



FOR THE AMERICAN.

A Fragment.

When musing lone, at eventide,
While rosette hues of ling'ring day,
Tinge the broad waves, that morn'ing glide,
Like happiness away,
Dreamy thoughts of early feeling,
O'er the heart come sweetly stealing,—
Gleams—which like the evening ray,
Tell of brightness pass'd away.
When fleecy clouds of light above,
Are floating through the deep blue sky,
And through the dark and shadowy grove,
The low winds softly sigh;
Their whisp'ring have a spell of power,
To bring back scenes of life's bright hour,—
Fond hopes—that linger round the hearth,
That will not, cannot, all depart.

Yes! cold and changed, I meet thee now,
Thou pale my cheek, and calm my brow,
Yet, deem not that my heart is free,
My life is one long thought of thee.
Sunbury, Feb. 10th. IANTRIE.

Handcuff in America.

A singular circumstance, which befel a gentleman one day last week, has been since related to us. The gentleman in question had left Lancaster, Pa., in a vehicle, alone, with the intention of going to Havre de Grace in this State. Shortly after leaving the city, he overtook a woman with a basket on her arm, who requested him to allow her to ride a short distance in the vehicle with him, saying that she was very tired, and had not far to go. He granted the request, but after a time, from some cause, he suspected his companion was not what she professed to be, but a man in disguise. A closer examination under the veil, for the person kept closely veiled, confirmed his doubts, and as he was rapidly approaching a dreary woods, he was anxious to rid himself of his company, how to do it was the question. Time became precious, and he at last resorted to the ruse of knocking off his own hat, accidentally, of course, while his horse was in full trot. By the time the horse could be reined up, the hat was left far in the rear. He proposed to the lady to get out and bring it to him. This she refused to do, stating that she would hold the horse, the gentleman replied that the horse was rather a fiery one, and he could not trust him to her. After a little parley she consented to go for the hat, leaving the basket in the carriage. The gentleman watched his time, and when the lady was farthest off, whipped up, leaving his hat behind, and drove with all speed through the woods to the next house. There he mentioned his suspicions, and upon examining the basket, a pair of pistols, full loaded, and a tin whistle were found in it. The inference was then clear that his companion was a villain in disguise, who had planned to rob, perhaps murder him, and that there were accomplices not far off, who could be easily called by the whistle. It may be well enough to mention that he had a considerable amount of money with him, a fact which was probably known to his companion. Thinking his stars for his escape, for he considers it an escape most likely from a violent death, he pocketed the pistols and the loss of his hat with the greatest pleasure imaginable.—[Baltimore Sun.

Another Matrimonial Victim.

An interesting divorce case was before the New Jersey Legislature on Tuesday, of which the Newark Advertiser's correspondent gives the following account: A foreigner of very gentlemanly appearance and of great pretensions, by false representations ingratiated himself into the affections of a young orphan girl of 17, beautiful, accomplished, and an heiress. Her step father required reference from him, and sent to France for certificates of his character. A package of letters came, all of which spoke highly of him; but from this package, it was afterwards discovered, letters from an eminent American, then in France had been abstracted, which would, if they had been received, have placed him in such a light as to prevent the unhappy consequence to her and her family. They were married, and in 3 or 5 months it was discovered that he had committed a forgery to a large amount. He fled to New Orleans, and thence to France in the fore-castle of a ship; thus aiming a deadly blow at the happiness of his affectionate wife and her unborn child. And it was afterwards discovered from letters in his apartments that he had come from France engaged in a conspiracy to perpetrate forgeries to a large amount. Two years have passed and nothing has been heard from him. And this divorce was sought and granted (by a vote of 35 to 9) to prevent and claim by him hereafter to the property of his wife or the person of her child.

The distance from Dunkirk on Lake Erie, to New York city, by the route of the New York and Erie Railroad, is 408 miles—of this distance, nearly two hundred miles is built on piles. The track of the road is six feet wide, with an edge rail weighing 56 pounds per yard. It is the intention of the company, as is shown in their late report, to finish the entire work, within three years from the present time, at a cost of \$9,000,000.

Interesting Incident.

