

in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment, nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being, who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence that of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the patriarchy of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your hearts the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous People.

Further Extracts of the News of the President. DEBATE OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 8.

Imprisonment of McLeod.

The Earl of Mountcashel wished to draw their Lordships' attention to the case of Mr. McLeod, a British subject, who had been seized by the authorities in the United States, and imprisoned for having assisted in destroying the steam boat Caroline during the late Canadian troubles. He had been taken into custody by the American authorities, on a charge of murder and arson. He (the Earl of Mountcashel) had learnt from the public papers that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forsyth, the American Secretary of State on the subject, the American Government having refused to deliver him up. Most violent speeches had been made on the subject in the American Congress, not only against this country but attacking Mr. McLeod himself, so that it would be impossible almost but that he should fall a victim to the prejudices excited against him.—He (the Earl of Mountcashel) had a communication with Captain Drew, who had attacked the Caroline, and had understood from him that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in capturing the Caroline, but that he was on shore at the time, in the execution of his duty. He trusted the Government would act in such a manner as to uphold the dignity of the country; if they did not the nation would be degraded, and British subjects would be liable to all sorts of insults in the United States. (Hear hear.) The Caroline was engaged in an act of piracy and rebellion at the time she was taken; and therefore, those who assisted in capturing her, were fully justified. Had any foreigners, French or Russian, taken a British vessel engaged in the Caroline had been, and had destroyed the ship and hanged the crew, the British Government would never have thought of interfering. Had the Caroline any letters of marque, or had she any authority from the Government of the United States? No; she could not have had from a country pretending to be at peace with us. The Government of America seemed desirous of picking a quarrel with us. All he wanted was that she should act up to the principles which she herself professed. Their Lordships would recollect the case of the Florida, in 1818, when two British subjects had assisted the Seminole Indians, and took their arms and ammunition, as had been done by the parties in the Caroline in the instance before them. What did Gen. Jackson do on that occasion, under those circumstances? Why, he had them hanged, and very properly; and the British Government did not interfere, because they were British subjects. The answer of the President was to refuse altogether to admit the claim of Mr. Fox on behalf of Mr. McLeod for his liberation, principally on the ground that the Federal Government had no power to interfere with the authority of the several independent States, and also on the ground that if it had the right to interfere, this would not be the case for them to exercise such authority, inasmuch as questions of international rights between two countries in no degree interfered with the administration of justice by these several States. Mr. Fox closed the correspondence by the strongest expression of regret at the views which the President had taken upon the matter. He said he was not authorized to express the views of his Government, but on his part, he made the strongest protest in his power against these views, and without loss of time would lay the whole before her Majesty's Government for its opinion. Sir, this is the position in which the matter at present stands:—A British subject was arrested in the month of November; the assizes will take place during the present month in February; and at this hour (and this is my vindication for interfering, in any degree, in the matter in which the communications have taken place between two great nations, and which are now in a very critical state) at this moment, the life of a British subject may be in jeopardy in consequence of his having acted in defence of his native country, and under the orders and by the authority of the superior powers of his country to whom he was compelled to give obedience in repelling invasion and rebellion. The question I wish to put to the noble Lord are—inasmuch as this negotiation has commenced so early as January, 1839, I wish to ask the noble Lord whether he has any objection to lay on the table of the House the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the United States relative to the destruction of the steamer Caroline on the night of the 20th December, 1837? Whether

the noble Lord has received the despatches of Mr. Fox referred to in the recent accounts from the United States, dated Sept. 29, which Mr. Fox stated he had transmitted to the Government at home, relative (and which I presume the noble Lord has received, he having acknowledged the despatches up to the night of February) to the apprehension of Mr. McLeod? And whether her Majesty's Government have taken any, and if so, what steps for the protection of Mr. McLeod? And whether the noble Lord will lay upon the table of the House the correspondence upon that subject between the Government at home, the British representative at Washington & the representatives of the U. States; Viscount Melbourne.—I will simply reply to the question put to me by the noble Earl, without entering at present into a discussion of the facts and arguments by which that question was introduced. It is true that her Majesty's Government has received information that an individual of the name of McLeod has been arrested by the authorities of New York, and that he has also been committed on a charge of arson and murder, stated to have been committed by him on the occasion of the destruction of the steamer Caroline. Immediately on hearing of the capture and detention of this individual, Mr. Fox, her Majesty's Minister at Washington, demanded his liberation from the Federal Government, and the reply which he received was that the matter entirely rested with the authorities of the State of New York, and that the Federal Government had not the power, if it had the inclination, to interfere. Thus the matter stands at present. What it may be the intention of her Majesty's Government to do under such circumstances, your Lordships will not, I am sure, expect me now to state—(cheers)—but the noble Earl and your Lordships may rest assured that they will take every measure necessary to secure the safety of her Majesty's subjects, and firmly to uphold the honor of the British nation. (Loud cheers.)

