

For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the support of a farmer, stipulated in same, six hundred dollars.

For the pay of an interpreter, stipulated in the sixth article of same, three hundred dollars.

To the Florida Indians. For the limited annuity stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, four thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, stipulated in the sixth article of same, one thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in same, one thousand dollars.

To the Pawnees. For the limited annuity stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the fourth article of same, two thousand dollars.

For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of same, one thousand dollars.

For the support of two blacksmiths' establishments, stipulated in the sixth article of same, two thousand dollars.

For support of four farmers, stipulated in the seventh article of same, two thousand four hundred dollars.

To the Cherokees, West. For the purposes of education, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty with them of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For the support of four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel, &c., eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For the support of a wagonmaker and a wheelwright, stipulated in same, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of five thousand Seminoles to their lands west of the Mississippi, under the seventh article of the treaty with them of the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the subsistence of the same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the same, forty eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For the blanket and homespun frock to each individual of the same, stipulated in the third article of the same treaty, twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the difference in value of cattle abandoned by them on the east, and of those to be delivered to them west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the fifth article of the same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of five hundred Quapaws from the Arkansas Territory to their lands west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the third article of the treaty with them of the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of the same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in same, fourteen thousand six hundred dollars.

For the subsistence of one thousand five hundred Choctaws, west of the Mississippi, from April eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to April eighteen hundred and thirty-five, under the provisions of the sixteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, forty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the purchase of looms and wheels, &c. &c. stipulated in the twentieth article of the same treaty, in addition to appropriations heretofore made, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the removal of one thousand Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, under the provisions of the eighth article of the treaty of the sixth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, twenty thousand dollars.

For the subsistence of same for twelve months after their arrival west of the Mississippi, stipulated in the same treaty, twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

For the expense of certifying contracts for Creek reservations, under the provisions of the treaty of the twenty-fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the expense of locating reservations, under the provisions of the treaty with the Choctaws of the twenty-seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, two thousand dollars.

To replace a portion of the annuity of the Chickasaws for the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, stolen from the agent, in conformity with the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty with them of the twenty-fourth of May eighteen hundred and thirty-four, one thousand dollars.

For holding treaties with the Caddo and Camanche, and other wandering tribes of Indians, west of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, ten thousand dollars.

For fulfilling the fifth article of the treaty with the Pottawattamies of the Wabash, dated October twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, seven thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For carrying into effect the treaties recently ratified with the Pottawattamies of Indiana and for negotiating the same, five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewas, Ottoways, and Pottawattamies, concluded at Chicago, September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one million, thirty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars, and fifty-three cents.

For defraying the expenses of conducting said treaty, two thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-three cents.

For the expense of an exploring party of fifty Pottawattamies, from the Chicago agency, to the west of the Mississippi, nine thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars.

To defray the expenses which have been incurred, or may be incurred in any negotiation with the Cherokees, for the cession of their claims in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee, the sum of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, seventy-five cents.

To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with

the Caddo Indians, in Louisiana, and Arkansas, the sum of five thousand dollars.

To repay William Marshall, this sum which he advanced by order of the commissioners, holding a treaty with the Pottawattamie Indians, in October eighteen hundred thirty-two, one thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents.

For refunding to Captain William R. Jouett, the expenses incurred in the necessary defence in two suits, brought by the American Fur Company, and Joseph Rouville, against him, in the District Court of the United States, at Mineral Point in Michigan Territory, on actions of trespass, for having seized certain spirits belonging to them, while in command of Fort Snelling, and acting under orders from the War Department, and for the safety of said post to prevent the said spirits from being used, by the Indians, the sum of six hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if, in the valuation made or to be made, of the buildings, improvements, and other property, belonging to the American Board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions, lying within the limits of the purchase made of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, at the treaty of the Dancing Rabbit Creek, it shall be found that the said valuation is less than the original cost of the same, in that case, the estimated value shall be apportioned to the United States, and the said American Board, pro rata, according to the sums advanced by them respectively towards the aforesaid buildings and improvements, and the amount thus found due to the said Board, shall be paid to the Trustees thereof out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight hundred and ten dollars be paid to Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Edward Mitchell, for instructing the Choctaw Indians to spin and weave, in conformity with the request made by their chiefs and head men to the President of the United States at the treaty of Doak's Stand.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved, March 3d, 1835.
ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

