ind for a certain tyme, and then to have in freedome. This comparateur admitt ernor some of the colony men to heir servasts for thom (being no members of the prooraco h) they are to pay rent corne as othe tarmers of this kind—these are about seventeen. There also comprehended in he said number of one hundred and nineteen here, are resident, who labor generallie for the colonie; amongst whom some make pitch and tarr, potashes, charcole and other works. and are maintayned by the magazin-but are not of the corporacoun. At this place (for the most part) liveth capten Peacelley, deputy marshal and deputy governor. Mr. Alexander Whitaker, Isonne to the reverend and famouns divine, Dr. Whitaker.) a good divine, hath the ministerial charge here.

At West and Sherley Hundred (seated on the north side of the river, lower then the Bermudas three or four myles, are twentyfive. commanded by capten Maddeson-who are imployed onely in planting, and curing tebacco, -with the profitt thereof to clothe Themselves and all those who labor about the generall business.

At James Towne (seated on the north side of the river, from West and Sherly Hundred lower down about thirty-seven myles.) are fifty, under the command of heutenant Sharpe, in the absence of capten Francis West, Esq., brother to the right ho'ble the Le. Lawarre,-whereof thirty-one are farmors; all theis maintayne themselves with food and rayment. Mr. Richard Furd min ister there-a verie good preacher.

At Kequoughan (being not farr from the mouth of the river, thirty-seven miles below James Powge onthe same side.) are twenty -whereof eleven are farmors; all those also maintayne themselves as the farmor. Capten George Webb commander. Mr. Wm. Mays minister there.

At Dales-Gift (being upon the sea, neere unto Cape Charles, about thirty myles from Kequoughtan,) are seventeen, under the command of one lieutenant Cradock; all these are fedd and maintayned by the colony. Their labor is to make salt and catch fish at the two seasons aforementioned.

So the number of officers and laborers are two hundred and five. The farmors 81; besides woemen and children, in everie place some-which in all amounteth to three hundred and fifty-one persons-a small nomber to advance so great a worke.

Theis severall places are not thus weakly man'd, as capable of no greater nomber, (for they will maintayne many hundreds more,)but because no one can be forsaken without losse and detriment to all. If then so few people, thus united, ordered and governed, doe live so happily, every one partaking of the others labor, can keepe in possession so much ground as will feed a far greater nomber in the same or better condition; and seeing too, too many poore farmers in England worke all the yeare, rising early and going to bed late, live penuriously, and much adoe to pay their landlord's rent, besides a daily karking and caring to feed themselves and families, what happiness might they enjoy in Virginia, were men sensible of theis things, where they may have ground for nothing, more than they can manure; reape more many cares and vexations, and for their rent a matter of small or no moment, I leave to your singular judgement and consideration, nothing doubting, but He [who, by his infinite goodnes, with so small means, hath settled these poore and weake beginnings so happily,] will animate, stir up and encourage manie others cheerefully to undertake this early supported by Mr. Polk (the then readworke d will assuredly add a dailly strength to us and maintyne what he hath al. principles are not made of India-rubber and

this languishing action is now to this for vardnes and strength, no person but is provided for, either by their owne or others labors, to subsist themselves for food, and to be able to rayse commodities for clothing and other necessaries, envy it selfe, poysoned with the venom of aspes,

