EXCLUSION AND A REPORT OF

From the U. S. Gazette. I ATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

The packet ship North America arrived at New York on Saturday morning, in 24 days from Liverroal, brings London dates to the 6th, and Liverpool in the 7th of January. The information of any interest by this arrival, relates entirely to the affair between England and China. The overland mail had prived. The London prpers announce the sunsussion of China to the demand of England. It would rather seem that the Chinese have consented to treat with them, which, after all, may amount to marly the same thing. Our files came duly to hand. If the information which we have is correct, the news is a'l important to the British. The affair with China is arranged, the Cabool war is terminated, and the hostility of the Sheiks removed.

From the London Mercantile Gazette. Longon, Wednesday evening, Jan. 6. China, India and Egypt.

The Chinese question is settled-the war in Cabool is terminated-and Mehemet Ali is thoroughly and effectually subdued.

We are to day enabled to place before our readers important intelligence from the East, which annot fail to be productive of much eratification to every individual who can so far divest himself of party feelings as to rejoice over the signal successes of Great Britain abroad under any administration. The news from China and India we have received by the overland mail ; the intelligence from the S. Cruiser.

Our advices from Alexandria are to the 24th ult. and we are in possession of journals and advices from Malta to the 28th.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory bevause it bears with it this great zest-it was unexpected; so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail standard. to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It oppears however, that the Chinese question is theroughly settled-that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliot have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenepotentiaries to Canton or Ningpo, for the arrangement of all matters in differonce with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral o're, though some acc unts say by the Emperat bimself, while others affirm that Admiral Effiot had perer.

The Emperor has agreed to pay £3,000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in making war : other authorities state £2,000,000 sterling, as redemnity for the opium seized, and £1,000,000 for all the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or through his officers, has expressed macific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his commissioner Lin. This latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor The to commute the interview to the Dittish, to be dealt with as they may think proper.

Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed. It is stated (and certainly there is nothing mirac-

stopped the supplies of grain arriving, and the moun taineers were again nearly driven into collision with the authorities by desperation.

No hope is entertained that the port will be able to govern Lebanon, now that the population is rearmed. Mehemet Ali was still raising batteries and exercising his troops incessantly, and had given notice to the National Guards of Alexandria that they were to consider themselves his regular soldiers .--At the same time he was making prepeations for the better cultivation of his private estates, and had appointed his son, Said Bey, and grandson, Abbas Pacha, to be resident administrators in seperate districts.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to publish such mass of vitally important intelligence from so many qurters in which deeply valuable British interests have been at stake as that which we have thus referred to.

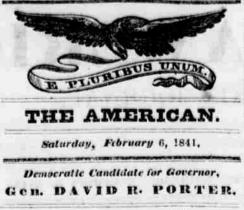
The results cannot fail to be in the highest degree satisfactory. The power of British arms has been recognized, or vindicated,-the expense of long-protracted and distant wars has been saved, and an end has been put to that instability of affairsthe most dangerous to her commerce generally, however profitable in particular cases-which must have given to mere speculation a most unhealthy impetus. The effects of the Chinese intelligence have been already felt. The price of tea at the time we write (3 o'clock) has fallen Seven pence per 16., whilst that of East India cotton has risen. The cause of the former change is obvious; the f rmer having been conveyed to Calcutta by H. M. cause of the latter is, that large quantities of cotton which, had the war continued, would have been shipped for this country, will when the usual trade shall have been again opened at Canton, be sent to that port; and we are aware that in August last

one native merchant (Jemset Jee) had in his possession, waiting the turn of events, upwards of 100,-000 bales of this article. Matters have thus already begun to settle down to the level of a wholesome

We hasten to place before our readers the following extracts from a letter we have just received, dated Chusan, September 30th. Several others which we shall publish to night, are before us, much more full particulars, but the following contains the head and the front, of the news from China.

