

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in the following article on

CANAL NAVIGATION BY STEAM.
The proposition to transport coal by the use of steam tugs, which is now assuming a more definite shape, has attracted the earnest attention of many parties interested in the Schuylkill Navigation Company, as well as the Chesapeake and Delaware, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Companies.

I have accordingly taken some pains to come at the correct cost of carrying on the business in this way, by ascertaining the facts applicable to this case, from an inspection of boats in actual use. One of the neatest specimens which we have had here, is the little boat called the "John Gilpin," which is propelled by an ingenious wheel, invented by Mr. Asa Worthington, of New York. This boat, which is but thirteen feet wide, is capable of towing boats loaded with 200 tons of freight from three miles to three and a half miles per hour in a narrow canal. It is adapted to the navigation of the Chesapeake Bay, and can make a speed of more than 9 miles per hour in open water. In fact, this boat of itself, without any regard to the various successful forms of propeller, has completely solved the problem of canal navigation by steam, and has won for its inventor the gratitude of the whole canal interest of this country.

I do not know what charge it is proposed to make for the use of this principle, but in the following calculations it is necessary to include that item, and I have accordingly allowed \$100 for the use of the patent right for each boat. If the sum appear small, the importance of introducing the invention on a line where more than half a million of tons are now annually transported, and a million may be speedily obtained, will make it good policy to hold it at a moderate rate.

The following estimate will show the cost of conveying coal from Pottsville to New York, a distance of 220 miles, by the system of tougging. The business may be advantageously conducted by placing small engines in each boat, but it is here assumed that each steam tug takes one boat in tow, and is itself driven by an engine of about ten horse power, a system which has some advantages for a long run—as to New York or Albany. The tug will carry an average net load of 55 tons, and the boat in tow an average load of 68 tons—making together 123 tons, or in round numbers, 120 tons. The speed in the canal will be three miles per hour, and in the river five miles per hour—which the boat now at the wharf has demonstrated to be practicable.

The time, on 51 miles of canal, at 3 miles will be	17 hours,
Do on 170 miles open water, at 5 miles,	34 "
Do in passing all the locks,	12 "
Running time, in one direction	63 "
" " returning,	63 "
Time consumed in loading,	9 "
" " in discharging,	9 "

Aggregate time actually required for the trip, 144 hours, or just six days.

It is necessary in all such calculations, to allow liberally for contingencies, and I shall accordingly estimate them, in this case, at 33 per cent., or allow for a loss of two days in every trip, and assume that the time required in each trip will be eight days.

In proof of the sufficiency of this estimate, I need only quote the fact that the "John Gilpin," in running from New York to St. John's Lower Canada, discharging her cargo and taking in another, and returning to New York a distance in all of about 750 miles, consumed just seven and a half days.

Estimated cost of a trip of eight days, with 120 tons of coal:

Captain's wages for 8 days, at \$1 50,	\$12 00
Engineer's " " " " " " " "	1 25 10 00
Assistants' " " " " " " " "	75 6 00
Two other hands,	50 8 00
Board of five hands,	25 10 00
Four tons of small coal, at \$1,	4 00
Depreciation of two boats, which will cost together (including patent right) \$1500, and last eight years, assuming thirty trips for the working year—per trip,	6 25
Depreciation of engine, &c., which will cost \$1000 and last ten years—per trip,	3 33
Interest on capital in boats and engine, \$2500, at six per cent., is \$150 per annum—per trip,	5 00
Repairs and contingencies, \$120 per annum, and per trip,	4 90
Cost of conveying 120 tons of coal from Pottsville to New York, and returning with the empty boats,	\$68 58

This sum is equivalent to 57 cts per ton. Add present toll on Sch. Canal, 35 Del. & R., 30

And we have an aggregate charge of \$1 23 per ton, in lieu of the present charge \$2 30 per ton. It is obvious, therefore, that a boat now engaging in this trade, will be able, at the present prices, to clear all its expenses, and provide an ample contingent fund for repairs and depreciation, and interest on the investments, and leave an additional sum of \$1 23 for every trip, or \$16 a day. The time and the prices assumed in the estimate are ample, and such as will guaranty the procurement of competent and trustworthy men.