At five o'clock [8th April.] I took my departure from the Amphitheatre—which was pretty well filled with spectators, and contained the beauty and fashion of the city—and ascended with celerity into the atmosphere, amidst the cheering sounds of music and the acclamations of my friends. In a few moments I had a full view of Cincinnati, of Newport and Covington, and of the thousands of spectators that surrounded the amphitheatre and covered every part which afforded a favorable opportunity of seeing the ascension. I soon arrived at a sufficient altitude to give the spectators a good view of the descent of my parachute, which contained a dog of about twenty pounds weight. The parachute, on being liberated from the car, descended with great velocity for a considerable distance before it spread open; but when it did open, it descended slowly, and I watched its course downwards. I thought for sometime that it would fall into the canal; but at last I saw it pass a little to one side, and I have no doubt it arrived safe upon terra firma. As I ascended, my scenes became more extensive and diversified; but every object more diminutive. The spectators shrunk to Lilliputians; and the horses and carriages on the roads, were like the toys of children. The hills around the city, which form the boundary of our view below, sank into the earth and seemed level with the plain; and far beyond them, amidst the vast woods, I could distinguish numerous towns and cultivated spots. The whole scene appeared like an extensive map, spread at my feet: every street, and alley, and building, and every improvement, plainly marked upon it. Through the centre of the picture, the river Ohio passed, and wound its serpentine course in each direction, until lost in the mist which bounded my view. For a number of miles I could trace the river Licking, the zigzag course of the Miami canal, and the turnpikes and different roads branching from the city.

At starting, the barometer stood at 29.3-10 inches—the thermometer at 72 deg.—and the wind carried me E. S. E., in the direction of Batavia. At half-past 5 o'clock, the barometer stood at 19 inches, and the thermometer at 26 degs. I began to feel cold, and put on my great coat. At this time, I heard a report of a cannon, and even at this height, the noise of cattle and the woodman's axe. I soon passed over the Little Miami river, keeping the Ohio river to my right, and after descending a little I had a fair view of the towns and farms on each side of me. A few minutes before 6, I passed over Batavia, and continued in an E. S. E. direction—my altitude then, as indicated by the barometer, was two and a half miles. I began to feel cold—the thermometer stood at 23 deg.—I sat down in my car and took some refreshment.

I was now moving delightfully through the air.—The little agitation the balloon received on starting, had ceased, and there was not the least rotary or oscillatory motion perceptible—not a ripple in the silk of the balloon to be seen, and all was perfect silence. I could almost have imagined, that I was an inhabitant of a little world of my own, fixed in the immensity of space, from which I could view at my feet, the earth in motion revolving on its axis. At this altitude I experienced no unpleasant sensation, no difficulty in breathing, no pain nor swelling in my head, as has been said by some aeronauts, to be endured at great altitudes; but I have no doubt that at the height of three and a half four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty of breathing, and a swelling in the head is experienced. At such an altitude, the scenery is not so beautiful as it is at a half mile from the earth; for the objects appear concealed in mist, and the whole has a monotonous appearance.

At 25 minutes after 6, I had a fine view of the setting sun. 30 minutes after 6, I passed over Williamsburgh: at about 7, over Georgetown; and although I was several miles distant from the Ohio river, yet it appeared but a very little to the right of me. I could distinctly see Augusta and Maysville, and the towns and farms along the side of the river. A little before 8, I passed over West Union. The wind now changed a little to the South,—about one point—making S. E. by E. About 9 o'clock I passed something to the west of Portsmouth, and could see plainly the Scioto, and the Canal. I was enabled to discern the different places over which I passed, by the light of the moon, and by the lamps and lights in the Houses. These lights were numerous and in every direction that I could turn my eyes, forming a field of fiery stars at my feet: and contrasted finely with the brilliant stars that shone in the cloudless sky above me.

