

REPORT

Of the Committee of Accounts, to whom was referred the Account of WM. J. B. ANDREWS, late Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CONNOR, from the Committee of Accounts, to whom were referred two certain preambles and resolutions of the House of Representatives, instructing said Committee to make inquiry for what purpose the item of \$4,980 22, inserted in the account of pay and mileage of members of the last Legislature, on page of the Journal 857, second volume, had been expended or appropriated; and further, to make report of the facts connected therewith to the House, made report:

That your committee, in pursuance of authority given, entered upon the discharge of their duty, and caused subpoenas to be issued and served upon such persons as would be most likely to afford information respecting this extraordinary item, which constituted the principal subject of the inquiry with which your committee were charged. From the evidence herewith reported, it appears that a large bill was contracted upon credit with Dr. M'Pherson, during the last session, by Wm. J. B. Andrews, then Clerk of the House, and by other officers and members. From the evidence of Dr. M'Pherson, it appears that this bill consisted of candles, sealing wax, wafers, steel pens, snuff, segars, camomille flowers, razors, washing soap, hair brushes, clothes brushes, shaving brushes, shaving soap, razor strops, penknives, ivory folders, tooth brushes, hat brushes, medicine, articles of jewelry, perfumery and cans.

From a copy furnished by this witness, the bill for the above articles amounted to \$2,600 26, and was kept by this witness in a most extraordinary manner, for any one who had any just pretensions to propriety in keeping his books of accounts. It is, indeed, on the face of it, covered with suspicion, and kept in a manner so irregular that it could not have been enforced in a court of justice. It is made up of lumping charges, under vague and general heads of "sundry merchandise," each charge amounting to large sums: some of them fifty dollars, some seventy dollars, and some one hundred and fifty dollars, and so on; so that it was only from the testimony of Dr. M'Pherson, that your committee could ascertain any information as to the kind of items that composed this account, charged to the House of Representatives, and respecting the persons who had been the recipients of that merchandise. Your committee will forbear comment upon the state of facts here disclosed in relation to this account, and leave them for the approval or condemnation of an impartial public. Thus much as to this account, which will be found from a careful examination of all the facts, to constitute a part of that large item respecting which your committee are on search.

This large item of \$4,980 22, it must be remembered was inserted in the account of the pay and mileage of members, under the head "Accounts due for receipts," on the 18th April, 1843; and that at this date the House had no power to draw a warrant on the Treasury, except for the pay and mileage of members. Still it appears from the warrants in the Auditor General's office, that on this date the Speaker of the House drew two warrants, one in favor of Dr. M'Pherson for \$1,868 94, and another in favor of Wm. J. B. Andrews for \$3,111 28. These sums added together, make up exactly the amount of the item \$4,980 22; and thus forces your committee to the conclusion, that these two warrants were thus drawn without authority of law, and against a positive enactment contained in the Act to reduce the expenses of the government; and that this course of illegal procedure had been resorted to by that Clerk, and others, to help themselves out of the difficulty in which they were placed in relation to the payment of this shameful account; and the wear and tear of reputation which threatened them into its exposure to the judgment of honest men. The Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, Mr. Packer, who reported this account of pay and mileage of members, can give no satisfactory information respecting the insertion of this item into that account; and your committee are forced to the conclusion, that this item was inserted by Wm. J. B. Andrews without the knowledge of that committee. The evidence of Mr. Jack states it as his belief, that the insertion is in the hand writing of Wm. J. B. Andrews; while the whole of the report for pay and mileage of members, is in the hand writing of that witness. But this abuse of drawing warrants illegally upon the Treasury, does not stop here. On the same date with the warrants already referred to, three other warrants are drawn by the same Speaker, H. B. Wright, Esq., in favor of Wm. J. B. Andrews: one for \$2,000, one for \$3,007 30, and a third for \$2,500. The second of these warrants, although illegally drawn, has, for its mitigation, a resolution of the House authorizing the Speaker to draw the same; but the other two have not even this color of authority to mitigate the circumstances under which the same were drawn. It is impossible to review the conduct of these public officers in these transactions, without placing upon it the strongest brand of condemnation. These sums, thus drawn on the 18th April, 1843, added together make the sum of \$13,087 52—and from this sum deduct the amount of the warrant awarded by the House on that day for \$3,607 30, and there would still remain \$9,480 22, for which no account has been rendered, unless the warrant to Dr. M'Pherson, already referred to, should be allowed, amounting to \$1,868 94.

