

From the St. Louis New Era, Extra, May 5.
Warrick, the Murderer, Taken.
The steam boat Omega arrived in port last night, having on board, in the custody of R. D. McDowell, deputy marshal, the negro Warrick, charged with being a party in the murders and arson in this city, on the 17th ult. He was immediately transferred to the county jail, where he remains, not having undergone an examination. We learn that Warrick shipped on board the Omega as steward, and he having been employed by the regular steward of the boat to take his place temporarily, the latter being sick. The boat performed her trip up the Missouri, and was descending, when she was hailed from the Col. Woods, the officer slipped on board of her, and immediately arrested the culprit. In the course of the downward trip, he acknowledged his participation in the guilty work, and corroborated the disclosures made by Ennis, who, he says, planned the plot, but was not present at its execution. He also, we are told, accused a white man of being concerned with them, but refused to name him.

SEWALL, ANOTHER OF THE GANG TAKEN.
Constable Gordon arrived this morning in the steamboat Pre-Emption, from the mouth of the Ohio, bringing with him Sewall, another of the murderers. Mr. Gordon was at the mouth of the Ohio, and about 11 o'clock at night of Monday, saw the steamboat Atlanta—in which Sewall had shipped for Cincinnati—descending the river. He hailed her, for the purpose of finding where Sewall had left the boat. She rounded to; Mr. Gordon went on board, and soon discovered the culprit, engaged as a hand on the boat, on her way to New Orleans. He was soon secured; and on his way acknowledged the general accuracy of the statement published in the papers. He said, furthermore, that he left Brown in Cincinnati, and that he expected to return to St. Louis, and would have done so in the Goddess of Liberty, but for the illness of his wife. He is, therefore, pretty safe.

Sewall confesses that the same gang were concerned in the robbery of Messrs. E. & A. Tracy's store, and that of Sinclair Taylor & Co. The culprit was immediately committed to prison. The Grand Jury is in session, and both will be put upon their trials immediately.

Flying made Easy.
Mr. Bennett, heretofore somewhat famous as a teacher of bookkeeping, "architect of his own fortune and of his own" Arlington House somewhere on Long Island, has, it appears given his genius greater range than the day book and ledger, of his former pursuits afforded, and is diligently engaged in studying out some plan by which mortals may traverse ether despite the laws of gravitation. He has, as we understand, conceived a project for navigating the air with balloons, and controlling them in point of course, rapidly &c., as readily as a steam vessel in the water. This he designs to effect by means of a steam engine, or some other kind of an engine, which is to be attached to and kept in air by the balloon. We have not heard, however, that he has made any practical experiments with this invention; though, as we learn, he has one at his "Arlington House" on a scale, all ready, and can readily convince the most skeptical of its perfect availability— theoretically.

He has, besides, as we are informed by one who has seen an experiment therewith, another flying device—an invention meant to be attached to the person of the experimenter, and, while he keeps a wing-like projection in motion with his arms, it will bear him through the air like a bird. A day or two since this production of the genius of Philosopher Bennett was tested at his "Arlington" establishment; and, as we understood, most perfectly to the satisfaction of the experimenter, if not to the inventive Philosopher; and, it must be confessed that if the Bennett-flyer did not carry the experimenter through ethereal space like the graceful swan or the nervous eagle, he clipped the air quite equal to "that other bird called the bear." The experimenter was an Irishman in the Philosopher's employ; and him the Philosopher encoined in his gravity-counteracting, sky-scraping, ethereal fly-away; and perching him upon the point of the roof of a barn, instructed Patrick to put the flippers in motion with his arms, jump from his elevation, and fly back "to the first gill of the say," if he had a mind to. Patrick, thus incited, set his arms and the appended flippers in motion like a pair of pump handles with a plate of sheet iron on them, gave a starting spring, and flew—like a log of wood to the ground! Cause why? The unphilosophic experimenter was so astonished at finding nothing under when he left the barn roof, that his presence of mind forsook him, he became paralyzed in all his senses but that of the fearful, and his arms and flippers fell to his side as motionless as if there was neither life in one nor philosophy in the other. "Conscience was," 'Tis, as before stated, came to the ground; and, striking on his shoulders involuntarily bounded half a foot on striking; but, fortunately, sustained no more serious injury than a dislocation of a shoulder, a few bruises, and such a fright that he has had fears it will turn his red hair prematurely grey.

