



POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, April 4.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.—Amos Kendall.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WIL. H. HARRISON, OF OHIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

Those indebted to us will oblige by attending to our pressing wants; if it is not convenient to settle all, a part will answer. We have been patient with our friends, and now hope to see them liberal towards us.

The Log Cabin.—The second number of this paper will be issued on Wednesday the 15th inst. A large edition was printed of the first, which is already exhausted; we have therefore to request our editorial friends to notice its plan and design, and also the terms. It is published with no hope of profit, but merely to aid as far as possible in disseminating correct information in relation to the views and character of Gen. Harrison.

Owing to the great demand for the Log Cabin, a second edition of No. 1, will be issued in a few days.

We are requested to state that Professor Reed's Lecture is postponed until further notice. The Conversational Meeting will be held as usual.

Tariff Meeting.—The meeting on Monday last, was the largest we have seen in our Court House, since they were 1832, notwithstanding it rained all day. Had it been clear, the house could not have held the concourse. The proceedings were spirited, and the audience in great part composed of workmen; about fifty of them came in wagons from West Penn, with a banner surmounted by an Eagle, and inscribed "Protection of American Industry." The utmost unanimity seems to pervade our County on the all important subject of a Protective Tariff, and we feel that Schuylkill will be truly recreant to her self, if ever she diverges from her present course of adhesion to the American System.

Temperance Reform.—We learn that between 6 and 700 persons have signed the Temperance Pledge in our Borough. The exertions of those philanthropists who have organized this, should be cheered by the cordial approval of all classes of society.

The weather has been doing up the equinoctial in handsome style since our last.

First of April.—There was "no mistake" in the fact that our borough of Pottsville was pretty considerably in a bustle on this day. Our citizens, with a laudable emulation to make themselves worthy of the appellation which pertains to the day, appear to have made it general moving day, in humble imitation of the first of May in the great city of New York. Every thing was on the move, from a frying pan to a clothes press, and great was the confusion thereof. We have but a word to say on this subject: do not get in the awkward habit of making a particular moving day, for it creates difficulty all round, and most undoubtedly tends to keep up the price of rent, by increasing the competition for houses; whereas, if different seasons were used by different persons, there would be no confusion, and the mutual convenience of the public would be attained.

But—the first of April was a funny day in other respects. The youngsters were eternally popping into our office to make enquiry after "the joke of Eve's mother;" or the "Adventures of Adam's father." One self-eyed dandy, who is a special favorite of ours, took this trouble to call out to us from his lattice, as we were wending our way to our sanctum, and inform us, in a musical voice, that we were about to lose our pocket-handkerchief. We turned and bowed, and placing the thumb of our right or inditing hand upon our bosom, and flourishing our digits, we most wittily rejoined—"You don't catch this child, Dickey!"—The effect was sublimely beautiful!

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

At the election on the 20th ult., the following persons were elected as Justices of the Peace for the County of Schuylkill, for the term of five years, viz: Pottsville—North Ward—Samuel D. Leib, Geo. Heister—South Ward—Jacob Reed, William F. Dean.

Oriskany—George Raush, Charles Wtman. East Brunswick—George Medlar, Bernard Keppner.

West Brunswick—James Price, Joseph Matz. West Penn.—Jonathan Kistler, Jacob Longacre. Wayne—Peter Kutz, Jacob Menning.

Schuylkill—Stephen Ringel, James Fitzsimmons. Pinegrove Borough—John Strimphler, Samuel Guss.

Pinegrove Township—John Felty, William Horn. Lower Mahantango—Joseph Hantzinger, Philip Olinson.

Upper Mahantango—H. F. Heinzelman, George Boyer.

Norwintown—George Reinsnyder, Joseph Robinson.

Union—Jacob Zimmerman, Thomas Bidler. Rush—Solomon Lindler, Jacob Faust and Richard Bongholder had an equal number of votes.

Towanda—John Franklin, James D. Brown. Branch—Thomas B. Abbott, Samuel Harman. Barry—Elijah Yarnall, Andrew Wilson.

Mechanicville—Joseph Weaver, Blair M'Clennahan.

Manheim—Charles Dengler, John Marlin.

Those marked thus (*) were old Justices. We learn that twenty-five of the above Justices are Democratic Harrison men—and fourteen Locco-focus.

