instance, were they not to trust them in the second, or never to trust them again. —Mary Magdalin's sight was deceived when she saw Jesus and mistook him for the gardener: But does it thence follow, that she must not believe her eyes, when she fell at his feet—and when she told the disciples that she had seen the Lord. To suppose then that our senses must never be trusted is preposterous. —And it is equally absurd to suppose they must always be trusted. For that Joshua's eyes deceived him when in the field of the City of Jericho * * * he saw a man standing over against him, and went to him, and said: Art thou one of ours, or of our adversaries? is proved in the next verse. 'And he answered: No: but I am Prince of the host of the Lord. Must we then necessarily always trust our eyes.—The senses, sir, do not deceive us about the proper objects of sense, when properly proposed, and all the circumstances are duly considered. They correctly represent to us the *external qualities* of bread and wine in the holy Eucharist, which are the proper objects of sense: but they take no cognizance of the *internal substance* of the body and blood of Christ: simply because *substance* is not the proper object of sense, but of faith for which we have the veracity and authority of Divine revelation: and therefore the doctrine of the real presence, so far from subverting from its foundation the fabric of our faith, is itself the foundation of our faith.

I will now proceed to show from the records themselves that the *doctrine* of *the real presence*, in the Catholic sense of the terms, will not be searched for in vain in the records of ecclesiastical antiquity, by the sincere and impartial seeker: and shall begin with the most ancient and most venerable of those records the Holy Scriptures.

To suppose that our blessed saviour intentionally made use of any ambiguous or doubtful terms in the completion of one of the most solemn acts of his sacred life, his last will and testament would be to charge him, who neither can deceive nor be deceived, with a design to cheat his Apostles and their successors into a belief that he was about to leave them a clear, well defined legacy, unincumbered with any liability, by misconstruction to become the subject of dispute and dissention; whilst at the very same time he was artfully contriving to make it a subject of perpetual contention by clothing it in language of a doubtful and uncertain sense, and to leave it exposed to any construction however absurd. It would be to attribute to him what no one would impute to any honest person of sound, disposing mind under similar circumstances: But to sustain the doctrine of a bare figurative presence, this must be supposed, or another equally absurd supposition must follow, that he was ignorant of the import of the terms he made use of. Now as it cannot be doubted, that both the above suppositions are equally false, so neither can it be doubted that he was perfect master, not only of the language in which he drafted or constructed his will, but of all other languages, and consequently that he expressed his will in such words as he knew could not after his death, without violence to all propriety of language, and producing inextricable confusion, and an endless conflict of opinions, be perverted from their plain, obvious, litteral sense. And therefore when he said 'Take, eat, this is my body,' it is wholly inconceivable that he should have meant, or that his disciples should have understood him to mean, any thing else than that it was his body truely, really and substantially, and consequently that he meant the words *'this is my body'* to be taken and understood, in their plain obvious and literal sense. Because if he meant to be understood in any other sense, than what the words plainly express, being master of all languages, he doubtless would have selected other terms to convey that sense or explained his meaning; and as by neither of these, it is clear that he meant to be understood as he spoke; and that what was his real, true and, substantial body which he gave his disciples to eat. This construction of his meaning is strongly corroborated by the fact, that hitherto, every attempt to explain his words in a different sense, has only tended to envelope them with inexplicable confusion; a plain proof that he understood the language he spoke, and that he selected such terms to express his will, as to defiance to ingenuity to pervert them to any other sense than that which they carry on their face. The Scriptures, therefore, can and do, by the only legitimate process of interpretation yield their whole and entire support to the doctrine of the real presence as understood by Catholics. This doctrine and the above construction of the sense of the words 'this is my body' is also supported by the testimony of all the fathers of the Church ancient and modern. But, as to recite the whole of their testimony would be equally useless and laborious, I shall only produce enough to satisfy Justin, if perad venture he can be satisfied, of the error of the position he has taken, and shall begin in the first century with—

St. Ignatius Martyr, disciple of the Apostles, who thus writes to the Smyrneans—Heretics refrain from the Eucharist and the oblation because they do not acknowledge that the Eucharist is the flesh of our Saviour Jesus Christ, which suffered for our sins, and which the father through his goodness has raised up.