A little beyond Portsmouth I noticed the Iron forges and furnaces, whose fires illuminated the atmosphere for a number of miles around them. I could not by the light of the moon make any thermometrical observations—the quicksilver in the tube being so small that I could not see its height, but the quicksilver in the barometer I could plainly see, move up and down; and, although, I could not see the figures on the scale, yet I could tell when I was at a safe distance from the earth, by the distance that the quicksilver stood above a piece of brass which formed a protection to the thermometer, which was immediately alongside of the barometer. Whenever I felt tired, I would seat myself in the bottom of the car, and place my barometer opposite me—watch its height, and whenever I found it rising, I would throw out some ballast, to counteract its course. Now and then I would look over the car, and take particular notice of the direction and situation of the water courses which I had in sight nearly the whole of my aerial voyage, and without which, I should not have been able to trace my course.

Soon after crossing the Scioto river, I passed into another current of air, which carried me due east, and immediately over Concord. Soon after, I passed into another current of air, which carried me E. N. E. and brought me, at 11 o'clock, nearly up to Gallipolis; a little below which I crossed the Ohio River. On entering a new current of air, the Balloon was always slightly agitated. When this occurred, I would pay particular attention in ascertaining the new direction of the current. Soon after crossing the Ohio, the Balloon was again agitated, and I found that I had passed from the E. N. E. current to another which carried me S. E. and soon brought me over the Kanawha River. From the rapidity with which terrestrial objects seemed to move, I found that my rate of travelling had increased. At half past 12 I passed over Charlestown, and in a few minutes was carried over the furnaces of Kanawha Salt Works, and continued in this course until I was in sight of the fork formed by Gawayle and New Rivers. While in sight of New River, I approached the earth; and as my ballast was nearly exhausted, and as the part over which I was floating appeared an open country, I prepared for a descent. I threw overboard my anchor; which, after dragging for a little distance, caught firmly hold of a tree; but on coming close to the tops of the trees, I found, to my surprise, that instead of a fair open country, I was in a dense forest, on a considerable elevation.

The wind was blowing powerfully, and I found it impossible to liberate the anchor. The only way of getting out of this difficulty, was to cut away the anchor cable. This I did; and in a short time, I ascended to an altitude as great as I had previously attained. The cold was intense. I could not ascertain the height of the thermometer; but I have no doubt it was nearly as low as Zero. I had now lost sight of the water courses. I could see no lights in any direction. I hid down in the bottom of the car, buttoned my coat tightly round me, put on my gloves, covered myself with two blankets, which I had taken as wrappers for the balloon, drank some brandy, and feeling comfortable and highly delighted with my novel trip, fell fast asleep. I was awakened at last by my car striking. I immediately sprang on my feet and found that I was dragging over the tops of the trees. I saw before me a river and, I thought, some buildings. They seemed but a little distance from me; and I afterwards found that they were about four miles distant. I attempted to stop my balloon by clinging to the branches of the trees—several of which broke; but at last I caught a strong bough; and by holding to it with one hand with all my might, and pulling the valve rope with the other, I was enabled in a short time to draw my car down the tree several feet, and to secure it by means of a rope. After being confident that I had secured my balloon, I looked at my watch, and found it to be 2 past 2 o'clock. At this hour of the morning, I thought it would be useless to go in search of assistance; I therefore remained in the car, which was fastened to the tree forty feet, at least, from the ground; and in this situation I remained until day-break. I then descended to explore the wilderness in which I had alighted. But there was no trace of human footsteps, no mark of change produced by man. A number of large trees were levelled with the ground, but there was no mark of the woodman's axe upon them. They had been evidently levelled by a hurricane. Perceiving that I was on a mountain, and that there was another part still higher, I ascended to the top of this elevation and could discern in the valley, and in the direction that I had seen the river the previous evening, a cultivated spot. After travelling along the side of a beautiful stream for about three miles I found this spot; but had to follow a track two miles further to get assistance. I procured assistance, and we conveyed the balloon to the house of Mr. Joseph Graham, a respectable and intelligent farmer, with whom I remained three days until I could get a conveyance to return. During my stay at Mr. Graham's, I was visited by a great number of persons from the surrounding country.

The spot on which I landed, is the top of a mountain, 3000 feet (as indicated by my barometer) above the level of the sea; and is called Stevenson's Knob, or Stinson's Knob, near Keener's Knob, Monroe county, Virginia; about 4 miles from Green Brier river, 18 miles from Union, 20 miles from Lewisburgh, within sight of the Allegheny Mountains, and at a distance from Cincinnati, according to the route I travelled in the balloon, of 350 miles; but according to the usual route of travelling, more than 400 miles, which distance I went in nine and a half hours.

