

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

On the occasion of the recent military celebration of the surrender of York Town (October 19) held at Washington, the editors of the National Intelligencer received the following communication from Mr. G. W. Custis. Any record respecting a sword that was more nobly used and more magnanimously laid aside, than any weapon ever worn by ancient or modern warrior, is of interest. The literal statement that "this relic of the revolution has never been heard of since the peace of 1783," seems almost intended to convey an important figurative meaning in the history of Washington and his country.

The Battle-Sword.

[From the Custis Recollections and private Memoirs of the Life and Character of Washington.] WASHINGTON'S sword of service was a plain green-bladed hanger. (See an accurate representation of the same in the original picture by C. W. Peale, now in the hall of the National Institute.)

It is matter of regret that this venerable and interesting relic of the Revolution has never been heard of since the peace of 1783. It was supposed in the army that the battle-sword was given by the Chief to General Greene, at the earnest solicitation of the latter; and it is since presumed to have been lost at sea, with the baggage of the General, while going round from Newport to Charlestown. Ex-President Jackson was pleased to say that he would cause inquiry to be made among the surviving relatives of General Greene; but nothing has yet transpired touching this most interesting memorial of America's heroic age.

At the reviews and upon occasions of distinguished ceremonies, Washington wore a dress sword, with a plum sword knot, but always resumed the green-bladed hanger as his sword of service.

In 1788, when appointed to his last command, it was arranged that the costume of the Lieutenant-General should be blue, richly embroidered with gold. Washington inquired whether the embroidery could be executed in the United States? And being informed that it was necessary it should be obtained abroad, he declined the arrangement altogether. Some magnificent plumes of the Carolina heron, of surpassing size and snowy whiteness, were presented by Major-General Charles Cotesworth Pickens as decorations for the hat. Those the old Chief gave way to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Lewis, preferring to be attired in the veteran colors of liberty, the blue and buff, with the plain three cornered hat and black round cockade, the endearing memorials of the days of his country's trial.

A Rascal in Check.

The Odensburg (N. Y.) Times gives the following account of a bigamy case just tried in that (St. Lawrence) County:

William D. Carr, alias Alfred Colburn, was arraigned on an indictment for Bigamy. It avers that he was married some 23 years since in Vermont, but soon came to this State and was married again in Messena in this County about 19 years since to a respectable woman, but soon left her and roamed to parts unknown. About 13 or 14 years since he was married to Miss Rebecca Clark, of Utica, with whom he lived for some years, and removed to Deerfield, Orleans County. He continued to reside at Deerfield till about the 14th of December last, when he removed to West Turin, Lewis County, furnished his family with a few provisions, and in a few days left a wife and five or six children to turn and shift for themselves, to brave the rigors of the fierce wintry winds—to suffer with hunger, or to live on the charities of neighbors—under the false pretence of visiting his father in Connecticut; but taking the opposite direction he soon found himself in Her Majesty's Province, and, forgetting his second, and third love, soon succeeded in wooing the affections and winning the hand of another fair one; but he tarried scarcely long enough to form an acquaintance—took leave absence, and was next at work in Canton under the assumed name of Alfred Colburn. Some time in the spring he removed to Madrid, and soon turned his attentions to the daughter of a widow woman, succeeded in his object, and was again married, under his assumed cognomen. It was soon suspected that all was not right, and he was arrested at the instance of a few friends of humanity, and committed to jail in Canton—pleaded guilty to an indictment found against him at the last term of the Court, and was sentenced to five years at Auburn State Prison—the longest term the law allows. It is believed his wives are all living.

AN APPETITE.—The Boston Medical Journal makes mention of a paper from England named Charles Mulin, who has been for some time in the Boston Work house, and whose appetite almost ruined that excellent establishment. He has been re-shipped for England—out of fear, we presume, that he would cause a famine here. The Journal says: "He could not be satisfied with eating; he has devoured six pounds of bread, and washed it down, repeatedly, with four quarts of water, chocolate or coffee—taking either, indifferently, or as they were given to him. Raw carrots, apples, meat and in fact any thing on which he could lay his hands, he devoured with ravenous avidity. A pan of bread was habitually placed by his bed, on retiring, and whenever he awoke in the night he lunched enormously, and with unabated satisfaction, at the expense of the city. A case of bulimia, thus strongly marked, has not been recognized by medical gentlemen in this part of the country for a long time."

