

The Confession of the Negroes. Messrs. Chambers & Knapp, of this city, have published...

He soon obtained the full confidence of his master, returned with him to Maryland, and was encouraged by him to tell 'false tales' to slaves...

On their return to Washington, a plan was formed 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...

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...

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. Louis.

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. Tracy...

The Slave Trade.

The vengeance of Heaven on individuals is wisely, in most instances, put beyond human discovery. But, for nations, there is no judgment to come...

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...

Five Thousand Dollars Recovered.—The Branch of the State Bank of Illinois at Jacksonville, was robbed last night (Sunday, the 11th inst)...

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!

And what is the peace or the prosperity of the countries which have thus dipped their guilty gains in human miseries?

MEASURING THE MAILS.—It is stated that there is a postmaster in Arkansas who does not possess the 'accomplishment' of being able to read...

The Late Rev. Mr. Cookman.

The Washington Intelligencer contains an eloquent notice of the late Mr. Cookman, one of the possessors of the President, 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 beautiful Sabbath, toward the close of February last, when, with many others, I repaired to the Hall of Representatives to listen to the Farewell Sermon of the eloquent Cookman.

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 eloquence they so much admired...

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...

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.

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.

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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 Reese.

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.

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.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Sir—I hasten to inform you that the Government of the United States of America, a fact of 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.

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 scarcely believe 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.

Cracked 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.

Poor Emigrants.—At the sheds erected near Montreal for the use of poor emigrants, over 8397 have been received there this season. Over 1400 have arrived within a fortnight, and large quantities of oat-meal have been distributed among them.

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...

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.

A Good Example.—We heard Mr. Clay debating a day or two since, upon the Loan Bill, remark that for twenty years, neither he nor his wife had owed any one a dollar.

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.

The Maria Cornell Case.—The Sunday Morning News of New York, announces that it is about to publish a narrative of the confessions of Levi Case, 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 say 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.

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 tea-totterer, 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.

Whiskey, too much.—Hearing groans and 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.

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 French governments. These vessels are designed for the transportation of passengers and conveying the mails in time of peace, but are subject to the orders of the government during war.

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ing eyes, and waved his hand with great dignity for 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!



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 31, 1841.

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

We are under obligations to the Hon. Jas. Buchanan and John C. Calhoun of the Senate, and the Hon. John Snyder and C. Brown of the House of Representatives, for public documents, &c.

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.

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 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.

J. 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 Saturday last, by a vote of 26 to 24.

Some of the Whig papers are endeavoring to implicate Gov. Porter with the U. S. Bank, because his nephew, Mr. Brooke, has been appointed solicitor to the bank, with a salary of 2,000 per annum.

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.

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 we suppose is the case, then we have only to say that the blunder of his analysis is only equalled by the blunder of the description of the locality.

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thus accomplished with but little additional expense, 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 superior in point of efficiency as well as economy, that congress, we think, cannot hesitate about entering into the measure proposed without delay.

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 suppressing Indian Hostilities. 9th. The Appropriation Bill for the Home Squadron.

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 District 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 business, 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 concurred in. The amendments prohibiting 'the officers and directors of the Corporation, or any office of discount and deposit thereof, from loaning money or contracting any debt in the Bank in any manner whatever,' was discussed with some earnestness 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 not a member of Congress be allowed to buy a Bill of Exchange of the U. States Bank to send 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 possessed of as much probity as their fellow citizens.

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. Had the U. S. Bank been thus controlled and other Institutions of the sort, the government would have been now greatly benefited, Mr. Clay was surprised that the members of Congress should be prohibited from discounting.

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 proposition to fence up the Directory to give publicity to the action of the Bank was also one of the safest principles of action here. The vote was then taken upon the first branch of the amendment, relating to the limit upon the Directors of the Bank. The yeas and nays were called and the result was, yeas 23, noes 25.

The next amendment related to members of Congress. Mr. CLAY of Ky. opposed it. If this Bank charter were like other Bank charters there would be some reason for the amendment, but it was not. Mr. Clay illustrated the injustice of this amendment. At his residence he sent forth a piece of paper as endorser, or drawer, or acceptor. This was taken