cannot wound it. Now, to drawe to a conclusion of this my poore oblacon, I would crave your Highnes patience a little longer-and that you would turne your heart to a more heavenly meditacoun, wherein much joy and comfort is to be reaped and found, of all such as shall truly, sincerely and unfeynedly seeke to advance the honor of God, and to propagate his gospell. There is no small hope by pietie, clemencie, curtesie and civill demeanor. [by which means some are wonne to us alreadie, to convert and bring to the knowledge and true worship of Jusus Christ thousands of poore, wretched and misbelieving, people, on whose faces a good christian cannot looke without sorrow, pittie and compassion, seing they beare the image of our Heavenlie Creator. and we and they come from one and the same mould, especiallie we knowing that they, merely through ignorance of God and Christ, doe run headlong, yea, with joy into destruction and perpetuall damnation,for which knowledge we are the more bound some days ago. That amendment provides and indebted to Almightie God, [for what | the 'collectors of the public revenue,' when were we before the gospell of Christ shined the amounts collected are small, 'shall be amongst us?] and cannot better express our the agents of the Treasurer, to keep and duties and thankfulness for so g eat mercies, then by using such meanes to them, as it pleased him to lend unto others to bring further, that, at places where the amount our forefathers and us into the waies of trueth,-it is much to bemourned and la- appointed, to be agents of the Treasurer. mented how lightlie the workes of God are to keep and disburse the public moneys, now a days generallie regarded, and less and that they shall be paid an annual comsought after; but the worke of the world, as pensation for their services. The Secretary though they were eternall, hungered for, and thirsted after with insatiable greedines. But looked the description of personal agency /should we well consider, examine and search into ourselves, what we were, and now are, there can be no heart, [if not hardened as the nether mile stone,] but would even break itself to pieces, and distribute to manie them from their lees of synne, and to sette

them in the right pathes of holines and

righteousnes, to serve the King of Heaven;

by which meanes and God's holy ass stance.

no doubt they will soone be brought to

abandon their old superstitions and idolatries,

wherein they have been nursed and trayned

from their infancies, and our greatest adver-

saries shall not taunt us with this reproach,

"When of you have you wonne to chris-

rianite?" What a crowne of glorie shall

be sett upon their heads who shall faithfullie

labor herein, I leave to the enjoying of them,

who shall endeavour unfeynedly to meritt

stood stoutlie for the Lord's cause, com

mending the guodnes of the land they dis-

covered, to the faces of their oppressors, and

ports, nor slanders, nor murmurings, not | tion to their capital paid in, from such a cor- northern townships. The plan was similar | and the press and types of our frend of the | could be found in the vicinity. This occathereof with their good reports, incomagements, and meanes yearelie sent to the planters. could be with an dividual. to nourish life and being in this zealous worke. I beseech God to raise up many more such, so zealous for God's glory, to forward the same-we have tasted of some fruits thereof. There are no great nor strong castles, nor men like the sons of Anack, to hinder our quiet possession of that land. God's hand hath been mightie in the preservacoun thereof hitherto; what need we then to feare, but to goe up at once as a peculiar people, marked and chozen by the finger of God, to possess it, for undoubtedly he is with us. And as for murmurers, slanderers and backsliders, a due porcoun shalbe given them for their reward. So the blessings of Caleb and Joshua shall fall upon all those that constantly persevere to the end. Thus, craving your gracious pardon for my rude boldnes. heseaching God to send you the fulnes of to come, I rest,

JOHN ROLF. The number of neate cattle, horses and goates, which were alive in Virginia at Sir Thomas Dale's departure thence;

Cowes, Heifers, in all } 144. Cow calves, Steeres, 20 Bulles

Memorand: 20 of the cowes were great with calfe at his departure. Horses, 3 in all 6 Mares, Goates, ) male and female, in 216. and Kidds, all Hoggs, wild and tame, not to be nom-

Poultry, great plenty.

From the National Intelligencer.

