

Another Tragical Affair.  
The following letter was received from a friend in Bradford county, by the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

"Some eighteen months ago a Rev. Mr. Lefevre came to a quiet valley of the Susquehanna, in quest of a congregation, over which to exercise his pastoral charge. His clothes were somewhat thread worn, and the wig of his reverence had evidently seen better days. His devout appearance and exceeding zeal, accompanied by considerable talent, soon ingratiated him with the people of a most respectable church, who after some attention to the outward man in the way of a coat and wig, placed in their pulpit a man who for months was the admiration of the surrounding country for his eloquence, zeal and piety.

It is now discovered that the wig-covered Reverend has made a young member of his Church a mother, without its rites. The young lady is of a plain but highly respectable family, herself young, beautiful, unmarried, and remarkable for the purity of her previous life, and the exemplary discharge of her filial duties. Her mother's health had been such for some years that the daughter in a great measure supplied her place to the younger children. In this relation she won the especial regard of all who knew her. Father, mother, and daughter were members of the same Church, uniting their hopes of the next world, as well as the enjoyment of this. This peaceful fold was invaded by the pastor. It is unnecessary to dwell upon this atrocious abuse of the pastoral relations. The consequences hold forth a fearful warning. About a week ago the daughter's situation was known, and the guilt brought home to the reverend father. Her mother was thrown into convulsions, in which she was yet lying when her informant wrote, and still more dreadful, her father, who had through life cherished a spotless reputation for himself and family, on hearing his daughter's shame, and his pastor's villany, "pressed both his hands to his breast—gave one groan—and died!" Thus writes to us a friend who may be implicitly relied on. The Rev. Mr. Lefevre was lodged in the jail of Bradford county, on Monday last."

Lefevre the Seducer.  
We were called on a few days since by a clergyman, making inquiry whether the Lefevre now in the jail of Bradford county is the same who was formerly an Episcopal minister in New York, and who was silenced for malpractices, went to Canada, and was understood to have returned afterwards to the States? We gave him a personal description of the man, which he thought not unlike the old coon. We are daily expecting information which will throw new light upon his dark history. In the mean time we find the following inquiries in the Providence Chronicle, R. I. It is plain that this Lefevre is an experienced villain, or he bears a very unfortunate name.

"Can any of our readers inform us whether the Lefevre charged with the crime of seduction in Bradford county, Pa., was ever a citizen of this State, a Congregational clergyman, subsequently a Baptist, then again a Congregationalist minister a few years at Slaterville; afterwards in the State of New York, where he ruined a young lady of his flock, abandoned his wife, and fled into the State where justice has overtaken him at last? Is this the same man or another villain of the same name in clerical robes?"—Exchange Register.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—In the last Baltimore Patriot we find the following additional particulars to those contained in the extract of a letter we publish, of the awful effects of the late earthquake. They are contained in an extract of a letter to the owners of the brig Frances Jane, at that port, from St. Johns, P. R., dated, "St. Johns, (P. R.) Feb. 14th.

"We have just received advices from the Windward. The effects of the earthquake of the 8th instant, have been a awful indeed.—Point Petre, in Gaudaloupe, is totally destroyed, and ten thousand persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss of property is immense. At Antigua, also, there has been a great loss of property, but only five lives were lost. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and the greater part of the crop will be lost. Nevis, Montserrat, Barbadoes, &c. are said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not known yet. Here and at St. Thomas, the shock was also severe, and lasted at this place two minutes; but there was no material damage done at either place."

A PICTURE OF DR. JOHNSON, ACCORDING TO MACAULAY.—In religion a bigot; in learning a pedant; in manners a clown; in the indulgence of appetite a brute; in personal appearance a hideous monster; a superstitious believer in dreams and ghosts; a self-tormentor from leaving the coward's fear of death always before him, and the tormenter of others from an actual want of power to discriminate between what was real and what was kind; whose opinions are now as much despised as they were once too highly esteemed.

