

**From the American Embassy in China.**

We have been favored with the latest and most interesting information received in this country from the American Embassy in China. The letters by the *Probus* are dated 19th March last. Mr. Cushing, Mr. Webster, and all others of the mission officers and crew of the *Brandywine*, were in good health. The *Brandywine* had a healthful but not a rapid voyage from Bombay to Macao, where she arrived on the 24th of February, wholly escaping the diseases which decimated the crews of the *Columbia* and the *John Adams* on the same voyage. She went by the *Cambray* and *Gallego* passages.

There is an excellent feeling in China toward the people of the United States. The Chinese generally call us the "flower flag nation," (*Hua k'o*)—mistaking our stars for flowers—and express great regard for the Americans in contrast with the English. Mr. Cushing felt much confidence that the mission would succeed in all its public objects. The legation had taken a house on shore at Macao, while the *Brandywine* was refitting, and as soon as the monsoons would permit, it was their purpose to set sail for the mouth of the *Pekin*, where they expected to cast anchor, and thence push their way to *Peking*.

Mr. Cushing and Mr. Webster were diligently studying the *Manchoo* language, the vernacular of the Emperor, and in this tongue expect to address him and the "Heavenly Court," if they reach *Peking*. This is doubtless a good idea, because it is an alphabetical language, and of much easier acquisition than the Chinese, which is a language of the conquered and not of the conquerors. Dr. Parker is attached to the embassy as physician and interpreter, and Dr. Bridman as chaplain and interpreter.

Old Keying, the commissioner from *Peking*, who visited Canton last year, had returned to court. It was this functionary who intimated to Mr. Forbes, the American consul, in anticipation of the arrival of the legation from the U. States, that the journey to *Peking* was too long and too wearisome for the embassy to endure—that it would not be necessary to take so much trouble, and that the business of our Minister with his Government might be done upon paper. Keying was informed that the people of the U. States had commanded their commissioner or Minister to proceed in person to the Celestial Court, and if possible into the presence of the great Emperor, in order that he might be certainly assured of the health of the Emperor, and be able to certify the Government and people of the U. States thereof from his own knowledge.

Time enough had elapsed since Keying reached *Peking* (knowing it was for the purpose of Mr. Cushing to go to *Peking*, if possible) for an order to have been transmitted prohibiting the inland progress of the legation, if it had been designed by the Emperor to prevent the intended visit, and none had been received. It was hoped and inferred from the circumstance, that no opposition would be made to the progress of the mission to *Peking*. Although Macao has a Portuguese Governor and garrison, yet it belongs to the sovereignty of China, and before landing Mr. Cushing thought it proper to address a letter of courtesy to the Governor of Canton, advising him that the embassy was on its way to *Peking*, and mentioning that the object of touching and remaining at Macao, a few weeks, was for refitting, and waiting for favorable winds. This letter had been despatched by a special messenger, but no reply had been received.

Under the present prospects it would have been matter for painful regret, if party or personal feeling had so far prevailed in the Senate of the United States as to have defeated the confirmation of Mr. Cushing as Minister to China. His correspondence with his Government (which already we are informed on good authority, covers upwards of 500 folio pages) will, before the close of the mission, exceed in the value of its information all the cost of the expedition.—*Courier*.

**THE LAST TOKEN.**—The following, says the *Louisville Courier*, is a translation of the letter written by General Semtanant to his wife, a few minutes previous to being shot, in Tobacco. It is full of religious feeling—affection for his wife, his children, and his family generally:

"Rose of my life, have patience; console yourself with religion, and with the idea that your husband has ever loved you tenderly, and even in this, his last moment, thinks of you alone. Make my children happy and do it speedily, for this life is short, and in the other world the just will be rewarded. Farewell, adored Rose, receive my last sigh, and embrace affectionately my children. Rose, farewell; say a thousand tender things for me to my dear mother, and to all the family. Console yourself, for God's sake; think of your children, and do not forget your husband, who adores you in his inmost soul. Farewell!—farewell!

