

small for any thing but to feed stock, the latter were as large roots as any farmer need desire to raise; many of them weighing 1 1/2 lbs. and the greater portion from six ounces to a pound.

Every two years a change of seed potatoes should take place.—Baltimore Farmer.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1842.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following communication from the President of the United States, viz:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The season for active hostilities in Florida having nearly terminated, my attention has necessarily been directed to the course of measures to be pursued hereafter in relation to the few Indians yet remaining in that Territory. Their number is believed not to exceed two hundred and forty, of whom there are supposed to be about eighty warriors or males capable of bearing arms. The further pursuit of miserable beings by a large military force, seems to be as injudicious as it is unavailing. The history of the last year's campaign in Florida has satisfactorily shown that notwithstanding the vigorous and incessant operations of the troops, which cannot be exceeded, the Indian mode of warfare, their dispersed condition, and the very smallness of their number, which increases difficulty of finding them in the abounding and almost inaccessible hiding places of the Territory, render any further attempts to secure them by force impracticable, except by the employment of the most expensive means. The exhibition of force, and the constant effort to capture or destroy them, of course places them beyond the reach of overtures to surrender. It is believed by the distinguished officer in command there, that a different system should now be pursued to attain the entire removal of all the Indians in Florida, and he recommends that hostilities should cease unless the renewal of them be rendered necessary by new aggression; that communications should be opened by means of the Indians with him, to induce them to a peaceful and voluntary surrender, and that the military operations should hereafter be directed to the protection of the inhabitants.

These views are corroborated by the Governor of the Territory by many of its intelligent citizens, and by numerous officers of the army who have served and are still serving in that region.

Mature reflection has satisfied me that the measures proposed are sound and just, and I rejoice that consistently with duty to Florida, I may indulge my desire to promote the great interests of humanity and extend the reign of peace and good will, by terminating the unhappy warfare that has so long been carried on there, and at the same time gratify my anxiety to reduce the demands upon the Treasury and the curtailment extraordinary expenses which have attended the contest. I have therefore authorized the Colonel in command there, as soon as he shall deem it expedient, to declare that hostilities against the Indians have ceased, and that they will not be renewed unless provoked and rendered indispensable by new outrages on their part; but that neither citizens nor troops are to be restrained from any necessary and proper acts of self-defence against any attempts to molest them. He is instructed to open communications with those yet remaining, and endeavor by all peaceable means to persuade them to consult their true interests by joining their brethren at the West. And directions have been given for establishing a cordon or line of protection for the inhabitants by the necessary number of troops.

But to render this system of protection effectual it is essential that settlements of our citizens should be made within the line so established; and that they should be armed, so as to be ready to repel any attack in order to afford inducements to such settlements. I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of allowing a reasonable quantity of land to the head of each family that shall permanently occupy it, and of existing provisions on that subject so as to permit the issue of rations for the subsistence of the settlers for one year. And as few of them will probably be provided with arms, it would be expedient to authorize the loan of muskets and delivery of a proper quantity of cartridges, or of powder and balls. By such means, it is to be hoped that a hardy population will soon occupy the rich soil of the frontiers of Florida, who will be as capable as willing to defend themselves and their houses, and thus relieve the Government from further anxiety or expense for their protection.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1842.

M. Preston said that this was about the fortieth time that they had been told that the Florida war had ended, but, unfortunately it turned out, in each instance, that there were no good grounds for the assertion, but he must be permitted to say that he believed that nothing in the nature of hostilities, on the part of the government, any longer existed in that Territory. He was of the opinion that the period had now arrived when an armed occupation, similar to that proposed by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton) several years ago, could be

adopted with great economy to the Government, and safety to the inhabitants of Florida; and he would be most happy if Congress would direct their deliberations to that object. With a view of looking into the matter, he moved that the communications be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and be printed.

After some remarks from Mr. Sevier, the motion was carried.

THE CURRENCY.

The Harrisburg Reporter gives us the condition of the Banks in Pennsylvania, and makes the following remarks which is fully justified by the facts set forth, viz:

'The real, active circulation of the banks including demand notes, certificates and post notes, does not equal the specie and specie funds in their vaults, or if the circulation does exceed the specie funds, it must be by a very slight difference. Such being the case, what becomes, that specie cannot do the business of the country—there not being a sufficiency of it—when here we have business going on with proper regularity, and more real money locked up, than there are paper dollars in circulation.'

