

# The Middlebury People's Press.

BY H. BELL.

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## A HUNTER'S SONG.

BY EDWARD YOUNG.

Some boast of the life of a sailor free,  
And the joys of strife on the deep blue sea;  
Of the wild delight that the bosom knows  
On a stormy night when the rude wind blows.  
And they tell how sweet, with a flowing sheet,  
To skium o'er the glassy sea,  
And to hear the play of the foaming spray,  
On the breakers for a lee.  
They say 'tis brave to see the wave  
Curl upward half-mast high,  
And feel the spray in your damp locks play,  
But I love them not, not I.  
No! the life for me is the forest green,  
With its canopy of glorious green;  
Its thousand songs from the wild birds' throats,  
That the glad wind through the dark wood floats;  
And the bounding deer on the prairie clear,  
The pheasant's drum in the wood,  
And the lulling roar of the waterfall  
That sings 'mid solitude.  
And the wild delight of a sweet spring night,  
'Neath the heaven's blue sweet spray,  
To rest the head on a mossy bed,  
At the foot of a green old tree.  
Oh! the sweet repose that the bosom knows,  
Away from the city's keep;  
With the stars above and the eyes of love,  
Keeping watch o'er the hunter's sleep.  
Sou. Sport, W. T., March 27, 1840.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### SALT—ITS USE IN DESTROYING VERMIN AND WEEDS.

We turn again to Johnson's Book on fertilizers. Under the head of common salt, he gives numerous experiments with different qualities of that substance, applied to the various grains, vegetables and grasses; but as we doubt whether the price of the article in this country would not make it inexpedient to use it, in preference to cheaper and more efficient manures, we choose rather to extract what he says of its effect in the destruction of vermin—and this we do in some hope that it may be advantageously employed as a means of arresting the ravages of pestiferous worms, flies and other insects, that infest our fruit trees and fields of cotton and grain; increasing in variety and voracity of late years in such a degree, as to threaten the annihilation of some fruit and ornamental trees, and seriously to impair the value of cotton plantations.

There is, says the writer before us, no agricultural use of common salt more undoubted than in the destruction of vermin. The effect, too, is direct, and the result immediately apparent. For this purpose, from five to ten bushels per acre are abundantly sufficient. The agriculturist need be under no apprehension that the salt will destroy his crop, for twenty bushels of salt may be applied to young wheat with perfect safety. I have seen twenty-five bushels used with advantage. No person has perhaps used salt for this purpose to a greater extent than Mr. Busk, of Ponsbourn, in Hertfordshire. I have used it, said this gentleman, in a communication to the author, in this and the last season (1830 and '31) as a top dressing to nearly 200 acres of wheat, having almost exclusively in view the destruction of slugs and worms with which my land was very much infested, and this object is very satisfactorily accomplished. Some part of my land is light and strong, well adapted to the growth of beans and wheat. In applying the salt, little attention was paid to the quality of the land, or the season of the year; but those spots and those times were selected where the number and ravages of the vermin seemed most apparent, and in every situation and in every time, the effect appeared equally beneficial. A little more experience may perhaps suggest some more accurate rules as to season, but I am of opinion that the earliest use in general be found the best;—at any rate, I would avoid sowing, if I could, immediately after a fall of snow—as snow produces on places recently sprinkled with salt, an unpromising appearance;—perhaps the best mode may be, what we have very satisfactorily in some instances tried, to sow it on cloverlands and bean stubble just before they are ploughed. If, however, there is some doubt as to the most eligible quality of the land, or period of year, there can be none as to the fittest state of the weather or time of the day:—an opportunity should be selected when the weather is mild and moist, but not rainy—when the land is damp, but not wet; and salt should never be sowed when the sun is shining; but either early in the morning or late in the evening, after sunset. We saw it out of an ordinary seed shuttle at the rate of four or five bushels per acre. In the morning each throw may be distinguished by the quality of slime, and the number of dead slugs lying on the ground. The finer and drier the salt is, the better. The positive advantage, adds Mr. Busk, I cannot state accurately

in figures, but I am confident it has, in every instance, been considerable; and in some fields it has been the means of preventing the total destruction of the crop.

