POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1843.

Insurance.

The subscriber, Agent for one of the best Insurance offices in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurances on all descriptions of property such a, Houses, Mills, Stables, Goods, Furniture, &c., &c. at the very lowest rates. B. BANNAN.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

Locofoco Consistency.

We quote the following from among the resolutions passed at the late Locofoco meeting in Orwigsburg.

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to squandering away our public domain, by giving the proceeds thereof to the different states, because such a measure would be unconstitutional, would have a tendency to make states rely upon the General Government for the payment of their own debts—would produce reckless extravagance among the different states, and would deprive the General Government of the means of raising large amounts of money in cases of extraordinary emergency, thereby leading to the imposition of direct taxes and burthens upon the people.

Resolved, That upon the subject of a Tariff, we will hold fast to what have always been the views of the Democracy of Pennsylvania on this important subject, and will make no concessions of principle in this respect, for the purpose of gratifying the political views or designs of others.

Resolved, That we will put in nomination and support no man as our candidate for Congress at the coming election, who is not known to be an able and efficient friend to the interests of the people of this district, and none but such an one as will advocate and vote for measures for the support and protection of our agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests."

Now as the period is fast arriving when the principles of both parties will be tried in the scale of public opinion, we invite the attention of our citizens to the *argument* of the above resolutions.—In the first they profess themselves opposed to the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Lands, while they in the last, *timidly* own themselves in favour of protection. In this they but use the old Southern subterfuge; for the two measures are inseparable in this character, as the passage of a sufficient tariff law by supplying a revenue for government, obviates the necessity of the Land fund, and the proceeds being the legal and rightful property of the States, should therefore revert to them.

In the second of the resolutions above copied, they profess to enjoy the same views of a tariff as that holden by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and would desire to surmount the question of principle in this indistinct and indefinite manner. Now taking this avowal literally, to what does it amount? Why that they are the advocates of free trade, that they are inimical to protection, and that in this principle, they but follow the example of their locofoco brethren, who upon every legislative trial have been found enrolled in determined opposition to the measure for the last twelve years.

But the last resolution has an entirely different coloring, and taken as the context of the two preceding ones, makes a strange contradiction which nothing but the late evident policy of that party can solve. We recognise in it another instance of that shifting non-committal timidity, which is now everywhere characteristic of their movements. They will vote for no one who will not protect the interests of this district, whilst in the same breath, they avow themselves inimical to a tariff. Are they so ignorant as not to know that the mining interests of Pennsylvania, flourish only with the increasing welfare of the many other branches of trade? Of what benefit would a special tariff on the article of coal be to us, should the manufacturing and other interests be prostrated by the want of protection; and what does such an avowal amount to, but a weak evasion of the main principle.

The truth is that the locofoco partizans of the North feel afraid that they will have a Southern candidate with nullification principles thrown into their arms, and they are now pursuing this shifting course of non-committalism, so as to be ready for the emergency when it may arrive. If otherwise, why not come out boldly, and not only avow themselves friendly to the measure, but openly and fearlessly advocate it?

It is understood that several persons who attended and participated in said meeting, feel desirous of receiving the Senatorial nomination, and fondly hope to secure the whig support of the county in furtherance of their election. The warning will therefore come in time, that no man who is not a firm and unswerving friend and advocate of protection, and in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, can ever receive the support of the whigs here, and that of course will include the names of all those who assisted in the passage of the above resolutions.

THE FAIR.—The Ladies of the Episcopal church opened their Bazaar on Thursday morning last, and during the day we were induced to pay them a visit.

As we entered the room, two fair janitors accosted us with the most provoking courtesy, offering to sell us a small piece of pasteboard for a shilling, which, after we had recovered from our surprise, we found to be an admission ticket.—Passing by the "Post Office Department," we were hailed from thence with the information that there was a letter in our box, and then, away went another shilling. The rooms as we moved around, striving to dodge the dangerous looks of those at the tables, were crowded with visitors, and the fair saleswomen were all busily engaged in disposing of their wares with all the eloquence and *empressement* of smiles and beauty. The receipts up to the period of our entrance, had been quite flattering, and the most sanguine anticipations were entertained as to the successful result of the undertaking. Much trouble and labour has been expended by the ladies, in preparing their articles for this Fair, and as the object is a holy one, viz—that of disencumbering the church from a debt, we join our wishes to their's that it may succeed equal to their uttermost desires. The tables were garnished with a variety of the most beautiful and costly articles, and every thing that could tempt a poor mortal to part with his small change, was gathered there in the richest profusion

The Fair was continued through yesterday, and will not close until at a late hour this evening, when the remainder of the goods will be disposed of at auction.

