

From the Signal.

THE HERO OF THE THAMES!

Johnson M. J. 1843.

In pursuance of a call from a Johnson State Central Committee, the Democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in large numbers from every county in the Commonwealth, at the seat of Government, (Harrisburg,) and on Saturday the 7th of January inst., convened at the Court House for the purpose of holding a preliminary meeting.

At 7 o'clock, P. M. the meeting was called to order by the Hon. JOHN S. GIBBONS, of Lehigh county, who after explaining the object of the meeting in a neat and pertinent speech, nominated that old, faithful and well-tried Democrat, the Hon. WM. OVERFIELD, of Monroe county, to preside over its deliberations.

Mr. Overfield took his seat amid the most enthusiastic congratulations of the friends of the Hero of the Thames. The following named gentlemen were then chosen Vice Presidents of the meeting:

- WM. ELWELL, Esq., of Bradford co.
- HON. JOHN S. GIBBONS, of Lehigh co.
- GEORGE FREDERICK, Esq., "
- JOSEPH HALL, Esq., of Philada. co.
- J. S. JONES, Esq., "
- Col. A. M. CLARE, "
- MICHAEL LEVINSO, Esq., "
- Maj. DANIEL D. GEORGE, "
- Maj. F. L. BOWMAN, of Luzerne co.
- Col. JOHN T'WAY, of Dauphin co.
- Capt OWEN M'CARE, "
- R. H. KERR, Esq., of Alleghany co.
- SAMUEL A. ROGERS, of Perry co.

Secretaries. Col. Wm. E. Barton, of Bradford co. J. H. Stack, of Dauphin co. John Alexander, of Harrisburg. Col. W. M. Huddy, of Philadelphia.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Griffiths, of Philadelphia, a committee of nine were appointed to prepare proceedings for the consideration of the meeting. The President announced the following named gentlemen:

- Dr. J. W. Griffiths, of Philadelphia,
- George Sanderson, Esq., of Bradford,
- D. N. Kownover, Esq., of Columbia,
- Maj. James Patton, of Lancaster,
- Dr. J. B. Green, of Lycoming,
- Charles Pray, Esq., of Dauphin,
- D. F. Miller, of Crawford,
- John Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia,
- Col. J. Sidney Jones "

The meeting being thus organized, and the preliminary objects for which it had convened being accomplished, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the meeting now adjourn until Monday the 9th inst.; then to re-assemble at the Court House, (Harrisburg,) at 9 o'clock, P. M., at which time the committee to draft resolutions were instructed to report proceedings for the consideration of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

MONDAY, January 9th, 1843.

The Mass meeting of the Democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in pursuance of adjournment. It was an immense gathering of voters, from every section of the Commonwealth; one of the largest primary meetings of the Democracy of Pennsylvania ever held at the seat of Government. The East, the West, the North, and the South, had come together to declare their preferences on a great national question. At 6 o'clock the officers resumed their seats, and the Hon. William Overfield, President, called the meeting to order. The proceedings of the preliminary meeting being read, Dr. Jesse W. Griffiths, of Philadelphia, rose and after a short speech submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved, By the Democracy of Pennsylvania in State meeting assembled, That we regard it as the highest, most sacred duty we owe to ourselves, and to our country, to rally around that man for the Presidency, who has stood by us when the clouds of adversity were thickening and lowering around, when the people were bleeding at every pore, and struggling to perpetuate the Independence secured by the treasure and blood of the Revolution. Such then must be the test of his patriotism and American feelings.

In selecting a candidate for the Presidency, the East, the West, the North and the South must all feel that they have a common protector. His national character must be clearly defined, and well understood. He must without doubt or equivocation, be identified with the laboring classes of this nation, and upon THEM he must depend, mainly for his elevation, and not to the machinations and maneuverings of demagogues, whose ambition it is to "HEAD THE PEOPLE," and defeat the sovereign will.

Resolved, That we are happy and pleased to see the patriotic and unyielding stand which the people are taking in favor of "short terms of service, when great powers are conferred," and standing upon that broad principle of Democratic truth, rotation of office. We therefore, declare ourselves in favor of ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

It is the doctrine of the Democratic party, in Pennsylvania, and is endorsed by the people of the whole Union. This principle is indivisibly connected with the purity of our national affairs, and the prosperity of our free institution, that it cannot be surrendered without endangering both.