Mr. Wood, of Philadelphia—who was indicted for the murder of his daughter, which tragic incident must be still fresh in the minds of our readers, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

The Lady's Book for April, as usual, is full of most interesting varieties from distinguished pens. We insert on our first page one of its gems.—The Sabbath, by A. H. Everett.

The elections throughout our state, wherever they have recently been made to assume a political character, have resulted most cheerily to the friends of Reform and the People. Many persons of judgment concede the state to Gen. Harrison, but we think the train bands of Van Buren are not so easily to be broken down, and that the charge to be successful, must be vigorous and concentrated.

Gen. Harrison's vote of Thanks.—Much misrepresentation has been used by the graceless Van Buren prints, in relation to the refusal of the Senate of the U. S. to include the name of Gen. Harrison with Gov. Shelby in a vote of thanks. The facts are these: at the time of the motion, an enquiry was depending before the House, into the official conduct of Gen. Harrison, as commander of the North-western army, and subsequently the committee to whom it was entrusted, reported unanimously that he stood above suspicion, and that he ever showed himself governed by a laudable zeal and devotion for the country and its interests. It was manifestly improper, pending such an investigation to pass a vote of thanks; but in one week after, it was passed unanimously in the Senate, and with only one dissenting vote in the House.

This is the whole history of the vote about which so much falsehood has been propagated, and which, in absence of true ground of objection, will be extensively used by the loco party.

Sub-Treasury Note Bill.—This bill has passed the lower branch of Congress, by a vote of 110 to 56.

Apportionment Bill.—A select committee of the Legislature have reported a bill, which newly apportions some of the senatorial and representative districts. Duffin and Schuylkill are to be united for choosing a senator. We doubt its ultimate passage however.

The Elections.—A bill has passed providing for a second election of Justices of the Peace, in case of a tie vote. We do not need its operations here, as our successful candidates ran their opponents out of sight.

A Registry Law Bill has passed the New York Legislature.

Resumption Bill Passed.—On Tuesday, the resumption bill, as amended in Senate, passed the House by a vote 46 to 41.

The first section calls for the resumption of specie payment on the 15th of January, 1841, allowing the recovery of gold and silver to bill holders by common law.

The second section provides for forfeiture of charter for suspension after the 15th of January, 1841.

The third section provides penalty for false swearing by officers of banks.

The fourth section calls for the suspended banks to lend within a year, if called for by the commonwealth, three millions of dollars, in proportion to their capital.

The Small Note section of the Bank Bill was rejected.

An ineffectual attempt was made last week in the Legislature, to reduce the salaries of our President Judges.

Adjournment.—Both branches of the Legislature have decided to adjourn on the 16th inst.

The Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company have issued orders in the shape of bank bills, of the denomination of \$10, \$50 and \$100, redeemable twelve months after date, with interest at 6 per cent.

Louisville (Ky.) was in flames on the 27th ult., and the destruction is represented as immense, by one who writes to J. R. Chandler, Esq. even before its progress was arrested.

A fire at New Orleans has destroyed property to the amount of \$300,000.

20,000 troops are said to be stationed in the Canadas at the present moment.

Connecticut.—On Monday the state election transpired in this state. We shall in our next show the progress of Harrison and Tyler in the land of steady habits.

Gen. Evans, a member of our Legislature, lost a child, last week by accidental drowning in the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. The House, with commendable sympathy, adjourned to attend the funeral.

Common Schools.—From the Superintendent's report, we learn, that there are 1050 school districts, 887 of which have accepted the system.

Columbia Rail Road.—A committee, of which Mr. Mill was Chairman, appointed to examine the affairs and condition of this work, have made a report, which the locus have been anxious to suppress. They do not wish it known, that three supervisors are employed now, whose one was under Gov. Ritner's Administration, and that the requisite work is not satisfactorily performed even then. Neither do they wish Mr. Cameron to be compelled to give up the fuel speculation, which he is engaged in at the expense of the State. These things will if possible be suppressed, although it is known that the bituminous coal, which comes from lands in which Cameron is interested, is totally unfit for locomotive purposes; that it creates so much blaze, as to burn off the spark catchers, and throws off cinders so fast that several accidents have taken place this spring. A public house, a barn, and one or two houses have been fired by its use, and in one instance, a piece of woodland was set on fire. And yet it is used, where anthracite is to be obtained at cheaper rates, merely to allow this favored individual to squeeze a little more from the purse of the Commonwealth.

