

Pennsylvania and New York.
Some of the New York papers and some of the New Yorkers, have of late spoken of Pennsylvania and her state debt, as if they really considered her bankrupt, and as if the state of New York was out of debt and wallowing in wealth. On behalf of the Keystone State we do not shrink from a comparison of debts and means to pay them with. Our agricultural resources are at least equal to New York, while our mineral treasures would overbalance her's more than TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT OF OUR STATE DEBT.

But let us see which State is most deeply indebted.

New York State debt	\$27,000,000
New York City debt	19,663,000
Total	\$46,663,000
Pennsylvania State debt	40,000,000
Philadelphia City debt	3,000,000
Total	\$43,000,000

Balance in favor of Pennsylvania \$3,663,000

To finish the improvements now under way in the State of New York, including the city waterworks, will increase their state and city debt to 65 millions, at least; while seven millions will more than finish all our works now commenced, and leave us 15 millions less in debt than New York; with nearly twice as many miles of canal and rail road. These canals and rail roads of Pennsylvania, when completed, will, we believe, more than pay the interest upon the cost of their construction, and besides will have added to the permanent value of the real estate of this commonwealth, more than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The vicious banking system which, under the administration of Joseph Ritner obtained so complete an ascendancy, and the corruptions and extravagance commenced by those who controlled that weak man, have very much embarrassed our finances, but a few years of wise legislation will show that the croakings of those who would lessen our credit, were but the vagaries of their own imagination, or the overflowings of their jealousy.—[Keystone.]

Statistics OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE CENSUS OF 1840.
Prepared for the New York Tribune by E. Williams.

States.	Total White.	Uneducated.
1 New York,	2,375,800	41,452
2 Pennsylvania,	1,676,115	33,940
3 Ohio	1,602,122	35,284
4 Virginia,	740,968	58,787
5 Massachusetts,	729,030	4,418
6 Indiana,	678,693	38,100
7 Tennessee,	640,627	58,531
8 Kentucky,	590,253	40,010
9 Maine,	599,438	3,241
10 North Carolina,	484,870	56,909
11 Illinois,	472,254	27,802
12 Georgia,	407,095	30,717
13 New Jersey,	351,535	6,385
14 Alabama,	335,155	22,592
15 Missouri,	323,888	19,457
16 Maryland,	317,717	11,605
17 Connecticut,	301,856	526
18 Vermont,	291,218	2,270
19 New Hampshire,	284,036	942
20 South Carolina,	259,074	20,615
21 Michigan,	211,560	2,173
22 Mississippi,	179,074	8,360
23 Louisiana,	158,457	4,861
24 Rhode Island,	105,587	1,614
25 Arkansas,	77,174	6,567
26 Delaware,	58,561	4,532
Iowa Territory,	42,024	1,118
Wisconsin "	30,749	1,701
Florida "	27,912	1,303
Dist. of Columbia,	30,657	1,653
Total,	14,180,218	549,693

*Whites over 20 years of age unable to read and write.

A Table.
Showing the quantity of Alcohol in different intoxicating beverages.

	Per cent.
Brandy	35.35
Rum	53.68
Holland Gin	51.60
Whisky, (Scotch)	54.52
Port Wine, average	22.18
Madeira do. highest	29.42
do. do. lowest	19.34
Lisbon do. do.	18.94
Malaga do. do.	17.26
Burgundy Wine,	11.55 to 11.95
Mahsey do.	16.50
Palm do.	4.79
Tokay do.	9.88
Red Champagne Wine	11.30
White do. do.	12.80
Hock do. do.	8.88 to 14.37
Roussillon do.	17.26
Cape Madeira do.	18.11
Sherry do., highest	18.83
do. do., lowest	12.25
Claret do., average 4 kinds	14.43
Current do.	20.25
Elder Wine, Cider and Perry	9.57
Stout	6.80
Ale	3.88
Porter	4.00

ROADS IN MICHIGAN.—The roads in Michigan are said to be the finest in the world. They can scarcely ever be called muddy. A pair of small country ponies draw 60 to 90 bushels of wheat as a regular load, say 1½ to 2 tons. The soil is free from stones, and dries very quickly after the heaviest rains.

Debts of Cities.