American Wine.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that at the recent exhibition of the Horticultural Society in that city, Mr. John Davis offered some bottles of his domestic wine, the pure juice of the Catawba grape, accompanied with the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor of presenting you with a few bottles of my domestic wine. After a long trial of fifty years, by numerous citizens of different parts of the United States, of the best grapes from almost every part of Europe where the vine grows, the European varieties of the vine have been generally abandoned as being unsuited to this climate, and an American variety, equal, if not superior, to the European, and which will grow and stand the climate in almost any part of the United States, has been tested and adopted. The vine from which I make this elegant wine grows in the forest, and was first found on the borders of the Catawba river, North Carolina. It is now satisfactorily proved that we can make as good wine from this grape, as they can in Europe, and more to the same quantity of ground than they can there. I succeeded in making last year, 1,178 gallons of pure wine from one acre and a half, though I had seven acres planted in vines, all too young to bear last year, except that acre and a half. This is a greater yield than I ever knew in any part of Europe.

"One more word in favor of the wine: In Europe, where the vine grows, bread and wine are generally called the staff of life, and well may they be so called. Louis Philip, king of the French, in his last estimation, said that he had seventeen million of inhabitants in his kingdom making a good living by cultivating grapes and making wine. And if we could have half as many people cultivating grapes in this country we could buy wine at less than 61 cents per bottle, and then we would be able to save a number of millions of dollars that go annually from our country to Europe for wine inferior to ours.

A DARING VILLAIN.—On Sunday night a bold villain entered the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Ritter, situated in Hanover, near Lee street, and made his way into a room in which a son of Mr. Ritter slept. In this room was kept an unloaded musket. The rascal loaded the piece and so placed it, primed and cocked, on the mantle piece, that by the slightest touch the charge could be lodged in the head of the sleeper, if he should awake. Thus prepared, the robber proceeded to his work of pilfering, and collected a considerable amount of clothing. In the meantime the son awakes and inquires, "Is that you father?" to which question the robber said "Yes." "Are you sick?" "Yes." Shall I go for a doctor?" "No. I am going out, and I think I will be better in a few minutes." The villain left the room then with his booty, and the son was again soon in the land of dreams. In the morning his father waked him, and found the gun in the position described, and the room wanting in many valuable articles. The conversation which had passed was brought to recollection, and all were overjoyed in the singular preservation from the intended murder of the burglar, if the contingency should have called for such an act.—Holt. Sun.

CORN STALK SUGAR.—One day last week, says the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, we visited the farm of Mr. J. K. Kinkaid, on Indian Creek, in this County, for the purpose of ascertaining the results of his experiments to manufacture Sugar from Corn Stalks. We found that Mr. K. had made some eighty gallons of molasses, which was thicker than New Orleans molasses—but that it had not yet crystallized. To effect this, sometimes, several weeks are required.

Mr. B. says that so far as he has gone in his investigations and experiments, he does not find that Mr. Webb (the discoverer of the process by which sugar can be made from corn stalks) has in a single instance misrepresented facts in this matter. With proper mills for separating the juice from the stalks, and a proper cultivation of the corn, Mr. Kinkaid believes that the highest anticipations of those who have favored his experiment, will be fully realized. Mr. Kinkaid will probably furnish a statement hereafter of his experiments for publication.

1769. More renowned men were probably tutored into the world in 1769 than during any other year in either modern or ancient times. Among the most famed of these, were the Emperor Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, Marshal Ney, Count Lavalette, Baron Humbolt, and Lord Liverpool, in Europe; and Governor De Witt Clinton, in America!

SEALING BY GOVERNORS AND GOVERNORS IN A SNAKE.—Governor King sent Governor Arnold to Governor Hubbard, to take Governor Dorr, but Governor Hubbard told Governor Arnold to tell Governor King, that he, Governor Hubbard, would not deliver to him, (Governor Arnold.) Governor Dorr, for the gratification of Governor King; as he, Gov. Hubbard, did not think that Governor King, was a Governor after all—and therefore had no right to send a Governor to a Governor for a Governor.—Providence Journal.

A STAR IN THE WEST.—A son of song, and an undoubted genius, the brightness of whose shining diamonds the fogs and prairies of Arkansas, has addressed a song to L. D. Evans, Esq., a candidate for Congress in the western "digging," of which the full wing is the chorus:

Go it, Evans, with a squeeze, And go it with a looseness; Or go the figure as you please, But don't betray your goodness.



Saturday, Oct. 29, 1842.

