

strong. I think that this debate may as well come now as at any other time, and that the American heart may be awakened by it. We of the South feel that we are weaker than the North. But when gentlemen talk of organizing parties upon the principle of attachment of the Union, it may as well begin on the principle of justice.

Would you have us to be a mere appendage to your Union?—to submit to aggression after aggression? I do not intend to debate this question here to day; but I tell you, before that God that rules the universe, that I would rather the southern country, with all her statesmen and all her great spirits, was offered up an honorable sacrifice, than that we should submit one instant to degradation. [Great applause]

I would say in the language of Kossuth to that one who would not start up by his section, may the curses of the eternal God rest upon his head!

### ELECTION OF SPEAKER—ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives, on Saturday last, after eighteen days' labor, and on the 63d ballot, finally effected an organization by the election of the Hon. HOWELL COBB, (democrat,) of Georgia. The Democrats and Whigs each appointed a committee to confer with each other. The committees met, and finally agreed to report in favor of a plurality, instead of a majority, as necessary to a choice. This was bitterly opposed by the Free Soilers, and also by a corresponding number of impracticable Southern members, but was finally adopted by the House. We have only room for the following short sketch of the last days' proceedings, as reported by telegraph in the *Daily News* of Monday last:

### WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered the resolution agreed to by the caucus committee; that the House proceed to the selection of Speaker *viva voce*, and that if, after calling the roll three times, no members shall have received a majority of all the votes cast, the roll shall be again called, and the member receiving the largest number of votes—provided there be a majority of a quorum—shall be the next Speaker.

Mr. Meade, (Dem.) of Virginia, moved to amend the resolution, by striking out and inserting after the vote shall be taken for Speaker—after the adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to select from the four candidates who shall receive the highest number of votes—if neither receive a majority, then they shall vote for the three highest—if no choice, then from the two highest; and no votes shall be counted which are not given to one or the other of the two gentlemen selected.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Bayly, (Dem.) of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays.

The question being taken, the motion was decided in the negative—yeas 90, nays 124.

An ineffectual attempt was then made to adjourn until Wednesday.

Mr. Kaufman, (Dem.) of Texas, offered a preamble, concluding with a resolution, that for the purpose of enabling the House to discharge its constitutional functions—if, on the next vote for speaker, no member shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, there is to be no election. But on the second vote, if any member receive within one vote of a majority of all the votes cast, then he shall be declared speaker. On the third vote, if any member have two votes within a majority—he shall be declared elected, and so on requiring one vote less on every trial, until a speaker shall be elected. Provided, if at any time any two members have the same number of votes, it shall be declared a tie. No member shall be elected, unless he receive at least a majority of the quorum of the House, and—

Resolved, That this rule shall be applied to the election of the other officers of the House.

Mr. Johnson, (Dem.) of Arkansas, moved an amendment by striking out the preamble, which he said was in the nature of a speech.

Mr. Kaufman acquiesced in the amendment.

The question was taken, and the substitute offered by Mr. Kaufman, decided in the negative—yeas 51, nays 148.

The question was then taken on Mr. Meade's amendment and rejected—yeas 12, nays 120.

The question was then taken on Mr. Stanton's resolution.

Mr. Giddings, (free soil) of Ohio, then offered as a substitute the following: That the election of Speaker is one of the highest importance, owing to the onerous duties devolving upon him, and

Whereas, by common consent, every House of Representatives of the United States, since the adoption of the constitution, has regarded a majority as necessary to a choice; and

Whereas, the freedom of speech is regarded as the safeguard of liberty, therefore,

Resolved, That a change in such mode of election, to place the power in the hands of the plurality, while the minority have not been permitted to discuss the propriety of the change, and its constitutional validity, would be a dangerous and unconstitutional proceeding.

ly condemned a principle—he would raise a question on that point.

Mr. Holmes, (dem.) of South Carolina, asked for the yeas and nays on that point.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. Holmes then moved that the House adjourn till Monday next.

Cries on all sides—"Call the roll on the adoption of Stanton's resolution."

The noise having somewhat subsided, the clerk commenced calling the roll.

Mr. Holmes—I rise to a question of order.

Cries of "call the roll!" "call the roll!" "go on!"