If this sum be deducted therefrom, it would still leave of the amount drawn upon that day, and unaccounted for, \$7,611 28. This examination, it will be perceived, does not embrace other sums of money drawn and disbursements made by Wm. J. B. Andrews as Clerk, during the sessions of 1842, 1843, and a part of the present session; but is confined to the account settled and the warrants drawn on the 18th April, 1843, when this item, which has been the principal subject of inquiry, is alleged to have found its way into the account of the pay and mileage of

members; and beyond this your committee were not instructed to inquire.

A report, however, made upon this subject by a standing committee of the Senate, shows that the amount of the default of this officer is swelled to a still larger sum; taking into consideration the entire amount of his receipts from the Treasury, and the entire amount of his accounts, settled during his continuance in office. Your committee consider it of vital importance that all public officers should be held to a rigid accountability in the disbursement of public money, for upon this depends to a great extent the safety and purity of our free institutions; and therefore recommend that the Legislature will take prompt measures to secure an accurate adjustment of the defaults of this officer, and a speedy restoration of the money illegally drawn from an embarrassed Treasury.

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The Committee of Accounts met, February 28, 1844.

Present—Messrs. Long, Ireland, Cummings, Bright and Connor.

The Chairman read the resolution of the House of Representatives, and stated to Dr. William C. M'Pherson, that he was called upon to state what he knew respecting an account in the second volume of Journal of the House of Representatives, page 857, and session of 1843, respecting an account of \$4,980 22.

WM. C. M'PHERSON, affirmed.

Q.—What time was the warrant for \$1,868 28 drawn in your favor?

A.—In or about the 18th April, 1843.

Q.—Was this the only warrant you received upon the State Treasurer for articles furnished to Wm. J. B. Andrews, for the session of 1843?

A.—I received a warrant during the winter for five hundred dollars, balance in full for articles furnished at the prior session.

Q.—Please to furnish the committee with a copy of the bill, or a transcript from your books, of the articles you furnished to Mr. Andrews, contained in the account of \$1,868 28?

A.—I cannot furnish the items for the reason that they were not charged; that I was directed to charge them as sundry merchandise when they were got.

Q.—By whom were those directions given, that you were to charge them as sundry merchandise?

A.—By the Clerk, Mr. Andrews, and some members of the last Legislature.

Q.—Please to state to the committee, so as you know, or can recollect, what were the items furnished in that bill, and who were the persons that got them?

A.—I furnished candles, sealing wax, wafers, steel pens, snuff, camomille flowers, razors, washing soaps, hair brushes, clothes brushes, shaving brushes, shaving soap, razor strops, penknives, ivory folders, tooth brushes, hat brushes, nail brushes.

Q.—Did you furnish any medicine and charge the same in that account?

A.—There was some medicine charged.

Q.—Can you recollect any jewelry being furnished to the Clerk or members of the Legislature of 1843?

A.—I do recollect of having furnished articles of jewelry.

Q.—What were those articles of jewelry, and to whom were they furnished?

A.—They were got by the members.

Q.—Were they breast pins?

A.—They may have been.

Q.—Where they gold rings?

A.—There may have been gold rings; I am confident the amount of the jewelry was very small.

Q.—To whom were the articles furnished?

A.—They were furnished to several members of the Legislature.

Q.—Did you ever furnish any of the members with gold watches, or any member with a gold watch or gold chain of any kind, or spectacles?

A.—I never did.

Q.—To whom were the articles charged in the bill of \$1,868 28?

A.—To the House of Representatives.

Q.—And by whose order were they got?

A.—Some articles by order of the Clerk, others furnished to the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, sent by members of the Legislature, as they said; and others to members in person; sometimes I received written orders, and sometimes verbal.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of any members of the Legislature being furnished with gold watches or jewelry, by other persons.

A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you furnish any dressing cases for either House of the Legislature, or any of its members?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—State whether you had any general orders, either verbal or written, to furnish articles to members of the Legislature?

A.—I had.

