



SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1892.

Job Printing Office. The subscribers are notified that the necessary type, press, and all other apparatus, and a complete Job Printing Office, is now on hand, and will be ready to receive orders for printing at the lowest rates, and at the shortest notice.

Card Press. A Card Press has been added to the establishment, which will enable us to execute Cards, of almost any description, at very low rates.

Important. Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his interest, but his duty, to purchase every thing that can be bought by paying such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborhood, and thereby secures the employment of his fellow citizens.

Fire.—Our citizens were thrown into quite an alarm on Sunday morning last, about one o'clock by a alarm of fire, which proved to be the two Stables belonging to Messrs. Geo. H. Potts and G. W. Snyder. Three horses were in the stable at the time it was consumed with great difficulty, as well as a small light carriage.

Bicknell's Report. Bicknell's Report on the Bank notes at 25 per cent. discount. A gentleman direct from Philadelphia assured us a few days since, that he purchased a portion of what he wanted at a higher rate—and the balance he could not procure at a higher rate than 6 per cent.

Temperance Celebration.—The different Temperance Associations of this region are making arrangements for a Grand Celebration on the 4th of July next. As the ladies are more interested in the cause of temperance than any other class of the community, we have no doubt the members of the different Associations would be pleased to receive some banners from their fair friends, as a token of their approbation of the glorious cause in which they are engaged.

Messrs. Bax.—We learn that the circulation of this institution is only about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars—and that she has curtailed her liabilities upwards of three hundred thousand dollars since the first of January last. As the notes are taken at par in payment for Coal by all our dealers, the weekly shipments of which at present amount to about 13,000 tons, will soon absorb all the circulation abroad, and bring Philadelphia in debt to this place.

Henry Clay is the Father of the Great American System for the Protection of American Industry. This accounts for the hostility of some of the loco politicians to the system of protection, being fearful that it will injure his benefit. The mass of the people, however, will support those who support them without regard to party—this is the true course.

The Philadelphia begin to talk about visiting the Ocean. This is certainly very ridiculous. Who would go to the Ocean when they have such excellent facilities for visiting Pottsville? A view of the scenery on this route is worth any thing for our healthy, breezy, mountain air.

We hope the Schuylkill Navigation and the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Rail Road Companies, will find it to their interest, as it is unquestionably would, to recede the resolutions they have recently adopted—and thus present a feeling no engineering in this region, which may recede upon them with redoubled force.

What next.—We learn that Mr. Peale has cured several persons in this borough afflicted with Rheumatism, in a few minutes, by means of Animal Magnetism. One of the patients was confined to his couch, not being able to move his limbs, and in about five minutes walked about the room, free from pain. Verily, this is the age of miracles.

A number of our merchants have commenced making their purchases in New York. The hostility of Philadelphia towards the country institutions has caused this movement. A cargo of merchandize arrived at this borough last week, which we learn was transported direct from New York in a Canal boat for \$2 75 per ton freight.

A child was attacked in the street in Minersville, last week by a dog running at large, and considerably injured before it could be rescued. A child in Philadelphia was also mangled in a dreadful manner last week by a dog running at large.

Would it not be advisable for our Coal dealers to take nothing in payment for Coal but Mine Bank notes or specie? This course would soon place our notes at par in Philadelphia, in spite of the conduct of the Bankers, and their organ, the Ledger.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are the subscribers of a Protective Tariff and a National Bank. Without these measures we believe the country never can be placed on a permanent basis. These are our sentiments.

Paving and curbing is gradually progressing in Mahanango Street. Why don't the Council extend a similar ordinance to every other street in the Borough, and particularly Centre Street.

A great many strange faces are met at almost every turn in our Borough. We know that persons abroad would soon find out and know how to appreciate the brautes of our location.

A train of Cars will leave this place this morning at 6 1/2 o'clock, for the accommodation of those who may wish to visit the Reading, Pottsville, and will return again in the evening.