**FRANCISCO DE SEMENTANAT.**

The Boston Mail gives the proceedings of a tremendous indignation meeting of hens, geese, turkeys, &c., of Boston and vicinity, held on Boston Common on Monday evening, to express their disapprobation of egg-hatching machines. One of their resolutions declares their "solemn determination not to associate with any feathered biped whose maternal parent is nothing but an old stove."

Orastes says: "In marriage prefer the person before wealth, virtue before beauty, and the mind before the body, then you have a wife, a friend, and a companion."

**Summer Complaints.**

As this is the reason for the prevalence of certain complaints, the newspapers, according to custom, are publishing their various modes of prevention and cure; and these are quite as numerous as their authors, no two agreeing upon any mode of practice. Such things remind us of cures for a cold or a toothache, things which have become proverbial for infinite series in number. The story books say that if a man discloses a cold or a toothache to a company of elderly ladies, married or single, he will be furnished with a score of different recipes for each. The fact proves both the benevolence and the extensive curative resources of the worthy advisers. A journal before us ascribes all such complaints to unripe fruit, and recommends a cold bath in the morning as an effectual preventive. We must look a little deeper than this journal into physiology, pathology and therapeutics, if we would not have the elderly ladies of both sexes denounce us for quackery.

By summer complaints we mean dysentery and other ailments, in which the stomach and bowels are principally affected. The principal cause of such complaints in hot weather is cold. The system being debilitated by hot weather, is less able to endure sudden changes of temperature in July and August, than at other seasons of the year; and at this season, such changes are more frequent and sudden, and the system is less defended against them by clothing. In August especially, drafts of cold air are common in hot days; and sweeping over a skin of copious perspiration, and thinly clad, they produce a sudden paralysis of that important organ. The consequence is a check to the insensible perspiration, which in healthy adults, varies from two to four pounds daily. And as hot weather, by promoting perspiration, produces thirst, and as thirst creates desire for drinking, and as the momentarily refreshing sensation produced by iced water stimulates this desire, perspiration is necessarily greater, and its sudden arrest more injurious in summer than in winter. Then as this matter, which must be discharged from the system, cannot escape through the skin when that organ is paralyzed, it must escape through some other avenue; and as this new avenue is over-taxed, disease is the consequence. Then if it escapes through the nose, it produces catarrh; through the lungs, cough and expectoration; through the bowels, dysentery. The more the system is debilitated, the nearer will disease approach the organs most essential to vitality; and of these the stomach and bowels are first, as a patient soon sinks under disease of them, while he may live much longer under disease of the lungs. Then as the system is more debilitated in summer than in winter, the insensible perspiration, prevented from escaping through the skin, will fall sooner on the bowels than on the nose or lungs; and hence catarrhs and coughs are most common in winter, and dysenteries most common in summer. We may add that through intemperance in eating or drinking, whether of fruit or school or anything else, the bowels may be debilitated; and as the insensible perspiration, impeded by the natural channel, always falls upon the weakest part, it would, in summer, most probably fall on the bowels. Therefore we trace bowel complaints to cold, and consider intemperance as a secondary, not a primary cause.

When, then, is the best mode of prevention? We answer, defence of the bowels by clothing and other means of avoiding exposure, and maintaining the healthy activity of the skin. Therefore, we say to you, and especially children and elderly people, wear an additional covering on the region of the bowels, avoid exposure to cool drafts, especially when in perspiration, and rub the skin daily with a brush or towel. We also advise temperance in the use of fruit, ice and meats, and total abstinence from alcohol by the healthy. Stimulants may be necessary to some convalescents, and the spices are infinitely more salutary than alcohol.

The recommendation of a cold bath is not good for all, as some cannot endure it. The whole efficacy of cold baths depends upon reaction, or driving the blood from the surface to the centre, for the purpose of having it driven more effectually from the centre to the surface. By this process a more active circulation in the skin is procured, if the system be vigorous enough for the purpose. But in any feeble subjects, the cold, which is the greatest of all debilitating causes, would debilitate still more, because not counteracted by reaction, for which the system is not strong enough.

