

that the old rascal was left off too easy and he ought to be set up as a target to be shot at. Some were for tarring and feathering him, but others took his part, and said he had acted manfully, and that after capitulating with him, they were bound by everything that was sacred, to treat him honorably. At length they got to fighting among themselves. After this it was proposed and carried, that they should march off, right away to Ben Wells, of Fayette county, the excise officer, there and catch and try him and Regan both together. They set out accordingly taking Regan along but when they arrived at Wells' house, he was not there, so they set fire to it and burned it with all its contents. They left for an ambush near the ruins, in order, if they could, to seize upon Wells. Next morning he was taken, but during the night, as Regan had escaped, and Wells was very submissive with them, they left him off without further molestation.

The next attack was made on Captain Webster, of Stoytown, the excise officer for Somerset county by about one hundred and fifty men from Westmoreland. They took his commission from him, and made him promise never again to act as collector of excise. An attempt was made by some of the party to fire his haystacks, but it was prevented by others of them before any injury was done. They marched off home-wards, taking Webster a few miles along with them, and seeing him very submissive they ordered him to mount the stump, and repeat his promise, never again to act as collector of excise, and to do this three times for Tom the Tinker, after which they dismissed him. This Tom the Tinker, was a new god added to mythology at this time, and was supposed to preside over whiskey stills and still-houses. However he hurried stoutly for Tom and Tinker, was of unquestionable loyalty with the whiskey boys; whilst those who would not be branded as traitors to this new deity, and to their country.

Affairs now arrived at such a crisis, that either the Government or the people must submit, and for the Government to have done so, under the circumstances, would have been an end of Government. Nothing now could restore order but the strong arm of the nation. The President called out the militia from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. Upwards of five thousand men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and a few companies of Artillery, promptly obeyed the call of the President. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops came through Somerset, and halted in three divisions on this side of the Chesnut Ridge. The advance division came on to where this town now stands the second division remained at Loberger's Mills. They remained in their encampments for the space of eight days; during which time the cavalry, conducted by the excise officers, were out scouring the country for whiskey boys. But chiefly all those who had taken an active part in the late insurrectionary movements, had either fled or secreted themselves, so that few could be found; I believe not more than one or two. The part of the army in the neighborhood then struck their tents and marched to the forks of the Yough, in Washington county, where they were met by the Maryland and Virginia troops who had come up through Cumberland and Uniontown. Whilst there a few more of the insurgents were taken. The precise number I do not remember, but I think about fifteen.

A proclamation was then issued calling on all persons, a few names only excepted, to come forward at a certain time and place and accept of a general amnesty for all past offences. This was generally acceded to by those who had taken an active part in the late illegal movements. The commanding officers having now full assurance that the citizens would submit to the laws, and no longer resist the collectors, proposed to the citizens that, if one or more militia companies in each county, would pledge themselves to the Government to support the constitution and laws when called upon, they would remove the army from amongst them. This proposition was gladly acceded to, for the citizens were heartily tired of them, and the officers and men were very anxious to return home. I do not remember how many companies pledged themselves to support the laws, but one of the Westmoreland companies that did so I had the honor of commanding myself. The army came here to the best of my recollection, some time in October, 1794, and left about the latter end of November.

The excise officers resumed their duties, and met with no further opposition. The prisoners were taken to Philadelphia, which was then the seat of the general government under the administration of President Washington, and there, in order to expose them and mortify their feelings, they were marched through some of the principal streets, with white papers stuck upon their hats. They were afterwards tried in the Federal Court; two only were convicted and sentenced to be hanged; the one for treason and the other for intercepting and breaking open the U. S. mail for the purpose of ascertaining what steps the Government were about to take relative to the laws. The others were acquitted, and those convicted were pardoned and discharged. Thus ended this folly and madness, into which the citizens had been led by a few hot headed, aspiring political demagogues, who had raised their spirits to such a height, as at one time to threaten ruin to the country.

Now, fellow citizens, I presume that many of you wish to know what part I took in the unhappy affair. I confess frankly that it was with reluctance I remained a neutral spectator. Had it not been for the good advice of my venerable father, whose counsel I followed, rather than my own inclination, I should have most likely taken an active part with those who were outraging the laws of their country. Through his instrumentality, I was fortunately saved from a course of conduct, that must on reflection, for ever after have given me uneasiness. It was shortly before this time that the Jaco-

bin spirit had overthrown the French Government, and drenched the nation in blood; and many good and reflecting men began to fear that under the spurious names of democracy and liberty, the same evil spirit was about to take possession of our people.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

To Correspondents.—The communication on "Steam Boiler Explosion"—the cause and the remedy," came too late to find room in this week's paper; it will be given in our next. Two other communications are received which will find a space in next week's Register.