This voyage, I believe, has completely fulfilled the promises I made in my advertisement, and is the longest Aerial voyage by far, performed by any other person.

Melancholy Occurrence. The editor of the Frederick Citizen put a period to his existence on Thursday morning last, by shooting himself through the head. We learn that he was of melancholy temperament and subject to occasional fits of abstraction.—He had recently returned to his business from an absence of some weeks, and was observed to be unusually depressed in spirits. On the morning of the act, he had directed breakfast to be prepared for him at his boarding house in Frederick—went into the breakfast room, and in a moment afterwards committed the deed.—The ball entered the right temple and passed through the brain and out at the top of the head, thus producing instant death. He was a young gentleman of liberal education and good talents. As a physician he is said to have been skilful and scientific—but for some years he had confined himself to the duties of his vocation as editor.

Baltimore Chronicle.

New York city has a greater population than either of the states of Rhode Island, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, or Missouri.

The Captain of a vessel at New Orleans from Tuspan, informs that there had been four persons found murdered on the Island of Lobos.

WHITE WATER CANAL.

We take the liberty of presenting the following letter to our readers. It contains matter of deep interest to this section of Indiana. Did we feel ourselves permitted to send with it the name of the gentleman who honored us with the communication, it would command for the suggestions and ideas advanced, much attention and respect, both in this State and Ohio. He does not present himself as a common and superficial scribbler, but as one whose long, extensive and practical experience in connection with Western Improvements, particularly by Canalling, together with his present station, entitle his sentiments to high consideration.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11, 1835.

Sam'l W. Parker, Esqr:

DEAR SIR:—The course pursued by the Ohio Legislature, in regard to the Whitewater Canal, seems to have been received with surprise and regret in every part of the State. This you have doubtless perceived from the tone of the Newspapers, particularly those of this place. I cannot say that I am discouraged in relation to the prospects of the Canal—I hope the People of the Whitewater Valley will not be. The policy of the Committee's Report cannot be sustained by the State. Her past legislation forbids the supposition. When application was made for leave to construct the Wabash & Erie Canal through Ohio—the same liberal policy set forth in this report was urged and did actually prevail at one session. But it was afterwards set aside, and a more liberal course adopted by a large majority. So I apprehend it will be in this case. The people of Hamilton cannot induce the State to pursue a course for their benefit which will be so discreditably to her.

I have heard it intimated that some of your leading men were almost ready to give up the Canal and adopt the substitute of a road, but hope this is not so. The Whitewater Valley must before long have some improvement. The canal, I am convinced, will be vastly more beneficial than any other work. When Ohio shall ultimately and finally refuse leave for its construction, it will then be time to think of a substitute. The People of Cincinnati and Hamilton may try to persuade you that a Railroad would be better. But they would not preach this doctrine, if the canal could go to them. Ask the people of the Upper Miami country if they would exchange their Canal for a Road? I repeat my conviction that the project of a canal ought not to be given up. It has been suggested that it is practicable to make a branch of the Canal from Harrison to Cincinnati, by way of North Bend. Should this be the case, Cincinnati would take a deep interest in the work. I was in that city recently, and heard the plan proposed.

But should Ohio finally refuse, it will then be necessary to devise some other mode of improvement. Two plans might be suggested—1st, make the Canal to Harrison, and then connect it by a Railroad to Lawrenceburgh, passing up the Valley of Jemison's creek and down Tanner's creek—2d, to construct a Railroad, or Macadamized road for the whole distance, terminating at Lawrenceburgh. But in that case, I hope there will be spirit enough in Indiana to prevent the construction of any roads pointing either to Cincinnati or Hamilton.

The proposition of the Ohio Committee to make a road from Connersville to Hamilton, is most absurd. Surely we have routes enough for Roads within our own State, which would terminate on the Ohio river and thereby avoid the trans-shipment from Cars to Canal-boats.