Q.—Whether upon receiving this warrant it was filled up with the amount of \$1,868 28, or whether it was in blank, or filled up after you received it?

A.—It was filled up with the amount of \$1,868 28, at the time I received it.

Q.—Please to state whether those things were got by members generally, or by a particular number; and if the latter, please to state who they were, so far as you recollect?

A.—I will furnish the committee with a transcript of the whole account.

The Committee of Accounts met, March 2, 1844.

Present—Messrs. Long, Ireland, Cummings and Connor.

Dr. M'PHERSON'S examination resumed.

The witness, holding a list in his hand of the years and names of the members of House of Representatives, of the session of 1843, said:

A.—This is a list of the years and names of 1843. I furnished every person on this list, with the exception of Mr. Craig, of Allegheny county. These articles were ordered by the Clerk.

Q.—What was the greatest amount you furnished to any one member of the House of Representatives, charged in this bill, now before the committee?

A.—I cannot possibly tell, because I did not keep separate accounts.

Q.—Did you furnish to any of the members gold or silver pencil cases?

A.—I cannot recollect having furnished either of those articles.

Q.—Please to state the articles of jewelry you furnished members?

A.—I cannot recollect any specific article.

Q.—Were segars furnished to all the members?

A.—No, not to all; but to some of the members.

Q.—As you have already stated, that you furnished each and ever member of the late House of Representatives, except Mr. Craig, of Allegheny county, with articles, please state what those articles were specifically; and how do you know that you furnished members with these articles? Did you deliver them yourself to the members, or were they delivered or furnished by sending them by any other person, and were the members present at the time they were delivered?

A.—I furnished each member with a razor, a pot of shaving compound, hair brush, nail brush, washing soap. The only means I have of knowing that the articles were delivered is, that they were made up in separate packages for each member, directed and sent to their boarding houses.

Q.—What was the probable value of each package?

A.—It would be from \$1 00 to \$4 50, each package.

Q.—Did you send any other articles, charged as merchandise, to the rooms of members, and if so, what were they?

A.—I did. I sent perfumery, but not to all what other articles I cannot recollect.

Q.—Please to state the names of the persons employed as clerks in your store during the year 1843, and up to this time?

A.—Franklin McHaffey and Samuel Stehley.

A.—Did any of the members, in particular, draw largely on you for articles charged as merchandise?

A.—No.

Q.—State whether you furnished members with cans; if so, to whom?

A.—I did, but cannot recollect to whom they were furnished, nor have I any idea of their probable cost.

A motion was made by Mr. Ireland, that the witness be discharged.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Connor and Mr. Cummings, and were as follow, viz: Yeas—Mr. Long, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Ireland—3. Nays—Mr. Connor—1.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—We learn from the Boston Post, that the "Statistics of Lowell Manufactures" for January 1st, 1844, make the total capital employed \$10,650,000, including the Middlesex at \$850,000, which is its present capital, with added profits, and dividend of surplus. The number of yards of cloth made in Lowell, is now stated at 74,141,600, and the consumption of cotton 22,800,000 lbs., or 57,240 bales. A pound makes 3 1-5 average yards. The consumption of wool by the Middlesex Company, is a million pounds. Average wages of males 70 cents per day, besides board, and females \$1 75, clear of board, per week. The number of hands employed is 6295 females, and 2345 males. A table of the profits of the Waltham Manufacturing Company since its formation in 1817, shows that the average dividends have been 11 28 per cent; deducting \$250 for loss in depreciation of stock, it is 10 37 per cent per annum. The highest dividend was in 1822, of 24 1/2 per cent.