Hæreteci ab Eucharistia et oblatione abstinent, eo quod non confiteantur Eucharistiam Carnem esse Salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, quæ pro peccatis nostris passa est, quam Pater sua benignitate suscitavit. Epist. ad Smyrnæos.

Nor do we take these gifts as common bread and common drink: but as Jesus Christ, our Saviour, made man by the word of God, took flesh and blood for our Salvation; in the same manner, we have been taught, that the food which has been blessed by the prayer of the words which he spoke, and by which our blood and flesh, in the change are nourished, is the flesh and blood of that Jesus incarnate.

4 C's.

(To be continued.)

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham, Sir:—Never were greater exertions made than at this time for the reformation of the world. And one of the most prominent objects to accomplish this great moral reformation, is the education of females. This object has recently aroused, more than usual, the attention of the Patriot, the Scholar, and the Philanthrophist. The time has arrived in which mankind clearly discover that females, to a great extent, form the character of the world. They mould and form, at pleasure, the first buddings of unwary infancy. They give the tender shoot of intellect its first bias. They teach the young idea how to shoot. They pour instruction into the juvenile mind. With what weight and responsibilities are female examples, precepts, & admonitions attended, they will tell on the destinies of nations, and individuals for centuries to come.

The youthful mind is so flexble that the least impress leaves a stamp which can only be effaced when memory loses its power, and may by female influence be fashioned for endless happiness or misery. From the above observations we infer that female education is one of the most important duties that can devolve on mankind. Their influence has had great weight, and has been powerfully felt, since the day the mother of Samuel dedicated her son, the young prophet to God, down through the vista of ages to the present, day!—when time should be ended—judgment closed—and Providence approved, it will then be clearly seen that female influence formed the destinies of millions of immortal spirits in the realms of eternal day.

The Following remarks referring to the annual examination of the Rev. S. Prettyman's Female Seminary, Wilmington Del. elicited the preceeding observations; and I am well satisfied from personal acquaintance with the principal Rev. Mr. Prettyman, and from the well known character of his assistants, for morality, learning and talent that his Seminary is equal to any in the state of Delaware, or Maryland.

R. M. GREENBANK.

[From the Delaware Journal.]

The Wesleyan Female Seminary—at Wilmington, Del.

The first annual examination of the pupils of this Institution took place, on Thursday the 19th ult.

This seminary, now under the patronage of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in October last. It commenced, and has been conducted, under the direction of the Rev. S. Prettyman, assisted by three female teachers, all well qualified, and experienced in their several departments. The number of pupils has gradually increased from the commencement until the close of the first annual session, when they numbered between forty and fifty. Of this company of students, from one half, to two-thirds are young ladies grown, or nearly so, the rest are smaller. Altogether, they form an interesting little society, seeking to adorn themselves, with the most permanent of all ornaments intellectual beauty. Nor have they, it seems, labored altogether in vain; for the examination showed, quite to the satisfaction of the spectators, that these young Ladies had greatly enlarged their sphere of knowledge; that they had walked out at least some distance, into the fields of solid and useful science and literature. They exhibited too a grade of mind, not, by any means, of inferior cast. All the classes did themselves honor, and the examination was highly creditable, both to pupils and teachers.