Another New Republic.—Late advices from Texas give information, that the Federal army, after an unsuccessful attack on Monterey, retired to Guerrero and Laredo on the Rio Grande, where they organized a new government called the Republic of Rio Grande, and installed a General Council. Jesus de Cardenas, a lawyer of Tamaulipas, is President, and Canales chief of the army.

The new government is calling for volunteer aid, and expects to receive it from Texas and the United States; it is said that it will be more liberal with the quantum of bounty land than any other government ever was. The property of the Church and Convents, including their large landed estates, will be appropriated for the pay and bounty of the volunteers.

Texas.—It is presumed that President Lamar will assume the offensive against Mexico, as the forces of the latter are still on their own side of the Rio Grande. Dr. Archer has been appointed Secretary of War, and Felix Houston, Major General. There will be sharp work in this quarter before long.

A Picture of Poverty.—Mr. McElwee stated on the floor of the House of Representatives, when the bill providing for a loan of a million of dollars was under consideration, that twenty thousand dollars of warrants were lying at the Treasury which the State was unable to meet!

Unpalatable.—A loco reading a file of papers of the year 1813, describing the brilliant victories of Harrison, and the opposition of Van Buren to the west.

A vote has been given in New York to widow and orphans, in honor to Queen Victoria's marriage.

A meeting called at New York, without distinction of party, to act on a Registry Law, was disturbed and broken up by a mob of indomitable, scoundrels and other looser loocs.

If the Mayoralty of the city were in good hands, we should have heard of no such disgraceful transactions.

The Washington (Pa.) Reporter expresses the opinion that General Harrison will have a majority of 1,600 to 1000 votes in that county.

And Speaker Hopkins, the man "without nerve" will have leave to stay at home in dignified retirement.

The Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring Expedition, it is feared, has been lost, and all on board perished. She has not been heard of since June last, when she left Cape Horn, about which time a severe gale happened.

Symptoms of Agitation.—Mr. Ritchie the loco editor of the Richmond Enquirer says, to his political friends: "We are in the midst of a crisis. Every democrat must exert himself, for the cause of democracy is crushed forever."

This looks like fear of results, and well may they be dreaded: the Van Buren scepter has passed from Van Buren, in Virginia, and Harrison is now the people's candidate.

Columbia County.—Meetings in favor of the people's candidates, have been held at Berwick, Cattskill, and other places, and on Saturday the 18th inst. delegates to the Baltimore Convention will be appointed.

Amalgamation.—The Legislature of Massac has this day, by a vote of 168 to 184, permitted the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The vote was very nearly a party one—nearly all the whigs voting for the amalgamation project, and nearly all the democrats against it.—Kryston.

We may perhaps, be excused the indecency of referring to the above vote, for the purpose of exposing the gross falsehood of the comment attached thereto. The misrepresentation is as black as the subject warrants, as black as the principles of the men who attempted it, as black as the heartlessness of the loco-party.

It is well known that for many years, a class of fanatics, disgracing the name of humanity, have existed in the eastern states, who have advocated the odious policy of amalgamation to its fullest extent.

The general intelligence of the dominant Whig party in Massachusetts, has for a long period kept them down, until last year in an evil hour for decency, the combined agency of the fifteen gallon law, and the abolitionists succeeded in electing a more than ordinary number of representatives of this mongrel school, and elected to the gubernatorial chair Marcus Morton, an open avowed abolitionist. This placed the opening wedge in the grand Johnsonian design of intermingling blacks and whites, and the consequence has been the passage of the above law, through one branch of the Legislature.

But the peculiar atrocity of the above article is the unblushing mendacity, with which the accusation is made, that nearly all the whigs voted for it, when it is beyond doubt, that the "Morton party" were its zealous supporters and successful advocates.

It is sickening to observe the attempts of the dying serpent of locofocoism to spit its poison, on all around, to seek to attach odium to others, for deeds performed under its sanction, and to misrepresent and pervert every action of those who have so long striven against their pernicious influence. The Whigs of the Bay State are no amalgamationists: they are no "northern men with southern principles;" they are no followers in precept even, of the practice of Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, or of his party-colored party. The law, legalizing the marriage of blacks and whites, if it does disgrace the States look of that state, will pass under the domination of a Legislature, containing almost a plurality of men, who were elected on anti-temperance and abolition principles, and who, with the outward name of "democrats," are the scum of Hartford Convention fanatics, and the refuse of all those parties, which have brought in moral deformity to aid their outrageous schemes of political duplicity.

