From the St. Louis Evening Gazette, July 10. The Confession of the Negroes.

Messre, Chambers & Knapp, of this city, have ublehed, as most of our readers are aware, a pamblet of seventy or eighty pages, containing the infessions of the negroes, Madison, Warrick, Seavard and Brown, who were executed yesterday, for he murder of Baker and Weaver in April last ; towher with lithographic likenesses, taken while bry were in juil. According to the statement of viadison he was boin in Virginia, the slave of Asa Brockman, and was sold when 12 or 15 years of age a negro trader by the name of Blakely and taon to New Orleans.

He soon obtained the full confidence of his master, storned with him to Maryland, and was encouraged y him to tell "false tales" to slaves, whom he wish-I to purchase, and to aid him in coaxing off, or in stealing and secreting others. The slaves were old that his master was from a free state, and that they would be taken to Canada, out of the reach of their masters. To the women and girls, he held out the prospect of marrying rich white men, and living in style and splendor. Blakely, in connection with this partners, having collected from 80 to 100 slaves, started by land to New Orleans.

On their return to Washington, a plan was tormed by which Madison's master was to sell him as often as he could, after which he was to run away and go back to him. He was sold in this way to Mr. Clay, at Washington, for 1300, and soon after joined his master in Baltimore .- He was afterwards sold for \$1000, in Virginia, and again returned as before. Near Orange Court House, he states that his master robbed the vault of a merchant of . large amount of money and bills, amounting to 1100,000, and set fire to the building, which was entirely destroyed. On their return to New Orleans, Madison was sold to Mr. Blanchard, and the purchase money, \$900, was given by his former master to him as a reward of fidelity.

After this he was engaged, as he states with a man named James Buel, a clerk of Mr. Blanchard's in obtaining goods on forged orders. Soon after, Mailison concealed himself in the store of Mr. Williams, which he robbed of \$300. Afterwards, the store of Mr. J. H. Fields, of Bienville street, was tobbed of \$3,000; and, in company with a man by the name of Learned, \$2,700 was obtained from the bank on a check altered from \$200. About this time, a partner, named David Rook, was taken into the concern, and the firm turned their attention to stealing negroes, running them to Mobile and selling them at auction.

Such are a very few of the cases of Negro stealing robbery, and other acts of villainy, in which Madison was engaged previous to his coming to St. Lou-

Here he was engaged, with others in robbing the stores of Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. Goodell, Messrs. Braum & Hollander, Sinclair, Taylor & Co., and E. & A. Tracey ; and here his infamous career has been brought to a close on the scaffold.

The Slave Trade.

The vengeance of Heaven on individuals is wise ly, in most instances, put beyond human discovery. But, for nations, there is no judgment to come no great after teckoning makes all straight, and vindicates the ways of God to man. They must be punished here; and it might be neither difficult nor unproductive of the best knowledge-the Chris-

The Late Rev. Mr. Cookman. The Washington Intelligencer contains an elo

quent notice of the late Mr. Cookman, one of the pussengers of the Pr. sident, from which we make extracts.

The dead are everywhere ! The mountain side, the sea, the woods profound

All the wide earth-the fertile and the fair-Is one vast burial-ground

It was a beutiful Sabbath, toward the close o February last, when, with many others, I repaired to the Hall of Representatives to listen to the Farewell Sermon of the eloquent Cookman. All who were present will recollect his last impressive words

-"Perhaps," he said, "it is the last time, my be loved hearers, that I shall ever address you, or that we shall ever meet again upon earth. I go to my native land to receive the blessings of an aged father. and to drop a tear upon the grave of a sainted mather." There was something prophetic, solemn, and deeply affecting in the tones and manner of the preacher. Small in stature and slender in body, he stood like the image of St. Paul before Felix. All who had known him, or who had often listened with rapt attention to the elequence which gushed from his lips, touched as with a living coal from the altar, where moved no tears, and seemed to feel as if they were taking in reality a last farewell o one who had given new ardor to their piety, and thrown an additional interest into the services of the Sanctuary.

