

Coolness in the Hour of Danger.

The New York American, in an article relating to the particulars of the loss of the Peacock, as published in a late number, says that it recalls, by the contrasts in the results, the loss of the French frigate Medusa, wrecked several years ago, off the coast of Africa.

Many thrilling incidents might be cited, to illustrate the intrepidity, coolness and presence of mind of American tars, in cases of extreme peril—one of which, that occurred almost under our immediate observation, we will relate. It will be recollected that near twenty years ago, pirates and cold-blooded murderers were frequent on the coast of Cuba. Commodore Porter was sent out there with the steam ship Sea Gull, and a fleet of small vessels poorly calculated for sea service, to suppress the pirates, and aid in conveying the American vessels.

It was in 1823 or 1824, that while the Sea Gull was lying at anchor in the harbor of Matanzas, some American vessels sailed for the United States and Europe, and were conveyed out of the harbor by one of the vessels which composed this mosquito fleet. The name of this vessel, or of its gallant commander, we do not recollect.

The schooner after having conveyed the vessels beyond the usual cruising ground of the pirates, left them to make the best of their way and altered her course to return to port. By this time the trade wind had commenced blowing very fresh, with occasional squalls—and as the schooner was approaching the bay of Matanzas, when about seven miles from the shore, a squall struck and capsized her instantly.

The condition was critical—one—the schooner could not be righted, and was evident would soon fill with water and sink. There was only one boat, which could live in that rough sea, and that a small one, not able of carrying one-third part of the crew. In this emergency, the commander, whose name deserves to be remembered, acted with coolness decision and energy—furnishing a laudable example for all on board.

Without exhibiting any alarm, he ordered the men to get out the boat, which was manned with its usual crew of six men, and an officer. He instructed the officer to pull for the shore with all possible despatch, and procure immediate assistance, if it could be obtained—if not, to go with all haste to Matanzas—meanwhile they would cling to the sinking wreck as long as possible, and perhaps would be able to sustain themselves until assistance should come.

The officer proceeded on shore, but could there obtain no assistance. A Spanish planter provided him with a fleet horse, and a guide mounted on another, and off he started on full gallop for Matanzas, a distance of six or eight miles. He proceeded without delay on board the Sea Gull, and communicated intelligence of the unfortunate accident.

All was bustle immediately on board the steamship. In an incredible short time this vessel was got under way, and urged by the power of steam, proceeded at a rapid rate out of the bay, against a strong trade wind—the officer who had conveyed the intelligence, acting as pilot. Their hopes of rescuing their brave countrymen were but feeble, and their joy can hardly be conceived, when the wreck was at length discovered, almost submerged. In a few minutes they were alongside; and after all, after being in this dangerous situation three hours, were saved, with exception of one man, who was drowned when the schooner capsized. Before the Sea Gull had proceeded far on her return to port, the schooner had altogether disappeared!

The presence of the Sea Gull in Matanzas was a providential circumstance, as no other than a steam vessel could have left the harbor in the teeth of that strong trade wind.—Boston Journal.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—We learn from Captain Andrews, of the schooner C. C. Zabriskie, seven days from Matamoros, that as he was about leaving that city, an express arrived, stating that a body of about five hundred Mexicans had crossed over into Texas and fallen in with a Texian force, when, after a short engagement, the Mexicans were completely routed. Such was the slaughter reported, it was said that but two Mexicans escaped with their lives. Capt. A. did not remain to obtain the particulars of the engagement. We apprehend that there is some exaggeration in this matter; though we doubt not the general truth of the statement.—[N. O. Bee, 24th.]

VICE AND WRETCHEDNESS IN LONDON.—Mr. Harley, in his recently published work on milk, says that it is estimated that in London there are 12,000 children undergoing a system of vicious training, to fill the ranks of those who are removed by transportation, imprisonment, violent or natural death—that 30,000 persons live by theft and fraud; 2,000 are regular receivers of stolen goods; 10,000 are addicted to gambling, 20,000 are beggars about the streets, 15,000 are habitual gin-drinkers, 23,000 are annually found drunk in the streets, and 150,000 have abandoned themselves to systematic debauchery and profligacy.

THE RESUMPTION BILL.