The Williamsport Encampment is represented, by those who were present, as having been well got up. Gov. Porter reviewed the troops on the 19th. On the 20th Col. Johnson arrived, and passed through a beautiful triumphal arch, erected for the occasion. He was addressed by Judge Anthony, Judge Lewis and others, and replied in a speech recounting his struggle at the battle of the Thames. On the night of the 20th the Colonel was the guest of Judge Lewis, who had his elegant mansion handsomely illuminated in honor of the gallant Colonel.

On Thursday last, Mr. Daniel Farman, a resident of Augusta township, about 60 years old, who had been missed from home for several days previous, was found drowned in the Shamokin creek, into which it is supposed he had accidentally fallen.

Mr. Spencer, the Secretary of war, has completely got over the fence, and now proclaims himself a thorough bred Tyler man. He was among the first to denounce Tyler, after the death of Harrison. Tyler told him an office, which at once revolutionized all his former political opinions. Webster, Cushing and Seward have now given in their adherence to the powers that be. Truly, we may say: "The days of virtuous politics are past, And we are deep in that cold pretence."

We find it extremely difficult as well as unprofitable, to discuss any measure with our neighbor of the Gazette, for the simple reason that he fights like a Cossack, or an Indian in the Florida swamps. He never stands his ground, but first to some covert or hiding place to renew his stock in some other form. In our last notice in relation to the tariff, we beseeched him to "stick to the text." On this subject he was willing to meet any twenty penny free trade advocate. We stated that the Gazette advocated the 20 per cent. tariff, which Mr. Buchanan said all the leading democrats in Congress from this State, denounced as a most unjust and inequitable measure, and one that must bring ruin upon the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic and laborer of Pennsylvania. In answer to all this, he gives us an extract from the New York Herald, a paper edited by a foreigner in pay of British interests, who refuses to become naturalized—who has always denounced this country, and who is acknowledged to be the most reckless black-guard in the Union. The Gazette and its free trade associates are welcome to this worthy conjugal. As to our predictions, it matters but little whether the Gazette or our correspondent understand them. We stated that a protective tariff bill must pass. That such a bill has passed an editor of a paper should surely know. In answer to this he says: "We must confess that we do not know what kind of a tariff such a one is." Indeed, after this candid confession of his ignorance upon so important a subject, it would not be generous to pursue the subject further.

The Times.

We learn from the Philadelphia and N. W. York papers that money is abundant in those cities. Much capital is now lying idle, and the banks have as much good paper offered them as they desire. These circumstances are owing mainly to the fact that the tariff has checked the excessive importation of foreign in rebandise, and the people instead of indulging in useless luxuries, are economizing in almost every thing. The remedy although severe at first, most eventually result in good. Since the passage of the tariff, specie is no longer sent abroad. In this way ten millions per annum are kept in the country, while some of the city Banks have more in their vaults than they want. The times here are, indeed, very different. The currency is almost exclusively relief issues, and these are becoming exceedingly scarce. Men of wealth and of the most expensive means, are unable to raise money, simply because there is none to be had. The Banks, instead of discounting, are hoarding their resources, and reducing their liabilities. The vacuum thus created is enormous. The Bank of Northumberland has reduced its circulation from \$300,000 to about \$90,000. Here, then, we have withdrawn from circulation in this neighborhood, no less than two hundred and ten thousand dollars, and when we reflect that this money, changing from hand to hand, is made to pay ten times that amount of debts, we have the enormous sum of over a million dollars of indebtedness unprovided in consequence of this deficiency in our circulating medium. These facts, and the fall of the price of grain, are all sufficient to account for the present severe pressure.

The Pittsburg Chronicle announces the appearance of counterfeit five franc pieces in that city.—They are admirably executed.

Even hundred Germans, it is said, were naturalized in the courts of Hamilton county, Ohio, within two weeks ending the 12th.

COMMUNICATED.

AN OFFER.

If any man proves to me, from the New Testament, that the apostles baptised their converts by immersion or submersion, he shall (if he has the ability to do so) immerse me the very next hour. And if he proves from the same source that no infants were received into the Church of Christ, by baptism, I shall publicly declare infant baptism to be invalid. J. P. SHINDEL, Minister of the Lutheran Congregation, Sunbury, Pa., Oct. 24th, 1842.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. The Lowell Courier states that the Lowell Manufacturing Company have begun a new building for manufacturing purposes in that town.

The Collector of New York has seized a lot of watches, valued at \$10,000 to \$15,000 as smuggled goods.

A Judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, (Judge Parker) recently resigned his place to accept the agency of the Suffolk mills. His salary as Judge was only \$1400. Miserable parsimony this on the part of a State.

