

he intended to put to death, and of the high duty I owed to the flag of my country. "Rouse!" he exclaimed, "God bless that flag and prosper it!" "Now," said he, "give me a quick and easy death." Spencer said to Lieut. Ganevoort that his courage had been doubted; but he wished him to bear witness that he died like a brave man.

He asked what should be the signal for his execution. Told him that I was desirous of hoisting colors at the instant to show that the flag of Somers was fixed to the masthead; and that I intended to beat the call to hoist colors and then roll off; and at the third roll a gun would be fired as the signal. He asked leave to give the signal. I at once acceded. He asked if it was the gun under him. I told him it was but one removed. He asked if it would be fired by a lock and wafers. I was told that preparations had been made to fire it with a match; and immediately ordered a supply of live coals and fresh coals to be passed constantly; and then assured him that there should be no delay.

The time was now wearing away. Small requested leave to address the crew. Spencer having had leave to give the signal, was asked if he would give Small the leave he asked. He said yes—Small then said:

"Ship-mates and top-mates—Take warning by my example. I never killed a man, but only said that I would do it, and for that I am about to die. Going in a Guineaman brought me to this. Take warning, and never go in a Guineaman. Turning to Spencer he said, "I am ready to die; are you?"

Cromwell's last words were, "tell my wife that I die innocent; I die an innocent man." From the appearance of this man in assurance to be innocent, it would seem that Spencer took all the risk of the affair, and that Cromwell intended to profit by it.

I placed myself where I could take in the whole deck with my eye. No word was given by Spencer. He finally said he could not give the word, and wished me to do it. The word was accordingly given, and the execution took place.

The crew was ordered aft, when I addressed them. I called their attention to the fate of the young man who had just been hung in their presence. I spoke of the distinguished social position Spencer had held at home, and held up before them the career of usefulness and professional honor to which a course of faithful duty would have raised him. After having been but a few months at sea, he had criminally aspired to supplant me in a command I had earned by thirty years' faithful service. Their own future fortunes, I told them, were within their own control. I opened to them the stations of responsibility and of future honor to which they might use, but told them it could only be step by step, in a regular course. I called their attention also to Cromwell's course. He had received a handsome education, and his handwriting was even elegant; but he had also failed through his love of gold.

The first \$15 he had received from Spencer had bought him, and the hope of great plunder had secured the purchase. An anecdote had been told to me by Collins, of Cromwell, which carried its own moral with it, and which I desired Collins to repeat. He did so: he told them that he once went to India with Cromwell, and that they took on board there a keg of doubloons for Mr. Thorndike. Collins alone knew of its being aboard, and kept it secret until they went ashore. He then told Cromwell of it, who laughed at him, and said if he had known about it he would have run away with the keg. I told the crew they had only to choose between the two—Collins and Cromwell. Small had also been brought up to better things, but had not been able to resist temptation, and had died invoking blessings on the flag of his country.

All hands were then called to cheer ship, and gave three hearty cheers. Three hearty cheers never went up from the deck of an American ship! In that electric moment I vividly believe the purest and loftiest patriotism burst forth from the breasts even of the worst conspirators. From that moment I felt that I was again completely master of my own vessel, and that I could do with her whatever the honor of my country required.

In conclusion, I called on them, as they had given three cheers for their country, now to give three cheers for God—as they would do by singing his praise. The colors were then hoisted, and above the American ensign was raised the banner of the cross—the only flag that ever floats above any vessel under my command. The 100th Psalm was sung, after which the crew dispersed. I could not help, on that duty of peaceful Sabbath worship, contrasting the condition of my vessel with that she would have presented had she fallen into pirates' hands. Nor should I avoid observing the marked effect produced upon the ship's company by the proceedings. I was satisfied at once that all danger was now past and the mutiny broken for ever.

ALEX. SIDDELL MACKENZIE.

INQUISITIVE GENTLEMAN.—An inquisitive gentleman thus addressed a boy who was tending pigs:—"Boy, whose pigs are those?" "The sow's, sir," was the prompt reply. "Well, then, whose sow is it?" "Father's." "Well, well, who is your father?" "If you will mind the pigs, I will run home and ask my mother."

LOAFER'S SOLILOQUY.

Who steals my purse, steals trash; the first red cent I find in it, and I don't know when it will be; But he who robs me of my cavendish, Particularly if he does it twice, Holds me that he don't know what to do with. And leaves me in a dand bad fix!

Sugar Production of the United States.