The Admiral, Elliot, arrived in the Wellesley, on the 28th from the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, as I before told you. The result of his negotiation, at the mouth El'iot, in p. Ceeding to the Pecho river, was met by of the Peho, with the 3d in rank in the Chinese a mandar'n of the third rank of the Chinese Em- Empire; is not fully known, but I may say, that the Emperor is willing to apologise for the insult inflicted upon Capt. Elliott, and that his Excellency arrived at Pekin, and had an audience of the Em- Lin is to be punished in any way which we please. The Chops were couched in very civil language, containing none of the offensive epithets so freely applied to Europeans on former occasion. The Emperor had been kept in ignorance of Lin's proceedings, but many of the Nobles of the Court had perfect information relative to the Viceroy's conduct at Canton. In referring Admiral Elliot to Canton, bill should pass in Congress. for the settlement of the matters in dispute, the Emperor said through his interpreter, that granting all which you say to be true, it would be exceedingly unjust to condemn Lin without giving him a hearing; besides Lin's report is quite different from canals and rail roads, for this year, amount to yours. I will send plenipotentiaries to Canton to \$1,108,438 72,

make proper inquiries and who afterwards will arrange with you there. This reasonable course may ulous in the fact that his Celestial Majesty should have been adopted for the purpose of removing the be so influenced,) that the Emperor is greatly an- Admiral from the vicinity of the capital ; in that noyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his Minis- the Emperor has succeeded, but nevertheless, the ter hinted "that the Admiral's visit had prevented Expedition has effected something ; the men-of-war have carefully surveyed the Gulf of Peech le, and We are sorry to add that dysentery prevailed a- have partially explored the mouth of the Pe-ho; the mong our troops at Chusin, and that the climate Emperor too, has felt himself obliged to receive the barbarians in a polite manner, and has acknowledged "Victoria" to be the Queen of a great nation. The portance. The Cabool and Affghanistan war has Madagascar steamvessel crossed the bar at the mouth been terminated. By our advices thence, we learn of the Pe ho, and ascended the river for about two that Dost Mohammed, after sustaining another des miles; the vessel created great astonishment in the minds of the people congregated on the banks, and of the British, and accompanied by only a single fol- on the neighbouring hills. In the gulf, the weather lower, had placed himself under the protection of was clear and cool, the thermometer falling as low



CTA meeting will be held at the house of Hiam Price, this evening, relative to the establishment of a National Foundry.

a 7 We refer our readers to an article from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, on the subject of the completion and importance of the Danville and Pottaville Rul Road.

(7 M-Leod who was imprisoned at Rochester, n a charge of being one of the persons engled in arning the Caroline, was released a few days since by giving the requisite amount of bail. It is said that he was no sooner released than a mob of several hundred persons again arrested him, on a charge made by the owner of the boat, for damages.

TOnr neighbor of the Sunbury Gazette, It our representative, and is highly indignant at our remarks in relation to the magnonimous conduct of ur said representative, in withholding from us, and through us from his constituents, the Governor's he public should suspect your own personal resentments having too great a share in this matter. Conscience is frequently most treacherous. You have more to fear from that source than from any " ranrous hos ility" or malevolence of disposition from us, either towards yourself or your friend, Never suffer that christian meckness of temper, so peculiar to yourself, to disturb the equarimity of your mind. Then take advice kindly intended; for

> If thus my friend, your quill, you use, To keep your brain in such a pother, I'ts but left the pinions of one goose, To spread the 'pinions of another.

There then, you have it in poetry, though not wholly original.

The Sunbury Gazette informed its readers last week, that the resolution to distribute the proceeds of the public lands had passed, but neglected to tell them that our member had voted against the resolution, by which, the State would receive one million of dollars annually, and which amount the farmers must make up by taxation every year, unless the

The Canal Commissioner's Report, for which we are indebted to Mr. Fleming of the Senate, is an able and interesting document. The tolls on the

The Board advise an appropriation this year, for the extention of the public works, and for repairs, work. There are also contracts for delivering 50,of \$3,578,827 00. The estimate of the repairs of he Shamokin Dam, is \$30,600 00. To com

South Carolina.