ADMINISTRATION TARIFF BILL.—The Secretary of the Treasury has sent in his Bill to Congress—and it is already printed and laid on the desks of the members. The rates of duty in this bill are higher than those fixed by the Committee on Manufactures in the made report a short time ago, and will prove more acceptable to the country. We hope that this question will be acted upon by Congress with as little delay as possible. The following is a synopsis of the duties proposed to be levied by this Bill, on the principal articles: On a children of 30 bushels of Coal weighing 2700 lbs. and under, \$ 1 10—on Coal weighing over 2700 lbs., \$ 1 30 per chaldron; on woolen cloths and cassimeres, 40 per cent; on flannels and bales, 14 cents per square yard; on worsted stuffs, 30 per cent; on cottons printed, colored, or dyed, 30 cents per square yard; on white exceeding 25 cents, a duty of 25 per cent; on white, not exceeding 25 cents, a duty of 17 1/2 cents per square yard; and white, not exceeding 25 cents, a duty of 17 1/2 cents. Silks from India and China, a duty of 62 cents. Silks from Europe, 20 cents; silk and worsted goods, 30 per cent; linens, 25 per cent; hats, men's and women's, 30 per cent; manufactures of iron, steel, brass, &c., 30 per cent; glass ware, cut, 30 cents per lb; uncut, 12 cents; china and earthen, 25 per cent; clothing, 10 per cent.

Wines, Madeira and Sherry, per gal, 60 cents; French red, in casks, 60 cents; cottons 73 in bottles 25 cents; muslins, 10 and 20 cents; mouslins, 5 cents; sup. r. brown, 2, white 4, loaf 8 cents; fruit, 2 cents; mace, 60 cents; nutmegs, 30; cinnamon and cloves, 25; pepper, 5; iron, nails, lb. 5; spikes, 4; castings, 1; do vessels, 13; nail rods, 3; sheet and hoop, 3; pig cut, 50; bar, rolled, \$1 50; hammered, 90 cents; steel, 2 cents; hemp, \$2; flour, cut, 58; salt, bushel, 6 cents; wheat, 3; potatoes, 6.

STANLEY AND WISE.—Oliver Oldhouse, the Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, speaks of the movements of these "bullies," since their collision near the race course, as follows: "The affairs between WISE and STANLEY, is far the present, postponed. Mr. Wise after being three days in custody before Judge Dunlap, was kept in a recognition of \$3000, to keep the peace for one year against the District of Columbia, and to leave it for the purpose of fighting a duel, (which is made felony by the act of Congress.)

Mr. Stanley left the city on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of avoiding the Marshal who is in pursuit, and at one time, was within half a minute of taking him. He proceeded to Bladensburg that night, where he slept, and arrived in Baltimore the next morning, but he remained there not more than an hour. It had been previously, (on Monday) agreed between Mr. Wise and a friend of Mr. Stanley, that the two should be in Baltimore on Wednesday, with friends, for the purpose of discussing the matters of personal difference between them, with a view to an amicable or other adjustment of them. The arrest of Mr. Wise prevented this arrangement being carried into effect, and the civil authority who enforced it, Mr. Stanley came forward and voluntarily released Mr. Wise from the engagement. He acted in this as he had before upon his own responsibility, and under a sense of duty, due from one gentleman to another, circumstances as Mr. Wise is. Mr. Stanley will therefore return to this city, probably to-morrow, and the matter will be left in statu quo till after the adjournment of Congress. Whether it can be adjusted in the meantime, without a resort to deadly weapons remains to be seen; for my own part I hope it may be. At all events we must give the act of Congress, and the civil authority who enforced it, the credit of having for the present, at least, prevented a duel, in which, in all human probability, one party, if not both, would have fallen."

Joseph T. Rife refuses to act as Attorney General for Rhode Island, under the People's Constitution. Within the last week three of the representatives elected under the People's Constitution have also resigned. If the officious interference of persons from other States would cease, we have no doubt the difficulties in this State would soon be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. There is unquestionably a majority of the People of the State in favor of forming a Constitution and extending the right of suffrage to the same extent enjoyed by the citizens of the other free States—but the orderly portion of the community are deterred not to have a constitution forced on them contrary to all law, precedent, and in direct violation of every principle upon which our Government was established—and if carried out, would only end in anarchy and confusion.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury, in his late communication to Congress—says: "It is believed that the trade and business of the country, as well as domestic as foreign, have reached or nearly reached their lowest point of depression."

This is important news, and we sincerely hope that it may prove correct. We have, however, but little hope that the times will improve for the better until the passage of a Tariff Bill for the protection of American labor and industry. Unless a Tariff Bill be passed the times will unquestionably continue to grow worse until property, labor, and every thing else comes down to a specie level or hard currency, which will prove hard indeed, in every sense of the word.