Mr. Holmes—I want to know whether we have had a vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Giddings or not? I will stand up for it. The house only refused to order the yeas and nays.

Another scene of confusion, cries of "order!" "you are right!"

Mr. Holmes—I ask, where is the rule? Mr. Vinton, (Whig) of Ohio—It has been decided a hundred times.

Renewed cries of "call the roll!"

The Clerk went on calling the roll. Mr. Holmes again raised the question and frequently interrupted him.

Mr. Holmes, continuing—The resolution of Mr. Giddings was in order, (laughter.) and turning to Mr. Giddings, he asked, "Will you give it up?"

Mr. Giddings—Yes!

The Clerk then finished the roll without further interruption.

The question being taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Stanton, it was adopted, yeas 113, nays 106.

Cries of "call the roll!" "order!"

Mr. Ashmun, (Whig) of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the vote just taken. The motion was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to vote *viva voce* for Speaker.

Mr. Stanton, (Whig) of North Carolina, said, he supposed both parties would have the best poll they could. He hoped no person would again vote for him, but cast it in another direction.

Mr. McClelland, (Dem.) of Illinois, said that he had at no time been an aspirant for the Speaker's chair. He thanked those who had voted for him, and withdrew from the contest.

Mr. Carter, (Dem.) of Ohio, said that Mr. Levin had been called to Philadelphia by sickness in his family, and he had agreed to pair off with him.

The clerk then called the roll.

SIXTIETH BALLOT.

Robert C. Winthrop, (Whig) Mass. . . . 90  
Howell Cobb, (Dem.) Geo. . . . 95  
All others . . . . . 33

During the calling of the roll, Mr. Levin appeared in the hall, and both he and Mr. Carter voted.

There being no choice, the House proceeded to the

SIXTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Winthrop. . . . . 92  
Cobb. . . . . 95  
All others . . . . . 32

There being no choice, Mr. Baker moved for an adjournment. Lost.

It is now five o'clock, and the chandeliers are lighted. The galleries are crowded with persons who are watching every move with an eager eye.

On motion the House proceeded to the SIXTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Winthrop. . . . . 97  
Cobb. . . . . 97  
All others . . . . . 24

The House, though crowded to excess, was exceedingly quiet while taking the following vote. All seemed to think that it would be the last ballot, and the utmost interest was manifested.

SIXTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Winthrop. . . . . 100  
Cobb. . . . . 102  
All others . . . . . 21

One of the clerks now arose and announced that Howell Cobb, of Georgia, was elected Speaker of the House.

Great excitement among the members, clapping of hands in the gallery, and a general stir.

In a few moments order was demanded and restored.

After the result was announced, Mr. Cobb was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, and McDOWELL, of Virginia, and the oath of office administered by Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, when the newly elected Speaker returned his thanks in a neat and appropriate address.

From the Boston Herald, Dec. 24.

The Boston Tragedy—Further Developments.

Of the sixty and more witnesses that have been examined, some fourteen or fifteen were from the west part of the city, either tenants of the late Doctor, or persons who resided and whose business lay in the neighborhood of the College. There were several police officers, including the chief of police. The examining physicians, & officers of the College formed another large class of witnesses, and the friends and relatives of the family of the deceased, of whom quite a number were summoned, completed this unusual array.

was foredoomed, some days prior to the fatal Friday when he disappeared.

The following extract from the Springfield Republican of Thursday morning, seems to show that there was cause for an exhibition of malignant feeling toward Dr. Parkman.

The extract is from a letter written in Boston, and is as follows:

Now I have a fact to give on the "best authority," which certainly has considerable bearing in the case. Some time since Dr. Webster persuaded Robert G. Shaw, as a favor to him, to buy his cabinet of minerals, and to take a bill of sale of them. Mr. Shaw, however, having no use for them, allowed them to remain in Dr. W.'s possession. The latter, a short time ago, gave Dr. Parkman a mortgage for \$400 on these same minerals, and when the former sale came to Dr. P.'s knowledge, he became considerably excited, and declared that Dr. W. was a villain, and he would expose him. This threat he lately repeated to Dr. W.

We have learned some curious particulars in relation to the check that was found in Cambridgeport, on Saturday morning, Nov. 24. The explanations concerning it differ from what has been published.