The Public Works.  
As the subject of the sale of the public works is now occupying a considerable space in the public mind, it may not be amiss to lay before the community a statement of the cost of their construction, the revenues derived from them, and the expenditures made. In the following statement, the cost embraces the original construction, such as work done, repairs before completion, damages, engineering, &c., and the new work up to the first of November, 1840. The revenue is made up of canal and railroad tolls. The expenditures consist of repairs, ordinary and extraordinary, salaries of agents, motive power, locomotives, ropes, &c.—in short, all expenses necessarily attendant upon the operation of the works. The revenues and expenditures extend from the first of Nov., 1829, to the 31st of Oct., 1840. It is taken from a statement prepared last year by the book-keeper, in the Auditor General's office.

The Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal, extending from Columbia to Duncan's Island, 43 miles, cost 1,734,958.61. The revenue derived from the same has been 1,047,826.08. The expenditures thereon, 423,865.20. The Juniata division, from Duncan's Island to Hollidaysburg, 130 miles, cost 3,437,334.99. Revenue, 491,104.51. Expenditures, 592,180.49. The Western division from Johnstown to Pittsburg, 105 miles, cost 2,894,882.67. Revenue, 887,013.65. Expenditures 889,831.16. The Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton, 60 miles, cost 1,374,774.42. Revenue, 586,515.01. Expenditures, 628,831.11. The Susquehanna division, from Duncan's Island to Northumberland, 99 miles, cost 867,874.37. Revenue, 141,730.05. Expenditures, 314,253.69. The North Branch division, from Northumberland to Lackawanna, 73 miles cost 1,491,894.67. Revenue, 63,559.02. Expenditures, 399,624.11. The West Branch division, from Northumberland to Danbury, 72 miles, cost 1,708,579.82. Revenue, 60,859.95. Expenditures, 333,738.36. The French Creek division, from Franklin to Coneaut lake 45 miles, cost 784,754.61. Revenue, 4,767.42. Expenditures, 133,979.26. The Beaver division, from Beaver to Newcastle, 25 miles, cost 522,258.98. Revenue, 10,924. Expenditures, 139,082.21. The Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, from Columbia to Philadelphia, 85 miles, cost 3,983,392.06. Revenue, 2,630,339.70. Expenditures, 1,883,998.15. The Allegheny Portage Railway, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, 36 miles, cost 1,783,176.45. Revenue, 856,985. Expenditures, 954,879.66. Making the whole cost of construction 20,652,791.64. Total revenue received, 6,181,624.81. Expenditures, 6,694,506.80. Upon this subject I have nothing to say: I leave your readers to reflect upon the subject at their leisure.—Exchange and Trade Register.

The Comet.  
Which we mentioned on Saturday as having been seen in New Bedford, is thus described by a writer in the New Bedford Mercury: "Its brilliancy was almost equal to that of Venus.—Its situation is very near the limb of the sun; its tail appears about 3 degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draco; be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record, of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called 'a hairy star'; it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was seen in the year 1102, and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid-day; both its nucleus and its tail, was to use the language of the day, 'two fathoms long.' The third appeared in Feb. 17th, 1744, and nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid-day, without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to-day is the same as that of 1102."

BREACH OF PROMISE.—We see by the Ithica papers that in the case of Mary Conrad vs. Joseph B. Williams, which commenced on the 23d, and was closed on the 28th, at Ithica, N. Y., at the late term of court, the jury, after a short absence came in with a verdict for the plaintiff of eight thousand dollars damages. Mr. Williams is Cashier of the Merchants and Farmers Bank. After his marriage last fall to another lady, the brother of Miss Conrad called on him for his sister's letters, which Williams declined returning; whereupon Mr. C. the brother, cow-hided him. Williams instituted suit, both civil and criminal, which in the opinion of Conrad justified his sister in commencing action for breach of promise, and it has resulted as above stated. We advise inconstant lovers to return all letters instantly. It is better to pay postage even than have thousands casting a look, last, not lingering behind.