LEVIS AND THE SCHUYLKILL BANK.—Gen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, had addressed a letter to the editor of the United States Gazette, stating that Gov. Porter has ordered the Attorney General to enter nolle prosequit, on the indictments against Levis, and that he, Levis, will visit Philadelphia, with the aid of whose testimony and other corroborative witnesses, the State of Kentucky expects to fix upon the proper parties the responsibility for the criminal acts of which Levis has been charged. We should think that the guilty will soon begin to shake in their shoes.

Very Low.—We learn that the contract for supplying the Philadelphia Almshouse with Coal, to be delivered during the season, has been taken at \$2 97 or \$3 25 per ton on credit. We should like to trust those who intend supplying it at this rate.

The last Reading Gazette forms out quite large for only one dollar per annum, in advance. It is as easy as it is—cheap and as spunky as Wise and Stanley. We find it interesting sometimes to riddle this paper with our scissors. How do you like that puff?

Gov. Porter has pardoned Shuster, who was recently sentenced to be hung for murdering his wife. He has also pardoned a man, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary a few weeks since at Reading, for passing counterfeit Miners' Bank notes.

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island have decided that the sovereignty and consequent right of adopting a Constitution, is confined to the freeholders and their sons—so says the Providence Express.

Gov. Seward has again refused to pardon Benjamin Rathbun. Can't they apply to Gov. Porter. He is not particular about granting pardons, and will no doubt accommodate them.

Streeter's Ephraim is a sly dog, and frequently gets some queer ideas in his head. He wants to know whether Bustles are lazures? Can't some person enlighten him on this subject.

A Horse LEAVES is to be formed in Chester county.

RODIE ISLAND.—The unpleasant difficulty in this State is fast approaching a crisis. A letter from the editor of the N. Y. Tribune, dated Providence, May 10, states that the excitement is intense. Mr. Dorr received at the Depot, and escorted to his lodgings by about 1100 persons, 275 of which were armed—some being armed with "speech, brandished his sword, and said he was ready to die in the cause he had espoused. Dorr's headquarters are at Sheriff Anthony's house, headquarters being at two field pieces and an arm of force, and to defend the Government to arrest or mangle with him. It was rumored, but not generally believed, that an attack would be made upon the Arsenal by the Insurgents.

Mr. Dorr has issued a Proclamation, in which he states that he is authorized to call for aid from the city of New York and elsewhere, which has been promised, should a United States Soldier march to Rhode Island. He also states that no further arrests under the law of pains and penalties, which was repeated by the General Assembly of the People at their May session, will be permitted. I hereby direct the Insurgents and their respective officers promptly to prevent the same, and to relieve all who may be arrested under said law."

The Evening Journal very properly remarks: "We confess there is an honest cause for complaint in this odious feature of the election laws. It is one which would not be tolerated in any other State in the Union for an hour. Doubtless, it is considered oppressive and tyrannical. It is imposed upon the people by their own friends and neighbors. It justly produces much exasperation. But the remedy proposed is wrong. The Government must be administered by those legally elected for that purpose, and if there are abuses practiced, or the laws sanctioned, the remedy must be sought in another quarter. Enlighten the public mind by facts and appeals to the reason and intelligence of men. Point out injustice, and show where the wrong lies. Do it in earnest appeals to the common sense of the people. Do it in impassioned eloquence—do it in the spirit of republicanism. But forbear usurpation. Hold back from the first approach of anarchy. Abstain from rashness. Spare the first symptoms of civil war."

As the origin of the difficulties in this State are not generally known, we copy the following from the New York Tribune, which gives a correct history of the proceedings of the two parties from the commencement to the present time:

The Rhode Island Question.—We have received several requests to give a history of the present troubles in Rhode Island, and the outlet. To do this fully and intelligibly would require a page or two of paper, which we cannot now spare. Had we not been at Washington when it appeared, we should have been glad to crowd into our columns Mr. Dorr's Message, which gives a pretty full and accurate though one-sided account of the whole difficulty. But the simplest statement of the case in this: the original constitution of Rhode Island was a Charter from the British Crown in 1663—a most liberal and excellent one for the time, but rather out of date now. This Charter allowed the Colony, as a body politic, to admit Powers to its political privileges and duties—what we now call a Legislature. In 1724, the transferred to the town. In 1792, a new Charter, uniform property qualifications of one Hundred Pounds value of Real Estate was established. In 1842, the qualification was reduced to Forty Pounds, or \$134, of which it has ever since remained. The oldest son of a freholder is entitled to vote without possessing property.

