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H. BELMONT, Editor and Proprietor.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF 27TH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC--No. 12.]

AN ACT to provide for placing Greenough's Statue of Washington in the Rotunda of the Capitol, and for expenses therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, &c. That the accounts of Horatio Greenough for expenses incurred in the execution of the pedestal statue of Washington, authorized by a resolution of Congress, February thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty two, and the accounts and charges for freight of the same to the United States, be settled under the direction of the Secretary of State, according to the rights of the claimants under their several contracts like ally construed: Provided, That not more than six thousand five hundred dollars shall be allowed the said Greenough, in the event that the Secretary of State, under such construction: as aforesaid, shall consider him entitled to charge the same; and not more than eight thousand six hundred dollars for the freight aforesaid, and detention of the ship, and for an iron railing around the statue, including the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, assumed to be paid by the said Greenough, in addition to the original contract as made by Commodore Hull; and the sum of fifteen thousand one hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of removing the said statue from the navy yard at Washington, and for erecting the same in such part of the Rotunda of the Capitol as may be deemed best adapted for the same by the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the joint resolution of Congress of the twenty-ninth of May, eighteen hundred and forty, anything designating the particular spot mentioned in the act of fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, September 9, 1841.

[PUBLIC--No. 13.]

AN ACT authorizing the transmittal of letters and packets to and from Mrs. Harrison of Michigan.

Be it enacted, &c. That all letters and packets carried by post to and from Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late William Henry Harrison, be conveyed free of postage during her natural life.

Approved September 9, 1841.

[PUBLIC--No. 14.]

AN ACT to make appropriations for the Post Office Department.

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Post Office Department to purchase account-books for its office, and to bring up arrears of its business: Provided, That in virtue hereof no clerk shall be employed for a longer period than one year; to be accounted for in the manner prescribed in the second section of the Act to change the organization of the Post Office Department and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof, passed July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six: That the sum of twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated by the Post Office Department hereafter, when the condition of its funds shall permit, to be refunded into the Treasury, or deducted from any sums which the Post Office Department may hereafter have paid into the Treasury.

Approved, September 9, 1841.

[PUBLIC--No. 15.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the purchase of naval ordnance and ordnance stores, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six hundred thousand dollars be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of purchasing ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of the Navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to apply a part of the sum herein and hereby appropriated, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to the purpose of making experiments to test the value of improvements in ordnance, in the construction of steamers and other vessels of war, and in other matters connected with the naval service and the national defence; and also to the purpose of defraying any charges left unpaid on account of experiments of the like character heretofore made by authority of law.

Approved, September 11, 1841.

[PUBLIC--No. 16.]

AN ACT making appropriations for outfits and salaries of diplomatic agents, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz:

For outfits of ministers to Russia, Spain, Mexico, and Brazil, and of charges d'affaires to Portugal, Denmark, Saragosa, Naples, Chili, and Texas, sixty-three thousand dollars; and to Portugal, sixty-three thousand dollars; and to Brazil, for the residue of the current year, eight thousand dollars.

For salaries of the secretaries of legation to the same place, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Also, so much as may be necessary to pay, for compensation, to the clerks and other officers in the service of the two Houses, the librarian and assistant librarians of Congress, the gate-keeper and lamp-lighter, for the services rendered by them during the present extra session, three months' additional pay; and to the messengers, pages, and laborers of the two Houses and Library of Congress, and to the hostler of the House of Representatives, the usual allowances made at the close of each session; and to each of the police of the Capitol the same as to the messengers, to be paid under the direction of the Committee on the Contingent Fund of each House. And the regular pay of the messenger of the office of the Secretary of the Senate and office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be equal to the pay of any other permanent messenger employed in the Capitol.

Also, a sum not exceeding two hundred and seventy-three dollars for completing the contract for printing and binding the catalogue of the Library.

Approved September 11, 1841.

[RESOLUTION--PUBLIC--No. 4.]

A RESOLUTION in relation to the purchase of domestic water-trotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he hereby is, directed to purchase domestic water-trotted hemp for the use of the United States Navy, so far as the same shall be found of suitable quality, and can be used beneficially to the service, having regard to the cost, strength, and durability of the article; and for that purpose shall cause purchases of such hemp to be made in the different hemp-growing regions of the Union.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this joint resolution shall be and remain in force for the period of seven years from the passing hereof.