The following table, showing the quantity of Sugar made in the different States in 1841, we presume will be interesting to our readers:

State	Number of lbs.	Number of hds., each of 1200 lbs.
Maine	263,592	220
New Hampshire	159,619	141
Massachusetts	496,341	414
Rhode Island	55	000
Connecticut	66,372	47
Vermont	5,119,264	4,269
New York	11,102,679	9,262
New Jersey	67	010
Pennsylvania	2,894,014	2,412
Delaware	000	000
Maryland	89,892	33
Virginia	1,557,266	1,298
North Carolina	8,924	73
South Carolina	81,461	26
Georgia	357,611	298
Alabama	10,650	9
Mississippi	127	000
Louisiana	88,188,315	73,500
Tennessee	275,557	230
Kentucky	1,409,172	1,174
Ohio	7,109,423	5,925
Indiana	3,914,184	3,262
Illinois	415,756	346
Missouri	327,165	273
Arkansas	2,147	2
Michigan	1,894,372	1,579
Wisconsin Territory	259,146	224
Wisconsin	147,816	123
Iowa	51,425	43
Total	126,164,644	106,240

Louisiana, it appears, made 88,000,000 lbs., or seven-tenths of all the sugar made in the Union, while all the other States made but 38,000,000 lbs. The manufacture of sugar from the maple and beet root increasing in the northern, middle and western States; and should the production of corn stalk sugar succeed, as we learn it promises to do, the importation of foreign sugar will rapidly diminish, and probably in ten years or less, the United States will make all the sugar they consume, and have some to export. We estimate the crop of Louisiana for 1842 to be equal in amount to that of the whole United States for 1841, while probably 50,000,000 lbs. will be made in other States.

A MILLERITE.—Yesterday afternoon a young fellow jumped into the Delaware at Poplar street wharf, but was taken out almost immediately by some persons. On his reaching the wharf he made an exclamation, using the name of God, and ending with "the world ain't come to an end yet." It is possible that the Miller doctrine had turned his brain.—*North American.*

WILLIAM TELL OUTDOSE.—Several of the feats of the skill and daring of the Chinese, are, to the uninitiated, truly astonishing, for instance: Two men from Nankin, appear in the streets of Canton; one places his back against a stone wall or wooden fence, the upper part of his person being divested of clothing. His associate, armed with a large knife, retires to a distance say from one hundred to two hundred feet. At a given signal the knife is thrown with an unerring aim, in the direction of the person opposite to within a hair's breadth of his neck, immediately below his ear. With such certainty of success is the blow aimed, and so great is the confidence reposed by the one in the skill of the other, that not the slightest uneasiness is discernible in the features of him whose life is the forfeit of the slightest deviation on the part of the practitioner. This feat is again repeated, and with similar success, only varying the direction of the knife to the opposite side of the neck of the exposed person, or to any other point of proximity to the living target, as the spectator may desire.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—In the mountains of the Tyrol, hundreds of the women and children come out when it is near bed time, and sing their national songs, until they hear their husbands, father, or brothers answering them from the hills, on their return home. On the shores of the Adriatic Sea, the wives of the fishermen come down to the beach about sunset, and sing a melody from Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*. They sing the first verse and then listen until they hear the answer come from the fishermen, who are thus guided by the sounds of their own village.—*Mainzer's Singing for the Million.*

TETOTAL Mince Pies.—To make mince pies without apples or cider, take the requisite quantity of meat, and one-third the quantity of leets that is commonly used of apples. Boil the leets and let them pickle twelve hours. Chop them very fine, and add one eighth of grated wheat bread. Sweeten and season with spices, &c., to taste.

FREE AGENTS.—Gentlemen, said a French officer, addressing his men just after the landing of Napoleon from Elba, opinions are free, and you may declare for the Emperor or not, just as you please. There will be no compulsion used; but I think it my duty to inform you that every man who does not cry *Vive l'Empereur!* will be shot in five minutes.

CONVENSION IN THE CAPTAIN.—The steamboat Neptune lately struck a snag in the Mississippi, and being in a sinking condition, the Captain rushed into the cabin, exclaiming "Gentlemen, by heavens, the boat will be under in 5 minutes." Some fellow engaged in rolling out a box of specie, roared out in imploring tones, "God gracious, Captain, can't you give us ten?"

Tell a woman she is handsome once, and the devil will repeat it to her fifty times afterwards.

Girls want nothing but husbands, and when they have got them, they want every thing.



Saturday, Jan. 14, 1843.

We have just received sixty reams 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.