It is easily perceived that this qualification, to say nothing of its intrinsic demerit, is an extremely imperfect and arbitrary one. Under it, men who pay two-thirds of the Taxes and perform most of the Military duty required, may be excluded from voting. Nay, it is possible that a single individual, by buying up all the Land in the State, may become the only person entitled to exercise Political power within its borders. Of course, this does not answer for the Nineteenth Century. So long as the State is essentially Agricultural, however, the practical operation of this system was not very oppressive. Almost every adult citizen of intelligence and character was a freholder, or the son of one, who could easily set him off a little patrimony to render him one. The frehold qualification gave stability to the Government, created an attachment to the soil, tended to multiply land-owners and distribute widely the proprietorship of the soil. Probably down to 1810 Rhode Island was more essentially Republican, Socially and Politically, than many States enjoying a more liberal Constitution.

But the Charter still remained, and remains, the fundamental law; and, though many modifications of its provisions have been made from time to time by the Legislature, the Suffrage provision remained unchanged, and every effort to amend it was steadily resisted by a decided majority. Different parties have from time to time borne away—Federal, Democratic, Adams, Jackson, or Whig, Van Buren—but they have all failed to restore every effort to liberalize Suffrage. The Ratio of Representation, too, which was just and equal when first adopted, has become very far from this in the lapse of time; so that Providence has now fewer Representatives than Newport, with one-fourth its population; and while 30,000 People in the former have but four members, the same number in the Agricultural portions of the State choose from 10 to 15, or more than the majority of the House. This, too, has become a serious theoretical grievance, though practically the majority of the voters has seldom failed to secure a majority of the Legislature—quite as seldom, we think, as in any other State.

The transition from an Agricultural to a Manufacturing community has developed and aggravated the theoretical defects of the Rhode Island frame of Government. Thousands of her best and most intelligent citizens are now engaged in Manufacturing and Mechanical avocations, which do not lead them to become landholders, and thus leave them without the Right of Suffrage, while it collects them in a newly-created cities or villages, which have comparatively no weight in the State Councils. The same amount of Property, of Intelligence, or number of persons, has nearly half the Political Power in the Manufacturing as in the Agricultural portions of the State. (And it may be remarked, that the Agricultural portion of the State, though inveterately hostile to Free Suffrage and Equal Representation, styles itself "Democratic" and gives loco-foco majorities, while the Free Suffrage portion of the State is Whig. But all old distinctions are now merged and lost in the excitement of the new question.)

The first effort for a more liberal Suffrage was made in 1811, when it was proposed to extend the Right to all who paid Taxes or performed Military duty passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. In 1819, 1829, and 1831, irregular and partial efforts were made by the non-freholders for a Reform, and in the last a Suffrage Party was formed, but as only Freholders vote, it was but a little headway. In 1834, a legal Convention formed a Constitution; but a proposition to extend the Right of Suffrage received only three votes.—The Constitution thus formed was voted down. In 1834, another legal Convention assembled, but adjourned without submitting a Constitution.

Things remained down to 1840, when, during the Political exhilaration of the time, the non-freholders and others friendly to a more liberal Suffrage formed Associations in Providence and other large communities to promote their object. These petitioned the Legislature of 1841 (January) for reform, and by that Legislature a

Convention was again called to form (in November) a State Constitution, the Delegates to be chosen only by the legal votes of the State, but to exercise a more rigid and just appointment than had hitherto prevailed with regard to the Legislature. Now if the non-freholders had chosen the course of peaceful and legal agitation of their grievances, sending in petitions for an Extension of Suffrage signed by all of their own number and by the two or three thousand Freholders who would have heartily united with them, it seems to us that the whole matter would have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. They were induced, however, to pursue a very different course. They held a Mass Meeting or volunteer Convention at Providence on the 17th of April, 1841; another at Newport on the 5th of July thereafter, where they issued a call for a Delegation to meet in Providence in October Convention to meet in Providence in October (before the legally called Convention had convened) and form a People's Constitution.

