



Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Wednesday, April 19, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT, NOMINEES OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Position. Includes William Butler, David D. Wagner, John C. King, etc.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, ISRAEL PAINTER.

The Hon. DAVID WILSON, arrived at this place on Friday evening last, summoned by Telegraph from his duties at Washington to attend the funeral of his oldest son, whose distressing and melancholy death we published last week.

Gov. Shunk's Veto Message.

We announced last week, that Governor Shunk had vetoed four of the Bank bills passed by the late Legislature. We now have the pleasure of presenting our readers the message returning the bills to the Senate, and we most heartily and earnestly commend it to their consideration.

The banking system of this State, as at present pursued, serves but to secure from the hands of merit and justice, those who speculate upon the necessities of the people—it is too often the cloak for knavery and duplicity, legalizing the most outrageous and unprincipled schemes of fraud and deception.

Governor Shunk, in his last annual message to the Legislature, laid down the principles which should govern his action in regard to Bank charters. These wise and wholesome regulations, this veto message reiterates, while it points out plainly the restrictions which should be incorporated in the charters of all Banks which asked a renewal, as well as other salutary measures which would protect the public from fraud and deception.

That the friends of these banks have shown a contempt of the wishes of the people, and a determination to force their re-charter by any means, is apparent, but they have blindly forgotten that the Executive of our State has a power to stay their usurpation—and that we now have, fortunately, a Governor who is not to be corrupted or swayed from the honest and fearless exercise of that power.

The wise and wholesome regulations which Gov. Shunk recommends to be incorporated into the charter of every new Bank, should be by him rigidly insisted upon. The people of this State were never so awed by the Money Power, and they will sustain every public servant who so zealously maintains their rights.

MILLS RESUMED.—The Danville Intelligencer of the 14th inst. says: "In our last we noticed the resumption of work by the Rough and Ready, and the Danville Rolling Mills, at this place. Since that time the Montour Company have paid off all their liabilities here, and have their arrangements made for starting the large Montour Rail Mill next week.

The Legislature.—This body adjourned on the 11th inst. The Senator, (Mr. Mason,) and the Representatives, (Messrs. WATKINS and SMITH,) from this County, have returned to their homes. We take pleasure in noting their return, to bear testimony to the prompt and thorough manner in which they have discharged the duties of their several posts.

Appointment by the Governor.—JOHN C. KNOX, Esq., of Tioga county, to be President Judge of the 10th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Columbia and Indiana.

Brilliant Success White wash.—As this is the season for whitewashing, we publish by request, the receipt for making a brilliant success white wash, such as is used on the East side of the President's house, at Washington.

Take half a bushel of clean unbleached fine, slack it with boiling water, covering during the process it with the steam, strain the liquor through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; 3 lbs. of ground rice, ground to a thin paste, and stirred and boiled hot; half lb. of powdered Spanish whiting, and a lb. of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well and then hanging it over a slow fire—add 5 gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about one pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house if properly applied.

The woman who was found in the river, at this place, on Wednesday morning last, was a Mrs. TEMPLE, the widow of a revolutionary soldier, and resided at Athens Pa. She was upwards of 80 years of age, and partially deranged.

New York Election.—The municipal election in the city of New York took place on Tuesday week. The result is the triumphant election of HAVEMEYER, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, over the combined opposition of Whigs and Hunters.

We learn that Mr. BEARNS, at Athens, the mysterious disappearance of whose son we published a week or two since, has received a letter from him dated at Columbia, Pa., to which place he went on a raft of lumber, which passed down the river on the night of his disappearance.

Crops.—Pennsylvania.—The Chester County Village Record says: "Farmers from almost all parts of our country represent the crop of wheat and rye as looking exceedingly favorable at this time of year, especially in the Great Valley, the garden of Chester county—where last year the crop was very light."

New York.—The Ontario Repository thinks the wheat crop is generally badly winter-killed and that the crop will be light. Such has been the prospect, but within a few days we have heard several farmers express a different opinion, and that it is now presenting an appearance. One farmer informed us his wheat was so large that it would have to be fed down.