Yours, truly,"

REMARKS.—We think there is no abatement of ardor (says the Watchman), and determination in this section of the State in behalf of the Whitewater Canal. Great was our surprise, because of the Committee's Report, and inimitable as is that paper to the interests of Indiana and the matter will ultimately redound to the advancement of the Canal. See a notice in this paper from the Lawrenceburgh Palladium. The liberality of that Report has awakened the spirit and excited the energy of our fellow citizens to an extent that was unfeigned and unknown at any prior period. There is not very little if any lukewarmness and halting about the Canal. If we were for it before, we are doubly so now. If Hamilton or any other portion of Ohio is jealous of the prosecution of this project, it is but an argument in behalf of its intrinsic value and great importance. We are fully of the opinion that had our Legislature, at its last session, passed a bill for the immediate commencement of this work—that the last Legislature of Ohio would not have adjourned until the requested permission had been granted. The expectation is now general, that such a bill will pass the next Legislature. We say let the bill pass, forgetful of the Ohio Committee's Report—let the work be commenced and continued as far as Harrison—and then if the State of Ohio will, in the face of her sister States and the world, take upon herself the responsibility of stopping it there, let her do so. But this we feel very confidently persuaded she will not do. But should she then act so ungenerously and unrighteously as to put her veto upon this canal—a Railroad can be constructed from Harrison to the Ohio River, within the borders of our own State. And we are more than half of the opinion that in such an event the People of Indiana would be ripe and ready to cut down the barrier of Hills and run the canal itself through. It can be done. And if in such an emergency the Hoosiers are not out and dried for the business, we have mistaken their character. We were in conversation a few days ago with an old farmer of this country, who informed us that he had in his life time cleared up three farms, the last of which he now resides, is somewhere amongst the hills of Bear Creek some four or five miles from the line of the contemplated Canal. He knows what it is to pay one's taxes by hard knocks—but says he will hold up both hands for appropriating One Million of Dollars, just for cutting the canal through the Hills, should Ohio persist in the illiberal policy of her committee's report. Such are not novel sentiments in this section, during the last month or so.

Original Anecdote. "Aint you a goin to rite agin the rail road?" said an old grey headed pioneer to us in one of our late excursions in the country; "no, I am rather in favor of the project." "So would I be if the people didn't have to be tax'd to pay for it." "The people will not be taxed for that purpose, the road will be made by an incorporated company." "Why, I was in town t'other day and Doctor ———— told me that the money is at Madison waiting for the legislator to bury it next winter.—Howsumever, I dont care much, if I live I shant stay here much longer no how." "Aye, what do you intend to bend your steps?" "I'm a goin to Texy, they dont have no tax to pay there, they've not got no lawyers, nor sheriffs, nor courts neither, without the law is altered within the last fifteen years. I havn't had no straight account from there since that time."

Western Herald.

The use of a dead Wife. A German journal contains the following paragraph:—The wife of a laboring man, in the neighborhood of Stockholm, died some time ago and the husband made the necessary preparations for the interment. He however, deposited a block of wood in the coffin, instead of the corpse, which he conveyed, during the night, into a forest, that it might serve as a bait for wild beasts. By this expedient he succeeded in catching a wolf and two foxes. On the circumstance being made known, the man was arrested and carried before a court of justice; but far from being intimidated, he claimed the reward offered for destroying mischievous animals.

Emigration for Texas. The schr. Maria, sailed from Baltimore on Monday for New Orleans, with about 40 passengers for Texas, all citizens of Baltimore, among them a number of females.

From the Essex Banner.

INDUSTRY. Our wise Creator has constituted human nature, that industry is indispensably requisite to our subsistence, our improvement and our happiness. Labor is not the curse of disobedience; for man in his primitive state of innocence and happiness, was commanded to labor.

"And the Lord planted a garden eastward in Eden; into which he put the man whom he had formed to dress and keep it." Thus his Creator, knowing that he had so constituted him that he could not be happy without employment, planted a garden, and placed man to dress and keep it. The Son of God, when he walked among men, and instructed them in the whole of their duty, both by precept and example, labored at the carpenter's trade till he entered upon his ministry. St. Paul reminds the Corinthians of the example which he and other apostles had set them, by administering to their own necessities by the labor of their own hands, and observes that those who are guilty of a contrary conduct have "denied the faith."