Exchange and Trade Register.  
The following beautiful ode, written by Wm. C. Bryant was sung at the late celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims in New York:  
ODE.  
Wild was the day, the wintry sea,  
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,  
When first the thoughtful and the free,  
Our fathers trod the desert land.  
They little thought how pure a light,  
With years should gather round that day;  
How love should keep their memories bright;  
How wide a realm their sons should sway.  
Green are the bays, but greener still,  
Shall sound their spreading fame be wreathed,  
And regions now untrod, shall thrill  
With reverence when their names are breathed.  
"Till when the sun with softer fires,  
Looks on the vast Pacific's deep,  
The children of the Pilgrim Sires,  
This hollow day, like us, shall keep.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—Among the moral maxims pasted up in a country school in England, is the following:—  
"It is a sin to steal a pin;  
It is a greater to steal a tater."



Saturday, March 11, 1843.

REMOVAL.  
The Office of the "SUNBURY AMERICAN" has been removed to the white frame building, in Centre Alley, adjoining the New Store of H. B. Masser. Business or orders left at the Store, will be promptly attended to.

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.

It will be seen, by reference to another part of our paper, that the President has made a number of changes in his Cabinet. The majority of them, however, the Senate has refused to confirm. Capt. Tyler has his own trouble with the Senate and House, who repay him with veto for veto, whenever they have an opportunity. Webster, it appears, is to be got rid of, by sending him to England. The Ex-Secretary may now exclaim: Daniel, the godlike, more now glory, excited, feels, Than Tyler, with a Senate tripping up his heels.

FRESH SNOW were in our town for sale, on Thursday last, at 37 1/2 cts. They were brought from Philadelphia the morning previous.

For the benefit and amusement of the juvenile portion of our readers, we shall, hereafter, furnish them with a few Enigmas, Charades, &c., original and selected.

We regret to learn that our representative, Jacob Gearheart, Esq., has been confined at home for some weeks past, with sickness.

The "Lycoming Sentinel" is the title of a new democratic paper, just started, by John Sloan, Esq., at Williamsport.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer and the Capitolian, published at Harrisburg, have been united, and are now published under the title of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

The Comet was plainly visible for the last few nights, at this place. One of the stage drivers, coming in on Monday night last, was considerably frightened at the appearance of this unexpected visitor, which of course seemed to portend the most dire calamities, in these days of Millerism and humbug in general, to us poor miserable mortals of this mundane sphere.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided, that the stay laws of the States are unconstitutional. It is also supposed by many, that the Bankrupt law will be pronounced unconstitutional by the same tribunal.

The following from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 26th ult., shows the vast extent of the pork trade in the West. We presume there is not much danger of starvation, where a shoulder of 20 lbs. can be bought for 25 cts.

"We noticed a sale of about 40,000 lbs. Hams and Shoulders at the Canal yesterday, say 1000 Hams at 3 1/2 cts and 1700 Shoulders at 1 1/2 cts each, and the Chronicle of last night reports a sale of about 75,000 lbs. extra fine Sides at 82-00 per 100 lbs."

The Pennsylvanian, at Philadelphia, and the Reporter, at Harrisburg, have both been bordering on disorganization, for some time past, and have already commenced indirect attacks on the present administration. These peculiar democrats belong to that class who are sure to find fault with every thing that does not minister to their own selfish wants. The Pennsylvanian, heretofore supported and pampered by custom house patronage, has, since the administration of Mr. Van Buren, been going into a rapid decline. It was extremely anxious to serve Sheriff Porter, of Philadelphia, in advertising his sales. The sheriff, however, employed some other Journal to perform that service, and the consequence was, that the Pennsylvanian at once discovered that Governor Porter's democracy was not at all consonant with Philadelphia county radicalism and rowdiness. The Governor, for instance, has always been in favor of encouraging domestic industry, by imposing a protective tariff. The Pennsylvanian, on the other hand, favored the free-trade doctrine. Having but little sympathy for the laboring or producing classes, it was perfectly content while basking in the sunshine of governmental patronage.

