WASHINGTON, April 4th, 1830.

To the Editor of the U. States Telegraph.

SIR: In a publication which recently made its appearance in the National Intelligencer, a statement of the expenditures for the year 1828 and 1829 was made, founded in error, and calculated to mislead the public mind.

The expenditures of 1828 were stated to be	$25,485,315
The expenditures of 1829 were stated to be	$26,164,595
Making the expenditures of 1829	$679,280

greater than the expenditures of 1828.

My situation, as a member of the committee whose duty it has been made, by the order of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the amount of the public expenditures, as well as the objects upon which they have been made enables me to furnish a correct statement of the same for both years.

Those of 1828 amounted to	$25,485,313 90
Those of 1829 to	$25,070,917 59
Difference in favor of 1829	$414,396 31

This statement is taken from public documents in my possession exhibiting the amount expended in each year, ending on the first of January; of course all the expenditures made, between the 1st of January and the 1st of March, 1829, under the administration of Mr. Adams, is included the aggregate of $25,070,917 59. The expenditures of January and February, 1829, was $2,498,903 87.

If a comparison between the expenditures of the late and present administration be desirable, in order to test the economy of each, that comparison, to be fair and just, should be made between the first 12 months after the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, commencing on the 1st of March, 1829, and ending on the 1st March, 1830; and the 12 months preceding of the administration of Mr. Adams, commencing on 1st March, 1828, and ending on 1st March, 1829. It is not correct to charge the $2,498,903 87, expended by the late administration, in January and February, 1829, to the present administration.

From an official document now before me, it appears, that from the 1st of March, 1828, to the 1st of March 1829, the last year of the late administration, the aggregate amount of the public expenditures was $26 513 788 13

Those from 1st March 1829, to 1st March 1830, the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, amounted to, $24,520,580 04

From this statement, taken from the books of the Treasury, it appears that the amount expended in the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, is less, by $1,993,198 09, than the expenditures for the preceding year of Mr Adams' administration. I state the facts, and leave the public to draw their own inferences.

I am, respectfully, yours,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

A LETTER FROM MR. CHILTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 7, 1830.

Messrs. *Gales & Seaton:* Those who have read the 'official Government journal' of yesterday, will readily perceive why I again trouble you with a publication on the subject of the expenses of the present administration. My colleague, Mr. Wickliffe, has placed his imposing name at the foot of a half column for the purpose of exposing the blunders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and developing the wonderful sagacity of the chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, in discovering that I erred, in saying the first year of General Jackson's administration was more expensive than any year of Mr. Adams' administration.

Mr. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 15th of December last, transmitted to Congress his annual report on the state of the finances, which was read, 'referred to the committee of ways and means, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed.' In this report, thus solemnly made to Congress as the basis of its legislation, Mr. Ingham gives a 'statement of the expenditures of the United States, from the 1st day of January, to the 30th of December, 1829,' in which each item of Expense is named, (see the report from page 35 to page 41,) amounting, as ascertained, for three quarters of the year to the sum of $18,919,114 05

At page 3, the expenditures for the fourth quarter, including $3,689,542 93 on account of the public debt are estimated at $7,245,481 05

Making the whole expenses $26,164,595 10

For the truth of the foregoing, I refer every reader to the official report of the Secretary, ten thousand copies of which, Mr. Wickliffe voted should be printed, and which have been sent out to the people; a copy of which can probably be found in every neighborhood.

In the face of these statements of the officer at the head of the Treasury, Mr. Wickliffe asserts 'from public documents in my [his] possession, exhibiting the amount expended in each year ending on the first of January,' that the expenditures of the year were but the sum of $25,070,917 59. The 'public documents' then, in Mr. Wickliffe's pocket, prove that the expenses have been upwards of a million of dollars less, than the 'public documents' in the archives of the Secretary of the Treasury.