A respected subscriber of ours, who has been a Member of Congress for several years past, has requested us to publish the Speech | disbursed, which it would be very inconvenient of Mr. Polk, late Speaker of the House of to abstract from trade and circulation. Whilst Representatives, against the Sub-Treasury | the deposite is in a bank, the bank may use Scheme when proposed by Mr. Gordon, of it, keeping itself at the same time ready to that proposition. He says that he wishes drawn from the general circulation, as so the People to see and understand that when an individual Member of Congress proposed the Sub-Treasury Scheme as a substitute for a Deposite Bank bill, it was rejected by a large and overwhelming majority (only one Member of the Administration party voting for it)-though, when the very same measure was afterwards recommended by the President, it was and is supported by the very same members and party who had before rejected it. "What, he asks has produced this sudden change of opinion and action? The answer is plain. The power pensation which the bank receives for the and patronage of the President are omnipo- risk of keeping it and by the services it pertent. He is the head and leader of his men, forms. If receivers be employed, they can we could not expect Virginia has blasted as the sun turns the sunflower. Shall one perform no other service than to keep the the hopes of our adversaries, and realized in man, like the King in a Monarchy, rule this money, and must be paid a compensation its Congressmen the most sanguine expectacountry ? Or shall the People rule, and make | from the Treasury." their own laws? That's the great question | From the same volume of the Register of | Campaign will be equally splendid. - but we to be now decided." Our subscriber, the Debates (folio 1333) we copy the Yeas and expect to lose in the Western St tes, where

(speaking of himself) as follows: 'I voted with the Administration against Mr. Gordon's Sub-Treasury plan, because I thought it injurious to the People and Government; and that view of the case was earner to the House of Representatives.) My

ore I manot follow in the footsteps or foretracks of President Van Buren. He and his party-worshippers must excuse me from surrendering my judgement and conscience to his keeping I can reconcile parallel principles but I leave principles so at right angles with one onother to be settled and rendered consistent by the magical influence of Presidential power and Government patronage."

We comply with the wish of our correspondent by publishing what he requests, as

On the 10th day of February, 1835, when the bill for regulating the deposites of public money was under consideration, Mr. Polk delivered a long Speech in support of it. which is reported in the eleventh volume of the Register of Debates beginning at folio 1266. From that report we make the follow-

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. POLK, OF TENNESSEE.

"Whilst I am up, it may be well to notice some other propositions of amendment, which the House have been notified will be made to this bill, especially as I may not have another opportunity to address the House. A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gordon) has signified his intention to move the amendment to this bill which he presented and had printed by order of the House dishurse the same;' and that they shall receive an annual compensation. It provides, collected shall be large, receivers shall be of the Treasury, in his report, has not overhere proposed, but has submitted to Congress his siews in relation to it. He states that 'this kind of personal agency is, in his opinion, to be avoided in all practicable and river, creating an immense moving power, safe cases, under our present system of and erecting manufacturing establishments. poore soules some parte thereof, to purge selected banks; because it would render the A dam was thrown across the stream about more complex, if not more expensive.'\*\* ·Unless the States, and the United States, should both deem it proper gradually, and in the end entirely, to dispense with the paper system, and which result is not anticipated, the Government cannot escape occasional losses from that quarter, and can never hope to escape all losses from banks as fiscal agents, except by the employment in their place, of other and individual agents, who will probably be found less responsible, safe, convenient, or economical.' He concedes that it would be practicable to employ such agents, but not recommend it, for the the same. Finallie, as Caleb and Joshua in the verie heate of grudgings, murmurings, and assemblies of the children of Israell, so eligible a system as the present one.'

"A corporation may be safer than any individual agent, however responsible he may personages, both here and in Virginia, [whom generallie the most parte withdrew themgenerallie the most parte withdrew themgenerallie the action was almost sunck down getter, that the action was almost sunck down grows, that the action was almost sunck down grows are great it has been estimated from \$200. It is a happy thing for the whites of conquest burns not in his shoulders. The day of the deposite. In addition to the west side of the dam to been built on the west side of the dam to been built on the west side of the dam to been built on the west side of the dam to been built on the west side of the form a conscientious man, married one of the most burns not in his shoulders. The cost of the structer was gentleman of Newington, a parish of Wethers, that the action was almost sunck down grows almost sunck from a contract grows almost sunck from \$200.