The Reporter is a faithful follower in the same rank. Its very existence depending upon the patronage of the legislature, it has become soured by the small slice awarded to it of late years. Conducted under a nominal head, the paternity of its articles was, for a long time, left to conjecture.

"The child whom many fathers share,  
Hath seldom known a father's care."

This may in some measure account for its wanderings and eccentric course. The idea of the Reporter charging the Northern Press with having their hands in the vaults of the public Treasury, will not fail to excite a smile from those acquainted with the character of that paper.

The Government of Illinois is on a sad plight. They have neither money nor credit. Gov. Ford states, that he must pay one dollar per pound for tallow candles on credit. In regard to postage he says: "As the government of the United States will receive nothing but current funds in the payment of postage, the state is absolutely without the means of getting a letter out of the post office without taking auditor's warrants or depreciated paper from the treasury, and exposing them in market for what they will bring, to raise the necessary funds."

"ANOTHER IN THE FIELD.—Our friend Masser, of the Sunbury American, nominates LEWIS DEWART, Esq., of Sunbury, as a candidate for the next Governor.—Sunbury has been deservedly fortunate of late in the promotion of some of her citizens; but this recommendation of the American looks like an attempt to follow in the gigantic footsteps of Williamsport. Return, ere it be too late, thou ambitious editor of the American! There is but one great town in this state—there can be but one great town in a commonwealth—and in the Old Keystone, by acclamation it is confessed, that Williamsport whose romantic location is known and admired by all the true lovers of the sublime and beautiful in nature; whose citizens are alike remarkable for their talents, enterprise, liberality, hospitality, and pure, unadulterated democracy; whose fair daughters are prized for their beauty, their accomplishments, and the practice of every homely virtue—we say, by acclamation it is confessed that Williamsport sits enshrined, "solitary and alone," in all the originality of its own greatness, glory and grandeur. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Masser!"

Lycoming Gazette.  
We have, Colonel, and I dew it all out again at a whiff, from the north east corner of our mouth. The "gigantic footsteps of Williamsport" indeed! Well, we confess, some folks in and about that great town can take some awful strides. The Richmond Star, we believe, makes some mention of a "long legged editor" of Williamsport. Who can he mean? But then you have the Insurance company in your neighborhood, to provide against accidents. But to talk of "gigantic footsteps," in connection with the "fair daughters" of Williamsport! Surely, you can't mean that to be an attribute of "beauty," although it may be a "homely virtue." We are not ambitious, but rather modest, or we might have blazoned forth our numerous advantages, as our neighbors have done. We might speak of the Sunbury Canal—the Sunbury Railroad—the *Boulevards* at the upper end, and the *Levee* at the lower end of the town. As to the character of our young ladies for beauty, intelligence and other accomplishments, we need only say that their fame requires no newspaper juggling. Smoke that, Colonel, if you please.

An ingenious mechanic in England has invented a machine, which he bids fair to make a complete revolution in block-making. It makes, says the Manchester Courier, 650 blows or impressions per minute; but from their very quick succession, and the work being effected by an eccentric pressing down, and striking the hammer or swage, not the least noise was heard. The machine will perform the work of three men and their assistants or strikers, and not only so, but complete its works in a vastly superior manner to that executed by manual labor. For engravers, m. chine makers, smiths in general, file makers, bolt and screw makers, or for any description of work parallel or taper, it is most specially adapted; and for what is technically known as reducing, it cannot possibly have a successful competitor, in proof of which it may be stated, that a piece of round iron 1 1/2 inches in diameter, was reduced to a square of 3-8th inches, 2 feet 5 inches long, at one heat. The merit of this invention is long, it is said, to a gentleman at Dorton, of the name of Ryder.