I leave it to the business man to put his own estimate on the value of back-freights, the passenger travel of the Schuylkill Valley, and other incidental advantages of the introduction of this mode of transportation. I leave it to the Schuylkill Navigation Company to put their own estimate on the value of a modification of their system, which will reduce their freights to one half the present charge, enable them to send their boats, at all times, and without delay, around to the Delaware front, through to New York, to all

the towns along the banks of the Hudson, and through the Erie and Champlain Canals—which will enable them to monopolize the trade of all the towns on the Delaware and its branches—to go through to the Chesapeake, and supply the people of Baltimore with Pennsylvania anthracite cheaper than they can ever get their own bituminous coal from the mines of Cumberland.

It is understood that the Canal Company are moving in this matter; but whether they are moving fast enough for their own interest, and the public good, and the requirements of the trade, may be doubtful. One thing is, however, certain, that in this country private enterprise can always be found to carry out any improvement that promises a fair remuneration for the capital invested. It would be well for the country if its enterprise had stepped there.

FULTON.

A SHREWD QUESTION.—The editor of the Cherokee Advocate, puts forth the following statement and searching question:—

"It is stated that within forty years, the United States have extinguished the Indian title to four hundred and thirty million acres of land for eighty two millions of dollars. At this rate, they paid the Indians an average of less than twenty cents per acre. Now if the United States disposed of those lands to their citizens at the present low Government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents, they have received into their Treasury the sum of four hundred and fifty five millions five hundred thousand dollars above the original cost.

Wonder if they would like to get more Indian lands on the same terms?"

EMPTYING THEIR PRISONS.—F. List, Esq., our Consul at Lepsic, writes home that it is contemplated to send not only German paupers, but the criminals of that country, to the United States. He says:—

"A Mr. Du Scin, formerly an officer in the service of the Duke of Saxe Gotha, has lately made proposition to the smaller States of Saxony for transporting their criminals to the port of Bremen, and embarking them there for the United States at seventy-five dollars per head, which offer has been accepted by several of them. The first transport of criminals, who, for the greater part, have been condemned to hard labor for life, (among them two notorious robbers, Piefer and Albrecht,) will leave Gotha on the 16th of this month; and it is intended, by and by, to empty all the jails and workhouses of that country in this manner! There is little doubt that several other States will imitate the nefarious practice! In order to stop it I have sent an article to the General Gazette of Augsburg, wherein I have attempted to demonstrate that this behaviour was contrary to all the laws of nations, and that it was shameful behaviour towards a country which offers the best inducement to German manufactures. It has of late, also, become a general practice in the towns and boroughs of Germany, to get rid of their paupers and vicious members by collecting the means for effecting their passage to the United States among the inhabitants, and by supplying them from the public funds."

DREIBACH AND HIS LIONS.—The astonishing control of the German, Dreibach, over the most ferocious beasts of the forest, the lion, the tiger and the leopard, entering familiarly into their dens, and passing freely back and forth among them as at his levee, then driving them into each other's dens, and re-assembling them again in one, then seizing first one and then another, and making them in mock-fight seize him as if they would devour him—throwing them on the ground, bestriding and beating them in pretended anger—grasping their jaws and forcing open their mouths, a lion in one hand and a tiger in the other—dragging their heads together, and making them flaily growl at each other—thrusting his foot into the mouth of one and his head into the jaws of another—lying down with them and holding them in his arms—dancing them on his lap as a child—magnetizing them, and repeatedly lifting them from the ground and letting them fall again a dead mass. All this would seem to be the ultimate reach of human power—the utmost exercise of reason over the brute—the sway of mind over force. And whilst this display of the incomprehensible human spirit fills the observer with amazement, it furnishes at the same time a study for philosophy and piety. This control of Dreibach over the ravenous beasts seems to be the result of daily receiving their food from him. How does the gratitude of man compare with this return! The sad answer is on record, "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib, but Israel doth not know, my people do not consider." But though not so tender, yet a more striking and impressive proof is exhibited by these savage beasts of prey.—Phil. Ledger.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Old Mrs. Stup says that she's often heard tell, when she was a girl, that old grandma Danner, the oldest crler to cure the rheumy pains, never used no doctor's means, but only garden yerbs. She steamed 'em with cumfrey, elecampane, and co-riander seed. Some times she would throw in a little red precipit, but mighty seldom—only when it was a powerful case!

