From the Anti Slavery Reporter.

The teacher of the Africans has furnished with a copy of a letter that Ka-le the African boy addressed to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, after his visit to the Africanson his way to Washington, and in view of his having been engaged as one of their -counsel :-

 New Haven, Jan. 4, 1841. Dear friend Mr. Atlams .-

I went to write a fetter to you because you love Mendi people and you talk to the grand court. we want to tell you one thing-Jose Ruiz say we born in Havana, he tell lie. We stay in Havans 10 days and 10 nights, we stay no more. We all born in Mendi-we no understand the Spanish language, Mendi people been in America 17 moons. We talk America language little, not very good; we write every day; we write plenty letters; we read most all time ; we read all Matthew, and Mark and Luke, and John, and plenty of little books. We love books very much. We want you ask the court what we have done wrong. What for Americans keep us in prison. Some people say Mendi people crazy; Mendi people dolt, decause we no talk America language. Merica Twople no talk Mendi language Merica people dolt ? They tell bad things about Mendi people, and we tho understand. Some men say Mendi people very happy, because they laugh and have plenty to eat. Mr. Pendleton come and Mendi people all flook sorry because they think about Mendi Land and friends we no see now. Mr. Pendicton say Mendi people angry; white men afraid of Mendi people. Then Mendi people no look sorry againthat why we laugh. But Mendi people feel sorry : O we can't tell how sorry. Some people say Mendi people got no souls. Why we feel bad we no got souls ? We want to be free very much.

Dearfriend Mr. Adams, you have children, you have friends, you love them, you feel very sorry if Mendi people carry them all to Africa. We feel bad for friends, and our friends all feel bad for us. Americans no take us in ship. We on shore and Americans tell us slave ship catch us. They say we make you free. If they make us free they tell true, if they no make us free they tell lie .-

If America people give us free we glad, if they no give us free we sorry-we sorry for Mendi peop'e little, we sorry for American great deal, because God punish liars. We want you to tell court that Mendi people ne went to go back to Havana, we 'ne want to be killed. Dear friend, we want you to knew how we feel. Mendi-people think, think, think. Nobedy know what me think ; teacher we know, we tell him some. Mendi have got souls. We think we know God punish us if we tell lie. We never tell lie; we speak truth. What for Mendi people afraid ! Because they got souls .-Cook say no kill, he eat Mendi people-we afraid, we kill cook. Then captain kill one man with knife, and cut Mendi people plenty. We never kill captain, he no kill us. If court ask who brougt Mendi people to America? We bring ourselves .-Ceci hold the rudder. All we want is make us fice.

Your Friend KA-LE.

Florida War. The following extract of a letter from a young gallant officer in the army, from this state, who a more full account of the death of Mrs. Montgomery than any we have seen. It furnishes a striking instance of the deadly character of the war now raging in that Territory .- Patriot.

Fort No. 4, East Florida. Fen. 4, 1841. 5

"I will tell you a story-a tragic one. That of the unfortunate Miss McCrea of revolutionary fame bears no comparison to it, and I have yet to hear its parallel. A splendid young officer of the army, Lt. Montgomery, was stationed lately at Cincinnati, and was ordered thence to Florida. A young and very beautiful lady, a daughter of Gen. Taylor, of that city, eloped with, married him, and come with him to the war. She was 'the pride of the city-her father one of the first and wealthicst men. Such devotion did not pass unnoticed, and she became the pride of the army too. One day her husband was on duty in the garrison where they were stationed, and she went out to ride on borse back. She intended going six or eight miles to visit the wife of another officer stationed there, and was escorted by two mounted and armed; but it was a road so constantly travelled, no one-had the most remote idea of danger. They had with them a beggage wagon drawn by four mules. After proceeding about two miles they come to a hammork or thick forest, along which the road ran, and here they discovered Indians in hostile preparation.

