

effusion of human blood, sir, unless the Act of Act was read, and the thing done regularly, don't think I care for the d-d rascals, a button, sir—only the regularity you know, and the effusion of human blood is serious, and the inquiry, too, without the Riot act. Captain, would you oblige me to fall back a little closer round the court-house, and maintain the freedom of election. Besides, the Riot Act is up stairs, in my desk. The court-house must be protected, you know, and I'll be down again in a moment. Captain, do oblige me—draw your men a little closer round the court-house.

Am in a better position here, sir, said the Capt. I thought, sir, you were under my command, sir, said the sheriff. Under your command to fire, sir, but the choice of position rests with me; and we are stronger where we are, the court-house is completely covered, and while my men are under arms here, you may rely on it that I am completely in check without firing a shot.

Of ran the sheriff to the court-house. You're afraid of your gunpowder, I see, sir, said O'Grady to the captain, with a raucous smile. You seem to be equally sparing of your humanity, sir, returned the sheriff, as if he should be afraid of a pack of ruffians, said O'Grady. 'Oh of a single one,' returned the captain, with a look of stern contempt. There is no knowing what this bitter bandying of words might have led to, had it not been interrupted by the appearance of the sheriff at one of the windows of the court-house, with the Riot Act in his hand, he called out: Now I've read it—fire away, boys—fire away! and all his connections about the effusion of blood vanished the moment his own miserable carcass was safe from harm—Again he repeated the Riot Act from the window, and vociferated, Fire away, boys, as loud as his frog-like voice permitted.

Now, sir, you're ordered to fire, said O'Grady to the captain. 'I'll not obey that order, said the captain; the men is out of his senses with fear, and I'll not obey such a serious command from a madman. Dare you disobey the orders of the sheriff, sir, thundered O'Grady. I am responsible for my act, sir, said the captain—seriously responsible; but I will not slaughter unarmed people until I see further and fitter cause. The sheriff had vanished—he was nowhere to be seen—and O'Grady as a magistrate had now the command. Seeing the cool and courageous man he had to deal with in the military chief, he determined to push matters to such an extreme, he should be forced, in self-defence, to fire. With this object in view he ordered a fresh advance of the police upon the people, and in this third affair matters assumed a more serious aspect, sticks and stones were used with more effect, and the two parties being nearer to each other the missiles meant only for the police, overtook their mark and struck the soldiers, whose bare painful situation with admirable patience.

At the word 'fire' O'Grady, now quite intemperate, attempted to seize a musket from a soldier beside him; and had he succeeded in obtaining possession of it, Edward O'Connor's days had been numbered; but the soldier would not give up his firelock, and O'Grady, intent on immediate vengeance, then rushed upon Edward, and seizing him by the leg, attempted to unhorse him, but Edward was too firm in his seat for this, and a struggle ensued. The crowd, fearing that Edward was about to fall a victim, raised a fierce shout, and were about to advance, when the captain, with admirable presence of mind, seized O'Grady, dragged him away from his hold, and gave freedom to Edward, who instantly set to again to charge the advancing line of the mob, and drive them back.

'Back, boys, back!' he cried, 'don't give your enemies a triumph by being disorderly. Disperse—retire into houses, let nothing tempt you to riot—retire round your tallies-rooms, and come up quietly to the polling—and you will yet have a peaceful triumph.' The crowd, obeying, gave three cheers for 'Ned o'the-Hill,' and the dense mass, which could not be awed, and dreaded not the engines of war, melted away before the breath of peace.

As they retired on one side, the soldiers were ordered to their quarters on the other, while their captain and Edward O'Connor stood in the midst; but ere they separated, these two, with charity in their souls, waved their hands towards each other in token of amity, and parted, verily, in friendship.

Yesterday neglected to notice a very important error made by the editor of the Gazette, in his anxiety to show the signal advantages that are to result to Pennsylvania from Cost Johnson's plan. He says that the plan will remove \$20,000,000 of debt, and leave a like sum unpaid, the interest on which he sets down at \$600,000. Now, the interest on the debt of this State will average more than 5 per cent, and the payment of that debt cannot surely lessen the rate of interest on the balance. The rate of interest on the bonds proposed to be issued is 6 per cent, and this would amount to \$600,000 on 20 millions. But the interest on the part of the debt which would be unprovided for by Cost Johnson's plan, would exceed a million, or be \$400,000 more than the Gazette sets down.

Senatorial Representative Districts.—The Pa. Reporter of the 3d says that the number of taxables returned to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth will amount to about 400,000—consequently the ratio necessary to form a representative district will be nearly 4000, and to form a Senatorial district will require 12,000 taxables. This will make a decided change in the formation of these districts for the next election years. The committee on the subject have not yet reported in either House, as all the counties have not made the returns required by the constitution.

