collecting, keeping, and disbursing his income to a person over whom he had no effective legal control, would be considered *non compos*, and put under guardianship. Shall the Government of a great nation manage its pecuniary affairs with a degree of carelessness which, in a private citizen, would be treated as insanity?—The pretended objections which have been made to the Independent Treasury scheme are all of the most frivolous character, and in some cases, obviously the direct reverse of the truth. *Increase of Executive patronage*—as if it were not apparent to every man of common observation, that the employment of banks, as the fiscal agents of the Government, affords facilities to the Executive Department for corruption and favoritism, which no other system would admit, and which are completely cut off by the Independent Treasury. One currency for the Government and another for the people—as if the General Government, because it cannot prevent the depreciation of the notes of the State banks, ought not to endeavor, as far as possible, to prevent the public treasury from suffering by it. *Bolts, bars, iron chests, and the dark ages*—as if the public money would not be kept precisely in the same way in the vaults of a receiving office as in those of a bank. When we see objections, so manifestly frivolous advanced by men of distinguished and acknowledged talent, we are tempted, at first, to doubt their sincerity; but the violence of party spirit will account for almost any thing.

"In addition to these positive objections, it has been objected, negatively, to the Independent Treasury bill, that it does not regulate the currency, that is, the issues of the State banks; and that, so far as it has any operation upon these institutions, it would aggravate rather than relieve the existing distress, by diminishing the confidence felt in them by the people. This objection proceeds upon the supposition, that it is the duty of the General Government to regulate the State banks, and that it is desirable that the confidence now felt in them by the people should be increased, or at least not diminished. We have already considered this supposition in both its parts. We have shown that the General Government has nothing to do with the regulation of the issues of the State banks: that the confidence of the people in these institutions, far from being deficient, is in ordinary times, and remained—even under a suspension of payments—excessive, and that this excessive confidence is the real root of the present disorders in the currency. This excess of confidence, again, results, as we have shown, from the sanction given to these institutions by the State and General Governments; by the former in legislative charters, and by both in receiving bank notes as money. By the effect of the Independent Treasury bill, this implied sanction, so far as the action of the General Government is concerned, would be withdrawn, and the credit of bank notes—like that of all other paper securities—would be left, as it ought to be, to regulate itself by the known or supposed solvency of the party issuing them. The operation of the measure, in this respect, instead of being injurious, would be positively beneficial.

"Its operation on the management of the State banks would be of the same kind. It would create annual demand upon all these institutions, taken together, to the amount of the annual revenue of the General Government, that is, in ordinary times, of about thirty millions. In order to meet this demand, it would be necessary for each bank to keep on hand a somewhat larger amount of specie than they have generally kept, and to accustom itself to actual payment in specie. This change in their habits would be highly advantageous to the banks and to the public. The obligation imposed upon them by law to redeem their notes on demand in specie, is now regarded as merely nominal; in ordinary times, no specie is in fact demanded, and the banks, in transacting their business, make their calculations upon the supposition that none will be. The consequence is, that the slightest extraordinary occurrence, which tends to create such a demand leads them to contract their accommodations, and produces a fluctuation in the currency. A constant necessity for regularly paying out specie to a very moderate extent—say thirty millions annually—by eight hundred banks, upon a capital of three hundred millions, and a business of twice that amount, would tend, so far as its operation went, to correct the existing evils, and to give to bank notes a little of the steadiness which is the essential and only indispensable requisite in a good measure of value.*

"We have thus taken a hasty survey of the nature of the defects in the present state of the currency, and of the remedies that have been suggested for them, so far as the action of the General Government is concerned. We have endeavored to show that theory, which throws upon the General Government the responsibility of *regulating* the State Banks, whether in the general form in which it is suggested by Mr. Webster, or in the more tangible shape of a National Bank, as proposed by Mr. Clay, is on all accounts, inadmissible; that Mr. Rive's plan of depositing the public money in the State banks—independently of other objections to it, by increasing the already excessive confidence of the people in these institutions, would aggravate, instead of curing the evil; finally, that the plan of Mr. Van Buren is unexceptionable in both its parts; that the regulation of the State banks belongs, where he leaves it, to the State Governments; and that the Independent Treasury system, while it provides for the safe keeping, and convenient collection and disbursement of the public money, will do, negatively, all the General Government can or ought, to correct the abuses of the State banks, and cure the existing diseases of the currency.