The whole scene was in no ordinary degree grand, imposing, and affecting. The magnificent Hall, a fit temple for the worship of the living God ; the crowd that had assembled to hear the last sermon of the Minister whose cloquence they so much admired, with their eyes fixed upon the countenance glowing with feeling, and listening with the profoundest attention to the lessons of picty he inculcated; the noble head of ex-President Adams just below him ; the attitude of the preacher, and the solemn and prophetic farewell he uttered, all conspired to excite feelings of the deepest solemnity . . and of the most intense interest. Yet who of all that crowd of admiring auditors believed for a moment that in a few short weeks he who then stood before them, in the impressive dignity of an apostle, and with the appearance of one inspired of Heaven, would be buried in one of the "dark, unfathomad caves" of the ocean, there to repose till the last trumpet shall call him before the throne of the great Being whose cause he loved, and to whose service he had long devoted all the energies of a superior intellect ?

Mr. Cookman was one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in this country. Many were, perhaps, his superiors in polish and elegance of style, extent of acquirements, and depth of research, but none surpassed him in the power which belongs to The orator of rousing the feelings and passions of the hearer, in the felicity and appropriateness of illustration, the splendor of his rhetorical figures, and the occasional bursts of impassioned eloquence.

His ordinary tones were low, but distinct ; it was only when the feeling or sentiment required it, that he became vehement and loud, and rolled on in a voice of thunder. As a preacher he was very popular wherever he was stationed ; and, like Chalmers and Irvin, always drew after him large congregations, and those whom he did not convert he never failed to charm, delight, and edify. He was beloved and admired by all who knew him, both in the pulpit and the social circle. His manner was bland, unassuming and attractive, and his piety free from that austerity and asceticism which characterize some who make divinity their profession. Such was the lamented Cookman as a minister of God and a pulpit orator. He sleeps the long sleep of death in quietude and peace, amid the deep dark waves of the bottomless ocean-no longer to mourn over the vices or to weep for the miseries of mankind. No man could have been better prepared to take the sudden and awful plunge into eternity that he did; to him it was but a transition from a world of sin and woe to one of eternal purity and happiness.

A Difficulty with the Pope.

The Washington correspondent of the New Yorker, speaks of the probability of our government having a difficulty to settle with the Pope of Rome, arising out of the imprisonment of an American Bishop, named Reere. This is the first intimation we have heard of such a circumstance, but

writer says :---"His Holiness, in the exercise of his Apostolic

functions, called the Bishop of Detroit to appear before him in the year 1838 or '39. The latter in obedience to the mandate repaired to Rome, when he was urged to resign his Apostolic function of pastor of the diocese of Detroit. He refused and was thrust into prison, and remains cut off from all

communication with his country and friends. This will be officially communicated to the department of state by a Catholic priest, who says our worthy fellow citizen is suffering this prolonged incarceration, owing to certain calumnies of his colleagues in the United States, who have been accessory to his imprisonment, and have known the fact ever since its consummation, but have carefully kept it a secret from the laiety in this country, and especially from the flock of the sufferer. A citizen of the United States called to Rome to be judged by his Holiness for acts alleged to have been committed in the United States, is an anomaly, at least in the

history of our country." We find in the Madisonian the following letter in relation to the arrest and imprisonment of Bishop Reese.

The following is handed to us for publication, as a copy of a letter communicated to the Secretary of the State. We have no knowledge of the character of the author of the letter, but are informed by him that he had seen the Bishop of Detroit in Rome, and vouched for the truth and soberness of his address to the Government. We are not fully aware of the extent of the power of the Pope over those who acknowledge their allegiance to him, but we had supposed his supremacy was only spiritual, beyond the reach of danger .- U. S. Gazette. and did not profess to extend to temporal matters, or to the lives and libertics of American citizens. We know not to what conditions Bishop Reese may have subscribed as the price of his liberty, but as an American citizen, claiming the protection of his Government, he is entitled to it, unless he has years gone by, had come to the conclusion, that the been guilty of some crime against the laws where best principle of economy was this, "never to go to he is imprisoned.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Sir-I hasten to make known to the Government of the United States of America. a fact of a only an excellent one for itself, but comes from a serious character, and highly interesting to the national dignity of the country.

