

The Bank of England—An Interesting Sketch.

We availed ourselves this morning of the permission obtained by Mr. Wignin, to visit the Bank of England. An officer (Macer or Fisher) with a laced dress coat and three-cornered hat, escorted us leisurely through an institution that is so potent in controlling and regulating the money pulsations of Europe. It is situated in Thread-needle street, but fronts upon half a dozen others, and occupies an irregular area of eight acres. There are no windows through the sky of the building, light being supplied by the sky-lights and open courts within. There is a clock, by which bank time is kept, with dials indicating the time in sixteen different offices. The bank with its various offices are open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. The bank has its printing office, book bindery, engraving office, &c. Checks, blank books, &c. are all printed within the bank, as are the bank notes. In the room where the circulating notes are printed, there are eight presses, all constantly employed, and which throw off about 8000 impressions daily.

We saw two presses rolling off five pound notes, and others upon the various denominations up to a £1000, which is the largest note the bank issues. The dates and numbers of the notes is supplied by smaller presses in another room. The paper is delivered to the presses coated, (an hundred sheets at a time,) and when worked and returned another hundred sheets are given. Pressmen work five hours, and earn from two to three guineas a week. In the office where redeemed notes are examined, cancelled, &c. 156 clerks are constantly employed. When we entered this room our attendant was sharply reprimanded for bringing strangers there, but on being informed it was "the Governor's order," we were allowed to pass. Forty thousand different notes are frequently sent to this office, to be cancelled, in a day.

The bank, you know, never re-issues a note. When returned to the counter for payment, a note is cancelled, filed away, to be burnt at the expiration of ten years. The armory of the bank contains a hundred stand of muskets, with pistols, cutlasses, hand grenades, &c., and has a night guard of 38 strong. In the office where the bank notes are counted into parcels, tied with twine and placed in pigeon-holes, we found five stand, methodical, master-of-fact looking clerks, whom you would trust for their faces. One of these old chaps, with the precision of "Old Owen" and the good nature of "Tim Linkenwater," took his keys and unlocked the depositories of paper wealth. The "a-s-a" of each denomination were in separate parcels. When we came to the "high number," he placed four packages in my hand, and remarked, "you now hold £4,000,000 sterling in your hand, sir."—Yes, I was actually in possession of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—a sum much larger than the whole estate of John Jacob Astor! But it all returned to those who are encumbered with overgrown fortunes.

Another of the clerks opened the gold dormitories, where repose an endless number of bags, each containing eight hundred sovereigns. We were next and finally conducted to a subterranean region, enriched by gold and silver bullion. Here bars of the precious metals were as plentifully heaped as those of iron and steel are in the stores of our friends Bredred, Townsend and Corning. The silver we did not meddle with, but we handled bars of Gold, each weighing eight thousand pounds sterling, that were piled in barrow loads of seventy thousand pounds sterling each. Much of this bullion was recently received from China, as an *in situ* statement upon the sum John Bull makes the Celestials pay for their obstinate refusal to "take paper."—The Bank of England has now, in paper and specie, nearly thirty eight millions of pounds sterling. There are eight hundred persons, in its various departments, constantly employed within the walls.

NEW USE OF THE TOMATO.—The *Cheraw Gaz.* states, that, in addition to the advantage of the Tomato for table use, the vine is of great value as food for cattle, especially cows. It is stated that a cow fed on Tomato vines will give more milk, and yield butter of finer flavor, and in greater abundance, than any other long feed ever tried. It is thought, too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense can be raised from a given quantity of ground planted in Tomatoes than from any other vegetable in the Southern country.

A LOT FOR THE ANTIQUARY.—The original charter of the lands of Powmde, in the year 1657, was lately discovered by accident in an old chest. It runs as follows:—"I, Malcolm Kilmorey the King, the first of my reign given to three Barron Hunter upper and nether Lands of Powmde with all the Bounds within the flood with the Hoop and Hoopdown and all the Bounds up and down above the earth to Heaven and all below the earth to hell as free to thee and thine as ever God gave to me and mine and that for a Bow and a Broad arrow when I come to Hunt upon yarrow and for the main faith I Bite the white wax with my teeth before Margrat my wife and Mall my nurse. "Sic subscribitur "Malcolm Kanmore, King "Margrat, Witness "Mall, Witness." [London Times.

The grave and reverend Editor of the Maine Temperance Herald perpetrated the following pun in his last paper: "During a late thunder shower at New-Haven the lightning struck a groggery; but on finding what a disreputable place it had got into, it bolted, and was off like a streak!"