In the year 1836, in the month of December, two brothers from the interior of this State, named William and Abraham Kroner, were sentenced to five years solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, for robbing the United States Mail. They had families, had become dissipated, and from want and vicious association were led to the commission of the offence for which they have suffered imprisonment. In December last, their term of imprisonment had expired, but they were still kept in confinement on account of the costs of prosecution. Through the intervention of the Warden and the U. S. Marshal, the President remitted the costs, and on Monday last, they were released from their solitary cells. When they met they felt they were brothers, and their meeting is described as being of the most affecting character, each grasping the other in a most ardent manner, and exhausting the overflowing joy they fell upon each other's bosoms. They left the prison together and proceeded to the Marshal's office to get some articles left there at the time of their committal, where they were kindly received and advised.

They hardly knew what to do under the circumstances, having but \$4 each in cash, which had been given to them by the Warden of the Penitentiary. Feeling that they were "strangers in a strange land," they passed down Chesnut street, when to their surprise and joy they met a cousin from the State of Indiana, who, it appears, is a wealthy resident there, and who at once offered to convey each of them and their families to that State and settle them upon tracts of land of which he was possessed. This kind offer they accepted, and will no doubt appreciate it. It is said, that while in prison they both behaved in the most exemplary manner, and had learned to make shoes. Their dearly purchased experience in prison, it is hoped, will be a lasting benefit to them.—[Public Ledger.

PIANO-VIOLINO.—We had the pleasure on Saturday of hearing a performance on this instrument, invented by James S. Wood, Esq., of Buchanan, Va. It is a combination of the Piano and Violin, and is undoubtedly one of the most ingenious instruments we have ever seen. The music is exquisite, the instrument being so constructed, that the performer can play on the Piano disconnected with the Violino or both at the same time, with as much ease, as any lady can a common Piano. The best amateurs of Europe have endeavored for two hundred years to invent such an instrument as the Piano-Violino, but have totally failed—and we are glad that a citizen of our own State, and a near neighbor, has succeeded in this complicated undertaking. Mr. Wood will remain in this place for several days, and we would advise all the admirers of good music and the arts, to call and see the performance on this rare instrument, now exhibiting at the Franklin Hotel.—[Lynchburg Virginian.

SLAVERY CONSISTENT WITH CHRISTIANITY,

by the Rev. Leander Kerr; we have only room for one extract: "There are hundreds of Abolitionists—I quote their own language—who are so BENEVOLENT, that they could see every slave owner butchered in cold blood by his slaves—his family ruined and beggared—and the entire South turned a waste howling wilderness. And the Parliament of England was so benevolent of late, as to bring 20,000,000 sterling from her oppressed, starving, and overworked population at home, to emancipate her slaves in the West Indies, which slaves labored less, and were better fed, clothed, and lodged, than half the operatives of England; by which their masters were ruined, the condition of the slaves made rather worse; and the poor laborer of England must work harder, eat less, and sleep less, in order to raise those 20,000,000, by which nobody was benefited, but the agents who managed this ridiculous farce. This is benevolence with a vengeance.

ADVANTAGES OF TEMPERANCE.—It is estimated that one person out of nine in the United States is a total abstinence man, making the number of temperance men 2,000,000 in all. Supposing each individual saves only 10 cents a day, in 1 year the amount saved would be \$7,200,000,000.

NO YOU DON'T.—A London Broker has written a letter to the President of the United States, requesting him to SPEAK TO SOME OF THE STATES about paying up their interest. Of course the President wrote back, that he had as much as he could do to attend to his own BUSINESS.—[New Era.

A BEAST.—We understand that Mr. William Thatcher, (in the employ of Mr. Samuel Stem) of this borough, with the assistance of a boy, made yesterday, in nine hours and thirty minutes, two hauled horse shoes.

Can the famed Buckeye beat this.—*Eastern Dem.* We should think he could, for he was a pretty good hand at a tough story.—[U. S. Gazette.

BRAYTIE.—The Boston Mail describes Fame's fellows. Fame is like a shaved pig with a greased tail, and it is only after it has slipped through the hands of some thousands, that some fellow, by mere chance holds on to it.

Mr. Hiram Dodge recently married Miss Emily Ballou. That's dodging the vote.

Mr. Peter Cutts to Miss Ann Ray. That's cutting a skin.

Prices and Wages—Cheap Costs.

"Why should I be compelled to pay twenty dollars for a coat, when but for a tariff it might be had for fifteen dollars?" is a question perpetually on the lips of those who advocate one side of the Free Trade System. Indeed there is a class of them who seem to have resolved the whole subject of Protection to American labor into this one question, and thus entrenched, deem their fortress impregnable.