Maryland.—The Montgomery county Journal, of Saturday, says: "We have never seen the wheat look prettier or more promising at this season of the year, than at present. Our farmers have used guano very extensively."

Ohio.—The Ohio Cultivator says that the wheat crops in the middle and northern portions of the State continue to appear healthy. The Troy (Missouri) Times, of the 6th inst., says the prospect of the wheat crop is generally flattering.

From Texas.—By the mail yesterday, we received an original file of the Texas papers. The Legislature of that State adjourned on the 21st ult. after a session of one hundred days. A large amount of business has been transacted.

The Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Besides the subscription of \$100,000 in her corporate capacity, the citizens of Cleveland have subscribed \$50,000 for their individual capacity. The route from Hudson to Cleveland is to be immediately surveyed, with a view to put it under contract in July.

Governor Shunk's Bank Veto.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.—The bill entitled "An act to extend the charter of the Bank of Chambersburg," has been presented for my approval. The charter of this bank will expire by its own limitation on the first Wednesday of May, 1850, and the present bill proposes to extend it for a further period of ten years from that date.

The importance and responsibility of giving or withholding my sanction to the renewal of the charters of these institutions as well as others of a similar character, which may be presented during the present session, has induced me to bestow upon the subject of this bill the most careful consideration. The great inquiries which have been suggested upon the whole people, but more especially upon those who are entirely dependent upon their daily wages for the subsistence and comforts of themselves and families, by the failure of banks and the depreciation of bank paper, demand at the hands of those entrusted with the power of legislation on the subject, the utmost caution and deliberation, before they extend a system which has, in so many instances proved itself vicious and deceptive, and tending to the laboring and producing portions of the people.

In my annual message, presented to the General Assembly at the commencement of the present session, I took the occasion to present the following views on the subject. "Nothing can contribute so much to the maintenance of our present prosperity, as a sound currency. Pennsylvania is rich in productions of almost every description required by the wants of mankind; and nothing is necessary to make her people the most independent in the world, but a proper regard for her true interests. To advance these, she must not be seduced from her devotion to sound principles by the artificial contrivances of false economists, whose selfish theories are as delusive as they are destructive of the public good."

"The present is a most propitious period, when there is an abundance of gold and silver in the country, to make a determined effort to increase its circulation, and secure to the people the currency which the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution of the United States provided. Instead of creating new banks, or increasing the capital of old ones, our efforts should be directed to secure the solvency of those which already exist, and thereby render their circulation sound and reliable."

"Impressed with the force of these considerations, I am convinced that the increase of the banking capital of the State, would be unwise and impolitic; and I respectfully recommend that before any one of the existing banks is rechartered, a more scrupulous scrutiny be instituted into its affairs, its management, its credit, and its solvency. It is found that the notes have been suffered to depreciate; that the accommodations have been bestowed upon favorites, and large speculators, and dealers in money, instead of being diffused among moderate and safe customers; that the issues have at one period encouraged speculations by their excess, and at another oppressed honest industry by their contraction; in short, that the legitimate objects of the law, which were granted, have not been by fair, faithful, and judicious management accomplished, but the charter should be suffered to expire by its own limitation. The discontinuance of such institutions will promote the public good, and will be hailed with approbation by all but those who have, for private gain, wrested them from the purpose for which they were established."

"The policy, so just towards the public, while it may, to a moderate extent, diminish the present amount of banking capital, will strengthen public confidence in the credit of the State, add to the stability and soundness of the currency, and may, also, increase the profits of existing banks, beyond a just compensation to the shareholders for their investments, and as this excess of gain is derived from the special privileges conferred upon them by the Legislature, I recommend, that the tax imposed by the act of the 1st of April, 1835, upon dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum, be increased. While the inducement to excessive banking is thus removed, the charter should be increased of this tax, the finances of the State will, to some extent, be improved, and the public welfare promoted. The policy indicated will lead to the rigid execution of the law, prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes, under the denomination of five dollars, as soon as the balance of the relief-funds is cancelled. This will be a positive advance in the improvement of the currency, which should be followed by a law prohibiting the circulation of all notes below the specie, and in part upon dollars. The channels of circulation will then be filled with an abundance of gold and silver, the public secured against the chances of loss by broken banks, and a depreciated currency; and the way will be opened to such further improvements, as the real interests and convenience of the people may demand."