The Bishop of Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Reese, an American citizen, is confined in a dungeon of Rome, without communication with any living person, and consequently without the knowledge of the American Minister resident there ; a target for the blackest calumnies, and a victim of the most at- Henry Clay and his noble housewife give us an exrocious persecution from his colleagues here in re- ample worthy of all imitation .- N. Y. Express. ligious matters, was summoned to Rome toward the end of 1838, if I am not mistaken; and in 1839, when I made his acquaintance, he was confined in a convent under an ecclesiastical prosecution.

On the process being completed he was ordered to resign. This he refused to do, and then he was thrown into a dungeon, perhaps of the Inquisition, where three other Bishops are lying. There he is overwhelmed with sufferings, and tortured to oblig

The State Loan.

In order to meet the interest upon the State debt. due on the first of August next, Governor Porter, about a month since, notified all the Banks who are obliged, by their charters, to furnish money to the State when needed, that he should require of them the sum of \$350,000, and a few days since arrived

if correct we shall probably hear more of it. The in this city to personally negotiate the requisition thus made. Several meetings of the representatives of the Banks were held, the result of which, we are

happy to state, is, that the whole amount of money called for has been subscribed in this city and county. Although some demur is made by one or two of the small Banks, towards the payment of their quota, yet the difficulty thus presented is very slight. and will be easily set aside.

> We are glad to learn that there is an evident good feeling among all parties throughout the State towards the State tax, to anticipate the receipt of which this loan is made, and that it has thus far been cheerfully paid. This is gratifying news, as it was broadly asserted by many here that the payment of the tax would be resisted.

> We understand that it is the general belief that only those Banks which have signified their acceptance of the provisions of the Relief Bill, are liable to be called upon by the State, to furnish funds when needed. This is a mistake. That act was special, and passed under an emergency, which we hope is not likely to occur again ; but the right of

the Executive to call upon all the banks with one or two exceptions, to contribute a certain per centage of their capitals to the wants of the State, is derived from the terms of their renewed charters. There is no doubt of the interest on the Stat debt being paid, and this must gladden every Pennsvivanian, who feels for the honor of his State. We always maintained that Pennsylvania would never be disgraced or degraded, among her sisters and we find that our confidence was not misplaced. that although difficulties beset her on every side, her native integrity has borne her safely onward,

A Goon EXAMPLE .- We heard Mr. Clay deba ting a day or two since, apon the Loan Bill, remark that for twenty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any one a dollar. Both of them, many bed in debt. To indulge your wants when you are able to do so, and to repress them when you are not able to indulge them." The example is not high source. To repress a want, is one of the wisest, safest, and most necessary principles of political economy. It prevents not only the dangerous practice of living beyond the means, but encourages the safe precedent of living within them, If all who could, would live within their means, the world would be much happier and much better than it is.

WHAT WILL NOT A MOTHER DO TO SAVE HER CHILD !- We learn that on Friday last, as a child of Mrs. McGee, of Westminster, aged 5 years, was at play about the well, it climbed upon the curb, and was precipitated head foremost into the well, which was about twenty feet deep. Mrs. McGce missing the child, and hearing cries from the well.

ing eyes, and waved his hand with great dignity for | thus accomplished with but little additional expense, us to begone; but wishing to witness the nature of his occupation, and to see fair play if need should be, we kept on, and inquired what was the matter ?

"Whiskey, too much," was the laconte reply. He was evidently securing his companion to prevent mischief during his "fire-water" madness. Perhaps the next day he required the same friendly office for himself .- Peoria Register.



The weather has been exceedingly hot. On Friday the 23d inst. the thermometer stood at 95 in the shade. It lasted however but a few days.

ar The water was let into the North Branch Canal on the 20th inst., the navigation having been suspended but eight days. This was deemed the most advisable mode to clear out the grass and make the necessary repairs. The delay in navigation, all things considered, amounts to nothing, especially during the dull season, since the boats will be enabled to travel more expeditiously, while the state has probably gained considerable in the item of expenses. Some of our Whig cotemporaries were, however, determined to find fault, which, as the election is drawing near, and political capital is much wanted, is not at all surprising. They must needs grumble at something. They are determined to make music of some sort, and if a fiddle cant be had a corn stalk must answer.