I would ask as a favor of every laboring man, in order to be perfectly satisfied, that he would take his slate and pencil or a little piece of chalk, and with the assistance of a few figures, determine for himself whether the answer to the following questions be correct or not, viz: How much more does laboring man pay for a coat at \$10 when the wages of labor are 20 cents per day, than he does for a coat at \$20 when the wages of labor is \$1 per day. Answer 250 per cent. or thirty days more labor.

Now with this result before him, let him remember that this one-sided Free Trade theorists admit, as a necessary consequence of their policy, that the wages of labor here must be reduced to a level with the wages of labor elsewhere. The average price of labor in Europe is 20 cents per day. But as a salvo, they tell the American laborer that the value of every thing else is to be reduced in the same proportion. Let us examine this a little. The value of money is not to be lessened, but to be made five times as much as it was before, because one dollar will purchase five times as much as it would before. So then the money of the wealthy man is made to be worth five times as much as it was before; a change of great importance to him, one fraught with mighty consequences, as connected with his comfort, luxury and power. But there, alas, stands the laboring man, upright, honest, and in the image of his Maker, as before, with nothing to give in exchange for the necessities of life, but his labor, AND THE PRICE OF THAT REDUCED FOUR FIFTHS!!!

Examine this matter for yourselves, mechanics and laboring men, remember that this one-sided Free Trade policy, which is ultimately to reduce the wages of labor four fifths, augments the value of Money Capital four fifths at the same time; reflect upon its consequences, and I am sure you shall see at the next meeting of the HOME LEAGUE.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A Mining Bubble.

A bankrupt named William Hitchcock, was recently discharged in England, who had deceived and ruined a large number of persons, among them a number of clergymen, by speculations in mining. It seems that the gross loss amounted to £194,000, of which £120,000 was sustained by 15 clergymen. It appeared also, that the defendant, while he was thus carrying on his speculations, purchased from twenty to twenty-four thousand pounds' worth of pictures; and that, in 1838, when he had only £1 4s. in his credit with the Bank of England, and about £4 in another bank, he gave away about £7,000 in presents to his friends, and offered to dispose of his mines for £20,000 or £30,000, at the moment that he was about flogging an equal sum for certain shares in them. The total income and expenditure was as follows:—

	Income.	Expenditures.
Mine 1.	412,000	£30,482
2.	10,000	32,787
3.	64,000	97,700
4.	2,400	12,600
5.	11,000	25,000
6.	32,000	63,600
7.	2,000	23,000
8.	800	9,000
9.	18,000	34,000
10.	5,100	19,722
11.	1,800	7,761

The Commissioner said that as there appeared no fraud or deception in making out the accounts, he must pass the bankrupt, but it would be for the creditors to judge for themselves if they would concede in that, or adopt any other steps. He hoped the exposure of this case would deter the public from rashly engaging in similar schemes in future.

A Pair Hit.

The following is too good to be lost.—It was written on the wrapper of a newspaper that passed through our Post office a few days since. The P. M. General must promulgate some new regulation to prevent the transmission of private intelligence by means of newspapers or give up beat:

"The wrapper forms no part of the package, neither is postage paid thereon."—P. M. Gen. EZRA D. BARNES, Esq.

(One paper.) BYRON, Michigan.

"Now I wish to have it understood by all the P. M.'s along the route between here and away out there in Michigan—and there too—that we are all well down here in DeRuyter, from grandmother to little bub; and also that there is no "writing within the wrapper, or on the margin of the newspaper—no underlining, dotting or picking letters or words, or other memoranda"—nevertheless, I enjoin it upon him of Byron tear off the wrapper and examine closely, and then on demand, deliver it to my brother, a little south of Uncle Jake Caconce— we had poor sleighing, but very fat turkeys Thanksgiving day—a long night and short sermon from Priest Johnson before Christmas—a good deal of wind and some weather New Year's day—bells jingling and bells dancing through the evening—money scarce and Post office circulars plenty ever since."—[Buffalo Com. Adv.

The New York Aurora tells of a toper in that city, whose breath was so strong, that he could not "hold on to it for the life of him."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, February 19, 1842.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. John Snyder, for valuable public documents, and also for favors from Messrs. Kidder, Fleming, Wright, Montgomery and others of the Legislature.