☞ We should like to know for what purpose, and by what authority, a kind of censorship has been established over our packages by those connected with the Philadelphia and Pottsville Rail Road. Since the 18th of July, *fourteen packages of Papers* directed to us and left at the Depot in Philadelphia, have not been received, while packages from the same offices, and delivered at the same time, have come regularly to hand. This shows conclusively that our packages have either been *secreted* or *destroyed*, by some person or persons connected with the Road—and we hope that the Company will now consider it their duty to pay some attention to a public remonstrance, since frequent private complaints have not had the effect of remedying the evil complained of.

☞ Godfrey Fornwalt one of the men who was so severely injured by the late collision on the Reading and Pottsville Rail Road, is since dead.

Camp De Kalb.

We are now enabled to give our readers a favourable and full account of this grand coming display. The Committee assures us that their prospects are of the most flattering kind, and have furnished us with the list of following companies who have signified their determination to join in the Encampment:

Reading Troop,
Reading Artillerists,
Washington Greys, Reading,
National Greys, Reading,
Union Greys, Berks county,
Millerstown Rifle,
Bernville Troop,
Cattawissa Rifle,
German Yagers, Philadelphia,
Minersville Artillery,
Orwigsburg Greys,
Independent Blues,
New Hanover Artillery,
Hamburg Troop,
Hamburg Artillery,
Pinegrove Guards,
Millerstown Troop,
Millerstown Infantry,
Mahantongo Guards,
Schuylkill County Cavalry,
National Light Infantry,
Schuylkill Haven Greys,
Washington Yagers,
Minersville Blues.

This makes twenty four companies who have given the Committee assurances upon which they can rely; and in addition to these, they have received intimation from a Highland Corps of New York City—several companies in Philadelphia, and elsewhere, that induce them to depend upon a greater number being present than those above enumerated. Major General Keim will review the Troops on Saturday, the 19th, and it is expected that General Scott will review them on Friday, the 18th. The attendance of the Governor is somewhat doubtful, although he may arrange it so as to be present. The Committee have ordered a splendid exhibition of fire works, to take place either on Saturday or Monday evening, and perhaps on both. The target firing for the five splendid gold medals will be had on Monday, the 21st, and as we have seen and examined them, we pronounce them to be well worth the exertion necessary to secure them.

The tents will be erected, and all the necessary preparations made on Monday and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th inst. A Battalion parade has been ordered on Wednesday morning, when the troops will march into camp, and enter at once upon the duties appertaining to it. Visitors from all parts of the State are expected, and we suppose that the week will be one of unrestrained gaity and excitement.

THE LATE STORM IN PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.—On Saturday evening, August 5th, the country at Philadelphia was visited with one of the most sudden and violent storms that has been ever known to occur there. Much damage was done to goods and property in the city by the inundation, but the most severe losses took place in the vicinity. At Chester, Delaware county, the flood was tremendous, the water in Chester Creek was about 8 feet above the highest tide ever known. Twenty lives were lost, and the amount of property destroyed was immense. The loss sustained by one person, Mr. Crozier, is estimated at from 50 to $75,000, and the whole loss in the county is computed at $500,000.

At Valley Forge, Darby, and in several parts of New Jersey, the storm was very violent, and the destruction of property considerable.

The Philadelphia train of cars was delayed over Sunday, and did not arrive here until a late hour on Monday afternoon, in consequence of several breaks upon the road, occasioned by the rush of water.

Great damage was sustained by the vessels in and out of the harbor, and several lives were lost. The great bulk of the storm rested over and around Philadelphia. With us the rain was so slight as to be nothing unusual.

THE REVENUE.—The Editor of the New York Tribune, thus administers a strong practical correction to the foolish dogmas so long sported by the anti-tariff party in their opposition to the measure. The argument is unanswerable, and needs nothing but the calm, sober reflection of the community, to convince them of its force. It is in this quiet and convincing way that the noisy frothings of demagogues should be hushed, and a few men like Horace Greely in the community, would do more by their dispassionate statement of *facts*, than could be effected by all the denunciatory force of the most burning eloquence:

"Of the two *consistent* arguments against a Protective Tariff, 1. That it will diminish the Revenue from imports so as to render necessary a resort to Direct Taxation, and 2. That it will create so large a Revenue from Imports as to tempt the Government into all kinds of extravagance, the former has been the favorite for the last year or two. We are happily able to do something towards dissipating apprehensions on both sides. The Revenue accruing at this port during the month of July, (after deducting for drawbacks, &c.) amounts to something over $1,100,000—The revenue accruing at this single port in the sultry, stagnant month of July ought not certainly to be more than one twentieth of the amount collected in twelve months throughout the Union, which would make the Annual Revenue $22,000,000. Estimating at one-twenty-fourth, which we think would be nearer the mark, our Annual Revenue would be $26,400,000,—enough to defray all the expenditures of the Government and pay off the existing Debt in the course of five years."

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—The County Convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported in this county, at the ensuing election assembled at Harrisburg, on Monday last, and, we learn, have taken up an excellent ticket.

