

our imperfect system of assessments, and the almost universal disposition to conceal from the assessor the amount of money at interest, and the value of other personal property, the amount received at the Treasury from taxes upon real and personal property has increased from \$853,911.25 in the year 1844, when the three mill tax was first imposed, to \$1,379,039.40 in 1852. The increase of revenue under the bill we report will be much greater than that just referred to. It is evident, therefore, that in a short time the rate of taxation can be considerably reduced, and would have been before now if all the property in the State had been fairly assessed.

In accordance with this opinion, we have inserted a section in the bill, that in the event of the revenue from real and personal property reaching the sum of \$1,400,000, at the close of the fiscal year 1855, the rate shall be reduced to two mills. That such will be the result, we have not the slightest doubt. We have not deemed it prudent to reduce the existing rate in advance, because there is a possibility that the new law may be as inefficiently administered as the present one, and in that event the Treasury would be left destitute, and the credit and character of the Commonwealth suffer thereby. The bill will go into operation gradually. The triennial assessment is just made or being finished, and at the proper time will come under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioners. In the meantime, the county boards of revision will have acted upon the personal property, which will be the first visible effect of the bill.

In closing our report upon this branch of our subject, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Legislature will adopt the bill as reported. The stringent provisions which have been inserted are its vitality; strike them out and the bill is not worth the paper upon which it is written. Heretofore the whole effort has been to conceal property from taxation. This feeling pervades all classes; and while there are individual exceptions, the immense majority act upon the principle, that it is morally right to deceive the assessor. It is to be hoped that hereafter this course of action will be changed, and that every individual will come forward cheerfully and disclose to the assessor the amount of his personal property, and that assessors will take care and value the real estate at its actual cash value.

It may be proper to say, in digesting and simplifying the general tax laws, we have endeavored, as far as practicable, to ascertain the systems of taxation prevailing in other States, and have profited by their provisions, so far as we have found them applicable.

**SPIRITUAL BANKING.**—The Bank of Paine & Co., of Chicago, Ill., which professed to be conducted upon "Christian principles," it appears was closed by the officers of the law. The managers, it is said, affected to have communications in regard to its management from the spirits of the departed, and a commission of larceny having been issued in the case of its President, Mr. Eddy, the "Mediums" took the matter in charge, and avowed that the spirits counseled resistance even unto death, and for that purpose arms were provided, which resulted in arrests—the holding of Messrs. Arnold, Pilgrim, Drysdale, and Messrs. Herrick to bail, and the lodgment of Seth Paine in jail.

The Bank was mainly managed through the dictation of Mrs. Herrick, a medium, with whom Mr. Paine or Mr. Eddy was in the habit of retiring to a back room several times a day, and professing to hold conversation with the spirits of Gen. Washington, Gen. Jackson and others, who directed how the affairs of the bank should be carried on. Mrs. H. at times stood behind the counter and pointed out, by spirit influence, who should have their notes redeemed and who not. Mr. Eddy was completely under their control. Most of the persons arrested are mediums. It came out, in the examination, that Paine had little or no capital in the bank—that all the stock amounted to some \$4000 or \$5000, deposited by Ira B. Eddy, and about \$3000 by other persons. Mr. Eddy disclaimed being a partner in the bank, and said that he had only deposited money there the same as any other person. The bank belonged to "Seth Paine, Brothers & Co.," and appears to have been a spirit-awarding shop in good earnest.

**Anti-Liquor Law in Rhode Island.**—The Legislature, Feb. 17.—The Anti-Liquor Law passed the Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 16 to 13, some little alteration having been made. The act goes into effect immediately, but it is to be submitted with the people at the April election, and in the event of their voting not to sustain it, it is to be repealed ten days after the rising of the next General Assembly. The House will concur.

**THE DRUNKARD'S CHARACTER.**—From the volume of pamphlets entitled "Miscellaneous Sheets," presented by King George III. to the British Museum, was taken the following: "A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoil of wealth; the distraction of reason; he is only the brewer's agent; the tavern and ale-house benefactor; the beggar's companion; the constant trouble; he is his wife's woe; his own shame. He is a tub of swill, spirit of sleep, a picture of a beast, and a monster of a man."