'Now, if all the Banks were annihilated and the specie in their vaults thrown into circulation, instead of their present promise to pay, there would be a greater circulation than at present. This is a very extraordinary state of affairs, and we think, demolishes the argument that Banks are absolute necessities—luxuries they are not.'

We deem it very probable, that over half the Union, if the Banks were annihilated there would be in one month a greater amount of currency than there is now; and we do not doubt, that a resumption of specie payments would greatly increase it. The people would have as much paper currency as they have now, and millions of dollars in specie would be brought out from their hiding places nearly doubling the amount. We believe the perceptible improvement in business now going on is attributable mainly to the progress of resumption.'

Our readers may remember a commentary made use of in the message of Gov. Letcher, of Kentucky, at the meeting of the Legislature last winter, in which he complained of the high rate of exchange, at the same time recommending that the Banks should be permitted to remain in a state of suspension though fully able to resume. We endeavored to show, that there was not the least apology for suffering the Banks to refuse payment any longer, and that resumption by them would immediately reduce exchanges to a reasonable rate, making the interposition of the General Government wholly unnecessary. The Legislature adjourned without any steps to annul the Banks, but the firmness of the Ohio Democracy in compelling their Banks to resume, had its effect on the surrounding States. The Kentucky Banks fixed the 15th June for resumption, and have since commenced paying their small notes in specie. Behold the consequences of when a partial resumption! The Kentucky Yeoman published Frankfort, says:

'The banks in this State are paying out specie on their small notes, and while it has already caused their paper to appreciate in value almost to the specie standard, and exchanges to decrease to two or three per cent, on specie paying points, there is not only no disposition of a run manifested, but very little is said about it. We shall be greatly mistaken if in a few months after a full resumption, the banks do not go on to discount as in ordinary good times and thus the country with the aid of the specie that will be brought from its hidden recesses will be greatly relieved of its present embarrassment. It is astonishing how blind the people have been to their own interest in suffering the Banks to continue suspended so long—nearly eighteen months of that time, in defiance of law, at any period of which time it was the duty of the officers of the State to have compelled them to resume, or show cause why they should not be deprived of their charter privileges.—Union Democrat.'

FROM RHODE ISLAND.

The difficulties in Rhode Island are rapidly approaching a crisis. A fortnight at furthest will see the adjustment of the whole matter. The legal legislature at Newport adjourned on Friday until Wednesday last past, to receive the official appointments for the civil commissions of the state that were made, and such military appointments as were necessary.

Gov. King, together with the members of the Senate and House, the principal Executive and Judicial officers of the State visited Fort Adams, in the harbor of Newport, by invitation of Major Payne, on Thursday week. The troops were reviewed, arms inspected, &c.; after which a collation was spread for the entertainment of the company.

On Friday Gov. King returned to Providence, with the chief officers of the government and many members of the legislature. On their arrival at the wharf they were met by a large concourse of the military and private citizens, who escorted them through the town.

An immense suffrage meeting was held on the common, in Providence on Friday evening, at which the following is one of the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That Thomas W. Dorr, the Governor of our State, be requested personally to represent at the seat of government

the cause of the people of Rhode Island, and to convey our protest against the employment of the national forces in the settlement of a question involving the right of the people to establish or change their form of government.

The legal government is engaged in making arrests of the prominent person who have taken office under the new constitution. Duffee J. Pearce was arrested on Saturday. Writs were out, at the latest advice against Jeremiah Sheldon of Gloucester, and Joseph Joslin, the General Treasurer under the new constitution—the latter gentleman has since been arrested and bailed in \$10,000. Barrington Anthony, the Sheriff, has been arrested, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$5000. On his release he was escorted home by a portion of his party.

A warrant is also out against Governor Dorr, but this gentleman left Providence on Saturday for New York, in order to proceed to Washington, according to the resolution of his party passed at their town meeting on Friday, and mentioned above. Mr. George Niles, a member of the Dorr Legislature, has resigned his seat. All was quiet. Colonel Blodgett is in charge of the State arsenal, with a small force. Benjamin Arnold another member of Mr. Dorr's Legislature, has been arrested, and ordered to be bound over in the sum of \$200. He refused to give bail and was sent to prison. Mr. Dayles, the speaker of the same legislature, was also arrested.

The President of the U. States, meantime has addressed a letter to Gov. King, of a very conciliatory character, recommending mutual concessions and a peaceful adjustment of all existing difficulties. He has also pointed a Board of Commissioners consisting of Mr. Webster and another member of the cabinet, to act in concert with commissioners from both of the governments in Rhode Island, in settling all difficulties. The basis of the settlements is to be, first, repeal the act of the old government against the officers of the new; secondly, the remission of all arrests under that act; thirdly, the passage, by the old government, of a general act of amnesty; fourthly, the calling, by the old government, of a convention to devise a new constitution, the delegates to which are to be chosen by the whole male population of age.

