

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN AND BRITANNIA.

10 Days Later from England.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday morning with English advices to the 28th October, inclusive.

The steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon, bringing Liverpool papers to the 21st, and London to the 20th of October.

Cotton has been rather brisker, and accordingly advanced a trifle. The duty on imported wheat had gone up to 22 1/2 ct. This is a favorable sign, as fears were apprehended that the Great Western would bring unfavorable news touching the money market, in consequence of the scarcity of grain. It is thought that duties will decline in the spring.

The British Funds have advanced—another favorable sign.

A long correspondence is published between Mr. Stevenson, our Minister, and Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the seizure of American ships on the coast of Africa.

The Russian frigate KAMCHATKA, which sailed from New York on 29th September, arrived at Southampton on 21st October.

The Great Western made her homeward voyage in twelve days and twelve hours. On this trip she brings out one hundred and twenty-seven passengers; among them, our late minister to the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and family.

The Britannia, on the 26th, lat. 50 9 Jan. 23 26, at 4 30 A. M., passed a steamer—supposed to be the Acadia. The Britannia brought 80 passengers to Halifax, left 34 there, and took in 20 additional ones, making 75 to Boston. She also brought 13,000 letters, nearly 4,000 of which were for New York.

Messrs. Acramans, Morgan & Co., ship builders of Bristol, have orders for three new iron steamers, to be propelled by Mr. Baxland's invention, the submarine propeller which has given an increase of speed over the paddle-wheel, by trial in the same vessel, to the enormous extent of 50 per cent.

Mr. Jendon, the agent of the United States Bank, has addressed a notice to the holders of the loan for £200,000 sterling, contracted at Paris on the 26th of December, 1839, in which he states that in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, the Bank of the United States will be unable to reimburse the half of the aforesaid loan on the 15th inst., according to the terms of the loan; he, therefore requests a postponement of the time of payment for one year, in consideration of a bonus of £45,000, for the liquidation of which he has placed ample security in the hands of Messrs. Rothschild & Sons, of London.

The London Corn extractors are doing a great business; \$15 to \$30 has been paid for service rendered by these operators, to one foot: It has been discovered, however, that the roots extracted, were merely BRISTLES dexterously slipped in for the nonce.

The Duke of Richmond has sustained another calamity in the death of his young daughter, aged ten years. He lost a son, it may be remembered, in the steamship President.

Mr. O'Connell has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and has accepted the office.

Queen Victoria's first-born son was expected to see the light early in November; of course it is to be a son. Queen Christina of Spain became the mother of a son at Paris, about the 26th of October; of course a young Munoy.

Sugar From Cornstalks.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated SUMMERVILLE, Ky., Oct. 19th, 1841.

"In a late number of the Baptist Banner and Western Pioneer, is a letter over the signature of Wm. Webb, and addressed to Dr. J. W. Thompson, President of the Agricultural Society of New Castle county, Delaware, at a late meeting, in which Mr. Webb describes the method of making sugar from corn (i. e. from cornstalks) also his mode of cultivation of the corn, &c. I have no doubt but in the main he is correct, for Mr. Josiah Utley, of Mercer county, Ky., as far back as twenty years, had a mill by which the corn-stalk was both ground and pressed at the same moment, was fed by one hand and cleaned by another, and was carried by one horse. The juice was used only for making molasses, no trial that I ever knew of its being made into sugar. The mill was very simple of construction, being similar in almost every respect, to the modern apple mill, only the nuts were smooth; in one was a set of cogs, which worked in the other by means of simple mortices. The whole costing not more than ten dollars, and made of wood throughout. Early in the fall the ears of corn were taken from the stalk and fed to stock, the corn stripped of the blades and was immediately cut and hauled to the mill; one wagon load of prepared stalks being sufficient to produce ten gallons of molasses. The corn was never touched until the stalks were ripe, or had arrived to that maturity when fullest of saccharine, when the whole process was carried through as quick as possible.