Well, Elections for each of these Conventions were held in the several Cities and Towns; for the former by the regular Town Officers; for the latter by whoever chose to hold them. Delegates were chosen, each Convention assembled and formed a Constitution—the suffrage one immediately; the legal one not till February or March. Each was on the whole a pretty good Constitution, but the Suffrage rather the more liberal of course, but the Landholders or legal convention admitted every native citizen who had resided two years in the State to all Political Rights without any Property or Tax qualification whatever. Our impression is that if the latter Convention had proceeded to pass some property, but Mr. Dorr says nothing of it and we have not now time to trace back to that point. Mr. Dorr objects, however, that this Constitution did not wholly, though it did partly, remedy the existing inequalities in the Apportionment of Representatives.

The Suffrage Party's Constitution was submitted to the People (including all who it admitted to the Right of Suffrage) for ratification; and as no body but its advocates deemed it of any legal validity, it had no opposing votes. But, as it was deemed necessary to procure for it the votes of a majority of all those in whom it declared the Political power to justly reside, its friends resorted to the novel expedient, after holding the Polls three days open for votes, to receive proxies (votes sent in by persons who could not or would not attend the polls) for three days longer; and whereupon, computing the whole number of male adult citizens at 23,142, they declared their Constitution adopted and established as the paramount law of the State, by a majority of 4,746.

The old law was less fortunate. In the first place, the mass (not all) of the Suffrage party voted against the legally formed Constitution because they were determined to retain the validity of their own; and then a portion of the Freholders also voted against it because they were averse to so liberal (or any) extension of Suffrage, especially in view of the stand taken by the Suffrage men; others would not vote at all. The result was the defeat of this Constitution by a vote of 8,659 to 8,013 of 777 majority. Thus the Government party were thrown back upon the old Charter, in defiance of their wish and their effort to concede a more liberal suffrage; while the Suffrage party continued their Constitution had been legally adopted and was now the paramount law of the State.

All sorts of Items. (Original and Selected.) The National Intelligencer expresses the opinion that a Tariff Bill, to meet all the wants of the Government, will be passed at the present session of Congress.

Wise is a gone case—he has been horroscoped by Mr. Hayes, of Philadelphia, who proclaims to the world that Wise will die by marital instruments. Let him meet Stanley now, if he dare. A dog, exhibiting every symptom of hydrophobia, was shot in Mahanango on Tuesday last. The receipts for tolls on the Schuylkill Canal were last week \$8,700. Governor Porter will visit the Reading Encampment to-day.

John M. Niles has been elected a United States Senator from Connecticut. Myriads of Locusts have made their appearance at Raleigh, N. C. The Evening Journal says: We hear nothing of the Custom House removals. Perhaps the firmness of the Collector has made the President relent.

Ephraim is of opinion that Congress can't prohibit tight lacing, as that body has no right to pass a stay law.—Rich Star. A murder was committed in a grocery in Baltimore on Saturday night. The victim was a sailor named Sweetjen, and the perpetrator a man named John Farrell. Queen Victoria has graciously conferred another office—that of Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall—on her pet husband, Albert.

A writer asserts that the most delicate compliment that can be paid to a young lady on Monday morning, is to say—"I presume you are sleepy this morning." A young man had been arrested in Mercer county, Pa., on a charge of hanging his own father to a bed post. The Hon. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, was in Philadelphia on Monday last. President Tyler, in a message to Congress states that the Florida war is ended at last.

Gov. Dorr, whose locos sense has been fallen so much in love with, is one of the most violent Abolitionists in the United States—he is not only a member of the Rhode Island Abolition Society—but one of its Executive Committee. Stanley is Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Wise is Chairman of the Committee on the Navy. May not this account in some measure for the beligerent attitude of these bullying hotepurs.

The last Reading Gazette libeled a little—but that is nothing uncommon now-a-days. Why are weddings called bride (bridal) parties? Because folks generally get bit by them. Why was a U. S. Bank stockholder like Jonah in the whale's belly? Because he was most comfoudly roused in.

Some citizens of Sandusky, were a few nights ago, attracted to an old out-building, by cries from within of "Murder! murder! Come quick, he's eating me up!" and, on entering, found lying there a loafer who had gone to sleep drunk, and two young twin calves sucking his ears! The Board of Aldermen of the city of Portland have unanimously voted not to grant any spirit licenses the ensuing year. Taverns are licensed with the restriction that they shall not sell intoxicating drinks.