Adjourned.

The Case of McLeod.
Capt. Drew, who commanded the party that destroyed the Caroline, is, we believe, now in England, with the expectation of receiving a title, or something else, as a reward for his achievement? The Earl of Mountcashel in the House of Lords, Feb. 8th, said he had conversed with Capt. Drew, and that officer stated that Mr. McLeod was not one of the 45 who attacked the Caroline. It was, he believed, ascertained that Mr. McLeod was on shore acting, as he had a perfect right to do, as one of the militia for the preservation of his own property, and of the peace of his own country. He was doing his duty, and obeying the commands of his superiors." This agrees with the statement of Angus McLeod, (brother of Alexander who is now in jail at Lockport,) and will probably turn out to be the fact. At least we hope so; for in this case McLeod will of course be acquitted, and thus the bad feeling occasioned by his arrest and imprisonment, will be measurably allayed.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Antidotes for Poisons.
When poison has been swallowed, ascertain from the patient what the nature of the poison is. If mineral, that is, either corrosive sublimate or arsenic, give a teaspoonful of sulphur, or half a teaspoonful of pearl-ash, or a wine glass of soap-suds, afterwards give a teaspoonful of antimonic wine, and plenty of warm water. If vegetable, or oil of vitriol, aquafortis, or oxalic acid, give pearlash, or chalk, or magnesia or soap-suds, in plenty of warm water, with a deert spoonful of antimonic wine, or a scruple of simple powder of ipecacuanha. If induratum, give a teaspoonful of domestic mustard, and keep the patient walking. If earthy acid, or fumes of charcoal—open air, keep the body cool; medical aid is required.

Railroad Revenues.
The railroads in England yield a revenue of princely extent. The Liverpool and Manchester, which is thirty one miles in extent, during the year 1840 yielded an income of \$1,226,690! The London and Birmingham, which is one hundred and twelve miles long, received \$9,612,446, during the same period of time. England is densely populated, and of course the amount of travel on particular routes exceeds any thing in this country. Yet with the increase of population and extension of business here, all the great railroads in the Union will ultimately become as crowded and as profitable as those in Great Britain.—Philad. South Amer.

Cowhiding in Broadway.
An exquisite of the first water, received a severe cowhiding yesterday and was compelled to take refuge in the American Hotel. The cowhider was a stout and slender person, the cowhide tall and stout, and it afforded no little amusement to see him flying before his piny adversary. The cowhider it seems is a "gallant gay Lothario," known as the "Lady Killer," who is in the habit of making every lady he chances to meet, the object of his attentions *par le temps*. He chanced, however, to select the sister of the cowhider, who, being informed of the insult, took the opportunity of resenting it in the way described. As it was witnessed by the Astor steps loungers, it may perhaps have some effect in correcting their conduct of which we have heard repeated complaints. N. Y. Express.

Something New.
The Utica Observer says, that a new article for stuffing cushions, sofas, mattresses, &c. has been lately manufactured in that city. It is made of common bass wood cut into fine threads, and appropriately curled for the purpose. It is light and soft, and resembles a fleece of coarse wool; can be produced with great rapidity, and at a less cost than the cheapest of other articles now in use.

HANDS!—Handled was a tremendous g'ition.—Among other stories told of him, it is said that whenever he dined alone at a tavern, he always ordered dinner for three, and on receiving an answer to his question, "Is de tinner ready?" As soon as the company come, sir," he said, *oua stepito*, I au de company pring up tinner.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 13, 1841.

Democratic Candidate for Governor. GEN. DAVID R. PORTER.

Complaints are frequently made by subscribers, that our paper does not reach them in proper time. With the exception of two or three instances, our paper has always been sent out on Friday night, or early on Saturday morning, in time for the mail. We shall however attend to it, and see that our subscribers receive the very latest news in the earliest time possible. Subscribers who do not receive their papers regularly, will please inform us of the fact.