THE WATER STOPPED.—Yesterday afternoon, the water in the lower section of the Moyamensing Prison suddenly stopped, while to the other sections it flowed freely. This singular circumstance excited surprise, and led to immediate investigation. On taking up the floor at the point of supposed obstruction, an enormous eel, three feet two inches long, eight inches in circumference, and weighing over three pounds, was discovered, dead, though quite fresh, its head forced about four inches within one of the small pipes. This fish must have passed more than six miles through the pipes, under ground, even admitting that it took a direct route from the water works, and it is possible, may have been within its confined limits for years, and have made the centre circuit of the city in search of an outlet. Phil. Ledger.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT IN MEMMERISM.—We are informed that on Saturday last, Dr. Wilkinson, No. 165 North Fourth street, extracted in rapid succession thirteen teeth, from the mouth of a lady, while in the Mesmeric state, with slight inconvenience, either to the patient or the operator. The amount of pain endured by the lady may be judged from the fact, that after the eighth tooth had been extracted, on being asked by the magnetizer how many had been drawn, she replied, three; that after losing the tenth, the organ of mirthfulness, was excited, and that, during the manifestation, the question being put to her, "What is the most ridiculous thing in the world?" She answered, "Tooth-drawing!" The magnetizer was Professor Shaw.—Phil. Ledger.

Some have said that no lady would acknowledge herself a locofoco. Here is what one says— "Though his locks may be brilliant as morning, His countenance fair as the moon, In my heart there's no place for a tory; Do you think I would marry a coon!"



Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY A. MULLENBERG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

ELECTORS.

For President and Vice President of the U. States

WILSON M'CANDELESS, } Senatorial.

ASA DIMOCK, }

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. GEO. F. LEHMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHWABLE,

2. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 14. NATH'L. R. ELDER,

3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. IRVINE,

4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURNE,

5. SAMUEL E. LECHE, 17. HIGH MONTGOMERY,

6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANSELY,

7. JESSE SHARPE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS,

8. N. W. SAMPLE, 20. WM. PATTERSON,

9. WM. HEIDENRECH, 21. ANDREW BURKE,

10. CONRAD SHERER, 22. JOHN M'GILL,

11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,

12. JOSAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT ORE.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and

Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is au-

thorized to act as Agent, and to receive and receipt

for all monies due this office, for subscription or ad-

vertising.

THE TARIFF AND DISTRIBUTION.—It will be

seen by referring to the proceedings of the

'Northumberland Democratic Club,' which meet-

ing we have been informed was large and enthusias-

tic, that resolutions, strongly in favor of the

Tariff and the Distribution of the Proceeds of the

Public Lands, have been adopted. This is the

right spirit, and it affords us no little gratification

to find our democratic friends reviving old and

well established democratic principles, which

have almost been lost sight of during the preva-

lence of other exciting topics, and for which we

have contended, almost single handed and alone,

for the last four years.

In another column will be found the report

of the committee on the accounts of Wm. J. B. An-

draws, the late Clerk of the House of Representa-

tives. It shows up the would be reformers of last

session in a handsome manner. Dr. M'Pherson

like the most of those who have had their hands in

the public Treasury, has an exceedingly convenient

memory. He can recollect the amount of his ac-

count, but has no recollection, whatever, of the

names of the members who ordered the merchan-

The Presidency.

As the time for holding the Baltimore Convention approaches, the opinion is daily gaining strength that Mr. Van Buren will not be nominated by that body. Causes every where in operation, plainly show that he is not the candidate of the people, and that, if he is put in nomination, he must expect to draw his support from those who are alone interested in his election—office hunters and his old office holders. We are aware that it is a delicate subject to dwell upon, but it is a subject which does not and ought not to enjoin silence. It is the duty of every Democratic Press to speak out plainly. The party should not be permitted to suffer an overwhelming defeat, a second time, to gratify the ambition of any man in this State Mr. Van Buren cannot and will not succeed, and it is useless to disguise the fact. He has always been unpopular in Pennsylvania, whether justly so, it matters not, while his short but pithy letter to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer on the subject of the tariff, has completely unshinged the doubtful and wavering, who will now cast their votes against him. "Justice to Mr. Van Buren," is the cry of his peculiar friends. And what injustice has been done him? Suppose they should be found guilty of the same act of injustice again, how long is Mr. Van Buren to keep up his "continual claim" on the Presidency? Or is he to be a life candidate? Justice, indeed! And is there no justice for the party who suffered a disastrous defeat on his account, in 1810, and who have sustained him for the last 12 years through good and through evil report? "Principles not men," is an established maxim of the true democratic creed; and if the Democracy cannot succeed in carrying out their principles with Mr. Van Buren as their candidate, or if his nomination should even render the result doubtful, it is their duty to select another on whom all can and will unite. Let the Convention put in nomination Gen. Cass, and the result can no longer be doubtful. His acknowledged abilities, his integrity, and the high character he has acquired as a statesman, would ensure success.