The body of John Canfield was found in the pocket of Rochester, a few days since. In his pocket was found a bottle containing about half a pint of whiskey. He was last seen some three months since near the Canal in a state of intoxication.

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them: such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation. Peter C. Brooks, one of the wealthy capitalists in Boston, pays a tax of \$5,540. This is a larger sum than the city of New Haven pays with a population of 16,000.

Human foresight often leaves its proudest possessor only a choice of evils. EGGS AND CHICKENS.—The editor of the Callington says that hens will lay perpetually, if cocks are not allowed to run with them; but the eggs, of course, in that case, will not produce chickens. The rooster must be allowed to strut around with chickens as desired.

Artists who all who have meditated on the part of governing mankind, have been convinced, that the fate of empires depends upon the education of youth. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, a little girl was seized by a vicious sow, and was much injured before she could be rescued from the jaws of the animal.

In the conception of Mahomet's paradise, there is no distinction between a perfect woman and an angel. Is this a compliment to women or to angels? Abigail Folsom, who has so long annoyed the good people of Boston, has been sent, by Judge Thatcher to the Worcester Hospital as an insane person.

Some hope is entertained in Harrisburg that the condition of the Treasury of Pennsylvania will be such in August as to enable the Treasurer to pay the semi-annual interest. At a late session of the Supreme Court of Ohio, about twenty divorces were granted, on the ground of "wilful absence for more than three years."

Our exchanges bring from all quarters, most encouraging descriptions of the crops. It isn't the fault of Providence that "hard times" exist. The editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle, is of the opinion that the weather is as changeable "about these days," as a weather-cock! A meeting was lately held at Cumberland Court House, Maryland, for the purpose of memorializing Congress, to pass a Protective Tariff Bill.

Lord Ashburton, declines receiving many visitors, and keeps himself rigidly occupied with his official business. A party of seventeen persons who emigrated from New York to Texas, about three years ago, only three survive. This mortality is attributed to intemperance. Tom Denton has been found guilty of abstracting letters from a committee of the Senate, and publishing them in a St. Louis paper. Very wrong, Tom; but we expect nothing better from you. You were always an abstractionist—even when a school boy.

Lord Morpeth.—When this gentleman visited the almshouse in Philadelphia, considerable anxiety was manifested to obtain a sight of the distinguished stranger. After he had departed, these words were present, remarked by his mother that "she did not know there were two Lords—he thought there was but one, who lived up in the sky!"

The keenest abuse of our enemies will not hurt us so much in the estimation of the discerning, as the judicious in praise of our friends. The Croton water will be left into the distribution pipes in the city of New York on or before the 4th of July next. In the case of Wm. M. Price, the Jury have rendered a verdict against him of \$8,217 80 damages, and six cents costs.

The last Nashville Whig says:—"It is shrewdly suspected by some of our knowing politicians, that the bargain is already struck, and that the banner of Van Buren and Polk will soon be given to the breeze." Of all the queer typographical errors we have seen, the "Star in the West," a religious newspaper printed in Ohio, came out on the 6th inst. with the greatest. The letters in the head were so transposed as to read "Rats in the West."

A fashionable tailor advertises in a Philadelphia paper, to furnish a "gentle suit of clothes for only three dollars!" viz: linen roundabout \$1, summer pantaloons \$1, summer vest \$1. A lady in England having received a letter from a neighboring lady, containing a string of enquiries in regard to a maid who had lately lived with the former, replied as follows:—"Dear Madam—Polly P.—is an angel of a housemaid. From the making of a bed down to the threatening of a needle, you will find her all you can wish—and even a LITTLE MORE."

Gen. Houston recently delivered an address at Galveston, in the course of which he promised the people, that as soon as the cry was out of their hands, they should have war to their heart's content—a feat of war—war to the knife. The number of passengers arrived at New York from foreign ports, from January 1 to May 14, was in the year 1840, 1,139; in 1841, 6,570; in 1842, 15,908.

The Rev. Mr. Suddards has returned home in improved health, much to the satisfaction of his numerous friends. Man's soul is greater than his fortunes, and there's majesty in a life that towers above the ruins that fall around his path. When a young lady catches you alone and lya's violent eyes upon you, expressing "ror" at every glance—don't you do it. Those who are in favor of the repeal of the British corn laws, are called low bread fellows.