Canal Navigation. By the following resolution, which passed the Canal board on the 2d inst., it will be seen that the Canal will be opened for navigation in the most economical manner, so as to let the water at as early a day as possible. That the supervisors on the several divisions of the canal be, and they are hereby instructed to prepare their lines for navigation in the most economical manner, so as to let the water at as early a day as possible. With the arrangements that have been made, we are under the impression that during the coming season, a large business will be done on our public works, and that the transporters and the State will make a more profitable season than any that have occurred for years past. The Pennsylvania canal during next summer will present to western shippers the safest, cheapest and most expeditious route for the transportation of Goods and produce, and we have no doubt but they will avail themselves of the facilities it affords.

New Orleans.—On the 29th the New Orleans Market was glutted with all kinds of produce; sales dull and prices falling. Sugar, 3 1/2 c per lb. Molasses, 13 1/4 c per gallon. Pork Clear, \$9.50; Mess, \$8.25; M. O. \$8; Prime, \$5.50; 575 per bbl. Bacon, Ham, 7 1/2 c; canvassed, 6 1/2 c; sides, 3 1/2 c; shoulders, 3 1/2 c per lb. Flour 3 1/2 c 25 per bbl. Lard, 5 1/2 c per lb. Butter, western, 6 1/2 c. Whiskey, 16 1/2 c per gallon. Corn, 27 1/2 c; Oats, 12 1/2 c per bushel. Rice, 22 1/2 c \$3 per 100 lbs. The Commercial Bulletin announced an importation of \$500,000 in specie, principally from Liverpool.

Preservation of Peach Trees and their fruit.—We are informed that during the unusually warm weather we had in January, the coming forth of buds on peach trees, was quite perceptible, and many certain fears that they were so far advanced as to be injured by the extreme cold of the past week and that the crop of the next season will be partially, if not wholly destroyed. We find in a late number of the Evening Journal, some information on the culture and preservation of this delightful fruit, which may be interesting and useful to our readers. The fruitfulness of peach trees is not so much dependent upon the degree of cold as the uniformity of temperature in winter. In the Middle States it is the practice to select a southern exposure, which is the worst possible; for in mild weather the sap is warmed into life and the swelling buds are nipped by the ensuing cold, or the frosts of spring. In New England, on the contrary, though there the climate is more rigorous, northern exposures are nevertheless chosen, so that the roots are buried in frost till the breaking up of winter; and buds make no advance upon the setting of the fall until the proper season for their development. The same practice holds in Germany, where, moreover, after the ground is frozen and snow fallen, a wheelbarrow load of manure is placed around each tree, to prevent the frost coming out of the ground at the root, until the snow is gone and spring is seasonably opening. The fact that uniformity of temperature, not degree is most important, is shown by the success of the practice above alluded to of keeping the roots cold, and the fruitfulness of southern trees when the ground is not frosted at all.

Not Worth Much.—The stock of the Harrisburgh and Lancaster Rail Road, the par value of which is \$50, sold in Philadelphia for \$6.

Massachusetts.—The following nominations have been made by the Democrats of Massachusetts:—District No. 2, Robert Rantoul, jr.; 3 Joseph W. Mansur; 4 William Parmenter; 5 Pily Merrick; 6 Chester W. Chapman; 7 Henry W. Bishop.

A French Bull.—The Commerce publishes the following extract from M. Jacqueminot's address to the electors of Paris:—'Gentlemen, I have shed all my blood for my country, and I am ready to shed it again.'

The Pen.—This forms the subject of a lecture newly delivered in N. Y., by Mr. Goldsmith.

Increase of the West.—The last Iron County Democrat has the following paragraph. If that portion of the State increases in this ratio for a few years, the preponderance of political influence will concentrate in the great north-west. The ratio of taxables is about one to every 43 of population, amounting at the last census to 49,282 in these three counties. This is a much nearer approach to an equality with population than is exhibited by any of the eastern counties, which, by the way, have usually a very permanent population. In 1835, Armstrong co. contained 4553 of taxable inhabitants, Venango 3014, Total 7567. Clarion county has since been struck off, yet in 1842, Armstrong had 4308 Venango 3157 Clarion 3311 Total in 1842, 10866 " " 1835, 7567 Showing a gain in 7 years, of 3299 Which sum is only 12 less than the whole number of taxables in this county, and in these three counties. Clarion county has been a total gain since 1835. This rapid increase will, no doubt entirely to the county to a representative, and her multiplied interests demand one.