Our pertinacious, persevering, poetical correspondent, P. T. G., has sent us several articles for publication this week. His machine poetry, which, he says, was ground out by a water mill, clogged with ice, seems to have partaken somewhat of the nature of the last named article; as the ideas, if they ever had life, seem to have become cold and motionless. The following lines however, we make room for, being fully convinced that Pope intended to illustrate our poet's case, in his celebrated couplet:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring."  
Our friend has, in some way, got a sip of the waters of Helicon, and has in consequence, become somewhat fuddled.

Miss Susy.  
I know a little country girl,  
Miss Susy is her name;  
Her eyes are brown, her hair will curl—  
A lovely little dame.  
With gal, Miss Susy's quite well bred,  
And tells most all she knows;  
And she will tell without request,  
About her sprightly beaux.  
Miss Susy's very fond of sport,  
And often passes jokes,  
No difference of what kind or sort,  
If they're but clever folks.  
Miss Susy likes good company,  
As most young ladies do;  
Young Doctors pay addresses free,  
Which all the boys can't do.  
Miss Susy dresses very neat,  
In muslin and d. late,  
And without shoes, along the street,  
Is scarcely ever seen.  
Miss Susy, too, can cook a dish  
Of speck and sourcrot—  
Can do most all that you can wish,  
And turn herself about.  
Miss Susy's not as high as some,  
But then she's very wide;  
She never goes on foot, to church,  
When she can get to ride.  
I like Miss Susy very well,  
Yes, better far than honey,  
For when she squeezes me, I feel  
About the gizzard, funny. P. T. G.

We learn that the Messrs Scranton Grant & co. have made arrangements with the Wyoming Rolling Mill Company, to make bar iron from the pigs, and that the process has already been commenced, resulting in the production of an article equal to any ever seen in this section of country. The testimony of our Smiths, in its favor, is one quiver.—We have seen horse shoe nails manufactured from the Anthracite iron, and certainly have never seen material apparently so soft, so pliable, and yet so strong. Iron to the amount of 500 tons will be turned out bars as fast as it can be passed through the mill.—Wilkesbarre Adc.

MISCELLANY.  
Editorial, Condensed and Selected.  
A bill for the punishment of "seduction" has been read in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

A number of the ladies of Woodbury, N. J., have carpeted the cell in which young Mercer is confined, and furnished him with a suitable bed.

A new Court House has recently been completed, in Bucks county, Pa., at a cost of \$63,000.

It is estimated that more than five millions of dollars are circulated annually in Great Britain, by the means of horse racing.

Out of eighteen or twenty in the Lunatic Asylum in Concord, N. H., twelve are victims of the Miller mania.

Master Arthur Harvev, of Hale-worth, aged eight years and a half has been lecturing on astronomy, in several of the English provincial towns.

It is said that 150,000,000 of cigars, valued at £350,000 sterling, are made annually at Hamburg, and that 10,000 persons are employed in the manufacture.

The widow of the late Gen. Finland, formerly of Cincinnati, has presented a large farm near Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of supporting a free school.

Lives Lost—It is supposed that at least one hundred lives have been lost by the freshet at Red river, Arkansas.

When a man stops his weekly newspaper on account of pecuniary forebodings, we consider him about as good a case, as if he should conclude to stop his "daily bread," for fear he should come to poverty. In either event he must starve to death in order to live independently.

The last London Bankers' Circular estimates, that before the month of May, ensuing, at least a million and a half pounds sterling will be shipped to America.

It is said to be one consolation, that if the world don't come to an end this year, Millerism will.

The Penobscot Indians have in their possession several autograph letters from Gen. Washington, addressed to them, urging their neutrality while the contest for our independence was raging.

The United States Marshal paid into court \$22,500, arising from sales on certain goods seized and condemned as fraudulently imported. An order of court was made for the payment of \$3,775 to John Caldwell, Esq., and \$1,562 to George M. Dallas, Esq., as special counsels for the U. S. in these cases.