We now give its true history:

Oliver P. Bowman, grocer, in Cambridge St. is one of Dr. Parkman's tenants. On the 31st of Oct., Dr. George Parkman called for his rent, which was then due.

The Doctor, as was usual with him, was in a hurry, and filled up the check himself. The following is a copy:

STATE BANK.  
Boston, Oct. 31, 1849.

Pay to — or bearer, eighty-five dollars 50-100. OLIVER P. BOWMAN.

To the Cashier.

This check was not presented to the bank, but was paid into the city treasury by Dr. Parkman for taxes. Mr. Dunn, the treasurer, after keeping possession of it for two or three days, discovered the discrepancy between the figures and the written amount, and then returned the check to Dr. Parkman. This simple explanation is a perfectly satisfactory answer to the inquiry why the doctor retained the check in his pocket so long a time.

It is fully proved that Dr. Parkman was in the vicinity where the check was found the day before he was murdered, although it was not picked up until the morning after the murder.

The Irishman, Roach, who found it, says it was rolled into a small roll. On looking at it he did not think it of any value, but put it into his pocket and showed it to his employer. They told him it was worth nothing; he therefore made no further inquiries about it. The name of Dr. Parkman not appearing on the check, of course no one acquainted with his handwriting or Bowman's transactions with him, could possibly trace any connection between it and the dreadful tragedy.

Roach incidentally showed the paper to the tollman on Cambridge bridge, who, being acquainted with Mr. Bowman, advised him to call upon that gentleman. A full explanation then took place, and the check became part of the evidence in the already lengthened chain.

The peculiar circumstances under which the check was found have no doubt been the subject of close investigation. Whether any evidence against Dr. Webster can be deduced from it, we are, of course, unable to say.

It may not be improper in their connection, to state that blankets and other clothing have been discovered in Dr. Webster's apartment at the college, which are known to have been sent thither from the professor's house in Cambridge, after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman. It does not clearly appear what purpose these were intended for, or whether they had any connection with the crime that is supposed to have been committed. Upon the supposition that they were intended for screens to the windows which overlook the McLean Hospital, an examination of the window frames has been made, but no sign has been discovered which would indicate that they had ever been fastened there.

After the verdict was rendered, deeming it perfectly proper to seek information from members of the Jury, we called upon one of the gentlemen who composed it. He told us that the seal of secrecy had not been taken off; that it was for the highest interest of the cause of public justice to keep the investigation from the public eye, and that, when the full particulars of this inconceivably dreadful affair were disclosed, public opinion would, with one accord, sanction the course which the prosecuting officer, the Coroner and the Jury had thought proper to pursue. The jurymen were exceedingly anxious to stand well with the public. He deprecated censures; their object, besides the triumph of law and justice, was, he said, to allay public excitement, by keeping facts which were developed under the veil of impenetrability until the whole could be safely published in an authentic form. As a sufficient excuse for the Jury, he told us that our imagination could not begin to realize half the horrors of this tragedy. Facts of startling moment were contained in their proceedings, which, when known, would thrill through the veins of every reader.

FRATRICIDE—A man named Wm. Bender, residing in Perry county, in this State, was murdered by his own brother, Benjamin Bender, on the 25th ult. The murderer had an altercation with his sister, and the deceased, on attempting to interfere in her behalf, was stabbed by the prisoner with a knife in his body in four different places, which in a short time afterwards proved fatal. The prisoner is said to be about 24 years of age, and the deceased was about 18. Shocking!

Why are four roads like a decayed tooth? Because they are an acre (acher).

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

### "Vote Yourself a Fortune."

By the annexed outline of the proceedings of a convention of iron-masters at Pittsburg, Pa., it will be seen that they have resolved that \$10 a ton on pig iron, \$20 on bar, and in the same proportion on other qualities, are necessary "to protect the American market." As the average price of pig iron in England for the six months ending 1st September last was less than \$15 per ton, and of bar iron less than \$30 per cent. on the foreign or dutiable value is necessary "to protect the American market." In addition to this, about 15 per cent. must be added for the various charges of importation; so that the actual protection asked by these modest Pennsylvania iron-men is more than 80 per cent. on the dutiable value. In regard to a large part of the country, our manufacturers enjoy a still further protection, equal to the expenses of carrying imported iron from the seaboard into the interior. This expense to Pittsburg is estimated at \$8 a ton, and for half that distance \$4. If, then, the iron-masters could have their way, they would vote themselves a protection, of one kind and another, equal to 84 to 88 per cent.