Approved, September 11, 1841.



AGRICULTURAL.

From the Western Farmer.

HOW CAN TOMATOES BE PRESERVED.

MR. SNOW--Among the many valuable directions you have provided for your readers, I do not observe any as to the best mode of putting up and preserving Tomatoes for winter's use. This is a vegetable that, for both health and taste, has recently become a favorite dish here. So far as I know, very little care has been taken in this section to preserve them. Indeed, so little attention has been given to their preservation, that many think they can have them no longer than during the season of their growth. They are easily raised, produce abundantly, and, after a little use, all declare them to be a rich treat. Their presence upon the table at any, or even with all meals of the day, is quite acceptable.

A notice from you at this time, as to the best mode of putting them up for winter, would be of service to at least one of your readers.

Yours, &c., P. B. T.

Answer by the Editor.

The Tomato has long been known and used for culinary purposes in many portions of Europe, in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and within a few years has become a general favorite in this country.

Dr. Bennett, a medical professor in one of our colleges, considers it an invaluable article of diet. He ascribes to it high medical properties, and declares, "1st. That it (the tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the *Materia Medica*, and that in all of those affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known in the profession."

"2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

"3d. That he has successfully treated serious diarrheas with this article alone.

"4th. That when used as an article of diet it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

"5th. That persons removing from the east or north to the south or west, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in that event save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all acclimated persons are liable.

"6th. That the citizens in ordinary should make use of it either raw, cooked, or in the form of a catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article in the *Materia Alimentaria*."

Professor Rafinesque, of France, says: "It is everywhere deemed a very healthy vegetable, and an invaluable article of food."

Professor Dickens writes: "I think it more wholesome than any other acid sauce."

Professor Dugleson says: "It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome & valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom."

It is considerably efficient in curing indigestion and diseases of the liver and lungs. A writer in the Farmer's Register says, it has been tried by several persons, to his knowledge with decided success. They were afflicted with chronic cough, the primary cause of which in one case was supposed to be diseased liver--in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates and sometimes effectually checks, a fit of cough. It was used in a dry state, with a little sugar mixed with it, to render it more agreeable to the taste. The writer expresses a conviction, that if freely used in August and September, it would prove a complete antidote to bilious fevers.

Various are the methods which have been instituted for preparing this article for diet, which adds to the variety of taste and renders it in some one of its forms, agreeable to every individual. We give the various re-

ceipts that have come under our observation: Daily use of the Tomato. Cut up with salt, vinegar and pepper, as you do Cucumbers, and eat away as fast as you can.

How to Stew Tomatoes. Take your tomato from the vine, ripe; stew them slow, and when done put in the pot over the fire without water; stew them slow, and when done put in a small lump of butter, and eat as you do apple sauce. If you choose, a little crumb of bread or pulverized crackers may be added. What you have left, put away in a jar for winter.

Tomato Omelet. When stewed, beat up a half dozen new laid eggs, the yolk and white separate; when each are well beaten, mix them with the tomato--put them in a pan and beat them up; you have a fine omelet.

To keep them the year round. Take them full ripe, and scald in hot water, to facilitate the operation of taking off the skin; when skinned, boil well in a little sugar and salt, but no water, and then spread in cakes about an inch thick, in the sun. They will dry enough in three or four days to pack away in bags, which should hang in a dry room.

How to pickle Tomatoes. Pick them when they are ripe. Put them in layers in a jar, with garlics, mustard seed, horse radish, spices, &c. as you like, filling up the jar; occasionally putting a little fine salt, proportionally to the quantity laid down, and which is intended to preserve the tomato. When the jar is full, pour on the tomatoes cold cider vinegar (it must be pure) till all is covered, and then cork up tight and set away for winter.

To make Tomato Preserves. Take them while quite small and green--put them in cold clarified syrup, with an orange cut in slices to every two pounds of tomatoes. Simmer them over a slow fire for two or three hours. There should be equal weights of sugar and tomatoes. If very superior preserves are wanted, allow two fresh lemons to three pounds of tomatoes--pare thin the rind of the lemons, so as to get none of the white part; squeeze out the juice, mix the parings, juice and cold water sufficient to cover the tomatoes, and put in a few peach leaves and powdered ginger tied up in bags. Boil the whole gently for three-fourths of an hour, take up the tomatoes, strain the liquor, and put with it a pound and a half of white sugar for each pound of tomatoes. Put in the tomatoes and boil them gently till the syrup appears to have entered them. In the course of a week, turn the syrup from them, heat it scalding hot, and turn it on to the tomatoes. Prepared in this way, they resemble West India sweetmeats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE.