The philosopher, despite his mortification at seeing this failure of his darling project, through the inexperience of this subject, could not but laugh to see Patrick tumble so ludicrously to the earth; and he most humanely rendered the luckless fellow all the assistance to regain his feet, replace his shoulder-blades, and rub down his bruises, that was necessary. This accomplished, he repeated to Patrick, in a very impressive manner, his instructions to keep the flippers in motion after leaving his footing, as well as putting them in motion before starting; and then suggested that a repetition of the experiment would, by a careful observance of these instructions prove entirely successful and gratifying to both of them. Patrick, however, had no notion of rising a second time. His flying ambition had been most fully gratified by the first one; and though he did not dispute that air might, to a gentleman of his employ a refined preference of air to earth, be highly delightful; for his part he thought that "though the flying might be very airy and agreeable, the

fighting was too deuced hard to suit his taste," and he perceptibly declined being sent again to "chase nothing from the top of a barn roof and find broken bones or a broken neck for his pains."
N. Y. Sun.

Sugar Maples.
Three trees abound in Michigan and Wisconsin. The Detroit Advertiser says that Michigan stands No. 8, on the list of the States producing American sugar. The amount made from the cane is 150 millions, from maple 23 millions, which is nearly equal to one sixth of the cane product. And this is produced with but little attention. Should more care be paid to this interesting manufacture, a large increase could readily be obtained. It requires thirty pounds of sugar to supply each individual. Young and old, in the United States. Already Michigan furnishes ten pounds for each individual in the state. The Detroit editor, on the subject of the sugar maple, says: "The resources of Michigan making a sufficient quantity of sugar, not only for consumption, but for exports to our sister states in quantities of millions of pounds, is undoubted, when we consider that we have 30,000,000 of acres of land in our state which abounds with maple sugar, which is not only a profitable tree for sugar, but it affords most agreeable molasses, and an excellent vinegar." According to the usual profit of a sugar maple tree, it is worth to the farmer from two to three dollars, and it is to be hoped that the sceler, in clearing his lands, will save the maple. On a farm of 200 acres, in the sugar maple districts of Michigan, there are from 20 to 40 trees to the acre, and in two hundred acres we find 6000. If only 2000 of them were suffered to remain, and each tree afforded 5 pounds of sugar the annual profit of the farm in sugar alone, at 7 cents per pound, would be 550 dollars, in addition to the allowing 150 to defray the expenses of making it. The editor adds that it will be in the power of Michigan in 1850, with proper attention to this subject, in the production of sugar, to stand next to Louisiana.

It appears from this very important statement, that the maple is a most valuable tree, and that it may justly be placed along side of the cane in its product. For ourselves, we can hardly conceive anything more interesting than a grove of these maples, supplying its owner with a most beautiful sugar, for domestic uses and for exportation.

Green county, Wisconsin Territory, supplies the whole population with a very excellent sugar, from the maple.—There are many fine orchards in Wisconsin.
The State of Indiana has any quantity of sugar maples growing within her limits.—So in the West generally, Pennsylvania has a large quantity of these trees and makes good sugar. The farmers every where should pay strict attention to the preservation of the sugar maples. The late Dr. Rusb, many years ago, wrote an excellent paper upon the importance of this tree.—American Sentinel.