As reported to the Legislature by the Committee of Conference.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the banks of this Commonwealth, from and after the passage of this act, shall redeem their notes and deposits, and other liabilities, in gold and silver coin upon demand being made at their banking houses during banking hours; and a refusal or failure to pay in gold or silver, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be an absolute forfeiture of their respective charters; Provided, That no contract previously made as to the payment of deposits, shall be affected by the provisions of this section.

Sec. 2. Upon application to any court of common pleas or district court of the proper county, or a single judge thereof in vacation, on the oath or affirmation of any person, setting forth that he or she had presented to the proper officer or officers of any banking institution within said county, a note, or notes or certificates of deposits or other liabilities issued by same, except the notes issued by authority of the act of the fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and demanded the payment thereof in gold or silver coin, which said bank had refused or failed to pay, it shall be the duty of the said court, if in session, or a judge in vacation, to direct a citation to be issued by the prothonotary of said court to the said bank in the nature of a summons, which it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the proper county, forthwith to serve, commanding the said bank to appear at the time and place designated by the said court or judge, not less than five nor more than ten days thereafter. And upon the hearing of the parties, if the said court or judge shall be satisfied of the truth of said complaint, and that the provisions of the first section of this act have been violated, then the directors of any such bank of this Commonwealth shall make and execute under their corporate seal and a general assignment of all their estate real and personal, to such person or persons as they may select (subject to the approval of the stockholders at a general meeting) in trust for the benefit of all their creditors. Such assignment shall be approved by the court of common pleas of the county in which such bank may be situated, and shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the proper county, within thirty days from the execution thereof. The said assignees shall proceed to sell at public sale all the real and personal estate of said bank, and shall collect, by receiving new securities, by renewals, by compromises, by suit at law, or otherwise, all their outstanding debts; and for this purpose may use the corporate name of such bank; Provided, however, That the said assignees shall receive in payment of debts due to said bank its own notes and obligations and the checks of its depositors at par. The said assignees before entering upon the duties of their office shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to execute the trusts confided to them with fidelity, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county, and shall give such security as the court may deem sufficient to secure the execution of the faithful trust, and shall once in every six months file an account of their receipts and expenditures, verified by their oaths or affirmations, in the office of the prothonotary of the said court. The said assignees shall at least once in every six months make a pro rata dividend of the balance in their hands among the several creditors of said bank, who shall in pursuance of public notice given in such manner and form as shall be directed by the court, have made claim and delivered up the evidences of their claims, if such evidence be in writing, to the said assignees, and received from the said assignees a certificate of the amount thereof. The said assignees shall be allowed such commission or compensation for their services as may be agreed upon in such assignment, with the approval of said court, and shall be subject except as herein otherwise provided, to the several provisions of the act of Assembly passed the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled "An act relating to assignees for the benefit of creditors, and other trustees." That the corporate powers of the said bank shall after the said assignment shall be made and executed as aforesaid, cease and determine, except so far as the same may be necessary for the following purpose, to-wit:

First: For the purpose of suing and being sued, and for continuing all suits and proceedings at law or in equity, now pending for or against such bank;

Sec. 3. For the purpose of making such assignments, conveyances and transfers, and doing all such acts, matters and things as may be necessary or expedient to make the said assignments or the trusts thereof effectual;

Third: For the purpose of citing the said trustees to account and compelling them to execute the said trusts;

Fourth: For the choosing of directors for the purpose of receiving and distributing amongst the stockholders of the said bank such surplus as shall remain after discharging all the debts of the said bank; and it is further enacted that the said court or any judge thereof, on application and proof as aforesaid may, for the protection of parties interested, issue an attachment commanding the sheriff or coroner forthwith to seize and take possession of the banking house, books, moneys, deposits, papers and effects; and if the directors shall not within ten days thereafter make an assignment as herein before provided, the said court, or a majority of the judges thereof in vacation, shall appoint three suitable persons as trustees, who shall have like powers, and be subject to the same provisions as if they had been appointed by the directors with the approval of the stockholders.

The third section authorizes directors of any bank to make an assignment under the direction of the stockholders.

