

Death of Mr. Biddle.

Nicholas Biddle, Esq., formerly and for many years President of the United States Bank, died, at four o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence at Andalusia, in Bucks county. He had been suffering from an attack of dropsy for several months, but until within a short time prior to his death, he had been able to visit the city. The report of his decease caused considerable sensation, as it was not looked for by any but a few of his relatives and personal friends, and naturally excited much comment. The life of one who occupied so conspicuous a position in the political and financial struggle of the country during the past twenty years as Mr. Biddle did, could not fail to occasion much remark at his death. His public career was eventful in the extreme, and covered a period characterized by the most violent conflict of parties, and it is by no means surprising that, after being defeated as the leader of a party and the champion of a particular interest, he should have fallen under the ban and censure of his former partisans. Such is the fate of every ambitious man who fails to achieve what his hopes lead him to promise. Success, or death in the midst of a struggle, are the only received passports to enduring popularity.

Mr. Biddle was born in Philadelphia on the 8th of January, 1780, and was consequently but fifty-eight years of age at his death. His ancestors came with William Penn to this country, and were distinguished in the early history of the State. His father, Charles Biddle, took an active and zealous part in the Revolution, and was associated with Franklin in the administration of this State, then just emerging from its colonial conditions. Mr. Nicholas Biddle commenced his education at the University in this city and finished it at Princeton, New Jersey, where he was the subject of much favorable notice for his literary attainments. At the age of nineteen he was appointed Secretary to General Armstrong, in his mission to France, and travelled with the Minister over considerable portions of Europe. He remained abroad three years, and was a portion of that time attached to the embassy of Mr. Monroe, at the Court of St. James. On his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Biddle devoted himself to the practice of the law, and the pursuit of letters. As a writer he was much esteemed, and became a popular contributor to some of the leading periodicals of the day. His ability in this department of science improved with time, and his essays have always been admired for their ingenuity and polish, even when their object was condemned.

Mr. Biddle was elected by the Democratic party of this city to the State Legislature in 1810, and again to the Senate in 1814. In both situations, he occupied a prominent position as the friend of general education, and an advocate of a National Bank. In 1819, he was appointed a government director of the United States Bank by President Monroe, and, four years afterwards, succeeded Langdon Cheves in the presidency of that institution. He remained in that situation until the expiration of the charter of the old bank, and the creation of the new one by this State, and assumed the presidency of the latter for the first year or two of its existence. The rest of his public career is known to most of our readers, and has, in turns, won for him the warmest praises and the bitterest reproaches, according to the disposition or bias of the reviewer.—Phil. Ledg., Feb. 28.

THE DEATH OF GOVERNOR REYNOLDS.—On the table near where Governor Reynolds fell, was a letter, explaining the cause which led to his self-destruction. It was addressed to Col. W. G. Minor, and was as follows:

In every situation in which I have been placed I have labored to discharge my duty faithfully to the public, but this has not protected me, for the last twelve months, from the slanders and abuse of my enemies, which have rendered my life a burden to me. I pray God to forgive them and teach them more charity.

My will is in the hands of Jas. L. Minor, Esq. Farewell, THOS. REYNOLDS.

The Missourian, and in fact most of the papers of that State, speak in the highest terms of the deceased, and his devotion to the interests of the State, yet his virtues as a man and his usefulness as a public officer could not save him from the shafts of calumny, which reckless and unprincipled conductors of the partisan press so invariably direct against the highest merit and the most exalted patriotism. How unsparring and remorseless must have been the abuse which drove a man to the act of self-destruction to escape it!

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—In a letter from Mr. EDWIN CHAPLIN, of St. Helena, S. C., recently published in the Charleston Mercury, he describes the following treatment for Scarlet Fever, as having been eminently successful. He says "out of 34 cases where I administered the jalap, not one remained in bed more than one day."

"Directions.—Immediately on the first symptoms, which is sore throat, give a full dose of jalap, to an adult 60, 70, or even 80 grains, at night give strong red pepper tea, from a tea cup full to a pint, according to age and violence of the symptoms; the next day give a small dose of jalap, say half the quantity given the day before, continue the pepper tea at night; on the third day if there is any soreness remaining in the throat, give a dose of salts, which will generally effect a cure; the doses of course must be regulated according to the age of the patient.

A Startling Joke.

A New York paper gives an account of a startling joke perpetrated upon a barber, by Babe, the pirate, sentenced to be hung on the 7th of this month, which, if true, shows a strange recklessness and indifference in a man on the verge of eternity.