But when bowel complaints exist, a knowledge of the case will suggest the cure. If the cause is a paralyzed skin, that function must be excited; and for this purpose, warm bath and mild stimulants to the stomach are best. The food should be easily assimilated, and well peppered. Bleeding, opium, calomel, all debilitating agents, should be scrupulously avoided. A warm bath, a flannel skirt, plenty of spices, turtle soup, and a crash towel will soon cure the most violent dysentery.—*Phila. Ledger*.

"Such is the pressure of the times in our town," said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, "that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings." "Pooh! that is nothing compared to London," replied his friend. "We have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for sixpence."

Place no confidence in imaginary prosperity—never venture beyond your depth—live within your means—think of making a living, not a fortune—look ahead—take care of the rainy day—be prudent—be temperate—be humble.



**THE AMERICAN.**

Saturday, August 10, 1844.

**Democratic Nominations.**

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES K. POLK,**  
OF TENNESSEE.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GEO. M. DALLAS,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HENRY A. MULLENBERG.**  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.**

ELECTORS,  
For President and Vice President of the U. States  
WILSON MCANDLESS, Senatorial.  
ASA DIMOCK.

**REPRESENTATIVE.**

- 1. GEO. F. LUTEMAN, 13. GEORGE SCHUBAERLE,
- 2. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 14. NATH'L B. EDDREB,
- 3. WILLIAM H. SMITH, 15. M. N. LEVINE,
- 4. JOHN HILL, (Phila.) 16. JAMES WOODBURN,
- 5. SAMUEL E. LEECH, 17. HUGH MONTGOMERY,
- 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 18. ISAAC ANSEY,
- 7. JESSE SALDIE, 19. JOHN MATTHEWS,
- 8. N. W. SARGLE, 20. W. PATTERSON,
- 9. W. HEIDENREICH, 21. ANDREW BERKE,
- 10. CONRAD SHEDD, 22. JOHN M'GILLI,
- 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
- 12. JONAH BREWSTER, 24. ROBERT OER.

**V. R. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and to receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.**

**THE PLAIN-DEALER.**—Friend Forney of Lancaster has revived "The Plain Dealer," to be published during the campaign. The well known abilities of its editor cannot fail to make it an interesting political paper.

**LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.**—The numbers of this excellent work are received, every week, as they come out.

**DER TARIFF ADVOKAT.**—This is the title of a new German Whig paper, just started and published at Danville, by Mr. Cook, the editor of the *Democrat*. The editor is a good German scholar, and the editorial matter is well written, which, however, will be but a poor compensation to the Democratic Germans of that county, for the want of democratic principles. Pecuniarily we wish friend Cook success in all his undertakings, and we have no doubt his whig friends will amply compensate him for any losses he may sustain in attempting to convert the democratic Germans of the Star of the North to the principles of the whig faith. We shall, however, keep an eye on the "Advokat," and if it should become too rampant, we may have to keep it within bounds by our own "Amerikaner."

A large Democratic Mass Meeting was held at Chambersburg recently, at which, it is said, 5,000 persons attended. One nearly as large was held at Parkersburg, Lancaster county, a few days after.

The whole country is certainly "risky" against Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The "democratic whigs" of Ohio have put up for Governor a man who voted in the 19th Congress against refunding the fines imposed under the old John Adams sedition law. James K. Polk voted in favor of refunding the abominable imposition.

**North Carolina Election.**

The returns have not all been received. 42 counties out of 77 have been heard from. The vote for Governor stands thus: Hoke, (Democrat,) 29,413; Graham, (Whig,) 18,901. These 42 counties, as heard from, give Hoke a majority over Graham of 1,512. In the same counties in 1842, the vote for Governor stood, Henry, (Dem.) 25,945; Moorehead, (Whig,) 23,234. Henry's majority, 1,821. The above returns are from the Baltimore Whig papers of Thursday. A Virginia paper states that passengers in the cars from Raleigh, state that the Whigs have gained 24 members of the Legislature over the last election. This will give the Whigs a majority on joint ballot of that number, if true.

**Mr. Clay and Gov. Polk on the Tariff.**

We place, side by side, extracts from two letters, and defy the most skilful logicians to point out a shade of difference between them:

**MR. CLAY.**—"The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the U. States in respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the *Compromise Act*, I think that whatever revenue Tariff I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.—Letter to Mr. J. K. Kane, of Phila. June 19, 1841.