The fourth section forbids banks from paying out any other notes than their own, excepting when there have been agreements with depositors.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the cashiers of the several banks of this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of January, April July and October, in each year, to make out a list, under oath or affirmation, of the amount of moneys, loans, notes in circulation, specie on hand, and deposits, which shall be open in the banking house to the inspection of any stockholder, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, to be recovered as debts of similar amount are now recoverable, one-half for the use of the prosecutor and the other half for the use of the Commonwealth. Any director shall be permitted at all times, to inspect the books and accounts of the bank of which he is a director.

Section 6. That execution, or process in the nature of an execution, shall be stayed upon any judgment which may be obtained in any court of this Commonwealth, or before any alderman, or justice of the peace, wherein the bank of this Commonwealth which accepted the provisions of the act of fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, shall be a plaintiff, or the party in interest so long as said bank shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of the first section of this act, or until said bank shall have made an assignment, agreeably to the second section; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any judgment obtained as aforesaid; And provided, also, That a refusal to redeem the notes issued in pursuance of the act of fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, except as required by said act, shall not bring any of said banks within the provisions of this section.

The seventh section forbids the cashier of any bank from entering into any business except that of his cashiership, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Section 8. That hereafter no medium shall be received in the payment of tolls and taxes, or other revenue of the Commonwealth, other than gold and silver, the notes of specie paying banks, or the legal issues under the act of fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; Provided, That this section shall not be construed as a repeal of a resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature, in relation to tolls for carrying the mail on the Columbia railroad.

THE SLAVERY DECISION.

By the following summary of the points decided by the majority of the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania it appears that the Court have not ruled the law of Congress regulating the right of reclamation unconstitutional, but only all the State Laws. The points made by the Court are as follows:

1st. That the provision in the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitive slaves excludes itself so far as it authorizes the owner or his agent to seize the fugitive in any State of the Union as property; and that no State law is constitutional which interferes with such rights.

2d. That this provision also contemplates legislation by Congress to make the delivery of a fugitive slave more effectual against all State or other interference.

3d. That Congress having legislated, such legislation is the supreme law of the land, excluding all State legislation upon the same subject; and with which legislation by Congress, no State can pass any law to qualify, impede or control the remedy given by the act of Congress.

4th. The power of legislation by Congress is exclusive; and no State can pass any law to carry into effect the constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves, even though Congress had not legislated upon the subject.

5th. That the points thus decided are in no manner intended to interfere with the police power of the States to take up runaway slaves, and guard against their misdeeds and depredations.

This opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Story. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Daniel concurred in the opinion that the Pennsylvania law was unconstitutional and void, and that no State could pass any law to impair or impede the right of the owners of fugitive slaves, as conferred by the Constitution and secured by the act of Congress; but they held that the States were competent to legislate with a view to effectuate the remedy given by the act of Congress.

Mr. Justice McLean also concurred as to the unconstitutionality of the act of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was of opinion that Congress, in this particular case, had a right to confer the power with which State officers were clothed by the act of 1793, and held that the States were competent to punish infractions of that act by the owners of fugitive slaves; as when, for example, the slave was seized and carried away without procuring the certificate of the judges or justices of the peace, which it requires.

Mr. Justice Baldwin was of the opinion that the constitutional provision required no legislation, but executed it as if; and that therefore the act of Congress and the Pennsylvania law were both unconstitutional.

Mr. Justice Wayne concurred with the majority, and, recapitulating the points decided, intimated an intention of filing his opinion at length.

This case was brought up to the Supreme Court of the United States under the 25th Section of the Judiciary act of 1789, and the provision of a special act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, being the result of a negotiation between Maryland and that State, conducted by J. Meredith, Esq., a commissioner of Maryland.

The case argued by Messrs. Meredith and Nelson for the State of Maryland, and by Mr. Hamby and the Attorney General of Pennsylvania for that State.

POVERTY IN LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.—The Journal of the Statistical Society for January 1840, states, says Mr. Harley, that in Liverpool, there are 7862 inhabited cellars damp, dark, filthy, ill-ventilated and loathsome;—that in these lodges 39,300 persons of the laboring class; while in Manchester of 132,230 working-people, 14,960 live in cellars.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 12, 1842.

We are indebted to the Hon. John Snyder for interesting and useful documents.

The nomination of George C. Welker, Esq., as Associate Judge for this county, has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Our member of Congress, the Hon. John Snyder, has offered a resolution to reduce the pay of members of Congress from eight to five dollars per day, and also to reduce the pay of mileage.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY.—In consequence of continued ill health, the late editor, Mr. Waldie, has transferred the editorship of this excellent publication to Messrs. Haswell and Johnson, by whom it will be conducted in future. The Life of Frederick the Great is now in the course of publication in the Library.