Our first page is taken up with the narrative of Capt. McKenzie, the most exciting topic now before the people. The narrative is clearly and eloquently written, and has been fully sustained by the testimony.

For legislative news, we refer our readers to our Harrisburg letter, in another column.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The main tone of this document is highly spoken of, and meets with the approval of the Press generally. It is brief and to the point. No mincing or half way measures are recommended. The Governor does not "despair of the republic." His recommendations are not only just, but feasible. We hope the legislature will be equally prompt in carrying them out.

SMALL BUSINESS.—The Senate, at Harrisburg, is disputing who shall, and who shall not be appointed assistants by the principal clerk. If the work of reform should continue at this rate, the public debt will soon be wiped off by our modern reformers—wonder if they will be as particular in the public printing.

In the Senate, there has been a good deal of angry and exciting debate. Mr. Gibbons was attacked on all sides, but it reports speaks true, he proved himself formidable for his opponents, and lashed them most unmercifully.

The fate of the Bankrupt Bill in Congress seems somewhat doubtful. The general opinion at first was that it would be repealed forthwith. Things, however, now seem to wear a different aspect. Our impression is, that Captain Tyler will veto any bill that provides for the entire repeal of the present act.

We find Bankrupt notices published in the papers of all the counties of the Eastern District, and very properly so, as the law intended the notice for the benefit of the creditors instead of the debtors. In the Western District it is all done at Pittsburgh, and as probably not one Pittsburgh paper reaches this county in the course of a year, the publication might as well be made in the Canton Register or London Times, for all the benefit creditors derive therefrom.

The Postmaster General has sent in a message, recommending the reduction of postage. If the reduction should take place, we should have to pay 5 cts. from this to Philadelphia, instead of 12 1/2 cts., the present rate. This is reduction with a vengeance. The rates of postage should not be more than 5 cts. for any distance less than 200 miles, and 10 cts. for any distance above 200. News-papers printed and carried within the county, should be free, or not pay more than 3 cent. Such a reform would be beneficial, as well as popular.

The general opinion seems to be, that Capt. McKenzie will be honorably acquitted. All the officers on board have stated, in their examination, that the Somers could never have been brought into port, if Spencer and his accomplices had not been executed.

The Freshet in the Susquehanna.

The present rise in the Susquehanna was more sudden and unexpected than any that had taken place for many years. On Friday, the 6th, every thing wore the appearance of an old fashioned winter—the sleigh bells were jingling in every direction, and no better sleighing could have been desired. On Friday night the heavens were overcast with clouds, and a strong South wind springing up, scarcely a vestige of nature's winter drapery was left to greet our eyes in the morning. On Monday the river broke up, and carried off the fine bridge of ice that had just become safe and durable. The river is now bank full, surcharged with saw-logs, rails, slabs, planks, drift wood, and all kinds of plunder. Among other things, we understand a gentleman, who possesses an unusual share of enterprise, struck his hook into a *ten plate stone* that was rapidly wending its way down the stream, but in consequence of the swiftness of the current, only succeeded in hauling in one of the side doors. For this latter event we will not, however, vouch, not having seen it ourselves.

Clerk of the Senate.

The election of Clerk for the Senate took place on Friday, the 6th inst. Mr. Charles W. Hedges, of this place, was elected on the second ballot. Mr. Hedges is in every respect competent for the office, and his election, we are confident, will give very general satisfaction.

Ninth of January Convention.

The Convention for the nomination of James Buchanan for President, assembled at Harrisburg on the 9th inst. The Hon. Wm. Beatty was chosen President, with twenty Vice Presidents and nine Secretaries. The delegates from this county were both chosen as officers of the convention, Gen. Hammond as one of the Vice Presidents and Major Dewitt as one of the Secretaries.

Lot, Works, Hard, are the names that compose one of the Committees in the New York legislature. We think they will find lots of hard work in these troublesome times.

Nomination of Judge Lewis.

Our friends of Lancaster have just cause to congratulate themselves upon the appointment of Judge Lewis to that District, and our friends here, we know, will equally regret his loss. Judge Lewis has presided over this district upwards of nine years. During that period, he has not only given the highest satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, but has acquired a reputation as a jurist, that must ever place him in the front rank of his profession, and would enable him to add lustre to the highest judicial tribunal in the state. When he first took his seat, it was supposed that his ardent temperament and warm political zeal, might warp his judgment or affect his decisions. But even those who doubted most, are now willing to concede that in the administration of justice he has invariably preserved unsullied "the purity of the ermine." Some of the most momentous and important decisions in Pennsylvania had their origin and birth under his administration. The question establishing the validity of a survey and return after the lapse of 21 years, was first started by a member of the Bar here, and was promptly decided by Judge Lewis; which decision, sustained as it afterwards was, by the Supreme Court, has done more to quiet litigation in regard to land titles, than any other decision on record.