Alexander Ramsey, Esq., was nominated for Congress. On the Third Ballot, the vote stood as follows:

For Ramsey	23
Eckert,	14
Jordan	4

Col. George T. Hummel, Thomas Worley and Samuel T. Williams, were appointed Congressional conferees.

ANOTHER RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—We are compelled to record another accident which occurred on the Pottsville and Reading Rail Road, last week, through the inadvertance or negligence of the person to whom the responsibility of attention was delegated. The man to whose care the switches at the turn-out from the main road to Richmond is entrusted, neglected his charge, and before the engineer upon the laden train going down, could stop the headway, the cars ran off, and the locomotive tender and one car were precipitated down a steep bank of seventy or eighty feet into the Schuylkill. No lives were lost; as the engineer gave the alarm, and after reversing the action of the engine, jumped and saved himself.

☞ A new penny paper, entitled "The Independent," and pledged to advance the interests of HENRY CLAY, has been lately started in Philadelphia, by an association of practical printers. We wish it every success the good object deserves, and hope that it will meet with full and flattering encouragement from our Whig friends of that quarter.

Charles Fraily, Esq., has been recommended as a Canal Commissioner in the Harrisburg Union.

"THE CANAL WAR AT EASTON.—The Lehigh Canal Company finding that there is no hope of a compromise with the beligerent boatmen—an army of 400 resolved to prevent by force the passage of any Pennsylvania boats—on Saturday drew off the water and discharged their hands, so that the canal is now dry, and all connection with the mines at Mauch Chunk and its vicinity is cut off. Up to this step, the Morris Canal boats, which did not fall under the ban of the standing-out boatmen of Pennsylvania, were able to go to the mines and supply the market. This resource is now also cut off. We learn from Easton that both the civil and military authorities steadily refused to interfere, so that the boatmen, who keep constant guard over all the boats under blockade, are able to drive off any force which the Coal Companies could command to release them."—*Philada. Chronicle.*

The above is a beautiful commentary upon our republican institutions. Things have arrived at a degrading pass, truly! when a mob like this in the midst of Pennsylvania, can carry out their illegal intentions with impunity, and when the civil and military authorities refuse to interfere or prevent the outrage. We understand that a deputation from the boatmen have visited this Borough, with the endeavor to create some sympathy or assistance; but as far as we can learn, they have met with a cold reception. Our quiet, law-loving citizens, can have no dealings with rioters, and the effect of illegal force is too well known here to receive any encouragement in our midst.

We find the following in the last Reading Gazette:

"THE LANCASTER SMALL NOTES.—Last week, one of our business firms sent over to Lancaster a large amount of the rag money issued by the authorities of that city, to have exchanged for bank paper, or, if that could not be got, new notes of the same description; those sent being so torn and mutilated, as to be entirely until for circulating.—But they could get neither. The answer was, that there was no money in the treasury, and no new notes to give. So all this trash will be entirely useless to the holders, until it is the pleasure of the Lancaster city authorities to redeem it.—*When* that will be, nobody knows."

Those who take and circulate such vile trash as the Lancaster and Harrisburg Shin Plasters, here ought to be held responsible for all the losses this community will unquestionably sustain by their continued circulation.

☞ We refer our readers to the report upon the effect of the Tariff in England, lately submitted to Parliament, which will be found, in another column. In connection with this, within the last year there has been imported into this country $13,000,000 in specie. The English complain of the effects of this measure, and assert that it is throwing the balance of trade in favour of this country; and yet with all this evidence of its beneficial results forcing itself upon the people daily, men can be found even in our own neighborhood who from party policy, would oppose a tariff. It is a most degraded feeling, that would thus induce a man to sacrifice the best interests of his country, at the unholy alter of faction.

RUNAWAY.—On Thursday last as the ostler attached to the Hall, was driving a fine horse belonging to Gen. Hammond from the stable, to the front of the Hotel, the animal, becoming frightened from some cause, dashed like lightening down the alley, into the street, and had not run 50 yards before he precipitated the carriage with the man in, against one of the iron posts in front of the Bank, and becoming disengaged ran at full speed down the road, with the shafts attached to him. The vehicle, a light and beautiful one, was literally dashed to pieces, and was turned completely over upon the ostler who crept out from beneath the ruins almost entirely uninjured.

ACCIDENT.—As the stage from Northumberland was descending the hill at Mount Laughee, on Friday evening of last week, the brake gave way, and the horses not being able to bear the weight, started and run down at full speed. The stage was overturned after a short run, and several passengers along with the driver, were very severely injured; one gentleman had his shoulder dislocated; and another from Philadelphia, named Evans, who was sitting with the driver at the time the accident occurred, was seriously bruised.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The election news from this State is highly encouraging to the Whigs. Raynor, (Whig,) as far as heard from, has 1,006 majority, and the prospect for his re-election is certain, as the remainder of the District gave a locofoco majority of only 556 last year.