**DEATH OF GOV. LUCAS.**—The Pittsburg Post learns from a gentleman direct from Iowa, that ex-Governor Lucas died suddenly in Iowa city, on Monday, the 7th inst. Mr. Lucas was formerly Governor of Ohio, and was afterwards appointed Governor of Iowa, while it was a territory. During most of his life he was a Democrat, but during the last few years he went over to the Whig party, and at the last election came out a strong Scott man.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Washington Union, Friday, February 12, 1853.

**SENATE.**—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of State, showing the deficit for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1852.

After taking up the bill in relation to the State of the Texas debt. Mr. Houston spoke at length in opposition to the bill; and the further consideration of it was then postponed until Thursday next.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after some time adjourned.

**Saturday, February 12, 1853.**  
**SENATE.**—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, communicating the report of the Director of the mint for the past year.

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the survey between Indianola and El Paso.

A resolution was adopted changing the daily hour of meeting to eleven o'clock, a. m.

The bill to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshalls, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes, was taken up, amended, and passed.

The bill to repeal the several acts organizing the staff departments of the army therein mentioned, and for other purposes, was taken up and debated by Mr. Shields, and others; after which it was laid on the table.

**House.**—On motion of Mr. Clark, the House took on the Speaker's table the bill for the relief of the town of Bellevue, in Iowa, and concurred in the Senate's amendments thereto.

Bills for the relief of John Miller and of John Williams, were then read three times, and passed.

After which Mr. Gorman reported back, from the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill for the relief of John Charles Fremont; which, after being discussed at length, was passed; and the House adjourned.

**Monday, February 13, 1853.**  
**SENATE.**—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War in relation to coal used in that department; also, a report from the Secretary of War in relation to the defence of the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. Underwood presented the credentials of his successor, Hon. John B. Thompson; which were read.

The Senate took up the deficiency bill, and all the reported amendments were agreed to. An additional amendment having been proposed by Mr. Gwin, the consideration of the bill was postponed.

The resolutions reaffirming the Monroe doctrine were taken up, and Mr. Douglas spoke at length on the subject. Mr. Cass, Mr. Badger, and Mr. Underwood further debated the subject; and, on motion by Mr. Houston, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Saturday next.

**House.**—The House, on motion of Mr. Houston, resolved to meet at 11 o'clock, a. m., hereafter, until otherwise ordered; and then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the adjustment of sales and titles of swamp lands heretofore donated to several States, reported back from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments; which was debated by several gentlemen until a late hour, when it was laid on the table.

The Senate bill for the relief of Joseph Morehead, late a passed midshipman in the navy of the United States, was then taken from the Speaker's table and passed. The bill for the relief of Rosanna Powers was next passed.

And then the House adjourned.

**Tuesday, February 15, 1853.**  
**SENATE.**—The Chair laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from Commissioner Burdett on the subject of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Also, a report of the Secretary of War, transmitting Captain Sigreeve's report of the expedition down the Zuni and Colorado rivers.

The Senate proceeded to consider the deficiency bill, and several amendments were debated; after which its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

The Pacific railroad bill was taken up and made the order of the day for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution in relation to the Tehuantepec grant, and Mr. Hale spoke at length thereon.

Mr. Brooke replied briefly, and gave way to a motion for adjournment.

**House.**—The House passed the bill amendatory of the several laws relative to the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime coins of the United States. After Mr. Skelton had concluded his speech in its favor, commenced some days before, on motion of Mr. King, of New York, the bill to prevent a failure or delay of justice in the District of Columbia was passed.

The same gentleman next called up the bill to prevent frauds on the treasury; the Senate's amendments thereto being pending. After they were disposed of, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; (Mr. Orr in the chair) and having read and laid aside the Post Office Department appropriation bill, to be reported back with a favorable recommendation, the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up, and a general debate ensued, in which Messrs. Venable, Cobb, Stephens of Georgia, Stuart, and Newton participated. The committee then rose, and shortly afterwards the House adjourned.

