

of cotton. I was introduced to a Mr. Brown, of Providence, R. I. who is the owner of the right for the western and southern states. The spinner was put in motion, and I must confess I was delighted with its operation. The spindles run at the rate of 12,000 revolutions per minute, without breaking the yarn. By this machine, the article is spun to any fineness, and the yarn very even—the principle is adapted to spinning either warp or filling. The common flyer is entirely dispensed with, consequently a great deal of friction is saved. What makes this improvement of immense value, is, that the old machinery can be altered at a very trifling expense. As a substitute for the flyer, there is a ring and a small hook attached to the spindle, which receives the yarn from the rollers with great exactness, as the bobbin is made fast to the spindle. I spent some time in viewing the operation of the machine, and I am confident that it will spin, with a less number of hands and less power, double the quantity of yarn per day—and that of a superior quality. Who can estimate the immense value and saving this will be to our manufacturers in this country. I presume the cotton spinners in England will never suffer this improvement to be put in operation in that country. It would there suffer the fate of the power loom and hat machines. If the low price of labor in England is in favor of their manufactures, it is hoped that this invention will prove a set-off in favor of ours. I most sincerely wish the inventor success, and hope he will be bountifully rewarded for his ingenuity.

A friend to domestic manufactures.

MASSACHUSETTS. Mr. Lincoln is re-elected governor by a very large majority. At Boston, four tickets were supported for senators.

The highest on the "National Republican," and not supported on any other, was Mr. Pliny Cutter 1,123; the same on the "last years ticket," "then administration," Mr. J. R. Adams 529; the same on the "Jackson ticket," Mr. David Henshaw, 895; and the same on the "administration ticket," Mr. T. Lyman, junr. 341. We do not know the reason of these terms.

"**THE CHURCH IN DANGER!**" The bishops and clergy of the established church in England, are lustily crying out that the "church is in danger"—meaning that they themselves may lose some part of their influence over the people, or be checked in their oppression of the poor. We can hardly imagine a more wicked exaction than in the subsistence of a body of priests independent of the people—though paid and fed by them.

CANALS. The annual report of the commissioners of the canal fund was made to the legislature of New York on the 20th ult. From this document we gather the following facts relative to the canal debts, and income.

<i>Erie and Champlain canals.</i>	
Amount of stock bearing an interest of 5 per cent.	\$4,409,655 99
Do do 6 per cent.	2,943,500 00
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	\$7,353,155 99
Redeemable as follows, viz:	
5 per cent, 1st July, 1837,	\$1,400,000 00
6 per cent, do do	2,093,500 00
5 per cent, do 1845	3,009,665 99
6 per cent, do 1846	850,000 00
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	7,353,155 99
<i>Oswego canal.</i>	
5 per cent., redeemable 1st of July 1846,	437,000 00
<i>Cayuga and Seneca canal.</i>	
5 per cent, redeemable 1st July 1846,	50,000 00
The amount of tolls collected on the Erie canal in the year 1828, was	
On the Champlain canal	\$727,650 20
On the Oswego canal	2,757 67
On the Cayuga and Seneca canal	279 70
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Total amount collected on canals	\$838,444 65

BANKS. The following table will show the years in which the charters of the various banks in the city of

New York will expire, together with the amount of capital:—

In 1831—Union Bank	- - -	\$1,000,000
In 1832—New York Merchants'	1,490,000	
Mechanics'	2,000,000	
Bank of America	2,000,000	
City Bank	2,250,000	
Phenix Bank	500,000	
Tradesmens'	450,000	
	<hr/>	8,000,000
In 1842—North River Bank	500,000	
In 1844—Fulton Bank	600,000	
In 1845—Chemical Bank	500,000	
	<hr/>	\$11,320,000
Perpetual charter of Manhattan Bank	2,050,000	
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	1,500,000	
Dry Dock Co.	700,000	
	<hr/>	4,250,000
U. S. Bank—Probable amount of capital in New York	3,000,000	
	<hr/>	\$18,570,000

FOLLY. Accounts from St. Petersburg say—"there is a talk of an alliance with the United States of America." A little while ago, wise Europeans had it that we were about to form an alliance with the Turks.—Either is just as probable as the other, and neither to be expected at all.

PETROLEUM. *Louisville, (Ken.) March 28.*—We have just conversed with a gentleman from Cumberland county, who informs us that in boring through rocks for salt water, a fountain of petroleum, or volatile oil, was struck, at the depth of about 180 feet. When the auger was withdrawn, the oil rushed up 12 or 14 feet above the surface of the earth, and it was believed that about 75 gallons were discharged per minute, forming quite a bold stream from the place to the Cumberland river, into which it discharged itself. The fountain or stream was struck four or five days previous to the departure of our informant, at which time the quantity of petroleum discharged had not perceptibly diminished. Falling into Cumberland river, the volatile oil covered a considerable portion of the surface of the stream for many miles below. If ignited, it would present a magnificent, if not an appalling, spectacle.

British oil, which is extensively used as a medicine, is manufactured of petroleum.

We have seen a specimen of this oil—it ignites freely, and produces a flame as brilliant as gas light.

Our informant states that in the same neighborhood in which this immense fountain of petroleum has been discovered, Dr. John Croghan has succeeded, by boring, in obtaining an abundant supply of salt water, at a depth of more than 200 feet, which now rises about 25 feet above the ordinary level of the Cumberland river. The works, we are assured, will prove highly beneficial to the surrounding country, and profitable to the enterprising proprietor. [Adv.]

BLOCKADES. In noticing certain proceedings at Terceira in our last paper, the following had escaped our attention.

An English paper says—
Sir James McIntosh gave notice to the house of commons, Feb. 9th, that it was his intention, on Thursday the 19th, to move for copies or extracts of the various despatches or communications concerning the relations which subsisted between the British government and that of her majesty Donna Maria II, queen of Portugal and Algarve. This is a subject, says the Liverpool Chronicle, "in which the national honor is deeply concerned, and to us it appears that our recent policy towards Portugal has been marked by the meanest duplicity. The firing on the unarmed Portuguese emigrants, proceeding from this country to Terceira, is one of the most unjustifiable acts of aggression which we have ever had the misfortune to be concerned in."