So anxious is Mr. Wickliffe to make it appear that the present administration has not spent the money which the Secretary says they have expended, and to convict me of error, that he falsifies Mr. Ingham's statement through and through. He could not make a more fatal stab at the reputation of a public officer. What! Has our new Secretary of the Treasury, to whom is entrusted the *money of the people*, blundered to the amount of a million of hard cash, in *this*, his first report? Has Mr. Wickliffe got some back door information from one of the hangers-on of the Treasury, to shew that the Secretary cannot keep his accounts? Or are we to believe Mr. Wickliffe's *pocket* statement, rather than the official one of the head of the Treasury? If he has obtained his information from the Secretary, which statement are we to believe of this functionary—when he speaks officially to Congress to aid that body in legislation—or when he furnishes a secret statement to the chairman of the retrenchment committee, to make a newspaper article upon it? If the official report was wrong, how do we know that this *back door* information is right? Perhaps it will be said, that the fourth quarter was estimated, not being ascertained—and that the actual expenses of that quarter are found not to be so high as was estimated. But this will not mend the matter. The report was made, 15th December, but a few days only before the end of the last quarter. The documents, up to that time, were all in, and all that was necessary for the report was an estimate for sixteen days, to reach the end of the year. No man fit to be at the head of the Treasury could miscalculate a million of dollars in estimating for sixteen days. I cannot believe it of Mr. Ingham, or of any other man who ever saw the inside of a Department. If my colleague believes it, I ought to stand justified, in his eyes at least, for saying I had lost confidence in some of those who now rule this nation.

Even if Mr. Wickliffe is right, and Mr. Ingham wrong, I do not see that much is gained in the way of retrenchment. For, taking the statement of Mr. Wickliffe as our guide, it will, after all, appear, that, deducting from 1828 and 1829, the payments on account of the public debt, and those made by the British under the Ghent treaty, there will be an excess in the latter year. And before I prove this by figures, I hope my colleague will pardon me for giving him this friendly advice—that, hereafter, when he chooses to volunteer the *weight* of his name to shew that my calculation of the expenditures for the years 1828 and 1829 was 'founded in error, and calculated to mislead the public mind,' he will have the candor to exclude from the estimate all that is not properly the expenses of the Government. I am sure if he is able to detect the mistakes in Mr. Ingham's annual report, he must have been aware that he was 'misleading the public mind' when he charged to the year 1828, as part of the nett expenses of that year, the sum of $790,069 40, which had been previously deposited in our Treasury by the British Government to pay American citizens for deported slaves.

The whole expenses of 1828, including public debt, and the award under the Ghent treaty, were $25,485,313

Deduct debt paid,	$12,163,458	
Ghent Award,	790,069—12,953 507	
Nett Expenses for 1828		12,531 806

The whole expenses of 1829, according to Mr. Wickliffe, were $25,070,917

Deduct debt pd.	$12,404,005 80	
Ghent Award,	1,996 55—12,406,002	
Nett Expenses of 1829,		12,664 915
Excess of 1829 over 1828,		$133,108

Thus it will be seen, after Mr. Wickliffe has officiously blundered the Secretary of the Treasury into a mistake of 'a million of dollars,' the expenses of 1829 are still higher, by $133,108, than they were when the Prodigals, as they were called, were in power.

This, too, is comparing one year in which there was a short session of Congress, (1829) with one, (1828) which had a long session; and every body knows, that more money is generally granted away at the long session, than at the short. As the last year was the short session, the expenses ought to have been a great deal less than the preceding year. The mere pay would give an advantage to the last year of $150,000; but instead of diminishing, the expenses of the year have gone beyond the year before, by $133,108 according to Mr. Wickliffe's shewing, and, according to Mr. Ingham, the excess is $1,200,000.

Mr. Wickliffe may take which horn of the dilemma he pleases; there will be little for him to brag about. Gross blundering on the one horn, and gross extravagance, not only on the other horn, but on both horns. But we have now been comparing two years, in which the friends of Gen. Jackson were a majority. A much fairer way for Mr. Wickliffe would have been, to have run his retrenchment parrallel through those years, when the last administration had a majority in Congress.

Take 1825, the first year of the last administration—whole expenses $23,585,864

1829, according to Mr. Wickliffe,	25,070,917
Excess in 1829 over 1825,	$1,485,112
Take 1826—whole expenses	$24,103,398
Excess in 1829 over 1826,	$967,519
Take 1827—whole expenses	$22,657,764
Excess in 1829 over 1827,	$2,314,152

This is comparing the gross expenditures of the different years *on the principle* adopted by Mr. Wickliffe.