There are said to be five hundred drunkards in the N. W. York Almshouse. A gentleman at Red Hook on the Hudson river, recently sold twenty-four hundred barrels of apples, all of his own raising, for \$3600.

Milk Sickness.—This fearful disease, we learn reaches to some extent in the northern parts of Indiana. People are taken with vomiting, which continues until death. It is generally supposed to be caused by the water being impregnated with some mineral; but this fact has never been fully ascertained.

Birch in France, 957,000—Marriages, 267,000—just four babies annually, to each couple. Pretty fair.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says—"We learn that an attempt was made on Sunday afternoon to fire the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Broadway. The sexton, about 3 o'clock, an hour after the commencement of afternoon service, found one of the out-houses attached to the church on fire. The fire was extinguished, but not until the flooring of the building was destroyed. The fire was without doubt set by design."

It is stated that the officers and workmen of the Boston Navy Yard will lose \$90,000 by the failure of the Phoenix Bank of Charleston.

On opening a vase lately discovered in the ruins of "Herculeum," the learned Abbe Facioliati found an orange preserved in vinegar. It appears that the Romans pickled oranges as we do cherries.

Flour at Cleveland on the 15th, \$3 50 to \$3 56. Flour at Pittsburg on the 20th \$3 37 and \$3 50. Cotton at Columbus, Ga., on the 12th inst., 6 to 6 1/2 cents.

The New Orleans Bee says—"An abortive attempt was made on Saturday night, 8th inst., to rob the post office in New Orleans. The thieves did not, however, succeed in forcing an entrance."

The Red River Republican states that Thomas, a slave belonging to the estate of John Linton, has been convicted of stabbing the overseer in three places. He is to be hung on the 4th of next month.

Two men who were bitten by a mad dog, at Northampton, Mass. in March last, have since died of hydrophobia.

A Southern paper mentions a rumor that the United States have offered to mediate between Texas and Mexico.

The Missouri Reporter of the 7th says: "It is rumored that Joe Smith has been arrested, and is now in the hands of the proper officers awaiting trial."

Major Beatty, of Andrews county, Missouri, has upwards of fifty acres of hemp this season.

In Portugal, as in Spain, money cannot be raised to carry on the Government.

The King of Hanover, who is 72, has contracted a marriage with a widow aged 40.

General Jackson.—The Nashville Whig of Saturday week understands that Gen. Jackson received a painful injury in the forehead, on Thursday, by the upsetting of a carriage, near the Hermitage, in which he was riding out to visit a sick neighbor.

A Compliment.—Judge Marshall, of England, in sentencing a man for stealing patterns of printed goods said, in conclusion, "You meant, as you state, to take them to America; in my opinion the most rascally nation in the world, for they don't pay my dividends!"

FOR THE AMERICAN.

MR. EDITOR.—A writer in the Miltonian, who signs himself "Amicus," has inadvertently on a remark made by Judge Lewis, and endeavors to show that it leads to heterodox views. But believing his animadversions to be neither specious nor pertinent, I submit the following, which, if you think worthy of publication, is at your disposal:

The Judge, in urging the necessity of filial obedience, adduced the example of our Saviour as of great weight and authority. Speaking of Christ, he remarked: "In his quality of God, it was incumbent upon him to be about his heavenly Father's business at Jerusalem, both hearing the doctors and asking them questions; but in his quality of Man, he left the temple and all its teachings of wisdom, and in obedience to the wishes of his earthly parents, went down with them to Nazareth, and was subject to them."

Now mark the strictures of "Amicus." 1. "Is God a 'quality'?" I have been accustomed to consider him as a Person, a Being, the Being of beings.

2. Has God a 'heavenly Father,' as the Judge asserts? If so, this God of the Judge's must not only be inferior to the Father of all, but posterior in point of time, for the son cannot be as old as his Father.

3. Is God 'subject to human parents?' Then he must have been born of them, and dependant upon them.

4. Can anything be 'incumbent' upon God? If so, he must be under obedience, and not the Sovereign of the Universe.

Now let us see if "Amicus" has not "kicked before he was spurred"—at least by the spurs of reason. 1. "Is God a 'quality'?" I answer, the Judge has not said so. He only said, Christ "in his quality of God." But what is the meaning of "quality"?