For destroying worms and other vermin in oats, salt has been successfully employed by Mr. Walker, Rushyford, in Durham, at the rate of six bushels per acre.  
For the same important purposes salt has been regularly employed by Mr. Archibald, gardener to Lord Sheffield, at Fitcham, in Sussex; as well as for promoting the destruction of weeds. He trenches the ground and sprinkles it with salt every winter, and is never troubled with predatory vermin. Noticing inquiry ro the fruit he found it was done by the snails, who as soon as the sun was risen, so as to shine with power on the South aspect, retired back to the northern side. He immediately laid a thick layer of salt along the Northern wall, and found then, as ever since, that it proved a most effectual barrier to the intrusions of the snails; and that it has, certainly, no bad influence on the trees or fruit.—*American Farmer.*

**TIME OF SHEARING SHEEP.**—Many Farmers shear their sheep too early, and in case of cold storms they suffer greatly, and some die in consequence, if they be not protected. Some suppose that it is necessary to shear rather early to prevent a waste of wool which sometimes falls off.

If sheep are sheared late regularly for some years, they will not lose their wool more than they do when sheared at an earlier period. We have known cases of some flocks being sheared later every year than was the usual practice, say the first or second week in June, and they lost as little wool as any flocks which we observed that had been sheared earlier.

In cases of rather late shearing, sheep may suffer a little from a large fleece on a hot day, but this suffering is trifling, compared to the suffering and severe injury sustained in cold storms, after being deprived of a warm coat, as necessary in time of a storm, at this season, as at any time in the whole year.—*Yankee Farmer.*

**WESTERN RAILROAD.**—Sixty thousand hogs are now annually brought to Brighton, from the neighborhood of Albany and Troy. It is calculated, that this number will be increased from two to four fold, by the completion of the Western Railroad, and the facility it will furnish to bring them. The hogs do not fatten until cold weather, after the North River freezes. The unmercantable corn is used for that purpose, to a great extent, and this is not at hand until the Hudson is closed by ice.

Thirty thousand head of cattle are slaughtered at and near Albany and Troy. Most of this will come over the Western Railroad. In driving cattle one or two hundred miles, you reduce by the fatigue of the animal, the quality from mess to No. 1, besides losing in weight. This is avoided by the railroad. The animal can get to Brighton then in the most perfect order, without loss of weight, or quality or flavor.

**SHADE TREES.**—There is a great demand for elms and maples in this city at present. Farmers in the vicinity would therefore find it for their advantage to bring in a few hundreds of the best quality and with the branches unutilated. It is a mistaken idea which many unphilosophical people have conceived, that a transplanted tree grows better for having its branches lopped off. And it is from the prevalence of this idea, that we see so many trees in our towns and cities scudding under bare poles, and serving as eye sores instead of ornaments. To divest a tree of its branches and consequently of its leaves, is to deprive it of the means whence it draws a large portion of its nourishment. For vegetables derive nourishment from the air as well as from the earth, and they derive nourishment from the air through those curious pieces of mechanism, the leaves.—Hence if we deprive them of their leaves, we deprive them at the same time of one of their chief supporters.

In support of our position, which many will doubtless call erroneous, we can refer to any modern writer on arboriculture; to Loudon, Prince, Kenrick, or Sir Henry Pierce.

**WOOLLEN GOODS.** The sale of the English Woolen at Clapp & Steel's yesterday, went off with considerable spirit, and the prices were as high as could be expected at this time. The variety, the newness of the styles and the quality of the goods, were much better than is usually seen at auction. We are not aware of the proportion the prices obtained bore to the cost, but we presume the loss must be severe to the owners, provided they were fairly entered at the Custom House.