Snow to the depth of twelve inches fell on Wednesday last. The weather is brisk and the sleighing fine.

Lead.—Another vein of excellent lead ore has just been discovered, not far from the veins that are now being worked. It is said to be of a very rich quality.

The citizens of Lewisburg held a large and respectable meeting recently, recommending in a series of resolutions, some excellent measures of reform, among the rest that of limiting daily pay of members to \$2, after seventy days sitting.

We are obliged to a friend at New York for a copy of the Aurora, containing a description of the great Ball given to Boz, with "pictures to match." The editor gives the names of a great many beauties that were present, but yields the palm to two sisters, the daughters of an officer on the western frontier. They were born in a barrack, and cradled in the camp.

Our Senator, Mr. Buchanan, in a letter to the Globe, contradicts the statement in his reported speech, that he was opposed to an increased tariff. He expressly declares himself in favor of an increased tariff, and says that his constituents are deeply interested in this question. And what Pennsylvanian is not.

A question of veracity has been raised between Charles Brown, formerly Senator from Philadelphia county, and Mr. Wright of Luzerne. Mr. Wright has, however, given him the *Batts*. We never had much confidence in the sayings and doings of Charles Brown, and always believed him to be a secret friend of the U. States Bank.

In the Senate on Saturday, the Special Committee, to whom had been referred the Resumption Bill passed by the House, reported a new bill.

- 1 Immediate resumption of specie payments.
- 2 The banks are required to pay out in specie not more than five per cent. on their capital in every ninety days.
- 3 The State issues under the law of May 4, 1841, are to be redeemed as they now are.
- 4 The State issues of 1841 are to be cancelled by the State Treasurer—one-fifth on or after the first of June, 1843, and one-fifth in every year thereafter, until all are cancelled.

It requires the banks to resume specie payments immediately on their own proper issues—not the notes put in circulation under the Act of May 4th, 1841—provided that they shall not be compelled to pay out more than 5 per cent. on their capital stocks in any period of ninety days. It continues the obligation resting on them to receive the notes not included above and known as "the Relief notes," in payment of debts and authorizes them to re-issue them to those who may be willing to receive them; and it also provides for the redemption at the State Treasury in cash of those Relief notes at the rate of one sixth of their amount annually, commencing on the first of March, 1843.

The Canals.

The injury sustained by the canals is not so great as had been anticipated. On the North Branch, the supervisor informed us, all the repairs could be completed by the first of April next. On the Susquehanna division the principal damage sustained is between Northumberland and Selinsgrove. Mr. Leisening, the supervisor on this division, is actively engaged with a large number of hands, and says if the weather is not too unfavorable, the line will be ready for navigation on or before the first of April.

The Resumption Bill.—Its Unconstitutionality.

Our currency never was in a more deplorable condition than at present. The people anxiously looked forward for relief to the legislature. "They asked for bread, but they gave them a stone." If ever the term of "currency tinkers" was applicable to any set of men, it certainly belongs to those who matured and brought forward the resumption bill, recently passed by the House. At the commencement of the session they were highly indignant that any one should attempt to repudiate any portion of our state debt, held by wealthy foreign capitalists, yet at one fell swoop, they would repudiate and sponge out one half of the debt contracted with their own citizens, by the passage of the Relief bill of the last session. Surely patriotism and sound morals never could have dictated to them such a course. We never had much faith in the Relief bill of last session. But when the legislature authorizes the Banks to issue bills on certain conditions, viz: that they should be receivable for the payment of debts due the Banks, and these bills are thus received by the people, it is a valid contract, which no subsequent legislature has a right to abrogate or impair. There is a higher tribunal to which we may resort. The constitution of the United States expressly declares that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." The above views, we know, are entertained by the highest judicial authority in this section of the state, the soundness of which, we think, cannot be questioned. The Senate committee have reported a bill, equally as absurd in many of its provisions, but striking out

the obnoxious part in relation to the relief notes. It will never pass, but take the station assigned to it by the talented chairman of the committee that reported it, when in conversation with a friend he compared it to Mahomed's coffin, suspended between Heaven and the lower Regions, without the power of getting to either place.

Bank of Northumberland.