The Whig Party.

"The Whig Party only exists in History."—So said the Locofoco papers after the late Presidential election, and some of them say now that it is totally demolished. But what are the facts? Since the Presidential election there have taken place elections in Massachusetts, Delaware and Kentucky. In Massachusetts Scott's majority was 7,000, while at the late State election, Clifford, the Whig candidate for Governor had 21,000 majority—a gain of 14,000 votes in one week. In Delaware the Whigs carried both the Legislature and Convention by decisive majorities, where a few weeks before Pierce carried the State. In Kentucky, Preston, Whig, has been elected to Congress by at least 1500 majority, in the Louisville district, which a few weeks before gave Pierce a majority. Surely, if these things are any "signs of things," the Whig party is still alive and "kicking."—

Agricultural Meeting.

A meeting of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society will be held on Monday the 29th of November next, (Court week). The members are particularly requested to be present at this meeting. The question of purchasing a lot of ground for the holding of the "Annual Fair" will come up for discussion. The incorporation of the Society will also be a point for consideration. We have no doubt the members will take the right view of the matter; and see that nothing is done that will not advance the interest of the Society. It is in our opinion firmly established, and care should be taken to keep it advancing on the tide of prosperity.

Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday last, the 17th inst., Mr. John Good, a resident of South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, was returning from the village of Carra-sauppa with a load of Coal, fell from his saddle horse, and the loaded wagon passed lengthways over his body, injuring him so badly that he died of the effects the following day. It is supposed that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, as he was strongly addicted to its use. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

Another Accident.

On Monday afternoon a man named John Zetlemoyer, of Albany township, Berks county, returning home with a number of teams loaded with lumber, endeavored to step from his wagon going down "Gruesamer's Hill," about one mile from town—his foot slipped and he fell, the wagon passing over one of his legs, which caused a serious fracture. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the next day he was taken home in a light conveyance. This being the second time he has fractured his leg.

Melancholy Occurrence.

We learn that on Saturday last, a very melancholy accident occurred at the Pierce and King festival in Bethlehem. Mr. John Roth and William Bush, were engaged in firing a cannon. The one at the touch hole took away his thumb, while the other was ramming down the cartridge which caused a premature discharge, injuring both in a shocking manner. Roth had both his arms shot away, his eyes blown from their sockets, and his lower jawbone fractured, he died the night following. Bush had his left hand blown away, and otherwise badly injured. His hand was amputated immediately and we are informed is doing well. The celebration was immediately postponed.

Snow and Sleighting.

The New York Express says: The snow on the line of the Erie Railroad, from Elmira down, it is said to be deep, especially on the Chemung and Susquehanna. There was a good deal of snow at Rochester and Canandaigua, on Monday night. Winter is now general in the interior. Here it is cool, but no snow. The Albany Journal says some eight or ten inches of snow fell in Rochester, Syracuse, Auburn, and Little Falls, on Monday. The sleighs were out.

Advertising.

The New York Sunday Courier, in illustration of the benefits of advertising, mentions a very worthy old gentleman, by the name of Rattleburn, who was apprehensive that he had not a single relative in the world. Feeling very lonely and uncomfortable, he published an advertisement desiring all who could claim kindred with the Rattleburn family to come forward, as there was a fortune of \$150,000 to be divided among them. In less than twenty-four hours he was visited by no less than six aunts, fourteen uncles, fifty-four nephews, ninety-three nieces, and one hundred and forty-eight cousins, whom he never imagined to exist until they were brought forward by his advertisement. After such a convincing proof of the efficacy of advertising, surely no one can be found to dispute its value to business men. Let those concerned bear the above remarkable fact in mind, and profit by the happy experience of old Mr. Rattleburn.

The Result.—The Whigs have carried Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee making in all 42 electoral votes. The Democrats have the remainder, unless California should have voted for Scott.

Business Notices.

New Store and Tin Store.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Israel Yingling has taken the room of Thomas Gunginger, and opened a new Store and Tin Store, where can be found a most splendid assortment of parlor, kitchen and office stoves. We would advise such who are in want of any of the above articles to examine his stock.