**GOV. POLK.**—"I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.—Letter to Mr. J. K. Kane, of Phila. June 19, 1841.

**Political Meetings.**

Political meetings are almost constantly held. On Monday afternoon the Whigs had a meeting in the Court House, and were addressed by Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, who labored hard to make it appear that Mr. Clay was in favor of a protective tariff, and that Mr. Polk was not. The late opinions of the two candidates seem to give our whig friends much trouble on account of their similarity. Mr. Gibbons did his best but found himself engaged in a job of work that required all his energies, and at length waxed so warm upon the subject that he was obliged to pull off his coat and work in his shirt sleeves. This we looked upon as the most prominent democratic feature in the whole speech, and yet the audience never said Booh!

In the evening the Democratic Club held a meeting, which was fully attended. Mr. Wolfinger made some remarks. After which Capt. Hummel, of Union, entertained the audience by an amusing speech, sometimes English and sometimes German. The meeting was concluded by an able speech from Maj. W. L. Dewart. On Tuesday evening another Democratic meeting was called, which was eloquently addressed by Wm. Cox Ellis, of Lycoming, and C. W. Hegins, Esq., of this place.

On Wednesday evening the Whigs held a meeting, when the Hon. James Pollock addressed the meeting for the purpose of showing that Mr. Clay was not as bad a tariff man as he had been represented, and that Mr. Polk was still worse. He read Mr. Clay's last letter on that subject, but entirely forgot the last one from Mr. Polk. In regard to a U. S. Bank, Mr. Pollock was in favor of it only, if the people are. He was, however, for a sound National currency, which smacks strongly of a U. S. Bank.

Another meeting took place on Thursday evening, at the Court House, which was ably addressed by C. W. Hegins, Esq., in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Hegins went on to show, among other things, the inconsistency of the Whig orators on the tariff. He also contended that a U. S. Bank was one of the issues now before the people, which the Whigs kept entirely out of view.

We have received a letter from an esteemed correspondent, stating that the translation of the extract of the Pope's Bull, published in our last, is incorrect. We have no objection to publishing the version alluded to, if furnished to us.

There can be no doubt but that the opinions of Mr. Polk and Clay, on the principles of the tariff, are almost the same. They are both for a revenue tariff, discriminating in favor of manufactures, &c. But here the parallel must end. Mr. Polk is the decided enemy of a U. S. Bank, and under no circumstances would sanction such an institution. Mr. Clay is the warm friend of that institution, and has, but recently, declared himself in favor of it. In some places his friends openly advocate it, in others the subject is kept smothered as it was in 1840.

**MORE BLOOD AND THUNDER.**—Col. Jack of Philadelphia, having made a statement, referring to Judge Conrad, which the Judge did not corroborate. Jack then contradicted the Judge. The Judge felt insulted and sent a challenge. The Colonel agreed to an appointment to make arrangements, but did not attend, whereupon the Judge went to the Colonel's house, saw him at the door, took him by the neck, gave him several cuts with a cowhide, and threw him on the pavement.

**Slanders of the Press.**

The editor of the *Berks & Schuylkill Journal*, who, for some years past, has become notorious for his billingsgate language and personal abuse, has made an attack on Henry A. Muhlenberg. He accuses him of gambling and drinking whiskey, (drinking wine, we presume, would have been more aristocratic, and much less criminal.) No honest, intelligent man would, for a moment, credit such a story. Mr. Muhlenberg has resided in Reading for nearly thirty years—has held numerous responsible offices, and now, for the first time, he is accused of gambling and drinking, or, in other words, of being a gambler and drunkard, for that is the impression intended to be created by the charge. Such slanders are only calculated to increase the immense majority he will receive in "Old Berks," for, there are hundreds in the Whig ranks in that county, who, on account of the high personal esteem and respect they entertain for the man, are anxious to vote for him, (and many will vote for him,) and are only restrained from openly supporting him on account of the ties of strong party discipline. In making these remarks we speak not unknowingly, for we have, on several occasions, conversed with some of the most responsible and intelligent Whigs of Berks county, who candidly expressed to us the above views. We repeat, that no high minded, honest political opponent, who knows Henry A. Muhlenberg, will speak of him in any other terms than those of respect for his character, magnanimity and liberality. It is, indeed, surprising, that men should be so blinded by passion and party rage, as to lose all sense of decency and justice. But when we reflect that they have even gone so far as to accuse Mr. Muhlenberg of having traded his bible for a pack of cards, we ought not to be surprised at any thing we may hereafter hear from those who seem to revel in slander, and whose morbid appetites gloat over the destruction of private character.