"The cautionary enactments I have suggested, cannot fail to increase, rather than diminish, the amount of sound money in circulation, fully entitled to the public confidence. The effect will be to bring the specie of the country into active circulation, to furnish the people with a substantial currency, that cannot be impaired by bank failures, and to restrain the tendency of the banks to foster extravagance, in time of prosperity, and check the means of oppression in time of adversity."

"A theory has been advanced and put into practice, in some of the States, called free banking. It is based, in part, upon the specie, and in part upon State stocks, hypothecated with the government. In other words, banks become the creditors of the Commonwealth, by purchasing her bonds; these are deposited with the government, and the government endorses and returns to the bankers, notes prepared for circulation to an equal amount. I can perceive no grounds for confidence in this system. It is most pernicious, in a country where it is adopted, to any confidence in the currency, whenever a revulsion occurs to test its stability. Sound and safe banking can only be based and conducted on money, gold and silver. Neither individuals nor banks can lend that which they have not; and if they lend credit in the shape of bank notes, without the means to redeem them in gold and silver, they commit a fraud upon the community, as they lend, and put in circulation, that which is not money nor the representative of money."

"If this system of converting State stock into banking capital, and hypothecating it as a security for the payment of bank issues, were not a delusion, mortgages upon real estate might be used for the same purpose, which would afford an equal, if not a better security, for the payment of the notes, and by this process, the whole value of the real estate of the country, might be converted into banking capital, and the people be into a nation of bankers. This proposition shows, that the whole scheme is illusory and deceptive. Free banking, in its legitimate sense, is the right which every man enjoys to lend his own money to whom he pleases. The exchange of money for securities, if repay with interest. It involves no fictitious increase of the circulation, but may be carried on to an indefinite extent without affecting the currency. This is free banking, which has at all times supplied, and does now supply, the wants of a large proportion of borrowers, and commends itself to general confidence and approval by its simplicity and adaptation to the circumstances of the people."

ed honest industry by their contraction—in short, that the legitimate objects for which the privileges were granted, have not been by fair, faithful and judicious management accomplished; then the charter should be suffered to expire by its own limitation." I intended that this statement should be entered as a more master of course without examination, as has generally been the case heretofore. The time for the mysterious secrecy which has so long shrouded the transactions of banking institutions, has gone by. When they apply to the Legislature for a renewal of privileges, they should come with clean hands, and ought to be required to give the most satisfactory evidence of the character of their assets, and the nature and value of all their assets, and of their faithfulness in the execution of the trust confided to them. It is only by requiring such testimony, that a reliable opinion can be formed, as to their solvency, and their title to perfect confidence.

In regard to the bill immediately before me, as well as the others referred to, so far as I am informed, no such investigation has taken place, nor indeed any other, beyond the examination of their quarterly statements, and the representations of those immediately interested. These statements, in view of the information which has been furnished, can be relied on, as satisfactory, in regard to the solvency of the institutions. It is only by a rigid inquiry into the character of the notes and bills discounted, and of all the assets, that any valuable and practical result can be attained.

In withholding my approbation from the bill under consideration, as well as the others to which I have referred, I do not mean the most remote suspicion in regard to their solvency or management. So far as I know, they are sound as any other banks in the State, and may have been well conducted. Indeed, some of them sustain as fair a reputation as any in the State, but the time has arrived when the public interests demand that no bank should be rechartered, without the most thorough scrutiny into its condition and management; and it was only on condition of such an investigation being first had, that I expressed a willingness to give my assent to the recharter of any bank. In creating, or renewing institutions, which are to furnish the medium of the State's credit, and which every man in business is compelled, from the habits and customs of the country, to receive as money, nothing should be taken for granted, or left in doubt, which is susceptible of satisfactory proof. By pursuing the course indicated, those institutions which are unsound will be detected and exposed, and the community may be protected against fraud and imposition, while those that are sound, and honestly conducted, will receive the confidence they merit."