Allentown Academy.—The winter session of this popular Institution commenced on the 17th instant. The Principal J. N. Gregory, wishes that such who intend sending pupils to his school, not to let the term advance too far.—We are confident Mr. Gregory will give general satisfaction to parents who will patronize his school.

Farm Lot and Iron Ore bed for Sale.

On the 4th of December next, Mr. Henry Stead, will offer at public sale, a piece of land in 12 and 4 acre lots to suit purchasers. On the 12 acre lot is a rich iron ore bed, that has been worked for several years with very convenient house, barn and other outbuildings.

House and Lot for Sale.

On the 4th of December next, the Executor of widow Knauz will sell a very convenient house and lot with other buildings on it, situate in a very handsome part of Allentown. Also a lot of household furniture will be sold at the same time.

A Chance for Storekeepers.

Our friends Balliet and Hullman, will sell out their entire stock of Store Goods, and offer to let the best stand for Store and Tavern in the county. As this is a chance but seldom offered in these parts, we have no doubt many applicants will present themselves. See their advertisement in another column.

Farm for Sale.

We would call the attention of persons wishing a farm of from 50 to 100 acres to the advertisement of Messrs. Graffand Balliet in another column. Here will be a fine chance for a person to choose as many acres as he desires.

Plough, Loom and Anvil.

The November number of this popular Agricultural Magazine is upon our table. It supplies that vacuum, so often felt, and so long wanted to be supplied. It is the identical periodical, to go into the hands of the old and the young, who pursue agriculture as a business and a science, to which it is so justly entitled. We are pleased to learn that the Farmers of "Little Lehigh" are beginning to view this matter in its true light.—Subscribe for this journal we say them. Terms \$3 a year in advance. Address Myron Finch, No. 9 Spruce Street, New York.

Graham's Magazine.

Graham's Magazine for December contains its quota of 112 pages, making altogether 1344 pages of reading matter for this year, being we believe the largest amount ever given by any Magazine. The new volume, which commences in January, will of course suffer no abatement either in literary articles or embellishment, its talented and persevering publisher being ever ready to embark soul and pocket in making it useful, entertaining and ornamental.

Meeting of Electors.

Two Presidential Electors clinched in Pennsylvania, on the 21st inst. met at Harrisburg on the first Wednesday in December, to give their votes. The Electors in all other States meet at their respective State capitals, on the same day, for a similar purpose. The votes are sent under seal to the President of the United States Senate, at Washington, and on the 2d of February next, they are opened in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and the result officially declared.

President Fillmore.

No man, says the Richmond Republican, since the days of George Washington has filled the Presidential chair of this country and retired from it, carrying with him more general and cordial approbation of the manner in which he has administered the affairs of the government, than will Mr. Fillmore. If Franklin Pierce an unknown man, comes into power at the head of a tremendous majority of the American people, Millard Fillmore has the still higher credit, after having been well known, and tried in the most fiery ordeal to which any President was ever subjected, of resigning his high trust amid the general acclamation of the whole nation—Whigs and Democrats—"Well done good and faithful servant." This is the highest, the most enviable, the most sublime portion which any man since Washington, has attained. Gen. Pierce may be as wise—may be as wise—as faithful to the Constitution as Millard Fillmore, but he will never have an opportunity of showing these qualities under such circumstances as they have been exhibited by the Whig President. Fillmore standing almost alone, faced the blast of fanaticism and of secession, and, Pierce comes into power on a sea which has been made smooth and peaceful by Fillmore's self-sacrificing patriotism. But the noble and courageous President has his reward. The whole country thanks him with a grateful heart, and her approbation will be more precious to his lofty and magnanimous spirit than the brightest diadem of power.

Ready for the Places.

The Doylestown Intelligencer thinks there seems to be no scarcity of persons ready for office under President Pierce. Even in Doylestown there are four willing to accept foreign missions. Only one of them—Mr. Ross—can make a show. The Chapmans, Robertses, Wrights, &c. can leave to remain at home, or go abroad on private account. Then for the little petty Post Office here there is a swarm of anxious applicants. Dr. Harvey, the former incumbent, will no doubt get it. He has hold of "the right ropes."

From all quarters we hear of a similar willingness to perform service "for the country." The Harrisburg Telegraph says there are fifty-two or twenty applicants for the Post Office there, and new ones appearing every day.

Currency.