MAKING FOOD OF WOMEN.—Not long since, a miser in Morocco, who sold "kolink" (fried meat) wishing to increase his sales, nightly inveigled a woman of bad character into his house, murdered her, and sold her for fried meat in the morning. His wife at last denounced him. He was punished dreadfully. His hands and feet were cut off, broiled in his own caul-dron and given to dogs for food, and he was permitted to die from loss of blood.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Dec. 21, 1844.

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

Also, at his Office No. 169 Nassau Street, New York.

Absence from home, must be our excuse for deficiency of editorial matter this week.

The Susquehanna, at this place, was frozen over on Tuesday last, and is probably now passable for foot passengers.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. SHUNK.—The inauguration of the Governor elect, will take place on the third Tuesday of January, according to the constitution, not the third Saturday of January, as our compositor made us say last week.

The affairs of Texas begin to assume more than usual importance at Washington. The news on this subject our readers will find in another column.

Mr. Benton's Texas Bill, which will be found in another column, will become the great topic of debate, in Congress, this session. The Tariff bill itself will hardly be thought of. The South will not choose to agitate it, and the North are satisfied to leave it as it is.

Dr. Duncan's one day election bill has passed the House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote. This is an important matter. Hereafter the Presidential elections will be held throughout the Union on the same day.

POSTAGE REFORM.—The Legislatures of several States have already moved in this matter. The Postmaster General himself, now recommends a reduction, making the rates at 5 cts. for any distance under 500 miles, and 10 cts. for any over 500 miles. At a large meeting at Cincinnati, resolutions were passed recommending a reduction to two cts. for all letters not weighing more than a half ounce, and two cents for every additional half ounce. They also recommended the abolition of the banking privilege. Another important item of reform is, to permit all newspapers to be carried free of postage within the bounds of the county in which they are published.

WAR OF WORDS.—Mr. John Q. Adams and Charles J. Ingersoll are out abusing each other in the newspapers. It is difficult to say which of the two beligerents will carry the day. One thing is certain, that as both have been accustomed to receive great personal abuse, they will not fail to lay it on pretty thick in order to make an impression.

FOUR RACE.—The second foot race between Greenhalgh and Gildersleeve, took place at Hoboken, on Monday last. The distance was twelve miles—the stake \$1000. Greenhalgh passed Gildersleeve at the eleventh mile. The last mile was performed in 5 minutes, 13 seconds. The whole distance in 68 minutes 48 seconds.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in speaking of the speech of Mr. Polk, at Nashville, says:—

"Mr. Polk's recent speech at Nashville has been the most canvass of all the various things that have agitated the metropolitan sphere since the outset of the session, not excepting the Mexican correspondence, at the tone of which many marvel, and others utter 'curses loud and deep.' It is evident from the declarations of Mr. Polk, that he regards his election as the voluntary and unsolicited tribute of public confidence, and not as a partisan triumph; that the people have chosen him to administer the Government for the good of the whole nation, and not for the immediate benefit or looking to the direct advantage of any particular party. These noble and patriotic views, so well calculated to reconcile the minority, to temper and restrain political violence, and bring us back to the good old days of simplicity and safety of Mr. Monroe's administration, are received in a mood adapted to the different interests which they affect. Mr. Calhoun's section, which has all along denounced a system of proscription, acquiesces heartily and entirely in his determination, whilst the Northern division hesitates not to speak in open disparagement of any such doctrine or practice. The latter influence is for insisting upon the reward of their services in the honors and emoluments; the other is content to abide a gradual distribution of the spoils, in order to conciliate public sentiment, and pave the way for a nomination in 1848.

Those who know Mr. Polk best, and who from infirmity and intercourse have reason to be apprized of his intentions, say that the sentiments of his Nashville speech were deliberately considered and matured, and that his oldest and firmest friends counselled their adoption; so that they mean all that is expressed, and he will enforce whatever he has avowed.