The friends of Reform, need not distrust Massachusetts: she cannot be persuaded that the blackness of Van Buren's character can be compared with the pure white of Harrison, and when the approaching contest does arrive, she will nobly perform her allotted duty to the cause of Harrison and Tyler.

We copy the following from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, for the purpose of showing how "democracy" values the Germans of our country, and how they turn with derision upon all those who will not follow in the track, prescribed by their party leaders: Mr. Lask, who the loco focus are endeavoring to ridicule, because he speaks broken English, committed the unpardonable offence of opposing the Sub-Treasury scheme, and coming out in favor of a National Bank.

"Mr. Lask and the German Democrats.—We stated the other day, on the authority of the Pennsylvania German, a journal just established in Philadelphia by Francis J. Grund, that the Germans of the great West are coming out in a body for "One Presidential Term," and General Harrison. Mr. Grund voted at the last election for Van Buren, but he is persuaded that the great majority of his countrymen in Pennsylvania and Ohio are of the same way of thinking as himself; and in regard to the monstrous evils that flow out of the re-eligibility of the Presidential incumbent, and he is enough of a democrat to go with the majority of the People.

The Harrison contagion seems to be spreading among the General Democrats in the State. From the denunciations uttered by the loco loco press against Mr. Lask, of the assembly, we should imply that he also is carried away by the general enthusiasm of his countrymen for the Great West. "All the literature," at any rate, is very much shocked at the bad English of a speech of Mr. Lask's, [] New Era. Mr. Mucky, one of the Evening Journal's loco colleagues, is quoted by the Evening Journal, to be the author of the following busk-queue of the remarks to which we refer:

"Mr. Chairman, we once had good currency; we have now not got it. We must not tinker wd do currency; I don't want to creep up to the canning little wedder cock and see how de wind blow. De people's put down de Bank in 1834. I tink a physical agent are dispensable. I want a large bank. It may be de tyrants, but I hold de sword to the gentleman from Delaware. I intend that Congress may and ought to establish. It must be a National Bank, in which the States must have the stock according to de representatives, I wish to God I was in Congress, I would vote dis minute for de Sub-Treasury, cause vy? When times go down to de bottom, den, by-by dey come to de top. De waits for de dependant Treasury will do very well for de Bank afterwards. De Secretary of de Treasury, if he has no Shylock and de apprentice will be murdered. Dis bill for the currency is like de petitions against the mechanics in de State prison. It is like stepping in de door of de Alms House; and feeding de people out side, to prevent any more coming inside. I now stop—and do I know de guiltless of de newspapers in New York who know de fact?"

We do not know that "Mr. Lask can speak English with so much fluency and correctness as Mr. Lask, Mr. Mackay, or some other of his colleagues, but we are sure that Mr. Lask and Mr. Verrill, we should certainly be disposed to take odds in favor of Mr. Lask."

Coal Companies.—We have been requested to publish a series of articles, which originally appeared in the Philadelphia paper, on the Subject of Coal Companies, and insert the first this day, thus showing our determination to comply with the desire. The author—"X" coincides in his general calculations, with those our experience has led us to adopt; and if a few differences between our former published remarks and his exist, they are in the aggregate nearly the same. We coincide with him after a most attentive perusal of the series, in the views he has set forth; indeed we have ever believed, and often expressed the opinion, that all the Coal Companies of our State were rotten, speculative concerns, and nothing but our location in a rival region and the fear of being charged as interested, has prevented us from being more explicit in our public condemnation of these blot on the corporate institutions of Pennsylvania. It is therefore emanate from another quarter, for we cannot believe that there exists, with the solitary exception of the kind in our State which is a single institution of the kind carried on for purely speculative purposes. The causes which influence the exception named, are to be found in the uniting energy of its President, and in that though now under control, the business is carried on without corporate privileges, the same manner as when conducted by John White, Esq., before its incorporation. Here the operation is the same, as if an individual attended to the mining and transportation of the Coal: it is the unity of the whole which ensures success, when the discurative endeavors of a Board of Directors would inevitably lead to loss. Let the Delaware Co. be governed by a Board of Directors, as other Companies have been, and the same fate will attend it.