When the nomination of Judge Lewis was made known in Court, the Bar unanimously joined in the recommendation of a gentleman of this place, as his successor.

Judge Lewis.

The Governor has nominated the Hon. Ellis Lewis as the successor of Judge Champneys. Rather strange this, when an impeachment is openly talked of, for Judge Lewis' conduct, in his present district. Is the nomination in part payment for his exertions in the lumber business of 1840?

The above elegant extract is taken from the *National Forum*, a rabid whig paper published in Philadelphia. What the motives of the editor could have been, in making such a charge, it is hard to say. We are aware that some editors occasionally find it convenient to manufacture their own news, but an editor who aspires to the character of a gentleman, should have some little regard for truth, when he attempts to assail the character of a fellow citizen. "The impeachment of Judge Lewis openly talked of in his own district!" This is news, indeed! We venture to say, that there is not a man in the district, who ever heard a word breathed upon the subject, until enlightened by the *Forum*. To show the utter futility of the charge, and the standing of Judge Lewis in this district, we need only relate the following circumstances, in relation to his recent nomination:

On Friday, the 6th inst., during the session of the court, Judge Lewis read a letter from the clerk of the Senate, stating that he had been nominated by the Governor, as President Judge of the Lancaster District, which appointment he had concluded to accept, and that he must therefore take leave of his friends in this district. This announcement was as sudden as unexpected. After the surprise, which at the time it had occasioned, Samuel Hepburn, Esq., who occupies a high position in this district as a gentleman and a lawyer, arose in behalf of the Bar, and without any previous preparation, addressed the Judge, in an eloquent speech, which was listened to with deep interest and attention, and which did infinite honor to the head and heart of the talented speaker.

In the evening, the members of the Bar, joined by a number of citizens of this place, gave the Judge an elegant supper, at Wharton's Hotel. We have neither room or time to record all that took place, but we should be doing injustice to Judge Lewis, to omit the following toast of Mr. Bellas, one of the senior members of the Bar of this district:

The Honorable Ellis Lewis.—May his judicial career in the district to which he has been recently appointed, be as pleasant and as agreeable to himself, as his administration here has been satisfactory to the Bar, and advantageous to the community.

To this toast Judge Lewis responded in a short speech, in which he warmly expressed his gratitude for the many manifestations of kindness and respect which had been extended towards him by the members of the Bar of this district, and citizens generally, and his regret in leaving known and well tried friends, to go among strangers.

The whole amount of Relief Issues, it is stated from an official source, is \$2,186,650 68 cents. Of which the West Branch Bank has issued \$25,000 Berks County 45,787 Moyamensing 62,500 Penn Township 100,000 Towanda—yet in circulation, 45,000 in Treasury, 61,547

Erie, 300,000 Depreciated issues, \$639,834 And of Relief notes equivalent to specie, are those of the Bank of Northern Liberties, \$70,000 Delaware county, 43,057 Farmers Bank of Bucks co., 92,230 Germantown, 35,254 \$240,801

The Chester County Bank has withdrawn from circulation \$50,000 of its relief issues, and the Farmers' bank of Lancaster \$23,000. In all \$73,000.

The St. Louis Era publishes the following letter from a farmer in a neighboring county, which shows the state of times out there:

"If I send my corn to the market, sir, it will not net me over 8 cents a bushel. And possibly not that. If Hay, it will not much more than pay for the hauling, and so of other commodities. (Potatoes have been sold under the hammer for 20 cents a barrel, barrel and all.) Now, sir, supposing me to owe you \$15, and I should undertake to pay it by stall from my farm—How much Corn will it take? Ans. 18 1/2 bushels. How many Potatoes? Ans. 50 barrels, or rather 12 1/2 bushels Potatoes, and 50 barrels to hold them."

Next President.