The Democracy of the Keystone State therefore adopt it as a solemn and important duty, a principle of action which cannot be departed from, and rejoice in the hope, that the

democratic party of this nation, by adopting the principle, will set an example in all coming time, which will be as creditable to themselves, as it will be safe and salutary in its practical operations.

Resolved, That the character and services of Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, come up to a full level with the high qualifications requisite to his elevation to the Presidency, and that we hereby unanimously recommend Richard M. Johnson to the people of Pennsylvania and the Union, as their candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

As a Hero we offer his sacred person and the splendid victory of the Thames as evidence; as a Philanthropist, we call upon the soldiers of the Revolution, and upon the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late war. As the advocate of civil and religious liberty, we point to his Sunday Mail Reports; as the friend of the "ailing Millions," we invoke an answer from the farmers, the workmen, and day-laborers of this mighty nation. By them he has stood through good report, and evil report, in wool and in wax, and for them and for their safety and happiness, he has poured out his blood like water, and to THEM, we commit the destinies of the Hero of the Thames.

Resolved, That we deprecate all efforts made to head the PEOPLE, by forcing a national Convention at an earlier day than the usages of the party justify, and that May, 1843, is quite early enough for the congregation of this important convention.

Resolved, That we assure our Democratic fellow-citizens in other States, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania do not fear trusting the prospects of RICHARD M. JOHNSON to the decision of a national convention, which shall represent fairly and unequivocally the will of the Democracy of the whole Union, and that we will support this decision with cordiality and energy; but that the Democracy of the Keystone State can never be transferred to any individual without their approbation and consent.

Resolved, That the character, services and political fortunes of the Hero of the Thames, belong emphatically to his countrymen. He has served them in peace and in war for many years. He has stood by them and their interests in every exigency. His devotion to our free institutions is sealed with his blood.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people, to organize in every election district, preparatory to the conflict. We have nominated our candidate, and the only objection which gentlemen who call themselves leaders, make to Richard M. Johnson, is, that he is an honest man.

Resolved, That David R. Porter, the present popular and talented Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania is richly entitled to the proud place which he holds in the affections and confidence of the people of his native State. The purity of his character, the mastery ability and decision with which he has administered the affairs of this great Commonwealth, the force and eloquence of his State papers, the twenty three thousand majority which he received at his last election, are the high testimonials which we offer to the Democracy of the Union; that he is the "favorite son" of Pennsylvania, and that he will never falter in his duty.

Resolved, That the recent demonstrations made by the people of Pennsylvania in receiving Richard M. Johnson in their midst, and welcoming him to their firesides and their homes, is overwhelming and conclusive evidence of his popularity, and the strong and unconquerable hold which he has upon the confidence and affections of the people.

WHEREAS: An effort is being made to precipitate the election of delegates in this Commonwealth, in order that by premature action, the great mass of the Republican party may not be heard, and whereas, a secret combination now exists between a few men, who make deception a business, and office seeking a trade, to select delegates from Pennsylvania, who are transferable materials; men who will go into the National Convention with a view of defeating the will of a large majority of the Democratic party of the State, and in the end, to transfer the vote of the Keystone State, to a candidate decidedly not the choice of the people. Such a plan is now maturing, and relies upon its success mainly by effecting an early and premature election of delegates, wherein, but a small portion of the republican party of the State will have a voice. Therefore,

Resolved, In order that a full expression of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, may be heard in National Convention, and to the end that the public will may be clearly and unequivocally expressed, and the sovereignty of the people indicated. We therefore declare and now resolve, that March, 1844, will be the proper time to elect delegates from the Keystone State to a National Convention, and it is hereby made the duty of the State Central Committee appointed by this meeting, to use all their exertions to promote the wishes of the people, and to see that the public will is fully vindicated in the time and manner of selecting delegates to represent the Democratic party in a National Convention, and that we hereby proclaim, that March, 1844, is the time and the proper time, for electing delegates, either by State Conventions, or by the people directly, and that any action got up by a fiction and interested minority, will be nugatory in its operations, disrespectful to the public will, and entitled to the marked reprehension of a free, virtuous and intelligent people.

Resolved, That a corresponding Committee of three from each county in the Commonwealth be appointed.

Resolved, We are opposed to any alteration in the U. S. Constitution—and we have every confidence in the Veto power as exercised by Jackson and Tyler, as it saved our country from British intolerance, and federal legislation.