Mr. Polk will take his position independent of all cliques, encumbered by none of the peculiar obligations which have defeated the good intentions of others of his predecessors, and being out of the line of succession, he has no object to achieve, but an honest, successful and pure administration. With all the means at his command and with these strong purposes so emphatically declared, there is no doubt but that he will devote himself to the great end alone of good and useful government."

The Popular Vote of the Presidential Election.

The following is a statement of the popular vote in the several States, at the late Presidential Election:

	Polk	Clay	Binney
Maine,	45719	34346	4837
N. Hampshire,	27160	17866	4161
Massachusetts,	53262	67768	10927
Connecticut,	29841	32832	1943
Rhode Island,	4867	7322	5
Vermont,	18041	26770	3084
New York,	375555	232454	15740
New Jersey,	37495	38318	131
Pennsylvania,	167535	161203	3138
Delaware,	5965	6267	
Maryland,	32676	3594	
Virginia,	6000		
Ohio,	49115	155057	8050
Kentucky,		10000	
N. Carolina,	39287	43232	
S. Carolina,	25000*		
Georgia,	41155	42106	
Alabama,	12900		
Indiana,	70181	67568	2106
Illinois,	10000		
Michigan,	27703	21237	3632
Mississippi,	23162	17920	
Tennessee,	50917	60030	
Louisiana,	657		
Missouri,	10000		
Arkansas,	3000		
	1,140,323	1,081,580	57,754

*Estimated by the Globe.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO, &c.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, writing from Washington says:—"Day before yesterday, and a part of the night, Mr. Calhoun spent in an earnest conference with Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, and immediately afterwards four or five different messengers were sent off from the State Department, to several of our ministers at the different courts of Europe, to Mexico, and to some of the South American Republics. The English minister, also, I understand, sent off a minister with despatches to Great Britain. The critical condition of our relations with Mexico, and through her, possibly with some of the leading powers of Europe, renders this unusual diplomatic activity a matter of deep interest and anxious speculation; and among other on this is one, that if Texas will in any sufficiently authoritative manner, declare her wishes to become annexed to the United States, then Great Britain is to throw no obstacle in the way, and will intimate to Mexico, that it will be necessary for her to acquiesce as gracefully as she may; that no opposition is to be expected from any other European quarter; that a very liberal treaty of boundary will be negotiated with Mexico, in which the large claims of indemnity due by her to our citizens, will in some satisfactory manner be arranged; and finally, that in the great balance sheet, which is now in the progress of being made up, the Oregon boundary will also be satisfactorily adjusted."

VIEWS OF MR. ADAMS.—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier gives the following as the opinions of John Quincy Adams, as detailed in a private conversation. They are certainly curious and interesting. Even Mr. Adams, it will be seen, has no fear of the repeal of the tariff, under Mr. Polk:—"I have heard several gentlemen speak of conversations held with John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the result of the late election. His opinions are of interest at this time, and he is by no means reserved in making them known. He says that Texas will be brought into the Union, and that the British Government will simply protest against the act, and avail herself of the example to carry into execution some of her own designs. "She will, he says, take possession of Cuba, and we cannot complain of it, after taking Texas. Great Britain, he says, will guarantee to Spain the same amount of revenue that she now receives from Cuba. As to France, he says that government cannot complain of the act, for she has taken possession of Algiers, and Great Britain will allow her to extend her African possessions as far as she pleases. Mexico, he says, will not make war upon us, on account of the annexation. "As to the tariff, he says, it will not be essentially modified, during Mr. Polk's administration. The Government will need the whole of the present revenue, especially after the annexation of Texas. There must be an increase, he thinks, of the navy and army on that account. "The next presidential contest would be between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Wright. Mr. Calhoun would necessarily, in his opinion, have at least the option of remaining in the State Department."

A SERIES AND TURN-OUT.—A TURN-OUT has taken place among the workmen on the Valley Railroad at Pottsville. The contractors were paying 80 cents a day, but last week, owing to the great number out of employment in this region, an attempt was made to reduce the wages to 70 cents per day during the winter. Several of the workmen were arrested in consequence of preventing, by force, others from working.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.—GOV. DORR'S CASE.—On Friday last, on motion of Reverdy Johnson, Esq., Francis C. Treadwell, of Portland, Maine, was admitted as an attorney and counsellor at this court.