Mr. Utley's mode &c. of boiling and clarifying is unknown to me, but I have no doubt he would most cheerfully give a history of his proceedings in the case, if called on. His address is Harrodsburg, Ky." [Kentucky Farmer.

Profits of the Grape Culture.

The Messrs. KLOPF of Heidelberg township, some four or five years ago laid out a vineyard of two acres. Their crops of grapes within the past few years have been excellent, and they have realized a handsome income from them in previous years. This fall they have made about 15,000 gallons of the pure juice of the grape, which they find ready sale for at 75 cents per gallon—making the pretty neat sum of \$1,125.

They estimate the whole annual expense of attending the vineyard—pruning, gathering, pressing, &c. at about \$50, which is more than covered by the sale of cuttings. Their two acres, then, may be said to yield an annual net profit of over \$1,000—a pretty handsome income in itself, these hard times. [Reading Gazette.

Western Pork Market.

The St. Louis Era of the 8th ult. says—It is stated in the Springfield Journal that a thousand pig hogs can be purchased in Tazewell county, Ill., in three days, at a dollar and a half per hundred. The same price rules elsewhere, and those who are buying here do not give more than \$1.50. It is hardly probable that much advance will be made upon the price. Cincinnati, the greatest Pork market in the West, in the present condition of affairs in Ohio, in relation to her Banks, will hardly be able to engage to any very great extent in the purchase of pork. As the Banks must withhold the facilities heretofore extended to the pork buyers, the stock will either not find a market at all, or a very small price must be paid to the raisers. Added to this, there is a very large amount of last year's pork yet on hand: in the city of New York alone, there are 40,000 barrels in the market for sale.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER—Zachariah Monk was lately tried in Baldwin county, Alabama, for the murder of John Hughes, committed two years since, and found guilty. He is now only seven-teen years old.

From the Potomac Emporium.

Steamer "New Era."

Mr. Deane—Knowing that the Editors of our thorough take a lively interest in the success of my experiment of navigating the canal by steam, I send you the following information, to gratify the curiosity of your readers.

On the first trip, when all doubts of my success were removed in the minds of those present, a large piece of wood was driven into the propelling wheels, from the lock, 2 miles below Pottsville, and plainly demonstrated the necessity of protecting the wheels from such obstacles, and from the rubbish drawn into them from the bottom of the canal, in shallow places, by the suction of the wheels.

This was accomplished by a screen of 2 round iron, and a second experiment was made, (with a full load in both instances,) but another misfortune occurred. After progressing between three and four miles, the propellers rubbed the bottom, and subjected to all the usual impediments in low water, our retreating craft to the main shaft broke, and compelled us to delay our trip down the canal.

From what has taken place, the following conclusions may be safely drawn: The Engine, instead of working across the boat, must work 'fore and aft'; the propelling wheels must be larger, to obtain more speed; (ours averaging the rate of 1 horse, and instead of working reverse ways, teaches the probability that one wheel will answer for the propelling and then floating pieces of wood will be thrown out as soon as it is put in motion.

The enterprise will not be abandoned; but being poor, I am not able, at present to make all the alterations necessary; and as the navigation of our canal by steam, with Boats working independently of each other, is a matter of great importance, why should I not receive some assistance from those most interested?

Yours Respectfully,  
JOHN M. CROSLAND.

Fall Transplanting.

When trees are removed for the purpose of being transplanted, their roots should, if possible, be preserved fresh and entire. If these precautions have been omitted, their whole bodies and roots must be immersed in fresh water during 24 hours; and their tops must be lessened in proportion to the loss their roots have sustained.—The source by which they derive the nourishment which they received from the earth being diminished, the whole sap of the tree and even its vitality, would otherwise pass off by transpiration.

October and November, and immediately after the first hard frost has arrested vegetation is esteemed the best season for transplanting trees. The plum, the peach, the cherry and evergreen trees do especially well when planted early in autumn. But where circumstances render it necessary, transplanting may be deferred till spring. When trees are transplanted in autumn the earth becomes duly consolidated at their roots, and they are ready to vegetate with the first advancement of spring.