The papers state that some philosopher has said that a man was never known to get into a passion immediately after putting on a clean shirt. Wonder if it has the same effect upon the woman—*Oh, Sin.*

That is shifting the subject entirely.—*Union.*

The Truth made Plain.—Judge Tappan, in his recent noble letter to Senator Walton, has the following searching paragraph:—'If you prohibit the banks from issuing more paper than they have specie for, you do not care for the people. They would rather lose out the real money they have in their vaults, than to be at the expense of making paper money, if they are to make no profit on it. Men who have money do not want a license to lend it. They want only a license to get it out of the pockets of the community. They would rather demand more than six per cent.'

Very Rich.—We copy the following specimen of Lira in London from a Paris paper. There exists in the suburbs of London establishments which are called 'splashing houses,' (*maisons d'ecabloussures*). A man of fashion, who possesses neither houses, lands nor kennels, but who has credit with his tailor, announces to all his acquaintances that he is about to leave town for a few days' hunting. He quits the sumptuous hotel in which he lodges at the west-end, give notice that he will be absent eight or ten days, and hides himself in an obscure inn situated in the extremity of the city. The proper moment having arrived, he dresses himself in an entire and complete hunting costume of the newest fashion. That done, he gets into a hackney coach, and drives to a 'splashing house,' where for the moderate sum of 7s. he is burst of head to foot. Those establishments have had from all the counties, particularly the one from Derbyshire, &c. When our fashionable hunter has made his choice, he mounts the automaton quadriga, and is provided with the attendant, who performs all the functions of a groom, asks, with the utmost gravity, if the gentleman desires to return from Buckinghamshire—from Staffordshire—from Derbyshire, &c. When our fashionable hunter has made his choice, he mounts the automaton quadriga, and is provided with the attendant, who performs all the functions of a groom, asks, with the utmost gravity, if the gentleman desires to return from Buckinghamshire—from Staffordshire—from Derbyshire, &c. When our fashionable hunter has made his choice, he mounts the automaton quadriga, and is provided with the attendant, who performs all the functions of a groom, asks, with the utmost gravity, if the gentleman desires to return from Buckinghamshire—from Staffordshire—from Derbyshire, &c.

The New Orleans papers advertise a fish chowder, got upon Websterian principles.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Yes, and besides this, we have Kinderhook plan, and cabbage dressed in Kinderhook fashion.—*Norwich (Ct.) Aurora.*

Cambria County contains 3483 taxables. In 1835, the number was 1912.

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Senators. After the presentation of petitions, the bill providing for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue was taken up and passed. We shall now have a good road from the Congressional building ground to the President's house. This was much wanted.

House of Representatives. Mr. Filmore offered a resolution to take the navy appropriation bill out of committee at two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion failed—yeas 68, nays 96.

Mr. Arnold dwelt upon the importance of this bill to reduce the pay of members, which he offers much lower than they can get at any other place in the city—*for each only.*

Mr. Jones of Maryland, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which, on Saturday, the resolution fixing a day for the dissolution of the French Spoliation bill, had been laid on the table.

Mr. Weller moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The vote was yeas 105, nays 102, so the motion prevailed.

Mr. S then proceeded to show, by a reference to facts, that there could be no shadow of a doubt as to the identity of the sword.

Mr. Adams followed, and read a most masterly and affecting address. To attempt to give any thing short of the whole would be sacrilege. He concluded by moving a joint resolution, that the thanks of Congress be given to the donor, &c. which was unanimously adopted. Here again arose loud and continued applause. It was altogether an affecting scene, of which no adequate description can be given.

On motion of Mr. Talliferro, it was ordered that the whole proceedings be entered on the journal.

Mr. McKennan then rose, and said it was obvious that after the affecting scene which had just transpired, the House could not return immediately to its ordinary business. He therefore moved that the House adjourn. This motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. J. J. Estez. It is but a set of justice to the gentleman whose name heads this article, to say that he is better qualified to teach the art of penmanship than any other with whom the writer has ever before been acquainted with. He is not only one of the most elegant penmen that has ever visited our place, but his system of imparting instruction is better calculated to insure success to the pupil than any other which has come under the notice of the writer. After a single course of twelve lessons, the writer of this is free to say that he has derived more permanent benefit than from all who have preceded him. The writer of this for more than thirty years has been using a cramped and crabbed style. Mr. Estez engaged to correct it and teach a free and elegant one. There is no doubt from the improvement already made that he will succeed beyond question. I would earnestly advise those who write cramped and difficult hands, to lose no time in calling on Mr. Estez before he leaves the city. The name of the writer is left with the editor.

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