The Senator from South Carolina has studied, i would seem, to misunderstand mo. If he imputes to me either of the motives he has named, I would trample under foot the opinion as I would the man who made the imputation. He did not understand that the Senator from S. C. had made these imputations. He had but strongly insinuated something of the sort.

The Senator knows me better than to make any such imputations upon me. I feel as humble as any body-but humble as I feel, I can tell the Senator that I would not descend to notice him; but, as a man of honor, I do not see how I could avoid noticing him, holding the opinions he seems to have insinuated. While, said Mr. M. I hold a seat in the public councils, I shall never bow to power nor stoop to flattery. I never have done it, and the Senator knows it.

The Senator makes a most extraordinary exhibition. I repeat then, said Mr. M. an exhibition which, if the imputation made be unworthy of a place in the Senate or any where else-

Mr. Calhoun interrupted Mr. Mangum with explanations."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer. To the President and Managers of the

GENTLENEN,-As all matters relating to the trade of the city, have in some measure been delegated to your care, I beg leave to draw your attention to the condition and prospects of the Danville ems, has assumed the special care and keeping of and Pottsvill Rail Road, a work which was originally projected for the purpose of securing the trade of the Susquehanna; but was obliged to give way to more fashionable objects, which have attained the altitude of their merits, and left the abused mind of Message, &c. Take care friend Youngman, lest the public to rest upon less deceptive enterprizes. Believing then, that it is within your province to inquire into, and report the facts to those interested. I have no doubt that you will listen with attention, and report with candor all matters of importance to the trade of the city.

> The fact that the work is completed to Girardville on the East, and from the town of Shamokin to Sunbury on the West, with but twelve miles to connect and complete it, is perhaps known to you all. But it is not so well understood that the western section from Shamokin to Sunbury is in complete operation, and in another year will pay a handsome per centage-upon the cost of its construction. Late in the season this year, the operations were commenced, and 15,808 tons of coal were transported to Sunbary, paying at the rates allowed by law \$9,484 80; 160 tons mdze.; 500 tons bricks and limestone; 60,000 feet lumber, and 3400 passengers, were also conveyed over the road. But this is but the beginning. The town of Shamokin already contains over 100 houses, with a furnace of the largest class ready for the blast. The second furnace is being built, and will be put in blast during the summer; which, together, will require about 16,000 tons-of ore, and 6000 tons limestone. The toll on all this, with the manufactured article, will amount to \$16,944. Then, if we consider the increase of the Iron business, and add \$,8000 for every furnace, besides the produce, the merchandize and

the travel of the consuming population, it will not be difficult to estimate the general advantages of the though she possessed all the rich mines of Peru. 000 tons of coal from this region during the next

have listened to the exhibition of the Senator from | furnace is of the smallest class, under 8 feet in th boshes, and requiring as many hands to work her as one of the 1st class-the fuel also costing \$2,50 p.

ton, and notwithstanding the combustion and position, she is making money for her owners-is it not probable that where the fuel is so cheap, costing not over 60 cents per ton to mine it, that upon the line of this road the chief iron works of the country will be established.

With this trade, however, as it now stands, and with all the prospects for the future, is it right that the citizens of Philadelphia should suffer it to flow into the Chesapeake, when its tendency is this way -or is it the interest of those who have expended so much money in ships-in tow boats-ice boats -wharves-wherehouses-rail roads and canals, to suffer this work to rot, this trade to escape, and their hopes to vanish, without inquiring into the facts ? I think not, and therefore suggest that a committee, not of brokers or shavers, but of sober sensible merchants, be appointed to visit the route-inquire into the particulars, and make a formal report to the A PHILADELPHIAN. citizens.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.