The Hon. *Arnold Naudain*, late of the U. S. Senate, attended and witnessed the exercises, heard the interrogatives put to the pupils and their answers nearly throughout, and at the close, delivered a short, but very appropriate speech; in which he showed the importance, and great advantages of education, especially to females; its tendency to humble, rather than puff up or fill the mind with haughtiness and vanity; made it clear, that a *proper* education was strictly speaking, *a training for both worlds*; and pointed out the necessity of cultivating the moral, as well as the intellectual powers—He congratulated the patrons of the seminary, spoke of the Principal and teachers, in terms of high commendation; adduced evidence from what had appeared in the course of the examination to show that the school had been carefully instructed and concluded with an address to the pupils, encouraging them to pursue the path of science, upon which they had so bravely entered; assuring them, in the mean time they had already passed some of the more steep and difficult ascents in their way up the hill of science.

This address, highly creditable to the distinguished gentleman from whom it proceeded, was followed by a few pointed and appropriate remarks, from Thomas Young, Esq. who dwelt chiefly upon the merits of the different original *Essays* composed by the senior class of young Ladies, and read before the audience, as specimens of their skill, in this branch of literature.—He showed that these essays were highly creditable; that they afforded strong indications of abilities to write; and by way of encouragement to the class, intimated they had nothing to fear. He assured them that to think closely and to put thoughts on paper skilfully, have been reckoned always, among the highest and most distinguishing attainments of the wise and learned of every age.

The exercises closed with a parting hymn, selected for the occasion, and sung by the young ladies of the school. Before the audience separated, it was announced, that the school, after the 20th inst., would be vacated, until the first Monday in September next, when it would be resumed It was also stated, that there were places in the institution for some additional pupils, but as it was highly probable the school would be filled soon, it would be advisable for those who desire admission, to make application immediately, or at furthest during the vacation.

In this institution young ladies may learn every science and accomplishment, usually taught in the best female seminaries. It is the design of the proprietors and patrons of this institution, to make it not merely a finishing school, but one in which young ladies may acquire all the solid, as well as ornamental branches of a thorough female education, one too in which not only the intellectual but the moral powers, and right affections of the heart, will be carefully cultivated, and where precept and example shall go hand in hand in the work of instruction.

O. P. Q.

Wilmington, July 23, 1838.

[From the Practical Farmer.]

Cleaning Neat Cattle.—The following we translated, and we would invite the attention of farmers' to the subject. Our German Correspondent is the right kind of a man. He gives his notions well confirmed by experience.—Editor.

Xenia, Ohio, June 14th 1838

Mr. Editor:—Allow me through the "Farmer," to say a word to my fellow farmers, on what seems to me, an important subject. In this country, you will seldom find a curry comb and brush in the cow-stable; these are considered indispen-dable in the horse-stable; but consider them indispensable in the cow-stable, as in the horse stable. Why farmers do not curry and brush their cows I know not, unless it be that the cleanliness is not so necessary to the cow as to the horse.

But if we will, for a moment, consider the evils arising from this neglect, the importance of keeping cows clean must strike every reflecting mind. It is well known that no animal, neither horse nor cow can be healthy, unless the insensable perspiration goes on regularly, and this can never be going on if cows are kept in a dirty stable, and no pains taken to rub off carefully the dirt or matter which obstructs the vessels or pores of the skin.

Wherever cows are regularly curried and rubbed, they are invariably stronger and in a healthy condition; not liable to *cutaneous* and other diseases; and from experience I know, they yield more milk, and that too of a better quality—a cleaner milk, richer cream and sweeter butter, necessarily follows.

I make it a practice to curry my cows once a day very carefully—I never suffer any dung to stick to their coats—it looks bad and injuries the cows. This useful animal does not deserve such treatment.—Give them litter sufficient; and remove the dung regularly, and this part is accomplished.

Many of our farmers seem to think that in order to have healthy and good cows, you need only feed them a sufficiency of food; however, I am fully convinced from experience, that cows may be well supplied with food, still they will not be as profitable as they would be if kept perfectly clean, and free from all kind of dirt and matter obstructing perspiration, as above stated. besides this, if cows are kept perfectly clean, they will thrive upon a less quantity of food.