The number of convicts at present in the Connecticut State Prison is 211. Profits of the past year, \$13,000, over and above the expenses of the prison. The articles tried to make a science of medicine, and failed; the moderns have tried to make a trade of it, and have succeeded. An interesting child only three years old, had its teeth cut in a most horrible manner in a boarding house in New York, by an Englishman named Nobs, who was also an attempt on his own life. He is supposed to be insane.

THE NEW NAVY BILL.—The bill on the Navy, as recently reported to Congress by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, recommends the establishment of three additional grades or ranks—those of Admiral, Vice Admiral, and rear Admiral, and to fix their pay as follows: Per annum. The Admiral, at all times in service, \$5,000 When on leave, or waiting orders, 4,000 The Vice Admiral, in service, 3,500 When on leave, 2,500 The Rear Admiral, in service, 3,250 When on leave, 2,250 The rates are but insignificantly higher than those now paid to the Senior Captain, Captains of Squadrons, or Captains waiting orders, making an entire additional expense of only \$1,750.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.—We find in the Lexington Intelligencer a long account of Mr. CLAY's reception on his return to the bosom of his friends and neighbors. He was met on Monday, the 20th inst., about six miles from Lexington, by a large band from various parts of the county, and escorted into the city; he was addressed, in behalf of the citizens who went out to meet him, by Dr. J. C. Cross, and made a brief and feeling response to their welcome. We copy a small portion of the Intelligencer's account.

The procession then moved on in the following order: The Bourbon escort in advance—the Committee of Reception in open carriages—Mr. Clay, with the Chairman and two members of the Committee, in an open barouche, drawn by four grey horses—ladies in carriages—citizens in carriages and on horseback. In this order, Mr. Clay escorted into the city. Upon its arrival at the city limits, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the bells upon the several churches and other public buildings, set up a merry peal, and continued while the procession was moving through the city. The procession passed down Limestone to Second, thence to Broadway, down Broadway to Main street, and up Main street to Ashland; the residence of Mr. Clay.

A band of music was stationed in front of the Dudley House, and continued playing while the procession passed. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the procession was the largest and most imposing one we have ever witnessed on a similar, or, in-kind, on any occasion; and the enthusiasm that pervaded the whole multitude, gave evidence of the strong hold which Mr. Clay has upon the affections of his fellow citizens at home, who know and can appreciate him.

The procession was nearly a mile and a half in length, and from the city limits, both sides of the streets, through which it passed to Ashland, were crowded with citizens on foot, and the windows of the houses on either side, filled with ladies waving their show white handkerchiefs in the air."

SANTA ANNA.—A Glasgow letter-writer tells an improbable story, that Santa Anna has succeeded in borrowing \$15,000,000 from the clergy, that he has mastered between 50,000 and 60,000 troops, about 30,000 of whom are in the City of Mexico, and the remainder distributed among the principal towns of the Republic.

The same writer says:—"It is supposed that Santa Anna is playing a game of deception with the leaders in the following way. He has issued orders for Arista's arrest, in consequence of the latter having refused to obey the order of Santa Anna, directing him to repair with his forces, to the City of Mexico, with a view of concentrating them with others collecting by Santa Anna for the invasion of Texas. Arista is supposed to be in the secret, and to have received instructions from Santa Anna to disobey orders, in order that a plausible pretext might be afforded for sending a large force as large as may be practicable in the northern provinces under Arista, it was supposed to be the intention to make a sudden descent with all their forces upon the "Department of Texas." The maneuver of Santa Anna has it is thought, been resorted to, because of the unwillingness of the soldiers to march upon Texas. Their experience at the battle of San Jacinto having taught them some useful lessons which they do not appear to have forgotten."

The Madisonian, in an article relative to the President and the affairs of Rhode Island, after intimating that the President has done no more in the matter than his duty required, adding that he is in no danger of his ever exceeding it, says:—"A portion of the fellow citizens to be put to the sword, and is sincerely desirous that the whole dispute should be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, has the following remarks: We have reason to think there is a plan on foot which will soon settle the whole matter. We predict that no more arrests will be made, and we are impressed with the belief that those arrested will be set at liberty at once. It has been intimated to us that every appearance of hostility will be suspended, and another convention agreed upon by the two parties. An election of delegates chosen by the whole people of the State, all parties mingling together at the polls, is spoken of. The convention will adopt a constitution, which all parties will recognize. This, in our opinion, is the way the difficulties will be settled. We hope the politicians will not interpose to prevent such a consummation."