"The handkerchief!"—the handkerchief! cried Othello. "Hang it," cried a sailor in the pit, "blow your nose with your fingers, and go on with the play!"

From the Alexandria Gazette.

THE AMERICAN GRAVE YARD, in New Orleans, is encompassed by a substantial brick wall. The receptacles for the dead are so very different from what we are accustomed to in this section of the country, that I was forced to notice their singularity. They are built of brick all above ground against the walls, and throughout the enclosure in rows, three and four stories high, and in block like buildings. They are called ovens, and resemble somewhat in their appearance the ordinary baker's ovens. They are about 18 inches square at the mouth, and the same width the whole depth.—Into these the coffins are shoved and the outside closed in with a slab of marble or slate, on which is the inscription. The prices fixed are 50 dollars each, and four dollars a foot for ground to build upon. I wandered through the ground upwards of an hour, and found many of those ovens unoccupied ready for sale. It is customary to prepare extensively in this way every year before the sickly season comes on.

There are no towering monuments, or sodden graves, or planted tombstones, or vaults, or neatly fenced in family lots, as meets the eye in our grave yards. One imagines himself while looking upon the scene before him among a strange people and in a strange country.

I noticed the names of several from this place, who "paid the debt of nature" in the Crescent city.

And the following, so full of simplicity, and yet so very comprehensive, I could not help making a memorandum of—It was chiselled in the annexed order:

POOR CAROLINE.
Died September 4, 1839.
Only 23.

FREDERICK WILKINSON.
Died March 23, 1811.
Aged 29 years.

Poor Frederick the 1st was thine,
Full soon to follow Caroline.
Poor Caroline thy husband sleeps
Beside thee, and no longer weeps.
Receive, receive, oh Power Divine,
Poor Frederick and Caroline.

GUANO AS A MANURE.—At a late meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as we learn from the Boston Transcript, one of the most prominent objects of attraction, was the produce of two seeds of sweet Corn, planted by J. E. Teschemacher, in the Public Garden, Charles street, on the 12th of May last, in poor sandy soil. One without any manure; product, one stalk, one ear, weight 1 1/2 pounds. The other, manured with Guano; product, eight good ears and four or five useless ones; weight, eight pounds. Only two spoonful of the Guano were used on this hill. These specimens were taken from a small piece planted with Corn at the same time. Every other hill was manured with Guano, and the effect is the same throughout the whole.

A MILE A MINUTE.—The editor of the New Hope Gazette, in a late number of his journal, has published an interesting account of his descent of the river St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Montreal, in a small steam sloop on the Ericson principle. He describes the scenery on the route as the most beautiful that the imagination can depict. At one place in the Cedar rapids, the water is said to run at the rate a mile a minute, and he passed over three miles in four minutes. At the Lachine rapids, ten or twelve miles from Montreal, vessels go down a fall of seven feet, and dart along with inconceivable rapidity. In these rapids the channel is in some places so narrow, that six feet either way would prove fatal.

MURDER.—Three negroes, the slaves of a Mr. Chapman, near Athens, Ala. decamped their mistress into the woods and murdered her on the 11th ult., in the absence of their master. When he returned, they attempted to serve him in the same way, as they had previously conspired to do, and sent him word that one of them was sick down in a field, and wanted him to come there—the negro was rolling on the ground, counterfeiting great pain, but with an axe concealed under him; but Mr. Chapman foiled the plot by taking a friend with him. Becoming alarmed by the strange conduct of his slaves, Mr. C. sought for his wife and found her dead body. The slaves were then arrested; the murderer escaping, and whirling an axe at his master as he ran to the woods on the master's approach. The murderer was 54 years old, from Virginia, and now states that he murdered his master and mistress in that State.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—The overseer of a Mrs Fitzhugh, in Stafford Co. Va., was recently badly wounded by some slave women whom he attempted to make work in a field, contrary to their will. They beat him with their lines and would have killed him, but for the timely arrival of some neighbors. Soon after he was taken sick, and they came near poisoning him by boiling the heads of snakes and reptiles and infusing the liquid into his medicine. He escaped, however, his wife detecting the poison. The negro boy who was their instrument in administering the poison has been tried and acquitted.