Spurious Tea.
The manufacture of tea, is carried on to a great extent in Great Britain, and persons often fancy themselves indulging in the luxury of sipping the fragrant decoction of the Chinese herb, when perhaps they are swallowing with gusto the ill-flavored juices of the most common and despised plants in Old England. Imagination is a powerful agent in deceiving even intelligent people.
We find in a late English paper an account of a trial of Edward Glover, on a charge for having in his possession 2000 pounds of fabricated tea. An officer testified that having received a warrant to search the defendant's premises, he and two other persons, proceeded there, and discovered an immense quantity of leaves closely resembling China Tea. Some of it was in sacks and hampers, and a great portion was lying about for drying, for which purpose the place was fitted up with the necessary stoves and utensils. They immediately gave notice to Government of the result of their investigation, and Mr. Bird, the surveying examiner-general of excise was ordered to make a further examination. Mr. Bird stated he received possession of eight sacks of the rubbish, which was so fine an imitation of tea that at first sight any person would have supposed it to be the genuine article.
On testing a sample from each sack, he found the whole to be composed of blackthorn, and fern leaves. Mr. Bird produced eight samples of the stuff and mixed them with pure tea to the extent of one half of each. Mr. Bird observed that he would convince the bench still further of the extent to which the public were imposed on, and he exhibited various infusions of tea with and without the rubbish, and the appearance was so good that any one was liable to be taken in by it. The Court observed that the poor in particular must have suffered dreadfully by the vile imitation. Mr. Bird said it had a very great sale amongst tea-dealers.
It appeared in the course of the trial that the leaves which so closely approached the appearance of tea were manufactured expressly for being mixed with pure tea. Mr. Bird was asked how the stuff was sold to the grocers and tea-dealers. He said at the rate of 1s. 6d. per lb., and they retailed it at 4s. 6d. p. lb. The Court, after consulting, ordered the defendant to pay a penalty of £200. The penalties were laid at £1,000. A warrant was issued for the burning of the leaves, and another for the recovery of the penalty. In default of payment the defendant would suffer imprisonment, with hard labor, for the space of twelve months.—Boston Jour.

Naval Chaplains.
It appears that with 36 vessels of war in commissions, 23 of which are corvettes or larger ships, there are but four chaplains afloat. The whole number of naval chaplains is 13. Of these, seven are attached to Navy Yards, and two are on leave.
It is plain that the number of chaplains is very inadequate, even if they were all efficient and laborious, which, it is to be feared, some of them are not. We hope this subject will attract the attention of the new Secretary of the Navy, and that he will introduce the necessary reform. There is no class of persons who more need the faithful, zealous services of a devoted chaplain, than seamen. Their lives are scenes of constant temptation and peril

and they have but few religious privileges, at the best.—Exchange.

Aurora Borealis in Iceland.
The northern lights, though not peculiar to Iceland, are seen frequently, and with great brilliancy; sometimes covering the sky with yellow, green or purple flames. This light, reflected from the snow or ice, is also a remarkably beautiful phenomenon, as well as the cloudbow and lapeltellur. Halos both of the sun and moon are well known, and mock suns are so frequent that the natives have names for the different varieties. In the severe winter of 1615, it is related that the sun, when seen was always accompanied by two, four, five, and even nine of these illusions. The effect of the atmospheric refraction in elevating distant objects is well known to the Icelanders, who call it *upphaltur*, and regard it as a passage of good weather. Fireballs are most common during earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and falling stars are seen at all times. The longest day in the southern part of the Island is twenty hours, in the north more than twenty-three and a half; whilst from May to September there is no night.—At the winter solstice the sun is seldom seen, yet the refracted beams give a full light. In the height of the summer solar disk appears always above the horizon, but of a dark color, and imparting little warmth; and tho' it is so long visible, yet, from the obliquity of its rays, the heat does little more than melt the crust of the frozen earth, which is usually four feet thick. In the long winter nights, on the other hand, the whiteness of the ice and snow, the light of the moon and stars, and fiftful gleams of the aurora, compensate in no small degree for the want of the brighter luminary.—Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

Discovery among the Stars.
M. Bessel, a German Astronomer, has made one of the greatest discoveries of modern times, by having ascertained the parallax of the double star 61 Cygni. He found, from repeated observations, made from August, 1837, to March, 1840, that the parallax of a Cygni did not exceed 31 hundredths of a second, which places the distance of that star from us at nearly 670,000 times that of the sun, or which is nearly 64 millions of millions of miles, (or more nearly 63,650,000,000 miles.) This immense distance can better be conceived when we state, that if a cannon ball were to traverse this vast space at the rate of 20 miles a minute, it would require more than 6,000,000 years in coming from that star to our earth; and if a body could be projected from our earth to 61 Cygni, at thirty miles an hour, (which is about the same rate as carriages on railroads travel,) it would occupy at least 96,000,000 years. Light, which travels more than 11,000,000 miles in a minute, would occupy about twelve years in coming from that star to our earth.