MADAME BONAPARTE, or Mrs. Patte-noir, as she is now called by many persons, very much to her annoyance, for she delights in the name of Bonaparte, was the daughter of a distinguished and opulent merchant of the city of Baltimore. In the year 1801, Jerome Bonaparte, then a midshipman in the French Navy, landed at Baltimore from a sloop of War, to which he was attached; and, young, gallant and handsome, as a "young rascal" might be; he fell in love with a beautiful Miss Peterson; and, shortly afterward, and Miss Peterson were severed. Immediately afterwards, in the year 1807, Jerome married a princess of the House of Wirttemberg, and took up his residence in that territory, where he now resides under the title of Count Montford. Madame Bonaparte had one son by Jerome. He is now living near Baltimore, or was living there the last time we saw him, happily and contentedly, as a country gentleman, in the embraces of a most beautiful wife, blessed by the smiles of two or three lovely children. He bears his father's name; and is so strongly marked with the features of the Bonaparte family, that every one who has seen a correct portrait of Napoleon, has at once recognized him as one of the Bonapartes, if not the offspring of Napoleon himself.

The reputation, Madame Bonaparte sustained with as much philosophy as Josephine did her separation from the bosom of Napoleon; and as she knew that her bosom's lord and master separated from her in obedience to the stern dictates of his Imperial brother, whose state policy required him to secure an alliance with the House of Wirttemberg, she quietly and silently, and with a bosom surcharged with anguish, yielded to her fate. And could a more severe trial have been imposed on a young, confident, beautiful and devoted wife, whose very hope and joy and thought by day, and dream by night, were centered in the welfare of her husband?

Since the reputation, Madame Bonaparte has resided occasionally in the United States, but a larger part of her time has been whiled away in Europe. At this moment, we believe, she is in Paris.

A few years since we had the pleasure of boarding several months with Madame Bonaparte, in a private hotel. During that period, we had the pleasure to become acquainted with the lady, and never did we fall into the society of a female more intelligent or interesting. She is now rapidly approaching the age of sixty; and yet, so perfectly does she retain the charms of early days, that you would scarcely suppose her to have passed the age of five-and-thirty. She speaks with perfect facility, the French, Spanish and Italian languages; and having travelled over every part of Europe, and resided for limited periods, near many courts, she has accumulated a vast fund of intelligence and anecdote. She rarely speaks of Jerome, her late husband; but notwithstanding Napoleon was the author of all her sorrows and disappointments, she delights in lauding his character, and his vast qualities, as a hero and statesman, and dilates on the lustre of his story with a warmth and zeal bordering on enthusiasm. Prior to his fall, he annually allowed her a large pension, which was punctually paid so long as he was monarch of France. On the accession of the Bourbons, it was suspended.

On one occasion only did we hear Madame Bonaparte speak of Jerome. She then spoke of him in the kindest and most respectful manner; and although she had then been divorced upwards thirty years, she manifested a feeling for him which was honorable to her nature, and displayed an ennobling evidence of the constancy of woman's love.

Madame Bonaparte, independently of the large sums of money given her by Napoleon, is immensely rich, and became so by inheritance. Her wealth is a source of constant vexation and annoyance; not because she is exceedingly penurious, but because she has learned, as she said to us one day, to have no confidence in popular governments.

At the time of the *Trois Jours*, or the revolution of 1830, she was in Paris, and momentarily expected that the scene of 1793 would be repeated. She saw, and heard, and knew that "The rude rabble's watchword was destroy, For blazing Paris seemed a second Troy,"

and leaped, not without reason, that her deposits and stock in the hands of the bankers, might become the prey of thieves; but in this she was happily disappointed. As soon as the turmoil of the Revolution had subsided she transferred a very large portion of her wealth to this country, and invested it in the stock of the Bank of the United States. There she had hoped it would be secure. In the month of May, 1837, after she had got her funds thus invested the general suspension of the banks took place, and we well recollect the impression it made on her. Sir said she to us, on that eventful day, I do not believe there is any safety in the world; invest money as I will, something takes place to deprive me of a part of it. I brought it to this country to keep it sacred from the remorseless hands of the revolutionary bandits of Europe, and I scarcely put it in bank here, before the faithless insatiable fiend, and I am swindled. She had previously, we believe, lost some large sums by the failure of the Union Bank of Maryland.