Resolved, That the Hon. John S. Gibbons, of Lehigh, Col. John C. Maynard of Lycoming, Gen. Isaac Bowman, of Luzerne, Col. Wm. H. Overton, of Bradford, Wm. John C. Rucher, of Dauphin, David Fullwood, Esq., of Westmoreland, Col. Valentine Best, of Columbia, and Robert M. Palmer, of Schuylkill, be a committee to address the people of Pennsylvania on the subject of the next Presidency.

Resolved, That the expunging resolutions now on the Senate journal, meet the entire approbation of every true American, and we call on the representatives of the people in Congress to sustain the character of the patriotic Jackson—by rejecting the "resolution" of Senator Bayard.

Resolved, That we approve of the bill reported by Senator Linn, to pay Gen. Andrew Jackson the amount of fine, interest and cost, exacted by Judge Hall. We therefore call on the Congress of the United States to pass the bill as reported by the Senator from Missouri.

Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson was characterized by true American principles and love of country—and he deserves the gratitude of every man who cares more for principles, than spoils—and for his removal of the deposits, and his veto of the United States Bank.

Resolved, That we are willing to abide the decision of the Democratic Republican National Convention, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, as the interest and welfare of our country requires that the people should support the nominees—be they whom they may.

Resolved, That we, the friends of the brave Col. Johnson, have implicit confidence in the Democracy, and sound republican principles of the talented Senator, from Lehigh county, (Mr. Gibbons,) and as a consistent republican he deserves, as he has, the confidence of the people, whom he so ably represents in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn. Signed by the Officers.

A Man Abducting his own Wife. Charles Miller, of Sing Sing, (formerly of Little Falls,) who, it will be remembered, endeavored to abduct his wife from Sing Sing, New York, last summer, and more recently from Stamford, Conn., where she had been remaining in order to obtain a divorce from him, succeeded on Wednesday last in taking her by force from the house where she was residing in the latter place. The case is thus stated in a New York paper:

She was the daughter of Lyman Wells, a wealthy gentleman at Yonkers, Westchester county, by which marriage Mr. Miller became possessed in right of a fortune. In a short time the feelings of the young wife were seduced from her husband, and she induced to leave him and return to her relatives. The husband endeavored by force to regain possession of his wife, a quarrel ensued, and the husband was defeated, flogged and bound over in \$600 dollars to keep the peace.

Mr. Miller was a man of too much spirit to stay defeated, and he, on Thursday afternoon, procured of Disbrow, of the Vauxhall Riding School, one of his fastest teams, and drove to Stamford, Conn., where he learned his wife was stopping. He called at Seely's tavern to get some refreshment. He was somewhat surprised, however, to learn that the object of his search was under the same roof with himself. He had his team arranged in readiness at the door, and then went into the room where his wife was sitting, and seeing him she became alarmed and screamed for help.

Mr. Miller, without more ado, seized her in his arms and rushed towards the door. He was interrupted in his flight by the bar-keeper, whom he prostrated with a blow, and safely lodged his eba ge in the carriage, and ordered the driver to speed to town. For a time she struggled to escape, but before reaching the city she became reconciled, and consented to reunite her fate with her logic lord, and render to him due obedience. In one hour and thirty minutes the parties were in safe concealment in this city. In one hour after, the brother of Mrs. Miller, accompanied by an officer, reached town, and, procuring the aid of our police, commenced searching for the supposed fugitives. Search however, was in vain, for yesterday morning they were safely embarked on board a vessel, and are now before a sparkling breeze, wending their way to the West Indies.

A REMEDY.—Mrs. Child has published a communication in the Newark Advertiser, in which, after describing an offensive breath as a most unpleasant thing, she says that a careful removal of substances between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a bad breath. Charcoal used as a dentifrice, (that is, rubbed on in powder with a brush,) is apt to injure the enamel; but a lump of it held in the mouth two or three times a week and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered stomach, or food decaying about the gums, and it is this acid which destroys the teeth.

TO STOP A FIT OF COUGHING.—A correspondent of the London Medical Gazette, states that to close the nostrils with the thumb and finger during inspiration, will relieve a fit of coughing in a short time.

In addition to the above we can state from personal knowledge, that to press the finger on the upper lip just below the nose will make the severest premonitory symptoms of a sneeze pass off harmlessly. We have found the remedy useful many a time in creeping on game in the woods.