New National Institution.
An institution for the Promotion of Science, intending to embrace the entire Union, was established in Washington some time since. It now occupies a commodious suite of rooms in the basement of the new Patent Office. The Exploring Expedition has already contributed one hundred and fifty boxes and packages, including a great variety of beautiful specimens in Natural History. Mr. Townsend of this city is now preparing them for an exhibition at Washington. Twenty tons of other articles have more recently arrived in New York from the Exploring Expedition, destined for this Nation's institution. Whatever may result from this great and expensive enterprise, it certainly is doing something for science, especially for Natural History. The intelligence acknowledges the reception of various donations, especially one from Dr. G. C. Leib of this city, of three hundred specimens of North American Birds.—S. E. Post.

New Discoveries by our Exploring Expedition.—The New York Herald says—Capt. Lawrence, of the whale ship Champion, at Edgartown, on the 12th inst., reports the United States brig Porpoise, Captain Ringgold, at Tapita, on the 27th of January, to leave same day, on a short cruise, and thence to Society Island—all well Captain Ringgold reports having discovered several new Islands.

The Quickest Trip on Record.—The splendid steamer *Troy*, Capt. A. Graham, arrived in this city last evening from Troy and Albany, at twenty minutes before 4 o'clock, making the quickest trip recorded in the annals of steamboat navigation on the Hudson river. We are informed that she left Albany, at 7 o'clock, made the usual landings, and accomplished the trip, deducting lost time, in 8 hours and 10 1/2 minutes.—N. Y. Express.

Dr. HERSHTEL, about the year 1760, played the oboe in the band of the Durham militia. Mr. Miller, organist of Doncaster, dining one day with the officers of the regiment, found him in this situation, and perceiving that he was a man of talent, obtained permission for him to quit the service in which he was engaged, and he was shortly afterward appointed to the organist's place at Halifax; whence he removed to Bath, where, in a similar situation, he received a better salary and procured more pupils. The subsequent history of this ingenious and distinguished astronomer is well known.

House of Correction for the Clergy.—Mrs. Gray in her tour to the Sepulchres of Eruvia, states that in Cometo she saw the House of Correction for the Clergy of the Papal States. There were 36 of these reverend gentlemen in confinement in May 1839: some for murder, some for forgery, and some for other crimes. How these crimes are expiated she did not learn; whether by fine, or confinement for a term of years, or for life. Italians at a very remote distance, were not aware of the existence of this Bridewell, and some were so zealous as to declare that the clergyman of their faith could not be guilty of crime, and of course no house of confinement could be needed. Mrs. Gray thinks that if the facts become generally known, and strangers are free in their remarks, the church authorities would order the establishment to some new and more obscure location.—American Traveller.



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, May 22, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor.
Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

The Baltimore Coal Company advertise that they are prepared to contract for the delivery of one hundred thousand tons of Anthracite Coal, at any point on the Canals between Wilkesbarre and Havre-de-Grace.

Anthracite Iron.
We were pleased to see, while travelling in the packet line from Harrisburg to Northumberland a few days since, a great number of boats laden with anthracite iron from Columbia county, on its way to market. This iron is, we believe, nearly all consigned to New York, where we presume it will be extensively used in the fine large castings that are now making for the magnificent steam ships about to be constructed in that port. For that purpose it is superior to any other, as it has been found, by repeated experiments, to possess more tenacity and strength than iron smelted by charcoal. We trust some enterprising capitalist will soon undertake to make the iron T rails for rail roads from the same metal. Nothing would be more important to the interests of Pennsylvania, and to the whole Union. It would save millions that are annually sent out of the country, for what we could produce at home, and give employment to our people.