TARIFF AND DISTRIBUTION.—We are glad to perceive, from numerous indications, that these will be the watch words of the Democratic party at our future elections. That the people are in favor of a protective tariff; and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, is no longer doubted, and cannot be denied. They are not only just and reasonable measures, but are truly democratic in principle; such as have been sanctioned by Gen. Jackson and some of the most distinguished democrats of the day. The whigs, in this State, having adopted and urged these measures of late years, as peculiarly their own, an impression has been created among some, that they alone were in favor of a tariff and distribution. This is an error that has arisen in consequence of a few pretended leaders of our party having, for the last few years, vainly attempted to stifle public opinion upon this subject, for the purpose of manufacturing political capital for the Southern market. The attempt has not only recoiled upon their own heads, but has, in many instances, enabled our opponents to acquire the ascendancy in districts strongly democratic. The result of the Congressional election in this district, is fraught with much useful instruction, and should teach politicians how exceedingly dangerous it is for designing men to tamper with the rights of the people, in the vain effort to bend their sovereign will in accordance with their own selfish purposes.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., has established a Country Newspaper Advertising Agency in New York, similar to the one he has in Philadelphia. Mr. Palmer originated the plan, and first established his agency in Philadelphia, about three years since. The business, though not yet very profitable to himself, he says has rapidly increased, and is already widely extended. Mr. Palmer, who has himself been a roller boy, printer, and editor, is a practical business man, obliging, attentive and correct, in the discharge of his duties. The plan he originated, is an excellent one, and enables merchants to advertise with but little expense, and where they can be certain that their advertisements will meet the eye of those for whom they are intended. Country merchants seldom, if ever, look into the city papers for advertisements, and if Philadelphia dealers expect to draw their attention it can only be done through the medium of their own country papers, where the advertisements are few, and always strike the attention. We wish Mr. Palmer all the success he so justly deserves, for thus opening a new medium of communication between the city and country merchants.

There are some rumors that Judge Gibson is to fill the vacant seat of the late Judge Baldwin; that he is to be succeeded in the Presidency of the Supreme Court of this State by one of his associates; that the vacancy in the Supreme Court is to be supplied by the promotion of Judge King; that Judge Parsons is to succeed the latter as President of the Common Pleas.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—AMONG blunders often occur by the transposition of type. In the proceedings of a meeting in favor of Commodore Stewart, published in the Philadelphia Sentinel, it is resolved that the gallant Commodore "can untie all the elements of the Democratic party." The word untie was, of course, intended, and is just its opposite in meaning. Had the blunder occurred in connexion with the name of Mr. Van Buren, it would not have been at all inappropriate.

The Philadelphia Sun, in a notice of the death of Gen. Morgan Lewis, makes the writer say, "that he attached himself to a company of Pennsylvania riflemen that marched through New York to Boston, after the cattle of Bunker Hill."

TAX TAX BILL.—The Senate have amended the tax bill passed by the House, by reducing the tax from three mills to two mills on the dollar, by a vote of 19 to 13. It is probable that no tax bill will pass. If the public works are to be sold, the tax bill had better be postponed.

The editors of the Democratic Union have discovered another fraud in Gov. Porter, which they attempt to expose in two parallel columns, by showing that Ovid F. Johnson, who wrote the "opinion" on the State Printer's election, also wrote the Governor's message, on the same subject. This, they think they have proved most conclusively, by showing that the Attorney General used the words "Let them understand," and also the words "and there is," and then quote from the Governor's message the words "Let it be known," and the very same English words, "and there is," to show the striking similarity of their language. Our readers, no doubt, will be as much surprised as we have been, to find that because one man uses the three words "and there is," words of common occurrence, that he must necessarily be the author of every document that contains these same cabalistic words,—for with these words the similarity ends. Now, we think the editors of the Union must, indeed, be Argus-eyed, as well as Lynx-eyed, to see what probably no one else can discover.

For he hath optics sharp, I woen, Who sees, what's not to be seen!"

