STREET, STREET

The late hour at which we received the Message, and its great length, prevent us from placing it before our readers entire this week, but we give below a synopsis of it, with copious extract upon the subjects of most general interest embraced in it.

The Message opens with an expression of gratititude to the great Creator, for the numberless benefits bestowed upon us as a people.

The President then proceeds to congratulate the people on the ratification of the late Treaty with England, upon which he remarks :

I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Gov-The question of peace or war ke- tion of some expedient to relieve the cash sysermnents. The question of peace or war ke-tween the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest not only to that relief, since the carrier would have a safe themselves, but to the civilized world, since it recourse to the public storehouses, and might, is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of reasonable period to foreign ports. A further Christendom. The immediate effect of the effect of the measure would be to supersede Treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea ; and freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own,

There is nothing in the Treaty which in the slightest degree, compromits the bonor or recommendations which, upon several occadignity of either nation. Next to the settle- sions, I have heretofore felt it to be my duty ment of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as be-controlling interest of the American People is tween individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African slave trade.

The Message, in connexion with the Treaty alludes to the Right of Search claimed by Great Britain, and to the President's view upon the subject, as expressed in a former message, and contin-Ales :

Making the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty ; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of this Government. In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the Treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat in the African seas a force not less than eighty guns, to act seperately and apart. under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations."

From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghentare to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for the interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign Government.

The dispute with Great Britain, in relation to the Oregon Territory, is then refered to, and assurances given that the President will continue to urge its speedy settlement.

With the other powers of Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing.

Information has late'y been received from Mr. Thompson, our Minister, that there is a prospect of the speedy payment of the claims of our citizens. upon the government of Mexico, under the concention of the 11th April, 1839.

The complaint of Mexico in relation to aid furnished the Texians, is refered to and the correspondence between our Minister and that government. communicated to congress. The President expresses the opinion that the friendly relations between the two countries will not be interrupted. The message refers briefly to our relations with

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. | ford to pay the lowest duty, would have to sub- | necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duct in advance a portion of his funds, in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upou the amount thus paid for, all the time the goods might remain unsold, which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalists abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the by the People themselves. It was proposed import trade ; and laws designed for the benefit of all, who would thus operate for the benefit of the few,--- a result wholly uncongenial with the spirit of our institutions, and anti-re- law of its creation was faithfully executed, and publican in all its tendencies. The Warenousing System would enable the importer to of exchange, at all times convertable into gold to watch the market, and to select his own time and silver, should be attained. for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback, must also be most seriously affected, without the adoptem. The Warehousing System would afford without advancing the duty, reship within some and the systems of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government against fraud, as the

right of debenture would not attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public stores, In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at your present session, I can only repeat the suggestion and union-union not only in the mere forms of government-forms which may be broken, but union founded in an attachment of States and individuals for each other. This union in sentiment and feeling can only be preserved by the adoption of that course of policy, which neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposng unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the People every where to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation, connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether reference be had to revenue, the primary object in the imposition of taxes, or to the incidents which nece-sarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end and object not only by exciting in the public mind any hostility to the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smug-gling op an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of society. and none more than those of the manufacturer. would reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no system of legislation can be wise which is fluctuating and uncertain.

No interest can thrive under it. The prodent capitalist will never adventure his capital in manufacturing establishments. or in any other leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of uncertainty as to whether the Government will repeal to-morrow what it has enacted to-day. Fitful profits, however high, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vascillating policy on the part of Government will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor, upon the uncertain adventure. I therefore, in the spirit of conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, and in the discharge of the high and solemn duties of the place which I now occupy recommend moderate duties imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society. The report of the Sceretary of War is not ced. and it is stated that the expenditures for military services are greatly reduced, and that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service, and the abu as of past years reformed. The fortifications on our maratime frontier have been prosecuted with vigor. The recommendations of ticed. The pro-tration of the U.S. Bank, of Pennthe Secretary, in relation to the improvement of sylvania, is refered to as a potent cause of the de the Western wates and certain prominent horbors on the lakes, are concurred in and urged upon stating the means used to obtain the loan, author-Congress.

duty to cause to be submitted to you at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigor, was te be exercised by the Representatives of the People and the States, and, therefore virtually place it under the control and direction of a Treasury Board, to consist of three Commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the that the great end of supplying a paper medium

The Board thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public acents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well matured experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four and six years, thereby securing at all times in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, 'it with an exposition of the causes of such removal should it occur. It was proposed to estabder the same restrictions and liminations of the power of removal, which, with the central heard should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public credit at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, not exceeding one hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and every where in payment of Gov- Irish bar. ernment ducs; with a restraint upon such issue of hills that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time he regarded as necessary, in order to place sevond hazard the prompt redemption of the alls which might be thrown into circulation. Thus in fact making the issue of \$15,000,000 of Exchequer hills, rest substantially on \$10,-000,000 and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars for every dollar in specie .- When to this it is added that the bills are not only every where receivable in Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper with the Exchequer would readily enter into general circulation, and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver ; thereby realizing the great want of the age and fulfilling the wishes of the people.