The senior of the two officers, Lt. Sherwood, a young man about twenty, directed the junior to dismount Mrs. Montgomery from her horse and place her in the wagon-dashing forward himself with a few of his men to attack the Indians. The wagon was turned round to retreat. The younger officer rushed back for re-inforcement, and it arrived. the husband of the lady with it, three of the mules were lying dead in the road, and his men were gone and the savages were trying to bear off Mrs. Montgomery alive.

She saw her husband and his party approaching at full speed, and they shot her before his eyes; tore off her clothes, cut round her forehead to scalp her, and her fingers, to get off her rings? But they had not time to finish-their work of fiend like ferocity, and with a yeil of demoniac exultation they disappeared in the forest.

Lt. Sherwood and his men were found killed. and though it was near two months ago, Lt. Montgomery has been a maniac since. The Indians were pursued and hunted weeks, but have never been found. These are the friends who we are directed to extend the Olive Branch to-the poor

The remains of the beautiful bride of a month

rived with a leaden coffin for that purpose. He says that her father had forgiven her elopement and marriage and had invited them both to his

Is not that a horrid tale. I know all the perties well, and assure you of its truth, without embellishment or exaggeration."



## THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 3, 1841.

Bemveratic Candidate for Governor, Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

The late freshet in the Susquehanna, we fear, nas done considerable injury, but not so much as had been anticipated. The embankments made after the great freshet of 1836, above and below town, was just sufficient to protect us from inundation. A little additional work would make it perfeetly secure. The Guard Lock in the canal, just opposite us, has been, on one side, considerably undermined, and has in consequence sunk so much. that it must be taken down. Several breaks, of 50 to 80 yards in ex'ent, between this and Selinsgrove, are plainly visible. The extent of the damage cannot however be ascertained, until the water subsides. We trust our cansi officers will promptly have the proper repairs made, as the coal and iron trade in this neighborhood, which is rapidly growing into importance, must suffer considerably for want of transportation facilities. The Tide Water Canal has sustained some injury, how much is not known.

Towards Bank-notes are redeemed at a discount of t per cent., at Philadelphia.

The President has appointed John C. Montgomery, Esq. Postmaster, and J. W. Tyson collector, at Philadelphia.

There is a man in this neighborhood, whose mouth is so large, that he is unable to speak the truth. Whenever he opens it to speak, he necessarily gives utterance to twice as much as he should say. He has therefore wisely determined in future to commence all his stories in the middle, in order to come out square in the end.

Judge Burnside's nomination has been confirmed by the Senste, by a vote of 13 to 11.

Mr. Ingram, editor of the Pettsville Emporim has disposed of his interest in thet paper, to Robert Palmer. It will, in future be conducted by Boyer & Palmer. Mr. Ingram possesses considerable editorial tact and experience, and wift no doubt soon re-commence his labous elsewhere.

Governor Gilmer of Virginia has resigned, n consequence of the legislature of that state having, by a vote, disapproved of his conduct in refuthe State of New York. The Governor refused to do so, until the Governor of New York delivered up several runaway slaves. The legislature wisely concluded that two wrongs could never make a

Dr. Johnson, in his late work on marriage, has een misunderstood. He says that females should not get married until after 21 instead of 28, as has been stated. This is important information to anxious young misses, who would rather take off then add seven long years to the limited time.

The Thomes Tunnel, which is to unite Lonlon, is completed to within 12 yards of the shore. This is the most stupendous undertaking in the world. The tunnel, when completed, will be besutifully lighted up, with a fine carriage way and foot walks on each side.

The future residence of Mr. Van Buren is to be at Kinderbook, in the old mansion of the late young officers, a serjeant, and ten soldiers, all Judge William P. Van Ness. It is a retired, but very pleasant situation, standing upon the old postroad, about two miles from the village, in the direction of Hudson. The edifice is of convenient size, and has been thoroughly repaired for its new and distinguished occupant.

> Mr. Van Beren arrived in New York on Tuesday, the 23d ult., and was welcomed with the greatest demonstrations of admiration. The Democrats turned out en masse to greet him, and were loud and enthusiastic in their cheerings.