Cows are often subject to have swollen teats and udders, as well as other excressenses. These may be prevented if the parts be occasionally washed with warm water. The udder and teats should be carefully washed immediately before the cow is milked. It has been well said by *Loudon*: "Go to the cow stall—take with you cold water and a sponge, and wash each cows udder clean before milking; dowse the udder well with cold water, winter and summer, as it braces and repels heat."

If you think the above worthy a place in the Farmer, I may then continue my remarks by saying something on the *"feeding of cows,"* in my next letter—send me the Farmer regularly. Yours.

DAVID HEYMACKER.

Roots vs. Hay.—We take the following from a report made to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by the Messrs. Colts, of Pittsfield, Berkshire county, and we do it to show the immense advantage made in substituting roots for hay in feeding cattle, as well as in the quantity of ground necessary to produce a given quantity of food.

The writer says— My stock now consists of 1000 sheep, 8 young oxen, 6 cows, a pair of horses, and a single horse. I have raised this season for the use of my stock 5511 bushels of vegetables, and I to be grated and fed out with cut straw, the cattle constantly, the sheep one feed a day, which seems to be a necessary food in our long cold winters, and keeps them in health and also in As to the respective value of the vegetable food the following statement will perhaps best exhibit it I have commenced feeding and shall continue to feed—

14 head of horned cattle with 20 lbs. of cut straw each per day 4 cents for each twenty lbs., 56 cents. Also to each, 8 lbs. of roots grated, mixed with straw, 3 cents, 42 cents. And now allow 150 days for the season of feeding at 98 cents is $147. The same stock would require 20 lbs. of hay each per day for 150 days they would consume 32,000 lbs., equal to 21 tons; at the moderate price of $10 per ton, $210. Balance in favor of root feed 63 dollars, and I am sure the stock will appear far better at the opening of the spring.

You will perceive that the respective value of vegetables for food is six cents a bushel, while hay is at ten and straw at four. It may be said that there is some cost in preparing the food, but this is more than compensated if properly done, by the extra quantities of manure made.

Thus it appears that 20 lbs. of straw and 8lbs. of roots mixed, afford more nutriment, and of course are more valuable than 20 lbs of good hay, while the actual cost is much less. Fourteen tons of roots are a moderate crop per acre, while the average of hay will fall considerably below two tons to the acre. The advantage in favor of the turnip is thus perfectly apparent, and the farmer who persists in mowing his twenty or forty acres, which would furnish roots sufficient if mixed with the straw, which might be grown on the remainder, to keep his animals far better than the hay, and leave the grain crop nearly as a clear profit, is clearly acting against his true interests. Again we say to our farmers, you did well last year by so extensively entering upon the culture of roots; you will do better this year by greatly extending their cultivation.

COL. WEBB'S ARREST.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal.

NEW YORK, September 22. 1838.

My Dear Sir—Yours of yesterday calling my attention to an article in your paper, together with a commentary on it by the *Argus*, come to hand this morning, and although the affair is rather of a private than public nature, yet as the persecution I experienced on the eve of my departure from England most unquestionably had its origin in political enmity, I have no hesitation in giving you the particulars of the disgraceful transaction to which you have alluded. If I could with a clear conscience, consider aught that the Argus says, as calculated in the slightest degree to injure the character of a political opponent, I might add, that having repeatedly, since my return, narrated the conduct of Mr. John Van Buren in this transaction, I am bound in honor to relieve you from the charge of *'gratuitous fabrication'* made by the Argus. But the character and standing of the *consistent* and reckless PANDER of a corrupt administration, is too well known to render any defence against his opinions necessary. I will, therefore, relate to you the facts of my arrest in Bristol, on the AFFIDAVIT of Mr. John Van Buren of Albany.