**Wednesday, Feb. 16.**  
**SENATE.**—The Chair laid before the

Senate a report of the Secretary of War in relation to the proposed canal around the falls of the Ohio river.

The deficiency bill was then taken up; and after having been further amended it was passed.

Mr. Brooks finished his speech on the Tehuantepec grant, and the Senate adjourned.

**House.**—The House passed the Post Office general appropriation bill; and then going into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Orr in the chair), the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was considered, and speeches delivered by Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, Nabers, and Houston.

The bill was next considered by clauses or sections, and they were debated for the rest of the day's session on various proposed amendments.

**Thursday, Feb. 17.**  
**SENATE.**—After the usual morning business, the Pacific railroad bill was taken up, when Mr. Bell resumed and finished the speech which he commenced on the 5th inst. Mr. Smith and Mr. Chaso followed, and Mr. Cooper obtained the floor; when the subject was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session, and after some time adjourned.

**House.**—The House during the morning hour considered the Canada reciprocity bill, on which they were addressed by Messrs. Seymour, of New York, and Fuller, of Maine; after which, going into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Orr in the chair), the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was discussed in five-minute speeches, on various proposed amendments, until a late hour; when the committee rose, and shortly afterwards the House adjourned.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

**THE NEW EMPRESS OF FRANCE.**  
We are indebted to an esteemed friend, who was formerly resident in Spain, for the following sketch, which seems to explain the family origin of the new Empress of France very satisfactorily. Her history is no less romantic than that of the Empress JOSEPHINE.

"By to-day's advices from Europe we are told that the Emperor Napoleon III. has espoused a Spanish lady, whose grandfather was British Consul at Malaga, and whose mother was an Irish lady by the name of Fitzpatrick; also, that this new Empress was in her own right, Countess Teba, although, bearing the name of Madlle Montego. This much by telegraph. Now the plain English of all this is no doubt as follows:—

"A worthy Scotchman, by the name of William Kirkpatrick, was for some time the American Consul at Malaga, and, failing in business, was succeeded by George G. Barrell as United States Consul at Malaga. This was, I think, under President Monroe's administration.

"Mr. Kirkpatrick's eldest daughter, Maria, or Mariquita, as she was familiarly called and known by all Americans there, was a very fine, dashing lady, and married the Count de Teba, a younger brother of the celebrated Palafox, who behaved so gallantly at the siege of Zaragoza, and who in reply to a demand of surrender, declared he would continue the defence by 'War to the knife.'

"The Palafox family embraced numerous titles, and was singularly brave and noble.

"This husband of Maria Kirkpatrick (Count de Teba) was a gallant soldier, and so cut up by wounds as to be unable to mount his horse without aid, and, when in the saddle, looked more as if he was hooked on than seated there.

"The new Empress of the French is, no doubt, the daughter of this Countess Teba, Mariquita Kirkpatrick, who was a daughter of William Kirkpatrick, late United States Consul at Malaga—not British Consul—not Fitzpatrick;—and not Irish.

"The British Consul at Malaga was William Laird, another old Scotch gentleman, and he was followed by Mr. Marks, an Englishman.

"If the new Empress of France was Countess Teba, as stated, then her mother is dead, as also is her father, and she took the title of her mother. The name Montego, under which she has passed in Paris, is perhaps one of the family names or titles of the Palafox family."

**Arrival of the Ohio.**  
**The California Mails and Gold Dust.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Hartstein, arrived at this port about three o'clock this morning. She left Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d, and reached Kingston, Ja., on the 6th.—In attempting to leave the last named port on the 5th inst, she was run aground by the pilot, and remained fast until lightened of her chains and anchors, water, and 140 tons of coal. After getting afloat, she returned to the city, and finally left on the morning of the 11th.

She brings the California mails of Jan. 14, \$1,582,329 in gold dust, &c., on freight, and 314 passengers.

From Washington.

**Washington, Feb. 18.**—The National Intelligencer of this morning, states that the Senate has passed a section in the Deficiency Bill, which renders null, one of the most important provisions of the new Coinage Seigniorage Bill. It provides that the seigniorage on bars and ingots of gold shall not exceed the cost of assay and coasting.