No sooner had Tucker, the barber, entered the cell, than Babe, who is a very athletic man, seized him by the throat, and, with a herculean effort forced him against the wall, and demanded his razor, saying that his time had come, and he was determined to cut his (Tucker's) throat, and then conclude the tragic act by performing the same operation upon himself. Tucker refused to deliver up the instrument of death, when Babe renewed his energies, and twisted the neckcloth of Tucker with one hand, while he held the two arms of his antagonist with the other. "Give me the razor," says Babe, "while I end your existence and mine also! Quick! quick! or I'll strangle you to death!" "Murder—murder," shouted Tucker, at the height of his voice. "Silence—silence!" cried Babe. "Give me the razor, or I'll twist your neck off." "Hellow—hellow!" bawled Tucker. "Mr. Keeper—murder—murder—help—help—I'm killed—come to my rescue—oh!—oh!—murder—murder—murder!"

At this moment, Mr. Keeper Fallon, who had been on the corridor below, rushed to the cell door, and threw it open, when he found Tucker standing with his back against the wall, pale as moonlight, and shivering as though at the height of an ague fit, while Babe, who stood opposite him, was convulsed with laughter, and shook his sides as though they would crack at the fright he had given barber Tucker. Keeper Fallon instantly saw that Babe had been practising a startling joke upon Tucker, and he also roared with laughter, but Tucker quietly edged towards the cell door, and instantly darted out, as though still fearing of the threats of Babe that had so terrified and appalled him. He refused to shave Babe, but after considerable solicitation consented to hold the glass while the gay pirate shaved himself with the razor that Tucker had so pertinaciously refused to deliver up. A side glance from Babe, as he flourished the razor, caused a second fit of ague on the part of Tucker, who was compelled to place his arm against the wall to keep the glass from betraying his emotion. The operation was finished and Tucker left; but he says that it will be a rarity if he ever enters his cell again, as, whenever he thinks of Babe's determined manner and ferocious aspect, whether it was in earnest or not, he cannot avoid shuddering at his previous fright. This Babe is a strange fellow—thus to play off his jokes while stepping into eternity; but we believe he will evince the same desire for practical jokes until he suffers the penalty of the law for the offence of which he has been convicted.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POOR HOUSE at Quaise, Mass., caused the death of ten persons instead of eight. The Nantucket Enquirer says:

There were fifty-nine persons in the house, besides the family of Capt. Timothy Bunker, the keeper. Capt. B. lost all his effects and forty dollars in money. There were 18 of the paupers bedridden—one of them we are told had not walked for about twenty years. Old and infirm as many of them were, it seems a miracle that so many escaped with their lives. One had jumped from the third story window, and escaped without injury. Another jumped from the second story window, and also escaped being injured. One man lowered himself to the ground by means of a sheet, which he tore in strips and tied together. Great numbers of our citizens instantly repaired to the scene of action, to render such assistance as was possible. Good service was rendered by those living on the adjacent farms; Mr. Charles A. Burgess, in particular, we heard named as having been the means of saving several lives, straining himself severely in so doing. One of the pauper inmates—a woman, named Phoebe Lovcliss,—also personally rescued two or three persons, at the immediate risk of her own life. Mr. Burgess, by means of a ladder, stove in a window of the third story, and here found an old man and his wife in bed. He informed them of their danger, and the man got on; but the woman refused to move. Mr. B. took her out of bed, got her on the ladder, and conveyed her in safety to the ground, she struggling all the while to prevent him from accomplishing his benevolent purpose—this deed of daring.

THE MORMONS.—The Western papers speak as though a difficulty with the Mormons was apprehended. The St. Louis New Era says that there is a most bitter state of public feeling in part of Illinois against the Mormons. Meetings have been held at Carthage and other places, for the purpose of organizing opposition to the encroachments and usurpations of Joe Smith, the despotism of the Nauvoo corporation, and the hostilities of the Mormon legion. The same state of public feeling appears now to exist in Illinois that formerly existed in Jackson county, and in the Grand river country, in Missouri. They talk openly of the extermination of the Mormons as the only means of securing their own safety.

YANKEE HATS.—It is estimated that upwards of 29,000 Palm Leaf Hats were manufactured in the town of Amherst last year. The number of straw bonnets manufactured at the manufactory of Mack & Son, amounted to upwards of \$60,000. This establishment keeps fifty female sewing straw braid.



