possible.—If by selling cattle to neighbor Grub, we can get twice as much corn raised upon his land as we can raise with the same labor on our own, I think we had better stick to raising cattle."

"I don't know how it is," said Simple, "but I am in favor of 'home industry,' and intend to petition the legislature to lay a tax of 40 cents a bushel on all the corn neighbor Grub sells us, that we may be induced to raise it at home."

"Why don't you give Mr. Grub 40 cents a bushel more than he asks for his corn which would be better?" "How you blockhead, give him more than he asks for a thing!"

"You might as well do it voluntarily as to get the legislature to compel you to do it; besides, if it were done voluntarily all the money would stay among the farmers, whereas if it come in the shape of a tax it will be eaten up by the officers of the government."

"How you talk, John," said the old man; "but I am in favor of 'home industry,' any how."

So he petitioned the legislature to impose a tax of 40 cents on every bushel of corn sold to him by his neighbor, making it cost him \$1 20 instead of 80 cents. But that was not sufficient. He still found it cheaper to buy corn of his neighbor at that high price than to raise it.

Says John to his father one day, "don't you see we have to sell three cows now to get as much corn as we used to get for two?" "How so?" said Simple. "I see no such a thing."

"When corn was at 80 cents a bushel two cows at \$24 each would buy 60 bushels.—Now, when corn is \$1 20 a bushel, it takes three cows at 24 dollars to pay for 60 bushels."

"That is because the tax is not high enough," said Simple. "I'll have it raised to 80 cents a bushel, and then we can afford to raise it ourselves."

Sure enough, he got the legislature to raise the tax to 80 cents, and then he could not afford to buy it of his neighbor at all.—His best pasture lands were ploughed up to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Barnard moved to take up his resolution for the appointment of two select committees, one on the subject of the currency and a fiscal agent, and the other on the distribution of the Public Lands.