As none of the charters of the institutions which are now before me for a renewal of their privileges, will expire before the 1st of May, 1849, I cannot perceive that they will suffer any material detriment, or that the public interests can be jeopardized by the postponement of their applications for another year. I am more persuaded that this is the true course to pursue, than that I am fully satisfied there are yet many valuable provisions which ought to be engraved upon every bank charter in the State, in order to protect the interests of bona fide stockholders, and to secure the people from a recurrence of the evils which have heretofore resulted from the defects of the present system. Much has already been done. The principle of individual liability, which was for a long time pertinaciously resisted, as destructive of the whole system, has been established, and is now received with favor, not only by the people at large, but by many of the most enlightened bankers in the country. It is true, the application of the principle may not yet be perfect, but that its introduction, even in its modified form, will have a salutary influence, by producing more caution and care on the part of stockholders in regard to the management of the banks, as well as by affording a better ultimate security to their creditors, will not be denied.

Having attained this point, it is our duty to progress with the advance of enlightened public opinion, and to provide such reasonable and wholesome restrictions, as every bank charter in the State, in the public sentiment demands. Among the further restrictions which have occurred to me as practicable and proper, are the following:

1st. One restricting the amount of issues to a less proportion to their capital. They are now generally authorized to issue three times the amount of their capital. This is too much, and ought to be reduced. It is the main cause of those fatal expansions, and contractions, which have heretofore proved so destructive to the best interests of the country. The amount of debts they are permitted to contract, ought also to be reduced, so as to restrain their operations at all times within reasonable and safe limits.

2d. The banks of the State ought all to be required to keep their notes at par in the city of Philadelphia. It is the products of the country which are sent to the eastern markets, that form the legitimate basis of bank discounts in the country and at the country banks; and the best interests of the country circulation, and the advantage of discounting the bills and drafts on the eastern cities, where they receive par funds in payment, it is asking but a small return for the favors conferred upon them, that they should keep their paper at par. This would put an end to a system of brokerage and speculation, which indirectly robs the people of the interior of many thousands of dollars, annually.

3d. The banks ought to be treated as public institutions, because they furnish the currency of the State, and affect the pecuniary interests of the people more than any other institutions of the country. The directors ought to be placed under oath, and sworn to observe the provisions of the charters, and any willful violation of them, ought to be made perjury. The whole proceedings of the banks should at all times be open to the inspection of any reasonable number of the stockholders, to a committee of the Legislature, and to any officer of the State duly authorized.

4. A failure to redeem their notes on demand in specie, ought, in itself, to be an absolute forfeiture of their charter, except as to winding up their concerns, and for any act done as a bank after such failure, the last ought to be allowed to be given in evidence as a bar to any suit in relation to any banking operation, subsequent to such failure.

5th. After a lapse of a few years, they ought not to be permitted to issue paper of a denomination below ten dollars.

These are some of the most prominent provisions, which ought, in my opinion, to be engraven on our banking system, and applied to every bank in the State; and I cannot perceive any time so favorable for their adoption, as when the banks are asking an extension of their charters.

No extreme measures towards the banks that are calculated to disturb or derange the business habits of the community, are desirable, but the people have a right to expect from every public functionary, who has in his power to contribute in any degree to the correction of the evils of a system, which has heretofore been productive of so much mischief, his best exertions to prevent the recurrence of these evils. Entertaining the views I have expressed, and the belief that no injury can be sustained by delay, I have come to the conclusion at present to withhold my assent to these bills. By the postponement, the public will have time to prepare and exhibit satisfactory proof of their condition and management, which is not now before me, and some well directed amendments to the system, calculated to still further to mitigate if not eradicate its defects, may be matured. For these reasons, I have directed the bill to be returned without my approbation to the Senate in which it originated. PHS. R. SHUNK. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, April 7, 1848.

Letter from Mexico.