Scarce three centuries have elapsed since the value of coal was first discovered, and it is now in general use in both England and America, and applied to many highly useful and valuable purposes. It is evident that although the United States possess almost boundless forests of timber, yet that in certain portions of the country, and in the immediate vicinity of the large seaboard cities, there must necessarily be a considerable deficiency of it experienced, and indeed now, although the demand for wood has been much lessened by the extensive use of coal, some owners of forests contiguous to the navigable streams on the Atlantic coasts, have actually refused to fell their trees unless for timber purnoses and at an increased recompense, they considering them entirely too valuable to be felled for the mere purposes of fuel, and look forward to the day as not being far distant when their value will increase four-fold. When the timber of a country is used for fuel, there soon becomes a scarcity of it, and especially where it is the interest of the landholder to clear his ground for purposes of agriculture, which is the case throughout the inland states. In England and Ireland, turf and peat had been used from time immemorial before the introduction of coal, and its value was so little known for nearly four centuries after its discovery, that it was only used by the poor in the absence of other fuel. The coal trade of England is now said to be 21,000,000 tons, and gives employment to 150,000 colliers.

The inconveniences anticipated from a scarcity of fuel, occasioned by the rapid decrease of woodland in the vicinity of our city, have been dispelled by the coal discoveries in the heart of the state, which will doubtless supply all our wants in that line for centuries to come. Besides their value in the manner just named, they are destined to become a great source of wealth to the State itself, by creating a revenue which is annually augmenting, and which forms one of those natural and exhaustless resources that will stand by her in all emergencies, and contribute largely to retrieve her from present difficulties. Pennsylvania, backed by her coal mines, enjoys a greater certainty of future greatness, than Philadelphia Chronicle.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA. It appears by the recent census of these two states, that the rate of increase in the Keystone, has been considerably more than in New York, during the last ten vears.

New York upon a stock of 1,913,508, has an increase of 614,227, while Pennsylvania with a stock of only 1,347,679, has an increase of 445,862 .---Had the rate of increase in Pennsylvania been the same as in New York, our population would be now 83,000 less than the census shows it to be.

The rate of increase in Pennsylvania has been rather more than thirty-three per cent., while in New York, it was rather less than twenty-seven per

This is, no doubt, a result more favorable to our state than has been generally anticipated.

In the preceding ten years, the population of New York increased 540,796, being 26,000 more than in the last tep; while in Pennsylvania, the population in the former period increased only 298,359, being 147,503 less than in the last period. Thus it appears that the population of our state has started forward with fresh vigor, while that o New York has received a check.

We think there would be no hazard in predict ing that the ensuing ten years will give a still more favorable exhibition of the comparative increase o our population.

Our internal improvements are advancing to com pletion, and our vast mineral resources are rapidly developing themselves, and adding to our wealt! and population.

Both these causes will be operating with full via or during the next ten years, and cannot fail give cheering results.

BANKING.

THE ORIO BANK BILL .- An entire re-organize tion of the banking system of Ohio seems to be ir tended. The Committee on Banks and the Cu rency, of the lower House, have reported a bill cortainining some important provisions which we sha undertake to present substantially to our readers. The Bill proposes to incorporate the State Ban of Ohio, with branches, having in the whole a cap. tal of twelve millions of dollars. This is to consti tute the banking capital of the State. The corpo rate banks now existing, are authorized to subscrit their stock to the State Bank, not exceeding the wailable capital. Each branch bank is to have separate corporate existence, and to derive separat profits. The whole system is to be under the di rection of a Board of Control, elected by the Bran ches, each voting in proportion to its stock.

The organization being thus complete, the opertions of the system are to be regulated as follows:

The Board of Control has the sole power of i suing the circulation ; they furnish it to the bran ches, countersigned by their President and by th Cashier of the Branch. The Board of Control a to determine the amount of the circulation of eac branch, according to the business and character the place where it is located; but in no case sho any branch issue a circulation greater than twithe amount of its capital. For the further securiof the bank notes, a Fund is to be raised by a te on the dividends, increasing as the dividends in crease. This fund is to be invested, and the int rest re-invested, until it amounts to one-tenth of th whole capital of the branches; and in case that branch becomes insolvent its notes are to be redeer ed immediately by the other branches, and they

the much of fierce soldiers to retake the island."

was very unhealthy.