V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Cost 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.

BREVIER TYPE.—100 lbs., or more, of second hand brevier type, for sale at this office, at 18 cts. per lb. cash. The type are the same as those used in our advertising columns.

We shall be considerably cramped for several weeks yet, with a press of advertisements. After that we shall be able to furnish our readers with a full share of reading matter.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Henry Frick, member of Congress from this district, is seriously ill at Washington.

THE ROADS are in an extremely bad state. The mails from Harrisburg arrive from six to eight hours after the usual time. On the route to Pottsville there is much less difficulty, as the turnpike is generally in good order.

THE Semi-weekly United States Gazette came to hand this week, considerably enlarged and improved—in appearance. Our neighbors of the Sunbury Gazette have also added to the dimensions of their sheet.

OUR HOTELS.—A correspondent of the Pottsville Emporium, speaks in terms of high commendation of the excellence of Weitzel's Hotel, in this place, at which a friend had stopped during the Special Court. Speaking of the fare he says:

"Among the rarities presented by the table d'hôte at Weitzel's, were a couple of large Wild Turkeys, shot in the neighborhood, which were remarkably fat, well flavored and highly relished by the guests. And among other luxuries and delicacies, pheasants, gooseberry tarts, stringed beans, and preserved corn, figured prominently. The House is a model of cleanliness and order."

The truth is, Sunbury has been long celebrated, not for its magnificent or splendid Hotels, but for the excellent accommodations found within them, any one of which, in regard to the culinary department, would compare favorably with many of the large and extensive hotels of other places. As a specimen of our landlords we would refer to Mr. Geo. Prince, formerly of this place, who, in the opinion of many capable of judging, keeps the best Hotel at Harrisburg.

GREAT SALE.—The Monteur Iron Works, at Danville, erected by Biddle, Chambers & Co., were sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday last. The two Anthracite Furnaces are probably the most splendid buildings of the kind, in the Union. The whole property, which consists of about seven hundred acres of land, with numerous buildings, iron ore and limestone, sold for \$28,200, subject to mortgages and other liens, amounting to about \$34,000; making in the whole upwards of seventy thousand dollars. The property was purchased by Messrs. Caswell and Muddock, of New York, who held large claims against the same. Mr. Peter Baily of Danville, in connection with a mercantile firm of Philadelphia, were their competitors at the sale, who intended, if they purchased, to put the works into operation without delay. Terms of sale, 10 per cent. down and the balance in April next, which is equivalent to a cash sale. We did not hear what the purchasers intend doing with the property, but presume they will not suffer the Furnaces to remain idle.

THE NEWS from Harrisburg, this week, is not of much importance—rather an old story we confess, but nevertheless true. The members have been debating Mr. Cooper's 200 million stock scheme, based upon the public lands; but there is no prospect of its passage. The sale of the public works is, we presume, disposed of, as Mr. Farrelly has reported against it, and very properly too. Some of the city papers contend that because a few papers in the interior have spoken in favor of the measure, that it would be popular among the people. A very great mistake, as nine-tenths of them are opposed to any such plan. Mr. Roumfort has introduced a new revenue bill. It provides that for the purpose of equalizing the assessments and taxes for the use of the Commonwealth in the different counties of the State, there shall be appointed seven Commissioners, who, or a majority of whom, with the State Treasurer, for the time being, shall constitute a Board of Revenue Commissioners, whose duty it will be to meet at Harrisburg within ninety days from the passage of the act, on a day certain to be fixed by the State Treasurer, of which due notice shall be given by him to said Commissioners, and annually thereafter on the first Monday in May. The Commissioners of the county are to transmit, ten days before the meeting of the Revenue Commissioners, a statement of the valuation of all the property in the county. The duty of the Revenue Commissioners is then to adjust and equalize the tax in the respective counties, according to valuation.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The dwelling of Dr. Lucien Spencer, of Bethany, Ct., caught fire about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, 20th ult., and Dr. Spencer perished in the flames, with two children whom he attempted to save. The fire, it is supposed, originated from hot ashes. To the carelessness in putting away hot ashes may be attributed the cause of many fires.