The Milton Ledger, heretofore published by H. L. Dieffenbach, has passed into the hands of Geo. C. Wilson, its future editor.

The canal from Pittsburg to Columbia is now open for navigation.

Our friends of the "Whiskers Farmer" must have, we presume, a slitting machine attached to their press, as we sometimes receive the "Farmer in the shape of a June shad, slit up in the back with a dull knife.

Among the list of graduates of the Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical Colleges at Philadelphia, upon whom was conferred the degree of M. D., on the 4th inst., we find the following named gentlemen from this place:

Pennsylvania College—N Landis Price, George W. Maser, Robert H. Awl. Honorary degree—John W. Peal.

Jefferson College—John Robins, George Weiser.

The Bank circulation of Philadelphia, since November last, has been cut down from 5 1/2 millions to less than \$100,000.

Gov. PORTER.—During the sitting of the convention at Harrisburg, for the protection of American industry by a tariff, Governor Porter took a seat in that body. The Governor openly declares himself in favor of protecting and encouraging our manufactures, and is determined to support Pennsylvania interests. From his open and manly course, certain small politicians might glean some useful lessons.

Col. Richard M. Johnson is expected in Danville, at the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Thames. Our Danville friends are making great preparations for the event. If the gallant colonel is, as has been reported, in favor of the protection of American industry, he will be a most formidable antagonist, even against Pennsylvania's favorite Senator, who we fear has not been sufficiently explicit in his views in relation to this important subject. Of this we are satisfied, that no man can receive the suffrages of Pennsylvania, whose known views are in opposition to her manufacturing and agricultural interests.

The last Williamsport Emporium credits a notice of the "Crecent Iron Works" of Lycoming county, which originally appeared in this paper, to the Harrisburg Intelligencer. It may be said to be a matter of little importance, and so it would be if such things but seldom occurred. There is, however, we regret to say, a growing disposition in the county press to pass over the usual credits due to each other, while almost every line extracted from the city papers receives its proper credit. Our friend Strong, of the "Protector," has also copied the same article in his excellent publication, without credit.

The bill reported by Mr. Gamble, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which provides for the future permanent payment of the interest of the State debt, by apportioning a tax of one and a half millions annually among the several counties of the State, seems to meet with general favor. The bill provides for the appointment of a board of three tax commissioners, the State Treasurer to be one, whose duty it shall be to apportion the taxes in each county, in proportion to the valuation of taxable property.

A Mr. Forwood of the Maryland legislature, recently made a speech in that body, on the subject of taxation, in which he abused the clergy in no measured terms. Ever since the foundation of the world, men have had an itching desire for notoriety, and with some it matters but little how it is acquired, whether by the accomplishment of some virtuous and benevolent object, or the burning of a temple. Mr. Forwood, no doubt, had in view the following lines of a celebrated poet:

"The youth that fired the Ephesian dome, outlives, In memory, the pious fool that raised it."

The following is an extract from the speech alluded to:

The Resumption Bill.

This bill, as reported by the committee of conference, and published in another column, passed both branches of the legislature on Tuesday last, without further amendment. The vote in the Senate stood, yeas 21, nays 11. In the House the vote was 66 to 19. The bill compels the banks which refused to accept of the provisions of the Relief Bill of last session, to resume specie payments immediately, or go at once into liquidation. The banks which have accepted the provisions of the relief bill, will not be compelled to resume, inasmuch as they are protected by the relief law of last session. But in order to induce them to resume, (a rather nice distinction,) they will not be permitted to collect any debts from their creditors, as all executions upon judgments in which said banks are interested, will be stayed, so long as such banks refuse to comply with the first section of the act, that is, to redeem their notes in gold or silver, or until such bank shall have made an assignment agreeably to the second section of the act. The banks are not compelled to receive the relief notes of the 4th of May, 1841, except as required by said act, viz: for debts due to the bank. The banks have the privilege of paying out the relief notes, at the option of the person receiving them.

Littell's Museum.