The news from India is also of the utmost imfeat was compelled to throw himself upon the mercy Sur W. M'Naghton. From Scinde, also, we learn as 60. that the happiest results had followed the steps taken. The Belochees had sustained further defeats, with considerable loss on their part, and a comparatively trifling sacrifice on ours, and had been reduced to submission. They had recently plundered resistance by the troops under the command of General Nott.

King of Lathore, died on the 5th of November, and | interior of Russia, vol. ii. p. 408, 1839.) that during the funeral ceremony his successor. Nou-Nebal Singh, was killed by accident. Shere Singh has ascended the throne. With the two forias vanished.

Our intelligence from Alexandria states, that the our of which time she was at sea.

The plague had appeared in Alexandria a month Damascus, to which he had returned in very ill month, is believed by large dealers to be sufficient. Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden.)" salth and beset by the mountaineers, hoping (it as believed) to avail himself of the Nupler conention to return to Egypt peaceably and by sea. chemit Ali had again written to Admiral Stopford

Commerce of Leeches.

All our leeches are imported from Hamburg. The Hamburg dealers draw their supplies from the Ukraine. " Having exhausted all the lakes of Sithe country in every direction, but the greater por- bern, Bokemia, and other more frequented parts of tion of the pillage had fallen into our hands. Khe- Europe, the buyers are now rolling gradually and lat was on the 4th of November occupied without implacably eastward, carrying death and desolation among the leeches in their course, sweeping all befive them, till now they have got as far as Pultava, All fears of hostilities from the Sheiks are also at the pools and swamps about which are yielding an end; for we are informed that Kurruck Singh, them great captures,"-(Brenmer, Excurs. in the

Levches are sometimes imported in bags, but more usually in small barrels, each holding about 2000, the head being made of stout canvas, to admit the ner, who were considered to be especially adverse air. The best vessels for preserving these animals o great Britian, all dread of threatened hostility are unglazed brown pans or wooden tubs. The dealers have a notion (and possibly a correct one) that the leaden glazing is injurious. These pans rip of the Great Liverpool, from Falmouth to that should be very little more than half filled with soft lace, with the mails, had been made in fourteen water (pend, river or rain water.) This does not ays and one hour, for only twelve days and one require changing so often as is commonly supposed.

come bloody, or otherwise much discolored, it should uffier than usual, and three deaths had been offici- be changed every day or so, otherwise, in summer ly noticed. Ibrahim Pacha was still with his army every four or five days or a week, in winter once a

The consumption of leeches must be enormous-Some years ago it was stated that four principal dealers in London, imported on the average 600,000 | Mangum, the Senator of North Carolina : , the 21st ult., and preposed to read mother mes- Sanguisnet, p. 129, 1822.) Fee (Cours d'Hist. monthly, or 7,200,000 annually, (Price, Treat, on ge to expedite the recorn of Ibrahim and his Nat. t. i. p. 24.) says " It is estimated that 3,000,my. Sir Charles Smith had arrived in the Hydra | 000 are anoually consumed in Paris, and as the popex. ndria, and having had an interview with the ulation of Paris is to that of the whole of France as scha, placed the Hydra at his service, to convey our is to thirty-three, it follows that independently as he said from one of two motives-either from ena despatch to Marmorica on the 22d ult. Su of expectation, 100,000,000 are consumed annually, mity to himself, or from a desire to become the invaries left Alexandria in the Great Liverpool. Se- which is equivalent to three letches anoually for each us sickness had prevailed at Acre. The storm person. Now, if we estimate the average price at to be no friend to him. ning searcity at Beyreut and in the mountains, sum of five millions of frances paid for this one arere the New Torkish governor had recklessly ticle of our materia medica."-English Paper,

feeder from Shamokin pool, \$1,720-00.