Taking his own figures, and carrying his principle of computing back to those years when the Adams and Clay party had a majority in Congress, if Mr. Ingham is right in his report; the difference against the last year would be even much larger than is above stated. But I choose to meet my volunteer colleague on his own principles. He cannot then complain. His attack I consider not only wholly gratuitous, but illiberal and unkind.

He will find himself somewhat at a loss to *explain* away, by all the *labored reports* of either himself, or the official editor, the force of the foregoing statement. I call upon him, or any other man, to give 'extracts' from the documents referred to. As to personal newspaper abuse from the quarter, I look upon it as a high *eulogium*.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your, obedient servant. THOMAS CHILTON.

From the New York Sentinel, April 10.

Very late from Europe.

The packet ship De Rham, Capt. Depeyster, arrived this morning, having sailed from Havre 12th, and Torbay 21st March, where she put in on account of strong westerly gales. Capt. D. states that he did not get clear of the channel until the 25th ult. thus making the passage across the Atlantic in the short space of fifteen days.

A Torbay paper of the 19th March, contains London dates of the 17th, from which we learn that the excise duty had been taken off.

Accounts from Vienna of the 24th February give news from Constantinople to the 8th ult. M. de Ribeaupierre has had an audience with the Grand Signor, with which he was satified. The Sultan was much displeased with the Pacha of Scutari, and threatened to exhile him if he did not alter his conduct. There was a quarantine at Smyrna and Vourla, on English & French vessels.

The Paris Journal du Commerce of the 5th, says, that an improving majority showed itself to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. In the two ballots in which there were 361 and 372 voters, ministers could not obtain more than 116 votes for their candidates, while the constitutional majority was 225.

Bombay papers to the 17th Oct. contain the details of an insurrection in the Burmese territory. A fort defended by 70 sepoys under Major Barney, were surprised during the absence of the commander, and captured. Thirteen of the principal conspirators were shot, and the event had produced a great sensation in India.

PARIS, March 8th.

Yesterday the King held a levee, which was numerously attended, after which he presided at a Council of Ministers. The temporary President and Secretaries of the Chamber of Deputies were admitted into the king's presence on Saturday evening, and presented the list of candidates for the Presidency. The king promised to examine with his Council, the list of candidates, and to make known his choice to the Chamber.

On the 5th of March, a conference was held between the Prince de Polignac and the British Ambassador, immediately after which the latter despatched a courier to London. It is believed that the Prince having resolved to strike a decisive blow, is desirous of constituting his friend the Duke of Wellington. [Constitutionel.

The Quotidienne of 7th March, says, 'it is confidently reported that Gen. Clausel has applied to Ministers for an appointment in the expedition against Algiers, protesting that henceforth his devotedness to the reigning dynasty shall be inviolable.

Private letters from St. Petersburg of the 15th Feb. contain an account of a splendid entertainment given to the Emperor Nicholas and the Imperial family by the Duke de Montemart, Ambassador of France.

The University of Moscow celebrated on the 24th February the 75th anniversary of its foundation, the epoch at which Russia began to rank among civilized nations.

The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, has lately conveyed to the Roman Catholic Seminary at Baltimore, 254 acres of the Manor, together with $5000 to erect a Seminary thereon, for the preparation of young men for the ecclesiastical state. [Philad. Gaz.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The foreign intelligence (with which our columns are almost entirely occupied) will be found to be highly important, and to afford ample room for speculation with regard to the ultimate fate of France. The vote in the Chamber of Deputies of a majority of forty in favor of the Address to the King as reported by a committee of Liberals, shews that unless the present ministry should resign, or be removed, and their places be supplied by others in whom the nation have more confidence, the king cannot expect to receive that support from the national legislature which is required by the interests and welfare of his kingdom. That the result of the vote in the Chamber on this address was unexpected by the king—was unlooked for by him,—is acknowledged in his reply to the deputation who waited on him with the Address; and by his subsequently causing the Chamber to be *prorogued* until the first of September, it would seem that the king does not indulge in a spirit which would justify a belief that he will concede to the views of the Deputies. The address, while it breathes the most unbounded sentiments of regard and loyalty towards the king, is unreserved in its declarations of distrust and want of confidence in the integrity and talents of the Ministers. As without confidence in the constitutional advisers of the king, it is impossible that the legislature can harmonise or act with them, his determination to sustain the former (which is inferrible from his course) against the determined hostility of the latter, must be viewed as presenting a threatening aspect to the peace and quiet of the kingdom.—The answer to the king was adopted by a vote of 221 to 181, a decided majority against ministers; although the principal part of it is but the echo of his Majesty's speech, yet that part of it which is in reply to the allusion which he makes to the 'treacherous insinuations of malevolence, and culpable manœuvres against his government,' is couched in a language which neither he nor the nation can misunderstand.