TWO CONVENTIONS will meet at Harrisburg on the 4th inst.—Democratic and whig, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor. A candidate for Canal Commissioner will also be nominated, to supply the vacancy of Jesse Miller, whose term expires at the end of a year. Delegates will also be appointed by the Democratic Convention to the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 4th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President. The State Convention will, without doubt, instruct her delegates to support RICHARD M. JOHNSON for President. Mr. VAN BUREN, it is true, has already secured delegates enough for a nomination, at Baltimore, but it is to be hoped, that himself and friends will see the impropriety of his course and the utter hopelessness of his election, by that time, and that he will be induced for the sake of that party which has stood by him for the last twelve years, to yield to a less objectionable, or at least more popular candidate.

DECLINATION OF MR. VAN BUREN.—By referring to a letter from Washington, in another column, it will be seen that rumors are afloat that Mr. Van Buren, whose nomination is now rendered certain, intends, after the nomination at Baltimore has been made, to decline in favor of Gen. Cass. We trust this may be true. With Gen. Cass at their head, the Democratic party would go into the field free and untrammelled and with a zeal and spirit that would ensure success. On the other hand, Mr. Van Buren, by such an act, would acquire more honor than if he could even succeed being elected.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS BIDDLE.—The Philadelphia papers of Wednesday, announce the death of Mr. Biddle, late President of the U. S. Bank, on Tuesday the 27th ult. at Andalusia, his residence, in Bucks county, aged 58 years. A short sketch of his life will be found in another column.

FIRE ON THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On Friday the 23d ult., a fire broke out in a large hotel, kept by Mr. Henry Eicholtz, on the Columbia Railroad, about 35 miles from Philadelphia. The building caught from sparks from a locomotive, and was entirely burned down. The furniture of the establishment was all saved.

DEATH BY STARVATION is a common occurrence in England. A late London paper gives an account of a young woman and her child, having recently died from starvation in that great and wealthy city.

THE estimated amount of expenditures of the city of New York, the present year, is \$2,353,520 21. Nearly two millions of which must be raised by taxation.

THE WASHINGTON correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger has the following, in relation to the new Post Office Bill:

"The report of the Post Office Committee will bring to light some of the most singular facts; among which I will mention but one, communicated to me the other day by the chairman, Mr. Merrick. It appears, from reasonable calculations, that no more than half the epistolary correspondence in the United States is carried on by the mails. The whole number of letters, franked and postage paid, carried by the U. S. mails, appears, from official reports of the Postmaster General, not to exceed 27 millions; in Great Britain and Ireland it amounts, from official reports, to 204 millions. This disparity is not accounted for by the difference in the population, and still less when we take into consideration the number of people that can read and write. In the United States the whole number of white persons above 20 years of age incapable of reading or writing, amounts to but 549,693; in Great Britain and Ireland it amounts to 5,511,507. Of the number of persons in England above 20 years of age, and capable of reading and writing, each receives on an average 267 letters per annum; in the United States he receives but 43—and we may safely assert that at the great distance our people live from one another, and the amount of intelligence of which they are possessed, they have quite as many inducements, and certainly the means to write, as the population of Great Britain. Three-sevenths of our whole white population know how to read and write; while in England the number amounts scarcely to the fourth part of the whole population. We must, then, suppose that our population write a great many, and perhaps double the number of letters, but prefer sending them by private conveyances, and that consequently the Post-office Department is made severely to suffer for its present exorbitant rates of postage. Mr. Merrick calculates that if our population write as often as the English, and were to avail themselves exclusively of the mail, the amount of revenue from the Post-office Department alone would amount to \$41,789,641; if those that are able to read and write only are taken into proportion, and \$9,999,106, basing the calculation merely on the gross amount of population."

ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The last Germantown Telegraph says:—The best specimen of a counterfeit note which we have yet seen, was received on deposit at the Bank of Germantown, a few days since. It is on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, and of the denomination of Five Dollars—Letter B—No. 1941—dated Nov. 14, 1843—payable to T. Jones or bearer—signed W. Thaw, Cash'r, and J. B. Mitchell Pres't. The vignette a grain field with reapers, and a female nursing an infant. It is totally unlike the genuine note, but was supposed to be an issue from a new plate, a circumstance which often takes place without note-fee. The counterfeit reads "The Mechanics' Bank, will pay," &c., while all the genuine notes read "The Mechanics' Bank, of the City and County of Philadelphia," which is the corporate title. The note, however, is well calculated to deceive; but must at once be detected after reading this note-fee.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1844. There is a singular rumor in town, which for some reason or other that I cannot decipher, is gaining credence even among the better informed circles. It is whispered, namely, that Mr. Van Buren will, beyond all doubt or question, receive the regular nomination of the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore; but on that occasion some one will get up and read a letter from Mr. Van Buren, declining, for the sake of the harmony of the party, and recommending Gen. Cass, for the office of President of the United States. The Democratic National Convention then, will, without further comment, nominate Gen. Cass, who will receive the support of the Globe, the Richmond Enquirer, the Pennsylvania, and in short, all the leading journals on the Van Buren side.