The following statement of the debts of some of the principal cities, with the population, we find in the Journal of Commerce. It is no doubt correct:—

	POPULATION.
New York,	\$19,663,000 312,710
Baltimore,	4,680,000 102,313
Boston,	1,800,000 93,383
New Orleans,	1,758,000 102,192
Charleston,	1,142,000 29,361
Philadelphia,	3,000,000 94,000
Cincinnati,	860,000 46,338
Albany,	605,000 38,731
Mobile,	513,000
Troy,	361,000 19,344

Three More Libel Suits, and more to come.
Mr. J. Fennimore Cooper has published another letter in the Albany Argus, which closes as follows:—
I ask leave to say, that five libel suits have been brought against the editor and publishers of the Evening Journal, since the trial of Fonda, and that more are under consideration. The ascendancy of the law or of the press shall be fairly tried.
Yours respectfully,
J. FENNIMORE COOPER.

EXTRAORDINARY FERRYING.—NARROW ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon a lad in the employ of Mr. Wilson, brick maker, drove his team into the river above the new aqueduct for the purpose of watering them. Not making allowance for the recent rise of the river, the lad drove so far in, that the current swept horses, wagon and boy rapidly down the stream under both aqueducts to Buffalo st. bridge, against one of the piers of which the wagon struck—broke reach—horses and boy passing on with the balance of the wagon towards the falls. Fortunately a rope thrown from the window of an ashery near the market, brought the horses upon a bank of leechy ashes lying against the wall, where they found sufficient foothold to rest till they were got off. The boy evinced great coolness during his perilous adventure.
[Rochester Daily Adv.]

DR. FRANKLIN.—The Liverpool Standard of Nov. 18th, publishes at length, a lecture delivered on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13th, at the Royal Amphitheatre, Great Charlotte street, by the Rev. Hugh McNeill, on the life and character of Dr. Franklin, in behalf of the Printer's Pension Society, in London.
The house was densely filled, and many more would have been present had there been room. The stage was beautifully decorated with the English and American flags. The identical printing press at which Dr. Franklin worked in London, as a journeyman, in the year 1725-6, and which for the last three weeks had been gratuitously exhibited to the public by John B. Murry, Esq. of New York, prior to its being taken to America and deposited with the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, was placed on the right of the Stage, and created general attention. It was worked previous to the delivery of the lecture, and impressions of a verbatim copy of a letter written by Dr. Franklin to the Rev. George Whitefield, were given to the audience.
A newspaper was shown that was printed in the days of Franklin, in Boston, and also a number of the Boston Notion, of July 15th. The enormous size of the latter, placed alongside the former, created considerable amusement. The lecture was delivered at the request of a number of the citizens of Liverpool and America, and the proceeds amounted to £250.
A Mississippi paper states that a Mr. Gwin, one of the newly elected anti-bond members of Congress was indebted to the Union Bank of Mississippi, upwards of 500,000 dollars, all of which, except a small sum paid in depreciated paper, remains unpaid. He is an out-and-out anti-bondier.

STRUCK WHILE THE IRON WAS HOT.—Tucker, the governor elect of Mississippi, was a blacksmith in his early life.

THEY KILLED EACH OTHER.—Two respectable persons of Johnsonburg, Ky. The cause was as usual—women, and a Dr. Nottis challenged Mr. Bradwick, a lawyer. They fought at twelve paces, with rifles, and both shots were fatal. Another instance of the effects of the infamous code of honor.

THE YANKEE FARMER estimates the amount of produce, annually sold in Faneuil Hall market, Boston, at \$800,000, viz: Pork \$3,750,000; Beef \$1,750,000; Butter \$600,000; Vegetables and fruit \$500,000; Mutton \$300,000; Fish \$300,000; Poultry \$270,000; Cheese \$250,000; Eggs (2000 dozen per day, averaging 17 cts per dozen,) \$117,000; Veal \$63,000.

STEARIC CANDLES.—Under this name, a new article, for this country, has lately been brought into market. The oil is expressed from tallow, and then the substantial matter made into candles. The candles are very hard, not oil at all, and endure a much higher temperature than spermaceti. They burn as beautifully as candles of sperm or wax. They have been manufactured in France for years; but the high duty on candles has prevented them from being imported.—They are now manufactured in this city.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

CINCINNATI.—The population of this city in 1800 was only 750. In 1820, it had increased to 9,002; in 1830 it was 24,871; it is now about 50,000.