The objections which have been made to the Exch-quer plan, sre answered at considerable length. The message then continues :

There can be but 3 kinds of public currency 1st. Gold and silver ; 2d. The paper of State institutions ; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Govern-System rejected the last in any form ; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purpose of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case unless one of the other kinds be used -The choice, in the present state of pub-



Saturday, Dec. 10, 1842.

T We have just received sixty teams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

Congress met on Monday last, a quorum was present in the House of Representatives, but the Senate did not form a quorum until Wednesday, and of course the President's message was not delivered until that day, Mr. Adams gave notice that he would move to rescind the 21st rule, in rewas provided that their removal should only take | lations to the reception of abolition petitions. The place for actual incapability or infideleity to old man is determined if possible, to excite more difficulty and disturbance in Congress, on this subject. We hope he may be disappointed. A lish subordinate boards in each of the States, un- synopsis of the message will be found on this page, the arrangement and publication of which, together, with the illness of the publisher has delaved our paper beyond the usual day of publica-

> columns, a list of Sheriff's Sales, to take place at our next January court.

05 On our first page will be found an interesting article on coffee. The last exploit of Monroe

The Surveyor General has re-appointed David Rockefeller Deputy Surveyor for this county. A more skilfull and expert deputy has never been anpointed in this county, and General Saliada is to be commended for his excellent selection.

Tr Col. Johnson, it is said, intends spending the winter at Washington. The Colonel is now out of employment, and will devote all his time to. electioneering.

discovered in New York. The light produced, is said to be much better, while the cost is reduced one half.

The publishers of the New World have issued in a double extra New World, a new work. entitled Tux NEIGUBOR, a tale of every day life. translated from the Swedish by Mary Howitt. It is a tale of domestic life of deep interest. Price, 182 cts , or \$12 per hundred.

ar A Merchant in St. Joseph county, Michigan, who has opened a new cash store, offers to sell, among other things, Hard Times at three shillings per yard, and take wheat in payment at 50 cents per bushel. That would just make three pecks of the assistance of several persons conveyed him ment under its authority. The Sub-Treasury wheat for one yard of hard times. Now suppose that into the office at the corner. Hard Times were of equal value in this state, how mony bushels of wheat would it require at the pre- W. Morris a nephew of the Sheriff, and Wm. Carsent prices, to make them as good as they were a ragh, were quickly called in, but before any medifew years since.

> MISCELLANY. Editorial, Condensed and Selected

Is John C. Colt Allye or Dead ! To the Editor of the N. V. Tribune

Excuse my freedom in offering a few thoughts on the supposed tragic end of John C. Colt. It is a very delicate matter to decide ; nevertheless there are several points in this case which we of Connecticut think ought to be made more plain to the public eye. Reports of the existence of Colt are spreading-whether groundless or not, and the whole finale of the matter ought certainly to be probed to the bottom. The Committee on the "Cupola" are not, I take it, empowered to investigate whether or no John C. Coll be alive or dead Several circumstances in the newspaper reports have gone to strengthen my own suspicions, as well as those of many in this place and State. 1. Would a man of his (Colt's) tact have inquired about anatomical works, niteries, &c. 1 2. His composed demeanor and his marriage 1 3. Postenement of the hour. 4. Leaving him, alone by the Sheriff. 5. Bringing the coffin into the rell. (Query, what was in it !) 6. The com posed appearance of the body whospever it was. 7. The arranged plan of the fire. 8. The slight recognition of the body in the dusky light of 4 o'clock. 9. The instantaneous inquest, 10. The public hiring of a steamboat which brought up on Sunday his (Colt's) body. Please examine this matter with your own means of information. If there be any iniquity, show it up.

"HARTFORD" AND "NEW HAVES."