> The Charleston Patriot, published in the hot-bed of pullification, at the South, holds the following language, in relation to a tariff and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. They were the first to put down the tariff, but finding themselves to comeon with the whole country, suffering, they are now among the first to ask for a tariff. Our country never was more flourishing than during the tariff. We are glad to see the South coming to its

"The two leading measures which appear to divide parties in Congress, are duties on certain imported articles of luxury, and the distribution among the States of the revenue raised by the sale of the public lands. We cannot conceive the force of the objection to a tax on luxuries. We are unable to comprehend the wisdom or justice of that policy that permits the consumer of Silks, Wines, Laces and all other articles of luxurious expenditure, to escape all impost whatever on them, while the poor man who consumes sugar and cloth is heavily asses

terday her uncle, a Mr. Thomas, of Cincinnati, ar- | but white the sevenue is deficient, its rectification should not be for one moment delayed.

"Another measure of importance which has been largely debated in Congress, is the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. It would appear on a superficial view of this measure, to be injudicious, if not contradictory in policy to divert that portion of the public revenue derived from the public domain from its ordinary purposes. while the government income is not equal to the expenditure. But more mature reflection will satisfy the mind, that the present position of the coun try creates an exception to ordinary rules of financial policy. The States are heavily burdened with debt. The payment of the interest alone to their European creditors, amounts to a very large sum annually. The di-tribution of the proceeds of the public lands will relieve them of the necessity of imposing direct taxes where they do not exist, or increasing them where they do prevail, to meet their foreign engagements."

Barrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, MARCH 35, 1841. The Bank Bill, which I informed you in my last had passed the Senate, passed through the House on Friday, after several days had been spent in debating it, with a great many alterations and amendments. On Saturday the Senate concurred in the amendments made by the House Thus, the bill has finally massed both Houses, and was sent to the Governor on Monday, for his approval or veto. Which of them It will receive is still a matter of doubt, and occasions much gossip and conjecture. The Governor is placed in a very unpleasant situaation, as his re-election will greatly depend upon his course to relation to this bill. The railieal portion of the party say that they will not support him unless he vetors the bill, and if he does, he must loose the support of the moderate men, especially those engaged in trade, who think that the bill will relieve the business community and bring about better times. Under such circumstances the Governor ought to, and will doubtless, act according to the dictates of a sound judgement, and an erilightened policy. No matter what decision he comes to, many will find fault.

Below I give you an abstract of the bill as it pas-

BANK BIAL.

Section 7. Provides that the Banks of the Commonwealth shall be liable for the payment of their debts as individuals are now by law halfe, and that the extraordinary penalties shall be repealed.

Sect. 2. Gives the Banks the privilege of issuing small notes to the amount of fifteen per cent. on their capital stocks, for a period of five years, Sect. 3. The total emount of deb's and liabilities

exclusive of deposite, not to exceed double the amount of capital stock.

Sect. 4. The stocks owned by the Banks, (ex cept by this Commonwealth.) not to exceed 10 per cent, of the amount of their capitals respectively provided, that no investments already made, shall be compelled to be reduced more rapidly than 124 per cent. every ninety days.

Sect. 5. No President, Cashier, or ofter officer of a Bank to be permitted to loan its funds. Also fixes a limit to the loans of directors, proportioned to the capitals of the Banks.

Sect. 6. No loan to be made to the cashiers, tel lers, clerks, &c., of the banks respectively.

Sect. 7. Abolishes the proxy system of voting for Sect. 8. Persons to be eligible as directors to own

amounts of stock proportioned to the capital of the banks respectively. No person to be a director in more than one back at the same time. Sect. 9. Frauds by directors and offic-rs provided

Sect 10. No dividend allowed greater than seven per cent., and the excess to form a contingent fund, one half of which is to be paid into the treasury. Sect. 11. Dividend of five per cent, allowed du ring a suspension.

Sect. 12. Returns of the condition of the banks Sec. 13. Provides penalties in case said reports

be not properly made.