The Woman and the Serpent.

The New Orleans Crescent City gives us an account of a young lady, who, having said her prayers, (young ladies then do say their prayers in that city) read over her love's last letter, and wet it with her tears for the fiftieth time, because, cruel, hard hearted man! the Secretary of the Navy, or the Commodore, would not allow him to leave his ship, and fly on the wings of love and steam to her arms,—warmed her pretty little feet, and wrapped them up nicely in flannel, turned down the clothes, when lo! there lay nicely coiled up the arch enemy of woman. The pretty young lady screamed, as she was in duty bound to do, which soon brought assistance, and the serpent lost his life for his presumption.

The Union of the Wigs.
A young scamp, somewhere in the vicinity of his teens, who is all invention when a chance offers for playing off a trick, but all stupidity when his task is to be learned; who is, in a word,

"A dunce at Syntax, but a dab at law," played off a joke on both his paternal and maternal grandfathers, yesterday, which is worthy of being PICAYUNIZED. Both of the old folks sported, as they have a lawful right to do, for nature long since refused to afford a covering for their craniums. Both of them dined at the house of our juvenile hero's father, and after dinner both of them sat beside each other, and talked intently of times that were. The love of their mutual grandson seemed to be equally shared by them both. He mounted the knee of one, pulled the other by the coat button, or gently rubbed his hand over his silvery beard. With all his apparent affection, there was

"Laughing devil in his eye," which told that mischief was brewing in his mind. When he threw the old men completely off their guard, he managed to tie to both of their wigs a string which string he tied to their chairs.

When night approached, and immediately after a heavy shower, both of the octogenarians rose, to make their way home; but lo! their wigs respectively clung to the chairs were had been sitting. They formed themselves into a committee of two, to discover the cause of the obstinacy of their wigs, and were not long in ascertaining it was all to be attributed to their hopeful grandson. As if the mere tying of the wigs to the chair was not enough to make the joke complete, he labelled them—"The union of the wigs, for the sake of the Union."
The father of the young joker was thrown into the most violent passion, by the occurrence, and threatened to inflict severe corporal punishment upon his son, as soon as he came within scope of his chastisement. The good old men laughed heartily at the arch waggery of their grandson, adjusted their wigs, said that when they were at his age they even did worse than that; and before they left, they made the father promise to forgive his son for uniting the wigs, for the sake of the Union.—[Picayune.]

Advertisements.

To attempt to borrow money on the plea of extreme poverty. To make yourself generally disagreeable, and wonder no one will visit you unless they gain some palpable advantage by it. To sit shivering in the cold because you won't have a fire till November. To suppose the reviewers generally read more than the title page of the work they praise or condemn. To keep your clerks on miserable salaries, and wonder at their rebelling you. Not to go to bed when you are tired and sleepy because it is not bedtime. To make your servants tell lies for you, and afterwards be angry because they tell lies for themselves.—To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them. To render a man a service voluntarily, and expect him to be grateful for it. To expect to make people honest by hardening them in jail, and afterwards sending them admit without the means of getting work. To fancy a thing is cheap because a low price is asked for it. To say a man is charitable because he subscribes to an hospital. To arrive at the age of fifty, and be surprised at any vice, folly, or absurdity your fellow creatures may be guilty of. To vote for a candidate at an election because he strikes hands with your wife and child and admires the baby.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—Col. Stone says he has received a communication from a member of the New York Senate, which bears every thing he ever saw before in the orthography.
"The boy who contrived to spell coffee without using a letter properly belonging to the word—*laughfully*—can only form his parallel. We cite a few examples: *Cut—sour; yose—use; non—knows; bin—been; oplied—applied.* But now comes the best—*youmout.* Guess what that spells; Union, you simpleton!"

[It seems incredible that the great State of New York, containing a population of more than two millions, should send to her Senate, in a select body consisting only of 32 men, an individual whose orthography would disgrace a boy in the spelling book class of a New England primary school.]—[Newburyport Herald.]