The holes for receiving the trees should be dug from four to six feet in diameter, according to the size of the trees, and eighteen inches deep; the yellow sub soil intermixed with a portion of manure. The tree should generally be set no deeper than it stood before, otherwise the lower roots will cease to grow; the fibres should be spread horizontally, in their natural position, and the soil be intimately and completely placed about their roots; manure may be placed above and beneath, and to every side, but ought never to be suffered to come in contact with the roots, as it is liable to corrupt and injure them. Finish by the ground very hard. When evergreen trees are set it is generally considered indispensable to pour at once a few gallons of water around the tree previous to treading hard the earth; finish earthing, and tread hard an hour afterwards. This is an excellent and safe mode with regard to any tree. [New American Orchardist.

Dr. Channey, a Thompsonian practitioner of medicine, of Philadelphia, who about two years and a half since, was charged with having caused the death of one of his patients, (a Monksbury factory girl) by improper medical treatment, found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor. The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle of yesterday thus refers to his liberation:—

"The document containing his pardon, was received in Philadelphia from Harrisburg, by the cars on Friday morning last, and the Doctor was released from Cherry Hill on Friday afternoon. Mr. William Warner, Cor. Inspector on the Columbia rail road, whose family and himself have done all in their power, during the Doctor's confinement, to relieve the distress and necessities of his wife and children, was mainly instrumental in obtaining the Doctor's enlargement. The pardon was sent to Mr. Warner, and he was the bearer of it, in company with the Doctor's daughter, to the cell of the unfortunate man. Channey had been in prison nearly three years. The meeting between him and his daughter, at the prison, is said to have been a scene beyond description, and the meeting between him and his wife and family, is described as having been one of the most affecting scenes ever witnessed."—State Capitol Gazette.

John Randolph's Grave.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who has recently paid a visit to the residence of the late John Randolph, thus describes the spot where reposes the remains of this eccentric genius.

"The body of this extraordinary man reposes beneath the tall branches of a veteran pine, and fifty paces from his summer dwelling. No marble marks the place of repose. He was buried, according to his request, with his head to the east and his feet to the west, with a white unpolished stone at his head, a black one at his feet. He sleeps where he lived, in the peaceful bosom of his own native forest."

WAINETS.—The cultivation of the shell-husk walnut among our farmers, would be productive of much profit. The wood is valuable enough to pay for its growth, and the nuts are equal in goodness to those of any foreign land. We learn from the Barn (Mass.) Gazette, that on one farm in that town, there has been gathered five hundred bushels this season, worth as many dollars. On another farm seventy-five bushels were sold at seventy-five cents per bushel—the purchaser together them.

A CALLED QUOTED.—There is a man in Mississippi who worked at the business of a blacksmith, keeps a post office, sells 'gunnits' (New England rum) 'Percussion caps' (domestic whiskey) shoes, hoes, splits wood, blows his own bellows, goes a con hunting every day, rocks the cradle, and does up chess while his wife goes to meeting, and— and writes for his newspaper in advance! What a rare instance of industry and honesty!

Massachusetts and New York.

There has sprung up another discussion as to the relative prosperity of New York and Boston, in which it appears to us that the Bostonians are about to gain a victory.

The authorities of New York recently published a statement of the estimate value of real and personal estate in that city, and they placed the value below that of former years. This leads the Bostonians to a comparison between their city and the commercial emporium. We copy a few paragraphs from a communication in the Boston Courier:—

"This city has a principle of growth within herself, namely a large, unincumbered capital, in the shape of ships, (200,000 tons,) factories, through this and some other States, principally owned by Bostonians, merchantize, on shore or afloat, owned and paid for by her merchants—which cannot fail, if we do not lose it by trusting south of New York, to convey a steady, increasing, and rapid increase to her numbers.

"On the whole, what with an extension of, perhaps, twenty per cent. to the real estate of Boston, by filling up &c. and the erection of some thousands of houses, and of fire rate stores we apprehend there is an addition to the value of real estate since 1836, of at least \$15,000,000.

