

...and for a certain time, and then to have their freedom. This corporation admits...

At West and Sherley Hundred (seated on the north side of the river, lower than the Bermudas three or four miles, are twenty-five, commanded by captain Madleson...

At James Towne (seated on the north side of the river, from West and Sherley Hundred lower down about thirty-seven miles) are fifty, under the command of lieutenant Sharpe...

So the number of officers and laborers are two hundred and five. The farmers 81; besides women and children, in every place some which in all amounteth to three hundred and fifty-one persons...

Their several places are not too weakly man'd, as capable of no greater number, (for they will maintain many hundreds more), but because no one can be forsaken without loss and detriment to all...

...this languishing action is now... to this for ardness and strength, no person but is provided for, either by their own or others labors, to subsist themselves for food...

Now, to draw to a conclusion of this my poor oblation, I would crave your Highness' patience a little longer...

...to convert and bring to the knowledge and true worship of Jesus Christ thousands of poor, wretched and misbelieving people...

ports, nor slanders, nor murmurings, nor backbitings of others, nor any disaster, did once dismay or hinder them from upholding thereof with their good reports, incitements, and many yearle sent to the planters...

Your highness' most faithful and loyal subject, JOHN ROLF. The number of neat cattle, horses and goats, which were alive in Virginia at Sir Thomas Dale's departure thence;

Cows, 83; Heifers, 83; Cow calves, 83; Steeres, 41; Bulles, 20; in all 344.

Memorand: 20 of the cows were great with calve at his departure. Horses, 3; Mares, 3; in all 6.

Goats, 216; and male and female, in 216. Kidds, all; Hoggs, wild and tame, not to be nombred. 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 of Mr. Polk, late Speaker of the House of Representatives...

...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 earnestly supported by Mr. Polk...

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...

to their capital paid in, from such a corporation, as could from an individual collector or receiver, which makes the Government depositor safer in the hands of a bank than it could be with an individual.

It may be questioned whether the heaviest security which the most wealthy individual could give, could make the public deposits safe at the point of collection. In the city of New York the revenue is collected. Several millions of public money may be in the hands of a receiver at one time...

"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 happen, in the fluctuation of the amount of revenue and expenditures, that there will be at some times a considerable surplus in the Treasury; which, though it may be temporary, if it be withdrawn from circulation, and placed in the strong box of a receiver, the amount of circulation will be injuriously disturbed by hoarding the deposits...

"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 own security and on their own responsibility, place it at last on deposit in banks, for safe keeping, until they are called on by the Government for it.

"This temporary use of the money on deposit in a bank constitutes the only compensation which the bank receives for the risk of keeping it and by the services it performs. If receivers be employed, they can perform no other service than to keep the money, and must be paid a compensation from the Treasury."

From the same volume of the Register of Debates (folio 1333) we copy the Yeas and Nays on the question of agreeing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon for substituting the Sub-Treasury plan.

YEAS AND NAYS ON MR. GORDON'S MOTION. YEAS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton Allan, Archer, Barber, Bank, Beatty, 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, Cages, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chancy, Chilton, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Cramer, Crane, Darlington, Davy, 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, Hamnegan, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Harrison, Howell, Hubbard, Huntington, Inge, William Jackson, Ebenezer Jackson, James Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noahah Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kilgore, King, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Lavorte, Luke, Lea, Thomas Lee, Lincoln, Love, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Marshall Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, May, McKim, McIntire, McKay, McKenna, McKim, McKinley, McLane, McVane, Miller, Milligan, Miner, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Muhlenburg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patton, Patterson, Dutee, J. Pearce, Phillips, Pierce, Pierson, Pinckney, Plumbe, Polk, Pope, Poits, Ramsay, Reed, Reynolds, Schenck, Schley, Wm. B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepard, Shinn, Slade, Smith, Speight, Standefer, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Trumbull, Turritt, Tweedy, Vance, Van Houten, Wagoner, 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) river, creating an immense moving power, and erecting manufacturing establishments...

...the plan was similar to that by which the waters of the Merrimack have been turned from their bed to operate the vast works at Lowell. Had it been successful, in the capital of Maine, another city of corporations, with its streets of manufactories and miles of operatives 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 Friday afternoon the river began to work its way around the western side of the dam, where the steep bank was formed of the coarse gravel most easily moved by the continuous action of the strong current of waters...

From the New York Express. "The Old Dominion"—The Warning.

Mr. Van Buren has another summons from Virginia. As the Northern man with Southern principles, he makes no progress in Virginia than in his own New York. Rejected now by the New Dominion, and rejected also by the Old, with what bauble is he to amuse his followers next?