The water was let into the Lehigh Canal on Monday last. The whole line is, we presume, in navigable order by this time.

The Harrisburg Chronicle says that the town council are about to issue small bills, of the denomination of 25 and 50 cents. We trust the editor of the Chronicle has been misinformed. The people should not tolerate them anywhere.

TJ. Wallace Brooke has been appointed solicitor to the Bank of the United States at a salary of \$2.000 per annum. Mr. Brooke is a nephew of Gov. Porter. The former solicitor Mr. Cadwallader, received a salary of \$7,000 per annum.

The Bankrupt Bill passed the Senate on Sa turday last, by a a vote of 26 to 24.

inasmuch as the postage on letters and papers will almost defray the expenses incurred in keeping up and maintaining the line.

We trust this plan will be adopted by our government. The United States has been the pioneer in steam navigation, and should not lag behind. Besides the advantages are obviously so much superi-

or in point of efficiency as well as economy, that congress, we think, cannot hesitate about entering into the measure proposed without delay. Mr. King has reported a bill in the house to this effect.

Congressional.

The following bills have been acted upon and passed in the House of Representatives :

1st. The Appropriation Bill for defraying the expenses of the extra session.

2d. The Bill for the relief of Mrs. HARRISON and the family of the late lamented President. 3d. A Bill for the relief of the lunatics of the District of Columbia.

4th. The Bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, and for granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers.

5th. A bill for paying the Navy Pensioners, 6th. The Appropriation Bill for Naval Ordnance.

7th. The Loan Bill.

8th. The Appropriation Bill for Fortifications and repressing Indian Hostilities.

9th. The Appropriation Bill for the Home Sqad-

Besides these bills passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, the appropriate committees of the House to whom the various subjects had been referred, have reported :

The Fiscal Bank Bill, similar to that now before the Senate ;

The Sub-Treasury Repeal Bill, as already passed the Senate-also, including the repeal of the Deposite Act of 1836;

The Bankrupt Bill; and

The Bill to revive and extend the Charters of the Banks of the Uirtrict of Columbia.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated WASHINGTON, July 27th, 1841.

The bank Bill has passed in the Senate to a third reading, by a vote of 25 to 24. Clay's compromise amendment brought in Merrick and Preston. The final vote will be 27 to 24. Two were absent, who will vote for the Bank. Rives remained true to the last, and defended himself nobly. Tyler will veto the bill.

The compromise amendment alluded to, is, if the legislature of the states do not dissent the first year after the charter, their assent shall be presumed, to the establishment of branches.

> From the Baltimore American. Twenty-Seventh Congress. WASHINGTON, July 26, 1841. UNITED STATES SENATE. FISCAL BANK.

There being no other morning buisness, the Bill to incorporate a Fiscal Bank of the United States was called up. The amendments considered in committee were next considered for concurrence in the Senate. Amendments were proposed to the amendments adopted in committee, by Mr. CLAY of Ky. They were unimportant and generally con-The some of the Whig papers are endeavoring to curred in. The amendments prohibiting "the officers and directors of the Coporation, or any office his nephew, Mr. Brook, has been appointed solici- of discount and deposite thereof, from loaning money or contracting any debt in the Bank in any manner whatever," was discussed with some earnestness law of Wm. Rawle, Esq., who, with Mr. Joshua W. by Mr. CLAY of Ky. and Mr. WALKER of Miss. The amendment also proposed that no note or bill of which such officer or director or any member of Congress is maker, drawer, endorser, acceptor, or otherwise a party, shall be discounted. Mr. CLAY considered the prohibition an unjust one, and an unnecessary one. It was neither the practice of safe banking nor necessary to safe banking. Mr. WALKER argued otherwise, and contended that past experience proved its necessity-especially in the practice of the Pennsylvania U.S. Bank. Mr. HUNTINGTON said the amendment was a prohibition to members of Congress and to all officers of the Bank, except with the latter to the amount of \$10,000. Was this prohibition just ? Why should this class of citizens be proscribed ! Why should not a member of Congress be allowed to buy a Bill of Exchange of the U. States Bank to send tons of the ore, which will, on an average, yield to his family if he thought proper ? Why might he not endorse a note, or ask for a discount ? Were not members of Congress as honorable and possess-