On the 18th March, at noon, the king, seated on the throne, surrounded by his dignitaries, received the grand deputation from the Chamber with the address. The material part of it is given in our extracts from the English papers. The reply of the king was as follows—

'Gentlemen—I have heard the address which you have just read to me on the part of the Chamber of Deputies. I had reckoned upon the concurrence of the two Chambers to effect the good I had contemplated, with a view to consolidate the happiness of my people. It is with pain I hear the deputies declare, that on their part this concurrence does not exist.'

'I announced to you, in my speech, my resolutions; they are immutable; the interests of my people forbid me to deviate from them.

'My Ministers will make known to you my will.'

After the deputation had withdrawn, Ministers remained in conference with his Majesty about 20 minutes—And on the ensuing day the Chamber was prorogued.

The *Constitutionnel* thinks that a great question has been decided; that Ministers have not, and cannot have the majority; and that France has arrived at too critical a situation to endure long, and must soon come to an end. It considers that France has received a warning, and that she will respectfully await the determination of the Crown, and hold herself ready for *any event* that may occur.—Bal. Chron.

MARBOIS'S HISTORY OF LOUISIANA.

It is truly refreshing after wading through the libellous trash of English Travellers and Reviewers, to glide over such a book as that whose title is hereto prefixed—to turn from ill-natured misrepresentation, and stupid ignorance, to hearty good nature and enlightened liberality. M. Marbois, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of France, who held posts of honor and trust under the Bourbons before the revolution; who was distinguished during the supremacy of Buonaparte; who has been elevated still higher since the restoration of the legitimate sovereigns of France; and who was a resident in this country as a diplomatic agent for seven years, has published a history of the French colonies in North America, with a minute detail of the cession of Louisiana, prefaced by an account of the Institutions and government of the U. States. The whole is done in a manner so generally accurate as to command our admiration and gratitude. It might have been expected that one who had suffered so severely under the republican and imperial governments of his native country, would have looked upon all liberal institutions as the causes of evil. But M. Marbois, with an enlarged and philanthropic view, has duly appreciated our system of government and has fearlessly displayed its characteristics and advantages to his countrymen.

It is amusing to look back upon the detailed history of the cession of Louisiana, which caused so much heart burning at the time, and to observe the fears which made it ours. At the very moment, when our government was sending a minister extraordinary to treat for the purchase of New Orleans, that we might secure the free navigation of the Mississippi and a place of deposit for merchandise, &c. as a matter of necessity for the existence of the Western States, or territories as they then were, the First Consul of France was empowering an agent to throw into our hands a territory almost unbounded, and invaluable. Before Mr Monroe arrived in France, for the purpose of purchasing New Orleans, Buonaparte had offered to sell all the right of France to lands in North America, which extended from West Florida to the Pacific Ocean. He authorized M. Marbois to sell the same for fifty millions of francs; and his reasons for doing so were, first, the fear of a war with England in which case the English would take Louisiana from the French by the supremacy of their naval power; and second, the want of money.

The First Consul could not brook the idea, that any part of the French dominion should fall into the hands of his formidable rival; because that would entail national disgrace; and the navy of France was at that time too weak to admit of reinforcing the Colony of Louisiana, in face of a British fleet, and in spite of the proximity of British Colonies. He therefore chose to sacrifice the permanent interest, rather than the national honor of his country, especially when he could by so doing replenish an exhausted treasury, and strengthen another rival to Great Britain, which threatened at no distant day to compete with her on her own empire of the ocean.