Indiana.—It is stated in the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the Indiana members were compelled to go home without either hard or soft money. The treasury was in the last stage of a rapid consumption.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Stay Laws of the States—ours for instance—are unconstitutional.

A Distinction.—The Louisville Journal, in speaking of a Mr. Crow, who is endeavoring to force a relief law through the Legislature of Kentucky, remarks that he has no personal enmity to the man but he must oppose his projects,—he likes the *crow* well enough, but abhors his *causes*!

Correspondence of the American.  
HARRISBURG, March 9, 1843.

DEAR SIR: There is nothing of much importance to communicate at present. The Senate has not yet acted on the apportionment Bill. In the House, the bill was supported by all but three of the democratic members. The Bill to district the State will also require a considerable time and discussion before it passes through the legislature. You will see that Dauphin and Northumberland form a Senatorial district, according to the bill reported. There is, however, some objection to this district, and it may be that the old Senatorial district of Northumberland and Union will be established. The following is the Bill, as reported:

Section I. fixes the Senatorial ratio at 11,628 taxable Districts as follows:	Dist's. Members.	Counties.	Taxables.
I. 2 Philadelphia city,			17,559
II. 3 Philadelphia county,			33,562
III. 1 Montgomery 11,697. Delaware 4,162.			16,159
IV. 2 Berks 13,701. Chester 13,433. 27,134			12,027
V. 1 Bucks,			23,868
VI. 2 Lancaster 18,967. Lebanon 4,901.			23,868
VII. 2 Lehigh 6,175. Schuylkill 3,086. Northampton 9,604. 23,865			10,914
VIII. 1 Luzerne 7,651. Monroe 2,374. Pike 889.			10,914
IX. 1 Susq's. 4,490. Wayne 3,078 Wyoming 1,540.			9,558
X. 1 Bradford 7,107. Tioga, 4,091. Potter 917.			12,115
XI. 1 Dauphin 6,652. Northumberland 4,473.			11,124
XII. 1 Lycoming 5,102. Columbia 5,644. Clinton 2,019.			12,764
XIII. 1 Union 5,053. Juniata 2,559. Mifflin 3,112.			10,724
XIV. 1 Huntingdon 7,430. Centre 4,484. Clearfield 2,236. 14,150			23,676
XV. 2 York 10,698. Adams 5,212. Franklin 7,766.			23,676
XVI. 1 Cumberland 6,477. Perry 3,989.			10,476
XVII. 1 Bedford 6,763. Somerset 4,228.			11,291
XVIII. 1 Fayette 7,008. Greene 4,227.			11,285
XIX. 1 Washington 9,027			9,027
XX. 1 Westmoreland 10,353. Cambria 2,433.			12,784
XXI. 2 Allegheny 18,610. Butler 5,335.			23,945
XXII. 1 Beaver 6,670. Mercer 7,356. 14,026			14,026
XXIII. 1 Crawford 7,516. Venango 3,157. Clarion 3,311.			13,984
XXIV. 1 Armstrong 4,398. Indiana 4,538. Jefferson 1,789. McKean 1,089.			11,814
XXV. 1 Erie 7,285. Warren 2,593.			9,878

In the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Sullivan submitted the following resolution, which was postponed for the present:

"Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the laws in relation to suits before justices of the peace, that either party to any suit may have a jury called if he require it, and that the right of appeal from the proceedings be taken away; and also inquire whether the grand juries ought not to be reduced to sixteen, the honest constitutional number, and the traverse juries summoned to twelve—the deficiency to be made up from the bystanders."

These jury trials before justices, are common in some of the States.