The board of Commissioners was to meet in New York on Friday, the 13th inst. Messrs. Randolph and Potter were to represent the legal government, and Messrs. Pierce and Anthony, the suffrage party. We have all along thought the difficulty might be compromised, and we rejoice to see it now in a train of settlement.

IN A STRANGE LAND.

By the late London papers we see an account of a young American lad who and himself in a complete state of destitution, broke a gas lamp in the street, for the purpose of being sent to prison and thus provided for: The lad's name was Sinclair and he was the son of a citizen of the United States, and came over to London as a sailor—but the captain of the vessel in which he had shipped himself, had exercised towards him such extreme cruelty, that he was compelled to leave the ship, and had ever since been wandering about the metropolis as a pauper—sometimes getting a night's lodging at the workhouse, but was frequently compelled to pick out the softest stone, and take the sky for a quilt. A small fine was inflicted on each of the unfortunate beings, but the magistrate declared, that though in default of paying he should send them to jail, still it was more for the purpose of an asylum, and for getting them cleansed, than as a sentence for punishment. His worship also promised to communicate with Colonel Aspinwall the U. S. Consul for London.

Shipment of Raw Cotton to China.—A vessel in New York is taking in a cargo of raw cotton for Canton. It is laid in at 5 and 6 cents a pound. The market is shut to India cotton since the British operations against China; and as prices have come down and values have enhanced in the United States since the explosion of the bank bubble we are enabled to export our produce, because other countries can now afford to buy them of us. A fact like this is worthy the attention of the home leaguers. It proves that the evils we suffer under, have a financial tariff. The best protection is a good sound constitutional currency, subject to no instabilities excessive fluctuations. Such a currency preserves business at a pure, healthy, and proper standard, keeps par adoxical as it may seem, raises the value of all the productions of industry, by creating a demand for their use. Produce cheap, and others want to buy of you: If others come to buy of you, there will be an additional demand for your labor. If there is an additional demand for your labor, you (the laborer) will be better paid for yours to the greater extent of your market or sales. This is the sum and substance of all the theories of political economy, and all the practical result of trade and of all the talk about free trade and protection tariffs.—Phila. Ledger.

A stage driver was arrested about eight miles below Pittsburg, Pa., on the Beaver round, a few days ago, for robbing the mail in Ohio. It is supposed that he is connected with an extensive gang, who have been carrying on the business in the Bradlee style.

THE NEWS.

They are bragging of the receipt of fine fresh North River shad at Detroit to the nearest point of the Hudson, is about 700 miles.

The General Council of the most important of the civilized tribes of Indians, was to assemble at the creek Council Ground on the 5th inst.

About seven hundred loafers, whisky sellers, &c. have been removed from the Cherokee country by the Indian agent.

A gentleman of Charleston had green corn on his table on 30th ult., grown in his garden in that city.

Whiskey is in selling Cincinnati at ten cents a gallon. It is perfect drug in the market.

It is said that the dice of the sun, for the first time in 15 years, is without spots.

Letters received at New Orleans; states that 1000 Indians of Liban tribe (supposed to be engaged in Texan service,) had been several days in the neighborhood of Metamoros. They had killed a number of the Mexicans.

The Erie (Pa.) Observer says, that a natural Gas Spring has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Stewart Chellis, in Harbor Creek township, in that county. It is represented to be very strong, and burns equal to any artificial gas.

The Alexandria Gazette says: 'We continue to receive, from all the adjacent counties in Virginia and Maryland, the most gratifying accounts of the present appearance and prospect of the growing crops.'

The Indian Centreville Reporter says: the wheat crops never looked better than this season. There is twice the quantity growing as in any former year.

Some of the Judges in Chicago are adopting the following rule:—'No Attorney shall be heard in this Court whilst having a cigar in his mouth.'

Through the whole country, especially in the Southern States, the high flow of the water course, and destruction of bridges have been unparalleled during the season just past. At some places in Alabama, Postmasters have reported failure for a month together, all owing to high water and destruction of bridges.

Five thousand dozen of eggs were recently put up in barrels, St. Louis, Mo. and shipped for New Orleans. They were purchased in St. Louis, at five cents per dozen.

A store and lot of ground, 20 by 100 feet, at the corner of Wilson's Lane and Dock Square, Boston, was sold on Monday for the sum of fifteen thousand eight hundred dollars nearly eighty dollars per square foot.