The American Ministers, Messrs. Monroe and Livingston, though not empowered to treat for so extended a purchase, saw the advantage to this country, and embraced it with equal surprise and pleasure. The acuteness of M. Marbois gained for his government thirty millions of francs, or about six millions of dollars, more than Buonaparte was willing to receive for the cession; still the territory would have been cheap at a much larger sum; and our government had concluded to pay as much for New Orleans and the free navigation of the river, as Buonoparte limited for the whole cession. The sum of six millions is, of course, all that the Ministers exceeded their instructions and all that the land from the Mississippi westward, can be said to have cost. We can scarcely avoid trembling when we consider how certainly any vacillation would have thrown that whole country into the hands of Great Britain; and how much such an event would have endangered the safety of a large part of our nation, if it would not have hazarded the liberty of the whole. The our thanks are due, not so much to the foresight or policy of our government, as to the necessities of the French, still we may be allowed to bless the fortune which prevented our enemy from stealing behind our back—and of all the nations on the globe, England is the most hostile to our interests. Let us say what we will, she cannot get rid of the notion that we should be her servants, her 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' and ages will not moderate the indignation with which she remembers, that we have triumphed over her power. This is exemplified in her individuals of all ranks, but especially such as come to spy out the land. If they fed upon gall and drank wormwood tea, and used rhubarb instead of tobacco, they could not be more thoroughly impregnated with bitterness.

We have almost universally received civility, if not flattery from Frenchmen, and we should like to be pointed to the Englishman, who has ever exhibited even a modicum of the former, in speaking of our political relations. We commend the history of Louisiana to our readers, and we shall be happy, also, to tell them what the British Reviewers say of the book if they should ever have the fortune to open it. [Boston Bulletin.

MANUFACTURE OF PORCELAIN IN THE WEST.—We observe in a Cincinnati journal an article from the Western Monthly Review (a periodical which contains much entertainment, and much information respecting the West,) on the subject of establishing a manufactory of porcelain in Cincinnati. The central position of that flourishing town in the great valley of the Ohio, renders it highly convenient as a point of distribution.—It is already, says the reviewer, the natural market of a million of people, to say nothing of the future, and such is the increase in its population and buildings, as to excite some surprise, even with all its natural advantages, how the crowd of immigrants find occupation and subsistence. What is a matter of no small consequence, in a new country especially, is that it is very healthy.—Though geographically remote from our own city, we entertain the hope that the modern improvements in the modes of transportation, conjoined with the obvious interests of the industrious population at each extremity of this line of commercial intercourse, and with the no less obvious policy of the United States Government, will, at some date not remote, virtually approximate this flourishing town to our own seaport; and we therefore view with interest whatever concerns her prosperity, and that of the neighbouring districts.

With regard to her means for creating the manufacture in question, she has not indeed the same immediate contiguity as Pittsburgh to coal mines; but as the Erie and Ohio canal traverses inexhaustible beds of that mineral, the freight of it will be trifling, not to mention the supplies which may be brought down by the river. It is believed, from the geological formation of the neighbouring country, that the necessary materials, namely, every variety of aluminous and siliceous earths, clays of all colours and fineness, may be found there. Feldspar is discovered in a thousand places, and Mr. Flint believes that *kaolin* exists in the hills immediately contiguous to Cincinnati. An earth has been found at Cape Girardeau, at a point directly accessible to steam-boats, and in inexhaustible quantity, which is proper for the manufacture of the most beautiful species of porcelain. The editor of the Review speaks with the more authority on this subject, from having once pursued these investigations long and laboriously.

The bulk of china-ware, its weight and fragility render its transportation very costly. The duties, the charges, and the expenses of cartage, steam-boat reshipment, &c. &c. are so great as to accumulate the price of china porcelain at Cincinnati to more than 100 per cent advance on the original costs. The medial price of English ware at Cincinnati is 55 per cent advance on the cost at the manufactory in England. This expense of transport would be an ample protection to the domestic fabric in its own wide neighbourhood.