The Globe says that Mr. Treadwell has charge of the case of Gov. Dorr, and will probably move the court to allow a writ of error, or a writ of habeas corpus, to bring Gov. Dorr to Washington and permit him in person to petition the court for a writ of error.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1844.

Annexation of Texas—McDuffie's Resolutions providing for Annexation—Benton's Bill on the same subject.

I mentioned in my last an announcement by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, of his intention to report joint resolutions providing for the immediate annexation of Texas. He has since fulfilled his purpose, and enclosed you receive a copy of the resolutions:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, in Congress assembled.—That the compact of Annexation and Union between the said U. States and Republic of Texas, signed by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State, on the part of the U. States, and Isaac Van Zandt, and J. Pinckney Henderson, on the part of Texas, be and the same is hereby declared to be the fundamental law of Union between the said U. States and Texas, so soon as the supreme authorities of the said Republic of Texas shall agree to the same. And it shall be the duty of the President of the U. States, so soon as he shall be officially notified of such agreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation. Resolved, Further, By the authority aforesaid, that it is understood and intended that whatever is stipulated to be done immediately or at a fixed period, after the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid compact, shall be done immediately or in a like period after the supreme authorities of Texas shall have finally agreed to these Resolutions."

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Archer of Virginia, moved their reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was carried; whereupon Mr. Benton forthwith sprang upon the Senate his counter-project, and gave notice of his intention to introduce his bill providing for the annexation of Texas. This was received in good humor, producing a pleasant smile on the countenance of Senators. On the next day the distinguished Missourian, agreeably to notice, introduced the following bill, the same in terms advocated by him at the last session. It was read twice, as usual, and then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is, authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas, for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following basis, to wit:

I. The boundary of the annexed territory to be in the desert prairie west of the Nueces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude forty-two degrees north.
II. The people of Texas, by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A State, to be called "The State of Texas," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States.
IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their territories, and to be called "the Southwest Territory."

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, west of the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, so as to divide, as equally as may be, the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.
VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty making power. **GOING INTO THE IRON BUSINESS LARGELY.**—The extensive Iron Works, known as the Reading Furnace, situated about twelve miles from Reading, and owned by the Assignees of the United States Bank, were last week sold, with all the landed property attached, to Governor David R. Porter & Co. of Harrisburg, for \$50,000.

THE TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—The N. Y. Herald, of last week, contained an excellent article on the important meeting held in Manchester, in relation to the cotton trade and cotton imports into England; "on which occasion, in the face of the whole world, and in the very heart of British Manufactures, the palm was awarded to the United States in the manufacture of a certain description of cotton goods, and in competing with England in the markets of the world."

GREAT SALE AT WASHINGTON.—Congress, in a fit of retrenchment, ordered the grass cut on the Capitol grounds, at Washington, to be sold at public auction. These clippings have been sold this season, and they have yielded a clear profit to the U. S. Treasury, auctioneer's commissions and cost of advertising excluded, of four dollars and ninety-two cents.

CHILD KILLED BY BEARS.—A few days since, a child was killed in the northern part of Decatur county, Ia. The child was some distance from the house gathering nuts when the bears came along and attacked and killed it. Shortly after this fete they met a man in the woods and chased him home, pursuing him to his very door, when he took down his gun and shot one of them with a few steps of his door, and with some of his neighbors, succeeded shortly after in killing the other. This happened in the most populous part of the country.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail between New York and Troy has again been stolen. It was robbed last Friday, at Hudson. The pouch was found back of the Universalist church, cut open and the letters taken out. This is the second time within a year or two that the mail has been robbed at the same place.

FIGHT BETWEEN LAWYERS.—At Hagerstown Md., Mason and Spencer, two members of the Bar, had a personal rencontre in the Court room on Thursday. The court fined each party 2 dollars, and required them to keep the peace.

VARIETY.

MAKING BUTTER.—In Goshen they cover the hands with linen gloves and forcibly work out the buttermilk, and thus, by excluding the air in packing, the article long keeps sweet.