This will, of course, disarm the partial opposition of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, Col. Johnson, Commodore Stewart and Mr. Buchanan, and in fact make them join the regular ranks against Mr. Clay.

Against Gen. Cass they argue all the Clay armor and weapons would be of no avail. Mr. Van Buren, it is alleged on all hands, is not vulnerable on account of what he has done, but on account of what he left undone, among which failing to be re-elected in 1840 is no doubt, his principal crime. It is his defeat which makes him vulnerable; he is the first Democratic President under whom the spell of victory, which had until then attached to the party, has been broken. Were it not for this, Mr. Van Buren would be as eligible as any other candidate in the field.

Gen. Cass yields to Mr. Van Buren in nothing that relates to principles, and he brings to the party a new name, a new excitement, and in view of the impending negotiations with Great Britain, the weight of his diplomatic career.

The Tyler Convention, which is about to be held on the 27th day of May, or in the beginning of June next, it is supposed, will strengthen the resolution of Mr. Van Buren, not to be a candidate, and show the necessity of a compromise in so forcible a manner as to make the nomination of General Cass almost certain.

The principal object of the friends of President Tyler, in holding a Convention in May next, is, of course, to oppose the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. The President and his friends hold, in a great measure, the balance of power, and so decided an opposition on the part of John Tyler, to Mr. Van Buren's prospects, and so firm a resolution on the part of his friends to support him, will, of course, command the serious consideration of the Democratic party. Mr. Van Buren, himself, will not, under these circumstances, risk a defeat, and the prospects of the party for the next twenty years, and will prefer to decline, after having shown to the world that he is still the favorite of the party, and has, as such, received the almost unanimous nomination for the Presidency.

I give the rumor, such as it is, without comment. The good sense of your readers must decide how much there is in it, and how far it may be classed in the range of political probabilities. Gen. Cass, endorsed by Mr. Van Buren, would stand in the place of the latter, and his victory would still be that of Mr. Van Buren and the principles represented by him in 1840. The party and himself would again be placed in their proper positions; Mr. Van Buren would be doubly praised for his disinterested patriotism, and the old office-holders would have the same chance of re-attainment as under Mr. Van Buren himself.

I will not trouble your readers with any more argument on this subject. I give you the statement merely as I have it, from members of Congress favorable to the cause of Mr. Van Buren. I do not believe in it myself, and yet, I must confess, there is a plausibility in the matter which induced me to include it in my correspondence.

Commodore Stewart is still here, warmly welcomed by all his friends and his comrades in arms. Captain Stockton's great entertainment continues to be the leading subject of conversation; 300 invitations have been issued, but of the members and Senators those only have been asked who have given evidence of their good taste, and, let me add, correct principles, by bringing their wives and daughters with them.

The invitations are specific, stating expressly what persons are invited. Mr. so and so "and lady," or "lady and daughter," or "lady and two daughters," and the invitations are to be presented to the captain of the steamboat that conveys the party down to Alexandria, where the Princeton lies at anchor.

There is not another particle of news here. To-morrow the Democratic members of Congress hold a caucus in reference to the twenty-first rule; but my word for it, they will not quarrel. They are too sensible to catch at straws, or to prefer the shadow to the substance. It is also stated that the matter talked of at the commencement of my letter will form the subject of consideration and debate. But I think this would be rather premature. FRANKLIN.

A CARRIER PIGEON, very much exhausted from the want of food, was found in the garret of the Franklin House at Providence, on Monday. A paper containing the drawn numbers of the School Fund Lottery drawn on Saturday, was found attached to it. The bird was probably let loose on Saturday.

ANOTHER SHADE OF INSANITY.—On Thursday, at East Cambridge, Miss Fanny Wier, of Lowell, Mass., was convicted of administering oil of tansy to her sister's illegitimate infant. One ground of defence was, that she had monomania for the destruction of illegitimate children.

POWERFUL MAGNET.—Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, has invented and made a Magnet which lifts eleven hundred pounds. The Magnet weighs only 17½ pounds and is probably the most powerful Magnet of the size known.