Mr. Van Buren is coming North, and is to establish his Headquarters at Saratoga Springs, we are told. Well, what is to be done here? Is New York to be dragged 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 encouraging for him, in the warfare his Senate in this State, and he himself are making upon N. P. Tallmadge.

The Elections during the Spring have been very cheering. Connecticut with an entire Whig Delegation in Congress was a triumph we could not expect. Virginia has blasted the hopes of our adversaries, and realized in its Congresses the most sanguine expectations of our Party. We trust the Summer Campaign will be equally splendid...

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 cruising 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 iron 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 captives 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 master.

The object of this visit to our harbor is, we learn to deliver over the offenders to our authorities for trial, and for this purpose negotiations are now pending between the 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 had 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 is 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 Seminoles to compel a compliance with the treaty of Payne's Landing, by which the Indians had stipulated to go West. The Indians stood on their defence; they never fought for conquest; they have beaten the whites back whenever they have attempted to penetrate the country of the Indian. We are the vanquished party and we ought to be grateful that Sam Jones is so easily satisfied. He has exhibited a degree of moderation that was hardly to be expected from a conqueror. It is a happy thing for the whites that a thirst for conquest burns not in his swarthy bosom—else had his tribe now been kindling their council fires at Tallahassee, and the press and types of our friend of the Floridian, been silenced or made to speak the language of the conqueror. Alas! for the glory of our arms! Twelve thousand men, the ehivality of the land, taken, discomfited and driven back!! and then comes the treaty with Critto Tuste Nuge.—Pensacola Gazette.

could be found in the vicinity. This occasioned a universal surprise wherever he was known and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reasons which governed his choice. He replied, that having but little 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 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 revenge, 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.

Mr. Boyd's lands are to be sold at auction by the Government. We hope, however, that he will not suffer by the operation.—Miss paper.

Boyd stole nearly a hundred thousand dollars from the people; and his loco-foco friends hope that he will not suffer by the sale of the lands, which he has purchased with the stolen money. His feelings for him is like that of the old man for her lapdog that had bitten a huge peccot out of a gentleman's leg. "Poor little dar creature!" exclaimed she—"I hope it will not make him sick."—Louisville Journal.

The Silk Socking Gentry.—A good anecdote is told of the canvass in the Norfolk District. It occurred at St. B'yde's, in Norfolk county. Mr. Holleman descending 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.

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 on Saturday last, missed his footing and fell overboard striking his head in the descent. 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, accompanied by a tremendous gust of wind, passed through the vicinity of Edisto, St. George's Collection, 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 inches deep. The planters who have suffered 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 eleventh 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 of traffic prevailed; and although Abraham was very rich in silver and gold, and money was frequently spoken of in those times, yet it is apparent that silver and gold went by weight, and not by coin. In later times, the shekel was coined, about the value of forty cents, and was called shekel or shakul, its weight; 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, David 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 standard being kept in the temple, had on one side an incense 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 have been used on that coin. I remember some years ago to have seen in this country a coin or medal, having on one side a beautiful executed head of the founder of the Christian religion, bearing the inscription of Hebrew characters of "Jesus our King has come in peace." I have seen it referred to in a pamphlet on coins published in this country, and it must have been struck somewhere about the 6th century. Those who explore the antiquities of Central America and Mexico, should be particular in looking for coins—they are strong evidence in tracing the origin of places.

Seigneur 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 Goldsmith'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 received 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 Byron. 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 on each copy. Lalla Rookh sold for six hundred times as much as Paradise Lost, and Lockhart's Life of one Poet, for sixty times as much as Johnson's Lives of all the poets antecedent to his day.—N. O. Bee.

Lawful Revenge.—Many years since a gentleman of Newington, a parish of Wethersfield, Conn., who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill natured and troublesome women which

INFIDELITY. BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The annexed letter from the pen of Benjamin 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 Paine:

"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 of 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 shall only give you my opinion, that though your 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 upon 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 it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a youth to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother. I would advise you, therefore, not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other 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 regret 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

"Yours, 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 intemperate 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 trebled. If ever they concluded to leave the even "tenor of their way," in the matter, we shall be sure to run counter, and, perhaps, at the same time visit them with a stiff. Jog says they ought to go by the name of "bull rushers"—first, because, like the infant Moses, they are hid in these delightful weeds, and secondly because one of the patriarchal frogs once attempted to rival a bull in size. He says, if this aforesaid frog had succeeded, he would have been a "rusher," and deserved the name any how.—N. O. Times.

Among Jeux d'esprits, 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.

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 told the forest around them and to wass 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 seasonless 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-wark railroad; a car full of passengers passing over his neck separated the unfortunate man's head from his shoulders. This is another sad example for those who unduly use intoxicating drinks.—Phila. Herald.