We hope this is not a prognostic of the autumn trade, for which many of the goods are suited; if it be, there must be a severe loss on those who hold woolen goods, as well as to the domestic manufacturers. The woolen mills now in operation have, almost universally, supported themselves with difficulty during the last three years, and have been kept running in hopes of better times. The only exception is perhaps, the Middlesex Co. at Lowell, who produce various styles adapted to the season, and even they will find it difficult to complete with these prices.

Our woolen interest never can stand a fair chance of succeeding, permanently, till some change, such as that proposed by Mr. Adams in his bill last winter, be made in the manner of collecting the duties: the protection heretofore has been more nominal than real, and the system of undervaluing has been carried to such an extent by the foreign agents that the honest importers have been driven from market. A committee has been appointed by the Government to investigate the proceedings at the New York Custom House, and though the qualifications of the gentlemen appointed are not such as are needed for this kind of service, we have no doubt they will do their duty, and some important developments will be made.

The importation of woolen goods mixed with other materials, as silk and cotton, is an evasion of the law, though not of the letter of the law, and has seriously interfered with our own manufactures: also many articles brought in under the name of worsted and stuff goods, which are in fact made of common wool. One of these gentlemen of the auction house above named, can bear testimony to the decline of the woolen business, owing in a great measure to the evasions of the revenue laws.—*Boston Atlas.*

**ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.**—It appears by a statement by James McQueen to Lord Melbourne, in relation to the Corn Laws, that the capital invested in agriculture in England is 15 times as great as that invested in manufactures, although her manufactures exceed those of any other nation.

The annual worth of grass, including hay, turnips and straw is upwards of \$600,000,000  
Grain of all sorts, 670,000,000  
Produce of natural pastures, 310,000,000  
Butchers' meat, poultry, &c., upwards of 410,000,000  
Products of the dairy, vegetables, fruit, &c., 240,000,000

The clip of wool annually is said to yield 160,000,000 lbs, and giving an average of over 8 pounds to every inhabitant, and at 50 cts, the pound, gives \$80,000,000.

In this country, with a settled territory of fifteen times the extent of England, and a population only one-fifth less, our clip of wool is 30,000,000 lbs, or less than 2 lbs. to an inhabitant. Between 9 and 10 millions, or nearly one-half the population of England, are employed in agriculture, while only about 4 millions are employed in all other industries.

It is calculated that, besides lime and other enriching substances, the cost of mere animal manure applied to the soil of England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars; being more than the value of the whole of its foreign Commerce. Yet the grateful soil yields back with interest all that is thus lavished upon it. And so would it do here, if we would only trust the earth with any portion of our capital. But this we rarely do. A farmer who has made some money spends it not in his business, but in some other occupation. He buys more land when he ought to buy more manure; or he puts out his money in a joint stock company to convert sunshine to moonshine; else he buys shares in some gold or lead mine. Rely upon it our richest mine is the barnyard, and that whatever temptations stacks or shares may offer, the best investment for a farmer is live stock and plough shares.  
*Balt. Com. Jour.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**—The anniversary of the Temperance Union was held this forenoon in the Murray street Church.—The report of the Treasurer stated that there was a balance of \$314.46 remaining in the Treasury. Abstracts were then read from the report of the executive committee, which stated that in the several particulars the Temperance cause had received quite an impulse.—Mention was made of the movement among the Irish, by which five millions in Ireland had adopted the pledge of abstinence, also large numbers of them who lived in the cities or were employed on the public works of this country. In Sweden, Finland, Prussia, and Russia, considerable enthusiasm was evinced and the monarchs of those countries and their public ministers had expressed a decided approbation of the enterprise, and were enlisted in it. The movement among the reformed inebriates in Baltimore, in this city, in Buffalo, in Boston, in Augusta, Maine, and in other parts of the country, had resulted in reclaiming 15,000 drunkards, besides having awakened the whole community.