HEAVY LOSS.—The Globe says a gentleman in Tennessee agreed, for twenty dollars, to give one dollar for the first electoral vote Governor Polk should receive over Mr. Clay, and to double it in geometrical progression for the majority of the electoral college. The sum lost amounts to \$36,895,457,467,420,130,231. A knowledge of the powers of figures would have saved him from this loss.

GOLD.—Mr. Rothe, a Saxon miner, gives it as his opinion, that the gold mines in North Carolina are equal to any in Europe or Brazil. Ten millions of bullion have already been obtained from the North Carolina mines. A negro found one lump of ore at Reid's mine, which was worth \$8,000.

"GREAT WESTERN IRON FURNACE."—The Pittsburg American says that the Great Western Iron Furnace, at Brady's Bend, has been in blast for some weeks past, making 80 tons of iron per week. The rolling mill attached to the furnace is also in operation, principally employed in making rail road iron. The amount invested in these works by the enterprising owners is about \$250,000.

BANKS.—The capital of the banks in the U. States has been reduced one hundred and eight millions of dollars in four years. This is one hundred millions of dollars, however, larger than it was in 1830.

DEBT OF MEXICO.—The public debt of Mexico, besides what she owes to the United States, is said to be eighty two millions of dollars, upon which the annual interest is nearly five millions of dollars.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.—Chalk and water are said to be a complete antidote to the poison of Oxalic acid. The taste of the acid is intense, and a blot of ink may be discharged from writing paper by its application.

A NEW PAPER.—The *Hangman* is the title of a new sheet, published at Boston. It is decorated with the representation of a gallows in actual operation, and is designated to advocate the abolition of capital punishment.

FEEL.—The saving of fuel used by the Locomotives on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, is 75 per cent., as compared with the amounts used in 1828.

LONG HAIR.—In the year 1610 the authorities of New Hampshire agreed to discontinue the "sinful practice of wearing long hair."

THE LONDON CLUBS.—Mr. Hurst, M. P., for Horsham, England, has suddenly discharged his servants, given up housekeeping, and departed with his family, for the continent. His debts exceed 150,000. This is one of the leading men of the Carleton Club in London—the reputations of American citizens, because the States of America are a little in debt.

CHAPMAN SAYS HIS REASON FOR CROWING SO LUSTI ly was, that he was *cock-sure* of the election.

CAUSE OF A DEFEAT.—The Charleston Mercury lays it down as a general truth—and on that point we agree with it—that the want of votes is the principal cause of defeat to gentlemen who aspire for office.

WHO NOMINATED COL. POLK.—This important question is answered at last by the Lyceum Olive Branch. Col. Road-Frazier, of Lancaster nominated James K. Polk. This fills the measure of the Colonel's glory.

A NEW GAME.—The Grand Jury of Washington county, Md., at its recent session, indicted forty-three persons for playing at the game "rattle and snap."

A NEW ARTICLE OF MEATS.—A London fatter, advertising his commodities, informs the ladies "who wish to have a really good article that he will be happy to make them muffs, hats, &c. of their own skins." In another version he says:—"Ladies wishing to have a really genuine article can select their own skins."

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A Miss Susan Staman has recovered \$2000 damages, in Washington county, Md., of Mr. Conrad Smith, for refusing to marry her as he had promised. Susan in spite of her name, was determined to hold to her word.

GOV. DORR.—The New York Post says Governor Dorr is ready at any moment to take the oath of allegiance to the existing Government, but existing Government is not ready to release him without other conditions.

FRANCHISE IN RHODE ISLAND.—You must register some time before the election, pay a dollar, and write your name on the back of your ballot.

MR. POLK.—The Democrats of New Orleans have invited Mr. Polk to visit that city this winter.

REFUSES TO RECEIVE IT.—The New Hampshire Legislature has again refused to receive the State's share of the old surplus Land Revenue, and by a vote of 93 to 137.

THE WORST TRICK OF ALL.—The liquors sold in the bars attached to masquerade ball-rooms of New Orleans, are drugged, to make people crazy with excitement and liberal with their money. London and Paris can hardly beat that.

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