The editors then gravely conclude as follows: "Now, if Ovid F. Johnson, or any other man, writes the messages of David R. Porter to the Legislature, and the latter palms them upon the people as his own composition, he commits a fraud. If he be unable to write a message—particularly such a one as his last—he committed a fraud on the people in assuming the chair of State."

Suppose it were even true? What a terrible fraud on the people! It is generally conceded that Mr. Livingston wrote Gen. Jackson's celebrated Proclamation to the Nullifiers, and that Mr. Madison wrote Washington's Farewell Address, the rough manuscript of which was found among the Madison papers. What a terrible fraud these distinguished men have committed on the people! We care very little about the matter, and presume the people are equally as indifferent, and only refer to it to show the industry, vigilance and critical acumen, manifested by some of our Harrisburg contemporaries, in promoting the interests of the democratic party.

The Greensburg Republican, published in Gen. Markle's own county, in the following article, shows the popular standing of Gen. Markle, the whig candidate, at home. It will do well to contrast this with Mr. Mullenberg's vote in old Berks:

GEN. MARKLE'S POPULARITY.—The last week's Intelligencer does not seem to like our remarks relative to the General's popularity in this county. This we cannot help, for we stated nothing but the facts, which we took from the official returns. The Intelligencer still persists that the General and his friends made no exertion to secure his election in 1838—and that he was running as a blank! This story may do for foreign consumption—but it is too rank to be gulped down here, particularly whilst most of the occurrences of the election of that year are still fresh in the memory of the people. The Intelligencer comprises some of the returns of the different townships, but does not attempt to explain the reason why GEN. MARKLE could not run his own party vote in the county. We will now state some additional facts relative to GEN. MARKLE'S popularity, and then we hope to be done with this matter. As far as we understand, by reference to the old files of newspapers and from other sources, the General was THREE times before the people of this county for their popular suffrage. The first time in 1820, on the Federal ticket for Assembly, when he was defeated, one of his colleagues, Mr. COULTER, being elected, running ahead of him even in his own township 20 votes, and in the whole county Mr. C. leading him 350 votes; at the same election three other Federalists received majorities over their Democratic competitors. The year following, 1821, the General ran for the office of Brigade General of this Brigade, and was doomed to another disappointment—Gen. John H. Wise being elected. The next time he was brought forward, was in 1838, on the Whig ticket for Congress, when he was defeated in the county by the overwhelming majority of over 2,500 votes. And if we may judge from present indications throughout the State, another still more disastrous defeat awaits him in October, 1844.

The following from the New York Standard, shows that even New York is likely to cast her vote upon Gen. Cass, in preference to throwing it away on Mr. Van Buren. If the Democracy are only true to their principles, Gen. Cass will yet be nominated.

"NEW YORK FOR CASS.—Here—yes, even here—where the doctrine that 'all is settled' as to the Presidential question, was first started, and most soligously and dictatorialy promulgated, we daily and hourly meet Democrats who are unable to tell where Mr. Van Buren is to get the strength to overcome the majority that overwhelmed him in 1840. They tell us that they begin to think we must have a new man or be beaten.

They look at the recent elections in this State, and have gloomy forebodings. This very suggestion of the Albany Atlas, that it will be necessary to run the Hon'ble SILAS WRIGHT for Governor, in order to save the State in the fall, is ominous, and Democrats are pondering upon the condition of the party.

Let the friends of CASS stand by their arms. He must yet be nominated and elected. Let conventions and smaller meetings be held every where, for the time for action is at hand. The result in Connecticut puts an end to Mr. Van Buren's prospects in New England, even if the Plebeian's sneers at the heroes of Bunker Hill and the "smuffing Yankees," were not enough for that purpose.

The result in this city will be felt all over the Union, so said the Plebeian before we lost the election, and so say we now. It will be felt as the death-blow to Mr. Van Buren. THE CONVENTION WILL NOT NOMINATE HIM. A MAJORITY OF THE DELEGATES ARE UNPLEGGED. MARK THAT!"

The bill for the sale of the public improvements, for 20 millions, has passed the House, with the clause that it be left to a vote of the people. The tax bill, which increases the State tax to three mills on the dollar, has also passed the lower House.

Another Prophet has arisen in Ohio, by the name of Key, who declares himself to be the 'Christ.' He has already a number of followers, whom he calls his witnesses and sends out to preach.