**HOW LARGE IS TEXAS?**—It contains 318,000 square miles, and is full as large as all the following States united:

| State           | Sq. Miles. | Pop.      |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| Louisiana,      | 48,000     | 452,411   |
| Mississippi,    | 48,000     | 375,651   |
| Alabama,        | 50,000     | 596,767   |
| Georgia,        | 62,000     | 691,392   |
| South Carolina, | 33,000     | 694,398   |
| Virginia,       | 70,000     | 1,239,797 |
| Total,          | 311,000    | 3,944,416 |

**Governor Ritner.**

We stated a few weeks since that Ex-Governor Ritner was among those who had declared himself opposed to Mr. Clay, and of this, we think, all things considered, there was at least great probability. Ex-Gov. Ritner, it will be recollected, as well as Ex-Gov. Shultz, were both applicants for office under Gen. Harrison. And as they both had been Presidential Electors, in this State, they both naturally supposed they were entitled to office. But, as there were about 30,000 patriotic office hunters to accommodate, many of whom had anxiously waited for a chance at the public crib from 12 to 20 years, it was, therefore, not surprising that the Ex-Governors had to stand back. Gov. Ritner, it is true, was appointed Director of the Mint, but the Whig Senate rejected him, and, as was said, through the influence of Mr. Clay. That he became seared by disappointment, and expressed his dissatisfaction of the Whig party, was not then doubted, and whether new promises and overtures have been made, will be for others to judge. It does not, indeed, seem wholly improbable. The following is an extract of a recent letter from him, to Mr. Reed, of Carlisle, on this subject. He expresses himself, it will be seen, warmly in favor of his Antimasonic brother, General Markle, whose nomination was made to please the Ex-Governor's right hand man, Thaddeus Stevens. But does he say that he will vote for Mr. Clay? Not a word of it. He says he cannot support the election of Mr. Polk, and as Mr. Clay comes nearer to his views than Mr. Polk, therefore he will not oppose him. But it is a matter of but little moment what the Ex-Governor's views are now. His ephemeral influence is gone. He is known only as the shadow of that arch political intriguer, Thaddeus Stevens, through whose influence and corrupting power the country was cursed with the U. S. Bank, and our Commonwealth almost crushed, beyond the hope of recovery, beneath its mass of rottenness and corruption. We say it matters but little what such men may think, but it is almost cruel to drag them from that retirement and seclusion which protected them from the scrutiny of public notice. The following is the extract—

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas; because in every aspect in which the question has been presented to my mind, it appears to me that the annexation will most materially disturb the harmony of the United States. I am in favor of preserving the integrity and independence of the Union at all hazards.

The above are my views in regard to the great questions involved in the Presidential election; and as James K. Polk is supported by a party who have declared in their public proceedings that they are in favor of the annexation of Texas, and pledged their candidate to the support of the same measure, and as he has by his own acts, while a member of Congress, uniformly opposed those measures which I deem essential to the prosperity of the nation, I cannot support his election. On the other hand, Mr. Clay comes nearer my views, much nearer, than Mr. Polk; I therefore do not oppose his election."