"It is not pretended, however, by any one, that this plan or any other, within the constitutional action of the General Government, would administer an effectual and complete remedy to these disorders. The currency is issued by State banks, which can only be controlled and regulated by the State Governments."

"*Much has been said about the immense amount of specie which would remain unproductive in the hands of the Government, by the operation of the Independent Treasury system. This, like many other bugbears, may be disposed by a few plain facts. The total capital of all the banks in the country, agreeably to the last returns, (see American Almanac, p. 115,) is 300,000,000, and the average amount of loans, taken at twice the capital, is, of course, 600,000,000. This sum, being loaned generally on notes running sixty or ninety days, is paid out and in, on an average, five times in the course of a year. The annual amount of payments each way, is, of course, 3,000,000,000. These immense operations employ about 150,000,000 in bank notes. The sum annually collected and disbursed, as the revenue of the United States, may be taken at thirty millions, and, supposing the money used to be paid into and out of the Treasury five times in the course of the year—about a fair calculation—would keep in motion, on the same principle, two million dollars in specie, of which four hundred thousand dollars, on an average, would be constantly on hand. Such is the actual amount of funds, which would remain on hand in an unproductive state, and which has been variously stated at five, ten, and even as high as twenty, and five and twenty millions. Even the President rates it at five."*

From the Washington Metropolis.

FOR SALT RIVER,

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SHIP

FEDERALIST,

COL. JAMES WATSON WEBB, MASTER;

Now lying at New York, will sail the present month, for the land of promise to defeated politicians—the city of *Salt River*. The *Federalist* was built expressly for this voyage, by Rosewell Saltonstall, Esq, under the immediate directions of the master. Her model conforms to that of the British Queen, and, such persons as have read the master's description of that vessel, will at once realize the splendid accommodations of the Federalist.

The Federalist will touch at Wilmington, North Carolina, where she will receive on board the Hon. A H Sheppard, W L Long, S S Biddle, R H Kingsbury, G W Haywood, P Henderson, and C M Edney Esqrs., also such others as may wish to take a passage. She will then proceed to Mobile, Alabama, where it is supposed that the passenger list will increase. She will then sail for Memphis, Tennessee, *via* New Orleans On passing the celebrated battle-ground of the 8th January, 1815, flags will be displayed at half mast, Union down, in sympathy for those who fell in their attempt to secure the "*beauty and booty*" of New Orleans. At Memphis, the Federalist will find Governor Cannon, Hon. Richard Chetham, Hon. E J Shields, Hon. Wm Stone, Hon. D L Barringer, and Anthony Dibrell, Esq., ready to embark, and who will be assigned immediately to the spacious berths reserved for them in the lower cabin The boat will then sail for Louisville, where the Hon. W J Graves will give the master a cordial welcome, and treat him as a *gentleman*. Here the Hon. W W Southgate and his pet kangaroo will be received on board followed by Messrs. R A Patton, L W Andrews, and such others as may be in readiness, and found qualified to emigrate. The Federalist will then cross the Ohio to New Albany, and there take up Messrs. Proffit, Ewing, Graham, Dunn. M'Carty, Herod, and Evans.