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—A man by the name of Leavitt was shot by mistake one evening a week or two since near Mattawauk stream. He was supposed to be a bear. The gun contained a heavy charge of powder and two balls, which took effect in the abdomen and produced death in about two hours.—*Eastern Argus.*



Saturday, Sept. 2, 1843.

Democratic Ticket for Northumberland County.

- FOR CONGRESS, JOHN SNYDER.
- FOR ASSEMBLY, EDWARD Y. BRIGHT.
- FOR COMMISSIONER, JAMES BUOY.
- FOR TREASURER, JOHN FARNSWORTH.
- FOR AUDITOR, ABRAHAM SHIPMAN.

FOR SALE.—A fresh supply of printing paper, viz: 100 reams similar in size and quality to the sheet on which this is printed. Also 50 reams of super royal, 21 by 28 inches, all of which will be sold at the mill price.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

On our first page is an interesting letter from Mr. Weed, now travelling in England. An account of the Bank of England, in another column, is also from his pen.

The weather has been exceedingly warm during the present week. The nights are, however, growing cool and damp. This is the season when fevers begin to set in.

Fruit, this season, appears to be abundant. Peaches and apples of excellent quality are daily brought to market.

A NEW ACADEMY.—We are pleased to see that our enterprising townsman, Mr. Gideon Markel, is engaged in erecting a building in market street, designed for the academy of this place. One of the rooms of the public school house has been used for this purpose, heretofore, which will now be required for the increased number of scholars to the common school. Mr. Markel deserves the thanks of the community for this act of public spirit. A building of this kind has long been wanted in Sundry.

THE CONVENTION to nominate Canal Commissioners will assemble at Harrisburg on the 5th inst. This will be the most important convention that has assembled in this state for many years. Three Canal Commissioners will be elected. One for the term of one year, another for two, and a third for three years. In the nominations many different interests, of course, will be consulted, and combinations entered, into. If the convention should hold for each candidate separately, there may be some difficulty in making a choice, which would require a majority of the whole of the votes. We presume, however, that the three strongest will unite their strength. The act of assembly requires that the term for each, viz: 1, 2 and 3 years, must be determined by lot after the election.

THE TICKET.—We have made numerous enquiries throughout the county since the delegate convention, and find that the people are generally well satisfied with the ticket. Every good democrat, we are confident, will be found in its favor. The few disaffected office hunters who oppose it, ought to leave the party at once, if they are not willing to conform to its usages and principles.

CLINTON COUNTY.—There is, unfortunately, a division in this county. The Democratic delegates met at Lock Haven, but were not able to agree on any one person for member of Assembly. Col. John Morehead and J. P. Huling were the candidates before the convention. The friends of each withdrew and made separate nominations. Clinton elects, in conjunction with Lycoming and Potter, two members. As things stand Lycoming will unite upon a man from Potter, and Clinton will fall between the two. The only way to arrange matters would be for Clinton to call another convention.

HENRY A. MCHENBERG is now fairly in the field, as a candidate for Governor. He has many strong friends in this county.

MONEY MATTERS.—Relief notes are quoted this week at 2 1/2 to 3. This is approximating very nearly to a specie value. We see, that a number of Banks that have resumed specie payments in full, on all demands when presented at the counter, are quoted at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent discount in Philadelphia, because they do not make their notes pay there by keeping a fund for their redemption in one of the city Banks.

GEN. JACKSON.—A report had reached New York, by way of Cincinnati, of the death of this venerable and patriotic soldier. The report was, however, without the slightest foundation—a contemptible joke, played off by a passenger in one of the stages.

The yellow fever is prevailing in New Orleans. About 20 deaths occur there, weekly.

An ingenious yankee has lately succeeded in "making a whistle out of a pig's tail." The next thing he intends to do is to "make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."

The Approaching Election.

There is but little said in regard to politics at the present time—much less than we had reason to suppose there would be, judging from the excitement and interest manifested by the friends of the different candidates on the day of the delegate convention. But such was the fair and honorable manner with which the proceedings of the convention were conducted, that not the least complaint from a single disinterested person who witnessed them, was ever heard. Nor do we believe that there is a consistent democrat in the county who is not satisfied with the ticket. That the small squad of disorganizers who managed last year to form a ticket with closed doors, should be dissatisfied with the fair, open and honorable manner which characterized the proceedings of the late convention, is not surprising. Knowing that a large majority of the people were opposed to them, and that they could never succeed without some kind of bargain, sale and management, they of course feel indignant that the people have thwarted them in their designs. The democratic party will, however, be but little disturbed by the machinations of these interested, office hunting, patent democrats, who are never satisfied with the ticket, except when they or their particular friends are placed upon it, and these are the only persons that have made any objections to the ticket.