Steamboat Disaster.—Four Lives Lost.—Hostilities resumed in New Mexico.—Squad of Light Infantry. St. Louis, April 12.

The steamboat Chatter Oak was destroyed by fire last evening, while lying at Dock's Landing, and the first engineer and four of the hands perished in the flames. The boat was loaded with a valuable freight for Cincinnati and N. Orleans, which only cost \$80,000 was insured. Among the property upon which there was no insurance, was nearly two hundred tons of hemp, consigned to several New Orleans firms.

Reports of an anticipated resumption of Hostilities in New Mexico have been received here by the arrival of Mr. Burts from Fort Arkansas. He left the river on the 9th ult. A large body of hostile Indians and Mexicans had assembled within striking distance of the fort, and Col. Gilpin was preparing to march out and attack them. The Mexican Indians had been making a hostile expedition against the Pawnee and Snake tribes of Indians. They brought back 25 scalps.

Lieut. Scull, of the artillery, who was stationed at Fort Mann, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—The schooner Ventura, Captain Dorantes, arrived here last evening from Campechy, which placed her on the 27th ult. By her we are informed that Com. Perry had paid a visit to Campechy, and was to have proceeded on to Palanque, but after having an interview with Gen. Bruno, the Commodore thought it unnecessary, and departed for Vera Cruz—leaving, however, at Campechy one United States steamer and one schooner.

The city of Merida, we also learn by this arrival, was well fortified; and the principal part of the Yucatan troops were within the walls, having plenty of ammunition and provisions. Capt. Dorantes thinks that the statements which have been published in the north, (founded mostly on translations from the Havana papers,) have not been exaggerated, and that the Indians are not by any means so bad as many persons believe—at least that they are not much worse than their opponents. Indeed, we have begun to think so, too, lately.—There are always two sides—sometimes more—to a story. And as to the local disturbances, fights, grivas, and so on, in the territories of Mexico, Mexico generally attaches as much to one faction as another; and there is just as generally an average of cowardice, sanguinary rascality, and meanness, among the Mexicans all.—N. O. Crescent, 6th inst.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, was held at Harrisburg, on the 28th ult. E. W. HUTTER, Esq., of Lancaster, took the chair; and Gen. C. SELLER and J. G. MCKINLEY, of Harrisburg, GEORGE PLITT, of Philadelphia, and JOHN C. MYERS, of Berks, were appointed Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Chairman and Secretaries to address a circular to each of the delegates to the National Convention, and to pledge required by the State Convention, and to prove the nomination of JAMES BECHANAN for the Presidency and ISRAEL PAINTER for Canal Commissioner—and also, a resolution declaring it "inexpedient" to demand pledges from the Electors. "UNTIL AFTER THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION."

Now it appears to us, that the adoption of such a resolution as the last referred to, was not only inexpedient but palpably impolitic, so far as regards the interests of Pennsylvania's candidate. The friends of other candidates, may inquire—why is this course adopted? They may infer from it, that the Central Committee, or some of them, want to see who the national nominee is, before asking pledges to support him. It might give rise to a suspicion abroad that unless a particular man be nominated by the National Convention, our State Central Committee or a portion of its members, will not be inclined to support him; and when the fact that the movement in this resolution, is in the habit of opposing regular democratic nominations, the adoption of the resolution strikes us as decidedly impolitic.—Westchester Republican.

A FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from West Bloomfield, says the Newark Advertiser of yesterday, that a fire broke out in a frame building at Mount Prospect, five and a half miles from the city, about 11 o'clock last night, after the family had retired, which consumed the building, and the family of the tenant, a Mr. Sur, who alone escaped. Mr. S. was alarmed by a colored man who threw stones against the building for the purpose of waking him; when he jumped from the window of the second story to the ground, after requesting his wife to follow him, but for some reason she was unable to do so, and remained in with her three children, the eldest being 17 years of age, and they all perished in the flames together!