7th District:—Full returns have been received from the county of Halifax. The vote stands—For Nash, W., 560; for Daniels, L. F., 266: a Whig gain of 46 votes since last year.

☞ Great preparations are going on at Greenwood Hill, in anticipation of the approaching parade there. Refreshment stands are being erected in every direction, and for the last ten days the carpenters have been busy at preparing water stands, pickets, sentry's bridge, &c. No expense has been spared by the Committee to overcome and surmount the inequalities of the ground, and everything has been done, which could in any way contribute to the comfort or better display of the troops.

OUTRAGE.—A camp meeting, held near Gloucester Point, New Jersey, was lately disturbed by a set of loafers, drunkards, and persons of the most abandoned class, who conducted themselves in a most shameful manner. The habit of holding camp meetings near our cities is gradually growing out of repute, in consequence of the great abuses which always attend such gatherings.

☞ A boy by the name of Kelly, who resided in Port Carbon, was killed upon a canal boat, in the Delaware, during the early part of the week.

☞ The weather has been quite variable for the past week, without being at any time unpleasant. Frequent showers and heavy dews have added to the appearance of verdure, and every thing in nature wears a cheerful and refreshing look.

☞ The carrier of the Newark Morning Post was attacked by a mad dog, and escaped by thrusting his bundle of papers into his mouth. We suppose the animal ran off howling!

LAUGHABLE.—The "Plunderers' Union," published at Harrisburg, quotes the Emporium as authority. This is really laughable in this neighborhood. Very few of the Locofocos believe any thing that comes from that quarter, and the Whigs did'nt think it worth the trouble of even a contradiction.

☞ The crops in New York, Virginia, Ohio, and Arkansas are said to wear a flattering prospect.

☞ News from New Orleans state that the Yellow fever has made its appearance there, and that several deaths have occurred.

Colonel Wallace was lecturing on Temperance, in Reading, on Thursday last. This certainly cannot be the *Colonel* Wallace who lately made a political speech at Lancaster!

The Reading Gazette man has been invited by one of his neighbors to eat some capital ice cream, and in return tells how good it was. Pleasant way of asking a puff, that!

On Monday next, the Lebanon County Convention will be held for the purpose of forming a County Ticket, and appointing Conferees.

All sorts of Items.

(Original and Selected.)

General Scott was in Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

The packet ship "Queen of the West" was launched in New York on Saturday afternoon.

The Frigate Savannah is to go to the Pacific, commanded by Capt. Hollins. She is to be the flag-ship of Commodore Dallas.

At Pittsburg, on Saturday, the Ohio River had two feet of water in the channel.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, it is officially stated, was $6,225,127 39.

Brig. Gen. WORTH and suite arrived at St. Augustine on the 21st ult. from Tampa.

The Boston papers announce the death of the Rev. William Francis Pitt Greenwold, pastor of King's Chapel in that city.

A man named De Witt C. Baker, New York, was dangerously, if not mortally, stabbed in the neck with a dirk, by a woman named Emma Richardson.

The letter which appeared in several papers from AUDUBON, the naturalist, which describes a singular animal said to have been discovered by him, is pronounced to be a decided *hoax*.

The Rochester Democrat says the Canal Boat Torrent No. 2, arrived here on Friday, from Albany, with 106,200 lbs. of merchandise, upon which $338 82 toll was paid.

The Rochester Democrat says that the train from Auburn on Saturday afternoon, ran over a child in crossing Joiner street, and so much injured one of its legs as to require amputation.

Counterfeit three dollar notes on the Bank of Brunswick, Maine, are in circulation in Boston.

Two thousand sheep passed through Lodi, Cataraugus County, on Wednesday, 26th ult. on their way to the prairies of Illinois.

The French Government pays $240,000 annually in support of opera houses, theatres, &c.

SAFE SEAL.—A letter closed with the white of an egg, cannot be opened by the steam of boiling water, like a common wafer, as the heat only adds to its firmness.

The Whigs of Wisconsin held a convention at Madison on Tuesday the 25th of July.

Four Mails from New York, were due at New Orleans on the 28th.

The Somerville Whig, N. J. is enlarged.

A Mexican schooner of war left Laguna on the 12th inst., with the Commissioners for Mexico, to treat for peace.

WILLIAM M'KOWN, of Guilderland, Albany Co., a native of Ireland and a soldier of the Revolution, died at his home on the 1st, in his 81st year.

YANKEISM BEAT OUT.—A fellow has been arrested at Oswego N. Y., for counterfeiting fresh Perch by sewing the heads of those fish to the bodies of suckers.

Three fires occurred in New York on Saturday but without any serious damage.