Our neighbors of the Gazette, a few weeks since, asserted, and have since attempted to prove, that Mr. Van Buren was a popular man in Pennsylvania. This is a task that few, very few of Mr. Van Buren's most zealous friends would have undertaken. To prove this the Gazette of last week contains nearly a column of matter, which, if it does not establish its position, exhibits at least a new system of logic, which would even make President Tyler's man, John Jones, look up in amazement. The following is a specimen:

"But Mr. Masser does not like the notion of taking the largest number of votes to measure popularity. He says: 'The true way of showing Van Buren's popularity would have been by comparing his majorities with that of his opponents.' If this mode suits him better we will take it, and see if it will not bear us out in the assertion that Van Buren was the most popular democratic candidate in Pennsylvania, not excepting Gen. Jackson. Jackson and Van Buren were not opponents in politics, but in this controversy they are, and therefore their votes may be compared. In 1832 Jackson's vote was 60,983; in 1840 Van Buren's vote was 143,676. This gives Van Buren a majority of 82,693 over Gen. Jackson—a larger majority than any Gen. Jackson ever received. Thus it is evident that according to his own mode of judging of popularity, Van Buren was more popular in Pennsylvania than Jackson."

But, seriously speaking, the thing is too plain to admit of any argument, and can be disposed of in a very few words. The Gazette, to prove Mr. Van Buren's popularity in Pennsylvania refers to his votes. And what do they show? Why, that he was three times before the people for office—once for Vice President, and twice for President, and was defeated in this state twice out of three times, and when he did succeed it was only by a small majority of 4,000, and that, too, when the democratic party usually gave its popular candidate from 20 to 30,000 majority, and gave Gen. Jackson more than that as often as he was a candidate. And yet the Gazette would fain have us to believe that Van Buren was even more popular than Jackson in Penna. Why does not the Gazette show how and when Mr. V. B. got the vote of this state for Vice President? This fact is about as easily explained, we presume, as the other. (The whole thing, however, is too absurd to waste a moment's time upon its discussion.)

WHEN CONVENED.—The editors of the Harrisburg Union, in reply to the statement of the Argus, and some other papers, in relation to the alleged over charges made by them, in their account of public printing, say that they will take "some convenient occasion" to prove the whole thing false. The editors, we presume, are philosophers, and take things cool—as much so as the Yankee did when he gave his note "payable when convenient."

Some of the New York papers deny the existence of the yellow fever at Rondout, brought there by the ship Vanda. One of the physicians that visited the place, says there have been in all 20 cases. Two, at least, if not more, died with the genuine, admitted, coffee ground black vomit.

New Counterfeits.

HARRISBURG BANK, HARRISBURG, PA.—20's letter A, pay J. W. Weil, Feb. 5, 1839. In the genuine, the third Twenty on lower margin commences immediately under the "r" in cash,—in the bad note, under the "ch." This is the only perceptible difference. Well calculated to deceive.

MINEO'S BANK, POTTSVILLE, PA.—2's altered from Relief 1's. Vignette, three men, arm'd, &c. On right end, a female figure, and on left end, a medallion head of Washington. The plate of the genuine head is altogether different.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The barn of Geo. MEARS, Esq. of Catawissa township, was struck by lightning, on Friday evening last, and consumed with all its contents, consisting of some eighty bushels of cleaned wheat, about 130 bushels of wheat in the sheaf, a large quantity of hay and oats, and a great many agricultural implements. Mr. Mears was at the time sowing away some oats, which they had hauled in just a short time before, when the electric fluid communicated itself to the very heap on which he was standing, igniting it instantaneously, so as to leave him but a very narrow escape from being burned himself. Nothing but a buggy and a set of harness were saved, and the loss is estimated to be about \$1000. There was no insurance on the property.

This unfortunate occurrence gives additional evidence of the necessity and utility of lightning rods on barns, &c., as well as the advantage of having property insured.—*Danville Democrat.*

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.
The Pittsburgh American states that the Great Western Iron Works, near that city, will be put in operation again in a few weeks.

It is stated that the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge has purchased land in Tayschedah, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and will there fix his residence.

Cream Cheese. a new article, and said to be a luxurious one, is just introduced into the Baltimore market.

The Oacida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in Wilkes-barre, Pa., on Wednesday last. The Rev. Bishop Waugh presided.