As it was not at that time supposed that the Bank of the United States was bankrupt, or would become so, Madam Bonaparte was consoled by the arguments of her friends, and forced rather against her own opinion, into the belief, that Mr. Biddle's Bank was safe and sound.

At this very period, she was engaged, for the sole purpose of getting her funds safely invested, in the erection of a large block of buildings, in Baltimore Street, near what is called Jones's Fall Bridge. They were nearly completed, when one night in June, the river known by the name of Jones's Falls, suddenly swelled to an immense height, and came like a deluge down upon the devoted city; numerous houses, ware-houses, and stores of all kinds, were destroyed by the impetuous rushings of the water, and some fifty or a hundred persons were drowned.

Madame Bonaparte's buildings were unfortunately erected in the very "focus-pot" of the flood. Though not destroyed, they sustained injuries to the amount of many thousand dollars. The lady now became perfectly incorrigible; she declared there was neither safety, stability, or guaranty for any thing in the United States, and declared that she would take every thing she possessed back to Europe, and invest it in the funds of her native country. It was she who could discover the least remnant of stability. We believe, however, that she was dissuaded from the project, and was very sorry to add, that we have good reason for fearing that she had large sums of money in the Bank of the United States, at the time of its infamous failure.

Madame Bonaparte is by no means popular, and, for the reason, that she speaks with great freedom, and often with the most sovereign contempt for all things American. She disdains no sentiment that she enters into, and is as independent as the atmosphere she inhabits. In youth she was an object of envy in consequence of her surpassing beauty; and her alliance with the Bonaparte family; and, since her divorce, her mind has been sored by the scandal of unprincipled gossip and vile traducers, who have attempted to impress upon the world the opinion that Jerome repudiated her, not from necessity, but because she was not, in his opinion, entitled to his confidence or love.

Like *Nanon de L'Encluse*, we hope that she shall not be charged with associating the characters of the two females, Madame Bonaparte will, in all probability, retain her female charms till she arrives at the age of seventy years; for they yet give no evidence of decay; but as it may, however, she will never cease to do homage to the memory of Napoleon, or justice to her abjuring husband; but like the Laura of Petrarch, write myriads of sonnets to laud his memory. If this paper should by any chance fall into her hands, we hope most devoutly she will pardon one who admires her character, for the liberty he has taken with her name.

COL. TRUMBULL. The following extract from the forthcoming Autobiography of this distinguished gentleman, who has done so much to illustrate by his pencil our national history, and especially the period of our revolutionary struggle, will be read with lively interest. We are impatient to see the work itself. Newark, N. J. Adv.

A noble example of Early Times. About the year 1776, a circumstance occurred, which deserves to be written on adamant. In the wars of England with the aborigines, the Mohegan tribe of Indians early became friends of the English. Their favorite ground was on the banks of the river (now the Thames) between New London and Norwich. A small remnant of the Mohegans still exist and they are sacredly protected in the possession and enjoyment of their favorite domain on the banks of the Thames. The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the family of the celebrated Chief Uncas. During the time of my father's mercantile prosperity he had employed several Indians of this tribe in hunting animals, whose skins were valuable for their fur. Among these was one named Zachary, of the royal race, an excellent hunter as ever lived. When he had somewhat passed the age of fifty, several members of the royal family, who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe, died, and he found himself with only one left between him and the empire. In this moment his better genius resumed its way and he reflected seriously. How can such a drunken wretch as I am aspire to be the chief of this honorable race? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more.

He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but water and he kept his resolution. I had heard this story and did not entirely believe it; for young as I was, I had already partook in the prevailing contempt for Indians. In the beginning of May the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capital.

My father attended officially, and it was customary for the chief of the Mohegans also to attend. Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe. My father's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the old chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election, and dining with his brother governor. One day the mischievous thought struck me, to try the

sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner and there was excellent home-brewed beer on the table. I addressed the old chief--Zachary, this beer is excellent; will you taste it?