It is derived from the Latin word *qualis*, (such,) and signifies, "such as a thing really is." And what is Christ? Very God and very Man; or, "God manifested in the flesh." The phrases then, "quality of God," and "quality of Man," are, when applied to Christ, sound and scriptural. But again, Dr. Johnson, Walker and Webster define *quality*, "Nature relatively considered." Now how many Natures has Christ? Two—Divine and Human. Then the sentence runs thus: "It was incumbent upon Christ, as it relates to his Divine Nature, (in his quality of God,) to be about," &c. Hence, Amicus can still consider God as he was wont to consider him—"the Being of beings"—and, nevertheless, believe that Christ has two natures—very God and very Man; and, moreover, that all men, (Judges not excepted,) are at perfect liberty to consider him relative to either.

2. "Has God a heavenly Father?" The Judge has not asserted it. He only said, "It was incumbent upon him (Christ) to be about his (Christ's) heavenly Father's business." Now as the Father spoke from heaven saying, *This is my beloved Son*, and as Christ told his disciples that his Father was in heaven, we therefore conclude that Christ has a heavenly Father. Hence, for aught that has been said to the contrary, Amicus ought to believe that Jesus Christ is, as it regards his Divine Nature, not only equal to, but co-existent with the Father. But, says Amicus, "the Son cannot be as old as his Father!" Does a man become a father before he has a son or daughter, Amicus? If so, how long?

3. "Is God subject to human parents?" The Judge did not say so. He only said "that Christ, as it relates to his Human Nature, (in his quality of Man,) was subject to his earthly parents;" and so says the Bible. Then let Amicus also believe, that Christ, as man, was subject to his earthly parents; but that, as God, he ruleth in heaven and earth, and has done whatsoever he pleaseth.

4. "Can anything be incumbent upon God?" Yes; but this is not what the Judge said. He said that "it was incumbent upon him," (Christ,) &c. But what does "incumbent" imply? Duty, obligation. But wherein did the duty of Christ consist? In that he promised—not necessarily, but of choice, to answer the demands of a violated law, and open up a new and living way for the salvation of man. He was under no obligation to make this promise, but when made it became a duty; and, hence, it was incumbent upon him to perform that duty. He was obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. But again: "Can any thing be incumbent upon God?" Yes; God has bound himself, that upon certain conditions, he will pardon sin. Hence, when a sinner accepts of these conditions, it is incumbent upon God to pardon his sins. Nor does this detract any thing from his sovereignty, from the fact that he promised, not of necessity, but of choice.

We think, therefore, that upon a more close examination, Amicus will find that the fly was in the telescope, and not on the sun. PHILOS. Sunbury, Oct. 26th 1842.

From the U. S. Gazette.

The British, the French, and the Tariff.

The English and French papers are greatly occupied in denouncing the American tariff in tones which would intimate that the United States had not achieved its independence of Great Britain, or paid its debt of gratitude to old France. The manner of treating the subject is almost ridiculous, as well as exceedingly offensive to Americans; and the warmth with which they denounce us, and the tariff is only equalled by the ignorance which some of them betray of our institutions, and our means of taking care of ourselves.

France makes a great outcry on account of the duties on wines and brandies, overlooking the fact that, in this country, these are articles of luxury.—They complain, also, of the specific duties on silk—duties by the pound. The advance is far less than is supposed, and the benefit to this country is the certainty that the duties will be paid, if the merchandise is imported.

But the worst of the case is in England. They demand a reciprocity. Since when has that reciprocity been thought of? The duty on American tobacco, imported into England, can scarcely be reciprocated by any duty upon British goods imported into this country. And if some of our duties should now be higher than others of theirs, it will be long, very long, before the amount received will equal that which we have paid to them.

We have not time, now, to notice the arrogant tone of some of the British press touching the new tariff, but we cannot forbear referring to the language of the London Bell's Weekly Messenger on this subject. That paper declares that it is opposed to smuggling in principle, but at the same time, it foresees that smuggling all along the line and elsewhere will be carried on, by the Americans and British, and it as igns the following reason for such an opinion:

"The goods they must have, for they have no factories of their own to supply them with cottons, woollens, and hardware, except of the most indifferent kinds, and therefore, whatever may be their price, and by whatever means they can procure them, whether by smuggling or fair trade, they must have them."

Was there any thing more preposterous! At the present time, the Americans have the command of the markets of South America, and even of China, for their cotton fabrics; and when the British squeeze their goods into the former parts, they stamp them with the names of American manufactures, and of American factories. And at the present moment, the outcry in this country against the tariff is that it will prevent the collection of duties, by promoting the home-manufacture. But let the English scold—it is natural they should. They loose by the relaxation of their own tariff laws. American pork and beef are finding their way into their country, and their own goods are not coming hither.—Other circumstances, besides the tariff, are operating. The people of this country are in a fit of economy, and it may, we hope it will, become a permanent principle. There is not a demand for goods; and so far from its being a fact, that we must have

their goods, it is true that neither they, nor those of American fabric, now find a market here. Smuggling will, of course, be attempted, and other means be resorted to. But the machinery of the factories, which are patterns for most of those in Europe, will be improved and home industry will, ere long, promote home comforts, and home wealth.