The steamboat Knickerbocker made her first trip from New York to Albany, in seven hours and thirty-three minutes, running time,—150 miles.

There are over four hundred prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary; and during the last year, the net income of the establishment exceeded \$21,000.

The hemp raised by Mr. Clay, at Ashland, Ky., is considered in every respect equal, if not superior to the best Russia.

Methodism.—The Pittsburg, Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in that city last week.

At Providence, R. I., a fellow has been arrested for catching girls in the streets and kissing them. He must be insane.

It is said that should the Arabs be subdued in Algeria by France, it will always require at least fifty thousand effective troops to maintain French dominion.

Printers generally make good lawyers and physicians, from their previous acquaintance with cases.

In London, music affords a livelihood to more than five thousand persons.

The steamship Acadia left Boston on her last trip, with forty-six passengers for England, fourteen thousand letters, and a large number of papers.

Montesquieu observes of the orators of his time, that what they wanted in *depth* they gave you in *length*. This cutting remark is quite as applicable at the present time.

Right.—At Mobile, Ala. both parties have come to an agreement not to have any tipping houses open on election day, nor to have any conveyance running to bring in votes.

Gambling Houses.—A correspondent of the N. Y. American says there are 600 of them in that city.

The Roman Catholics are erecting a splendid edifice for public worship at Alton, Illinois.

Iron Ships.—There are at this time constructing at Liverpool, sixteen or seventeen vessels of iron—but not one new ship of wood is building on the stocks. The speed of a new iron steamer on the Thames, called the "Prince of Wales," is said to be a sixteen miles an hour.

A Close Run.—Kelso, the Whig who voted for a Democratic United States Senator in the Indiana Legislature last year, has been defeated by one vote.

If some common salt be put into the water, when washing cabbages or greens, preparatory to cooking them, the snails, slugs, worms, &c. will come out and sink to the bottom, so that they need not be boiled with the vegetables. It is impossible to wash them out, except the cabbage be taken to pieces, and people generally like to have the vegetable served up whole.

Miss Martineau.—The subscription now raising for Miss Martineau, who refused the pension offered by the late English Government, reaches the sum of £1,000.

Wooden Nuts in Canada.—Some of the inhabitants of the Home District, Canada, have been practising upon the stupidity of two of the magistrates, and replenishing their own pockets, by bringing in squirrels' scalps for a premium, instead of wolves' scalps.—Wolves must be scarce in Canada at this rate, or else the magistrates are green-horns.

The Lowell Courier says that the Merrimack Print Works in that city manufacture rising 1000 pieces of calico per day. The Merrimack prints are celebrated all over the country for their beauty and durability.

THE GRAMPUS.—The Lancaster Intelligencer says: "Among the crew of the vessel thus mysteriously lost, we recognize the name of a lad in whose fate we feel a lively interest. We mean GEORGE MINNELL, one of the three midshipmen—the son of a printer, who lived and died the friend of Gen. Cameron, of Middletown. This orphan boy was taken by the General, and adopted into his family. The lad soon grew up in the ardent affections of his foster-father, and became as dear to him as if he had been his son. Gen. Cameron gave him an excellent education, and finally procured him a midshipman's warrant.

The youthful seaman was sent out in the Grampus. He wrote from the several ports where he touched to his benefactors, in the lively language of a grateful and ardent mind, telling of all he saw, and avowing all he hoped. His letters soon ceased their regular visits.—Anxiety now to seek the place of quiet expectations; until at last, the dreadful suspicion was realized that he perished with the gallant Grampus, and laid him down to die in the arms of the awful mysterious Deep. We have heard it said that the loss of this orphan boy is mourned as much by Gen. Cameron and his family, as if he had been one of his own offspring.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 2nd inst., a young man belonging to Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., named Constantine L. Omelveny, accidentally shot himself. He started from his father's on a gunning excursion, and previous to loading his piece, unconscious of its containing a load, placed his foot upon the lock to raise it, and put his mouth to the muzzle for the purpose of blowing in it to ascertain if it was clear; his foot slipped, and discharged the whole contents into his mouth, killing him instantly.

The Clock Trade.