We have just received sixty terms of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 24 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

We are indebted to the Hon. John Snyder for valuable public documents.

We had several storms of fire on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The wind was very high, but there was little or no damage done. Both engine companies were promptly on the spot.

Some few days since, the prisoners confined in the jail of this place, some four or five in number, had almost succeeded in making their escape, by picking a hole through the wall, while the Sheriff was absent. They were at work inside of a hen coop, built against the wall, which concealed them from view, and were discovered just in time to prevent their escape. Among them is a scullion who appears to be a desperate character.

"THE AURORA" is the title of a neat and spirited penny daily paper, published at Philadelphia by Col. John J. McCahen, of which we have received several numbers. The Colonel no doubt will make an interesting paper of the Aurora. The editorial and selections are in good taste; many of them pointed and spicy, without being vulgar.

THE MUSEUM is the title of a new weekly family paper, just started at Philadelphia, by Mr. Thomas C. Clark, formerly of the Saturday Evening Post. The Museum has the appearance of a well conducted family newspaper, and is, we believe, well received by the public.

Capt. McKenzie has been unanimously acquitted by the court of inquiry. He has since demanded a court martial, which is now sitting at New York.

In Congress there appears to be but little doing of any interest to the people. The exchequer bill of the President meets with no favor from either party, the President's friends alone voting for it, who amount to but eighteen.

While on a professional visit to Williamsport, on Monday last, we had the pleasure of calling on Col. Carter and his "lady fair," in the evening, and were pleased to see the Colonel himself so well pleased. He made to us a full recantation of his former errors on the subject of Bachelors. He descended largely and feelingly upon the blessings of a conjugal state, and fully concurred in our notion, that the best of these unfortunate bachelors, called bachelors, are not even half men, in any sense of the term. During our visit, the Williamsport Band approached the house, and discoursed eloquent music. They were invited in partook of the refreshments—played several airs—both martial and plaintive, and then retired. There were no tar barrels, however, burned on the occasion. In this, Colonel, we are ahead of you.

The New York banks, it is said, are now stronger than ever. It is also the case here. When the banks are bound to fortify themselves, the people of course must suffer in the contraction of their issues. The legislature, we think, will authorize the Banks to issue small notes, to supply the place of the Bank issues. There is, no doubt, plenty of silver, if it could be brought out. In the state of New York since 1839, the decrease of circulation has been \$7,570,217. In bank notes \$2,005,711; specie \$5,564,506.

This reduction leaves them with \$1,334,092 more specie than last, and is as near the grand hard money standard as can be wished.

A NEW EXCHEQUER PROJECT.—It is stated that the President will soon send a message to Congress, requesting them to send some kind of a currency bill, and pledging himself to sign almost anything that is not unconstitutional. But what is constitutional in the eyes of a Virginia abstract outlier, is hard to tell.

Cruelty to Bachelors. The Maryland legislature, in order to raise funds, are about enacting a law which imposes a heavy tax on this unfortunate class of beings. One of the projects proposed, is to tax all unmarried men over 35, and another, still more comprehensive, proposes to compel every unmarried man who has the means to support a wife, to pay annually fifty dollars for revenue purposes. The Baltimore American, in commenting on this subject, says:

"Thus, it appears, that because a man has not been blessed with Heaven's last best gift—because he is less fortunate than others of his kind—he must be made the victim of law as well as of fate, and his claims to commiseration be converted into new offences against society. He who is denied a better half must not only suffer his loss—but his semi-state of existence, his heritage of loneliness, is imputed to him as a crime for which he must pay a penalty. Society is to him a step-mother that whips him till he cries, and then whips him for crying—Most flagrant injustice!"

The inoffensive race of bachelors—those disintegrated atoms of the social world—non-fixtures—wandering lights that move in orbit of their own and obey not the laws of conjunction—have been for ages the objects of persecution. It was for them that the "inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness" were secured. Life is to them a sort of negative—a kind of imperfect being wanting completion—existence merely without absolute entity. As for liberty, what is that without the privilege of seeking one's own happiness?"

The following lines were left for us at the Post Office, by "a subscriber," who is desirous of seeing what a figure this handling of his muse would cut in our columns. As our poet's prospects of ever becoming a Byron or Pope, appears to be very remote, we would advise him to address himself, hereafter, to Webster's spelling book, which, although less luminous and dazzling than the sun, is calculated to shed more light, on his road to fame and distinction, than that magnificent orb. The sun is a dangerous subject to be approached in any form, and is the cause of many of the lunar maladies that afflict our nature.