The Intelligencer publishes a second letter from Governor Foote, reasserting his right to appoint a U. S. Senator for Mississippi.

Mr. Kennedy, the Census Superintendent, has demanded from the Senate Committee an investigation into the recent charges made against him in the debates on the Deficiency Bill.

The Republic says the story of the presentation of a gold comb by Mrs. Fillmore, to the Atie Children, is a gross humbug.

### THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The following is Mr. EVERETT'S letter, communicated to the House of Representatives, yesterday:—

To the President of the United States:—

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the following report in relation to the negotiation pending between this government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the Fisheries—of reciprocal intercourse with the British North American Provinces and the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canals connected with it. The prospects of the negotiation, at the commencement of the session were alluded to in a general way in the President's message. The attention of this Department was given to the subject at the earliest day possible, and it has been pursued with diligence. It has been perceived with satisfaction, that the government of Her Britannic Majesty is prepared to enter into an arrangement for the admission of the fishing vessels of the United States to a full participation in the public fisheries on the coasts and shores of the provinces, with the exception at present of Newfoundland, and in the right of drying and curing fish on shore, on condition of the admission, duty free, into the markets of the United States of the products of the Colonial fisheries, similar privileges on the like condition to be reciprocally enjoyed by British subjects on the coasts and shores of the United States. It is also understood that the British government is desirous in concert with the provinces, to come to an agreement with the United States for reciprocal free trade with the provinces in certain natural productions, and that the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence and of the Welland and Rideau Canals would be conceded as part of the arrangement. An agreement of this kind has for several years received the attention of Congress, and a bill providing for reciprocal free trade in certain articles, on one occasion passed the House of Representatives.

The present negotiations have been conducted by the Department under the impression that if the details of the arrangement could be satisfactorily settled, and in such a way as to afford mutual benefit, Congress would be disposed to perform its part to carry it into effect, even if the United States as the party to the compact which furnishes by far the largest market to the other, shall think it necessary in some respects to limit, and in others to enlarge, the number of articles subject to the arrangement beyond what the British government or Provinces would prefer. The Secretary has been of the opinion that the main provisions above alluded to, promised so much benefit on both sides, that it would be felt to be expedient to enter into the arrangement for a definite time, leaving to future legislation and negotiation guided by experience, to render it still more satisfactory by further limitation or enlargement. The number and variety of the details which have presented themselves in the progress of the negotiations, and the important interests in different parts of the United States and British provinces requiring to be carefully considered, taken in connection with the necessity of a reference to London for instructions as to all questions of moment that arise unexpectedly, have thus far prevented, and will probably render impossible the conclusion of a comprehensive arrangement of the kind contemplated in season to be submitted to the Senate and to have legislative action during the present short session. It is believed however from the progress made, and the present state of the negotiations, that time is only wanted for a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments on all the subjects above alluded to. The only part of the proposed arrangements which may be considered of an urgent nature, is such an adjustment of the Fisheries question as would remove all danger of trouble on the fishing grounds during the approaching season. This is an object of great importance and worthy the immediate attention of Congress. As belonging to a general settlement the British Government is not willing to dispose of it separately, but the Secretary of State is of the opinion that under the circumstances of the case, if Congress should not pass an act admitting provincial fish, free of duty into the United States, on condition that the fisheries of the United States are admitted to a full participation in the provincial fisheries, the Government of Great Britain would give effect to the measure by the requisite legislation on her part, in the expectation on both sides that the question of reciprocity, and of the use of the St. Lawrence and the Canals connected with it, will be taken up hereafter, with a favorable disposition to come to a mutually advantageous agreement on that part of the subject also. Even if such an act should fail to produce the desired result, which is not apprehended, it would relieve the United States of the responsibility of the consequences. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD EVERETT,  
Department of State.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 1853.

**AN AGED MAN AND AN OLD BOY.**—A correspondent of an Irish paper, writing from Monaghan county, Ireland, gives a remarkable instance of longevity. Owen Duffy, when 116 years old, lost his second wife; he subsequently married a third, by whom he has a son and daughter.—His youngest son is two years old, and his oldest ninety. He is now 122 years of age, and retains, in much vigor, the use of his mental and corporeal faculties. He walks frequently to the county town, a distance of some eight miles.