The Free Banks of Illinois have already issued over a million of dollars. In Indiana, says Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, there are twenty-four Banks organizing, and by the first of January they will have in circulation another million. The Free Bank Law of Wisconsin has been approved by the people, and preparatory steps have been taken to start several Banks in that State. There is a feeling in Michigan which insures a Free Bank Law the coming session of the Legislature.

Several Banks are organizing under the Free Bank Laws of Connecticut and Vermont. Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia have each a deep interest in this currency movement. Each has a debt which both pride and interest prompts to the adoption of such measures as will elevate its price. Each has a desire or should have to pursue that course which will give its own citizens the benefit of the currency which they hold.

It has been sufficiently shown that the Stocks of Indiana and Illinois have been raised ten per cent by the operation of the Free Bank Laws of those States, and the bonds of the city of Hartford are certainly ten per cent higher than they would have been had not Connecticut passed a Free Bank Law, permitting them to be received for circulating notes.

A friend says to us, "Every State that has a debt will foster Free Banking, and the wonder is that any should hang back for a year." There is no circumstance that gives so much strength and confidence in a State Stock as the fact that it is held by the Banks which are owned by the citizens of the State. Free Banking Laws in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania would inevitably elevate the Stock of each ten per cent, and we would apply the same remark to Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Missouri.

Another argument is—Free Bank currency will pervade the whole Union. Already citizens of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Missouri are organizing Free Banks in Illinois and Indiana for the express purpose of securing the profits on the circulation which they give to Bank notes. A hard some tax is paid for the privilege of nominal banking in one State while the real business is done in another.

Gen. Pierce in Trouble.

The N. Y. Evening Post, a Locofoco Journal, gives the following sketch of the inherent greatness of his party:

"From the very day the election of General Pierce became reduced to a matter of comparative certainty, down to the present hour, he has been dogged from city to city, and from village to village, from his office to his home, from his house to his barn, from his barn to his kitchen, by a horde of predatory politicians, determined, at every sacrifice of convenience or propriety, to make an early impression on his mind of the value of their services in the late canvass, and to show how largely they contributed to its auspicious result.

"Some go in committees, some alone, some with letters, some without, some with newspapers containing reports of poor speeches—such men always make poor speeches—which they had delivered at some little Pedlington hickory pole raising; and some with a patent rat trap or mammoth pumpkin to present or exhibit; all go on one pretence or another, to Concord to see General Pierce, and all expect him to give them his entire confidence; to tell them, with the understanding that it shall go no further, whom he has determined to select for his cabinet, or, if his selection has not been made, to aid him with their disinterested advice. All feel equally at liberty to discuss with him the future policy of his administration and to tell him what course, and what course only, will give satisfaction to the free and independent electors of Little Pedlington."

"All these pretences for sharing the responsibilities of General Pierce in the formation of his Cabinet, and conducting the government after his inauguration, are presented under all possible guises but the truth. Every imaginable art or device is employed to impose upon him. No one tells him the truth."

The Result.

The New York Evening Post, a Democratic Anti-Tariff or Free Trade paper, thus speaks of the recent election:

The decision of the people is against any increase of duties. Scott avowed himself a protectionist, was supported as a protectionist, and is beaten. Pierce was an acknowledged friend of Free Trade; he was supported by his friends and opposed by his political adversaries on that ground, and is successful. The contest was conducted in such a manner that there was not the slightest disposition on either side to conceal or to overlook it. The late election, therefore, is a decided free trade victory."

A Locofoco Admission.—Col. John W. Forney wrote a characteristic political letter before the late election, in which he gives the following among other replies to the question, whose blessings go with the locofoco party in their efforts to elect Pierce:

"The people of the North saved from a Commercial crisis by the Democratic Independent Treasury and the Democratic acquisition of California."

It seems from this statement that he is fully satisfied that the Tariff of 1846, for which the Locofoco party is responsible, would have brought on a "commercial crisis," and that this anticipated crisis was only prevented by the acquisition of California, or rather the accidental discovery of California gold. If he meant any thing he must have meant this, and yet he shouts himself hoarse over the victory of Pierce and Free Trade.

A man in England is undergoing the six weeks torture of walking 2000 miles in 1000 successive hours.

Perkiomen Copper Mines.

These celebrated Mines have recently been put in charge of Capt. Matthew Rogers, an experienced Cornish Mine agent.