Corporations have in general, greater opportunities of obtaining money facilities than individuals: many capitalists are connected both with the banking institutions and the Coal Companies, and those who are directors of the former, too frequently possess an influence to cause individual paper at short dates, to be rejected for discount, while the Companies are indulged with large sums at long dates. Of course, under management equally judicious, the advantage would be in favor of the former, but we see the Lehigh Coal Company, which is the strongest and possessed of the greatest facilities of all, actually worse off, than the individual operator in these times of depression. We therefore are compelled to reiterate our oft expressed opinion, that Coal Companies are useless, rotten and dangerous, and we advise capitalists to have nothing to do with them, as they must lose both time and money in the association. It is evident, if we compare the means and facilities of the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, that the Lehigh Company must lose 80 cents on every ton of coal they ship to New York, and this deficit is made up by new loans, out of which dividends are made to deceive the unwary and entrap those who wish to make investments. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have in all, shipped about 800,000 tons of coal, and from their own reports they have sunk more than one dollar on every ton. At the time of the stoppage of the Schuylkill Bank, the Beaver Meadow Co. was indebted to it \$77,000, and the improvements, requisite to carry on business this season, will cost from 30 to \$40,000, while they cannot at any event mine more than 30 to 50,000 tons of coal, and it is generally believed that their entire capital stock is already eaten up.

No more lamentable example of mismanagement of Coal Companies can be found, than the North American Co. For many years, experienced miners and business men have had the agency of its affairs, their lands were located with every advantage; their body of Coal was unequalled in richness, and yet they have sunk the entire capital of \$250,000, and it is extremely doubtful whether their property will sell for more than enough to cover their indebtedness.

These are indubitable facts, which show that Coal Companies cannot do a solvent business: the very nature of the mining business requires the closest attention of individuals, unremitting industry, and practical skill; these are lost when a Board of Directors set down before their round green table, on cushioned chairs, with drawings before them, and undertake to mine Coal on paper. There must be a concentration of the available labor, directed immediately to the work, and prepared to meet the many contingencies which await the miner in the prosecution of his work. This is the true secret of the ill success of those Coal Companies, which have actually striven to do business—but a majority of them have been no way anxious about profits from mining. They only desire the appearance of prosperity in their order to sell stock in their lumber concerns, and we shall find, that by one by one, they will break up, showing the most reckless mismanagement of their business, and leave the field to the free, untrammelled and healthy perseverance of individual labor.

No. 1. TO JOSIAH WHITE, ESQ. Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company's Canal cost three millions seven hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars—thus, 33,312 shares of capital stock at \$50 per share, 1,665,600 00 2,043,336 00 Various loans, amounting to \$3,708,936 00

And the annual cost thereof is as follows: Current expenses, being for repairs of Canal, Towing Paths, Dams, Locks, Bridges, &c. &c. wages of Lock-tenders, and salaries of officers, (equal to \$1,239 74 per mile for 108 miles), Interest on \$2,043,336 00 of loans at say 5 1/2 per cent. 133,893 46 112,383 48

Total annual cost exclusive of capital stock, \$246,276 94 The receipts for tolls during 1839, were \$504,904 12 Showing a surplus, applicable to dividends on Capital stock of \$258,627 18, or about 15 1/2 per cent.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Canal cost three millions seven hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars—thus, 20,000 shares of capital stock at \$50 per share, 1,000,000 00 Various loans, amounting to 2,707,188 00

And the annual cost thereof is as follows: Current expenses, being for repairs of Canal, Towing Paths, Dams, Locks, Bridges, &c. &c. wages of Lock-tenders, and salaries of officers, equal to, say \$1,239 74 per mile, say for 72 miles, is Interest on \$2,707,188 00 of loans, at an average of 5 1/2 per cent. \$89,261 28 155,663 31 244,924 59

The receipts for tolls during 1839, were \$141,300 11 Showing no surplus applicable to dividends on the

capital stock, but an annual loss of one hundred and three thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-eight cents.

Unlike the State of Pennsylvania, which can resort to direct taxation to meet the losses on her public works, must not the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company continue to borrow year after year, until the increase of trade will support their Canal and Railroad? and should the public be led to believe, that the enormous sum of five millions and upwards, now invested in works yielding annually in tolls, only \$141,300 11, or less than three per cent, (exclusive of repairs, salaries, &c. &c.) has been unwisely and most unprofitably expended, may they not refuse to add to their loans? if so, what will be the consequence?