The March number of this excellent publication has been received. The Museum is a monthly publication, containing 144 large pages, equal to an ordinary octavo volume of 400 pages. The contents are selected from the whole range of British periodical literature, and when it is considered that such men as Brougham, Macaulay, Carlyle, Wilson, Talfourd and other eminent writers, make known their opinions through the medium of the periodical press; and that the lighter authors, Bulwer, Dickens, Marryat, Lever, Hood, Lover, and many others make it the vehicle of their amusing productions, we have no hesitation in saying that the Museum, made up of the best articles from the best writers, is emphatically the best periodical in the world.

The March number is excellent. In the letters from the Baltic will be found much amusing anecdote concerning the domestic life of the Russians. The political portraits of Lord Palmerston, Talfourd, and the speaker of the House of Commons are full of interest. The life and poems of Margaret Miller Davidson, from the Quarterly Review, is an American subject, and must possess peculiar interest with every American reader, especially to those who remember the narrative and poems of her sister Lucretia. The article on the letters of President Adams, (the elder,) is full of interest, but coming, as it does, from a high-toned Tory Journal, it is remarkable for its conciliatory tone in regard to our difficulties with Great Britain. Captain Grey's Journal of Australia contains a thrilling narrative of suffering and hunger, which, in connection with Peter's account of New Zealand, affords much new and interesting information on an important subject—the colonization of the Southern Hemisphere. The account of the Steppes of Southern Russia contains much new and interesting information. The memoirs of Madame Lafarge—a melancholy narrative, affords a sad subject for reflection. She was a beautiful, cultivated, and highly intellectual woman, but with a heart utterly depraved. Jack Hinton, by the author of Charles O'Malley, and Handy Andy, by Lover, which are commended in this number, will amply repay those who are fond of laughable stories. We have been thus particular in noticing the above articles in detail, that our readers may form some opinion of the value of the work.

The price of the Museum is six dollars a year, in advance. We will publish a list of the contents in our next.

The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, have unanimously decided that the provisions of the Bankrupt Laws do not conflict with the insolvent laws of this State.

The Elmira Gazette announces that a donation party will be given at the house of a Reverend gentleman at that place. Our parties here are all donation parties on the part of the host, excepting what we call "Jersey feasts," at which every man takes a chew of his own tobacco.

Mr. Penniman of Philadelphia county is, we believe, the only member of the legislature who has the hardihood to advocate publicly the doctrines of free trade, a doctrine which, if fully carried out, would beggar any country in the world in less than twenty years. Mr. Penniman, it appears by the following extract, from the Harrisburg Intelligencer, was called upon for his views, but even he spun out in less than ten minutes. This doctrine of free trade is nothing more or less than the doctrine of non-resistance fully carried out. Upon the same principle a farmer may, if he chooses, open his ditches, and throw down his division fences, and turn the floods of his cattle upon the grounds of his non-resistance neighbor, with impunity.

Mr. PENNIMAN, of the Senate, was then requested to address the convention on the opposite side, which he briefly did, presenting the arguments of the free trade men in as plain and attractive a manner as is possible on that side of the question.

After Mr. P. had concluded, Gen. ALEXANDER complimented him as having spoken in an able and gentlemanly manner; but declared, with all due respect to the speaker, that it seemed to him his arguments against a tariff were the very best arguments in favor of it.

Gen. A. then referred to Gov. PORTER, (who, in consequence of other engagements, was reluctantly obliged to leave the Convention.) He said the Governor deserved the thanks of the people for the noble stand taken in his last annual message, on the subject of home industry and if he were to be again a candidate, he (Gen. A.) would vote for him. He would also say, that the late letter of JAMES BUCHANAN had given him great satisfaction—it showed that Mr. B. was determined to sustain the great interests of Pennsylvania; and although politicians might say he did so for popularity, yet he (Gen. A.) was in favor of the measures which were for the good of the country, and the men who sustain them deserve to be popular.

Money Market. (fair paper, out of doors,) 1 1/2 per et. a mo. Specie, 3 1/4 do. prem. Grand notes, 36 to 38 depre. U. S. Bank do., 55 to 60 ds. Pennsylvania Bank do., 15 do. do. Book Reporter.