A GOOD SHOT.—James, Eben, and Jonathan, brothers, and sons of the late James Phillips, of Lyon, started on Monday morning at 5 o'clock, and returned at 9 the same morning, with ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE SEA DUCKS, killed at one firing!—On Tuesday they likewise killed SIXTY and on Wednesday, ONE HUNDRED, and then returned home to their usual day's labor.—[Salem Adv.]



The thermometer on Tuesday morning was down nearly to zero. The fall of snow here was about 12 inches.

The Reading Gazette is mistaken in supposing that we intended to injure the character of their iron ore and limestone. We have no doubt of its excellent quality, but of its superiority to our own, as stated by the Gazette, is what we have deemed exceptional.

According to a letter from the State Treasurer, the amount falling due for interest on the state debt, on the 1st of February next, is \$900,000, and the balance in the Treasury on the 13th December, 1841, was \$948,207 22, being an excess of more than \$48,000 over and above the sum required to pay the interest.

A Juror in Carlisle was fined \$5 for not attending at a special court. His excuse was, that he took no newspaper, and was not aware of the time. The Judge intimated that this was but an aggravation of the offence, and that every good citizen was morally bound to take a newspaper. Those who borrow or take no paper, had better save their fines as well as character, by taking one. [Lithia's.]

Melancholy Suicide.

About four weeks since, Peter Heller, a young man aged about 29 years, suddenly disappeared from the residence of his mother, a widow, residing in Augusta township, about four miles from this place. In consequence of some previous hints thrown out by him on the subject of suicide—with an intellect not wholly unclouded, his mother and family entertained fearful apprehensions of his safety. An ineffectual search for several days was made, without discovering any trace of his person. On Thursday week last, as Mr. Ritchie, who resides about four miles beyond Mrs. Heller, was leading an old horse which he intended to shoot, and while passing into an unfrequented part of the woods, along a steep declivity about a hundred yards from the road, he discovered the body of the unfortunate young man suspended by the neck from the limb of a tree, by means of his handkerchief, which he used for that purpose. In this situation he had been suspended, swinging to and fro, for the space of three weeks, with his coat nearly off, hanging by one sleeve. The limb from which he was suspended not being sufficiently high, one knee was necessarily hooked, and almost touched the ground, while the other leg was dragging. He had been married in this place but a week previous to the commission of this fatal act, which, we believe, gave offence to the family of his parent. A jury of inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict given accordingly.

A gentleman by name, H. Masser Esquire, Editor of THE SECURITY AMERICAN, manifests a deep interest for the cause of SELLING PROFESSION. With his usual inimitable skill, he blacks out the following editorial:

Tavern Licenses!
Keepers of public houses, whose license expires in January, or persons who may wish to commence keeping a public house, should recollect they are required, under a law of the session of 1841, to give public notice, in a newspaper printed in the county where application is made, for at least three weeks previous to the setting of the court at which the license is to be granted.

Now whether the gentleman wishes to promote the interest and comfort of the traveling community—or to give his decided approbation to the grog-department—or whether his HUMPHREY ACQUITTIVENESS, through a strong and prevailing desire for ADVERTISEMENTS, has gained the ascendancy; we are not exactly prepared to determine; We are however strongly inclined to believe that the governing motive is the OUTCOME to the printer. This however is neither new nor strange; the whole liquor FRATERNITY being governed by motives of interest. Compel liquor dealers to destroy their fellow man as an act of charity, unrequited; and the work of destruction, in this respect, will at once cease.—It is indeed surprising that some persons are so estranged to VIRTUE and MORAL PRINCIPLE, that PHILANTHROPIST is entirely overbalanced by the love of money.

The above previous extract is from a paper called the "Temperance Advocate" published at New Berlin, Pa. We have always manifested, as our columns will show, a warm interest in favor of the temperance cause, and nowhere has the cause progressed more rapidly than in this place; and if we are not greatly mistaken, the true secret of their success is greatly owing to the judicious course pursued by the members belonging to the society. In the temperance cause we know there are enlisted some of our most esteemed and worthy citizens, whose disinterestedness no one would question. But unfortunately, there are always some who succeed in introducing themselves into societies of this kind, whose motives are at least doubtful, and who are ever ready to attack the motives of others for the purpose of screening their own. Whether "the gentleman by name," John Paster, Esq., who we believe, professes to be the principal editor of the "Advocate," falls in this category, or whether the article which we indited in discharge of our editorial duties, was such a one as to require the above *intemperate* and injudicious notice, we shall leave for a temperance loving, as well as a tolerant people to decide. The gentleman has probably not forgotten the fable of the ox and the frog, and for his personal safety, may have thought it necessary to open a safety valve, to give vent to the plethora of his philanthropy, lest the same fate might befall him, that proved so calamitous to that aspiring little animal.