The porcelain establishment at Sevres in France, which is adverted to by Mr. Flint, though creditable, no doubt, to the taste and liberality of the French Government, is not, we believe, a source of any profit. These government establishments are apt to lack the economy and vigilance of administration which are found in private establishments, and which may be expected from the careful and judicious enterprise which characterizes our western friend. [Bal. Am.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

The April number of the North American Review, in an article under this title enters extensively into a discussion of the results of the late Russian campaigns against Turkey, and of the consequent increase of the influence of the former Power in the concerns of Europe. The writer in accordance with opinions advanced in a previous article, aims to show that Russia has not departed from the moderation imputed to her, and that the counsels of the Allies had not been without their effect on her proceedings. It is unnecessary to debate these points, as the reviewer allows at the same time, that Russia has been carried by the force of circumstances to the attainment of whatever objects her ambition could desire, and that the diplomacy of Europe has, from the same cause, been ineffectually exerted to arrest her progress. It is admitted that the conditions of the treaty are such as could not even have been proposed except to a prostrate enemy; that the privileges secured to Russian residents in Turkey, are hardly consistent with the formal independence of the latter; and that the inclusion of the emancipation of Greece, among the conditions of peace, though a matter ostensibly foreign to the causes of war, is also a circumstance strikingly demonstrative of the low pass to which the Sublime Porte has been brought. It is conceded in short, as indeed it must be obvious, that the Turkish empire is virtually subjected to Russia, and that the existing attitude of the two nations is more auspicious to the territorial aggrandizement of the northern power, than if Constantinople had been entered, and its European dependencies formally attached to the dominions of the Czar. Verily, such moderation hath its reward. Yet the French king tells us that 'antient relations' are still preserved in the East, though the results have occured to which Russia has been aspiring for a century, and to which, for the last fifteen years, all Europe has been looking with feverish inquietude. Such are official declarations from crowned heads!

We heartily agree with the reviewer that we see no reason to regret these results either as they humble a race of ruthless barbarians, or as they tend to open to the commerce of the world the fertile regions bordering on the Euxine. The liberality or the policy (it is immaterial which) that has induced Russia to procure the opening of the Black Sea, while it stands, it is remarked, in contrast with the proceedings of Great Britain in the same matter, bestows on us a valuable trade, and ought to be suitably acknowledged. These regions are opulent by nature, have in former times been the seat of the most flourishing commerce, and are likely, under the government of Russia, to turn their natural advantages to greater account than they have done even at the period of their highest prosperity. Should the idea of M. De Pradt be realized, (as quoted by the reviewer,) that the course of events, which has already placed the seat of Russian empire in two capitals, shall finally transfer it to a third, in the south, a magnificent field would be opened for commerce, and the harbour of Constantinople again assume, with double appropriateness, its ancient appellation of 'The Golden Horn.'

In the number of Silliman's Journal for this month, Dr. Muse of Maryland gives an account of a phenomenon which, it is believed had never previously been noticed. Upon throwing (in the month of August.) a handful of snow into a pitcher of water, which upon previous examination with a microscope proved to be entirely pure, hundreds of *animalcules* were discovered, moving rapidly in the liquid.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

We had the pleasure, a few days ago to present to our readers a luminous report of the Senate Committee of Finance upon the subject of the National Currency, according throughout with the views which we have heretofore had occasion to take of that subject. We have now the high gratification of being able to state that a report was yesterday made in the House of Representatives, from the eloquent and able pen of Mr. M'Duffie, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which does honor to his talents, and to the independence and industry of himself and the Committee. The report is of such length, that we do not know when we shall be able to publish it, but of such interest that no reader, when he comes to peruse it, would wish it shorter.

The Committee have taken every point of the question, evading nothing, shrinking from no difficulty, avoiding no responsibility. The report examines the question concerning a National Bank, as presented by the President's message, under three great general heads, or divisions, viz: First, the power of the Government to establish a Bank as an agent for the correct and proper administration of the financial concerns of the country: Secondly, the expediency of establishing, with that view, such an institution as the present Bank of the United States: and, thirdly, the expediency of substituting for such a Bank, a National Government Bank, as proposed in the message of the President.