The passenger list being completed, the ship will then sail for the new and flourishing city of Salt River. On her arrival at the destined port, the emigrants will be landed on the *National Bank*, under a salute from *Fort Conservative*. Mayor Clark will welcome the weary travellers to their new home: he will then march them in procession to the City Hall, a band of music playing the new and popular air called the "*Sober Second Thought*." On reaching the City Hall, the company will partake of a cold collation prepared by Mistress Harrison. Mr. Clay, who will stop on his return from Canada to spend a few days among his old friends, as soon as the cloth is removed, will make a most eloquent oration, exceeding all his former efforts of table oratory, indulging in occasional sarcasms upon "Tom Benton, Amos Kendall, & the Devil."

For terms apply to the Captain on board. None but Federalists and new-born Whigs need apply.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE & UPON THAT.

When Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, after an absence of two years resolved to visit the place of his birth, his fellow citizens, willing to testify their regard for the man and respect for the chief magistrate, invited him to partake of public dinners in various parts of the country through which he passed. All these invitations he declined.—When Henry Clay, a private citizen and supposed candidate for the next Presidency, travelling, as he tells us, for pleasure, enters a State where his pretentions are notorious, delicacy does not prevent him from declaiming at every least that offers, and the last account of his arrival at Saratoga tells also of an ox to be roasted whole, and whole cases of champagne. And yet, according to the federal papers, Mr. Van Buren's tour was an electioneering progress. The federal editors at Saratoga, when the fumes of their saturnalia have evaporated, will oblige us by characterizing the visit of Mr. Clay.

When Mr. Van Buren, as Chief Magistrate, entered the metropolis of his native State, it was on horseback, surrounded by his fellow citizens. When Mr. Clay, a private citizen, enters Saratoga, where is gathered the wealth, fashion and sense!! of the federal party, we learn from the New York Herald, (fit chronicler) that worshipping lickspittles dragged his triumphal chariot. And yet the federal press called Mr. Van Buren's journey a royal progress. Perhaps the democratic whigs who witnessed the crown of flowers and the worthy constituents harnessed to the car of their idol, may find a simile for the entry of Mr. Clay.

When Mr. Van Buren was called upon to answer the numerous addresses which greeted him, he confined his remarks, when they were political, to the principles and measures of his administration. In no one instance did he avail himself of local politics or descend to personal abuse.

When Mr. Clay harangued at Buffalo, and at Oswego, he was not ashamed to catch at local prejudices and flatter opposite interests, nor to forget the respect due to the chief magistracy, the delicacy of his own position as a rival, and the forbearance which gentlemanly deportment exacts. Perhaps those honest gentlemen who called Mr. Van Buren's tour a hunt after political capital, will treat us to some eulogium upon the dignified course of Mr. Clay.

The people cannot, happily for them, be cajoled nor deceived. It is vain to contrast the reception or the conduct of the President or his successor. Why, even at Saratoga, what was the reception of Mr. Clay? By whom? By the people! The farmers? The yeomanry? The strength of the country? No, by no means. It was by the gentry and the two large hotels. It was in their carriages and by their families that he was honored; by the same men who may be found in Wall street, or behind your bank counters. The crowd of fashionable dandies who know of no party but the genteelest; the swollen voluptuaries who swoon at sight of a plebeian; the leaders of the opposition collected together from Maine to Florida, to represent for once the people of Saratoga, who, poor souls, will now find themselves figuring in the various columns of the federal press, as the authors of a farce, of which they are as innocent as babes.

One parting word to the Lion of the west, of whom individually we have no harsh thoughts. You may eat yourself into an apoplexy and yet die without being President. You may listen to the consort with a whole lustrum, without hearing one thought emanating from the people You may die before you are elected, and yet live to repent heartily that you ever made a stump speech in the Empire. Lastly, you shall as soon persuade the people of New York to fill up their great canal as that any thing allied to democracy can exist in the atmosphere with which you are at present surrounded; or that there can be honesty in the union of the southern feeling and the northern abolitionists.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 10, 1839

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Democratic Republican Candidate,
For Congress,

P. F. THOMAS,
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
JAMES Ll. MARTIN,
MORRIS O. COLSTON,
DANIEL LLOYD.

FOR SHERIFF.
JESSE SCOTT,

COMMISSIONERS FOR EASTON DISTRICT.
JOSEPH GRAHAM,
COL. JAS. BARTLETT.