**Presidential and State Elections.**

We give below a condensed table, exhibiting the times when the Presidential and State Elections, respectively, will be held in the several States during the present year; together with the Popular Vote given at the Presidential Election. It will be found useful for reference during the approaching election.

| STATES      | Time of elections |          | Presid. Vote | 1840     |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|--------------|----------|
|             | States            | Presid't |              |          |
| Maine       | Septe. 6 Nov.     | 4 9      | 46,612       | 46,291   |
| N. Hamp.    | Mar. 12 Nov.      | 4 6      | 26,158       | 32,161   |
| Vermont     | Sept. 3 Nov.      | 12 6     | 32,440       | 18,018   |
| Mass.       | Nov. 11 Nov.      | 11 12    | 75,874       | 51,941   |
| R. Is'nd    | Ap. 30 Nov.       | 1 4      | 5,278        | 3,391    |
| Conn.       | April 3 Nov.      | 4 6      | 31,601       | 25,296   |
| N. York     | Nov. 5 Nov.       | 5 36     | 225,817      | 212,527  |
| N. Jersey's | Oct. 8 Nov.       | 5 7      | 33,351       | 31,034   |
| Penn'a.     | Oct. 8 Nov.       | 1 26     | 144,021      | 113,572  |
| Delaware    | Nov. 12 Nov.      | 11 3     | 5,967        | 4,874    |
| Mary'nd     | Oct. 2 Dec.       | 1 8      | 33,378       | 28,792   |
| Virginia    | Apr. 18 Nov.      | 4 17     | 42,501       | 43,893   |
| N. Car.     | Aug. 1 Nov. 14    | 11 11    | 45,376       | 38,782   |
| S. Car.     | Oct. 11 Nov.      | 4 9      | By Legis.    | late.    |
| Georgia     | Oct. 7 Nov. 13    | 10 40    | 29,292       | 31,923   |
| Alabama     | Nov. 5 Nov.       | 4 9      | 28,471       | 23,991   |
| Miss.       | Nov. 4 Nov.       | 5 6      | 19,518       | 16,975   |
| Louisiana   | July 1 Nov.       | 5 6      | 11,296       | 7,616    |
| Tenn.       | Aug. 1 Nov.       | 4 13     | 60,391       | 48,289   |
| Kentucky    | Aug. 5 Oct. 25    | 12 58    | 58,489       | 32,616   |
| Ohio        | Oct. 8 Nov.       | 4 23     | 118,157      | 124,782  |
| Indiana     | Aug. 5 Nov.       | 4 12     | 65,309       | 51,604   |
| Illinois    | Aug. 5 Nov.       | 4 9      | 45,927       | 47,476   |
| Missouri    | Aug. 5 Nov.       | 4 7      | 22,972       | 29,769   |
| Michigan    | Nov. 4 Nov.       | 4 5      | 22,953       | 21,131   |
| Arkansas    | Oct. 7 Nov.       | 4 3      | 4,363        | 6,048    |
| Totals,     |                   |          | 275,127,217  | 178,8370 |

No State Election takes place in Tennessee, this year. They elect State officers every two years—and that election was held last year.

**More Important Changes.**

The Bedford Gazette contains the gratifying intelligence, that JOSHUA F. COX, Esq., extensively known as a leading anti-mason in Somerset county, and formerly a member of the State Legislature, has declared himself opposed to Henry Clay. His influence will be much felt in that region.

The Southern Reformer (Miss.) adds the name of GOV. TROUP to the list of distinguished characters, who have come out for Polk and Dallas. The work goes bravely on.

"HONEST JOHN BANKS."—When Judge Banks resigned his seat in Congress, he addressed the following letter to Col. J. K. Polk, the then Speaker of the House:

March 31, 1836.

Sir—In communicating to you my resignation, I cannot refrain from assuring you of the high estimation in which I hold you, individually, and of my entire approbation of your conduct and department as presiding officer of the House. I will add, that, in my judgment, you discharged all the arduous duties of the chair with a degree of liberality, impartiality, ability, and dignity, which did honor to yourself, and also to the body over which you presided.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN BANKS.

**MISCELLANY.**

**Editorial, Condensed and Selected.**

The Boston Post mentions a report that every machine shop in New England, capable of turning out factory machinery, has orders for twelve months ahead.

A paper published in Iowa states that the tide of emigration is pouring into the northern counties of the territory with unexampled rapidity. An arrival of forty-one ladies had caused a great sensation.