Sect. 14. Makes it the duty of the secretary to forward a copy of the act to the bariks for their acceptance, and the Governor to issue a proclamation upon receiving their answer.

Sect. 15. Repeals former acts, inconsistent with

Sect. 16. Authorizes the capital of the U. States Bank, if the stockholders desire it, to be reduced to 14 millions, and the bank to be released from part of

Of the principal of the State debt of Penmylvania, \$930,000 falls due in June, and the interest on her whole debt for half a year, payable in July, is

The total estimates for the year 1841-2, for the support of the British Navy, amount to £5.614,157, exceeding those of the last year, by £766,641.

The appropriations for the American Navy, for the coming year, amount to \$5,926,337, o, about one-fifth of the above.

Tax CALEBONEAN brought 25,000 letters, being near 5000 more than any former packet brought. The postage on the letters for New York city amounted to one thousand nine hundred and ninety

The Rev Baron Stowe, now in Europe, states that from \$5 to 80 infants are received per week at the Foundling Ho-pital at Paris. These are all infants that are abandoned by their parents, and and though he had only religion enough to say amen, left to the tender mercy of strangers.

German Universities. The University of Halle 682; Breslaw 631; Heidelberg 614; Bonn

FOR THE AMERICAN. A Walk to an Old Church.

Early Impressions and Reminiscences re newed, and Moral Reflections suggested. No. 2 .- THE OLD SWEDES' CHURCH.

It was not altogether because I delight to row midst the lovely scenes of nature, that I began to be charned with my walk, for my pleasure was increased by the thought of arriving st the Old Church; and, indeed, it was the fact that it terminated a such a building, that determined me to choose the way that I was pursuing. The name of a church, and, especially, if it be an old one, has the same influence, by association, as scenery has in leading my thoughts to the home of my youth, as imagination at once brings into distinct vision the venerable, rude, gothic structure, just-one hundred years older than myself, which is situate half a mile from the city, and was called in former days, by the elderly people, the Old Swedes' Church. Its remote site was doubtless chosen, in order to accommodate the numerous families who lived in Christiana Neck, on the opposite side of the creek. The building itself is of massive strength, on which the tooth of ime has made but little inpression, and, it seems as If it were imperishable by the ordinary causes which produce decay and ruin. It stands in lonely and olenm grandeur, the only relic of long past time, and peculiarly fitted to awaken bistorical inquiry, while it impresses the soul with those sucred sentiments and feelings which are intimately connected with the eternal future. It formerly had a thick stone wall on the North of the enclosure, within which were scattered several huge trees, while its Eastern boundary was lined with a row of majes tic sycamores, with a wide spreading walnut tree in the centre, which, with a purable hedge, enclosed a lane headed by a gate. The country people drove into this lane, and fastened their horses, and, thuswhile engaged in divine worship, their minds were at ease on account of the safety of the animals, and their benevolent feelings were gratified with the comfort which they were enjoying in the ample

In this respect it is to be feared that the present generation fall behind their old fashioned ancestors, caring too much for their own convenience, and for show, and too little for the noble steeds that minister to their ease and profit, which may melt in the sun or shiver in the cold, so that they can be comfortable, and pamper their pride and vanity. The fact is, that there is not the same interest felt for the comfort of the horses around the church as in former days. Selfishness seems to grow with luxury, and cruelty with avarice and self-worship, and manworship to have usurped the throne of God, and of reason, to which independence of character, benevolence and moral worth are too frequently sacrificed, without scarcely a restraint, or a struggle. Various causes confirmed my interest in the time

vorn edifice. It was a frequent resort with little companions, where we would knock and crack the big watnut. Its grave yard is the resting place of the last of many of my maternal relatives, and I frequently heard my mother dwell on the name of the Rev. Gerellus, the last minister to the Church, from Sweden, who returned to his native land some fifty or more years ago. But the old sexton, one of the Hessians captured by General Washington in Jersey, was particularly instrumental in strengthening would frequently have me along with him, when a child, when he went to prepare it for worship. A more faithful officer in that station never was; and, though I can never forget his kindness to me, still, when I was able to discern character, I discovered that his religion was all in his office, for he was not a little profane, and it is hardly necessary to prove that habitual profanity and religious feelings are perfectly inconsistent. God has expressly said that he will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name