I almost sunck from a contract grows almost sunck from a

estioned whether the "It may be wa e most wealthy indiheaviest security with ake the public devidual could give, could posite safe at the point of the collection. In the city of New York han the revenue is collected. Several millions of public money may be in the hands of a receiver at one time; and if he be corrupt, or shall engage in specu- day afternoon the river began to work its lation or trade, and meet with a reverse of fortune, the loss sustained by Government where the steer bank was formed of the would be inevitable. With imple security. as it was supposed, the Government lost a million or more in the tea cases, a few years ago. The losses in three cases alone, as turning above the dam, and pouring the acalready stated, in 1827 and 1828, when it cumulated flood of the pond westward, it was supposed ample care had been taken to secure the debt, amounted to near two mil- the earth until it had dug out a circuitous lions. As, then, between the responsibility of a | way about 50 rods in breadth, and more than public receiver and bank corporations as banks | seven hundred feet in length. By this outhis blessings in this world and in the world do exist, and are likely to exist, under State break the dam has been left high and dry, authority, the latter, upon the ground of safety its value has been destroyed-and if ever Your highnes' most faithful and loyall to the Public, are to be preferred.

themselves to the service of the Treasury by the flood, near a thousand feet in extent. for other reasons.

"1. The increased facility they possess over individual collectors or receivers, in making transfers of public money to distant points for disbursements, without charge to the Public. Indeed, this is a service which individuals, to the extent of our large revenues, could not perform.

"2. It may bappen, in the fluctuation of ble surplus in the Treasury; which, though his hand, and that hand the Sub-Treasury, it may be temporary, if it be withdrawn from he would have been beaten more; but as it is a receiver, the amount of circulation will be injuriously disturbed by hoarding the deposite. by which the value of every article of merchandise and property would be effected .or expenditure may be from year to year, election of John Bell of Tennessee to the there may occur an excess of revenue in the Speaker's Chair in the House of Represen-Treasury, not immediately called for to be tatives. Virginia, and also the Yeas and Nays upon pay when demanded, and it is not withmuch money hoarded and withdrawn from the use of the community.

"If in the hands of receivers, they must either hoard it by keeping it locked up in a strong box or use it at their own risk in private speculation or trade, or they must, for their and New York slipped from him. Mr. V. own security and on their own responsibili- B. now comes to New York, and Virginia ty, place it at last on deposite in banks, for safe keeping, until they are called on by the

Government for it. "This temporary use of the money on deposite in a bank constitutes the only com-

former member of Congress, goes on to say Nays on the question of agreeing to the the Congressional Delegation is now ours all it is apparant that silver and gold went by amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon for substituting the Sub-Treasury plan.

YEAS AND NAYS ON MR. GORDON'S MOTION.

YEAS-Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, John J. Allen Chilton Allan, Archer, Barber, Beaty, Campbell, Claiborne, Wm Clark, Clayton, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Foster, Gamble, Gholson, Gordon, Griffin, Heath, Letcher, Lewis, Martindale, McComas, Pickens, Robertson, Spangler, Steele, William P. Taylor, Wilde, Williams, Wise-33. NAYS-Messrs. John Adams. William

Allen, Ashley, Banks, Barringer, Baylies, Bean, Beaumont, Bell, Binney, Beckee, Boon, Bouldin, Briggs, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Bynum, Cage, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chancy, Chilton, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Cramer, Crane, Darlington, Day, Denny, Dickerson, Dickinson. Dunlap, Evans, Edward Everett, Ewing, Ferris, Fillmore, Forester, Fowler, Wm. K. Fuller, Fulton, Galbraith, Garland Gillet, Gilmer, Gorham, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Jos. Hall, Hiland Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Henderson, Hiester, Howell, Hubbard, Huntington, Inge, William Jackson, Ebenezer Jackson, Janes, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kilgore, King, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Luke, Lea, Thomas Lee, Lincoln, Love, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Marshall Mardis, John Y. Mason Moses Mason, May, McCarty McIntire, McKay, McKennan, McKim. McKinley, McLene. McVene, Miller, Milligan, Miner, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patton, Patterson, Dutee, J. Pearce, Phillips. Pierce, Pierson, Pinckney, Plummer, Polk, Pope. Potts. Ramsay, Reed, Reynolds, Schennick, Schley, Wm. B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepard, Shinn, Slade, Smith, Speight, Standefer, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Trumbull, Turrill, Tweedy, Vance, Van Houten, Wagener, Ward. Wardwell, Watnough, Webster, Whalton, White, Wilson-161.