The old man dropped his knife and fork--leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression; his black eyes sparkling with indignation was fixed on me. "John," said he, "you do not know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy? I tell you that I am an Indian! I tell you that I am, and that, if I should but taste your beer, I could not stop until I got to ruin, and become again the drunken wretch your father remembers me to have been. John, while you live never tempt a man to break a good resolution." Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other at me and at the venerable old Indian, with deep feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene and charged me never to forget it. Zachery lived to pass the age of eighty, and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend, Colvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old chief lately, and repented to myself his inestimable lesson.

HON. WALTER FORWARD.

A correspondent of the Madisonian gives the following notice of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is in conformity to the praise everywhere bestowed upon this high functionary.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. The recent promotion of the Hon. Walter Forward to the head of the Treasury Department of the United States by President Tyler, furnishes a happy illustration of the agency of native talent, integrity, industry and perseverance, in receiving the high honors of the Republic. Mr. Forward has literally been the architect of his own fortune. He is a native of Hartford, Conn., and, in his younger days, he left his native State,

"Alas! unknown to fortune and to fame."

Having removed to Pennsylvania, he established himself at Pittsburgh as a lawyer, and soon rose by his own personal merits, to an enviable rank, at the bar of the western section of that State. In 1823, he was elected a member of Congress, and for several years he was an assiduous and faithful representative from the Keystone commonwealth. As a member of the committee on manufactures, and subsequently, as a chairman of that committee, he exercised a commanding influence over that important branch of the business of legislation, and proved himself to be a wise and judicious member of Congress. On his retirement from his seat in Congress, he returned to the practice of his profession. But his qualifications for the public service were too commanding to escape the attention of the party which prevailed at the election of 1840, and, at the commencement of the administration of Gen. Harrison, he was appointed comptroller of the treasury. In this station he discharged his laborious duties so much to the satisfaction of President Tyler, that on the retirement of Mr. Ewing, he was elevated to the distinguished office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which he now fills, with the approbation of the Senate, and to the entire satisfaction of his colleagues.

Mr. Forward is dignified in deportment, conciliatory in manners, methodical in business, of industrious habits and entirely devoted to his arduous duties. He has had occasion to bestow much attention on political economy and fiscal affairs, and as a practical financier, he is probably surpassed by no man in the service of the Government. Nor is there, perhaps, any man in the Union more familiar, from practical experience, with the resources and wants of the country, in regard to the complicated system of national revenue. He is emphatically a man of details, and has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the incidental and remote tendencies of graduating duties and imposts on the multifarious articles of consumption, in respect to affording due protection to articles of domestic manufacture and imposing appropriate burdens on articles of mere luxury.

This, after all constitutes the great secret of financing, on a national scale, which has been so much the study and desideratum of the statesmen of modern times. While therefore, the advocates of American industry will find in Mr. Forward an enlightened and discreet friend, the nation at large will go with him, heart and soul, in all just recommendations, for deriving a suitable proportion of the revenue, from articles of mere luxury. In the selection then, of Mr. Forward, to preside over the intricate and complicated affairs of the Treasury department--extending its ramifications from the centre to the remote extremities of the Republic--comprehending every species of revenue and involving in its vortex interests connected with each and every branch of industry and commerce--President Tyler has afforded another signal instance of devotion to the best interests of the country. In fine, Mr. Forward has every qualification for his office, and bids fair to become as useful as any one of his predecessors.

A Good Joke! The New York Evening Post affects to believe that Col. Worth is practising treachery with the Seminole, and anticipates that the country will be disgraced by the proceedings in question. These fears from the partizan of an administration which secured the person of Osceola by the deliberate violation of a flag of truce, and which employed Cuba bloodhounds to hunt down the Indians, are ludicrous enough. Alb. Daily Adv.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY. The annual commencement of this Institution took place on Wednesday last. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon 57 young gentlemen of the senior class, and the degree of A. M. upon 36 alumni of the institution.

The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on the Hon. Joseph Hornblower, of Newark, Hon. David L. Swain President of the University of North Carolina. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Rob-

ert S. Candlish of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the honorary degree of A. M. upon the Rev. David A. Frame, of Bloomsfield, N. J.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE PRESS. The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that Mr. Corning, President of the Utica and Schenectady Rail Road Company, has determined to run an Express Line daily during the trial of McLeod for the accommodation of the Press at the entire expense of the company. This act of liberality is worthy of acknowledgment.