We regret that the great length of the President's Inaugural Address necessarily prevents us publishing several articles of interest to our readers, which, however, will certainly appear in our next.

We publish this week the proceedings of the Temperance Convention, held at Danville a few weeks since. They would have appeared last week, but were inadvertently overlooked, until too late for insertion.

We beg before our readers this week, the greater and most interesting portion of the Inaugural Address of Gen. Harrison. The most imposing feature in the address is, we think, its unusual length. The portion omitted is confined principally to speculations on the veto power. The General also reiterates his former pledge, that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for a second term. He strongly depreciates the violent partisan strife with which our elections are conducted. He promises to be the President of the people, and not of a party. His cabinet officers, however, are all strong partisans, and his administration must necessarily be of the same character.

We have received another number of Roberts' Semi-monthly Magazine, an excellent work published at Boston; also Graham's Magazine for March, an excellent number, published at Philadelphia.

We have had several light falls of snow, and have had tolerable good sleighing. The river is again clear of ice. The canals, we think, might be put in navigable order in a few weeks.

Mr. Clay states, by authority, that there will be an extra session of Congress in less than sixty days, which will be about the 10th or 17th of May. It is also rumored that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has addressed a letter to Mr. Webster, the new Secretary of State, demanding the release of McLeod, and if refused, his own dismissal. This looks ominous.

The editors of the Boston Notice promise to publish an extra Notice today, that is to exceed all the Notices ever published.

The last Sunbury Gazette contains an article which fairly entitles the editor of that paper to the appellation of an ignoramus or knave. One hour of the dilemma he must choose, and we care not which he will decide upon. Neither will add much to his character as an editor or a gentleman. He must confess that he was either woefully ignorant of the facts he attempted to discuss, or if he properly understood them, that he has for some purpose basely perverted the truth. In the first place the editor of the Gazette says, or rather he is made to say, that Mr. Millisworth and the editor of this paper were good friends, both having supported the election of Joseph Ritner in 1835. Now we certainly have no objections to lying on terms of friendship with Mr. Millisworth, but we will merely state that in 1835, we had not the pleasure of his acquaintance; nor had we even at that time ever seen him. In regard to our having supported Ritner in 1835, the Gazette well knows this to be a most glaring untruth. And if he would not consider it "undignifying impudence" in us to convict him of falsehood, not out of his own mouth, but by his own paper, we would refer him to various articles written by us, and published in his own columns, in favor of Henry A. Muhlenberg and in opposition to Joseph Ritner during that campaign. No man therefore so well knows the falsity of the charge as himself. Can the Gazette tell what paper published in this place supported Joseph Ritner in 1837? It is a delicate question to ask, we know, but yet it might be easily answered.

It is upon the subject of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, however, that the Gazette shines like some bright particular star. He has discovered what no one else ever heard of before, viz: that the proceeds of the sale of the public lands are to be divided equally among the different States, by dividing "20 old states" into the whole sum, by which little Delaware with her three Representatives would get as much as Pennsylvania, having 39 Representatives. We had supposed that any man who had read a newspaper, knew that the proceeds were to be distributed among the States in proportion to their representation in Congress, and that the share coming to Pennsylvania would, in some years, have amounted to more than a million of dollars. The state Treasurer has stated that an additional revenue of six or seven hundred thousand dollars raised by taxation, would be sufficient with the ordinary revenue of the Government, to pay the interest on the State Debt. In the Editor of the Gazette is probably the only man in Pennsylvania who has discovered, that the state has no resources at all, excepting by taxation. But the Gazette has undertaken to screen Mr. Horton on ac-

count of his vote on the distribution bill, and he is therefore frequently obliged to wander in the airy regions of fancy, in which, he occupies a somewhat lofty position, and to draw largely upon his imagination for facts that can exist nowhere else. It was in one of these fits of fancy that the editor of the Gazette discovered, through the medium of the Danville Intelligencer, that Sham-kin Coal was to be taken to Wilkesbarre to manufacture Iron at that place. A discovery, we will venture to predict, that no one else could have made, and for which, Mr. Best of the Intelligencer, will no doubt award to him a leather medal, as a suitable reward for his sagacity.

Sham-kin coal for Baltimore, could be forwarded from Danville, with greater economy and expedition than it can ever be sent by the way of Sunbury.—Danville Intelligencer.