Day of election, Wednesday 2d day of October next.

We are indebted to Mr. Chas. Robinson for a copy of an "Address on the Centenary of Methodism," by a member of the Philadelphia Conference. This address was delivered at the Camp meeting, held near Lloyd's spring in this county, and copies can be purchased of Mr. Robinson who has them for sale. Price 12 1-2 cents.

KENT.—We learn from Kent that the Republicans of that county have completed their ticket, which is as follows: For Assembly, Henry Hurtt, Asbury S. Sappington and Horatio Beck. For the Levy Court—John Wm Walker, Francis Lamb, Wm. Shaw, Colin Ferguson & John Kelly. For Sheriff—Richard Moffit. We look to Kent with a good deal of anxiety, it being the only resting place that our Opponents can claim throughout the District, and even there they will have hard work to maintain their ascendancy.

CECIL COUNTY.—The Whigs of Cecil have nominated John B. Yarnall, James McCauly and John Fisher as candidates for the House of Delegates, and James Russell, as candidate for Sheriff. CECIL IS DEMOCRATIC UP TO THE HUB, and the aforesaid gentlemen, are DOOMED to be DISTEATED at the approaching election.

☞ We should be pleased to know the present opinions of the whig candidates in reference to the *School Law*. Whether if elected, they will restore the Law of 1837, better known as the Kerr law, or suffer the present law to remain in full force and effect. The people will recollect that the year Mr. Kerr was a candidate not a word was publicly said upon the subject of the School Law, yet we find him after he was elected, taking the responsibility, tearing down the old and only practicable system, and substituting one of his *own* fancy in its place. The people should have an eye to this matter. Whig promises are one thing—their practice another.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—How much money did the managers of the Bank of Maryland, get from the pockets of the people, by the passage of the Indemnity law? One hundred and two thousand, five hundred and fifty two dollars and eighty-one cents.

Who voted for that bill? Colonel *William Hughlett.*

What has caused the city authorities of Baltimore to lay a *wharfage tax?* Is it not owing to the withdrawal of her harbor fund, which the Indemnity law has appropriated to the pockets of Johnson, Glenn, and company? Who will answer?

The day of election is rapidly drawing nigh, when the people of Talbot, in common with their brethren throughout the State, will be called on to exercise the privilege of choosing their public servants. The Election is one of great moment to the State. The events of two years past must yet be fresh upon the minds of those who took the least interest in the politics of the day. It certainly has not been forgotten how many days of toil and anxious solicitude it has cost the Republicans of Maryland to effect the Reform in the Government of our State, which has finally been obtained. The same party now look with confidence to the integrity and wisdom of the people, for a renewal of that support which was given last year to the cause of Democracy and Reform. They have redeemed the State from the hands of a party, who had become corrupt from long enjoyed power, and who turned the will of the Executive Chamber of the State into edicts as arbitrary as those which disgraced the "star chamber" days of England.

Have the people forgotten the immense liabilities imposed upon them by the Whig party when in full power; the rapid and extraordinary increase of State debt—the squandering of money upon political partizans—the annual increase of the expenses of the Legislature, being in 1834, $49,585 97 and in two years after (1836) running up to the extraordinary sum of $80,113 20 nearly doubling the amount in that period? Or have they forgotten that before the year 1829, the whole expenditures of the State, including the interest of the public debt, were about *three hundred thousand* dollars, and that in 1837, they amounted to about SEVEN *hundred* thousand? This is what some persons would call a "curtailment of public expenses" or, Whig economy.—Freemen as you have already commenced the good work of Reform, we pray you keep it up, as you regard the future welfare of those who may succeed you in time to come. Last year you evinced a firmness that has done immortal honor to the name of freeman! Suffer it not to be sullied by the breath of modern Whigery, nor snatched away by the insidious smiles of a broken party, now courting favors and endeavoring to rise again. Remember your wrongs and nobly redress them—It is for liberty you strike!