Terrible Calamity. Three or four years since a company was formed for the purpose of raising the water of the Kennebec (Maine) system less convenient, less secure, and a mile above the beautiful village of Augusta. The rolling part in the centre of the river 600 feet in length, was built of hemlock logs from one to three feet in diameter, locked together and well secured with iron bolts and treenails, and the interstices filled with heavy stone. The base was 127 feet thick, top was capped with stone, and the upper slope loaded with ballast and gravelthe height above the bed of the river was 42 feet, above the level of ordinary high tides at the foot of the dam 16 1-2. On the west side was a lock of massive masonry,

another city of corporations, with its streets might have been reared to rival the great workshops of production in Massachusetts.

The whole works were destroyed by a remarkable calamity. The Kennebec had been swelled by the recent rains, and on Friway around the western side of the dam, coarse gravel most easily moved by the continnous action of the strong current of waters. The river worked for itself a channel, hollowed a deep and vast canal, tearing away again made useful, it must be by throwing "Banks, when they are safe recommend another structure across the channel formed

From the New York Express.

"The Old Dominion"-The Warning. Mr. Van Buren has another summons from Virginia. As the Northern man with So it! eru principles, he makes no more pro-gress in Virginia than in his own New York. Rejected now by the New Dominion, and rejected also by the Old, with what bauble the amount of revenue and expenditures, is he to amuse his followers next? If he that there will be at some times a considera had played fair in Virginia-if he had shown circulation, and placed in the strong box of he sees Virginia cannot save the jopular body for him, and that Rives and the opposition have prevailed in the Legislature of the State. Tennessee, we suppose, is next to be acted upon, and then Indiana and Kentucky; but So that, inasmuch as we cannot anticipate or it is hardly within the bounds of possibility

Mr. Van Buren is coming North, and is to establish his Head Quarters at Saratoga into obedience? The Election has not given him much hope for the Interior. The great triumphs won by the Conservatives of Virginia is not very encourating for him, in the wartare his Senate in this State, and he himself are making upon N. P. Tallmadge. Mr. Van Buren was in Virginia last summer slides away. His fortunes desert him. Alack a day, he deems his presence necessary every where, and as he is not ubiquitous, he can of course, be in but one place at a time.

The Elections during the Spring have been very cheering. Connecticut with an entire Whig Delegation in Congress was a triumph tions of our Party. We trust the Summer most entire, -and we can afford to lose much now Virginia has done well, and ther we can make John Bell Speaker. What kind of a hold on Public Cordion, a President of

the United States is to have with a majority of the People's Representatives against him, we shall, it is highly probable, have a chance of ascertaining.

The Slave Ships .- We stated yesterday morning in a brief paragraph, that her Britannic Majesty's ship of war Buzzard, Capt. Fitzgerald, had arrived in our harbor from Barbadoes, accompanied by a prize vessel, called the Eagle, which had been captured while cruzing as a slaver.

On inquiry, we learn that the Eagle, with another vessel was captured by the Buzzard on the coast of Africa while engaged in the piratical traffic. It does not appear that any slaves had been taken on board the vessels. but they were found furnished with irons and all other implements of the trade and that subsequent to their capture, the officers and crew admitted that they were and had been engaged in the slave trade. The vessels, it appears are both American built, and the officers were all Americans. When taken they had the Spanish flag flying. The vessels were fitted out at Havana. One of the captains is a native of New York, and the other of Philadelphia. The other prize vessel is expected to arrive daily, she having sailed in company with the Buzzard from Barbadoes, in charge of a British prize | country, and it must have been struck some-

The object of this visit to our harbor is, ve learn to deliver over the offenders to our authorities for trial, and for this purpose for coins—they are strong evidence in tracing negociations are now pending between the the origin of places. British officers and the magistrate here.