THE EXECUTION OF NASH.—We understand that Thomas Nash, who had been convicted of murdering a female in this county, some two or three years ago, paid the penalty denounced by the law against his awful crime, on Friday last. He had removed his cause for trial. The rope by which he was first suspended broke, and he fell to the ground. He requested the handkerchief to be removed from his eyes, which was done, and he sat up and conversed with the bystanders until another rope was procured, and he was then hung. Verily, "the way of the transgressor is hard."—Waynesburg (N. C.) Argus, 4th inst.

AMERICANS AND THE POPE.—Pope Pius gave the Consul of the United States, at Rome, an address on Saturday, 12th ult., to receive the address of a large number of the citizens of New York, to the Sovereign Pontiff, expressive of their respect and admiration for the character of one who has done so much to promote the cause of liberty in the Pontifical States, and in Italy generally. Major Smith, of New York, the bearer to Rome of this address, was presented to the Pope, who expressed his warmest thanks to the citizens of New York, and his earnest wish for the continued prosperity of the whole American people.

A DRASTIC FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A disastrous fire occurred in New York on Saturday afternoon, in the sugar refinery of Dennis Harris. The building and stock were destroyed—loss \$150,000. The worst part of the business was the loss of two lives. Henry Ferris, assistant foreman, and George Kerr, one of the assistants, engineers, received fatal injuries from the sudden falling of a portion of the building. Three other small fires occurred the same day.

LARGE ROBBERY AT RICHMOND.—On Thursday morning, while Mr. H. T. Pair, of Richmond, Va., was absent at the bank, some one entered his Exchange Office on Main street, and took from a drawer, in which Mr. P. had inadvertently left the key, and took \$1000 in bank notes, and \$1500 in checks, which were not touched. There is no clue to the thief.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.—The U. S. Steamship Virginia, Captain Tucker, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, via Tampico. She left the former port on the 27th and the latter the 31st ult. She is only two days later from Vera Cruz than the New Orleans.

There had been no later arrival from the interior. The impression is strengthened in Vera Cruz that the army was about to make a retrograde movement.

Col. Wilson, of the 1st Infantry, took command of the Department of Vera Cruz on the 25th. Maj. Lamotte, of the same regiment, sets temporarily as adjutant general.

The following is from the Free American of the 26th ult: NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer of war Scorpion arrived in port yesterday evening from Laguna, in thirty hours, and reports that the war steamer Water Witch was to leave for this port. The steamer Mississippi, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Perry, arrived at Sacrifices in the evening. The Commodore did not come to the city yesterday, but will probably visit us to-day.

We find nothing new in the El Noticiero of Tampico, touching Mexico. It has a story that Father Jaruta passed through Huajucla on the 23d ult. incognito. He was recognized, pursued and taken. Upon being brought before magistrates, he said he was on his way to Queretaro, and took that route to avoid capture, as a price had been set upon his head by Gen. Scott. Here the story ends, and we presume the worthy padre if he were, he pursued his journey unmolested.—N. O. Picayune, 7th inst.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON THE PORTAGE RAILROAD.—On Saturday April 16th, the locomotive David R. Porter, was starting from the depot at Gaysport with a train of cars, the boiler exploded upward, with a report that was heard all over Hollidaysburg and Gaysport. The cast-iron dome, rods, safety valve, and part of the neck of the boiler attached, weighing about 300 lbs. was carried some 200 feet in the air, and thrown into a field 150 or 200 feet from the road. The shed over the boiler was torn to pieces, and one of the upright posts was six feet long and three inches square, carried across the tumpike, and intersecting upon about 300 feet, and driven almost horizontally into the roof of a house where it still sticks, projecting like a flag staff.

The engineer Mr. John Wagner, was stooping over the railing at the time of the explosion looking at a piece of iron he had placed to carry off the driving wheel; to this position he is indebted for his life; had he been standing erect as usual, he must have been instantly killed. As it is, he is severely, though we hope not dangerously scalded on his face, breast and arm. His cap was torn off his head, par carried to the platform and part following the dome to the field. The fireman, Henry Taylor, had just left the tumpike and was, looking on the pumping beam, and he escaped unhurt.