Hon. George Plumer of Westmoreland Co. Pa. father of Hon. Arnold Plumer, M. C. and one of the pioneers of the West, died on the 8th.

John Quincy Adams has consented to visit Cincinnati next November, to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Cincinnati Observatory.

Gen. Charles M. Reed of Erie, has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Erie District.

The Secretary of the Treasury has declined to confirm the appointment of Ephraim F. Miller as Deputy Collector at the port of Salem, Mass.

There were 4,000 persons at Saratoga on Sunday; 1,000 at Castellan's Concert on Saturday evening.

The Vaterland Watchman, a German paper published at Harrisburg, has come out for Henry Clay.

A Military Encampment is to be held at Hanover, Pa, to commence on the 22d inst.

Five dollar counterfeit bills on the Bank of Commerce, N. Y., are in circulation.

$1970 in specie arrived at New Orleans from Sisal, on the 24th ultimo.

The Hon. James Buchanan is on a visit to Bedford Springs.

The dry goods business is improving in New York.

Money continues as abundant as ever in New York.

The Misses Shaw are giving concerts in Baltimore.

The editor of the N. Y. Mercury says he does not believe musquitoes are contagious, because he can't *catch* 'em.

A bill has passed one branch of the Mississippi Legislature, to put the Planters bank into liquidation.

Savannah was healthy at the last dates, with the exception of the influenza.

David Lee Child, has become editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, formerly edited by his wife.

The Yellow fever was raging at Laguna, with terrible fury at last advices.

Forty-five sheep out of a flock of two hundred and fifty were bitten by a mad dog in Livingston county, N. Y., a few days since.

If the territory of the United States was as densely populated as England, it would contain four hundred and fifty million of souls.

A man has been arrested in New York for stealing Daguerreotype portraits of young ladies, from Plumbe's Gallery.

☞ Father Matthew says there are five millions of total abstinents in Ireland.

DISASTER AT SEA. The New York papers contain an account of the loss of the Schooner Ohio, from Newport. The captain and men betook themselves to a raft, and with the exception of two sailors who attempted to reach the land by swimming, were all saved.

☞ Lieutenant Wallace complains dolorously of the very hot weather, and wishes some one to raise the wind." No such commodity exists about these parts, and should he come to the Encampment, he will experience the *change*.

☞ The papers throughout the State, continue to speak favourably of Simeon Guilford, of Lebanon, as a fit person for the office of Canal Commissioner.

☞ The New Jersey Predonian states that the late heavy rain caused a breach on the Delaware and Raritan Canal which will require about ten or twelve days to repair.

☞ The Baltimore City Court has decided that young Gardner is insane, and was so when he stabbed Mr. Wickliffe. The Court ordered him to be placed in the State's Hospital, until recovered. Mr. Wickliffe returned to Washington on Friday, nearly recovered from his wound.

☞ A correspondent of the Democratic Free Press, recommends Elijah Hammer as a candidate for County Treasurer at the ensuing election. Mr. Hammer would make a good and popular officer.

Last Loco Foco Legislature.

Testimony of a Van Buren Press as to its Plundering the Public Treasury—Only a Characteristic of Locofocoism.

The new Van Buren paper started in Harrisburg, 'The Commonwealth,' communicates in the following article some astounding facts going to show that the last legislature—Locofoco as it was in both branches for the first time for years—occupied itself no little in taking advantage of their joint majority to plunder the Treasury of the State in a style exceeding all precedent. Behind the smoke raised by their cries of 'reform,' the CONTINGENCIES of a session of 106 days, amount to FOUR THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and NINETY DOLLARS MORE than the session of 1830-31, consisting of 155 days!! The postage bill it will be seen is also enormous. Among the items are a SILVERSMITH'S BILL for *one hundred and thirty dollars!* What was this for? It is rumored also that the wife of a distinguished Locofoco leader in the House wears a gold chain which the people's money bought!!

And this is Locofocoism. The party and the principles of the party are responsible for those robberies. It is folly to charge them upon the Porter or Anti-Porter faction: for they both participated in them. The amount of the plunder is the more remarkable considered in view of the notorious fact, that the Democratic Harrison members carefully avoided receiving any of the *presents*, which were circulating continually from that prolific centre, the Clerk's desk. Mr. Craig, of Allegheny, and others, indignantly spurned them from them, and paid besides most of their own postage bills!! Yet the contingencies of the House alone reached the sum of more than *twenty-seven thousand dollars!!* besides a postage bill of over *thirteen thousand dollars*, and exclusive of the printing and the pay of the members!!! Let the tax payers lay these facts by in their memories for action upon at the next election day. It must be evident to them by this time, that the only way to bring about *true reform* is to sweep Locofocoism of all factions, from the Halls of Legislation.

Take a look at the expenditures of the House, where a member could not make a speech on any subject without talking about *reform*!