Philadelphia, March, 1840.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company, in their last Annual Report, show, that the current expenses during 1839 for repairs, lock-tenders' wages, salaries, &c. were \$133,893 46 for their whole line of 108 miles, or \$1,239 74 per mile.

The State Canal commissioners, in their last report, show, that the cost for repairs, &c. during 1839, on the Delaware division of the State Canal, which connects with the Lehigh Company's Canal at Easton, and thence 59 1/2 miles to Bristol, was \$90,612 71, or equal to \$1,516 \$3 per mile.

As the Lehigh Company's published Report does not furnish the expenses for repairs, lock-tender's wages, salaries, &c. on their canal, I have adopted the lesser cost, which is that of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, viz: \$1,239 74 per mile; which, as stated in the above article, amounts to \$89,261 28, being \$351 43 less for their 72 miles of canal, than the State Canal, connecting the two, cost for repairs, &c. for 59 1/2 miles, during the same year.

With the single exception of the Schuylkill Navigation, there is not one canal in Pennsylvania or connecting therewith, that has paid, for several years past, two per cent, on its cost of construction, beyond the current expenses: nor have the State Improvements up to this time, paid a single Dollar beyond the cost for repairs, salaries of officers, and lock-tender's wages.

The State has at present 608 1/2 miles of canals and 118 miles of rail roads, in all 726 1/2 miles in operation, and the receipts for tolls during 1839, were \$862,559 41.

The tolls on 118 miles of State Rail Roads during 1839 were \$319,662 88 or \$2,709 14 per mile. The tolls on 608 1/2 miles of State Canals during 1839, were \$428,896 53, or \$892 54 per mile.

The tolls on the Schuylkill Navigation Company's Canal of 108 miles in length, during 1839, were \$504,904 12 thus showing that they received within \$37,982 41 as much for the use of their Canal as the State of Pennsylvania received for the use of all her Canals.

The enormous Trade on the Schuylkill Navigation is, however, about to be transferred to a Rival Undertaking which will be completed and in operation within the next 12 months.

Cheap Lives of Harrison.—A cheap Life of Harrison is now in course of publication at the office of the Philadelphia Inquirer, which will be furnished to individuals or Clubs at the low rate of \$15 per 1000 individuals, or \$2 per 100 copies. All orders must be accompanied with the cash. The work will occupy a pamphlet of 32 pages. Address J. Harding, Philadelphia.

The editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph and Intelligence, have also published a large edition of the Life of Gen. Harrison, in German and English, which will be furnished at \$25 per 1000 copies, or \$3 per 100. Address editors Telegraph and Intelligence.

The Tippecanoe Club in Philadelphia has also published a large edition of the Life of Harrison in German and English, with plates. The English Lives will be furnished at \$18 per 1000 copies—and the German at \$5 per 100. The cash must accompany all orders. Address Dr. B. R. Mearns, Philadelphia.

Gen. Duff-Green has issued proposals to publish a new paper in Baltimore, to be called "The Pilot." The prospectus says that the chief inducement to resume the arduous and responsible duties of an editor, is the hope that he may now contribute something towards the election of Gen. Harrison. The fidelity, ability, firmness and moderation with which that eminent citizen has discharged the most responsible and difficult public trusts—his unexampled popularity as the chief magistrate of the Territories north west of the Ohio—the unimpeached integrity of his public life—his amiable, courteous, and dignified respect for the laws and public opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will bring into his administration faithful, competent, and honest men; who will devote all the constitutional means of the Government to restore confidence, and thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit, and prosperity of the country, now paralyzed by unfaithful and incompetent public agents.

Democracy or Aristocracy?—Gen. Foy, when once asked in the French Chamber of Deputies, what he meant by the word aristocracy, replied, "it is the league, the coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, to live without working, to occupy all the offices without being qualified to fill them, to carry off all the honors without having deserved them—that is aristocracy!"

Does it not seem as if "modern democracy" had set for the above picture? The office holders of the present general state governments, are in the broad sense of the word, aristocrats, and it will not be without an effort that they resign their chance of "carrying off all the honors without having deserved them."