**SUPREMACY OF LAW.**—If there is one feature of a Republican government more to be admired than another, it is that implicit obedience which its members pay to their rulers. Society and natural prosperity can only be preserved by a maintenance of the laws by which we are governed.

**AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.**  
Governor Bigler having been made a life member of the American Sunday School Union, by the voluntary contributions of the Sunday School scholars of Philadelphia, has acknowledged the honor in the following handsome manner:—

To Rev. T. L. HAMNER, General Agent of the American S. S. Union:  
My Dear Sir:—I have perused, with feelings of the liveliest interest your favor of the 21st inst., informing me that I have been constituted a "Life member of the American Sunday School Union," by the contribution of One Hundred Dollars by the Sunday School children of Philadelphia. I have also received, enclosed in a fine gilt frame, a certificate of said membership over the signature of the President and Secretary of the Institution.

I accept dear Sir, most cheerfully, and with sensations of the highest gratification, this testimony of kind consideration on the part of the Sunday School children of Philadelphia.

I have been a scholar and a teacher in Sunday Schools, and have at all times felt a deep interest in their success; but this new and interesting relation to the Institution, created in such a delicate and touching manner, shall not fail to increase my solicitude for the success of the cause. I preserve the certificate of membership as a memento of one of the most interesting and pleasing incidents of my life, and shall ever regard this voluntary act of the children of Philadelphia, as among the highest honors conferred upon me by my fellow-citizens.

I need scarcely remark to you that the objects and tendencies of this Institution have my unqualified approbation. Its blessed influence upon society, and upon the cause of Christianity, are witnessed in every community into which it has been introduced. There are a multitude of witnesses scattered throughout our vast country, ready to rise up and testify to its beneficence and its guardian care. It imparts the elementary principles of knowledge and christianity, and is thus auxiliary to all the literary and religious institutions of the land.—It sends to the ignorant and destitute the means of mental improvement—tends to develop and cultivate the youthful mind—to elevate and dignify the character of the citizen, and to diffuse the principles of morality and religion. Its untold blessings are scattered like manna in the wilderness, and its fruits rebound to the glory of God, and the happiness of mankind.

In conclusion I must beg you to accept for yourself, and convey to the Sunday School children of Philadelphia, assurances of my high appreciation of the unpurchased honor which they have been pleased thus to confer on me.

WM. BIGLER,  
Executive Chamber,  
Harrisburg, Jan. 24, 1853.

**GREAT STRIKE FOR WAGES.**  
One thousand workmen from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad workshops, with all the conductors, brakemen and engineers of the transportation trains, struck for higher wages on Friday morning last, and marched to Monument Square. The machinists and workmen from all the other shops in the city soon joined the movement and the number on the strike increased to between two and three thousand. They demanded an increase of 15 per cent. in the amount of pay. In consequence of this movement, all business except the passenger trains on that road was suspended, despatches having been sent all along the line, and those connected with the shops and trains having at once ceased operations.

On Saturday the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad held a meeting, and resolved to give the workmen the advance asked, and accede to all their other demands. A number of the other foundries, &c., also acceded to the advance, but Messrs. Winans, Deamend, and other large establishments, employing upwards of 2000 hands, and the Susquehanna Railroad Company still hold out.

As a general thing, we have always been opposed to strikes and combinations, as calculated to produce a spirit of jealousy between employers and employed, but it is an undisputed fact that of late years, while the necessities of life have largely increased in price and the rich got richer, labor of all kinds has been barely permitted to live.

LATER.—It appears by the following despatch that the question of wages is as far from a settlement as at first.

### PARTICULARS OF THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.—Four New Orleans mails bringing dates as late as due, were received to-night. Most of the news contained in the papers has been anticipated. The Picayune gives the following particulars of the dismissal of Congress by President Covello: A bill was under discussion, providing for convoking the Convention, &c. Congress went into secret session, and agreed to sit until the bill was disposed of. A committee reported against the bill, recommending it to be sent to the committee on the grand jury. This was carried, and the committee proceeded to take up the declaration of President Covello, in order to present an accusation against him, of intriguing against the Constitution. The President refused to answer, denying the authority of Congress to impeach him. Congress continued in session amid the greatest excitement, and the palace meanwhile was filled with the military.