The South is determined to unite on John C. Calhoun for the Presidency. He has already been nominated in South Carolina, and recently by the legislature of Georgia. Alabama will also go for him, and most probably the whole cotton planting interest, with the exception of Tennessee, which will most probably decide for Van Buren. Virginia is also set down for Van Buren. Maine and New Hampshire, it is thought, will go for Calhoun, in the convention, should he go into convention. Pennsylvania, it is probable, will cast her vote for Buchanan. Her next choice would be Cass or Johnson, in preference to Van Buren or Calhoun. Kentucky, Indiana, and most probably Missouri, will go for Johnson. The Whigs will, undoubtedly, unite upon Henry Clay as their candidate, and would generally prefer John C. Calhoun to any other, as his opponent.

Major Noah has retired from the "New York Union." The Major was at first a Democrat, then a Whig, and recently a Tyler man. He is a firm believer in the rotary principle. He says that a politician is good for nothing till he has tried both sides—like a buckwheat cake, he must be turned before he is fit for use.

Correspondence of the American.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—The present legislature will, I think, act upon the suggestion of Gov. Porter, and make the session as short as possible. There is no doubt, but the business usually done here could be transacted in half the time usually occupied. Thus far the session has been busy and exciting. The friends of the different Presidential candidates have brought the subject of the Presidency to bear on almost every important matter brought before the legislature.

On the 4th, Mr. Karns in the House offered a resolution, instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our Representatives to vote for the passage of the bill to refund to Gen. Andrew Jackson, the fine imposed on him at New Orleans, which was laid on the table to be printed. Mr. Hinchman offered a very proper resolution to disallow the daily pay of members when they are absent from their seats, which was also laid on the table. Mr. Hinchman also offered a resolution to promote some other reform, in relation to printing and donations, which was also laid on the table.

Mr. Andrews, the old clerk of the House, has been re-elected by a vote of 59 over McPherson, (whig.) 37. Mr. Karns was elected Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Stedman, of Northumberland, Door-keeper.

On the 5th, two messages were received from the Governor, vetoing the bill of the extra session, dividing the State into Congressional Districts, and abolishing the office of Surveyor General. A resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners for information relative to the purchase of Trucks, was after considerable debate passed. A message was received from the Governor, nominating the following judicial officers to the Senate, viz:

Hon. Ellis Lewis, of Lycoming, to be president Judge at Lancaster, in the place of Judge Champneys, resigned.

A number of Associate Judges were also nominated. Among others, J. W. Smith, of Union co., was nominated in place of Judge Baskins, resigned. Mr. Rounfort submitted a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the State, so as to deprive the Legislature of the State from the power of legislating the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The legislature seems determined on the work of reform. Should they select proper subjects, their labors may be of considerable benefit.

In Senate, Mr. Sullivan, from a Committee on Reform, appointed the first day of the session, reported a bill repealing the act which increased the salaries of the Judges. Mr. Kidder submitted a joint resolution to suspend the Nicholson Court until the first day of March.

On the 4th, in the House, Mr. Darsie offered a resolution calling upon the State Treasurer to report the amount of "Relief Notes" which have been destroyed under the act of last session. Mr. Hinchman gave notice in the House of two bills to be introduced by him—one, an act to reduce the Expenses of Government—another to reduce the number of Canal Commissioners and their Expenses.

On the 6th inst., a memorial was presented in the House praying for the impeachment and trial of Gov. Porter. I observe that a similar motion has again been made in Congress, by Mr. Botts, for the purpose of impeaching President Tyler. Of course, the movers in these matters are not serious—the who's being intended for political effect. The Nicholson Court will most probably be abolished this session. A bill has been reported to give the printing, each session, to the lowest bidder.

A resolution of Mr. Rounfort, to prevent members from drawing daily pay during their absence from the House, was negatived, 44 to 52, without debate. They do not like reforms which effect their own pockets.

The Senate passed through final reading, and sent to the House a bill to reduce the salary of the Judges to what it had been before the Act of 1839.

In the Senate there has been a good deal of sparring in relation to the election of clerk, and the appointment of the assistant. When it was ascertained that Mr. Hedges was elected clerk, some of Mr. Ryan's friends were determined to force him upon the Senate, as assistant. As the clerk has always been accustomed to appoint his assistant, the measure was very properly defeated, and Hugh S. Moorhead, of Lehigh, appointed. This brought down volumes of wrath upon Messrs. Gibbons, Ever, Wilcox and Smith, the democratic members who refused to support Mr. Buellier, the caucus candidate. The democracy of these gentlemen, cannot, and will not be questioned. In point of moral honesty, integrity of conduct and independence of character, they will compare most favorably with any in the Senate. In caucus, on the first ballot Mr. Hedges had seven, and on the