Money Market.

We are sorry that we cannot notice changes in the business of a gratifying character. Although the darkness in which our commercial world was enveloped just before the adjournment of Congress, has measurely passed away, and although we observe around us an improved feeling and indications of some activity, the fact that our Banks cannot dispose of the funds at their command, and that first-rate paper may be readily negotiated, even in streets, at from 6 to 8 per cent., shows conclusively that with a currency so limited as ours is at the present time, with so much bank capital withdrawn from the market, either by explosions or other causes, business cannot be very active. Indeed, it is not. Some little is doing, and has been in progress, ever since the commencement of the Fall Trade; but there is nothing like an eager or bounding spirit; men move along with timidity and caution, as if they had not fully recovered from the serious panic and disaster with which we have so long been troubled.

We hear no complaints in the city of the want of specie. On the contrary, our Banks have enough to spare, and confidence seems to be fully and thoroughly restored so far as relates to the ability of the business transacting institutions to resume. Several however, are still closed, and with no disposition, it would seem, to wind up altogether.

Bicknells Reporter.

More Rail Road Accidents.

On Monday night last the locomotive and several Cars laden with Coal from this place, were thrown from the road near Port Clinton, in consequence of an iron "chair" having been placed on one of the Rails by some fiendish wretch, which caused the almost instantaneous death of two men, who were bruised and mangled in a most shocking manner. One of the men killed, we understand, was ———, a Peffer, who had been boarding some time at Jacob Geiss' Hotel, in this Borough.

On Tuesday, John Delaney, a man employed at Jones' Hotel, Philadelphia, in jumping from the car at Conshohocken, was thrown upon the Rail, and both his legs so mutilated by the wheels passing over them that immediate amputation was necessary. The Engineers, Conductors, and other persons engaged on this road, have gained much credit by their uniform attention to the safety and comfort of passengers—and we regret to learn from the City papers, that the Conductor is charged with refusing to stop the cars when required by poor Delaney, and hence the dreadful accident.—Pottsville Empirium.

Increase of the Episcopal Church.

The following table shows the increase for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in the last ten years, compiled from the most authentic documents.

The first column shows the number in 1832; the second in 1842; and the third the increase.

	1832.	1842.	Incr.
Maine,	5	7	2
New Hampshire,	8	9	1
Massachusetts,	32	55	23
Vermont,	12	26	14
Rhode Island,	7	19	12
Connecticut,	59	92	33
New York,	143	297	154
New Jersey,	19	43	24
Pennsylvania,	51	106	47
Delaware,	7	10	3
Maryland,	48	82	34
Virginia,	54	98	44
North Carolina,	14	30	16
South Carolina,	35	49	14
Georgia,	3	10	7
Florida,	2	6	4
Alabama,	3	13	10
Mississippi,	3	9	6
Louisiana,	3	7	4
Arkansas,	0	4	4
Missouri,	3	16	13
Tennessee,	2	13	11
Kentucky,	8	21	13
Ohio,	20	58	38
Michigan,	4	19	15
Indiana,	0	17	17
Illinois,	0	12	12
Wisconsin,	0	9	9
Iowa,	0	3	3
Indian Territory,	0	2	2
	564	1142	578

From the above table it will be seen that the number of clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States has somewhat more than doubled in the last ten years. The number of bishops has increased from 12 to 21 in the same time. These are interesting facts and will undoubtedly cheer and animate the hearts of many friends of our beloved Church.—Southern Churchman.

From the U. S. Gazette.

The Coal of Pennsylvania.

The important influence of Coal on civilization, and its value to a country possessing it in abundance, has been slightly touched upon in my former Nos. The subject has engaged the attention of so many distinguished writers in England, as well as the anxious solicitude of the government there, that it is only necessary for those who wish to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the subject, to look into the best statistical works, and into the six folio Vols. of Parliamentary Reports, published at various periods within the last thirty years on this important branch of National wealth. Fearful of the exhaustion of this fuel, elaborate calculations have been made regarding its duration and the present ministry, with a view of checking its exportation have placed an export duty upon it.