Want of reverence of find not only shows the absence of a pious spirit, but removes the strongest restraint from the deprayed heart, and yields it to the indulgence of the worst principles and passion which dwell there. What evil feelings will not a man cherish, and what wicked actions will be not do, who has so fear of God before his eves ! There is no foundation in such a man for confidence. The forms of society and the rod of the law, and the neanest selfishness may constrain him to put on the semblance of virtue, but its principles being absent, there is no barrier which can effectually resist the excitement of his passions, and the schemes of his lawless spirit, and there is, therefore, no security in his hands, for reputation, property or life. A man must be well schooled in victous feelings, before he can arrive at that pitch of depravity, where deliberate and habitual profanity sits to defy God, and to despise, and trifle with sacred things. We would most solemnly warn those who are in pro grees, or who are only taking the initiate lessons in the vulgar and wicked vocabulary of profane swearing, to pause before they farther insult God, and east off all regard to his presence, and find them serves lost to virtue, ruined in character, the sport of every evil passion and lust, and miserable wrecks of moral being, fitting themselves for that vengeance which they have so often invoked on their own and others' beads

Dutch Peter (he always went by that name) was the very essence of ignorance, as well as highly professe. I never did hear, and I'll venture the as sertion that no human being ever heard from him one whole idea. Knows and tinks, and vell and so, with numerous impious, stereotyped expressions, was nearly the amount of his vocabulary. But poor Peter was superstitiously attached to the Church, and its premises. Age, but more particularly, complete listlessness had rendered him weary of life; parrot like, in certain parts of the service, and very emphatically after each of the following expressions in the form of a burial : earth to earth, dust to dust, Berlin contains 1,678 students; Munich 1,371; and ashes to ashes-still he longed to be buried in Leipsic 934; Turpingen 739; Gottingen 704; his favorite grave-yard. That he might obtain his since, with a view to their removal hours, and yes equality should not exist under any circumstances; 843; Erlangen 311; Friburg 301; Marbourg 285 from the tool-hours of the church, and proceeded to was selling at fifty dollars per share,

a place known as the Rocks, on the Christians creek, not far from the church, fastened one end of it around his waist, and tied the other end to a strong thorn bush on a point of the rocks, emptied into his throat a pint of whiskey, and deliberately laid himself under the water and drowned, and was discovered on the recession of the tide. After some demur as to the propriety of burying him in the church-yard, it was finelly agreed to, and so there rest the bones of old Dutch Peter, according to the last, and the strongest desire of his heart.

What was rather singular, the very next sexton or his successor, had been in his office but a short time, until, through accident, or a fit, he fell into the spring, a short distance from the church, and is to be executed in the New Brunswick county shared old Peter's fate.

In the case of Peter, the power of superstition in deluding the soul, is strikingly manifest. No one who knew him, ever, for a moment, thought that he was a religious man, and yet he supposed himself which compose the church edifice, and his devoted interest in keeping it clean, and for the order and security of its enclosure. Thus he transferred the sanctity with which he regarded the building and premises, to himself, and became the substantive spirit of the most remote indications of holy reverence and interest. Neither knowing nor feeling the nature of true piety, he was not able to distinguish between its reality and its most distant associations. and he naturally blended them into one and the same