On pages 91, 200, 751, 872 of the 2nd volume of the English Journal of the House, there will be found warrants drawn to the amount of $22,787 44 for *contingencies*, such as candles, paper, *hardware*, &c. On page 857 of the same volume, document No. 147, there will be found immediately *below* Speaker Wright's name, in the account of pay of members, this remarkable entry—"accounts due for receipts, $5,680 22." What items this was for, we have not yet been able to ascertain. Neither have we yet been able to ascertain who drew the money. The resolution attached to the report says that warrants shall be drawn in favor of the persons for the sums set opposites their respective names. There is no name to this. It adjoins that of Speaker Wright. It is a part of the *contingencies*, but who got the money we do not yet know. Add this sum to the other and the contingencies for candles, paper, &c., &c., amount to $27,767 66. This would give each member, as his share, $277,67¾!! About $2,000 have been draw from the Treasury *since the adjournment* not included in the above.

Contingencies;	$27,767 66
Postage, ($130 00 for each member,)	13,004 35
Printing and binding,	6,858 98½
Heckman's committee, Delaware division,	395 80
To investigate M'Gowan's fight,	55 00
Committee to investigate printing	300 00
Troxell's funeral expences,	129 56
Silversmith's bill!	105 75
Pay of officers of House, 22 in number,	7,833 00
Total,	$60,550 10½

Pay and mileage of members not included. All the members received $3 00 a day for 106 days and 15 cents a mile, which would amount to about $35,000 more.

How are the *contingencies* made amount to $27,767 66? Let us look at what may be actually necessary at a very liberal calculation.

Allow each member for paper $5 00,	$5000 00
Candles, one to each member every night, 2,120 lbs., at 30 cts.	636 00
Quills and steel pens, $2 50 to each member,	250 00
Wafers, sealing wax, seals, folders &c.,	250 00
Fuel—there are two coal stoves and two fire places in the hall of the House, and a wood stove in each of the two ante-rooms, and a coal stove in each of the two committee rooms,	700 00
Wrapping paper,	300 00
Twine, tape, paste, past-board, &c., &c.,	100 00
Stationary, books, &c., for clerk,	300 00
Candles for clerks, committees, and officers,	160 00
Repairs,	400 00
Cleaning,	500 00
Snuff, soap, and other contingencies,	100 00
Total of contingencies,	$4,196 00

We ask every man in the country if this is not a liberal allowance. Take this amount from $27,767 60, and what was purchased with the TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE DOLLARS AND SIXTY-SIX CENTS? How did the *reform* House divide this money among themselves? Contrast this sum for contingencies with the session of 1829-30 of 155 days. Contingencies for that session $4,557 70! and the session 49 days longer than the *reform* session of 1843. Does not this show that our *estimate* for a session of 106 days is very liberal?

The postage of the House of last session of 155 days $4,890 88. Considerable difference! We know of one package received by a *reformer* of last session, [a Locofoco] on *private business*, the postage on which was over EIGHT DOLLARS! Speeches, books, letters, &c., &c., were *franked* and sent off with as little concern as if the people were not taxed to pay the expense. Speaker Wright was engaged franking for hours at a time. We must not forget his celebrated Lemon Peel speech. It cost the state a large sum of money.

When the Auditor General's annual report is published, it will be found that we have not been able to give the whole expense of the House. Some thousands must yet be added.

NOAH'S LAST.—We heard last week that Major Noah's new paper was dead, after a short and sickly existence of only two weeks; but no, we find it in the category, not of Deaths but of Marriages. In brief, it has been *united* to the Sunday Times, and the Major remains at the helm.—We find the following hit at the times in yesterday's issue:—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THEAGE OF BRONZE.—A genteel looking fellow, with rather a dandy air, carrying a cane like a shepherd's crook, accosted me thus, near the Park:—'Good morning, my dear Judge never saw you look so well; pray how do you stand with Tyler now?' 'Well I hope—I always wish to stand well with him.' 'My object in asking is to solicit your interest, to obtain a place in the Customs.' 'Pray, my worthy friend, did I not once try you for swindling?' 'Me! No sir, you never did; it is entirely a mistake.' 'Ah, that is true, I never did try you, I recollect; you plead guilty and I sentenced you to three months in the Tombs.' 'Good heavens, my dear Judge, what a memory you have; but you might assist a clever fellow to get an honest living.'

Decline of the Trade with America.