From the Baltimore American.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded at once to the consideration of the orders of the day, Mr. Dellet of Ala. being entitled to the floor. Mr. D. spoke with much earnestness and ability, and his speech commanded great attention. He reviewed the proceedings of the House upon the subject of Abolition Petitions at the present session of Congress for the purpose of showing how much time had been devoted to this subject and how ultra had been the opinions expressed upon it. The petitioners had resorted to every means which ingenuity could devise to evade the Rule of the House. Mr. Dellet in reviewing the proceedings of the House alluded to the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Hale of N. H. for cutting down the Home Squadron, and upon which an abolition speech had been long of great bitterness.

Mr. Hale (with much earnestness) "Does the gentleman say I made an abolition speech?"

Mr. Dellet—"Oh no! but I know not how soon you may." I said you introduced Resolutions upon which the gentleman from Ohio made an Abolition speech. That gentleman (Mr. Giddings) desired that the Home Squadron should be cut down for fear it should aid the South, and prevent slaves from running away.

Mr. Giddings—"Shall I set the gentleman from Alabama right?"

Mr. Dellet—"The gentleman from Ohio cannot set me right upon this subject." Mr. D. then proceeded to point out with minuteness and great eloquence the services of Southern men and slaveholders to the whole country. Those who could not see this were governed by hatred to the South.

Mr. D. then turned his attention to Mr. Boardley of New York, whom he answered in a good spirit. He denied that Congress could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and said that Mr. B's arguments was the first defence he had heard from a lawyer, that because Congress had exclusive legislative power here, it could abolish slavery.

Mr. Boardley desired to explain, but for want of time the floor was not yielded.

Mr. Hudson of Mass. was next answered, and particularly in reference to the authority of Mr. Madison as to the power of Congress bearing upon the subject under debate. Returning to Mr. Giddings, Mr. D. remarked (in answer to the argument of Mr. G. that the yankees would occupy the slave lands when slavery was abolished) that already when the yankees went South they became the hardest task-masters of the slaves, and the severest overseers. They fed lighter, clothed lighter, worked harder and were tougher than any body else. Mr. Adams, quoting from him some remarks in favor of the abolition of slavery, concluding with a prayer, that "in God's good time it would come, and let it come."

Mr. Dellet asked Mr. Adams if he understood him.

Mr. A. nodded assent, and said with great earnestness, let it come.

Mr. Dellet—"Yes, let it come. No matter what the consequences, let it come, said the gentleman. Let it come, though women and children should be slain—though blood should flow like water—though the Union should be destroyed—though the Government be broken up—no matter though five millions of the people of the South perish.

(Mr. Adams, in his seat)—"Five hundred millions. Yes, let it come."

The remark of Mr. A. here excited considerable sensation in the House, and Mr. Dellet proceeded. I am, said he, one of the few who in 1824 believed that it was better to have a Civilian elected to the highest office in the gift of the People than a military Chief. It was then I voted for the gentleman from Massachusetts. I cannot ask my country to forgive me for this offence, but I do ask pardon of my God for it.

Mr. D. closed with some comments upon New and Old England. They took in the Slave trade prior to 1808, and blamed Old England for having oppressed more people than this and all other countries together.

THE GAINES CASE.—A decision made a few days ago in the Supreme Court of the United States, on the case in which Gen. Gaines and his wife were plaintiffs, and the executors of Daniel Clarke, of New Orleans, defendants. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post says that the points on which the defendants appealed have been decided against them. One of the points has been decided absolutely, and the two other points with a qualification that requires the cause to go again before the Circuit Court, but which will not probably affect the result. This decision makes the General and his wife the lord and mistress of an immense property; some say fifteen millions of dollars.—Phil. Ledg.

A SEDUCER SENTENCED.—On the 16th ult., a man from Erie county, Pa., was sentenced to the Penitentiary in Allegheny City, having been convicted of seduction under the law against that crime, passed at the last session of our State Legislature. This is the first conviction under the new act.

FIGHTING COCKS.—Sheriff Choate, of Woburn, Mass., made a descent recently, and took in custody seven gamblers, with their implements of gaming, consisting of twenty-three "fighting cocks," valued by their owner at fifty hundred dollars. The sheriff said it was his duty to destroy the implements of gaming, and he accordingly decapitated all the fighting cocks. The owner of the cocks resides in Boston, and is eighty-seven years old. He says he has followed the business of cock fighting for fifty years. The heads of the cocks have been preserved, in order that they may be present as witnesses against the venerable gambler.