The committee of Directors in May, 1852, Report, "that after comparing the mines of the Company with others, and from their own examination, they believe that when the shafts are sunk, the mines will become productive and leave a handsome surplus to be divided among the stockholders." The late agent, Mr. Wheatly, says in that report, "that all persons acquainted with the mining who have examined the works, have expressed astonishment at the productiveness of the veins, and high produce of the ore obtained. He quotes Professor H. D. Rogers, the eminent Geologist, who also believes that when the veins are opened to greater length and depth they will be steadily remunerative." Capt. Rogers now in charge, under the date of Oct. 29th, 1852, says, "neither do I hesitate to say that my opinion is, that by sinking the shafts and extending the levels the mines will make a lasting and profitable concern."

The mines are now in full operation at a depth of about 350 or 400 feet. In the Director's Report this year the value of buildings, machinery, &c., exclusive of mines, is set down at \$65,326 26, capable of very deep working. The Company's property is free of incumbrance, and it possesses \$61,780 of its own stock at par.

The recent rapid rise of shares in the Warwick Copper Mine to \$15, which is in the vicinity of Perkiomen, and the flattering prospects as the above detailed, render this a good chance for speculators.—The sale will be preparatory.

An Eccentric Character.

The Boston Chronicle gives the following, in addition to the particulars already published, relative to John Crofts Coffield, who died in that city on the 28th of October, supposed to be worth \$300,000.

For the last thirty years, this eccentric man has not laid in a bed, except when travelling, he being too miserly to indulge in such "extravagance," as he termed it. He has made his lodgings on trunks and boards, and finally died, lying upon a trunk. Three days preceding his death, he purchased a burial lot in Mount Auburn. He lived, if living it could be called, in a small shop from the street. He lived a bachelor, not being willing to marry on account of the expenses incident upon a married life, and dragged out his existence as solitary as an oyster.—His meals cost him on an average six and a quarter cents, and in payment he generally tendered a crossed flour-ounce. He had not probably taken off his clothes for a year. Avarice shone from his cold, glassy eye, he loved no one and no one probably loved him. The late Dr. Parkman was his friend, and was selected as his executor. He was one of the most eccentric and avaricious of mortals, and his life, an account of which we may hereafter give, was exceedingly interesting.

Increased Average Duration of Life.

Professor Buchanan, in an interesting lecture before the Mechanics Institute of Cincinnati, makes the following observations upon the average duration of life, the effect in part of the medical science. He says, that in the latter part of the sixteenth century, one-half of all that were born, died under five years of age, and the average longevity of the whole population was but eight years. In the seventeenth century, one-half of the population died under twelve. But in the first sixty years of the eighteenth century, one-half of the population lived over twenty-seven years. In the latter forty years, one-half exceeded thirty two years of age. At the beginning of the present century, one-half exceeded forty years, and from 1838 to 1845 one-half exceeded forty three. The average longevity of these successive periods has been increased from 18 years in the 16th century up to 43 7/8 by our last reports.

These facts are derived from the medical statistics of Geneva. Applied to this country, such an improvement as is here exhibited from 1500 to 1845, would make a variation in our bills of mortality of more than half a million, 1500 deaths daily.

Eruption on the Face.

Dissolve an ounce of wax, in a quart of water, and apply this every evening before going to bed. This will smooth the skin when the eruptions do not proceed from an insect working under the cuticle. Many persons' faces are disfigured by red eruptions caused by a small creature working under the skin. A very excellent remedy is to take the flour of sulphur and rub it on the face dry, after washing it in the morning. Rub it well with your fingers, and then wipe it off with a dry towel.—There are many who are not a little ashamed of their faces who can be completely cured if they follow these directions.

Poor Chance for Printers.

When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a banking for her daughter, that good old lady said "she did not know about giving her daughter to a printer; that there were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not certain the country would support them. It was plain that young Franklin would depend for support on the profits of a third, and this was a doubtful chance."

If such an objection was urged to a would be son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife now, when the recent census shows the number to be 1567.

Hog Trade.

The Louisville Democrat has the following startling statistics of the swine business of the west:

Ohio, in 1850, produced	1,951,760 hogs.
Kentucky, do	2,801,183
Illinois do	1,916,919
Indiana, do	2,263,776
Tennessee, do	3,114,111
Total,	12,119,750

This is coming in pretty strong—half a hog to every man, woman and child in the Union; but it is nothing to what we are threatened with at the next census, in 1860. The western country will become one vast hog pen, if this thing continues to increase at this rate.

Important Decision.