An Address to the Sun.

As round as the shield of my father,
As Oasien before me has said,
Thy countenance is that of fire,
Intermingled with yellow and red.
Thou movest alone in the heavens,
No one to disturb you on high;
The moon by thy brightness is taken'd,
The stars disappear in thy sky.
All nature is pleas'd with thy presence,
And as you commandest well obey;
For thou art the king of all nature,
As well as the ruler of day.
Warm weather ne'er fails to attend you;
The snow disappears in thy sight;
And cold stormy winter is then laid aside,
For days that are sunny and bright.
Thou hast travell'd onward for thousands of years,
And thousands of years have to come,
Ere thou wilt be found at thy long journey's end,
And at thy far, far distant home. C.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected. TEXAS.—The last news from Texas is, that the Mexicans have been defeated in several skirmishes and battles.

Coincidental.—Mexican dollars, silvered by a new magnetic process, are in circulation in Philadelphia. They are well executed.

It is stated that in 274 streets of Liverpool, there are nine thousand families wholly destitute of the sacred scriptures.

Education is a young man's capital—for a well informed intelligent man has the best assurance of future competence and happiness. A father's gift to his child then is education. If you leave them wealth you may insure their ruin; at the best you can only leave them that which at any moment may be lost.

The N. Y. Express says, we learn by Pomeroy & Co's Express, that the cars were ran over the Tomawanda Railroad on Tuesday for the first time; thus completing the last link in the chain of iron road from Boston to Buffalo.

A Knowing Dog.—A gentleman at Cambridge, Mass., has a large dog, who every day, upon the arrival of the omnibus, runs out to receive the new-sperr, which he regularly conveys to the family.

The whole number of persons confined in Massachusetts for debt, during the year ending Nov. 1, 1842, was 742; for crimes 3593, 890 of whom were females.

A New Object of Legislation.—Some persons in New York, duly impressed with the power of the Legislature to do any thing and every thing, have presented a petition to the Assembly of that State, praying for the passage of a Law to prevent disturbances in singing schools.

The Boston Bulletin says, the proprietor of the celebrated paintings called Adam and Eve, has realized during the last ten years, 190,000 clear profit from their exhibition.

A Paris letter writer states that the Marquis de Pontalba's carriage has a library, a bed-room, and cooking apparatus. You touch a spring and the panels become cupboard—it is night, and the seats fly out, extended into beds. You see no steps, but as the door opens they appear, and when it closes they are out of sight.

Kicking one's wife in Boston only costs \$5. Kissing another man's wife in New York doesn't cost a cent. We had rather live in N. York—not because we prefer to indulge in the latter, but because we wouldn't like to live in any place where men are privileged to kick the women for a paltry V.

Heavy Robbery.—On the 14th ult. a heavy robbery was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. De Haun, Charleston, S. C., by which he lost between two and three thousand dollars, and jewelry to a about that amount.

Kind.—The boys of one of the public schools in Boston, recently collected thirty dollars, for the purpose of procuring an artificial leg for one of their unfortunate school fellows.

Emigrants.—1417 English and Germans arrived at St. Louis on the 8th and 29th, from New Orleans. 240 of these are English Mormons on their way to Nauvoo.

What Boots.—Boots for ladies are now made of India rubber, requiring neither lacing nor buttoning, and exactly fitting the foot.—Very well for the young and plump.

Finances of Delaware.—This State is in the 14-ed condition of being entirely out of debt, and having \$600,000 surplus. She never had a broken bank within her borders.

Theodore Hook.—A lively Hibernian exclaimed at a party where the late lamented wit shone as the evening star. "Och, master Theodore, but you're the Hook that nobody can bite."

A Feast of Reason.—General Bennett, formerly a Mormon, and one Anderson now a member of that choice Brotherhood, lately held a great debate at Chicago, on the question "Is the Mormon religion true?"

An Extra Session.—Extract of a letter from Washington:—"The Cabinet had a meeting some time since, at which it is understood the question of

an extra session of Congress was under discussion. It is thought an extra session will be determined upon."

Cathedral.—It was rumored that some members of the Roman Catholic Church were preparing to negotiate for the purchase of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, to convert it into a Cathedral. We learn that the probable difficulty in raising adequate funds will prevent it for the present.