Our readers are aware that our ingenious Yankee brethren have filled upon a new item of export to England, in the article of excellent but cheap eight day clocks. A paragraph in the New York Herald has some interesting particulars on the subject, showing that the trade has already become important in extent as well as largely profitable to those who are carrying it on:

"The clocks in question have brass works cut by machinery, out of brass plates made for that use in Connecticut. They are fitted up in polished mahogany frames, in a neat manner, and when finished, form an eight day timepiece, which cannot be rivalled in the world for accuracy. These articles have long been known to the public of this country, but are strangers to Europe, until introduced there in the spring of 1841, by the firm of Sperry and Shaw, No. 8 Courtland st. The first invoice was taken as an experiment. The duty is 20 per cent in England. The astonishment with which these specimens of American work were viewed was very great, not only for the beauty and excellence of the clocks themselves, but the beautiful and enduring polish of the cases excited great admiration, and is a perfect novelty there, and cannot yet be imitated. The first invoice sold at from £4 to £5 each, or about \$20; since that time not only has every packet to England carried an invoice, but large quantities have been sent to the north of Europe, and the late India bound ships have also taken considerable quantities. They are also finding their way into all the ports of Europe at a great profit to the enterprising makers. The amount shipped since the first experiment in 1841 has been near 40,000 clocks, which, at \$20, reaches the important sum of \$800,000, and stands next to the article of rice in exports of American produce. The number of these clocks manufactured annually in Connecticut is 300,000. Messrs. Sperry and Shaw turn out 300 per week."

BUSINESS.—A gentleman called yesterday morning at the counting house of one of the iron merchants of this city to purchase fifty tons of pig iron. In the course of the negotiation, the merchant was led to inquire to what purpose the iron was to be applied?

"To make weights for Yankee clocks!"

"Why what can you do with so many clocks?"

"They are shipped to England."

"Think of that! Fifty tons of iron for clock weights; each clock requiring, probably, less than five pounds. We saw it stated some time since in an English paper that these clocks were being introduced into the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and almost every workman was becoming the owner of one of them.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*"

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST. (if true).—From the second number of a new paper just established at Batesville, in Arkansas, by the title of "The North Arkansas," under date of August 9th, we copy the following:

"Important from the Indian Nation.—The following letter, from an intelligent citizen of this vicinity, now in the West, contains most important information. It will be recollected that Ross was killed about two years ago by the adherents of the Ross party. The death of Ross was doubtless an act of retaliation. It must result in a serious difficulty:

"BRATTLE'S PRAIRIE, (ARK.) July 15.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ARKANSAS—DEAR SIR.—All in contemplation here among the Cherokee: JOHN ROSS is killed. A gentleman direct from the neighborhood of Ross arrived here a few hours ago with the news. The truth of the report is not doubted here. The particulars are not, as yet, ascertained."

No doubt is expressed by the publisher of the truth of this information. Until it is confirmed, we may be allowed to hope that it is not true, though circumstances induce the apprehension that it may be. The death of such a man as Ross by violence would be of itself an event to be deplored; but, when his position of Chief of his Nation, and the consequences which are likely to flow from such a catastrophe are considered, it would be deeply to be lamented.—*Nat. Intell.*

DISEASE—YELLOW FEVER.—The Health Officer of New York, Dr. Van Hovenburg, recently allowed the schooner Vanda to discharge her cargo at Kingston, though several cases of yellow fever were on board. A letter appears in the New York papers from a Mr. H. Romeyn, stating that disease and death have followed in her track. A highly malignant disease, called by some bilious, and by others yellow fever, is prevailing in the immediate neighborhood where she discharged her cargo. One died Thursday night and another on Friday, and several others are now down with the same species of disease, all having sickened since her arrival there, and some within a few days, she having left the dock on Friday or Saturday last.—*Phil. Ledger.*

"PAT LYON, THE PHILADELPHIA LOCKSMITH."—A drama, of this title, founded on a well known domestic incident, was performed at the Arch Street Theatre, on Saturday evening, to a crowded house. This latter result was probably aided by the legal action taken by some of the friends of the principal character in the play to prevent the performance, under the apprehension that the author, in his hero, had held the memory of Lyon up to ridicule. The Court, however, having refused to grant the injunction desired, the play went on, and proved anything but derogatory of the character of the hero. The great aim of the author seems to have been to show him the subject of conspiracy, and a greatly wronged and persecuted individual. It was reputationally received by the audience, and is to be repeated.—*Phil. Ledger.*

A REMARKABLE FACT.—A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure daily of gathering around their fireside, four daughters who were born in the four different quarters of the globe, viz: one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, one in America—a fact probably unparalleled in the history of any other family in New England.—*Boston Journal.*