ian's faith in the ever-waking and resistless control of Providence, to trace the punishment of this cnormous crime even in Europe ; It was, perhaps, the slave trade, that lost America to England, and the crime was thus punished at its height, and within view of the spot where it was committed. The three great slave traders, whom it has been found impossible to persuade or restrain, are France, Spain and Portugal. And in what circumstances are the colonies now placed for whose peculiar support this dreadful traffic was carried on ? France has totally lost St. Domingo, the finest colony in the world, and her colonial trade is a cipher. Spain has lost all. Portugal has lost all. Spanish America and the Brazils are severed from their old masters forever. And what have been the especial calamitics of the sovereigns of those countries ? They have been all three expatriated, and the only three. Other sovereigns have suffered temporarily evil under the chances of war; but France, Spain, and Portugal, have exhibited the peculiar shame of three dynastics at once in exile : the Portuguese flying across the sea to escape from an enemy in its capitol, and hide its head in a barbarian land ; the Spanish dethroned, and sent to display its spectacle of mendicant and decrepit royalty through Europeand the French doutly undone.

The first effort of Louis XVIII., on his restoration, was to re-establish the slave trade. Before twelve months were past, he was flying for his life to the protection of strangers! On the second restoration the trade was again renewed. All representations of its horrors, aggravated as they now are by the lawles rapacity of the foreign traders, were received with mock acquiescence and real scorn. And where are the Bourbons now ?

And what is the peace or the prosperity of the countries which have thus dipped their guilty gains in human miseries ? The three are still centres of revolutionary terror :--- Portugal, still covered with the wrecks of a civil war, with a trembling throne, a jacobin constitution, and a broken people ;- Spain, torn by faction, and watching every gathering on her hills, as the signs of a tempest that may sweep the land, from the Pyrenecs to the ocean ;---and France, in the first heavings of a mighty change, which man can no more define than he can set limits to the heaving of an earthquake, or the swell of a deluge. Other great objects and causes may have their share in those things ; but the facts are before mankind

MEASURING THE MAILS .- It is stated that there is a postmaster in Arkansas who does not possess the "accomplishment" of being able to read, and when the mail comes, he is under the necessity of measuring it, and sends about three pecks to Little Rock, two pecks to Batesville, and dwindles down to a gallon when he comes to the out counties. Crescent.

Another Great Bank Robbery.

An express arrived in town this morning, from Jacksonville, Illinois, bringing a handbill, announcing the robbery of the branch of the State Bank of Illinois, of about 90,000 dollars. We copy it. Five Thousand Dollars Reward-The Branch of the State Bank of Itlinois at Jacksonville, was robbed last night (Sunday, the 11th inst)-The doors were entered by false keys. The following is the probable amount taken by the robbers, to wit : 78,-000 dollars of paper, about 47,000 dollars of the above was in Parent Bank paper, the balance mostly in notes of the Branches, and Bank of Illinois. About 8,000 dollars in gold, and 3 or 4000 dollars in silver. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the money and the detection of the rob-J. P. WILKINSON, President.

Jacksonville, July 12, 1841.

We learn in addition to what is stated, that the Books, papers and evidences of debt, were cut up, mutilated and destroyed by the robbers-for there must have been several persons engaged in it : and that part of the Banking house was occupied as a residence, by the Teller .- St. Louis New Era.

THE WALKER .- The man who walked all day. from the corner of Ann street to the Park for a dollar, won his wages. The condition was that he should walk at the rate of at least five miles an hour; and the first hour, by actual measurement, it was found that he had six miles and almost threequarters. Up to 12 o'clock (five hours) he had finished twenty-seven miles. He commenced again at one, and finished the day's work at six, having walked fifty-one and a half miles in exactly ten he was a corpse, the piece of meat not being prohours.