It is estimated that 700,000 tons of American iron are produced per annum. Unless the iron-masters design that the proposed duties shall be prohibitory, the price of this whole mass of domestic iron must be equal to the dutiable value of the foreign, (averaging say \$30 a ton,) with \$20 added for duty, and \$15 for costs of importation; making an average of \$65 per ton. Now, let us see what will be the effect upon consumers. Twenty dollars a ton multiplied by the number of tons of American iron supposed to be made, gives a quotient of \$14,000,000. This is the tribute which the farmers and other consumers of iron are expected to pay annually to the iron-masters. The duty on the imported iron goes into the treasury, but the corresponding tax or enhancement of price on the domestic article goes to the iron-masters.

If any gentleman undertakes to say that the price of iron will be enhanced to an extent equal to 60 2/3 per cent. on the dutiable value, we will not split hairs about it, but will deduct \$4,000,000 on account of such abatement. This would leave \$10,000,000 per annum to be paid by the consumers to the iron-masters—a sum which the latter no doubt deem entirely reasonable and proper. But if the consumers think so and act accordingly, they deserve to be made pack-horses forever. Let it ever be remembered that one citizen has no more right to protection than another, and that when protection is granted to particular classes, not for the sake of revenue, but to enrich them at the expense of the many, it is rank robbery, and none the less so because perpetrated by law. No duty can be said to be laid for revenue, which is in effect prohibitory, or which it is known will produce a less revenue than a lower duty would.

The advantages of cheap iron to the country, can scarcely be conceived. Not only does it enter largely into our railroads, steamboats, ships, houses, telegraph lines, machinery, &c., but every farmer, every family, in the whole country, requires more or less of it continually. It is a necessary of life, almost as much as bread, or the common air. We exempt tea and coffee from duty because they are in such general use, and have become necessary to the comfort of the masses. But they are scarcely less necessary than iron, and perhaps not more generally used. Give us cheap iron, and the country may be expected to prosper; but burden it with taxes, and you make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

It is now evident, that the protectionists intend to make a general onset upon the present tariff at the approaching session of Congress. When the duties are enormously high, they urge the importance of stability; but when a moderate tariff exists, stability loses its clamor, and they clamor for a change. We trust that a sliding scale in the case of iron. Other things are well enough, and it is best to let well enough alone.

### California—the Future.

It is not time to take a sober second thought of this California bubble, and to spread some plain facts before the public mind; 300 vessels are now in San Francisco Bay; 500 will have left the United States by the end of the year; 50,000 persons will have gone in these vessels and by the steamers. Nearly an equal number will reach the placers by land—100,000 persons will be there by or soon after the first of January 1850. The cost of outfit and passage cannot be less than \$300 to a man or \$300,000. Will it not cost \$500 a year to live in California? If so, there are \$50,000,000 more. Would not they think their time cheaply sold at \$200 a year, clear of board and clothes? This would be \$20,000,000 more, or \$100,000,000 of gold—nothing but gold must come from California to t in California; *ca* is pronounced *u* in *new*; bring the miners off square with the world. *ph* is pronounced *f* in *Philip*; and so on. Who believes that half of this sum will come? \$20,000,000 is the largest rational estimate that can be made. This will thus *ro-u-g-h*, *uf*; *be-a-u*, *bo*; *he-t-n* be in the hands of a very few of the army *o-u-s*, *haynus*. And still further, the same of 100,000; and in one year, we must be combination of words are pronounced differently—thus *o-u-g-h* is pronounced entirely different in *bough*, *enough*, *though*, *through*, &c. Nor is this all, for words of precisely the same pronunciation are often spelled very differently, thus—*bare*, *lear*; *beer*, *bier*; *to*, *two*; *I*, *eye*; *ward*, *wood*, &c.; and in many words Indian and hunt Buffalo, or die. One there are what are called *silent letters*, the *u* and *e*, in *could*, or the *g*, in *signs*. I have adduced the above merely by way of illustration, for contradictions more monstrous, and combinations, of each the South Sea bubble, the Mississippi bubble, and even system, as any person may observe fornia bubble. The loss to the country in labor due to families—in the merchant-