"In respect also, to personal property, I have no means of knowing what have been the changes, but I would venture to say there has been an addition to the amount in existence, in 1836, of at least \$20,000,000 more. These two sums constitute an addition to the wealth, of what is termed in the 'Commercial Emporium of the Empire State,' and her associates, the twenty-five other States—the village of Boston"—\$35,000,000.

This statement, if it can be relied upon, indicates a sound and prosperous state of things; and we believe that most of the towns and cities in the State have advanced in wealth somewhat in a like proportion to Boston. Notwithstanding the onward and prosperous course, no State in the Union has suffered so much pecuniary loss by failure of Banks and of merchants, and by depreciation of the currency of the other States, as Massachusetts—nor any city in the Union so large as we, in proportion to its population, as the city of Boston. Even our friends in New York city, where they have behaved well in the matter of currency, have thrown upon this city and State many millions of dollars, since 1834, in the form of unpaid notes."

Of course, all these statements, and some others which we have omitted, must be taken with some little allowance. But still, the general prosperity of Massachusetts must be conceded—and if so why?—The people of that State invested their surplus capital in manufactures, and the Commonwealth never undertook to sustain itself and replenish a wasted treasury from the funds of corporations, when the individuals needed these funds.

Suppose Pennsylvania had established manufactories as the people of Massachusetts did, on a large scale, could Massachusetts have derived the profits from us which she has received? Or could she have taunted Pennsylvania with sinking her fund? U. S. Gazette.

Set at Liberty.

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Judicial Anecdote.

Previous to the last war, when Judge Chase, a United States Senator from New Hampshire, was on his way to Congress, he passed the first night of his journey at Windsor, Vermont, where a man stole his boots. The thief was apprehended, imprisoned, and tried. Guilty was rendered, and Judge C. proceeded to deliver the sentence of the court to the following effect:—

"Tim Flanagan, you are found guilty of stealing a pair of boots. You stole them in the fall of the year, which aggravates the offence, for had you stolen them in the heat of summer, the sufferer could have walked abroad barefooted, without serious inconvenience. But the case is worse than this. You stole the boots from a great man—from Judge Chase—and not only from Chase, but from a Senator in the great American Congress, and that too previous to the commencement of an important session—a momentous period, when it was expected, on every side that war against Great Britain was to be declared. See, and stand against at the results which might have ensued from your nefarious act.—The Judge might have been disposed to cast his vote against the war, his vote might have been the turning point of the matter. By the loss of his boots he might have been delayed several days in obtaining others, and in the mean time, the awful question of war or no war might have been brought up. In consequence of his absence, the decision might have been in favor of war, and thus, upon you, sir, would have rested the whole responsibility of that terrible event.

You, you only, would have been accountable for the immense expenditure of treasure, resulting from a conflict—for the flood of thousands spilled on the field of bat le—for all the horrors of victory and defeat—for massacre and carnage—for our wives and daughters butchered or violated—for the tears and agony of widows and orphans! Yes, sir, all this would have rested upon you; and in consideration of the heinousness of your offence, in view of these dreadful consequences which might have resulted from your act, the court sentences you to six months imprisonment in the common jail."

Judge C. delivered this without a smile; and the man seeing whom he had to deal with, thus addressed him in turn:

"May it please your honor, it is an easy sentence, to be sure, for such a dade as yer honor says, but I'd be after puttin in yer honor's conscience if six months hadn't a very unfortunate parried to sit me down for. I'll be comin' out o' jail just as winter is comin' out o' us, may be I won't be able to get my work, and then I'll be deprived of boots to me fate, and vides to me mouth. If yer honor now, would be kind an' jantle enough to sit me down for three or nine months, it ud be more considerate in yer honormenty."

"Very good, Mr. prisoner," replied the Judge still perfectly composed in countenance, the court in consideration of the validity of your plea, reduces the term to three months. Take him away."