In reply to the inquiries and in satisfiction of Kennel unk, Me., sailed thence on Wednesday T Our readers will find, in our advertising the doubts of our correspondent, we shall barely merning, 30 h ult., for New-Orleans, and was tosay that we have the most implicit belief that John | tally lost in the easterly gale of the same night, on C, Colt stabled himself to the heart in prison in Maxwell's beach, near Cape Neddock, York, Me. this City on the afternoon of the 18th ult, and has Freey person on board, fourteen or fifteen in numsince been as dead as possible. There were some her, including the Captain and crew, perished ! Edwards in cheating his lawy-rs. A scene at an queer doings about the prison at that time, but the They were all young men belonging to Kennebunk. persons who saw Coh's body cannot have been The yessel was of 395 rons burthen, was owned mist-ken. There was a great mistake committed by several shipmasters of Kennebunk, including in not having it publicly exposed to the scrutiny at Capt. Foss, was valued at \$22,500, and insured least of all those persons pre-ent at the Coroner's for \$22,000 at one office in Boston. She probably Inquest, but that does not bring the dead man to had a small cargo of hay and potstoes, of no great life again .- N. Y. Tribune.

Death of Henry Morris.

We announce with sincere regret the death of our estimable fellow citizen, Henry Mortis, late Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia Mr. M. reis, as C'F A new mode of manufacturing gas has been we learn, had suffered for some time with an affection of the heart. Yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, he had been as usual at his office and was returning home, when at the corner of Seventh and George streets he suddenly fell Be ing taken into the Presbyterian bookstore, he expired in two or three minutes,

From the testimony before the coroner's jury, it appears that the Sheriff was on his way from his office to that of Wm, M Meredith, E-g., in Walnut street, in company with his deputy, Mr. Norton. When at the corner of Seventh and George streets, Mr. Norton observed him make a pouse, and incline to fall ; at which instant Mr. Norton took hold of him by which his fall was broken, and with

Doctors Samuel McLellan, Benj. Coates, Caspar cal sid could be rendered, if it would have been of avail at all in his case, the vital spack had fled.

The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased

Taking up the case of only one of the indictments -that in Delaware-it will be seen that this movement, as far as Marshall is concerned, will form a very remarkable and curions case-one of the most so, probably, that ever came before a judicial tribunal. In the first place, then, the Governor of Delaware is bound to call, first on the Governer of Kenucky, for the body of the said Marshall to be deivered up to him ; to that requisition the Governor returns that he is not within his jurisdiction, having gone to Washington to attend to his duties as member of Congress. The Governey of Delaware, of course, then applies to the Governor or Executive of the District of Columbia, to deliver op Mar-hall. The Executive of the District is the President himself, and a demand will be made on him to give up a member of Congress. This, of course, will seem to some to bring up the question of the partiamentary privileges possessed by a member of Congress; but it is well known that this privilege only extends to civil actions, and cannot improle for a moment the process of law in a criminal case. The President, therefore, will have to cause Marshall to be arrested for a criminal offence, and handed over to the officer sent by the Governor of Delaware to take him to that State to be tried for the crime .- N. Y. Herald.

Melancholy Shipwrecks.

We learn from the Boston popers that the barque Isadore, Capt. Leander Foss, belonging to volue. The Advertiser says that Captain Foss was formerly master of barque Horace, of Kennebunk, which vissel went ashore near the same place, two or three years since, Capt. Foss having put in on account of a mutiny among his crew, when on a voyage from New-Orleans to Europe.

On the same night the schooner James Clark, Capt B. ek, of and from St John, N. B. via Portland, for Boston, went ashore on Rye Beach, New-Hamoshire, and six passengers perished. Their names are Mr. Dennis Mahoney ; Mrs. Mary Heberson, widow, and Hannah Hebe son, her child ; William, six months old, child of Mrs. Margaret Stewart ; Miss Margaret Whirly, twelve years old ; Thomas Barry, boy. The vessal is a total loss, with her cargo of potatoes, old iron, and laths, Capt Beck was confined to his bed at Portsmouth ; three of the crew have arrived in Boston, a free passage having been given them on the Eastern Railroad. - N. Y. Tribune.

Singular Affair.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle of the 2d instant states that the following singular affair occurred in Wayne county, in that State, a few days

About four months ago there came into that county a young man of the name of Grimsley, who formerly lived there, but who had been absent for many years. Shortly after his return, he engage himself to a Miss Martin, of that county, and their marriage was to have taken place on the 24th of this month. Four or five days previous to that time. Miss M, was making up her wedding bonnet, and requiring some paper for the lining, whilst in search of it, she found a newspaper published two years ago in Mississippi. In cutting up this paper, her eve lit upon an adverti-isement by the Governor of Mississippi, offering a large reward for two men charged with a murder in that State, one of them named Grimsley, and agreeing precissly in description with the man to whom she was about to be married. She immediately called her brother's attention to it, who at once called upon Grimsley for an explanation. Grimsley depied knowing any thing about it, and said he could prove that he was not in Mississippi at the time of the murder, by persons at Snow Hill, Greene, coun-1y. The brother accompanied him to Snow Hill but on their arriving there not a soul knew him. He then said that he could establish his innocence by persons living at ano her little village in the same county. There they also repaired, and with the like success, no one knowing any thing of him They then returned to Waynesborough, where a warrant was issued against Grimsley, and he is now in jail at that place, awaiting the demand of the Governor of Mississippi, Since his confinement, he has acknowledged that he was present when the mu dir was committed with which he is charged in the advertisement as a participant, but denice

the republics of South America.