A German Harrison Club has been formed in Cincinnati, and a late number of their paper contains the names of one hundred and seventy-six resident Germans, who are now members of it.

Cabs are all the fashion in the city of New York.

REV. MR. MATHEW. The following particulars are related of Mr. Mathew, whose labors have given such an impulse to the cause of Temperance in Ireland.

"Mr. Mathew is himself a remarkable man, and the most likely to lead or originate a movement of this kind. It is now three-and-twenty years since he joined a company of Capuchin friars in this city, (Cork,) and his career, has ever since been marked by numerous acts of practical philanthropy. He is allied by kindred and by blood to one of the highest families in the kingdom, and has always been reputed the most sensible and useful man in his country. He has been much assisted in his endeavors by the Rev. Mr. Duncombe, a Protestant clergyman, and a liberal and enlightened man; and the Rev. George Sheehan, a young Roman Catholic priest, has also co-operated with him in his exertions. Where this movement will stop, I know not. Some people have endeavored to give a political aspect to these proceedings; but, so far as I can see, nothing can be further from the truth. Mr. Mathew is a man who never mixed in politics, nor ever interested himself in any thing of even a politico-religious tendency. Others say that he is realizing a large fortune by this means. If he is, he is not spending it on himself. The austere and primitive nature of his life is an ample refutation to that charge; nay, more, his acts manifestly strongly against the dearest interests of his family, for his brother is a distiller, his brother-in-law is a distiller, and the third brother is married to the sister of a distiller. So much, then, for the charge of lucre and self-interest."

The Rev. Mr. Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, recently visited Waterford, and in the course of two days, enrolled 25,000 persons. He was congratulated at a public meeting for his success, and in returning thanks, said: "I experience a species of pride at the exhibition which your meeting presents. I see here the wealthiest as well as the poorest—the Protestant as well as the Catholic. (Cheers.) After alluding to the great improvement in the habits of the people, he continued: Riots, faction, fights, resistance to the law, and domestic broils, have disappeared, and public order, with domestic tranquility, have succeeded, and the people seem to vie with each other in fidelity to the laws of God and of society, and animated with a spirit of self respect, of which they had been entirely ignorant before. I cannot help breathing a hope that, by going on thus, in the ways of order and righteousness, the wounds inflicted upon the country by religious and political dissension, will soon be healed, and that all sects and parties, being children of the same Omnipotent Father, the great God of all, redeemed by the same Saviour, believing in the same gospel of peace and love, will forget their jars and turmoils, and spend the days that remain to them, in the blissful bonds of charity and concord. (Cheers.)

A wag in the West says that the nomination of Harrison and Tyler will be confirmed by an unanimous vote, as the locos dare no longer show their nose.

Indiana against any State that dare take up the Gauntlet.—Indiana will give Harrison and Tyler the largest majority, in proportion to the number of votes cast, of any other State in the Union. What state will take up the gauntlet! What say you, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio! Ay or no! Let the prize be that of being called "the White Stars" until the Presidential election in 1844.—Indiana Journal.

The Buffalo Com. Adv. of Wednesday says, that the "hard-fisted" mechanics of Buffalo are now testifying their attachment to democratic plianness, and equality, by erecting a most substantial LOCO CABIN in honor of the "Log Cabin Candidate for the Presidency." It is now going up, in a true log cabin style, in front of the Eagle-street Theatre. There are some forty teams drawing logs and other "fixings," and the work goes bravely on, with a little "hard-elder" to wet the whistle of every man, that goes for wages to honest industry—and the working man's candidate for the Presidency.

The prices of Breadstuffs continue to fall in the interior. The Wheeling Times of Thursday last says— One thousand bushels of Wheat were sold last week at Bridgeport, Ohio, opposite this city, for TWENTY-FIVE cents per bushel. The Romney, (Va.) Intelligencer of the 27th says: Wheat is selling at Middletown, Monongalia Co. in this state, for thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, and the Morgantown paper says that it will not command "the Cass" at that price.

The Pittsburg advocate of Thursday last quotes Flour at \$2 62 a \$2 75. Small sales, subject to Philadelphia inspection, at \$3.

Zoar, in Ohio, was settled by a Company of Germans who put their property into common stock, with a patriarch at their head. They came over and purchased the township about 1820. One of the conditions of the compact was, that no one of