United States Bank.
A meeting of the stockholders of the U. S. Bank took place on Tuesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition and prospects of the bank, and what course they should pursue in relation to the late act of Assembly, by which the bank, by placing itself under certain restrictions, is placed upon the same footing with the other banks of the state. The stockholders, it seems, have agreed to place the institution under the control of the legislature, in relation to any law that they may enact for the purpose of regulating the banks. This is a surrender of an important privilege, without which, Mr. Biddle and the directors positively refused to accept the charter of the present bank in 1836. The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting:
Whereas, by the seventeenth section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at the last session of the Assembly, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, entitled "An act to provide Revenue to meet the demands of the Treasury, and for other purposes," it is provided, "that before the Bank of the United States shall be entitled to the benefits of that section, the stockholders of the said Bank shall, by a resolution adopted at any general or adjourned meeting, held in pursuance of the charter, and duly certified to the Governor under their corporate seal, consent to be subject to any general laws to be hereafter passed for the regulation of the Banks of the commonwealth;" and whereas, it is deemed expedient by the stockholders of the Bank of the U. States, duly convened at an adjourned meeting held in pursuance of the charter, to avail themselves of the benefits of the said seventeenth section therefore,

Be it Resolved, and it is hereby Resolved by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, convened at an adjourned meeting held in pursuance of the charter, that, for the purpose of obtaining the benefits of the seventeenth section of the act of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to provide revenue to meet the demands of the treasury and for other purposes," passed at the last session of the General Assembly; the said Stockholders do hereby consent to be subject to any general laws to be hereafter passed by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the regulation of the Banks of this Commonwealth; and that the President of the Bank be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to make known this resolution to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, according to the provision of said section.

Resolved, That the Board be directed to give public notice, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, of an intended application to the next legislature, to alter the name and reduce the capital of the bank, together with such other alterations as may be deemed expedient.

Bank of the United States.
The Inquirer says that the Directors are busily engaged in making a Trusteeship intended to secure the circulation, the deposits and foreign balances, amounting in all to about \$5,000,000. To this end, they have appropriated securities of one kind and another, which are estimated to be worth 12,500,000. The arrangement will be completed and carried into effect as speedily as possible. The notes and deposits, it would therefore seem, are perfectly safe, although some delay may take place before their final liquidation.

Counterfeit one dollar notes on the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, were in circulation in Baltimore, at the close of the week. The Baltimore Clipper says: "They are printed on lighter paper than the genuine, and the engraving rather badly executed, but still they would be taken by most persons as good, unless examined closely. We understand that counterfeit five dollar bills of the same bank are also in circulation—so look out."

ITEMS.
A MURDERER TAKEN.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Gazette, of the 17th inst., that Charles Brown, the mullatto fellow, charged with having been concerned in the atrocious murders at St. Louis, on the night of the 17th ult., has been arrested and imprisoned in Cincinnati, there to await the requisition of the Governor of Missouri.

THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS have adjourned, and are now visiting and inspecting the various lines of public works. They re-assembled at Harrisburg, on the 1st Monday of June next. In the meantime one of their clerks remains at their rooms.
ANOS GUSTINE, is member elect to the next Congress, from the Cumberland Perry and Juniata district. He was elected without any opposition, except "Mr. Scattering," who received a couple of hundred votes, to Mr G's 3000.

KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Federalists 9—democrats 2. Same result as in last Congress.

THE LOST FOUND.—A student at Gettysburg college, was lost some months ago, on his way to Shippensburg. His body has been found in the gap of the South Mountain, in a ravine near the Baltimore road. He was dead, and his body was mutilated by dogs. His name was Gustavus Melzheimer, son of Mr. Melzheimer, near Dover, York county, Penna. He is supposed to have been frozen to death.

SHOT IN THE STREET.—The Tallahassee Sentinel states that General Leigh Read, of that place was shot in the street on Monday morning previous by Mr. Willis Alson. He expired in about 14 hours afterwards. Two other persons were accidentally wounded, one severely, though not mortally. The Sentinel refrains from stating particulars, as the affair will undergo investigation.