Though it is probable that there are few who

would associate religious character with suicide, (though the act is encouraged by false benevolence, and insanity is made the couse instead of depravity, which is probably the guilty source, remotely or presently, of mine out of ten suicidal deeds,) or who are as ignorant or superstitious as Peter; yet it is to be feared, that many deceive themselves under the influence of the same feelings, mistaking solemn impressions for holy affections, and the awe, which is excited by contact with the material sanctuary, and the rites and circumstances of religion, for the spiritual power of the truths connected with them. n connection with these serious associations, if they are punctilious in observing the externals which they have adopted as the ceremonial of their worship, they are confirmed in the belief of their piety, and resign themselves to its sufficiency without regard to the state of their hearts, and in ignorance and destitution of the true spirit of godliness. Thus persons will entertain a solemn regard for the temple of the Lord, who have no reverence for God himself, be punctual in observance of the seasons and forms of worship, and yet be uninterested in its duties-think it almost an unpardonable offence if there should be any delay as to the baptism of their children, and yet have no serious sense of their baptismal vows, and utterly forget and neglect them -consider the communion a sacred Yeart, and yet rise up to eat and drink, cherish the most vain and worldly feelings, if indeed they do not view it in the light of an indulgence, dispensing them from all religious feelings and conduct, and giving them a license to sin, until its next return. Such take the shell for the kernel, the casket for the jewel, the dry bones of formality for the living, powerful spirit of the gospel. They have a name to live while dead, the form without the power of godliness, and are characterized by the Saviour as those who cry Lord, Lord, but obey not the will of God. The heart purified is the seat of all true devotion, and acceptable duty. The kingdom of God is within you. Cleanse the heart, and the outside will be clean also.

There is another reminiscence connected with the Old Church, to which it is pleasant to turn, because of its exhibition of a truly pious spirit, and its illustration of the principle of christian sympathy. Good old Captain Dawson, of the Methodist denomination, almost daily visited it. I often met him going or returning, or on his favorite seat, which was a narrow bench at the end of the platform from which the gallery is entered, and beneath a broad arch which covers a paved entrance into the body of the church, and the stairs on the outside of the gaflery. There he would sit for hour almost motionless, with eyes shut, and a soul evidently absorbed in devotion and holy contemplations, and under gentle influence, which the calmness of his countenance indicated. I often wondered how the old man could sit there slone so long; nor was the mystery unravelled, until, in after years, it afforded me pleasure to take the New Testament in my hand, or a religious book, and read on the tombstones, or on the bench on which the captain had delighted to sit and meditate. Then I could claim kindred with the spirit that had influenced him, and enter into the reasone which led the pious veteran to choose that lonely and selemn spot to hold communion with his God, and the spirits of a better world. The only difference was in the graver spirit, and more intense interest, with which the aged christian would dwe!" on the parrow space of time allotted to him, the approaching hour of death, and eternal scenes, while he would stimulate his hope and urge his affections upward, and feel that he could adopt the language of Simeon's joyful request, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let

my last end be like his!" The Toronto (U. C.) Patriot states that upwards

of 15,000 soldiers, horse, foot and artillery, the very

elite of the British army, are now stationed in the United Canadas.

Noval Request. The influx of strangers is so great into Kingston, the new capital of Canada, that request was about to be made to the owner of the steamboat Great Britain, soliciting the appropriation of that vessel as a "floating hotel."

The New York Sun says :- "It is rumoured that the Cashier of Towards Bank appropriated wish, as he supposed, having determined to take \$35,000 of the funds of that institution to the purwere brought to this post and interred a few days sed by a high duty on their importation. This in- 494; Giessen 407; Konigsberg 390; Wurtzburg away his life, he dressed himself clean, took a rope chase of atocks of the United States Bank while it

Robinson Convicted.

On Wednesday night, a little after 9 o'elock, the jury returned into court at New Brunswick with a verdict of "Guilty" sgainst Peter Robinson, for the murder of the late Mr. Suydam, President of the farmers, and Mechanics' Bank of that place. During the whole evening, the prisoner appeared pale and agitated, foreseeing, doubtless, the inevitable result .- Bicknell's Reporter.

Sentence of Death.