2 o'clock, A. M .- The other vessel captured by the Buzzard has arrived. She is called the Clera, and was commanded by Captain Hooker. She was taken on the coast of Africa three months after the capture of the Eagle, commanded by Captain Leting. The British officers found that all the original officers and crews of the two vessels nad died of the coast fever except two or three Spaniards and the two captains above named.

Capt. Hooker is very ill, and not likely to live more than a day or two. Capt. Leting s in good health, and has been lodged in the debtors' prison on a writ issued by Judge Betts, at the instance of Captain Fitzgerald and Mr. Buchanan, H. B. M. consul.

Capt. Fitzgerald will proceed immediately to Washington, to obtain there the necessary information in regard to the disposal of the prisoners .- N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The Florida War .- The Tallahassee Floridian of Saturday last, contains Gen. Macomb's general order, and accompanies it with the usual signs of mourning. It is time that we should begin to view this Seminole war in its true light. The United States have been badly whipped and it is time that we admit the fact. We made war upon the rising about 13 1-2 feet above the top of Seminoles to compel a compliance with the the rolling dam. At each end were sluices treaty of Payne's Landing, by which the of heavy stone work, by which the water was Indians had stipulated to go West. The Inport which I have read, and because it would to be drawn into cauals and carried along the dians stood on their defence: they never on each copy. Lalla Rookh sold for six not, in the present condition of things, be banks below to be poured on the wheels of fought for conquest; they have beaten the hundred times as much as Paradise Lost, machinery. The whole length of the dam whites back whenever they have attempted and Lockhart's Life of one Poet, for sixty with its abutments, locks, and sluices, could to penetrate the country of the Indian. We times as much as Johnson's Lives of all not have been less than about 1000 feet. It are the vanquished party and we ought to be poets antecedent to his day .- N. O. Bee. raised a pond about 15 miles long, of the grateful that Sam Jones is so easily satisfied.

of manufactories and miles of operatives the treaty with Critto Tuste Nugge .- Pensacola Guzette.

> by the Government. We hope, however, that he will not suffer by the peration .-

Boyd stole nearly a hundred thousand dolfriends hope that he will not siffer by the sale of the lands, which he his purchased with the stolen money. Their feelings for him is like that of the old maic for her lapdog that had bitten a truge pece out of a gentleman's leg. 'Poor little dear creature!' exclaimed she-' I hope it will not make him sick.'-Louisville Journal.

The Silk S'ocking gentry .- A good anecdote is told of the canvass in the Norfolk District. It occurred at St. B.yde's, in Nor folk county. Mr. Holleman descanting on the silk stocking Aristocracy. Dr. Mallory seized him by the leg, and lifting his foot up to the popular view, showed that Mr. Holleman himself had on silk stockings !-It was done in a good humor, and produced a roar of laughter.

[Richmond Whig.

Accident .- A seaman attached to the schr. Daniel Webster, now lying in this port, while in the act of ascending her deck from a boat He was instantly drowned. We understand his name was WM. ABBOTT, and that he was a native of Bath, Maine.—Ch. Cour.

Hail Storm .- A letter from a correspondent informs us that Hail Storm, accompanie i by estimate what the exact amount of revenue that he can gain enough there to prevent the a tremendous gust of wind, passed through the vicinity of Edisto, St. George's Colleton, on the 3d inst., proving almost entire destruction to the crops over which it passed. The hail was seen the next morning in banks which measured from 2 feet to 2 feet 4 inch-Springs, we are told. Well, what is to be es deep. The planters who have suffered done here? Is New York to be dragooned are said to be ploughing up their crops and planting over .- Ch. Cour.