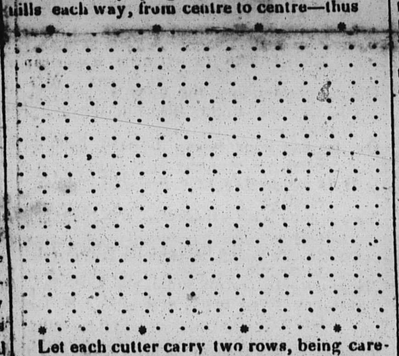
☞ We understand that the meeting in Denton on Tuesday last was numerously attended. It was addressed by Messrs. Pearce and Thomas, the former opening the discussion with the usual tirade of denunciation against the Administration, similarly to that which daily load the columns of the Opposition press. The Sub-Treasury is becoming either a subject too formidable or too insignificant for Mr. Pearce's attention; he avoids it with great adroitness The Editor of the "Sentinel," who was present says—"after the meeting was over, we conversed with many persons of both parties, with the view of ascertaining the sentiments of the people in reference to the various matters which had been brought before them in debate, and we were highly gratified at the very favorable impression Mr. Thomas had left upon the public mind, with regard to his talents and the ability with which he vindicated the administration, as well as the soundness and correctness of the principles which it has made the basis of its action."

☞ By request, we give place to the following communication, which may prove interesting to many of our Agricultural friends.

CUTTING OFF CORN.

MR. EDITOR:—The recent storms have so prostrated the corn, as to render it almost impossible to save the fodder, in the usual mode. Having been in the habit of cutting off my corn, for several years, I will give you a description of the best method of saving a crop in this way.

Procure some small hoes, about six inches wide, with helves about three feet long and made of good pine, so as to be both light and strong. Put one carrier after each cutter, and make them keep up their own rows; for one hand can carry together and shock up, as fast as another can cut and pile the corn. The corn and fodder will cut best by putting about 250 hills in a shock. Therefore being thus divided, let them begin at once; unless, however, there is an extra hand, it will be necessary to send one cutter and carrier to mark the places for the shocks; by tying together the tops of four hills each way, from centre to centre—thus



Let each cutter carry two rows, being careful to leave the hills that are tied together, standing.—If there are less than four cutters, they had better begin with the rows on which the shocks are to stand; so as to open the way, to the places, where they are to be made, that the carriers may not have to walk through the corn. In cutting, take hold of a hill by the tops with the left hand, and cut it off with the right; each two cutters laying their corn together across the middle furrow between them and putting the corn from eight hills in a pile.

The carriers, have only to carry these piles together, and from the shocks; by setting each armful against the hills that are tied up, as they carry them together. The butts of the stalks must be kept well out, to make the shocks stand firmly, and leave a space; in the centre, for air. The corn may be cut off with perfect safety, as soon as the grain begins to look glazed or shining; but as it can be cut and shocked, in less time that it would take, to pull the blades and cut the tops, it may be suffered to stand a little longer; thus giving more time for hauling manure The blades cure very well, after the corn is cut, and the tops are much better, than it kept on a house; but if a portion of the blades are wanted, for separate use, or for sale, they may be pulled, before the corn is cut off. If the cutting off should be delayed by interruptions from weather, part of the force may be set to ploughing in wheat, whilst the interior hands are finishing the corn. I have often had the corn gang cleaning the way, and the ploughs following not far behind them. It is not necessary to stop cutting, for a slight shower, and when once the shocks are up, no weather can hurt them unless they are blown down.