On the 4th, Mr. Kidder introduced a bill to authorize the people of Columbia county to decide by their votes whether the county seat of that county shall be removed from Danville to Bloomsburg. This vessel question it appears has not yet received its quietus, although the vote in the Senate was two to one against it. Judge Blythe has received the appointment of Collector at Philadelphia. This makes a vacancy on the Bench for which there will be another scramble. Judge Anthony and some others are talked of as the successor. Nothing definite has yet transpired. X. Y. Z.

From the Baltimore American of March 6.

The Cabinet—Nominations—Rejections—Appointments.  
The Senate went into Executive session last night, and remained therein to a late hour.

The following nominations were rejected: HENRY A. WISE, as Minister to France. CALVIN CURRIER, as Secretary of the Treasury. MR. SMITH, as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

MR. WISE was three times nominated, and three times rejected, it is said, by a vote of about two to one.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, at present Minister to England, was nominated for the China Mission, and confirmed.

THE HON. JOHN C. SPENCER (of the War Department) was nominated as Secretary of the Treasury between twelve (midnight) and two o'clock this morning, and confirmed.

MR. W. W. INWITS, of Pennsylvania, was confirmed as Charge to Denmark.

CALVIN BLYTHE was also confirmed as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia—as were also a score of smaller appointments.

President TYLER was in the Vice President's room, in the Capitol, on Friday evening and night, as is customary at the close of a session, until both Houses adjourned sine die.

THE BANKRUPT LAW REPEALED.—The President, on Friday evening, approved the Bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Since the above was in type, we have received the yeas and nays in the U. S. Senate on the above nominations, and shall publish them to-morrow.

Upon Mr. CURRIER'S nomination, as Secretary of the Treasury, the vote stood 19 for, to 27 against it. Upon his third nomination the vote stood 2 yeas, 29 nays.

Upon the nomination of Mr. WISE, as Minister to France, the vote was 12 yeas, 24 nays. Upon his second nomination, the vote stood yeas 8, nays 26. Upon his third nomination, the vote stood 2 yeas, 29 nays.

The nomination of Mr. SPENCER, as Secretary of the Treasury, was confirmed by a majority of 2.

Col. HENDERSON of the Marine Corps was brevetted Brigadier General, and was confirmed by the Senate.

From the same of March 7.

THE CABINET.—The last report from Washington—coming to us in an apparently authentic shape—is to the following purport:

MR. WEBSTER is to leave the Department of State, and will take Mr. EVERETT'S place as Minister at the British Court.

MR. FISH is to be transferred from the Navy to the State Department.

The big ship Pennsylvania, it is added, is to convey Mr. WEBSTER to England, thence proceed to China with Mr. EVERETT.

The Madisonian states that the following nominations by President TYLER, have been confirmed by the U. S. Senate:

George Brown, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Albert Smith, of Maine, to be Commissioner in conformity to the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 9th day of August, 1842.

DEATH OF ONE OF NATURE'S NOBLEMEN.—Josiah Ward died lately, at Lorain, Ohio. He was one of the last of that brave band who assisted in the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. He served his country through the whole Revolution with fidelity. After the Revolution was over he settled down upon a farm.—For forty years before his death he was a good christian and honest citizen.—Buffalo Courier.

The Widow's Mite.  
The tear for others' woe that's given,  
Or pity's whispered prayer,  
Ascends, like incense, up to heaven,  
And claims a blessing there;  
When boons, where gold and diamonds glow,  
And costliest works of art,  
May no such rich return bestow,  
Not springing from the heart.

'Twas thus when pomp and pride had thrown  
Their offerings to the poor,  
A humble widow stood alone,  
And gave her little store;  
Though small the gift—'twas all her hoard,  
And angels with delight  
Did on the Book of life record  
That lovely widow's mite.

"THE SCHOOL MASTER IS ABROAD!"—There no mistake in it, and no one can or will den it after reading the following question propose for the consideration of a Literary Society, Upper St. Clair township, published for the benefit of posterity.  
Which has powder  
Or paper bean the  
Most benefit to mankind  
in Jeteral!