Another Victim.—Dr. Scudder, known as an eccliat, died in the Albany Arms House a few days since. He was the son of the founder of the American Museum; a man of good education, a wit, and, but for intemperance, would have been an honorable and useful member of society.

Mr. John Collet had his right arm torn from his body, at Port Elizabeth, N. J., a few days since, in consequence of a fight with his horses which induced them to run away. Mr. C. was thrown from his seat, injured in the manner described, and died in the course of a few minutes.

The ladies of Hingham, Massachusetts, have introduced the fashion of knitting stockings while listening to evening lectures. Their industry for you?

FATHERS WORK.—At the Cape of Good Hope, the girls are fattened to enhance their charms, and the fatter is sure to have the preference in marriage.

Dreadful Death.—A Wm. Henry German, died in Chester county, a few days ago, of the "glanders." He had had a horse afflicted with the disease, and contracted the poison through a small wound in his hand.

Correspondence of the American.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—The most important measure that the legislature has acted upon during the session was the passage of the Bill, on Monday last, which provides that \$100,000 of the Relief notes shall be cancelled every month. The passage of this bill was like an electric shock to many of the domestic creditors, who were on their way to Harrisburg from all parts of the state, under the expectation of receiving their quota of Relief notes, authorized by law to be paid to the domestic creditors on the 1st of this month. On the day following, Mr. Ellwell submitted the following resolution which was taken up on second reading:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill to provide that after the first cancellation of one hundred thousand dollars of the relief notes under the resolution recently passed, there shall be no more of the said notes cancelled until the first day of May next—and then only in monthly sums of fifty thousand dollars.

This resolution, which, in effect, alters and amends the act materially, was warmly discussed, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, it was cut off without a vote having been taken on it. What its fate may be is difficult to foretell. The House, no doubt, will pass the resolution, but the Senate, I think, will not concur.

The apportionment bill published in your last has been very properly defeated. Northumberland county, in the bill which passed the House on Friday the 25th, is attached to Lycoming and Union, leaving the district as it is. The Governor has re-appointed the present board of Canal Commissioners. This is just, as these gentlemen have labored hard and successfully in reducing the expenditures on the canal to about one half. In the House on the 27th, Mr. Bell, from the select Committee for that purpose appointed, reported a bill electing a new county out of parts of Dauphin, Northumberland and Schuylkill, to be called Lyons.

The bill for the removal of the seat of Justice from Danville to Bloomsburg, which has excited considerable attention, has passed the House. What the result may yet be is problematical. This instability of legislation is one of the worst features of our government. It is difficult to conceive what good would result in the removal of the seat of Justice—unless it would be for the special benefit of those in and about the proposed county seat.

X. Y. Z.

RELIEF NOTES have improved very considerably since our last, probably because of the action of the Legislature upon the subject. The issues of the specie paying banks, are at discounts varying from 6 to 8 per cent; those of the country non-specie paying banks, at discounts of from 8 to 9 per cent, and those of the broken banks, at 10 to 11. Money continues abundant, and may be procured on undoubted security as low as 5 per cent. Treasury notes are in demand at the close of the week, at from 3 to 4 of one per cent premium. Two of the suspended banks of our city, viz—the Manufacturers' and Mechanics, and the Moyensensing, talk of resuming soon, but this is getting to be an old story, with regard to these institutions.—Bick. Rep.

THE HEAVEN.—The following description of this new article of traffic from South America is taken from a letter from Mr. Wheelwright to the Secretary of the National Institute at Washington:

The Huano, of which you have specimen No. 2, has recently attracted great attention, no less than 40,000 tons having been shipped to England during the last fifteen months as a manure. Much discussion has arisen as to its nature, but the received opinion at present is that it is birds' dung. It is found on the islands adjacent to the coast of Peru in such enormous quantities as to induce much scepticism as to its origin; in some places it lies from 80 to 100 feet in depth, feathers and egg shells are frequently found deeply buried in it; it was used as a manure by the Indians long before the conquest, and without it the valleys of Peru would be almost desolate; it is pungent in the extreme, and if used in large quantities, burns and destroys vegetation, while in smaller quantities it vivifies and gives extraordinary rapidity to growth. I have not its analysis before me, I am sorry to say, to forward you.—N. Y. Amer.