In these times of difficulty, when our banks are crashing, it is hard to tell what money is good. We can, however, assure our readers, that there is no bank in the state whose notes are safer and in better condition than the notes of the Bank of Northumberland. We do not say this because the bank is located amongst us, but because we know that those who direct the bank are principally men of wealth and business, who are not dependant on banks for means to keep themselves up, while the officers connected with the institution, live, as all honest men should do, within their means.

Tavern License.

A correspondent wishes to know if it is necessary that notices for tavern license should be published in the nearest paper. We answer, that the act requires that notice shall be published in one paper in the county, which publication shall be made nearest the place where such tavern is intended to be kept." These are the words of the act, which can be seen in the Pamphlet Laws of last session, page 121, sec. 1. Applicants, therefore, residing in the upper end of the county, must publish in one of the Milton papers. Those residing in Northumberland, and the lower end of the county, in one of the Sunbury papers. The notices should be sent in on or before the 1st of March, to insure attention in time.

The Appointment by the Canal Commissioners.

The last Milton Ledger complains of the injustice of appointing a Lycoming man as supervisor of that portion of the canal that extends through this county, and our representative, Mr. Montgomery, comes in for a goodly share of the Ledger's indignation, for "selling the rights of his constituents," in permitting Mr. Maxwell, a Lycoming man, to be appointed on the division extending from Northumberland to Loysock. Now, when it is recalled that about one-third of Mr. Maxwell's division lies in Lycoming county, the case will not appear quite so bad. And again, when we see that Mr. Leisening holds the appointment of the Susquehanna division, extending from Northumberland to Duncan's Island, we cannot possibly conceive how our representative has "bartered away the rights" of his constituents, unless those who reside on the east side of the river, who are a large majority of the people, and who give two-thirds of the "democratic majorities," are not to be considered as having any rights, or property not belonging to the county, so far as offices are concerned. The Ledger says, petitions are now in circulation to make a new division within the borders of our county. If the Canal Commissioners should see fit to make this division, it would no doubt be considered an excellent measure by the people interested, but it would not well accord with their previous professions of retrenchment and reform.

The Tariff.

We have not yet been able to lay hands on a single article, containing arguments tending to prove the advantage of free trade. J. J. P. Calhoun and several of his associates have made some metaphysical speeches in favor of the doctrine, but even they have not attempted to prove their theory by facts.—In Pennsylvania, we doubt if a single individual of ordinary intelligence can be found, adverse to a tariff for the encouragement of our domestic manufactures, unless we except a few who are trammelled by party schemes. The following extract which we copy from the N. Y. Tribune, will show what opinions we entertained by the Tammany Society in New York, in 1824. These same Tammany men, it must be recollected, profess to be the *sinon purus* of the democratic party. Their arguments in favor of a protective tariff, we consider irrefutable, and are more applicable to the present times than they were then.

The following is correctly extracted from the printed Tammany Address, beginning page 221 and ending page 234: "Another benefit, and not among the least which would arise from the encouragement of domestic manufactures, would be the exclusion of all foreign agents, whether Scotch, English, French or German. This species of commerce character holds in his hand the capital of some man abroad, who never intends to step his foot upon our shores, and with this capital extracts from the country the profit of its traffic on a perfect commercial equality, with the American citizen. This is continued until he accumulates a given heap of riches for himself and his patron; and then, after oppressing all around him to wind up his affairs, he modestly returns to his foreign home, and retiring in opulence, contributes to the wealth and resources of that nation who might most declare war against us. This is in fact furnishing the sinews of war to other nations; for it would be American profits on which this agent would live in his own country. The truth is that we have progressed so far that we want no population, and should receive none, except those who intend to spend their lives and increase their posterity among us.

"As the United States are inhabited by more foreign agents than any nation on earth in proportion to their population, it will appear upon calculation, that this is a very inopportune mode of parting with the national treasure. Banish the foreign goods as far as our manufactures, under the magnanimous care of Congress, can banish them, and the visits of those cultures would soon cease. In their place would stand the honest manufacturer, receiving a fair profit for the labors of his own hand. But the picture of evil arising from these foreign agents has not been sufficiently extended. These transactions with our citizens are often insidious and oppressive. They have not the sympathies of country or national fellow feeling to meliorate their cupidity. In their indulgences they are actuated by interest alone, and in their enforcement of debts they are restrained by no principles. They are at this moment to be seen in swarms in their visits to the interi-

or of our country, and our remotest Western waters. And such is the prejudice with which they are viewed by the honest but embarrassed debtors in those places that they have entailed upon themselves the name of that gloomy bird which hovers over and lives upon the carrion of the desert."