Our readers who are aware that Danville is situated just 13 miles on the canal above us, will no doubt be surprised, to find that friend Best of the Intelligencer should perpetrate any thing equal to the above extract. After our wonder had a-mewhat subsided, we began to reflect whether or not our enterprising neighbors had discovered some back track, by which they might reach Baltimore without passing this place. But our neighbors say that they can reach the coal mines by a rail road 4 1/2 miles shorter than that from the mines to Sunbury, and that this advantage would enable them to compete with us. It must be recollected, however, that a road cannot be made to Danville without an inclined plane, or all events a steep grade of not less than 15 feet to the mile, to overcome the summit of the Sham-kin Hills, while every foot of the road from the mines to Sunbury is descending. Now we contend, that under these circumstances, coal can be delivered cheaper at Sunbury than it could be at Danville; or in other words, it can be transported cheaper over a road of a regular descending grade 18 1/2 miles long, than over a road 14 miles long, with an ascending grade of 45 feet. For the truth of the above assertion, we are willing to appeal to any Engineer of intelligence or experience in the Union. Danville, we confess, is well located for Iron Works, and upon this subject Mr. Best's arguments are plausible, and often well founded. But when he asks us to believe that Danville is the sun and centre of the universe, where all Iron Works should be located, and from whence all rail roads should radiate, he demands entirely too much. There is a limit even to credulity itself.

In speaking of water power locations for rolling mills, a short time since, Mr. Best entirely overlooked this place. We did not, however, complain, but will state now what can be easily demonstrated, that Sunbury has decidedly the best and most extensive water power on the Susquehanna. So well was Burd Patterson, Esq. convinced of this fact, that he preferred this place for the Iron Works that he afterwards erected at Danville, to that place, and would have established his works at Sunbury, if he could have obtained this water power at a reasonable price.

Fourth of March Convention.
The Democratic Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th of March. The Convention was organized by appointing Henry W. Beeson, of Fayette, President; George G. Leiper, Edward Wortman, Asa Dimmock, John Busby, Benjamin Tyson, and J. M. Berrill, Vice Presidencies; and John McElroy, G. W. Machand, G. L. Ashmead and Wm. Barr, Secretaries. David R. Porter was then nominated and received the votes of all the delegates with the exception of two from Westmoreland. Resolutions were then passed and an address read, approving of the course of Governor Porter during his administration and recommending him to the democracy of Pennsylvania for reelection. Resolutions were also passed against the United States Bank. Nothing, however, was said or done in relation to the other Banks.

Extract of a letter to the "American," dated HARRISBURG, March 9, 1841.

Nothing of importance in the way of legislation has been done since I last wrote. On Monday the nomination of Judge Fox came up in the Senate, when numerous petitions for and remonstrances against its confirmation were presented. On Tuesday Mr. Ewing presented a letter from the Judge, stating that he had requested the Governor to withdraw his nomination from the Senate. A resolution was offered by Mr. Reed that the letter be not received, on account of a reflection upon the Senate contained in it, which gave rise to a debate which continued till the adjournment. Yesterday the offering of resolutions and reporting of bills consumed the whole session of the House, and to-day it is engaged in debating a bill to authorize the issue of certificates of state stock to contractors on the North Branch Canal, without deciding upon the subject.

Nothing has yet been done in relation to the suspension, and the issue of small notes by the banks. The bill reported by Mr. Hinchman, suspending the penalties against the banks for two years, and allowing them to issue small notes not exceeding in amount 15 per cent. upon their capital, it is expected will be considered in a few days, when we will know something of the opinion of the House upon the subject.

To-morrow the Whig convention to nominate a candidate for Governor convenes in this place—no business will be done in either house, as the members take holiday upon such occasions as a matter of course. A large number of the delegates to the convention are already here, many of them having been on to Washington to witness the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, and look out for an office, as that is the great business of many of the patriotic Whig party now a days. Judge Banks will be nominated as the Whig candidate without doubt. He is not their strongest candidate by any means, his name is ominous, and I have heard that some of the Whig legislators entertain serious notions of changing it to John Conkinn, before they leave Harrisburg.

From all I can gather from strangers in town from different quarters of the state, the nomination of Governor Porter is received with universal appro-

bation, and with Judge Banks as his opponent, he will assuredly obtain an old-fashioned Democratic triumph.

Temperance Convention.