The ordinary labors of the Union had been quite successful during the past year. The expenses of the office for the various publications that had been issued, was \$10,347. From the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Illinois and Missouri, exceedingly cheering accounts had been received. Among all persons employed whether as agents, publishers or officers, the most perfect harmony and unanimity prevailed on every point.

The disposition for a popular vote on the license question in several of the States, has greatly increased. Last year about thirty million gallons of ardent spirits were manufactured, while three years ago the quantity was upwards of 72 million gallons.

The records of the police and criminal courts for the past year were then referred to, as showing very happy effects of this cause.

Addresses were made by Dr. Jewett, of Ms. Professor Goodrich, of Yale Theological Seminary, Rev. Mr. Scott, of Stockholm, in Sweden, Robert Baird, Esq. who has visited several of the courts of Europe, and received the favorable expression of their monarchs on this subject, Rev. Mr. Bingham of the Sandwich Islands, and John Hawkins, Esq. of Baltimore.

One of the Speakers stated, that in Russia there were thirty or forty local governments, each of which paid to the general government a certain sum for the privilege of manufacturing and selling ardent spirits. The amount received by the General Government was 25 million rubles. The local governments farmed out this privilege to individuals, and received an equal sum. This is the Russian system of licenses.

**TEMPERANCE IN JERSEY CITY.**—We have before mentioned the formation of a new organization for the promotion of temperance in our city and Harmsus, and we are happy to say that it is thus far, attended with most encouraging results. The society was formed on the 7th of April, since which they have held but two public meetings, (with the exception of one of a business character, at which no addresses were made) and they already number about two hundred members.

The first meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, at the Methodist Episcopal Church and was numerously attended. Messrs. Wright and Purpur, delegates from the Washington Temperance Benevolent Society of Baltimore,

addressed the meeting, with much force and effect. They are themselves living witnesses of the efficacy of total abstinence as the only effectual preventive and cure for drunkenness, and are therefore peculiarly qualified to urge with persuasiveness and sincerity, its practice upon others. Mr. Wright related the history of his downfall and wretchedness with pathos and eloquence; he is a mechanic, and became early in youth a victim to the destroying fiend, and was carried downward, and downward, until he was only rescued from death by the timely appearance of a friend to wrest from his hand the razor he had grasped to destroy his own life. How sincere and pointed, the warning and admonition from the lips of such an one!

This meeting was followed by another, last evening, at the Reformed Dutch Church. The speakers were Messrs. Shepherd, Locklin, senior, and Locklin, junr., members of the Washington Temperance Society, of New York. They too told the simple and unadorned story of their downfall and restoration, and urged, from their own experience, the virtues of the total abstinence pledge upon the audience.

Another meeting will soon be held, when Mr. Wright is expected to be present. The distinguished feature of the new temperance movement is the evidence it gives of the reclaimability of the drunkard—a work whose practicability has been so generally questioned, that scarcely an effort has been made for its accomplishment. But now, it would seem there is no death from which they may not be saved; no extreme too utter to remove them from hope. Thousands have been reformed, and now, like patriots and philanthropists, they themselves are engaging heartily in extending far and wide the good they have experienced. God speed them.—*Jersey City Ad.*

### THE GREATEST NATURAL CURIOSITY.

We find in one of the latest numbers of the Louisville Journal the following very curious account of what is, in no sense at least the greatest natural curiosity ever known to man:

**THE MAMMOTH.**—This gigantic wonder of the animal creation has at length arrived in our city, and will be exhibited at the Washington Hall as soon as the bones, which are contained in fourteen large boxes, can be put together. In the mean time we endeavor, from the data furnished us in a printed description of the skeleton to give our readers some idea of this mighty wonder of creation; as such it may well be regarded, for, in comparison with the Mithrium, mammoth, mastodon, and all other hitherto discovered monsters are but small affairs.