The following is an extract from an excellent speech, by Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, on the subject of the Tariff:

Mr. M. said he was no enemy to Southern labor when advocating the protection of the labor of the North. He never, for his part, had been able to look upon the people of the North as the natural enemies of the people of the cotton-growing regions of the South. He knew that Southern men called them "Yankees;" but they were Americans, our brethren and fellow citizens. With some Southern people term "Yankee" was but another name for "enemy." But who had shed the first blood in our struggle for freedom? The first trigger that had ever been drawn in this land in resistance of British tyranny had been drawn by a Yankee finger; and they had followed out the feeling and acted on the same principle from that time to this. The policy of the country had repeatedly shifted, but the New England man had conformed himself to its several changes, and had thriven under them all. He had worked so hard and lived so economically, and conducted his business so prudently, that the Government could not crush him, do what it would; and its course had sometimes looked very much as if it was intended to accomplish that very end. New England had one time possessed a great flourishing commerce. Our neutrality during the convulsions of Europe threw the carrying trade into her hands, and proved a rich harvest to her. But at last this Government had itself gone to war, and all this trade of the enterprising Yankee was at once prostrated; his profits ceased, and his ships were left to rot at the wharves. Well, what did he do? Despair? No; you did not catch the New England man despairing. The country had at that time no manufactures. He conceived the idea of attempting to supply the want; and from very small and feeble beginnings the system of New England manufactures grew up and prospered under a war to which the New Englander had been utterly opposed. At length peace came, and it found the Yankee growing fat on his manufactures. (But here, said Mr. M. let it not be understood I agreed with him about the war; oh no; I was a war man; the Lord forbid that any body should think me otherwise!) (A laugh.) But peace came, and there was a system of manufactures. The jealousy of Great Britain at once awoke; she saw a rising rival, and prepared to destroy it. The manufacturers ask the protection of Government. But then was instantly heard the same cry now so loudly raised. Our own labor must be crushed; it must be abandoned to its fate; it would be the very essence of tyranny to protect the infant against the attack of the full grown and powerful rival; for it is a part of the State right doctrine to withhold protecting aid of Government in any shape; under any circumstances.

Oh! exclaimed Mr. M., if I should live to see the day when all things that are needed for human use and comfort shall be produced, and bought, and sold within these United States—when all our mines shall have been opened, all our rich mountains explored and covered with sheep walks for the use of our manufacturing establishments—when every American citizen, let him eat, and consume, and use whatever he desires to make him happy, shall find it all here—here upon our own soil, within our own boundary! Then, though the wrath of God should be let loose upon the nations of the old world—though Europe should reel and tremble beneath his blows, and Britain's fast anchored isle should go down, and sink in the mighty deep, and we remain so unmoved, so self-supplied, as not to feel the loss—this, would be to me, the very realization of American independence and prosperity. But this country is not and never can be truly independent, so long as our own labor and our own capital are left unprotected. Never, so long as it is the darling object of our own Government to crush the industry and dash down all the enterprise of those it should protect and foster.

U. S. Mint.—From the report of the Superintendent of the Mint submitted to Congress on the 2nd inst. it appears that there has been coined during the past year.—

	GOLD COIN.	
	Pieces.	Value.
At Philadelphia,	78,564	\$7,104,725
New Orleans,	18,320	85,200
Charlottesville, N. C.,	31,648	133,337
Baltimore, Ga.,	34,659	162,885
Total,	163,191	\$7,486,147

	SILVER COIN.	
	Pieces.	Value.
At Philadelphia,	3,375,500	\$577,750
New Orleans,	3,675,000	555,000
Total,	7,050,500	\$1,132,750

There were also 1,597,367 cents coined at the Philadelphia Mint.

The total amount and value of coinage at the Mint, since its establishment in 1793, and at the branches since their establishment in 1839, 257,864 pieces, amounting in value to \$87,331,486 76.

CASE OF JUSTICE WILEY.—The New York Tribune states that at the meeting of the County Court on Thursday, the President offered the following order, which was unanimously adopted:

"It having been communicated to this Court that the Common Council had accepted the resignation of William Wiley as Assistant Justice of the city of New York, and had appointed another individual in his place, ordered, that further proceedings upon the charges preferred against him be discontinued.