A convention composed of delegates from Temperance Societies within the bounds of the counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia, as well as many other friends to the temperance reform, amounting in number to more than one hundred, assembled at Danville, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, February 10th, 1840. Previous to the regular organization of the convention, JAMES F. MURRAY was called to the Chair, and JOHN B. BOYD appointed Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Wm. R. Smith, credentials of delegates were called for and presented from the following Societies, viz:

Union County.—White Spring Temperance Society, Lewisburg Temperance Society, Millinburg Temperance Society, New Berlin Temperance Society.

Northumberland County.—Chillicoque and Liberty, Northumberland, Sunbury, Milton, Augusta, and Chillicoque Sunday School Temperance Societies.

Columbia County.—Danville, Washingtonville, New Columbia, Little Roaring Creek, Mount Pleasant, Limestone, Warransville, Catawissa, Berwick and Jersey Town.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers of the Convention. Whereupon Messrs. Dr. Rezel Park, Thomas Strawbridge, John C. Grier, Stephen Baldy and George C. Welker were appointed, who having retired for a short time, returned and presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

For President, JAMES F. MURRAY of Chillicoque; for Vice Presidents, J. PAINTER of Sunbury, S. BAUNER of Buffalo, A. SWINERD of New Berlin, J. YERRA of Catawissa; for Secretaries, J. B. BOYD of Northumberland, A. B. SHAMKIN of Berwick.

Resolved, That a Committee, to be composed of one delegate from each Society represented in the convention, be appointed to prepare items of business. The following were appointed, viz:

Messrs. Weaver, of New Berlin; Yorks, of Sunbury; S. Barber, of White Spring; Dunham, of Northumberland; Goddard, of Lewisburg; McMahon, of Chillicoque; Cooper, of Danville; Everett, of New Columbia; Bird, of Roaring Creek; Misner, of Millinburg; Vallerchamp, of Mount Pleasant; Alexander, of Milton; Schneek, of Limestone; Fairman, of Warransville; Baldy, of Catawissa; Shuman, of Berwick; Dr. Park, of Jersey Town; Shipman, of Augusta; Wilson, of Washingtonville.

Resolved, That those friends of temperance who may be present, but do not appear as delegates, be invited to sit as members, and take part in the deliberations of the convention.

Resolved, That this convention deem it expedient to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of Temperance, and that Messrs. Newton, J. C. Grier, W. R. Smith, Ross and R. Wilson be a committee to prepare a memorial for adoption.

Recess till 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

After recess, convention assembled. The committee on business reported the following resolutions, which after a very animated and highly interesting debate, were adopted, as follows, viz:

Whereas, the State Temperance Convention, recently held at Harrisburg, petitioned the Legislature for certain alterations in the existing license law, and the committee of the Senate, to whom said petition was referred, have reported a law, which provides that any person intending to apply for a license to keep a public house, shall advertise such intention a certain length of time previous to such application, together with the names of those persons who have signed his certificate, and whereas the license law, now in force, does not require the applicant to state that the house which he proposes to keep, is necessary for the purpose of retailing spirituous and fermented liquors, for which alone a license is required, therefore

Resolved, That immediate application be made to the legislature, by this convention, requesting them so to amend the existing law, in addition to the amendments already proposed, as to require the persons signing the certificate of an applicant for license, to state in such certificate that the house which he proposes to keep, is necessary for the purpose of selling spirituous and fermented liquors.

Resolved, That it ought to be made highly penal to sell, give away, or in any way to distribute intoxicating drinks within a prescribed distance of an election house, or any day of public election.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the retailing of ardent spirits as a drink, is at no time actually necessary, and that the laws ought to be so amended, as to prohibit tavern keepers and others from disposing of intoxicating drinks in any way on Sabbath, and to prevent them from keeping an open house on that day, farther than to receive and accommodate strangers and travellers, under the penalty of forfeiting their license.

Resolved, That the members of this convention, cordially adopt and recognize the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and recommend the system to all Temperance Societies within its influence.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons from each of the counties represented in the convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to call a convention of the friends of temperance, at such time and place as they may determine. The following persons were appointed said committee, viz: Messrs. M. C. Grier, Jos. McMahon, jr., and Stephen Baldy, of Columbia; Geo. C. Welker, J. B. Boyd, Voria, of Northumberland; Wm. Murray, Dr. R. Vansalzal, jr., and Robert B. Barber, of Union.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock, A. M., Thursday, February 11.