also wasted, the houses forsaken on the sands at San Francisco, and the vessels knocked in pieces and floating in the Pacific, will be not less than \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Will that bring on no collapse? Ten years of industry and economy will barely repair this error. Is it right to increase this fever?—to multiply victims of so terrible an infatuation!—Judge ye.—Correspondent of the Boston Traveller.

### THE DOLLAR.

Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 28, 1849.

A Cold Night.—Christmas night was, we think, about as cold as it "had out to be." The river, although quite high, was well closed with ice.

Snow! Snow!—Last Saturday snow fell in this region to the depth of about 18 inches, to which has since been added about 6 inches more. Is not this comfortable?

### THE MESSAGE.

We are indebted to Gen. PATTON, Post-Master at Curwensville, for politely sending us a copy of the President's message yesterday, though at two late an hour to appear in this number. It is quite short, and gives, in a very plain and business-like manner, a brief statement of the condition of the country.

Hon. ALFRED GILMORE, M. C. from this district, will accept our thanks for several favors.

The political friends of this gentleman will be pleased to learn that his vote was given at every call of the House during the late struggle for an organization, and that on every occasion of an organized party vote his was recorded in favor of the democratic candidate.

### 1850.

By the time this number of our paper reaches many of our subscribers, Old Father Time will have ushered us into the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty. Look back, and think of the Past. How brief the space since last we hailed the new-born year! Think of it, ye living mortals, and remember that but few of us are allowed to count above Sixty of these anniversaries.

The year that is just sinking into the abyss of the mighty Past, has been distinguished for many remarkable events—events that will mark it as an epoch in the world's history. And as this is emphatically the Age of Progress, may we not hope to see the great works, whose commencement has thus given a distinguishing character to the expiring year, completed and perfected in the new—elevating and ameliorating the condition of the oppressed millions of the human family—restoring to Man, everywhere, his natural & inalienable rights—and driving despotism and oppression, tyranny and superstition from an abiding place on earth.

### THE ANGLO-SAXON.

FOR THE COUNTRY DOLLAR.

CLEARFIELD, Dec. 25, 1849.

Messrs. Editors:—You, whose business has brought you to an intimate acquaintance with the orthography and orthoepy of the English language, no doubt have often observed the many contradictions and absurdities therein; for no intelligent man can study the subject without acknowledging that the present system is a positive hindrance in the study of the language; and especially to those most interested in the case—I mean children. Some of our letters, or Alphabetic characters, are called by names that have no affinity with their sound; an example is found in *h*; two of them, *c* and *s*, are mere repetitions of the same sound; while *x* is but a combination of *c*, *k*, and *s*, and *g* is a combination formed by *k* and *g*. The other letters have names attached to them which do not correspond with their sounds; and several, according to Kirkham, and all other grammarians, have several sounds. According to our present system we have (excluding, of course, the three duplicates, *c*, *g*, and *x*) but 23 effective letters, to represent the 34 sounds found in our language and this, sirs, has involved us in difficulty; for it has brought upon us the burden of an uncertain and contradictory method of combining letters, so as to form our words. Sometimes one or more letters combined, represent the sound of some other letter, thus, *o-u-g-h* represents the sound of long *o* in the word *through*; *ph* represents the sound of *ph* in *Philip*; and so on. Who believes that half of this sum will come? \$20,000,000 is the largest rational estimate that can be made. This will thus *ro-u-g-h*, *uf*; *be-a-u*, *bo*; *he-t-n* be in the hands of a very few of the army *o-u-s*, *haynus*. And still further, the same of 100,000; and in one year, we must be combination of words are pronounced differently—thus *o-u-g-h* is pronounced entirely different in *bough*, *enough*, *though*, *through*, &c. Nor is this all, for words of precisely the same pronunciation are often spelled very differently, thus—*bare*, *lear*; *beer*, *bier*; *to*, *two*; *I*, *eye*; *ward*, *wood*, &c.; and in many words Indian and hunt Buffalo, or die. One there are what are called *silent letters*, the *u* and *e*, in *could*, or the *g*, in *signs*. I have adduced the above merely by way of illustration, for contradictions more monstrous, and combinations, of each the South Sea bubble, the Mississippi bubble, and even system, as any person may observe fornia bubble. The loss to the country in labor due to families—in the merchant-