China.

It appears by the late foreign news, that the British have brought the Chinese to terms of negotiation. The Emperor of China agrees to pay £3,-000,000, or \$15,000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in the present war, as well as for damages for the opium destroyed by the Chinese, belonging to British traders.

The Legislature.

In the Legislature there have been presented vatious petitions for new counties, no less than five or six. Among them is one for a new county out of part of Northumberland, Dauphin and Schuvlkill, to be called MARION. A bill has been reported to that effect. Mr. Horton reported a further suppliment, to the act incorporating the Sunbury Canal Company.

Congress.

In Congress the most exciting, and we may say all absorbing topic, is the hill for the dirtribution of the proceeds of the public lands. This bill will be supported by both our Senators, Mr. Buchannan and Mr. Sturgeon. Indeed, we cannot see how any man in Pennsylvania, capable of understanding his rights, having any regard for the true interest of the state, could oppose such a measure. Mr. Sturgeon,

Pennsylvania, expressed himself as follows, which we copy from the Baltimore American: "Mr. Sturgeon said he should comply with the nstructions, and for the reason that he believed that the people of the State were in favor of distribution Were the question involved in the resolutions put

In very hot weather, or when the water has be- to the people, he believed they would vote for them, ture and the wishes of the people, he would vote for

some angry remarks between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. the Shamokin and Mahaney regions, from the low

to some of his personal grievances. He complained of a Sepator's remarks in reference to himself, and was disposed to consider them as personal. The Senator from North Carolina replied to him, strument of gratifying the malignity of another-(meaning Mr. Clay, I pressume) who was known

Mr. Mangum said-It would be difficult for me

season, and without considering the increase, which we have a right to expect, the receipts of the road will be not less than the following estimate : 50,000 tons of Coal, at 60 cts, per ton. \$30,000 28,240 tons of Ore, Limesone and Metal, 16,944 5,000 Passengers, at 50 cts, 2.500

1,000 Merchandize, &c. Lumber,

\$50,544 was largely indebted to the institution. He had been its cashier for twenty years, during all which

600

500

But if we look at the number of Furnaces and time he was believed by the world to be a man of other Iron Works along the Susquehanna, in which incorruptible integrity. When he first entered the large quantities of coal is consumed-at the market institution he was poor, but his salary increased which is opened by the Tide Water Canal, and eradually till it reached twenty five hundred dollars, then at the quality of the coal and the extent of the region, we may safely infer that 200,000 tons for and a dwelling; yet it was certain that his expenthe succeeding year, will be about the business of sive style of living could leave but little to be laid up from this source. He first received some ten that end of the road. On the west branch of the thousand dollars from his wife's estate, and this he Schuylkill, 200,000 tons is the estimate for next is understood to have invested so fortunately, that year, and as this region is much less in extent, and their rail road is dividing 14 per cent, we cannot the ten thousand grew to twenty, then to thirty, and forty, and fifty; and going on in equally fortuput the coal business from the Shamokin, at less-Admitting then the amount, the toll at 60 cents per nate investments and speculations, it grew to one ton, would be \$120,000, without any estimate for hundred thousand. Then he drew a prize of twenty thousand dollars in a lottery, and fortune smiled the increase of Furnaces, or for any of the trade that

must necessarily pass over the road. With the amount already expended and the sum necessary to complete the works, the whole capital will not exceed 1,000,000; and if the business assumes the character, that the preparations at Shamokin at present indicate, that end of the road will in presenting the resolutions of the legislature of more than pay the interest of the money. But if we add 10 Furnaces, each averaging 60 tons per week, and each giving to the road not less than 15,-000 tons per annum, it will not be difficult to prove that the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road will be the most profitable work in the country. Without the great trade of the Surguehanna, for which it was originally projected, and without which our and complying with the instructions of the legisla- city cannot prosper, its local business alone will make it a profitable investment. The Iron business the amendment introduced by the Senator from is already beginning to show its importance, and as the discovery has been made, that it is cheaper to The same paper gives the following account of bring the ore to the fuel, than the fuel to the ore,

price of the land, is the location for the Iron Works. "Leaving the land question, Mr. Calhoun came This fact is sufficiently clear to those who understand the business, and to those who are ignorant. it will be equally clear when they are told that fuel is much the largest ingredient in smelting and refining a ton of Iron.