An opportunity is also afforded, for dragging the ground, before seeding; which levels it, crumbles the crust and prevents the wheat from collecting in the furrows. The rows on which the shocks stand, may be seeded in wheat. The spaces, occupied by the shocks themselves, amount to, only, about one acre in fifty; but, even these are not lost, for, if oats are seeded on them, and covered roughly with a hand rake, they seem to succeed better, than when cultivated in any other way.

After the wheat has been seeded, the corn may either be pulled, or husked on the stalk. If it is to be husked, by the hands on the farm, put two hands to a cart, each having a basket. Let them take an armful from the shock, and lay it on the ground; then husk it into the basket, and empty it into the cart. This saves the time lost by raising up, to throw every ear into the cart, as it is husked; and, in this way 2 men should husk and lofi 2 loads or 6 barrels per day, and shock up the fodder. In doing this, they may put two shocks together, as the fodder will be sufficiently cured, to be put in larger shocks. These, if well put up, will keep sound 'till spring. They may be hauled in, however, at any time, and put up in ricks; and can be taken off the field, in much less time than it would require to cut the stalks and pick them up. When the corn is cut off, in a green state, the plant retains the sap which is in it, and does not become so dry as when stripped in the ordinary way; and from repeated experiments, it has been proved, that there is an increase of grain, both in weight and measure, whilst the quantity of provender and manure is greatly augmented

T.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The whigs of this county hold their primary meetings to day, to send delegates to a general convention to be held in this place on Monday next, "to take into consideration the propriety of nominating three candidates for the assembly and a candidate for sheriff," to be beaten at the coming election. Some of our friends entertain the belief that no ticket will be brought out. We think differently—not that we believe, for a moment, that they hope to elect it, but they will, do this to get out the strength of their party for their congressional candidate From what we can learn from the other counties Mr. Pearce can only get a majority of votes in one of the counties (Kent) in the whole district, and even in that county his majority will be small. We think it idle, therefore, for the whigs to trouble themselves about Mr. Thomas' election, and they had better save themselves from an overwhelming defeat by not fighting at all. But let them come on if they please.—*Cecil Gazette.*

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

WHAT IS IT?

1. It is a matter strictly constitutional and Democratic.

2. It contemplates, as one of its essential advantages, a reduction of the revenue to the actual wants of the government.

3. Its tendency will be to prevent an accumulation of a surplus treasury; for if the moneys are not permitted to be used it will be the interest of all to prevent an accumulation.—This is a cardinal principle in the measure.

4. It will separate the moneyed from the political power of the country.

5. It will disconnect the moneys of the National Treasury from the business of individuals and preserve them for the public use.

6 It will prevent the public money being used in such a manner as to stimulate to over action in trade, thereby tending to prevent panics and revulsions which affect all classes of citizens.

7. It will place the revenue of the country under control of the agents and representatives of the people.

8. It will diminish executive power and patronage by dissolving all connexion between the President and Banks—rendering it impossible for him to be controlled by them, or exercise control over them by offering as a bribe the use of the public money.

9 It will benefit the banks by destroying every motive of partizan hostilities against them, and by abstracting them entirely from the strife of politics, in which it is impossible they should mingle without being exposed to the most imminent peril.

THE CONTRAST.

When Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, visited New York, the Federal Common Council refused to recognise him as a distinguished public officer and citizen. When Henry Clay, the Kentucky Senator, afterwards visited that city, the Democratic Common Council promptly and cheerfully offered the Governor's rooms for his reception. What think ye of that, voters of the United States; who are now to be considered "the decency party?"—Metropolis.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains a protest, or counter-report from Jeryis Spencer, Esq., a member of the committee selected to investigate the affairs of the company and which (with the exception of Mr. Spencer) reported very favorable a few days since. Mr. Spencer is one of the Commissioners of the State of Maryland, and professes to act in this with a conscientious regard for a "sense of Justice to himself, the State and to the present President and Directors of the Company."