It is well known to you that I sailed for England on the 7th of May last, in the steamer 'Great Western' and it was understood by my friends at the period of my departure, that I went abroad for the purpose of establishing a correspondence for the Courier and Enquirer in different parts of Europe, and that I would return in the July trip of the same steamer.—Among my notes payable falling due during my absence, was one drawn eighteen months previously—for which I had never received any consideration—which had been obtained under FALSE PRETENCES—and which the holder, in March last, agreed never should be presented for payment if I would abstain from making known the circumstances under which it was obtained, and not go before the Grand Jury to ask an indictment for SWINDLING. Upon this assurance I left the country, knowing that the note in question would fall due in a few days; but I made no provision for its payment; in the full conviction that the certainty of indictment and punishment would prevent any use being made of it. But in this I was mistaken. It appears that a prominent political opponent in Albany heard of the existence of the note, obtained possession of it, endorsed and lodged it in the Bank of Albany for collection, caused it to be regularly protested when due, and sent it to England for prosecution.

I was in London from the time of the Coronation until a short time previous to the sailing of the Great Western. The son of the President of the United States was there at the same time—the associate of Princes and Nobles, and treated with a degree of courtesy and attention which did honour to his hospitality—in common with every American I was proud viewing as I did the signal distinction with which he was received by the Queen, as evidence of her respect for the U. States. During this period, I little dreamed that he was in anyway connected with a contemplated proceeding against me, having in view my incarceration in a foreign prison, and you may imagine my surprise when in Bristol, and on the evening previous to the sailing of the Great Western, I was arrested at the suite of the City Bank of Albany, upon a process issued out of the King's Bench and order to hold me to bail, procured by the AFFIDAVIT of JOHN VAN BUREN, the son of the President of the United States!

On being told by the Sheriff's officer that we were directed to require bail to the amount of one thousand pounds sterling, and knowing no person to whom he could apply in Bristol. I at once proposed that he should post to London with me where I could procure the bail required, and by hard posting get back to Bristol in time to save my passage in the Great Western. But I was then told—the officer exhibited a feeling on the occasion which did honour to his humanity—that by the law, no bail could be received but a FREEHOLDER of the City of Bristol—that from the manner in which the suit had been commenced there was no escape from its severe penalties—and that I must find such bail among entire strangers, or immediately be consigned to a prison!

I will not attempt to portray my feelings. To be thus kidnapped into a prison in a foreign land, and that too by the affidavit of the son of the Chief Magistrate of my country, was well calculated to excite in my bosom a degree of indignation which cannot well be described. But there was no time to be lost in the indulgence of reflections upon the character of the proceeding or the deep disgrace in which it involved my persecutors. Bail, immediate, local, and satisfactory bail, or the cell of a foreign prison, was the ALTERNATIVE presented me as the suitable punishment of an opponent of Martin Van Buren. Let any man of the slightest sensibility imagine what would be his feelings thus situated, and he will find no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion, that even the prospect of incarceration in a foreign prison did not appear more appalling to me than the alternative of applying for aid to one upon whom I had no claims, and to whom I was only known in consequence of his having extended to me the hospitalities of his table. But it was due to myself & family to make the application; and Robert Bright, Esq., of Bristol, with a degree of promptness which evinced the generous and noble character of the man on the simple assurance that he should not suffer, gave the requisite bail, and thus completely thwarted this well planned scheme to disgrace a political opponent.

Of the conduct of Mr. Bright and of my never to be eradicated feelings of gratitude, this is no place to speak.—Those who can appreciate true nobleness of character, will require no prompting to estimate his value and my gratitude; nor can any honest American fail to appreciate an act, which in point of fact, was a compliment to the American character—for my only claim on his liberality consisted in my being an AMERICAN.—Suffice it to say, that the Great Western on her next trip will take out the full amount of the claim, to be deposited for the protection of my bail; but as the law of this State is applicable to the case in the English Courts, not a dollar will my persecutors ever recover, while they have the mortifying reflection of knowing, that their scheme to injure me abroad has been most signally defeated, and all concerned in it, as signally disgraced.