second ballot eight votes, while Mr. Buellier received but one vote. A combination of interests were, however, brought into play by the Buehler men, and after numerous ballottings, Henry Buehler, Esq., of Harrisburg, was nominated. This blow was probably aimed more at Mr. Gibbons than any one else, who is a decided opponent of Mr. Buchanan, though a warm friend of Mr. Hedges. It was owing to his opposition to Mr. Buchanan, that Mr. Gibbons was defeated as Speaker. Mr. Hedges' friends did not think that he should be made a sacrifice to these conflicting opinions among the democratic Senators, and were determined to prevent it. There was some dissatisfaction among a few of the disappointed, but the result of Mr. Hedges' election has given very general satisfaction to all parties. The fact that he went into caucus with a much larger number of friends than any other candidate, is of itself a sufficient evidence that he was, in reality, the choice of a majority of the democratic members, and would have been nominated had not extraneous matters been introduced for the purpose of preventing his nomination.

I presume you have heard of the election of Mr. Buchanan as a U. S. Senator. This election, and the different conventions, and meetings have kept the political cauldron boiling, until considerable scum has accumulated and run over. Until this feeling subsides but little business will be done. The great bone of contention, the public printing, has occupied a great portion of the time of the House. If the legislature should act independently in this matter, it would occupy but a small portion of their time. Let them give it to the lowest bidder, who will engage to do it well.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.

Counterfeit \$10 notes of the State Bank of New York, New Jersey, are in circulation. Look out for them!

The packet ship Dutches d'Orleans, at New York, from Havre, brought \$255,000 in specie, mostly in five franc pieces.

Captain Jesse Hart, of the steamboat Brilliant, has been arrested at New Orleans, charged with causing the death of one of the hands on his boat, named John Warren.

A Jewish banker, Mr. Kohn of Antwerp, has been nominated knight of the Spanish order of Isabella. The country in which a Jew some scores of years back could not set his foot without incurring the risk of being burnt alive, now decorates him with an order.

A man has been arrested out west for keeping his wife confined for three years. He gave as a reason that she was a shrew.

The Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Co., has issued a circular to all its agencies, declaring camphine and spirit gas, in all its shapes extra hazardous.

A gentleman in Baltimore, on Friday evening, received a basket of Grouse, which were shot in Missouri. The birds were of large size, very fat, and in perfect condition; looking as fresh, indeed, as if they had just been shot. This is another evidence of the great facilities of communication which now exists in this country.

Trinity Church—Sixty pews in the handsome new Episcopal church in Buffalo, of this name, were sold on Wednesday last, for fourteen thousand dollars.

Massachusetts has given at least \$6,000,000 for religious and literary purposes, within thirty years, besides large incidental bequests by individuals.

Postage Reform.

We have high gratification in stating that the consultations at Washington, between the Postmaster General and the Postmasters of the principal cities has resulted in the following conclusions:

1. The Rates of Letter Postage are to be greatly reduced. Ten cents is to be the highest rate charged for conveying a letter from any point to any point within the United States. We believe the only minor rate is to be five cents for distances short of 200 or 250 miles, but on this point, our information is not definite.

2. The Franking Privilege is to be greatly reduced. Postmasters may frank letters strictly confined to the business of their respective offices, and none others; while the letters sent without payment by and to the Executive Departments, Members of Congress, &c., are to be charged to the Government.

We have not a doubt that these Reforms will be readily concurred in by Congress, and that they will prove highly acceptable and beneficial to the people. The Revenue may temporarily fall off in consequence, but it cannot fail to recover. The present rates of postage are exorbitant, and are evaded in every way, beside the restriction of the number of letters written. The fact that the charge for conveying a letter from Troy to New York is higher than that at which a barrel of flour is often transported over the same route, would seem to be conclusive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE WAY THE CHINESE WILL PAY THE ENGLISH.—The Boston Post thus states how the Chinese will pay off that \$21,000,000:—"When China had to pay \$5,000,000 for the ransom of Canton, the government imposed a duty of five taels per lb. upon the 50,000,000 lb. of tea annually exported, and of which, 40,000,000 lb. are taken by Englishmen; by this means the Chinese reimbursed themselves in rather more than two years. In the same manner by imposing an additional duty of five taels, the government of China will be enabled to hand before that time is expired—four years—by paying the \$21,000,000."

TO CATCH RATS.—An Ohio paper says that as many as thirty-six rats have been taken in one night by the following plan:—Take a smooth kettle, fill it within six inches of the top with water, cover the surface with chaff or bran, then place it in the evening where the rats harbor.