DISPENSATION OF PROVIDENCE.—The Nashua Telegraph says that a Mrs. Riply of Londonderry, N. H. was some weeks since safely delivered of free children at a birth, and that they are all doing well. The same woman had three at one birth five years ago, all of whom are alive and in good condition.

BURGARS ARRESTED.—Six of the gang of English burglars, recently arrived from England, have been arrested in Montreal. A permanent was taken between them filled with skeleton keys, and most scientific instruments for housebreaking and opening iron doors.

AMERICAN AMUSEMENTS IN PARIS.—Col. Thorn, the rich American, has Sunday evening parties, at which "blindman's buff," and other gamblersome games are the recreation of the younger visitors, and cards are the amusement of the elder company.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE STANDS.—In Senate 17 Whigs and 15 Locofocos. In the House of Delegates 68 Whigs and 66 Locofocos.
The Legislature of New York have passed the Appropriation Bill by an overwhelming majority. The bill appropriates \$2,150,000 for the Erie Canal Enlargement, \$300,000 for the Black River Canal, and \$550,000 for the Genesee Valley Canal—total, \$3,000,000. The vote for the passage of the bill stood 77, and against it 33. Eighteen Van Buren members polled their votes for the passage of the bill.

THE LOSS OF THE BANK OF LOUISIANA by its receiving teller, shows the importance of securing the service of honest men. Two houses in that city, made deposits in one day, one of \$50,000 and one of \$30,000. The teller entered it on their books, but put the money in his own pockets, and immediately absconded. He is a Frenchman.

COFFEY.—The Pittsburg American says that they are planting coffee upon some of the Western prairies; with what prospect of success, we do not know.

BALLOONS.—An experiment has been made at Paris to navigate the air in balloons, and it is said to have been highly successful, at the height of two hundred and fifty yards, the balloon was worked with ease in any direction, even directly in the teeth of the wind.

THE MANCHESTER (N. H.) Representative says, deliberately, that fire is never satisfied with wood, the ocean with rivers, death with mankind, and a coquette with lovers.

CAUGHT.—The Baltimore Sun states that a shop-keeper in that city, having discovered that many articles were from day to day missing, commissioned a watchman to keep a close eye on his premises at night. The watchman fastened the door, and put the key in his pocket. The lady was found in the store the next morning. The gentleman has not been seen since.

A thousand barrels of Castor Oil are made, annually, in Randolph county, Ill.
The amount of produce now coming down the Erie Canal, says the Troy Whig, is incalculable. For the last few days there have been on an average two thousand tons per day delivered at this city, besides a large amount which has gone to Albany. Should the grain crop of the interior be as large this year as it was last, the tolls on the canal will be far greater than they have ever been before.

GENERAL AND MRS. GAINES.—The case of General Gaines and wife against Reif and others, having been certified from the Supreme to the Circuit Court, on a former division, has just been again before the Circuit Court at New Orleans, and fully argued. The judges have again differed in opinion upon the points raised, and the case is again certified back to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Court of Common Pleas in the city of New York, last week, a musician named William Buckhart recovered two thousand dollars damages, in a suit brought by him against the corporation of the church of Ascension. The church was burnt in June 1829, and a portion of it was permitted to stand. In December 1839, while Mr. B. was passing along the street, a part of the remains fell upon and hurt him severely. For the injuries thus sustained a suit was brought and damages recovered accordingly.

Another Indian Murder.—
The Editor of the Savannah Georgian has received the following letter:

PILATRA, E. F. May 5, 1841.
Dear Sir:—The Western Mail, this afternoon, brings us the mortifying news that a citizen is not over yet. On the afternoon of the 3d inst, a war was shot near Fort Tarver, by the Indians: he was penetrated by three balls; yesterday morning he was still alive, and said he saw two of the Indians when they fired. The troops at Micanopy, as soon as the news arrived, were instantly put in motion, to drive these daring marauders from their present haunts near the settlements. It is supposed this outrage was done by Allectusteenuggee's band, who has lately refused to come in to Tampa Bay or negotiate—leaving it to be inferred he intends to be hostile.