MODEST AND ENCOURAGING. "If the President goes in my wake, I will give him the veto," a cheerful and welcome support."

A melancholy prospect thine! Follow in John C. Calhoun's wake! What a zig-zag round about and wheeling there would be here. "Boy," said a master to a darkee, just beginning to plough. "Boy, you see that cow yonder on the other side of the field, strike a line after her, and see that your work is well done." Off the boy started, and soon he caught up with the cow. She moved off, after her he followed; now in the corner of the fence now in the middle of the field; now here and now there; when down came the master, angry as you please. "Why, boy, what the deuce are you about?" "Following the cow, sir, as you told me to do," replied the boy. And so it would be here. We should pity the President, really if he accepted Calhoun's offer and sought to follow in his wake. It would be far worse than the boy following after the cow! [CINCINNATI REPUBLICAN.]

BOSTON CITY DEBT. By a recent report made the city council, it appears that the city debt has been reduced during the last financial year over \$34,000, being the first year in which the debt has not been increased for seventeen years past. The city debt, at the present time, amounts to \$1,600,000. The sum total paid out of the city treasury during the last financial year, amounts to over one million of dollars. [MERCANTILE JOURNAL.]

From the Log Cabin. GREAT BANK ROBBERY. LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

Herkimer, N. Y., Sept. 25. The Herkimer County Bank at Little Falls was robbed of \$72,357, of which \$61,742 was in notes of the Bank, as you probably will have heard before this reaches you. The robbery was committed last evening by Anson C. Brown, book-keeper in the Bank, of respectable connections and hitherto unblemished character aided by Tobias G. Green, a printer aged 23 years, hitherto of good character, and William C. Francis also a printer, 27 years of age, a native of Baltimore and a citizen of the world, who has been but a short time in the vicinity, is a dandy in manners, and a libertine and gambler in life, and has doubtless tempted his two associates to their ruin.

The robbery was well planned, and committed as follows: Brown (who keeps one of the outside keys of the Bank) went to the cashier, Mr. A. G. Stovv, and asked of him the key wherewith to obtain the cash for two checks of depositors wishing money--which checks he exhibited. The cashier gave him the key without hesitation. Brown went to the Bank, unlocked the safe, and took from it most of its contents, viz. \$61,742 in the bills of the Bank, from \$100's to \$10's \$7,000 in those of other Banks, mainly Agricultural of Herkimer, Fort Plain, and Oneida County, and \$2,200 in gold. This he probably took away with him at once, or if not left in a handy place till evening, when he returned and took it. He tried to unlock the vault but failed, the lock being Andrews' patent, and he unfamiliar with it. He returned the key to the cashier, who thought no more of the circumstance.

Early this morning however, a brother of Brown found a note from that worthy, requesting him to call on the Bank for six months' salary due him, as he had gone away, and should not return till summer. Amazed and perplexed the brother took the note at once to the cashier for explanation. Suspicion flashed on the mind of the latter, and he repaired to the Bank which he found all closed, and so fastened! that it could only be entered by violence. An entry was made, and the robbery was at once evident. The tidings ran through the village, and it was soon ascertained that Green and Francis had gone also. They went towards Albany and will doubtless soon be overtaken as a brisk pursuit has been commenced. G. G.

Since receiving the above letter from the editor, we learn from the Albany Advertiser of Tuesday that the robbers were all arrested and brought to that city on Monday afternoon by Deputy sheriff John D. Livingston, who went toward Canada in pursuit, thinking that they would probably have taken that course.

THE STEAM PACKETS. From the Bunker Hill Aurora we learn that some new arrangements are to be made in the running of the Royal Mail Steamships between Liverpool and Boston for the approaching winter season. Last year, the ships only made one passage each way in the months of November, December, January and February. The arrangement for the coming season will be as follows, viz: one ship only will leave Boston, in the months of January, February, March and April--One ship only will leave England during the months of December, January, February and March. The proprietors of the Royal Mail Steam Packets, have entered into a new contract with the Admiralty, by which the Royal Mail is to leave England and the United States once a week, or four times a month, for the additional compensation (as reported) of eighty thousand pounds per annum. The price of a passage from Boston (or from Halifax) to Liverpool in the Royal mail steam packets, will hereafter be one hundred and fifty dollars, or £30 English.