I have thus given you the facts of the case. Whether John Van Buren took the note to England willingly, or whether it was subpœnaed sent to him; or whether he was not the authorized agent of the holder of the note, and by him directed to commence the suit in London instead of Bristol,—I do not know, and of course will not pretend to say. It may be as the Argus would insinuate, that he has acted exclusively as a VOLUNTEER in this dirty business; but I should imagine that this, instead of mitigating, is rather calculated to increase the odium which should attach to any one in thus loaning himself to the persecution of a countryman in a foreign land. The facts speak for themselves, and I leave to others to draw their own conclusions as to the conduct of this son of our Executive and the nature of the undertaking between him and his immediate political associates, in regard to the manner, the time and the place of my arrest, upon a note obtained by admitted fraud. Smarting under the attempt to disgrace me, and feeling that the worthless American who was then receiving the most marked attentions of the British court as a representative of my country, was in fact more fitted for employment in the purlies of the London Police, I did not hesitate to attribute his conduct to a deep laid plan on the part of my political enemies, in the prosecution of which the son of the executive was the mere *tool*.—Under these circumstances, I wrote him the enclosed letter, in which, if the Argus is to be credited, I did injustice to my persecutor here, and did not hold in sufficient contempt the judgment and discretion of the wee young man, who it would now appear, VOLUNTEERED his services to punish a political opponent of his father by endeavouring to incarcerate him in a Foreign Prison. I care not on which horn of the dilemma the Argus may think it convenient to place the son of the Executive. In either case, he at best is most effectually disgraced in the estimation of all honorable men.

Very truly your friend.

J. WATSON WEBB.

Steam Ship Great Western, Bristol Channel, July 21, 1838.

To John Van Buren, Esq.

Sir—It is to me at all times a painful duty, to be the harbinger of bad news—but I leave you to determine whether I am labouring under such a misfortune at the present time, when you learn that I am about to apprize you of the entire failure of your attempt to prevent my sailing in the Great Western by causing my arrest and imprisonment in a land of strangers at the very moment of my intended departure.

I will do you the justice however to say, that the failure of your plan is in no way attributable either to your want of zeal or legal information; and I shall take an early opportunity to apprise your EMPLOYERS that you have discharged your duty to them in a manner which, while it cannot fail to put the most unscrupulous minion of the law to the blush, will as certainly receive the cordial approbation of you unprincipled political associates in the U. States. I shall apprize them that instead of arresting me in London where I had 'troops of friends' ready and willing to become my bail, thus preventing the possibility of DISGRACING a political opponent by casting him in a foreign prison, you very wisely deferred the commencement of your suit till the eve of my departure from England, and until I had arrived in a strange city, where being unknown, you had every reason to believe that I must of necessity, be imprisoned for a time at least, and that the G. Western would arrive in America announcing that the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, for having dared to expose the character of the administration of Martin Van Buren had, by his son, been cast into a prison in England as a terror to all political opponents.

Your legal information advised you of the fact that if arrested in the city of *Bristol*, none other than a freeholder of the said county could be my bail, and consequently, if among entire strangers I could not find such an one as willing to be my bail for near six thousand dollars, I must inevitably be imprisoned! and knowing this I must frankly accord you the high credit of having acted in a manner which entitles you to the warmest approbation of your employers. Sir, you deserve more than common gratitude or ordinary fees at their hands—for I cannot believe that at your age, you could have pursued such a course towards a countrymen of whose hospitality you have heretofore partaken, and who within a few weeks have borne such testimony in your behalf to a gentleman in London, as I have reason to know added somewhat to your comfort and pleasure, without some little compunctions of conscience and a deep sense of shame at the character of your employment.