Mr. Spencer considers that instead of an investigation of the affairs of the company, the committee have been too easily satisfied with the mere *ipse dixit* and flowery representations of the officers themselves; and considering that men are prone to over-estimate their own productions, Mr. Spencer is not disposed to place much reliance on such statements. He thinks that four or five days exploration of a line of work of one hundred and eighty miles, does not appear sufficient to ascertain its minute details with much particularity and hints that the "material" upon which such high commendation is given to the engineer department, could have been obtained from no other source than that "efficient officer" himself, the chief engineer.

Mr. Spencer enters into no definite charges of want of diligence, fidelity or skill, but is induced to withhold his sanction from the report, in consequence of what he thinks a very superficial examination, and one which could not afford results sufficient to justify such general elaborate eulogium. He anticipates embarrassments in the proceedings of the Company and very properly intimates that, in such an event, the present unqualified report of the flourishing condition of the Company will have a direct tendency to increase the weight of censure which must fall upon the new board of directors, while it will confer by implication an unmerited degree of credit on the prudence, judgement and skill of the old.

Mr. Spencer quotes from the report of the committee on Internal Improvements, appointed by the legislature in March last, and which presents the affairs of the company at so recent a date in a position quite the reverse of that which they now assume to occupy; and after all his experience he closes his remarks by stating that he cannot concur in the report of the committee, because he believes the difficulties and embarrassments of the company as great as they have ever been. The Company have great debts, contracted by the late Board, for loans at short dates, now run out. They have little or no other means to provide for them and the expenses of constructing the work, except the bonds of the State. In a time of great embarrassment in the money market, when all Europe is flooded with similar securities from other States, the negotiation of any of which is extremely difficult, thinks it will require great diligence and skill to keep the company in operation, and provide for the accumulated liabilities, until the money market shall have been relieved and the bonds negotiated.—Balt. Post.

Extract of a letter from Buckingham Court House to a gentleman in this city, dated 24th August, 1839.

SALES OF MORUS MULTICAULIS.—The Rev. Jessee S. Armsted of Buckingham county has sold 500,000 buds of Morus Multicaulis, to be delivered this fall, at two cents a bud. Mr. John Morris of the same county has sold 300,000 buds in lots of 100,000. Capt Saml. Branch of Campbell has also sold 110,000 buds at the some price, a good many smaller sales have been effected in the former county at the same price, viz: four cents a cutting or two cents a bud. Mr. Charles A. Scott of Buckingham as we understand has been offered eleven cents a tree for 200,000 trees, delivered in the fall of 1840.—Richmond Compiler.

THE SPANISH SCHOONER AMISTAD.—We have already published the leading facts connected with the capture of this schooner by the U. S. brig Washington, off Montaug Point. The New York Sun has a long detail of the circumstances, which do not vary in any material point from what has been heretofore given. It is stated that when the officers of the brig boarded the schooner, immediately on seeing a gentleman in uniform, Senor Ruiz went up to him and said: 'These negroes are my slaves; they have risen and taken the vessel; that is the leader (pointing to Joseph) and I claim your protection.' The same paper has the following account of the proceedings attending the judicial investigation of the case before the U. States District Judge for Connecticut:

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

At anchor, on board the U. States Cutter Washington, commanded by Lieut. Gedney.
NEW LONDON, Aug. 29, 1839.

His Honor Andrew T. Judson, U. S. District Judge, on the bench, C. A. Ingersoll, Esq. appearing for the U. S. District Attorney. The court was opened by the U. States Marshal. The clerk then swore Don Pedro Montez, owner of part of the cargo, and three of the slaves, and Don Jose Ruiz, also owner of part of the cargo, and forty nine of the slaves. These gentlemen then lodged a complaint against Joseph Cinquez, (the leader in the alledged offence) and the other slaves on board, or such of the above as might be alive at that time. It was ascertained that Joseph Cinquez, and 38 others, were alive, & on the complaint an indictment was framed charging them with murder and piracy on board the Spanish schooner Amistad.