Ammunition was sent to the barracks, and several points were reinforced, and it was arranged that the garrison should pronounce against Congress. Congress remained in session, and at half-past ten o'clock, Don Thomas Marin came to the Hall dressed in citizen's clothes, followed by five hundred soldiers. The national guard seized the avenues and doors, and called the President of the Chamber out. Senor Montes went out, when Senor Marin gave him a verbal order from the President of the Republic to dissolve Congress.

Senor Montes returned to the Chamber, and announcing the fact, vacated the chair, which was taken by Senor Guzman, Vice President, who declared the session continued.

A protestant was then agreed to by acclamation, when General Marin marched into the centre of the Hall, and cleared the seats at the point of the bayonet. The members directed their course to the Convent of San Francisco, but were forced to retreat by the troops. They went to the Convent Espiritu Santo, where they drew up a manifesto and protest.—Here the commander of the guard came with them about fifty men, which he left at the door, and told the members present that the President requested them to dissolve, and not force him to extremities.

Senor Garcia Aguirre, who was presiding, refused, and the Commandant retired.

The Chamber continued some time longer in session without interruption, and on the same night the President issued a decree convoking a Convention in the same terms as in the bill rejected by Congress.

President Covello has determined to award the contract for building a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Messrs. Sloss, Payne, Clarke & Co. This is stated in a paper of the 16th, but a paper of a subsequent date asserts that this announcement is premature, and that the President has not yet decided, and would await further information from the Guajuato company.

**OREGON.**—Dr. Evans, on the 6th of December read before the Legislature of Oregon an interesting communication on the Geology of the Territory. We make the following extract:—

"A general reconnaissance has been made of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, including one hundred and fifty miles north and south along the western base of the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern boundary of California to Puget's Sound. A detailed examination has been made along the base and boundary lines of the public surveys. The gold mines of the Rogue river valley and other localities near the southern boundary of Oregon are being wrought to considerable profit. Gold in small quantities has been discovered on several tributaries east of the Cascades.—There is considerable analogy between the gold bearing rock of California and that of the Umpqua valley. And Gold has been found on most of the small streams entering the Umpqua as well as the main stream; also, on the south fork of the Santiam, and on Calapoothis creek &c. Eastern Oregon has been generally much underrated.—That portion including the valley of St. Mary's, the headwaters of the Kookook or Clearwater, and the Spokane, and other districts in the region, afford fine pasturage, and many beautiful sites for agricultural communities. Sufficient information has already been obtained to render it probable that many portions of Oregon will prove rich in useful minerals, and its soils for many agricultural products is unsurpassed. It affords a rich and interesting field for scientific research. Saline and chalybeate springs exist throughout the Willamette valley and valleys bordering the coast range of mountains, and in fact, almost every part of Oregon that has been visited."

**HATRED.**—Oh man! why will that heart of thine which must soon crumble into earth, destroy another frail and perishing heart! Alas! before thy upraised hand strikes, it drops into the grave; before thou hast inflicted a wound on thy foe's bosom, it lies low and feels it not, and thy hatred is dead, and perhaps thyself too.

The Baltimore mechanic, to the number of 2500, still stand out. They are said to be receiving material aid from all quarters.

Pennsylvania coal is advertised for sale in the San Francisco papers, in considerable quantities—Schuykill, Lehigh and Lackawanna. Regular coal depots for the sale of it have been established there.

An EXTENSIVE FEMALE.—A "fat woman," one of the fattest kind, is now exhibiting in Cincinnati. Her weight is seven hundred and sixty-five pounds.

There is a playing-card factory, in London, which consumes four hundred gallons of paste daily.

The constable of Lebanon has made out a list of the tope in that Borough, and given notice that no more liquor should be sold to them. This example is well worthy of being followed elsewhere.