Ancient Coin .- A New Haven paper states

that an ancient Hebrew coin, dated in the

eleveth century, was lately found in a field

near that place. As every thing connected

with antiquity found in the new world is a

subject of great curiosity, as tending to unite the chain of evidence that this is an old inhabited country, we were anxious to obtain particulars relative to this coin-but, as yet, without any success. Many coins and medals have been struck with Hebrew inscriptions centuries after the christian religion was established but they did not originate with the Jews. It is, indeed, very doubtful whether in the most prosperous period of Jewish history, coining was carried on to any extent. Before the flood, and long after it, a system ing his mother. I would advise you, thereof traffic prevailed; and although Abraham fore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but was very rich in silver and gold, and money to burn this piece before it is seen by any was frequently spoken of in those times, yet weight, and not by coin. In later times, the shekel was coined, about the value of forty cents, and was called shekel or shakul to weigh; and this circulation of gold and silver continued by weight until David's time. There was a tradition-But entirely unsupported by facts-that money was coined by Abraham, Joshua, Divid and Mordecai Shekels and half shekels were the only coins struck during the existence of the Hebrew government. The Hebrew talent was three thousand shekels, and sixty made a mina. The shekel of the sanctuary, so called in consequence of the starndard being kept in the temple, had on one side an insence cup, or, as some think, a cup of manna, and on the reverse, Aaron's rod budding with an inscription in Hebrew, or Samaritan characters, round the coin, "Jerusalem the Holy." I have one of these coins in my possession. In later times in Judea, Greek and Roman coin circulated freely. There is no reason, therefore, for believing that any Hebrew coin was struck bearing the date of 1100, as said to be, in the one found recently in New Haven-although Hebrew characters may bled. If ever they concluded to leave the have been used on that coin. I remember some years ago to have seen in this country | shall be sure to run counter, and, perhaps, a coin or medal, having on one side a beau- at the same time visit them with a staff.tiful executed head of the founder of the Christain religion, bearing the inscription of Hebrew characters of "Jesus our King has Moses, they are hid in these delightful weeds, in a pamphlet on coins published in this where about the 6th century. Those who he would have been a 'rusher,' and deserved explore the antiquities of Central America and Mexico, should be particular in looking [Evening Star.

Seigeant Talford's copy right bill has given rise to considerable debate among the writers and publishers of literary works, of England. Mr. Tegg an extensive bookseller, has published a pamphlet in reply to the bill, showing the relative value of literary works from the times of Cromwell down. The great difference in the value of copy rights at this time as contracted with former periods, arises from the diffusion of knowledge by means of the press, the consequent increase in the number of readers, and the cheapness with which works can be got up, owing to the improvement in the art of printing. It appears from Mr. Tegg's letter, that Milton received only £5 for Paradise Lost. Thompson's Winter was sold for £3, 3s., and tioldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was not bid for by any one. Moore's Lalla Rookh sold for £3,000, Bulwer's Rienza £1,600, and it appears that Sir Walter Scott receited upwards of a quarter of a million sterling by operation of the existing copy right law. Pope's Rape of the Lock sold for £7, Goldsmith's Animated Nature for £800, whilst Byron received about £20,000 for his poetical writings, and Moore £4.000, for his life of Byon. Johnson's Lives of the Poets sold for £210, Lockhart's Life of Scott, within two years after its publication, yielded £12,500, there being more than 50,000 copies sold during that time, and five shillings being the profit

backbitings of others, nor any disaster, did poration, as could from an individual collec- to that by which the waters of the Merri- Floridian, been silenced or mase to speak sioned a universal surprise wherever he was once dismay or hinder them from upholding tor or receiver, which makes the Government mack have been turned from their bed to the language of the conqueror. Alas! for known and one of his neighbors ventured to deposites safer in the hands of a bank than it operate the vast works at Lowell. Had it the glory of our arms! Twelv thousand ask him the reasons which governed his been successful, in the capital of Maine, men, the chivalry of the land, leaten, dis- choice. He replied, that having but little comfitted and driven back!! and hen comes trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things and sense, and he thought by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned Mr. Boyd's lands are to be soll at auction from the world, and that he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish this object. The best part of the story is, that the wife hearing the reason why he married her, was much offended, and, out of relars from the people; and hs loco-foco venge, became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in town; declaring that she was not going to be made a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