The Bostonians are making great ice speculations this winter. The following however will afford but cold comfort to the speculation:

"ICE SPECULATIONS.—In consequence of the scarcity of ice the present season, several live Yankees in this neighborhood have been running quite a rig of speculation by purchasing up such as they could find on the ponds in the country round. One of them found a fine lot about five inches thick on a pond in the woods of Malden, and forthwith offered the proprietor fifty dollars for the privilege of cutting it out. It is hardly necessary to say that the offer was accepted, and the money paid over. The night following the purchaser came up with a warm rain, and when the purchaser went on the next day to cut up the ice, he found it did not "cut up" quite as well as he had anticipated. Instead of the five inches of pure white crystallization which he had purchased, he found only about two inches of ice left, and that was fast "slipping away." The ice speculator mizzled fit home, declaring that when he purchased another pond of ice he would get it insured. Thus melted away his visions of wealth."

Editorial Miscellany.

The liabilities of the Banks of Philadelphia are said to be about \$2,418,000 against which they have in specie \$1,800,000.

Judge Randall has been nominated to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Hopkinson, in the U. S. Court.

Dr. Samuel McClellan of Philadelphia was recently thrown out of his vehicle while driving along front street. He sustained considerable injury, having one of his arms dislocated. He is now doing well.

Pig Races.—In Kentucky, Dr. Martin and Mr. Fanning had a contest in feeding and fattening two pigs, in order to decide the superiority of their respective breeds. A correspondent of the Kentucky Farmer, however, charges the doctor with unfairness, in having fed his pigs physic for nearly a month preparatory to the fattening race.

In 1820, the property where Lowell now stands was valued at \$100,000; in 1840 it was assessed at \$12,400,000. So much for manufactures.

In the Lowell Savings Bank is deposited \$250,000, mostly belonging to females employed in the factories.

The Caladonia steamer has not been heard of yet.

Mr. Dickens was visited at Philadelphia, and was absolutely run down shaking hands. He was compelled to retire.

A vein of yellow Ochrer has been discovered in Col. Miller's iron mine, near Reading.

Gen. Cass, our minister at Paris, is to be recalled, Mr. Waggoner of Louisiana is to take his place.

General Jackson was 75 years old on Tuesday last.

The Girard Bank is to be removed to a less ostentatious building in Walnut street.

A cargo of ice was sold at Richmond, at \$8 per ton.

The intersection of the Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Rail Road with the Reading Rail Road, took place on the 3d inst.

The funeral of James Forten, well known as a wealthy and respectable colored gentleman of Philadelphia, took place on Sunday last.

The Senate passed a resolution, fixing the day of adjournment on the 22 inst.

Mr. Philip H. Nicklin fell in the street in Philadelphia on the 2d inst., and died immediately.

The Banks in New Jersey are to resume on the 15th of August next.

Shad are abundant in the Philadelphia market.

The Hon. J. J. Crittenden has been elected U. S. Senator from Ky., in place of Henry Clay, resigned.

Another McLeod Affair.—John D. Hogan of Canada was arrested at Lockport on the 2d inst., for burning the Caroline. He is a full-blooded Tory, and admits the fact of his being one of the burners.

The members of Congress are now allowed \$25 for during the long, and \$20 during the short sessions, for stationary.

Mr. Van Buren has gone to pay a visit to Gen. Jackson.

Barber shops are now shut up in Philadelphia on Sunday. The Philadelphians have been so long accustomed to being shaved by barbers and brokers, that they will hardly know how to shave themselves.

260 presentments have been made against gamblers, in Richmond, Va.

The lawyers of Erie county have formed a Temperance Society.

Some of the yankees of Massachusetts are to furnish about 800 cars for the Reading Rail Road Company.

The stock of the Reading Rail Road Company has advanced from 17 to 24 dollars.

More than 300,000 dead letters are returned quarterly to the General Post Office.

The Pottsville Emporium is doing a fine business. It is so completely crammed with Sheriff sales, that only a single column is left for general news.

The free negroes of Jamaica have revolted, and are burning and destroying every thing around them.

The ice exported from Boston, amounts to \$600,000 a year. There are 16 companies.

Parkinson's have fresh "strawberries and cream" at their establishment in Philadelphia.

In 1835 there were but 150,000 pupils in the common schools of Pennsylvania. In 1841 they amounted to 281,469.

The Lancaster Intelligencer thinks that there are \$2,000,000 of specie hoarded up in that county.