The following "Private Letter from a young English Officer in China to his brother in England," is humorous enough to have been written by THOMAS HOOD:

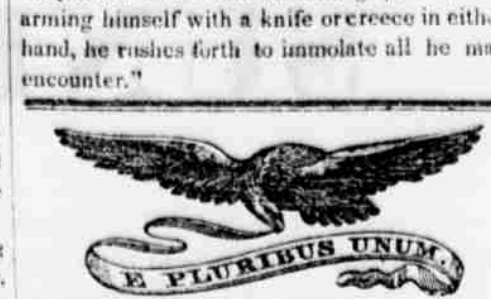
DEAR TOM: Every thing is going on gloriously—the British arms are triumphant, and we now only require the Emperor of China's consent to our taking possession of his territory, which, I am sorry to say, there is at present no likelihood of obtaining. However, there is little doubt, if we be not all swept off by ague and cholera, that we shall be able to maintain our present position a few months longer. Our situation here would be very comfortable if we had any thing to eat except bad beef and worse biscuit; these, however, are but trifling inconveniences, and though we have no fresh meat, we have plenty of fish in the river. One of our men caught a fine one the other day, which was brought and cooked by the officers' mess, by which means we were all nearly destroyed. The fish unfortunately happened to be of a poisonous nature, in consequence of which a general order was issued the next day, forbidding the troops to catch or eat any more fish. The country around the factory is beautiful; but we deem it prudent to keep within the walls, as the Chinese are very expert at picking up stragglers, whom they neatly strangle. Beyond this we cannot complain of our situation; fowls are extremely abundant, but I have not seen any, the inhabitants having carried them up the country along with their cattle and provisions of every description. The water here is so lowly that it is almost impossible to drink it, there are, however, some wells of delicious water in the neighborhood, which would be a real treasure to us if the Chinese had not poisoned them. The weather is extremely hot, and the advantages of the river for bathing would be very great, if it were not so full of sharks. There is much more to relate, I am present cheering prospects and cheerful condition, but a ship is on the point of sailing for England, so must conclude in haste. Ever, dear Tom, yours, &c.

A client visited a lawyer, when the following conversation ensued: Client—Did you present your account, and what did he say? Client—I did, your honor, and he told me to go to the devil, and so I came to you.

REVENUE A MUCK.—Bentley's Miscellany tells the following strange story of the Malay:

"Only one way is thought, by the religious Malay, to lead straight to Heaven, and on this he resolves; he offers up his prayers, performs his ablutions, and prepares to 'raii a muck.' The fanatic who thus determines, first vows to God to destroy every living thing he may meet on his path; to spare neither sex nor relationship, to turn neither to the right nor to the left, but to sacrifice all indiscriminately, till he himself in turn be sacrificed. He first proceeds to oil his body all over, to elude capture as long as possible, for the more victims he makes the more certain, is his road to heaven. He casts off every thing that may be caught at; shaves his head; but he should be seized by the hair; takes a very large portion

of opium or some other maddening poison, then arming himself with a knife or croce in either hand, he rushes forth to immolate all he may encounter."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November 20, 1841.

The Rev. W. S. Walker purposes delivering a Course of Lectures on the Evidences which may be adduced in support of the Truth of the Holy Scriptures. The first Lecture will take place on Thursday Evening, the 23rd inst., in the Episcopal Church.

The Tide Water canal boat *Uncle Sam*, Capt. Krohn, owned by Mr. Hendricks of this place, arrived here on Sunday last from Philadelphia, loaded with upwards of 60 tons of merchandise.

The canals are in fine navigable order, and judging from the number of boats running, we would suppose the amount of business this season, to be almost doubly as great as that of the last.

The Philadelphia Gazette takes the Louisville Journal to task for its abuse of the American Sentinel, which paper the Journal calls a 'wile loca filo organ of Gov. Patter.' There is no paper in Philadelphia that sustains a higher character for fairness, candor and propriety of conduct than the Sentinel, while the editor of the Louisville Journal is as notorious for his intemperate halts as his fault-mouthed abuses, which he retails through his columns under the garb of criticism.