The nation and the army in particular are assured that the Florida War is ended and that nothing but a few occasional outbreaks may be apprehended.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of last January, exclusive of the amounts deposited with the States, Trust funds and Indemnities was \$230-483,68. The receipts into the Treasury during the first three quarters of the present year, from all quarters is, \$26,616,593,75; of which more than \$14,-000,000, were received from customs, and about \$1,000,000, fr in the public lands. The receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated at \$8,000 000. The expenditures for the first quarter have exceeded twenty-six millions, and it is anticipated that there will be a deficiency of a half a million on the first of January next. Among the expenses are \$8,000 000, for public debt, and \$6,000,000 on account of distribution to the states from the proceeds of the public lands.

In referance to the Tariff the President says: The present tariff of deties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects can therefore, be surprised to no To remedy such defects as may be found. 612142to exist in many of its numerous provisions, will not tail to claim your serious attention. It may well merit inquiry, whether the exaction of all duties in each does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I refer to the Warehousing System. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of forare injurious as well to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importor, with an approach to accuracy, to to regulate hunself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse the goods imported would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and uniformity of price, which if attainable, would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile and mechanical operations. The apprehension may be well cutertained

that without something to ameliorate the rigor of each payments, the entire import trade may fall into the bands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country, and in Europe. The small imparter, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill af

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, is briefly noticed and the situation of that Department and of the Navy, commended to the particular attention of Congress.

The expenditures of the Post-office Department for the current year, are stated to have been brought within its income, without lessening its general osefulness.

The plan of a Government Exchequer, which was laid before Congre s at its List session, is awain recommended as follows :

In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole Early note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,223,508, according to the Treasury statement, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the first January, 1857, being stated at \$149. 185,890,) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative munia which prevailed in the United Stateseign fabrics-both of which, in the long run, and the large importations of funds from a broad, the result of stock sales and loans-no one can be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial state of prosperity which every where prevailed over the land; while as litascertain the actual wants of the market, and the cause of surprise should be telt at the present prestration of every thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of our fellow citizens in the sudden withdrawal from circulaion of so large an amount of bank issues, since TE37-exceeding, as is believed, the amount added to the paper currency for a similar perise antecedent to 1837, it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have been made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the debtor States. A part from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that

> In the solemn conviction of these truths, country. and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing

so many should have escaped the tlighting in-

fluence of the times.

lie sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institu- in that town, when they were fired upon from the tion, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past they have been thus made in the form of Treasury notes, and have answered a valuable purpose.

The importance of the Exchequer to the credit of the Government, in a financial point of view, is strongly urged.

The shock which American credit has sustained in Europe, from the ind-bledness of the states and the failure of some of them to pay interest, is nostruction of our credit abroad. The message, after ized by Congress, and the failure to do so either in

America or Europe, proceeds.

It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means next year. for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to

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know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, it adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well founded supposition that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would in short time reach the maximum of \$15,000,- dress. 000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treas-

ury without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to arge the great and beneficial effects which yould be produced in all the active pursuits of

Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while t would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements. would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numercus train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure ; but if the sesult should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

The President recommends congress to take into consideration the propriety of re embursing the fine mpos d on General Jackson at New Otleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city, paid by him ; and then concludes by saying :---

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December, 1842.

Three young men, of Petersburg, Perry county, house of the bridegroom, and all three wounded.

is selling at that place for \$1 25 to \$1 75, and is life .- North American. coming in freely at those prices. Wheat 37 to 40

cents per bushel. In the village of Dundee, New York, there is a salt bore which yields 360 barrels of water per day, minerals-Coal and Iron-by the new Tariff, they or 26 barrels of salt.

The Editor of the New Bedford Bulletin says, It is highly improper for a gentleman to snore so loud in church as to disturb the rest of the congreention."