Thursday, February 11th, 9 o'clock, A. M., convention met. The unfinished business of last evening was resumed, being the following resolutions, which, after a highly interesting discussion, was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the time has already come in the progress of the Temperance reform, in which the friends of temperance should seek the aid of the Legislature in promoting this good cause.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly recommend to the different societies within its influence, the dissemination of temperance information by means of the press, and particularly the duty and importance of encouraging, by subscription, the "Youth's Temperance Advocate," and the "Journal of the American Temperance Union."

Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Temperance Societies represented here, to purchase a copy of the Declaration of Independence adopted by the mechanics and workmen of Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1855, and have the same read at their meetings.

Resolved, That the convention look to Ministers of the Gospel of different denominations as efficient aids in advancing the interests of the temperance cause, and do earnestly call upon them to join, in the way they may deem most advisable, in promoting an object which must have an important bearing on the temporal and eternal interests of the fellow men.

Resolved, That this convention approve of all recommended to the friends of Temperance, the formation of Juvenile Temperance Societies.

Resolved, That the memorial to the Legislature adopted by this convention, be signed by the office and forwarded by the Secretary, to the Senate and House of Representatives now in session in Harrisburg.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers, and that the publishers of the different newspapers in this section of the State, be requested to insert the same before the public, through the columns of their respective Journals.

The business of the convention being disposed of, prayer was offered by the Rev. B. B. Newt and the body adjourned *vine die*.

JAMES F. MURRAY, Pres't

SAMUEL BARBER, JACOB PAINTER, JOSEPH YETTER, A. SWINERD, John B. Boyd, Secretaries. A. B. Shuman, V. Pres't.

The Tariff and the South.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston has, writes in a late letter:

"On the subject too of a protective Tariff, hold a matter of doubt whether there is not, in reality, a stronger feeling in its favor at the South than at the North. There has on this point, ever been, within a few years past, an extraordinary change, both of feelings and opinions. At all events, the anti-tariff feeling at the North was formerly very much increased, while at the South there has grown up, in certain parts, a desire protective duties on certain articles of import. This latter feeling is the strongest, perhaps, at South West, but it is not wanting in parts of S. Carolina and Georgia, to protect their manufacturers, and exists still more among the tobacco growers, who desire retaliatory duties imports from France. This last feeling prevails a great extent in Maryland, and in nearly whole of Virginia. In the latter State, the Messrs. Wise Mallory, being wholly committed and therefore antagonist to the interest of tobacco growers, use of this article being raised have exceptions.—The state of feeling on this subject which is rapidly increasing in strength and extent does not appear to be fully appreciated at the North."

Mr. JACOB H. SMITH, of Germantown, in Philadelphia, has been very successful in the cultivation of Tobacco from the best Cuba seed. T. cigars obtained from it have readily sold for \$10 \$13 per thousand, but consumers have heretofore bought them under the belief that they were made in Havana.

ACCIDENT.—The train of cars from Harrisburg on Wednesday, when near the bridge over M Creek, about 7 miles east of Lancaster, ran off track in consequence of the spreading of the rails and came very near being precipitated into a creek—all the cars were injured, the hindmost was whirled around in a strange manner, and threw up on the railing of the bridge. The passengers were detained for a long time. Had the locomotive moved a foot further the disaster would have been serious.—Philad. Penn.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Lord John Russell is reported to have said in debate that he would be willing to concede the settlement of the Boundary Question to General Scott alone, in the conviction that he would render strict justice to both nations. A very high compliment to Gen. Scott, and strong indication of an amicable termination of the difficulty.—N. York American.

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL FUND.—This fund now over two million dollars, and nearly all be judicious. The State the present year pays out schools one hundred and twenty thousand dollars and in addition to this, one half of the interest arising on the deposit fund received from the United States, is appropriated for the support of Common Schools.

OMINOUS.—The wife of a zealous advocate of the election of Gen. Harrison, who resides in way 11, presented her husband this morning, with two blooming daughters, as the first fruits of the new administration.—Boston Mer. Jour.

The United States Hotel at Boston, cost \$197,000, has been in operation nine months, and has realized 11 per cent. on the investment.

The value of the manufactured goods brought by the President's steamship, is said to be equal to £500,000; besides which, she was obliged to refuse 200 tons of freight.