Coal and Coal Stoves.

The great improvements that have lately been made in coal stoves, have been the means of bringing them into general use. By one of the new Rail-stove stoves, an apartment cannot only be warmed in a comfortable and economical manner, but furnished with a handsome ornament, much more pleasant and much less expensive than a grate. Such stoves, with Shamokin coal as fuel, would seem almost indispensable in every parlor and sitting room. We predict, that in a few years Shamokin coal will command a higher price than any coal taken to market, and for the purpose above mentioned, will supersede the use of all other coal; its ready ignition, and freedom from slate, enable those who have used it but a short time, to regulate their fires as easily as with a common wood stove.

Editorial Miscellany.

In the course of a few months there will be a Railroad communication between Boston and Buffalo, a distance of about 600 miles.

In Cincinnati, the Queen city of the west, there was put up last year 827 new houses.

A sportsman in Pawtucket lately shot 66 black birds at one shot.

The people of Iowa intend to make application to be admitted into the Union. They now number upwards of 60,000.

A cow exhibited in the New York Institute at the late exhibition gave 23 quarts of milk per day.

Syriacity—A person yawning in company, is very apt to set all those around him going, from sympathetic action.

It is said, upwards of 1300 persons died at New Orleans with that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, during the last season.

The Wiltshire Farmer says, there are six or seven Steam Engines of different capacities, employed in that place.

The new Sheriff of Philadelphia is not able to bring up the prisoners as fast as the court disposes of them. The court has notified the sheriff that he must be more punctual in future, under a penalty of five hundred dollars.

A Mr. J. Lecker of Orwigsburg, in jumping on a boat, struck his breast against the side, and died almost instantly.

The U. S. Gazette says that a second crop of flax are now growing in the garden of Mr. Butler in that city.

A Tale Water boat from the Juniata lately arrived at Philadelphia with 3100 bushels of wheat, drawing but 33 feet of water.

Mr. Boyd, agent of the Towanda Bank, says that the circulation of notes above five dollars, of that institution, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars. This is exclusive of state scrip, which amounts to about \$100,000.

An appointment was lately made by the President, to supply a supposed vacancy by the death of Judge McCaleb of New Orleans. When the new judge arrived, he found the old judge on the bench, hand at work in trying causes. It was all a hoax played upon the President.

The Billayer family, in Columbia county, says the Miltonian, lately gathered 250 bushels of buckeye nuts in one day, and shipped them to B. H. more, where they will sell at \$1 per bushel.

Levis is in Texas, living in a country seat which is now dubbed 'Levis' Retreat.'

A student at Oberlin Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, recovered \$1500 damages from the professor, for a severe fogging received at that institution.

The John Jay steamboat, on Saturday last, towed 20 boats loaded with merchandise, from Philadelphia to Havre de Grace.

Reinhart who was tried at Reading for the murder of C. Christ, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Mr. Clay it is said will resign his seat in the Senate, and it is said Mr. Adams will not be a candidate for re-election.

Young ladies and gentlemen should carefully avoid quoting hackneyed proverbs in company. They never will add much to their reputation for wit and intelligence.

We clip the following from the Lafayette

(La.) Chronicle, one of the most spirited and original exchange papers we receive:

"SMUGGLE—VERY.—Ah," said a chap to *Smiggle* the other day in a tone of sarcasm—"A head like yours, abounding as it does in all that is fresh and fanciful, only requires a little tact to bring them forth."

"And yours," returned *Smig*, "abounding as it has for a long time in all that is lively, only requires a fine tooth comb to bring them all out!"

The following is an extract of an address by Mr. John Daugherty to the next Legislature, in relation to our public improvements. His plan is to separate the connection of the government with the public works, by leasing them out to individuals:—

"The present rate for motive power on the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, is equal to one dollar and thirty cents per ton of 2000 lbs., and has heretofore been insufficient to meet the cost of the Commonwealth. Under a system of free trade, the cost of motive power can be maintained at forty cents per ton, from the inclined plane near Philadelphia to Columbia