The cause of the explosion was a defect in the iron of which the boiler was made. The iron had been originally had been erected in bending, and the iron welder is that the explosion had not taken place long since. Mr. Wagner is a practical engineer, a skillful machinist, and one of the most careful and competent engineers in the employ of the State. The David R. Porter was built at Reading about 1840, by Dettler & Co.

THE CAUSE OF FREE LABOR.—Aside from political opposition in the free states, there are several classes of men who we expect will resist the aggressions of Pennsylvania's power. First, the men of wealth, education and leisure, who understand perfectly well the unfairness of allowing representation for slaves, and though they will adhere to the constitution, they will never consent to extend this inequality any further than it requires. Second, there are the philanthropists, real and professed. The philanthropist by profession you will find an ugly customer. He is always reforming; but in his business he will work with a will, for he will be reforming others sins, and not his own. And last, though not least, there are the laboring men of the north—the truly sons of toil, who know that it is labor they must look for every earthly thing of value, and that, therefore, it is their policy, and they believe it to be their duty, to elevate labor by every means in their power. They cannot fail to see that slavery tends to degrade their calling, and that the more slavery is extended, the longer will be the tendency.—Chicago Democrat.

SYMPATHY FOR LOUIS PHILIPPE.—When the news of Louis Philippe's flight from France arrived in Boston, on Monday night, a brilliant party was coming off in a fashionable quarter. The king's fall from greatness became the subject of conversation, and one superlative specimen of tall society—a real topknotter among them—remarked—"I'm really sorry for Lewis Philippe. I think he is in a piteous. He is an accomplished gentleman, and there ought to be a meeting of the gentlemen of Boston, qualified by their wealth, position and influence, to represent the public opinion of the city, to prepare an address of sympathy with him in his misfortunes, and send it over to him by some delegate of acknowledged respectability and standing in the community."—Boston Post.

SUBLINE SENTIMENT.—In the Place du Carrousel, says the Presse, after the municipal guards had ceased firing, some of the citizens, enraged by the conflict, wished to sacrifice these unfortunate men. One of the citizens exclaimed, "They killed my brother at the Palais Royal, and I in turn must kill one of them!" A National Guard, standing by him, immediately said, "Remember that if you do kill one, you will also have caused the death of a brother." These sublime words at once extinguished every feeling of revenge.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.—On the 14th inst., the house of Louis Bartholemeu, situated about two miles below Fort Wood, La., was entered by a Seminole, who asked his wife for a drink of water. The wife was of course tendered, when the Spaniard seized her and forcibly carried her into a swamp. Fortunately her husband, who was out, returned in time to hear her screams, and she was rescued unhurt. The villain, however, made his escape.

THE CITIZENS OF FLORIDA are again agitating the expediency and utility of uniting the waters of the Gulf with those of the Atlantic, by means of a canal across the Peninsula. It is said that the distance between the navigable waters of the Ombacochee to Silver Springs, the highest point of navigation to St. John's, is only 17 miles. It is estimated that the cost will be about half a million of dollars.

PAYMENT OF TAXES INTO THE PROVISIONAL TREASURY.—We learn with pleasure, says the Paris Constitutional, that the payment of taxes to the receiving offices in Paris are already very numerous.—The tax papers have been distributed only a very few days and yet a great many citizens, without waiting for a second notice, have paid in whole or half, some three-fourths, and some even the whole of the amounts of their assessments for the year.

COL. NICHOLAS VAN RENSSLAER, a veteran soldier of the revolution, expired in Albany on Wednesday, in the 94th year of his age. Col. Van Rensselaer was with Montgomery at the storming of Quebec, was at Ticonderoga, Fort Miller, Fort Ann, and at Bemis' Heights.

THE PERILS OF EMIGRANTS.—Of 100,000 emigrants, says the Liverpool Mercury, who have crossed the Atlantic for America, 6090 perished during their voyage, 4100 on their arrival, 5800 were sent to the hospital, and of those who settled in the towns 1900 died.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. LACHLAN MCMINTOSH, who fell mortally wounded before the city of Mexico, were interred at Savannah on Saturday last with military honors.