On Thursday morning, Sentence of Death" was passed at New Brunswick, N. J., on Peter Robinson, for the murder of the late Mr. Suydam. He iail, on the 16th of April. All accounts agree that the prisoner, after the verdict of the jury, evinced a careless and hardened indifference; and after the enitence was passed, he actualy wished the Sheriff " to divide the execution fees" with him-on the to be as good as any member of the church, on the ground, as he said, that-having the severest part ground of his reverence to the huge pile of stones to perform in the ceremony, he ought to share the profits. While the sentence was being passed, he was apparently unmoved, though the Chief Justice was much affected .- ib.

> Saors and Boors. The females in the town of Staughton, Mass., noted for ladies, shoes, perform much labor, finishing entirely the upper part of the boot. In the year 1827, there were 174,900 pair of boots, and 53,240 pair of shoes manufactured in Stoughton-valued at 487,390 dollars.

The New Orleans Advertiser mentions it as a city rumor, that some French gentlemen threw Fanny Ellsler a wreath, a few evenings ago in which were involved \$2000 worth of diamonds & pearls. It would be deemed a serious business to pay that amount to a city missionary for a year's

Porson.-The Natchez Couffer states, that a very interesting little girl, the daughter of Mrs. E Swearington, died a few days since in Grand Gul from eating sugar plums prepared by a confectione there. Dr. Wharton, who analysed the candy found white lead to have been used in manufactur-

dress at Boston, Mr. Coleman stated that pork at cents a pound, will pay for corn consumed by hog at 70 cents a bushel. Besides this, each hog. supplied with material, will make ten loads of ma

Cost of naising Ponk .- In an agricultural ad

We learn that a hundred thousand bibles printe in Spanish have been circulated in Spain, by th English sgente, since the month of September. Balt. Amer.

We understand that John C. Montgomery, Es seceived last evening from Washington, his cor mission as Postmaster of this city .- U. S. Gaz.

Four Shad, the first of the season, which h been taken at Staten Island, were sold in the Fr ton market, in New York city, on Tuesday last, the moderate price of \$4 each .- U. S. Gaz.

THE OLD ROMAN.—The Boston Post relates following anecdote of General Jackson: He n be Hickory vet, and will never let the whige al A few days ago he visited Jackson county, Te nessee. While he was there, a large number of ladies called to pay their respects to him. "Girls," said the old Roman, "I have an important piece of advice to give you't be sure to marry whig husbands, and then, if they do not renounce their party, kick them out of bed."

A splended feto on the Birth day of Washing ton was given by General Cass, our minister to France. About one thousand persons attended, including all the Americans in Paris. The prime minister of France, M. Guizot, M. Theirs, Count Mole, the Ambassadors of the various Courts of Europe, except Lord Grenville, of England, (who was represented by his Secretary, Henry Lytton Bulwer,) and many other distinguished persons.

American Sentinel

Langs Pigs .- Mr. Frederick Perry of Southbury recently slaughtered two pigs, one of which weighed 756 lbs., and the other 600 lbs; both of which were fattened without the aid of rohan pota toes, or China tree corn .- New Haven Palladium.

SICK HEADACHE.

Is a very common affection. Its attacks are very severe, and characterized by spasmodic pains, shifting from one part of the head to the other, frequently commencing in the morning, attended with sickness of the stomack, nausea, faintings, and ometimes, vomiting, giddiness, and confusion of sight, &c &c. This desease is produced from various causes, perhaps the most common, is a derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. FEMALES are most subject to this affection, particularly those who lead a sedentary life. Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Aperical Pills, are warranted to ar est this troublesome disease : first by cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and removing all diseased and excrementuous humors from the lace and intestines. By the use, first, of a few does of the Aperient German Pills, afterwards two or three doses of the Strongthening Tonic Pills, which are used to strengthen and invigorate the nervous system, give tone to the stomach and organs of digestion, thus imparting to their subtile fluid its pristing vigor, this afflicting disease may be entirely removed. This is the only mode of treating this annoying complaint, and has been attended with success in thousands of cases.

Pamplets giving general directions, may be obtained gratis, at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

The hori-sturiets in England have succeeded a grafting any species of liles on the common ash