The following beautiful lines by the late Edward Chapman of this place, were written some time during the last war. They have been frequently reprinted, and universally admired. A few years since one of the Philadelphia weekly papers furnished them to its readers, as the production of some writer previous to the Revolution. Had the editor looked over the sixth stanza, which alludes to events that transpired subsequent to our Revolution, he could not have failed perceiving the blunder, as the poet evidently alludes to the wars of the French Revolution, then raging throughout Europe.

ODE TO COLUMBIA.
BY EDWARD CHAPMAN, ESQ.
Written during, or at the close of the last War.

Columbia's shores are wild and wide,
Columbia's hills are high,
And rudely planted side by side,
Her forests meet the eye;
Yet narrow must those shores be made,
And low her ancient forest laid,
Ere Freedom leaves her fields:
For 'tis the spot where, rude and wild,
She played her gambols when a child.

The breeze that waves the mountain pine,
Is fragrant and serene,
And never clearer sun did shine,
Than lights her valleys green;
Yet patul must those breezes blow—
That sun must set in gore,
Ere footsteps of a foreign foe
Impair Columbia's shore!

For oh! Columbia's sons are free—
Their hearts beat high with Liberty.

Though deep and wide her streams that flow
Impetuous to the tide,
And thick and green her laurels grow
On every river's side;
Yet should some transatlantic host
Pollute her waters fair,
They'll meet them on the rocky coast,
And gather laurels there:
For oh! Columbia's sons are brave,
And free as ocean's wildest wave.

For arming boldest cuirassier,
They've mines of sterling worth,
For sword and buckler, shield and spear,
Embossed in the earth,
And ere Columbia's sons resign
That boon their father's won,
The polished ore from every mine,
Shall glister in the sun!

For bright the blades, and sharp the spear
Which Freedom's sons to battle bear.

Let Britain boast the deeds she's done,
Display her trophies bright,
And count her laurels bravely won,
In well-earned steel fight,
Columbia can array a band
To wrest that laurel wreath,
With keener eye, and stouter hand,
To strike the blow of death:

For whether on the land or sea,
Columbia's fight is victory.

Let France in blood through Europe wade,
And in her frantic mood,
In civil discord draw the blade,
To drink her children's blood,
Too dear the skill in arms is bought,
Where kindled life-blood flows—
Columbia's sons are only taught
To triumph o'er their foes,
And then to comfort, soothe and save
The feelings of a conquered host!

Then let Columbia's Eagle soar,
And bear her banner high,
The Thunder from her dexter pour,
And Lightning from her eye,
And when she sees from realms above,
The storms of war have spent,
Descending like a meek eyed dove,
The Olive Branch present!

Then shall beauty's hand divine
The never withering wreath entwine.

U. S. Bank Funds.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia county have presented Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews and others, lately connected with the U. S. Bank, for entering into a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of said bank. Mr. Biddle and his associates, with the exception of Mr. Cowperthwaite, appeared by their attorneys. An attempt was made to quash the presentment.
We sincerely hope that this nefarious business will be fully investigated, and that no legal technicalities will be permitted to screen the guilty from merited punishment. But the laws, so far as high criminal offenders have been concerned, have so frequently proved a dead letter of late, that we deem it almost impossible to convict any one who has wealth and influential friends to back him. Those who have been concerned in this vile scheme of plunder—whose hands have been contaminated by base bribes, (and that there are a number of such is no longer a matter of doubt,) should be held up to the scorn of an honest and plundered community. If they should escape the present investigation, which we fear is more than probable, the legislature should take the subject into their hands, and sift the whole matter thoroughly. Truth requires no concealment, and those who are innocent will not shrink from any investigation that may be instituted.