The Western Trade.
The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Times says,—We were gratified the other day to see one of the Transportation Companies' freight boats come, loaded to the water's surface with bacon, nicely packed in large tierces, marked for Philadelphia! We learned that it was taken on at Lago, and that the owner has about 800 tons at different points down the Wabash, for the same destination. This is the beginning of an immense pork and bacon trade, that will spring up in northern Indiana as fast as the resources of the country can be developed. Two years ago our market was supplied with bacon by wagons from Ohio.

The Cross Cut Canal.
The Pittsburg Gazette says,—The steam and canal lines to Cleveland, by the way of the Cross Cut Canal, are doing a very excellent business. A large amount of merchandise has been taken from that place to Akron, at the junction of the Cross Cut and Ohio Canals; thence to be distributed in various directions. Some going on to Cleveland and the northwest, others going south and west; a very considerable amount has been sent to Massillon, Wooster, Canton, &c.

More Imposition.
The Morris Canal Company has just issued notes in the form of Bank bills, payable in twelve months—and from the total want of confidence in that institution, exhibited in New York, we would seriously advise our citizens not to touch their notes. The Journal of Commerce says, "the stock of this Company is worth little or nothing in market; in deed, large claims against it are lying in dishonor. An institution thus situated, is at best no very promising [we think it altogether promising] source for currency, even if payable on demand. Much less ought it to be trusted when it puts its promise in so improper a shape as that of Post Notes."

Danville Furnace.
This Furnace, which was in blast ten months and "suspended" on the 23d ult., now has the necessary repairs, and we understand will "resume" the issue of good metal in a day or two. She had a short suspension," as she is surrounded by inextinguishable banks of ore, on which she may always rely for certain and genuine issues.—Danville Intelligencer.

Business.
At the large foundry and machine shop of Haywood & Snyder, they are now busily employed in completing the castings and machinery for the rolling mill, and in putting up another engine of 9 horse power, to blow in another furnace of the largest class, now ready for the blast, at the Monck iron works. A shop is now going up for the manufacture of ploughs; a shop is up, and the machinery nearly ready, for the manufacture of iron shovels; and apart from the iron business, improvement is visible in new buildings, for dwellings as trades, in all parts of our flourishing town.—Danville Intelligencer.

One hundred and twenty-five Canal Boats pass the Penn Lock at this work on Friday last. We dub that a large day's work.—Pa. Reporter.

Post Offices.
Coal Post Office, at Shamokin town, Northumberland co. has been changed to the name of Shamokin; and the Broad Mountain and Newcastle offices in Schuylkill county, have been discontinued by the Post Master General.—Pollsville Emp.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 17th 1841
Dear Sir—The steamboat Linxus, Captain Cropper, arrived here on Saturday afternoon with nit boats in tow, principally loaded with maize, from Philadelphia. She attracted a great deal of attention, as she moved past the wharves at the rate of six miles an hour. The facilities for getting produce to the Philadelphia market afforded by the & H. T. boat Co. is diverting much of the trade down the Tide Water Canal. Several boats of Anthracite coal, arrived here last week and sell for \$5.50 per ton. Shad are selling for trimmed: per bbl. untrimmed \$7.50. Herring per bbl. \$2. Lumber is plenty at Port Deposit, but maintains good prices.

The L. leaves there this afternoon with 4 boas
Yours respectfully.

We are much gratified to learn that the Unit States Government have adopted for the use of a Navy, Captain Taylor's Submarine Exploring Apparatus—Three of these suits of Marine armor: to be put on board the three first large ships of which leave this country—and three are to be deposited at the Navy Yards, to be used as occasion may require.—Boston Jour.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, sitting at Lebanon Warren county, Judges Lane and Hitchcock, the Bench.—Judge Lane delivered the opinion of the Court: "That if the owner of a slave voluntarily bring him into this state, or permit him to come although it should be for the purpose of visiting travelling through from one state to another, a slave in such case becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio."—Western Paper.