THE GREATEST VOTAGE YET .- The ship Clematis, Benjamin, master, arrived from a waling voyage on Sunday last, with 2700 barrels of oil. This, considering the distance performed, is decidedly the greatest voyage we have ever made known. The Clematis has been round the world, and taken this London Gazette.

him to resign, and all possible measures were taken to prevent him from invoking the protection of the diplomatic agents of his own country. A similar case had happened to the Bishop of Philadelphia, bold schievements, although of rare occurrence, Mr. Cornwell. But this prelate, whilst in the same position of Mr. Reese, was fortunate enough to make his escape from Rome; and arrested in Paris, under Charles X., by order of the Pope, was set at liberty through the intervention of the American Minister.

Thinking that the Government of the United States are to look upon their citizens under no religious aspect, but merely as free citizens of this Union, I could scarcly believe but that, in consequence of this enclosure, ready and efficacious steps will be taken to cause the Papal Government to be called to account for such a scandalous abuse of its spiritual power.

I have the honor to be. Your most obedient servant,

BERNARDUS CASTELLI. Washington, D. C., July 13, 1841.

It is a curious fact and worthy of observation that the mind may be blighted, yet the body, as if careless of the loss, still keeps up animal life. Many instances are on record of this class of cases, but none more striking than that of George the III. He enjoyed no lucid interval from the year 1811 till the day of his death, which occurred in the year 1820-yet his bodily health was good during all that time, except for about a month or two before his demise. He lived till he was eighty-two years of age, and if the injury to his mind might have shortened his existence, a fair opportunity was presented in his case, as his defect of intellect occurred when he was seventy years old. Besides, he had been a long time totally blind and almost deaf. Yet he lived nine years after his mental malady had assailed him, without vision and searcely any hearing .- American Sentinel.

CROCKED TO DEATH .- A man named Frederick Helmbold, living in South street, near Eighth, went into the Bank Coffee House, in Library street, yesterday noon, and seeing a round of beef laid out upon the table as a cold cut, helped himself to a piece, which he put into his mouth, and almost immediately after left the house. In ten minutes after perly masticated, having stopped in his throat, in such a manner that no relief could be afforded him. and in a few minutes causing his death by choking U. S. Guz.

Poon ENIGRANTS .- At the sheds crected near Montreal for the use of poor emigrants, over \$397 He did not seem to relish this proceeding at all, and

although in very poor health, and having a chil only 5 weeks old, descended and rescued the unfortunate sufferer, who was clinging to the side of the wall and crying for help. Such daring and show what a mother will do to save her suffering child .- Bellows Falls, (Vt.) Gaz.

THE MARIA CORNELL CASE .--- The Sunday Morning News of New York, announces that it is a bout to publish a narrative of the confessions of Levi Cass, a seaman on board the U.S. ship Fairfield. in which he acknowledges the participation of himself and others in the "murder of Sarah Maria Cornell," for which the Rev. E. K. Avery was indicted and tried.

VALUE OF MATRIMONY .- Some writers on Political Economy says that a man does not reach his position of usefulness in society until he is married. Those young men about town who are so regardless of this great truth, should reform this very day. Not wait till to-morrow. Dr. Franklin had no exalted opinion of the value of single gentlemen. The old Philosopher used to liken them to a half pair of scissors.

WINE IN HIGH PLACES .- A Gentleman passed from New York to Albany in a steamboat, a few days since, with Gen. Scott and the Hon. Mr. from England. The latter gentleman, not knowing that Gen. Scott was a tee-totoller, observed that he "thought the Americans were going to a great extreme in their temperance movements ; for," said he, "it has got even into President Tyler's house, and at dinner there, a few days since with Mr. Clay, Webster and others, I observed that not one of them drank any wine, and the only use made of the decanter was by the President, who apparently out of mere politeness to me, as a stranger, sent it to me with a request that I would take wine with him, and he barely put it to his lips."-Reading Gaz.