MR. LEVIs.—A letter from Kentucky of the 5th inst., to a merchant in this city, speaks of Mr. Levis and his disclosures there as follows:—"Mr. Levis, the former Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, has made some disclosures in relation to the fraud on the Kentucky Bank, which will astonish some of your citizens. The project of selling the stock did not originate with him—some of the stock was sold by others with a full knowledge of its character—Mr. Levis says. If this turns out to be true, some persons are certainly liable for the amount received, and interest to the purchaser. I suppose the whole matter will soon be explained, as Levis will shortly visit Philadelphia, the Governor having ordered a nolle prosequi on the indictments against him. Public opinion will I hope soon compel these persons in charge of the ill-gotten moneys of the Bank of Kentucky, to deliver up without the slightest delay, the stock of the Bank of Kentucky to the State. The Bank of Kentucky is determined to pursue them in all ways possible to be done."—N. American.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—Some weeks since an old gig was sent to Mr. Stroud H. Gwyer, another to be sold. On Wednesday last it was knocked to an individual for the small sum of \$2 50. Subsequently the purchaser disposed of the gig to Mr. M. W. On removing the living on Friday, Mr. M. discovered a pocket book, which on being opened, was found to contain a number of current bank notes, amounting in all to the sum of \$750. As far as the former owners of the gig have been traced, no one seems to have any knowledge of the existence of the money in its hiding place.—Balt. Courier.

RAV'S DORSO.—Some persons were drinking at a grog shop in Louisville, Ky., became quarrelsome and soon commenced fighting. One man stabbed another with a knife, and in the struggle they upset a lamp, which ignited some spilled liquor and enveloped the shop in flames. A drunken man who was sleeping in the house was consumed. The one who was stabbed, died in a short time, and the murderer is now in jail, and will soon pay the forfeit of his wretched life upon the gallows.

THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL in the case of Holmes at Philadelphia, recently convicted of manslaughter in throwing persons overboard from the boat of the Wm. Brown, has been denied and the prisoner sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for six months and a fine of \$20.—The Court might have sentenced him for three years and to pay a fine of \$1000—but gave a light sentence by reason of the remarkable and extenuating circumstances of the deed.

THE TARIFF AND A BANK.—John C. Calhoun says he is opposed to the Tariff policy, because it established it is certain to bring a National Bank in its train. If the people of the West can be made to believe that, it will have no other effect than to stimulate their enthusiasm in favor of Home Industry. With a Tariff and a Bank he should soon extricate ourselves from the slough in which we are now miring, and plant ourselves again on solid ground.

MR. CLAY, on his return to Lexington was met by a large concourse of citizens about six miles from the town and escorted to his residence, Ashland, by a procession about a mile and a half long. In passing through the town, the bells of the churches and public buildings were rung.

THE CHOPS IN THE WEST.—The Peris (Illinois) Register, in copying from this paper an article relative to the prostration of the crops in the Western parts of Maryland remarks: "If this is an index of the wheat crop throughout the middle States generally, what is to become of the vast product which will be raised? Will the country be indeed relieved from the existing pecuniary embarrassment? Those who live near the seaboard may be benefited; but in the western States the price of wheat will not pay the cost of raising and sending it to market. We very much fear that the price of Western wheat will not be 37 1/2 cents a bushel."

We must remember that in this State at least double the usual quantity of ground was last year put in wheat, farmers having been dissuaded thereby by the high prices; and we must remember also, that thousands of men in the eastern States, who had been engaged for years before in manufacturing, were last fall compelled to turn farmers, by the breaking down of their manufactures. These will become producers of breadstuffs, whereby the demand for consumption will be so much the more reduced. We all think these are hard times; but they are easy compared with what we shall feel a year hence. For all this is there no remedy? Unquestionably there is. Protect our manufactures. Take away one-fourth of those who are now raising breadstuffs and set them to manufacturing, and we have a home market at fair prices for all the wheat and corn we can produce. These manufacturers will furnish us with every thing we