The skeleton measures thirty two feet in length and fifteen in height. The head measures from the tip of the nose to the spine of the neck, 6 feet. From the edge of the upper lip, measuring along the roof of the mouth, to the socket of the eye, is 3 feet; from the lower edge of the upper lip to the first edge of the front tooth, 20 inches. Each jaw has 4 teeth and the upper jaw has besides two enormous tusks. The teeth are each 4 inches broad. The nose projects 15 inches over the lower jaw. The tusks are 10 feet long exclusive of 1 foot and 3 inches, which forms the root, and is buried in the skull. The right tusk was found firm in the head, and remained fixed in its socket during its excavation and its transportation to St. Louis, which fortunate circumstance enables us to know the exact position and situation which the tusk occupied in the head of the animal during its life. They were carried by him almost horizontally, bending somewhat down, and then curving with their points upward making a sweep from extremity to extremity in a straight line across the head of 15 feet. The longest rib measures 5 feet 6 1/2 inches in length the shortest 2 feet 3 inches. The scapula, or shoulder-blade, is 3 feet one inch in length, and 2 feet 7 inches in breadth. The length of the humerus, or fore arm, is 3 feet 5 1/2 inches and its greatest circumference 3 feet 3 inches. The femur, or thigh-bone, is 4 feet and a half inch long and 8 1/2 inches in diameter. The feet of the animal appear to have been webbed. The fore foot measures 1 foot 8 inches, the shortest one foot, and the hump 7 inches. All the bones of the animal are firm, and contain no marrow.—The cavity of the brain is quite large.

The proprietor, Mr. Koch, in his printed description of the animal, makes the following remarks on his supposed habits and nature:—"The animal has been, without doubt an inhabitant of water-courses, such as large rivers and lakes, which is proved by the formation of the bone: 1st, his feet were webbed; 2d, all his bones were solid and without marrow, as the aquatic animals of the present day; 3d, his ribs were too small and slender to resist the many pressures and bruises they would be subject to on land; 4th, his legs are short and thick; 5th, his tail is flat and broad; 6th, and last, his tusks are situated in the head, so that it would be utterly impossible for him to exist in a timbered country. His foot consisted as much of vegetables as flesh although he undoubtedly consumed a great abundance of the latter, and was capable of feeding himself with his fore foot, after the manner of the beaver or otter, and possessed, also like the hippopotamus, the facility of walking on the bottom of waters, and rose occasionally to take air."

"The singular position of the tusks has been very wisely adapted by the Creator for the protection of the body from the many injuries to which it would be exposed while swimming or walking under water; and, in addition to this, it appears that the animal has been covered with the same armor as the alligator, or perhaps the megatherium."

**A YANKEE ADMIRAL.**—It is stated in New-Hampshire paper, that a former citizen of that State, THOMAS F. WILLIAMS, has become an Admiral, Count ZINZCHOFF, in the Russian Navy.

It seems that he was, in early youth, a clerk in a store at Meredith Bridge. Being naturally of a generous, bold and ardent temperament, no sooner had he served out his time, than he went to visit a relative in Portland, for the purpose of seeing a ship, and if possible, of obtaining employment in one. He at length succeeded: after one or two voyages he was taken dangerously ill at St. Petersburg, and upon his recovery, through the aid of the American Consul, obtained a berth on board of a Russian merchant vessel, as a privileged seaman. After a prosperous voyage, on their return home, the vessel was attacked by a piratical corsair. Owing to the bravery and skill of Williams the pirates were beaten off, and the vessel arrived at her destined port in safety.—The Emperor Alexander hearing of this bril-

liant exploit, was so much pleased with the bravery and good conduct of Williams, as to send for him to visit his palace; the result of the interview was his appointment as senior midshipman in the Russian navy. From this he has risen to his present rank. He has been married for some years, to a beautiful and accomplished Russian lady.

### Silks and other articles Imported...Immense Importations for a great cause of our business difficulties and distress.