STREET PREACHING .- The people of Baltimore are resorting to the primitive mode of preaching the gospel. Fourteen different places were announced in the Baltimore papers of Saturday where there would be preaching in the street on the Sabbath.

other demonstrations of distress in an occupied building the other evening, curiosity led us to go in. An Indian was lying at full length on the ground, face downwards, kicking in fine style, while another had his knees on the back of his prostrate companion, and was busy tying his hands behind him.

implicate Gov. Porter with the U.S. Bank, because tor to the bank, with a salary of 2,000 per annum. It must be recollected that Mr. Brook is the son-in-Lippincott and a few others are supposed to control the affairs of the present Bank. He is indebted, without doubt, to the influence of Mr. Rawle, his father-in-law, for his appointment.

OT BREACH IN THE TIDE WATER CANAL .-The United States Gazette of the 28th inst. says, "We regret to learn that a breach has happened in this important work below Columbia, which will probably require two weeks to repair. Since contradicted. There is no break.

The Lead Mine.

Several hands have been engaged during the last three months in working and exploring the lead mine near this place, which was discovered about a year since. They have already taken out about 25 about sixty per cent, of pure metal. The vein now working is about two feet in thickness. There are several other veins which have not yet been opened. ed of as much probity as their fellow citizens. Professor Rodgers, in his last report, professes to give an analysis of some ore discovered opposite Selinsgrove, which yielded about 10 per cent. lead and 40 per cent, zinc. If the professor intended this as an analysis of the ore above alluded to, which late geological survey, we consider as one of the humbugs of the day. Our only regret is, that it prohibited from discourges, was not placed in the hands of a number of scientific and competent persons. The whole work must soon or late, be done over.

Home Squadron.

We are pleased to see Congress moving in relation to the establishment of steam ships, similar to those now under construction for the British and "he proposition to fence up the Directory to give French governments. These vessels are designed publicity to the action of the Bank was also one of for the transportation of passengers and convey. the safest principles of action here. ing the mails in time of peace, but are subject to "WRISKEY, TOO MUCH."-Hearing groans and the orders of the government during war. A new line is about to be established by the British go- rectors of the Bank. The yeas and nays were calvernment, condisting of fourteen steam ships of 500 led and the result was, ayes 23, noes 25. horse power each, which are to ply between England and this country, touching at various ports in gress.

South America and the West India Islands. For carrying the Royal Mail they are to receive 1,398,. | ter were like other Bank charters there would be 880 dollars per annum. Thus, in time of war, some reason for the amendment, but it was not. have been received there this season. Over 1400 expressed his dissatisfaction by sundry grunts and England, it is said, could bring into service a fleet Mr. Clay illustrated the injustice of this amendment. enormous quantity of oil in eleven months,-New have arrived within a forthight, and large quanti- "ughs" in that gutteral tone peculiar to his race. of upwards of one hundred steam ships. This sys- At his residence he sent forth a piece of paper ad ties of oat-meal have been distributed among them. As we approached them, the victor raised his flash- tem of increasing and strengthening the navy is endorser, or drawer, or acceptor. This was taken

Mr. CLAY of Ala, advocated the amendment as it stood in the Bill, and was for prohibiting members of Congress from being borrowers and Directors also-It was inviting corruption of the most damning character to resist such an amendment, we suppose is the case, then we have only to say Had the U.S. Bank been thus controlled and oththat the blunder of his analysis is only equalled by er Institutions of the sort, the government v, ould the blunder of the description of the locality. The have been now greatly benefited. Mr. Clay was surprised that the members of Congress should be

Mr. LINN, Mo, advocated the same amendment, and thought the majority would gladly accept of every amendment which had been proposed by the minority. He recited the Bank of France as an example worthy of imitation : The Bank of France loaned its money to small traders, which were much safer borrowers than those who borrowed millions.

The vote was then taken upon the first branch of the amendment, relating to the limit upon the Di-

The next amendment related to members of Con-

Mr. CLAY of Ky. opposed it. If this Bank char-