But without attempting to enforce upon your minds, estimates, of which you have had upon pap r a quantum sufficit, I would draw your attention to the fact, that the Danville Furnace is producing to her owners 40 tons of metal per week, and that

whose parting words were yet of forgiveness and affection .- Bicknell's Reporter.

at Philadelphia, are now in operation, and attended

The Story of a Defaulter.

it was known to any, save the directorship, that he

came a wealthy man. But he was prospering by

fraud the while. Like Dabney and Levis, he had

ventured once to appropirate to his own use a small

amount of the property of the bank; and, the Rubi-

con passed, compunctious visitings were like those

of the angels. He paused not, until, by chance, du-

ring his absence, for a brief time, last spring, his

long concealed frauds were discovered, and then

surrendering privately his property to the bank, he

precipitately left Baltimore. His wife, on learning

that he had became involved in pecuniary difficul-

ties, sent for one of the directors and handed him

a release of dowry in the real estate. She had then

no thought that crime could be laid to his charge,

and it was only two weeks ago that the fact was

made known to her. She was a devoted and affec-

tionate wife, noble hearted]and high spirited-one

who could have met poverty with a smile, but, as

she said, could not survive dishonor. She sank

quickly under the accumulation of mental suffering.

and on the evening of the 16th, died of a broken

heart. She told those around her that she was dying,

and besought them to send for her husband. He

came from his concealment in time to receive the

last look of the partner of his young years, and the

solace of his old age-the victim of his crimes,

to be reimbursed from the Fund. The affairs of the We recently adverted to the defalcation of James insolvent branch are to be settled by a trustee ap-L. Hawkins of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, to pointed by the Board of Control. the amount of \$138,000-nearly one fourth of the To preserve a uniformity of exchanges, the pacapital. The Boston Atlas has a long and interest-

per of each branch is to be taken at any other ing account of this individual. It is stated that he branch, and the payment of all dues to the State. resigned his office in the bank last summer, before It is made the duty of the Board of Control to visit by the committee, the different branches, to regulate exchanges, settle balances, &c.

> With regard to Directors and Stockholders it is provided that the directors are to act under oath. and to be liable in their individual capacity; and that no stockholder shall owe a branch more than the amount of his stock actually paid in.

> > Balt. American.

COLD WATER! Temperance Folks, Look Out ! And Topers, Take Notice ! !

HERE will be a meeting of the Sunbury Temperance Society held in the State House on Monday evening Feb, 8, 1841, being the 2d Monday evening of the month, at which time it is expected one or more addresses will be delivered; and it is hoped that all who feel disposed to assist in the great reformation, and also those who "likes on him, every thing prospered with him, and he be- a wee dhrop of the crathure," will attend.

ATTENTION SUNBURY GREYS.



E. P. & J. H. FRICK.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWADING & PRODUCE COMMISSION MERHANTS.

No. 297, Market street, five doors above Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER for sale, at the lowest market prices, a general assortiment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Wines, Liquors, Spices, Tobacco, &c. COUNTRY PRODUCE received and sold on commission. Merchants, Hotel keepers, and others, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, before purchasing clsewhere. Merchanta wishing their goods c llected in this city, by leaving an order, will have them promptly forwarded, by the most expeditious lines.

EDWIN F. FRICK. JOHN B. FRICK Feb. 6, 1841,-1y.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS .- The three medical colleges contracts are offered to build, and put in blast, furto disguise the extraordinary feelings under which I nace sequally good for \$15,000 each. Then as this by fice hundred and fifty pupils.