Almost every family uses a little silk, and the whole amount used throughout the United States is immense. The importation of silks into this country is much more than many are aware. According to the official statements, the amount imported for the year ending 1830, was very nearly twenty-three millions of dollars worth.—This was much greater in proportion than the amount of other articles. Of cotton goods there was imported fourteen millions six hundred and ninety-two thousand. Of iron articles over twelve millions. Of cloths and cassimeres over seven millions. Of sugar over nine millions. The importation of silk, therefore amounts to nearly or quite half as much as the other fabrics. We verily believe that there is no need of this.—Silk can be raised and manufactured in the United States as well as in any other country, notwithstanding the failures experienced by indiscreet and foolish speculators in mulcaustic trees, many of whom never had the least knowledge of the true mode of cultivating silk; and of course they failed to be successful in their silk-growing experiments, as every man fails in any other business, which he does not rightly understand. So might all the other fabrics be made in our own country if we are so disposed, unless it may be the sugar. If however, every one would make what maple sugar he could, and if the experiment in regard to Bee sugar should be successful, we should not need to import near so much of that article either. It is as clear as day light, that we must produce more as a nation and import less. Then, and not till then, we shall have descended to the very foundation of some of the great and extensive difficulties under which the business and industry of our country have been groaning and staggering for years. Let us be men—and mend our difficulties by our own determinations.

**BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.** At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, it was resolved to accept the condition made by the legislature to the banks receiving the benefit of the relief law; that the bank should consent to be subject to any future general law for the regulation of the banks of the Commonwealth. It was also resolved to make application to the legislature for leave to reduce the capital stock, and to change the name of the bank. The general impression among the stockholders was that the bank should continue its corporate existence, and that as an assignment of its effects would be inexpedient. A reply to the letters of Mr. Biddle was submitted by the committee.  
*R. I. Country Journal.*

**MITCHELL,** the forger, has arrived at New York, in custody of officer Bowyer. He was readily surrendered by the Canadian authorities. Mr. Bowyer left Montreal, on Saturday, with his prisoner in irons, and accompanied by Capt. Corneau of the Montreal police. Capt. Corneau attended them as far as the American line, when he surrendered Mitchell to Mr. Bowyer.

The Courier says that Mitchell is in good health, and appears reckless as to his fate; avowing his determination to plead guilty of the crimes with which he is charged.

It appears that on his flight from this city he went to Philadelphia, where, after having procured a ticket at the Pittsburgh Rail Road office, [for the purpose of misleading any one who might be in pursuit] he disguised himself in a suit of gray clothes, a broad brim hat with a green band, in which dress and green spectacles, and with a carpenter's rule in his hand, for four days openly walked the streets of that city frequently meeting persons with whom he was well acquainted. He left Philadelphia for New York in the cars, and went up the river in the Steamboat Utica; being all the while in company with persons whom he knew, but none of whom detected him through his disguise.

An incident occurred at Troy, which shows the constant apprehension of discovery under which he must have been laboring; while purchasing a stage ticket at that place, a person standing behind him, read aloud from a newspaper a paragraph headed "Mitchell the forger," upon which the guilty man turned suddenly around, under the conviction that he was discovered; but finding such was not the case he merely said he knew him, and believed him to be a great rascal.

**ABOURNMENT.**—The Legislature closed its labors yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. The session has been long protracted, interesting, and productive of many good things. The list of wise and popular measures would have been still larger, but for untoward circumstances which enabled the Loco-Focos to control the majority of the lower House, for the last four or five days of the session. They took advantage of their accidental majority, to defeat the General Election Law, a measure which was called for by all parties in the State, and the adoption of which would have saved the people a vast amount of time and

expense in conducting our State and General Elections. It is fortunate for the honor and interests of the State, that the Appropriation Bill was beyond the reach of the Destructives, for this too, would doubtless have been sacrificed, could they have got it within their grasp. As it is, beyond the defeat of the General Election Law, (for which the People of the State will hold Loco-Focoism to a strict account) and the appointment of a jaunting committee to spend the summer on the southern tier of counties, at the People's expense, the "mushroom majority" of the Loco-Focos led to but little positive evil; and conducted, at least, to one good result—that of teaching the Whigs a lesson which they will profit by in future. We shall, hereafter, notice more fully the legislation of the session.—*Albany daily Adv.*

**From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.**  
**THE LIBERATED AFRICANS.**—A meeting was held in the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon at which a number of the Africans of the Amistad were present. Notwithstanding the sudden and heavy shower that had occurred, quite a full audience was collected.