ded, and the remedy is so simple, that it is a matter of surprise that it was not applied long ago. We have already observed that there are 34 simple sounds in our language. Now the system of Phonotypy would teach us to give to every sound, its distinct Alphabetic character, and then spell every word according to its proper sound. Those who desire to obtain full information on the subject can obtain it in the "Anglo-Saxon," published in New York; or in any Phonographic publication. Should this system be adopted, and it must, for enlightened reason demands it, it would simplify the whole system of English Education; it would make unnecessary the years of toil and study now devoted to the acquisition of a knowledge of spelling and pronunciation. It would tend to make a uniform pronunciation; and it will enable a person to learn to spell, in a month, instead of a year. It would materially lessen the size of the Bible, or any book, printed in the same sized type as at present. It would enable you to publish a large amount of matter in a sheet, more than at present. And last, but not least, it would abolish bad spelling, erratic pronunciation, and every unnatural combination from our language—making it easily acquired, easily printed or written, and correctly and readily pronounced.

Thus, sirs, I have spoken of a few of the advantages resulting from a change; and I am confident that we will gain all, and lose none, by the exchange. This is no new-fangled humbug, for it has been tried, and is now being taught extensively in New York, New England, and in many parts of England. But enough, I have written sufficient to cause your numerous readers to reflect; and if unambiguously prejudiced, I know they will favor the change.

### PHILANTHROPIST.

REMARKABLE ROCK.—One of the most remarkable rocks, of which we have any knowledge, has lately been discovered in the middle of the inland sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has lately returned from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of trap-rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water, a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone, and all around it, so far as examination have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the Lad lines used on the lake; and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six and seven feet square, and as far as observation of it has extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, he states, become a source of alarm to the marines who navigate the lake, who take special care in passing to give it as wide a berth as possible. It is too small—to remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore its removal will doubtless, pertain to the duty of government. A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth, would probably do it; but the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgement for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm on the lake; and would also have to be kept constantly underway, as no harbor, or even bottom for an anchor, is within a day's sail. The discoverers relate, that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the salmon-trout of those lakes, as they found them in almost incredible numbers, having, during their short stay, caught several barrels, with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried, with all their lines on board, for soundings immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a vast column, could it be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the Colossus of Rhodes, or any production of ancient or modern art.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Awful Tragedy.—A rumor of an awful tragedy, near Xenia, reached us this morning. It is said that Mr. Armour's farmer, residing within a few miles of Xenia, was known to have in his possession some two or three thousand dollars. Two individuals, one day last week, arrived in the cars from Cincinnati, and immediately proceeded to Armour's on the ostensible purpose of purchasing his premises. They induced him to accompany them through and around the farm, and upon arriving at a strip of woods, he was brutally murdered by the assassins, who immediately started for the house. Mrs. Armour, with seeing the strangers returning without her husband, became alarmed, and instantly conjectured their designs. She secured the treasure of her husband and locked herself in an adjacent room. The two individuals entered and searched the house, but being unable to find what they desired, discovered the infant sleeping in the bed, which they concluded had been abandoned by its mother through fright. They thereupon, threw it in the fire, with the hope that its cries would attract the attention of its mother, from whom they might extort a confession as to the deposit of the money. Mrs. Armour, struck to spy, managed to resist the impulses of a sympathising mother, and retained her place of her concealment. The robbers at length abandoned the search hopeless—and took the return train to Cincinnati. We are pleased to add, that the perpetrators were captured, and are lodged in the Cincinnati jail, to await their trial.—*Chil. (O.) Gaz.*

The dies for the double eagle, or twenty dollar piece, ordered by Congress, to be used in the Philadelphia Mint, is nearly completed, and will be ready for striking this week.

Large shipments of Chinese goods are making from Liverpool, to be in New York after the 1st January.