Joseph Cinquez, the leader, was brought into the cabin, manacled. He had a cord round his neck, to which a snuff box was suspended. He wore a red flannel shirt, and duck pantaloons. His appearance was neat, and in cleanliness would compare advantageously with any colored dandy in Broadway. He was calm and collected. Occasionally he smiled with a melancholy but determined expression, but he evinced no feat. At intervals he motioned with his hand that he expected to be hanged, and then for a moment would gaze intensely on his accusers.

Lieut. R. W. Meade, who speaks the Spanish language, both elegantly and fluently, acted as an interpreter between the Spaniards & the court. The poor prisoner did not understand a word in either language, and stood a mute spectator, although interested in the event.

Several bundles of letters were produced, saved from the Amistad, and such as were unsealed read. The contents being simply commercial can be of no interest to the reader.

The Custom House clearance, dated the 18th May, 1839, was produced. Also another dated 27th June, 1839, all regular.

Lieut. R. W. Meade testified that he was in the boat which boarded the Amistad, and demanded the papers, which were unhesitatingly delivered. Previous to this demand Senor Don Jose Ruiz had claimed protection for himself and Don Pedro Montes, the only two white men on board The protection was immediately granted and the vessel brought to New London.

Senor Don Jose Ruiz was sworn, and testified as follows: I bought 49 slaves in Havana, and shipped them on board the schooner Amistad. We sailed for Guanaja, the intermediate port for Principe. For the four first days every thing went on well: In the night heard a noise in the forecastle. All of us were asleep except the man at the helm. Do not know how things began; was awoke by the noise. This man, Joseph, I saw. Cannot tell how many were engaged. There was no moon. It was very dark. I took up an oar and tried to quell the mutiny; I cried no! no! I then heard one of the crew cry murder. I then heard the captain order the cabin boy to go below and get some bread to throw to them in hope to pacify the negroes. I went below and called on Montes to follow me, and told them not to kill me; I did not see the captain killed. They called me on deck, and told me I should not be hurt. I asked them as a favor to spare the old man. They did so. After this they went below & ransacked the trunks of the passengers. Before doing this, they tied our hands. We went on our course—don't know who was at the helm. Next day I missed Capt. Ramon Ferrer, two sailors, Manuel Pagilla, and Yacinto —— and Selestino, the cook. We all slept on deck. The slaves told us next day that they had killed all; but the cabin boy said that they had killed only the captain and cook The other two he said had escaped in the canoe—a small boat. The cabin boy is an African by birth, but has lived a long time in Cuba. His name is Antonio, & belonged to the captain. From this time we were compelled to steer east in the day: but sometimes the wind would not allow us to steer east, then they would threaten us with death. In the night we steered west, & kept to the northward as much as possible. We were six or seven leagues from land when the outbreak took place. Antonio is yet alive.—They would have killed him, but he acted as interpreter between us, as he understood both languages. He is now on board the schooner. Principe is about two days sail from Havana, or 100 leagues, reckoning 3 miles to a league. Sometimes, when the winds are adverse, the passage occupies 15 days

From a Michigan Paper.

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CURIOUS DETECTION OF A ROBBER.—At the Stockport petty sessions, on Sunday week, two men named Parthington and Hurst were charged with a burglary in entering the house of Mr. Linguard, of Stockport. The principal piece of evidence against Hurst, who is a soldier on furlough, consisted of *the mark of his teeth on a pot of butter.* He happened to have a broken tooth of very pecular form, and having, whilst plundering the house, indulged himself with a mouthful of butter, he had left the shape of his teeth so distinctly imprinted upon the remainder, as to leave no doubt about his guilt.

Flour has been selling at Nashville for one dollar and seventy-five cents per hundred lbs. or three dollars and fifty cents per barrel. The regular market price, however, is from $2 to $2 50 per 100 lbs.