Kissing goes by Favor -- When Parson Miller left Newark for N. w York, many of the ladies kissed him. He charged them to meet him in Heaven

Veils not to be worn .- A celebrated writer on eight says, that the wearing of yeils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust i self to the paper. All summer we have been proving that an ceaseless vibrations of that too common aritcle of

Nicholas Biddle is writing a series of letters on the subject of the State credit.

Oats is selling in Berks county at 23 cents. Potatoes 20 cents.

Among the applicants for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act in New York, is Mr Arthur Tappan. It is stated that Mr. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshine, is engaged as editor of the Madisonian, at a salary of \$2500 per annum.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that the U. S, ship Constitution, Capt. Parker, arrived at Old Point Comfort, on the 30th ult., from a cruise.

Jujube Paste has been decided by a New York ury not to be sweatmeats, and is therefore duty free. The North river is hard frozen above the town of Hudson. Below that place the navigation is unobstructed.

The last Cleveland Herald says that a large num her of boats have been frozen up in the Ohio State Canal, and an immense amount of property in transitu cut off from market.

The Paris (Mo.) Sentinel of the 19th ult. says, contracts for Pork are being made in that place at \$1 50 per hundred weight.

at 2 62 per barrel.

A W dow woman at Bangor. Me., recently com- 1 "" mitted suicide by taking assenic, on accounts of her poverty.

me to his death from an affection of the heart We learn that just before leaving his office, he Pa, recently went to serenade a newly married pair had a conversation with M. J. Alexander, now on trial for murder, who desired to see the Sheriff, and that upon parting with the young man, he said in The affair is ab ut to undergo a judicial investiga. a very feeble manner, "I wish you well, my dear fellow." In less than half an hour afterwards the The Chillicothe Advertiser of the 19th says, Pork spirit of the Shertif passed from the scenes of this

The Effect of the Tariff.

"Coat ann Inon .- If the Pennsylvanians ex preted to promote the interests of their two great have been so far disappointed. The Tariff has put an end to the importation of Goods generally from England, and the consequences is, that vessels which have gone out with cargoes, find no freights back, and are compelled to bullast with whatever is heavy and chesp. Salt, Coal and Iron possess these qualities, and have been brought in such abundance as to overload the market. Coal is cheaper than before the Tariff bill passed, and Iron but little dearer, and quite unsaleable."

The above in the Journal of Commerce of Sat. orday. Nothing can equal the audacity of that increase of the duties on Foreign Products connumed in this Country would by no means increase correspondingly the cost of those articles to the consumer. The Free Trade economists have all along asserted the contrary, or more commonly assumed it as a fact underinable. Well the Black Tariff' has been passed, laving heavy duties on Salt, Coal and Iron,' and which theory stands the test of experience ! Was Coal ener bef. re so cheap at this season ? Are not Iron and Salt low enough for any mans' conscience ? Are not all sorts of Manufactures pearly as cheap as, and many of them cheaper than they were before the Tariff ? Most certainly .- N. Y. Tribune.

More Duels and Duelling.

WEBB AND MARSHALL BOTH INDICTED .- 1 seems that Col. Webb and the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, member of Congress, from Kentucky, are likely to meet with sharp shooting from all quarters. It will be remembered that they fought on the line that runs between the State of Delaware and the State of Pennsylvania, at a place called Necman's Creck, Webb stood in Newcastle County. Delaware, and Marshall stood in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Grand Jury of Newcastle county have indicted both Webb and Marshall f-, fighting a doel ; and the Grand Jury of Delaware county have indicated Marshall also, but not Webb. you. At Cincinnati, on the 1st inst., Flour was selling Thus Webb has been, indicted in two States, been punished in one, and most probably will be punish-.n the other. And Marshall has been indicted also in two States, for violating the express provisons of a statute in each of those States.

INFORTANT FROM CUBA .- It appears that a large portion of the wealthy and influential inhabitants of this Island are exceedingly indignant with the Spanish Government for allowing the Britis! to interfere with their social systems of govern ment, slave trade, negr. e., &c. and that a majority of the white people of Cuba are in favor of throwing off their allegiance to the Spanish government, and declaring themselves free and independent. This movement, if it takes place, will be attended with serious consequences to the peace of this country as well as great Britain .- N. Y. Herald,

that he was engaged in it.

Advice for Batinelors.

If you are fortunite, get married, for a good wife will increase your prosperity and render you 'twice blessed' in the enjoyment of your riches

If you are "infortunate, get married. The cares of the world are lessened by having a wife who takes pleasure in sharing them with

Get married-Live soberly, be industrious. engage in nothing that will deteriorate from your character as an honest man, a pure patriot, and a kind husband-take our advice, and with all your gettings, get married.