In consequence of the necessary absence of the Ex-president, Mr. J. Q. Adams, who was expected to be present on the occasion, Mr. L. Tappan proceeded to state the business of the meeting. It was to show to the public the improvement which they had made; to excite an interest in a religious mission to Mendic, their country; to raise money to defray the expense of supporting and educating them here, and of returning them to their country. Their return is expected to take place when such sufficient information shall have been obtained as to render it safe and certain.

Some facts and incidents respecting them were then stated by Mr. Booth who is at present acting as their teacher. It would seem that a higher degree of civilization prevails in the inland part of Africa than was generally supposed. These negroes almost spurn the questions put to them by many curious persons—in their country they have well formed houses—their people live in cities and villages and not scattered as on the highways in this country. In the cities forms of justice are established.—But what is a chief hindrance to their progress in learning, and what broke out in one or two instances at this meeting is a deep seated and an absorbing desire to see their homes, their fathers and especially their mothers, who seemed to hold in their hearts an equal place with their wives and children.

Fifteen of these Africans were present at this meeting. Each one of them exhibited his improvement in reading and spelling. A hymn was sung by them, and also two or three of their native songs. An account of their adventure in the Amistad was related by one of them in such broken English as could however be understood by a quick ear, and afterwards repeated by Cinquez in his native tongue. An impression very much in their favor seemed to be felt by the audience.

**AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—The Anniversary of this Society was held at New York on Thursday evening.

The report of the Treasurer stated that receipts had been \$10,266. Goods to the amount of \$6,156 have been sent to Africa. The remainder had been expended in salaries, printing, &c.

Rev. Mr. Cone read the annual report, from which it appeared that the prospects of the society are more encouraging than they have ever been before. There is an increasing disposition among slaveholders to emancipate their slaves, on condition of their emigrating to Africa, and on the part of their slaves an increasing desire to go to the land of their fathers. The condition of the colony is highly flourishing, and it is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. A considerable quantity of sugar will be produced this year for export to the United States, and the cultivation of the sugar cane fast increasing. Considerable plantations of coffee trees are growing—in one there are seven thousand trees. The colony is at peace with all the neighboring tribes, with some of whom a considerable intercourse and traffic are maintained. The influence of the colony in checking the slave trade in that vicinity has been very great, through the exertions of the colonists, and their co-operation with the British and American armed vessels. The schools and churches were flourishing, and many of the natives are being taught the English language by colored teachers. Two expeditions for the colony of liberated slaves have been sent out this year, and another is about to sail. It was stated in a letter from the American Colonization Society, that there was much needed for the use of the Colony a small vessel, that would cost about \$3,500, and the parent society relied on this auxiliary to furnish the means. An effort will probably be made to raise it's sum. The American Society has in the last two years discharged all its debts to the colonists, and reduced the debt at home from \$60,000 to \$15,000.

**From the Albany Daily Advertiser.**  
**THE BRIDGE QUESTION SETTLED.**  
The Albany Bridge question came up yesterday in the house of Assembly, and the whole subject was indefinitely postponed by a vote of eighty-seven to twenty-one; showing a triumphant majority of forty-six in favor of equal rights and the free navigation of the Hudson.

That the application for a bridge at Albany would be met with a marked rejection by the present House of Assembly, we have never doubted for one moment. Still, we did not expect it would be rejected by so decisive and overwhelming a majority.

We have no time at present to say any thing further on this subject, than to congratulate the citizens of Troy and West Troy, upon their triumph over the machinations of those who seek their destruction, and to offer in their behalf, their sincere thanks to those true-hearted