Nothing sets up a woman's spunk like calling her ugly—she gets her back up like a cat when a strange dog comes near her, she is all eyes, claws and bristles.

Prince Frederick, son of the Arch Duke Charles, of Austria, is about to visit the United States.

With regard to the use of Tobacco, in France, the Paris correspondent of the Madisonian writes as follows:—'To give you an idea of how the French smoke and snuff, (they don't chew,) I mention that the annual receipts from the government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of tobacco amount to 65 millions of francs.'

The number of petitioners for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act in New York, in April, was one hundred and twenty one. Whole number from the commencement, fifteen hundred and three.

J. E. Tayler, President of the Branch Bank of the State of Georgia, and formerly Mayor of Macon, absconded some time ago under the charge of embezzling a large sum of the money of the Bank, which he had recently sworn to be safe in its vaults. The money was supposed to have been long used in speculation.

On the 14th of April more than sixteen thousand applications had been made to the Post Office Department by letter for about one thousand routes. More than twenty thousand letters and recommendations had been examined.

Elder Wm. Ruzzell, who died at Middleton N. H. aged 65 and a half years, had been a preacher 37 years, in the course of which he had joined in wedlock more than 900 persons, and had preached over 1100 funeral sermons.

The Departments at Washington expend about \$800 a year each for periodicals—the House of Representatives \$3600, and the Senate \$700.

New Orleans has 323 grog shops of different grades, paying for licenses, \$198,009. Their cost to the city is estimated by the Bee at \$2,200,000.

Two Infant children were smothered to death in New York lately by being accidentally overlaid by their mothers while in bed.

Rev. Samuel Cheever, the first congregation minister at Marblehead, has preached fifty consecutive years, without omitting a single Sabbath.

The Cleveland Herald says that eighteen hundred squirrels were shipped on board the General Scott, for the New York market.

Peter C. Brooks, one of the wealthy capitalists in Boston, pays a tax of \$5,540. This is a larger tax than the city of New Haven pays with a population of 16,000.

The great race betwixt Boston and the Southern filley Fashion, came off on Wednesday, at the Long Island course. The sum of two hundred thousand dollars is said to have been staked on the issue—scarcely any evidence of the hard times—Fashion was the winner. The first heat was run by her in 7 3/4; second heat 7 4/5. The first heat Boston, who has been heretofore considered the fastest horse in the U. States.

Wormwood is recommended as a cure for delirium tremens. The patient is to have a strong decoction taken as hot as it can be borne and repeated until the agitation subsides and sleep is obtained. In nearly one hundred cases of delirium tremens at the house of Correction in Boston, every one has been cured by Wormwood Tea, taken hot and freely.

A convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church convenes in Baltimore on the 25th inst.

The Small Pox is quite prevalent in the South. The cities of New Orleans and Macon, have been visited by its ravages—the latter, however, but slightly.

There are 18 line-of-battle ships, 14 frigates, and 16 sloops and other smaller vessels of war now building at the various naval dock yards, in England.

'Ma, will you have a poschacho?' 'No, my dehear, I rather shake a tchurnip.'

Prentice tells of a chap, who in an ecstasy of overpowering excitement, jumped up, struck his fists together, and exclaiming, 'I feel as if I must either cut somebody's throat; or steal somebody's wallet.'

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A passenger car was precipitated down the incline plane at Ithaca, New York, last week. Most of the passengers got out before reaching the level, and many were badly injured.

Thomas Bell, a native of Baltimore has been detected in robbing the mail at Washington. He was formerly employed by the Rail Road Company, to carry the mail to and from the Cars and the Washington Post Office.

In the suit in the U. S. Circuit Court, N. York, in which John Gibson & Co. were plaintiffs, and the U. States defendant, the former recovered a verdict of \$18,400, being the amount of duties, with interest, which they paid under protest, during the collectorship of Mr. Swartwout, of an invoice of unbleached linens imported by them.

The Mezer. (Pa.) Luminary of the 7th says:—An old and respectable citizen of Clinton township, this country, named Henry Billman, committed suicide on Thursday night of last week by hanging himself to the bed post—his wife and family being away from home, Coroner Ephim was sent for an inquest held, and a verdict given accordingly.

Since the interment, however, suspicions have been awakened, and doubts entertained as to its really having been the work of his own hands, and upon a further investigation of the melancholy affair, we understand that his own son John, has been arrested as the perpetrator of the act, examined, and committed to the county jail for further examination.