Each of these points is very full and conclusively argued in the report. The decision of the Committee is unequivocally in the affirmative, on the two first of these questions, and as decidedly in the negative on the third. The various objections to a Government Bank, as a financial measure, are perspicuously stated, and the climax of the objections to it is presented in terms which we quote from the report, that they may speak for themselves as follows:

'But the inevitable tendency of a Government Bank to involve the country in a paper system, is not, in the opinion of the Committee, the greatest objection. The powerful—and, in the hands of a bad administration, the irresistible and corrupting influence which it would exercise over the elections of the country, constitutes an objection more imposing than all the other united. No matter by what means an administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands it would be almost impossible to displace them 'without some miraculous interposition of Providence.''

Of this report, ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the House of Representatives. [Nat. Intel.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN EARLY.

What is the object of Education? To form the character. How is this to be done. Not by lessons, but principally through the influence of example, and circumstances and situation. How soon is the child to be exposed to these influences? From the moment it opens its eyes and feels the pressure of its mother's bosom—from that time it becomes capable of noticing what passes around it, and knowing the difference of one thing from another.—So powerful are the gradual and unnoticed influences of these early months, that the infant, if indulged or humored, may grow into a petty tyrant at ten months old, and tottle about in two years, a selfish, discontented, irritable thing; that every one but the mother turns from in disgust. During this period, every human being is making its first observations and requiring his first experience; passes his early judgements, forms opinions, acquires habits. They may be ingrained into their characters for life. Some right and some wrong notions may take with firm hold, and some impressions, good or bad, may sink so deep as to be with scarcely any force eradicated. There is no doubt that many of these incurable crookedness of disposition which we attribute to nature would be found, if they could be traced, to have originated in the early circumstances of life; just as a deformed or stunted tree, not from any natural perversity of seed, from which it sprung, but from the circumstances of the soil and situation under which it grew.

[Journal of Education.

PRINTING ON GOLD.

The art of printing at the present day bids fair to be carried to the highest degree of mechanical excellence. On the ornamental improvement of the art, skill and ingenuity have been lavished in various ways. Printing in gold has been successfully tried on some small productions, but the first attempt at executing a large standard work in that expensive and luxurious mode, is just now undertaken by Messrs. Harvey and Lowe. The work on which they have made their essay is indeed worthy of being written in letters of gold—it is 'Milton's Paradise Lost.' We have seen one sheet of it, and if the whole should be equal to the sample, it will be a splendid and unique specimen of English art. It is printed on fine drawing paper, and for elegance of type, and clearness and beauty of impression, cannot be surpassed. The cover will be printed in crimson gold. We hope this curious and costly specimen of the noblest of the mechanical arts will meet with the encouragement which it deserves.

[London paper.

From the Boston Bulletin, April 7.

DARING ASSASSINATION.

We learn by a gentleman from Salem, that Mr. Joseph White, of that town, was this morning found dead in his bed, with a stab in his left breast, directly through the heart? A plank was resting against the window of his room, by means of which the assassin or assassins, it is supposed, effected an entrance.

Mr. White was 81 years of age, and has long been considered, we believe, one of the most wealthy citizens of Salem. No cause can be assigned for the deed, nor had any clew to the perperrators been discovered when our informant left. Plunder, it would seem was not the object, as the property in the house remained undisturbed; and *revenge* could hardly have been intended, where the victim was so universally respected and beloved.

A very daring forgery has been discovered in the consol-office at the bank of England. It appears that a person has obtained the dividend on £66,000 consols by personating the real holder and counterfeiting his signature. The amount thus obtained was £990, and the forgery was not discovered till the true claimant, whose name is Thomas Hudson, presented himself as usual to sign for his dividend. The money was taken out chiefly in notes of £50 each, of which only one has come back to the bank, so that the offender will probably be detected. Of course the loss falls on the bank,

The Mobile Commercial Advertiser, of 27th ult. says: 'It is impossible at the present moment to ship a single bale of cotton from this port except to New Orleans by the packets, for want of vessels. There are now on hand about 20,000 bales cotton, and there are yet to be brought into the market from 20,000 to 30,000 bales more. This is a condition of things we believe unprecedented in the commercial annals of this city.'

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2847-0070.jpg