Rest assured therefore, that I shall make it my duty to apprise your principals how faithfully you have labored in their service, and at the same time shall disseminate as widely as possible, the character of your new employment, and your readiness to make almost any sacrifice that can be conceived in order to accomplish the designs of your employers. If I rightly understand your position, an important branch of your business will be, to bear testimony to the signatures of those merchants, Editors and others, who have been ruined by the conduct of our Rulers, may unwillingly trust themselves on this other side of the Atlantic. The more cynical portion of the public may exclaim against the idea of the *son's* fattening upon the distresses produced by the recklessness and political subserveny of the *father*; and there may be those who would look upon any money thus acquired, as the wages of *prostitution*; but fortunately for your peace of mind you have already demonstrated your contempt for such old fashioned considerations, and illustrated the truth of the adage, that the 'laborer is worthy of his hire,'—I congratulate you sir, upon your new vocation, and upon your peculiar fitness for the discharge of its duties; and as I cannot but feel a deep interest in the success of one in whose father's political advancement I was somewhat instrumental, permit me to suggest the propriety of his furnishing you with *fac similes* of the signatures of all the merchants in the United States, who have been ruined by his Administration of the public affairs. Through the medium of his pliant tool at the head of the Treasury Department, he can doubtless do this with little trouble to himself; and I cannot doubt but you would much rather found your affidavits of the genuineness of the signatures of your victims on such data, than as in my case, upon the friendly note of invitation to partake of the hospitalities of my table at a period when I was exerting what little influence I possessed in advancing the political fortune of your father.

Yours, &c.

J. WATSON WEBB.

Another Easterly Gale.—A slip from the Office of the Norfolk Herald, dated Sunday afternoon says:

"The wind, which had been hanging on a S. S. E. for some days previous, hauled round more to the northward on Friday afternoon, and during the night blew out from it very heavily with torrents of rain. Since the gale of the 12th the weather has been in an unsettled state, generally lowering and stormy, with much more than a majority of rainy days during that interval. The excess of wet weather combined with the gusts of wind on the 15th and 16th, have been more injurious to the corn crops in this neighborhood than the drouth had previously been. The blade fodder is stripped to shreds by the wind, so that very little can be saved, and the stalks have been so prostrated that much of the grain it is feared has been rotted by the water in the furrows, in which it was immersed.

GREAT ROBBERY.

Early in the present month a complaint was lodged at the police by William Bacon and David C. Judson, and another man, that on the 12th of October last, there was stolen from the North River Steamer North America, a valise containing $2828, in Bank Notes, and a quantity of Stock Scrips, &c., and that suspicious had fallen upon a man named Jonathan G. Lifft.

Mr. Bacon stated that the valise in question contained a package which he had received from John C. Judson, Teller of the Ogdensburg Bank, which he had agreed to deliver to the Merchant's Exchange Bank in this city, and also a letter which he described as containing Rossie Mining Company Scrip, signed by John C. Bush and Sylvester Gilbert. The names and numbers of the Scrip were left blank, as he was instructed by Bush to fill them up with whatever number of shares he might sell. Nothing further was heard of the stolen property, until recently, the identical scrip has been put in circulation. Mr. Tancred Peyfer, of 221 Fulton street, states that he was acquainted with Lifft in July 1837—at that time Lifft boarded at his house in Caroline street, but since then he had not seen him till last June or July. On one occasion he was introduced at Ryne's Phœnix Coffee House to a man named Smith who had some of the stock in question to dispose of. Mr. Peyfer purchased 20 shares of the stock which Smith enclosed to him in a letter, and afterwards received 100 shares more in exchange for 1200 acres of Wisconsin Lands.

Shortly after this Mr. P. heard that there was something wrong about the stock; and was informed of the robbery by Mr. Johnson. They went to Albany to see Smith, where they saw Lifft, who confirmed the whole affair. He stated that he had picked up the stock in a letter, near the New York Post Office, and wished Peyfer to say nothing about it, or it might be thought that he was the robber of the valise. Peyfer promised not to disclose the facts. On information

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