A STRANGE FISH—A fish has been caught at Davenport, Iowa, of remarkable shape, it being mostly head, and a shovel nose of great width; its mouth opens wide enough to take in a man's head with ease, and the body quite small. The like was never seen before.

PARDONS.—Nine Governors of Pennsylvania, Gov. Porter included, have, within 72 years, granted 1862 pardons to penitentiary convicts.

ALL SORTS OF A HEN.—An agricultural paper says of a hen of a certain breed that she laid 160 eggs daily in succession.

A man in Canada West (Niagara District) lately sold his wife at auction for ten cents. The purchaser re-sold her for twelve and a half cents, thus clearing two cents and a half by the operation. This is a fact.

A man in Indiana has been turned out of a Whig society for telling them about that "roast beef."

It is rumored that the Sylvania Fourierrite association has broken up.

A house at Mt. Auburn, near Cincinnati, was completely riddled by lightning on the 23th ult. Nobly hurt.

A man has been turned out of a temperance society for eating corned beef.

INTERESTING TO HUSBANDS.—A late English paper says that in the Court of Queen's Bench, recently, a jury refused to make a husband responsible for an extravagant milliner's bill to his wife, comprehending among other items ten new bonnets and forty-three pair of new gloves in seven months!

Van Anburg has been exhibiting two beautiful ems, a lion and lioness, at Windsor Castle, in her majesty's drawing room.

A London paper states that there were 10,000 persons bathing in the Serpentine river at the same time.

Dr. Squibbs has made a new sort of sugar, that is admirable for sweetening and preserving ladies' tempers.

Mr. Clay was at Blue Lick springs July 21, by way of getting accustomed to the black and blue licks of the autumn elections.

Steam tugs, with screw propellers, have been successfully introduced on the Union Canal from Glasgow.

Mrs. Child calls machine hatched chickens "bereaved orphans."

They have a "big man" in Hartford, who weighs 500 pounds.

The LAST SURVIVING DRUMMER at the battle of Bunker Hill resides at Hartford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. His name is Rufus Kingsley, and the old veteran enjoys perfect health and good spirits.

FRANCE is a glorious place for those who adopt the editorial profession. No less than forty-seven editors are now imprisoned in that country of quartered frogs.

GOSE BACK TO MORNING.—It is said that Foster, the former editor of the *Navvoo* Examiner, (the paper that originated the late excitement against the prophet,) since the death of Joe Smith declares he believes Joe to have been a prophet, and that the Mormon religion, as taught by him, is the only true religion.

The Rev. Dr. Schaf, late Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Berlin, (Prussia,) and Professor elect in the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church at Merceburg, Pa., arrived at New York from London, on Wednesday, July 31st, in the packet ship, St. James.

**Caution—Pass it Round.**

We would caution our Democratic fellow laborers throughout the State, says the *Reading Jefferson Democrat*, against a certain pretended German Democratic paper, published at this place, called the "Alt Berks." It is a wolf in sheep's clothing, and may be set down alongside of the *Democratic Champion*.

It is now in the hands of the Federalists, and is used by them as an engine to endeavor to sow dissension in our ranks. Here its character is well known, its circulation extremely small, and it can therefore do no harm. But the Federalists are ordering large numbers of its "extras," filled with the most outrageous lies, with which they hope to make an impression abroad. The paper is working heart and hand with Federalists, although it keeps Polk's name at its head, to mislead the unwary. Let every Democratic paper caution its readers against this paper, or any article copied from it.

This week, we understand, 1500 extras, containing a foul lie against Mr. Muhlenberg, were ordered by J. Hoffman Esq., one of the Federal leaders at this place. Let all therefore beware.

**"Wounded Pigeons," &c.**

KENTUCKY.—The election for Governor, and other State officers, was held in Kentucky on Monday. Of the result of the Governor's election, the Washington National Intelligencer says: "We think it proper to communicate to our readers an impression which has been made on our mind of the possibility that the Whig candidate, if not actually beaten, will succeed but by a lean majority. The reason of this apprehension is, that Colonel Butler, the Democratic candidate, besides being personally a very popular man, was in active service, and behaved bravely during the war of 1812, as well as the great fight at the river Raisin as at the battle of New Orleans."