It appears from a return just laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Thornley, that the exports of British goods to the United States of America, in the year 1842, were less in value by the sum of nearly twelve hundred thousand pounds than they were in any previous year since 1833, and that they were less by more than one half than the average annual exports of the nine preceding years, the average yearly exports from 1833 to 1841 (both years inclusive) being of the value of 7,880,000*l.* while those of 1842 were not of more value than 3,258,807*l.*

This alarming decline in the largest branch of the foreign trade of the country, we regret to say, is not confined to a few or even to several articles, but extends to all, with the single exception of tin and tinned plates, as will be seen from the following statement of the fluctuations which have taken place during the period referred to:—

The value of the apparel and haberdashery 1833 was 127,911*l.*; in 1836, 254,269*l.*; and in 1842, 84,893*l.* The value of the brass and copper manufactures in 1833 was 158,456*l.*; in 1836, 270,028*l.*; and in 1842, 89,952*l.* The value of the cotton manufactures and cotton yarn in 1833 was 1,733,047*l.*; in 1835, 2,729,430*l.*; and in 1842, 487,276*l.* The value of the earthenware in 1833 was 221,661*l.*; in 1836, 495,512*l.*; and in 1842, 168873*l.* The value of the hardware and cutlery in 1833, was 711,305*l.*; and in 1842, 298,881*l.* The value of the iron and steel wrought and unwrought, in 1833, was 415,515*l.*; in 1836, 913,387*l.*; and in 1842, 274,851*l.* The value of the linen manufactures, including linen yarn, in 1833, was 832,612*l.*; in 1836, 1,683,012*l.*; and in 1842, 463,465*l.*

The value of the silk manufactures in 1842, was 251,578*l.*; in 1836, 537,030*l.*; and in 1842, 81,243*l.*; The value of the tin and tinned plates in 1833, was 141,259*l.*; in 1837, 246,378*l.*; and in 1842, 144,451*l.* The value of the woolen manufactures in 1833 was 2,239,883*l.*; in 1836, 3,199,198*l.*; and in 1842, 892,332*l.* and the value of the other British and Irish goods in 1833 was 699,772*l.*; in 1836, 1,025,398*l.*; and in 1842, 422,404. The total value of the British exports to America in 1833 was 7,579,699*l.*; in 1836, 12,425,605*l.*; and in 1842, 3,528,807*l.*

The imports from the United States into this country, show a very different result. The import of bark has increased between 1833 and 1842, from 18,459 to 27,648 cwts.; that of butter from 1 cwt. to 3,769 cwts.; that of cheese from 9 to 14,097 cwts.; that of wheat from nothing to 16,111 quarters; that of wheaten flour from 35,659 to 381,066 cwts.; that of hams from 72 to 1132 cwt.; that of lard nothing to 26,555 cwts.; that of pork from 1352 to 13,408 cwts.; that of rice from 24,114 to 40,460 quarters; that of clover seed from 250 to 22,632 cwts.; that of tobacco from 20,748,317 to 38,618,012 lbs.; that of cotton wool from 237,500,758 to 444,030,779 lbs.; that of turpentine from 322,486 to 408,430 cwts.; and that of sheep's wool from 331,678 to 561,028 lbs.

With regard to the shipping, the American tonnage, (entered) has increased from 229,869 tons to 310,524; and the British tonnage from 114,200 to 195,715 tons.

After making every allowance for the more than usual embarrassment of trade in the United States, in 1842, the first part of the above return cannot be regarded as being otherwise than most unfavorable to the prospects of English industry, while the second shows, that the balance of trade is turning against this country in a manner which renders it doubtful whether we shall not shortly have to pay for American cotton in specie instead of goods.

Nothing but a very great revival of the demand for English manufactures can save us from this evil; and, without a reform of the American tariff, there is very little hope of any revival at all to the necessities of the case; but we must consent to make liberal concessions if we wish or hope to receive them.

A BRUTE INTELLIGENCE.—A rather remarkable occurrence transpired a short distance from this town a few days ago. While two young men, apprentices with Mr. D. Lee, grocer and tea dealer in Dewsbury, were taking a short walk down the side of the river Calder, their master's warehouse dog, which was accompanying them, strayed into an adjoining field, and on seeing an ass, which was grazing, suddenly fell upon it, worrying it in a most ferocious manner. A number of men being at a short distance, and seeing the dog likely in a short time to worry the poor ass to death, went and commenced a fierce attack upon the dog with hedge stakes, but without succeeding in getting him off the ass, which he was mutilating in a shocking manner. A horse, belonging to Mr. George Fell, of Earlsheaton, had witnessed those proceedings evidently under most agitated feelings, and, as if conscious that the poor ass must perish unless he interfered, made a rush through the hedge, cleared off the men who were trying to liberate the ass, and in a most furious manner seized the dog with his teeth, and dragged him off, and aimed several blows with his fore and hind feet, and had not the dog made off, it is supposed he would have despatched him in a few moments. When the horse had accomplished his feat, he, with head and tail erect, scampered about the ass in a noble and most dignified manner, as if proud of having gained a mighty conquest, and manifested evident tokens of pleasure, as if sensibly feeling that he had effected an act of benevolence. All who beheld this wonderful deed of Mr. Fell's horse were powerfully struck with his evident intelligence and sympathy for his fellow brute.—*Wakefield Jour.*

EXTREMES MEET.—This maxim was often illustrated during the time of the French revolution. Singularly enough in the instance we are about to relate. It is well known that the poor quadruped, the ass, has been disgraced time out of mind by a comparison with a sort of bypeds not uncommon amongst the "*genus homo.*" Now it was a characteristic of Napolean to discover and reward merit where others could not see or appreciate it.—Seeing something in the poor quadruped which no one else had observed, he determined to place him in better company.