A very important decision affecting the rights of women, was recently decided in the Court of Quarter sessions of Berks county. A wife indicted her husband, says the Gazette, for an Assault and battery, committed under the following circumstances: They were returning home together in a wagon, from market—the husband provided with a "pocket pistol" well loaded, from which he took sundry "swigs," until he became "shot." The wife remonstrated earnestly against such conduct which roused the anger of her lord, and he commenced abusing her; whereupon she seized the rum-bottle and threw it out into the road. For this, her brute of a husband beat her. Judge Jones charged the jury that the wife's act of breaking the bottle, did not justify her husband in striking her; that although a wife had no right to destroy the goods and chattels of her husband, a rum bottle was an exception; that a wife was perfectly justifiable in seizing her husband's rum bottle wherever she could lay her hands on it, and destroying it; and that in this instance the defendant did no more than what a sensible woman ought to have done. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this sound opinion. Rum bottles may therefore from this date be considered without the pale of the law's protection.

An Ingenious Fraud.

A young man named J. B. Green was arrested in Washington on Monday last, charged with obtaining money feloniously. The Republic says that, having ascertained the drawn numbers of one of the State lotteries, he altered an old ticket by substituting figures to conform to them; and this he did so ingeniously as to deceive Messrs. Corse & Co., of Alexandria, Va., who paid him on its presentation the sum of \$2500. Not content with the raise thus easily made, he came to Washington, and by a similar device, obtained from Mr. Daniel Bowland \$212 50. At the first search after his arrest but seventy dollars were found upon his person, but the second—at the jail—was attended with more success, there having been found nicely folded in the wasteband of his pantalons, secured by a pin, four several drafts for the aggregate sum of \$2690, which drafts he procured at the Bank of the Old Dominion, in Alexandria. He was fully committed on Tuesday to answer.

Banking on Stocks.

The free banking law of Wisconsin will probably be adopted by a large vote of the people. This law authorizes the Controller to take, under certain limitations, the bonds of the railroad companies of the State as security for bank issues. The only bonds that can be used for such purpose at present, are the \$200 cent bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company. Railroad bonds are too unstable to base banking capital upon.

Delaware Election.

George R. Riddle, the Democratic member of Congress has been re-elected by a majority of 87 votes.

The Whigs have a majority in the Legislature which secures a Whig U. S. Senator.

The Whigs will also have a majority in the convention to amend the constitution.

Chinese Newspaper.

In Peking a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago—some what earlier than the one under the patronage of the "Grod Queen Bess." An anecdote is related to the effect that, in 1827, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. They are ten and a quarter yards long.

President Pierce's Cabinet.

The Georgia Citizen thinks that if President Pierce means to satisfy every portion of the piebald and incongruous party that has place him in power, his cabinet will be something like the following:

For Secretary of State, P. Soule, Louisiana, Red Republican.

For Secretary of War, R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, Disunionist.

For Secretary of the Navy, S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, Fillibuster.

For Secretary of the Interior, H. Cobb, of Georgia, Union Democrat.

For Postmaster General, J. W. Forney, of Pa., Hunker.

For Attorney General, John Van Buren, of New York, Free Soil Dem.

Kansas Territory.

A letter of ex-Senator Benton, from Washington, published in the St. Louis papers, brings prominently forward the idea of making a new Territory on the Kansas river, extending South to the Arkansas, and we presume, North to the Platte, and West to the Rocky Mountains.

Vermont Congressional Delegation.

Hon. Alva Sabine, Whig, has without doubt been elected to Congress from the Northern district of Vermont, by a large plurality. At the September trial he failed of an election by want of a majority, having a plurality of some fifteen hundred over his highest opponent. So far as heard from, he has gained over the second trial, there can be no doubt he has been chosen. Vermont, therefore, sends an unbroken Whig delegation to the next Congress.

North Carolina.

We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that Romulus M. Saunders, a prominent Democrat of the North Carolina Legislature, Mr. Polk's leading friend, formerly a member of Congress, Minister to Spain, and President of the Pierce Baltimore Convention, has come out in favor of the distribution of the Public Lands among the States, and was highly applauded in the body of which he is a member.

Official Vote of North Carolina.

The official vote of the Presidential election in North Carolina is as follows:—Pierce, 39,764; Scott, 39,161. Majority for Pierce, 603. At the Governor's election, in August, the vote stood:—Reid, Democrat, 48,484; Kerr, Whig, 42,903. Since August, the Democratic vote has fallen off 8720; and the Whig vote 8332—total decrease, 12,652.