The following is the letter upon which the presentment is predicated. The decision of the judge upon the matter to quash the presentment, was postponed until yesterday.
"I charge Nicholas Biddle, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap, Samuel Jaudon, and John Andrews, with fraud and theft, in taking and using for their own benefit and accommodating their friends, the money belonging to the Stockholders of the United States Bank, which they were liberally paid to guard and not to abuse; my proof is, the report of the

investigating committee, made to the stockholders in April, 1841.
As to the idea of the above being a breach of trust only, 'tis not so; 'tis too idle and insulting to be pretended or entertained for one moment; away with it then, and forever! These men were servants, and paid for their services; so are your family domestics to whom you give in charge your plate, and other valuables. But if they appropriate it, or theft, to themselves, they are unhesitatingly charged with, and proceeded against as for them, and why not Nicholas Biddle and the rest!
AUSTIN MONTGOMERY."

Editorial Miscellany.

From 5,000 to 8,000 turkeys have been sold every day in the New York markets, during the last week.
There are about 100 vessels in the oyster trade between the Chesapeake Bay and New York, each making four trips, and carrying 1,000 to 2,500 bushels per trip.
The amount of the leather manufactured in New England is said to exceed 35 millions of dollars.
More forgeries in New York, says the Tribune.
An attempt is making to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

The Arabian language contains 1000 different words for sword, 400 for lion, 400 for serpent, and 80 for honey. What a fabulous language for love and war.
Captain Hatch of Boston was sentenced to five years imprisonment in Rotterdam, for killing a man in self-defence, on board his ship.
The tolls on coal on the Schuylkill navigation have been reduced as follows: from Pottsville 75 cents, Schuylkill Haven 70 cents, and Port Clinton 50 cents.

Catago, a town in Central America, containing 30,000 inhabitants, was destroyed in September last by an earthquake. But two houses were left.
One in a Thousand.—The number of clergymen in the United States is 15,000. White population 15,095,000.

The State of Indiana will lose upwards of two millions of dollars with the Morris Canal and Banking Company, for bonds sold for internal improvement and banking purposes.
Col. C. M. Smith learned on Arrivage before the Athenian Institute, Pottsville, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. We advise the Colonel to keep his lectures on the approaching session of the legislature, for the benefit of the members.

It is said if wicks for lamps are first steeped in vinegar, and then dried, it will prevent the oil from smoking.

J. H. Randolph was celebrated for his powers of oratory. In debate he was sometimes unusually bitter and severe with his opponents. There is, however, scarcely any provocation that could justify the following remarks:

Randolph and Clay.
The following are said to be the words of John Randolph which led to the challenge of Henry Clay to a duel in 1825.—They were uttered we believe, in secret session of the Senate, and how they found their way into the newspapers we are at a loss to know.—[N. Y. New Era.]

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon) this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out the womb of meanness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some future—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State.

"Clay has the property of descending, but she keeps for short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not nature it is where he is, that put my thought in action. That ALPHABET which writes the name of *Theriot*, of *blackguards equality*, teaches her letters for him.

"That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him. An hypothesis for meanness would be a slipper for Clay."

Affair of the U. S. Bank.

On Wednesday night a week, the following shares of stock were sold at public auction, at the Philadelphia Exchange:

4020 shares of the capital stock of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, sold as one lot,	\$200
5202 shares of the capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road,	130
2030 do do do Franklin R. R. Company,	140
2000 do do do Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg Rail Road,	200
Sum total,	\$670

This stock was part of the assets of the late Ritner and Stevens' "Balance Sheet" not included in any of her assignments. Some of the judgment creditors of the Bank attached them, and they were thus brought to the hammer. These 13,452 shares of stock originally cost the Bank over six hundred thousand dollars, and have now sold for \$670! After such a specimen of financiering, the cheated stockholders need scarcely wonder what has become of their thirty five millions of capital.—[Reporter.]

ABOLITION.—We have seen it stated, that the Hon. J. Q. Adams is the champion of abolitionism. We apprehend that this is a mistake. He maintains the right of petition on all subjects; but is, (unless we are greatly mistaken,) adverse to any interference with southern institutions. We think that the denial of the right of petition has produced more injury than benefit, and that the abolition spirit would be much more easily quieted by a calm, dignified and energetic report against their disorganizing doctrines. We would meet the question which abolitionists have raised fairly and firmly; and if they still persisted in their ridiculous pretensions, we would receive their petitions and place them among the waste paper of the House.—[Balt. Clipper.]