INFIDELITY

BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

The annexed letter from the pen of Benamin Franklin, is contained in vol. 3, p. 279 of his works, London Edition, edited by his grand-son, William F. Franklin. It is supposed to have been addressed to Thomas

"Dear Sir-I have read your manuscript with some attention. By the argument which it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you' strike at the foundation of all Religion. For, without the belief of a Providence, that takes cognizance of, guards and guides, and may favor particular persons, there is no motive to worship a Deity, to fear its displeasure, or to pray for its protection. I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present, I shalf on Saturday last, missed his footing and fell only give you my opinion, that though your overboard striking his head in the descent. reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiments of mankind on that subject, and the consequence of printing this piece will be a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind spits on his own face.

But were you to succeed, do you imagine any good will be done by it? You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life without the assistance afforded by religion; you have a clear perception of the advantages of virtue and the disadvantages of vice and possessing a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations. But think how great a portion of mankind consist of ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced inconsiderate youth of both sexes, who have need of the motives of religion to restrain them from vice, support their virtue, and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the great point of its security. And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is to your religious education for the habits of virtue opon which you now justly value yourself.

You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a youth to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beatother person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of legret and repentance.

If men are wicked with religion, what would they be without it? I intend this letter itself as a proof of my friendship, and therefore add no professions to it, but subscribe simply

B. FRANKLIN."

Frogs.-These are animals greatly to be envied, they live at ease, enjoying themselves to the utmost. They are never dry like a loafer, and, unlike him, are always furnished with breeches. They are wise too. They always "look before they leap." They are somewhat visited, however, with bad doctrines of the day-they fear a run upon the banks, and are afraid of internal improvements, the one infringes upon their capital, and the other invades their water privileges. Frogs are great lovers of music, and they furnish their own supply. Most that we have heard, is rather base, but we deprecate its being treeven "tenor of their way," in the matter, we Jog says they ought to go by the name of "bull rushers"-first, because, like the infant come in peace." I have seen it referred to and secondly because one of the patriarchal frogs once attempted to rival a bull in size. He says, if this aforesaid frog had succeeded, the name any how .- N. O. Times.

> Among jeux d'espirits, the annexed, from the St. Louis Bulletin, has much point:

ABSENCE OF MIND-The Latest .- A few days since, an office-holder remitted the total amount of Government funds in his hands to the Department, at Washington, and never discovered his mistake until he received a receipt accompanied by his dismission from office for neglect of duty, by remitting, instead of emigrating with the spoils.

[From the Edgefield Advertiser.]

Something Singular .- There now lives in two miles of this place, a lady verging on her 70th year, who for thirty years and upwards, has not visited this famous town. This lady is in good health, and spirits, and has all the comforts of life about her. Within ten miles of this Village, there is another old lady who has lived in her present neighborhood, for half a century, and never saw Edgefield Court House in her life. She also is in good health, and could easily visit the place, if she wished to do so. Such a want of curiosity, is perhaps unparalleled. These females certainly do not inherit that restless spirit of curiosity, which is believed by some to be characteristic of the sex, from grandmother Eve. The wood man has tell the forest around them and towns and hamlets have sprung up thickly in their vicinity, but they "pass them by as the idle wind," and regard them not. Like a personage celebrated in classic story, they are content to dwell on their own ground,

"Along the cool sequestered vale of life, They keep the noiseless tenor of their way."

FATAL ACCIDENT .- Yesterday evening, a man apparently intoxicated, fell with his neck directly over a rail of the South-