Seasonable relaxations from toil are necessary to the body and mind; they are what our nature requires. But an indolent, idle habit of life, while it prevents all useful improvements, exposes the mind to those vices and follies, against which a virtuous activity would have been an effectual guard. Virtue, science and every thing worthy the pursuit of rational and inquiring minds, are placed within the reach of persevering industry; and without it nothing valuable can be obtained. There is not so much difference in the natural powers of minds, as in the cultivation and improvement of those powers. The ancient Greeks were vigorous, active and enterprising. Hence their amazing progress, both in the arts and sciences, which astonished the world and immortalized their name. Demosthenes, by his diligence and persevering industry, conquered the defects of nature, and from a stammerer, became one of the most distinguished Orators of Greece; so that Philip of Macedon feared his orations more than all the arms of Greece. While Alexander was conquering the world, his mother and sister did not disdain the spindle and loom at home; for the Monarch declares to Sisymbria, the mother of Darius, that the robes he then wore, were spun and woven by the hands of Olympias and his sister.

All nations and states fall into decay and ruin, when idleness, effeminacy and luxury take the place of industry, temperance and the active virtues; so it is with individuals. By indulging every propensity, if they are poor, they remain so; if rich, they think of nothing but gratifying their passions, till they become slaves to luxury, licentiousness and all the catalogue of vices, and finally sink ignominiously into oblivion.

"There is a set of men who creep into the world, to eat and sleep; And know no reason why they're born, But only to consume the corn; Devour the cattle, fowl and fish, And leave behind an empty dish; And when they're dead, All that can of them be said, They've eat their meat, drank their drink, And gone to bed." GEORGE.

National Convention. The National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, will be held in Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May. The candidates nominated will undoubtedly receive the general support of the Democratic party throughout the Union. It is desirable that every State should be fully represented in the Convention, and we are happy to learn that the Delegates from Indiana will attend, or a large majority of them. We have been requested to propose, with due respect, that such of the Delegates from this state as can attend the Convention, should meet at Lawrenceburgh, on or about the 11th day of May, and proceed on in company to Baltimore. We presume there will be but one common feeling and opinion among them, and these will, undoubtedly, be favorable to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. We trust that perfect harmony and good will may attend the proceedings of the Convention, and that its result will contribute essentially to the prosperity and success of the democratic party and of our republican institutions.

Wabash Mercury.

Canals vs. Rail Roads. The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received from Albany the report of the canal Commissioners, prepared in compliance with a resolution of the Assembly, on the comparative advantages of canals and Rail roads. It makes a pamphlet of 44 pages 8 vo. besides a number of schedule sheets. The Commissioners conclude by saying, "The facts and reasonings presented, we believe clearly shows, that both Canals and Rail Roads are highly important means of internal communication; that each has its peculiar advantages, and will predominate according to the character of the route, and the trade for which it is intended to provide.

The United States and France. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to a house in this city, dated 23d of February, will be read with interest (says the American) by many of our citizens:

"Don't be frightened at a change of ministry here. Whoever Louis Philippe makes Minister must pledge himself to make the twenty-five million law a Cabinet question. Mr. Livingston told me, the day before yesterday, that he felt very confident of our success. My friend, Mr. Mechin, who wrote the book lately on American claims, and who was the only man in Paris who predicted the first rejection, (which he did to me,) now predicts fifty to sixty majority in our favor, as he told me.

From the Baltimore Republican.

RHODE ISLAND. We have not received any definite intelligence of the election in Rhode Island; the probability, however, is, that Mr. Francis, the Jackson candidate for Governor, and the Jackson ticket for State Senate, have been elected, as also a sufficient number of the Representatives to give a majority in joint ballot.

New York Elections. The charter elections in New York, terminated on Thursday last, in the success of the democratic ticket in eleven out of fifteen wards. Cornelius W. Lawrence, is re-elected without opposition.—The whole number of votes given at this election was 29,024, just 6,100 less than was given at the election a twelve month since. The question of supplying the city with water was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Balt. Republican.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a Circular to all the Collectors and Receiving officers of U. S. directing them not to receive in payment for any public dues, Bank notes under the denomination of \$5, after the 30th of September next.

Out Door People. Dr. Morse in one of the early editions of his Geography, speaking of the city of Albany says, "The place contains two thousand houses, and ten thousand inhabitants, with their gable ends to the street.