Bonaparte's fondness for the society of the learned or savans is well known. He carried a number of savans with him in his Egyptian expedition for the sake of the enjoyment which their society afforded him, but they took no active part in the bloody scenes of that memorable campaign. To resist the deadly onset of the Egyptian horsemen, Bonaparte was accustomed to form his army into a hollow square and place his artillery at the corners. The centre was of course the place of safety. The standing order then was, when the terrible Mamelukes approached.

"Form square! Artillery at the angles! Asses and savans in the centre!"

The soldiers thenceforth called asses "demi-savans."

A NEAT REBUKE.—While listening the other night to the opera at Niblo's, a gentleman annoyed the neighborhood in which we sat by pertinaciously insisting on singing with every one who opened his or her mouth on the stage. While Lecourt was performing a song, our amateur kept up his running accompaniment. At length, a gentleman sitting next to him remarked with quick petulence, 'I wish Lecourt would not sing so loud!' 'Why so?' demanded the amateur. 'Because he prevents me from enjoying *your* singing of this song!'

This told, and our vocal friend was dumb till the end of the Opera.—*Express.*

A GOOD ONE.—The following story lately appeared in the Southern Chronicle, re-generated and altered so as to apply to General Jackson and his tailor. The last time we saw it, the scene was laid somewhere in the precints of London, and the host was a paramour of some magnitude, in point of wealth. It is a very old story and well worth repeating, so we give it accordingly in the version of the Chronicle.

After the termination of the Seminole campaign, Gen. JACKSON visited Washington City, and during his stay there having occasion to supply himself with a nether garment, employed a fashionable tailor named BALLARD to make it. Ballard, who was a very pompous little fellow and very fond of being recognized by great men who had been his customers, a few days after he had finished the unmentionables, seeing the General in front of Gennison's Hotel, in conversation with some gentlemen, stepped up and spoke to him. The General, thinking him some distinguished individual, very cordially gave him his hand, but not remembering him, in a whisper inquired his name, for the purpose of introducing him to the company. To which Ballard replied, '*I made your breeches.*' The General, deceived by the sound, immediately turned to the company and introduced him as '*Major Breeches*,'—a title that poor Ballard was afterwards obliged to wear to the day of his death.

FAMILY LEMONADE, ACCORDING TO PUSEY'S RECEIPT.—Get a jug and run with it to the water-butt, wash out with a small quantity of aqueous fluid, and wipe dry with a clean glass cloth. Now you may take your lemon, being careful to choose the very best you can meet with. Slice with an ordinary knife into a common plate, and throw the pieces smartly into the jug, taking care that they reach the bottom. Seize your sugar-basin, and sweeten at discretion, adding a little more when you think there is need of it. Take your kettle and pour your boiling water over your lemon, stirring all the while with the handle of a toasting fork. Be careful not to leave off stirring until you know your sugar is dissolved, when you may sit down and wait for time to cool the refreshing beverage. Serve up in tumblers or mugs; in default of which you may bring out of the pitcher.

LOVE VS. PARSIMONY.—Galignani's Messenger tells a story, the scene of which is somewhere on the Rhine. A man went to the Mayor and gave instructions for the publication of a marriage between himself and a young person whom he named. After the lapse of a fortnight he went again to the mayor, and stated that he had changed his mind and selected another wife, and wished her name to be inserted instead of that which he had given in. He was, however, informed that this could not be done without the production of fresh certificates, and the other necessary documents, involving additional fees to the amount of 6 francs, 50 c. This took the would-be Benedict all aback; and, after debating whether this new expense could not be spared, and finding it to be indispensable, he cooly made up his mind to save it, and decided upon taking the first named girl for his spouse.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.—An ancient philosopher once said "If you find it necessary to have recourse to medicines, there are three which you can make use of with safety, viz: a tranquil mind, moderate exercise and temperate diet."

The celebrated French physician, Dumoulin, on his death-bed, when surrounded by the most distinguished physicians of Paris, who regretted the loss which the profession would sustain in his death, said—"My friends, I leave behind me three physicians much greater than myself." Being pressed to name them, each of the doctors supposing himself to be one of the three, he answered, "water, exercise, and diet."

'Zeb, can you tell us who is the greatest man in the United States?'

'Yes, sir, Mr. Wickliffe.'

'Why so, sir?'

'Becos, sir, he's at the