His "Address to the Deil" contains charity enough to set up fifty modern ministers of the gospel; "while the following advice to a "youthful friend," is better than a thousand of their prosyser-

The great Creator to revers.

Not sure become the creature,
the greathing can't furlisher.

And e'en the rigid feature; Yet ne'er with wite profune to range, Be complaisance extended; An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange For Deity offended!

When ranting round in pleasure's ring.
Religion may be blinded;
Or if she gie a random ating.
It may be little arisded
But when on life wore tempest driven. And Conscience but a canker-A correspondence fix'd wi Heaven Is sure a puble anchor!"

With the Bible and Shakespeare, Burns and Byron lift us, all other books might be destroyed to day by fire or flood with very little loss to the world's stock of wisdom and wit; while with these four books for inspiration and instruction, the man who cannot be content with the life that now is, and prepared for that which is to come, eminently deserves (speaking after the manner of the pulpit) to be damned. - Evening Mirror.

The Modern Belle.

EXTRACT FROM MR. SAXE'S POEM READ AT THE LATE MAXCHESTER (N. H.) FAIR.

The daughter sits in the parlor, And rocks in her easy chair; Slie's clad in her silks and satins, And jewels are in her hair-

She winks and giggles and simpers, And simpers and giggles and winks And though she talks but little, Tis vastly more than she thinks.

Her father goes clad in his russet, And ragged and seedy at that; And his coats are all out at the elbow And he wears a most shocking bad hat,

He's hoarding and saving his shillings. So carefully day by day, While the, on her beaux and poodles, Is throwing them all away.

She lies a-bed in the morning, Till nearly the hour of noon; Then comes down snapping and snarling, Because she was called so soon—

Her hair is still in the paper Her cheeks still daubed with paint, Remains of her last night's blushes; Before she intended to faint.

She doats upon men unshaven, And men with flowing hair; She's eloquent over moustaches, They give such a foreign air.

She talks of Italian music. And falls in love with the moon, And though but a mouse should meet he Shesinks away in a swoon.

Her feet are so very little, Her hands are so very white Her jewels are so very heavy, And head is so very light.

Her color is made of cosmetics. Though this she never will own: Her body's made mostly of cotton, Her heart's made wholly of stone.

She falls in love with a fellow Who swells with a foreign air. He marries her for her money, She marries him for his hair-

One of the very best matches-Both are well mated in life: She's got a fool for a husband, And he's got a fool for a wife.

An Affecting Scene.

An affecting and lovely scene took place on Saturday at the room of Gov. Kossuth, immediately after the ceremonies in the Legislature. A committee of boys, on the part of their Association, waited on the Governor, to present him with their mite, when Master H. H. Lewis, in presenting it, remarked: -"Mr. Kossuth, I am requested by the boys of Columbus to present you our little subscription to the Hungarian cause, which is thirty-five dollars. I cannot give you a set speech, but must say what first comes into my mind." Here, apparently overcome by the feeling inspired by the occasion, he paused, the tears gathering in his eyes; and with considerable effort, he added: J. "God do for you all your country needs." [Again he paused, and with trembling voice proceeded: "Heaven bless you, Mr. Kossuth, and Heaven bless vour cause, which we love so well, and may you be happy in its success." Tears choked his utterance; and Kossuth, scarcely less affected, the tears rolling down his cheeks, replied: "My boy, there is more eloquence in this than in words." [Here Kossuth gently reached his arm around the boy, drew him to his side, and added,] "may Heaven bless you in turn. He a true-hearted boy and a noble man. Love freedom love your country, and love them that suffer everywhere -love God!" Kossuth then withdrew his arm and shook him by the hand, as well as the other members of the committee, speak ing in the meanwhile in such language of counsel and tenderness as from his great heart flowed so purely. The room was nearly filled with ladies and gentlomen, afrom whom sobs and tears came freely, and from those least expected. Thus closes one of the most patriotic, touching and affecting scenes tainly thought so at that time, and are it has been our lot to hear of for many a day. -Ohio State Journal.

The Lower Classes.

Who are they! The toiling millions, hie laboring man and woman, the farmer, the mechanic, the artizan, the inventor, the pro- will be sustained by their constituents in ducer! For from it. These are Nature's nobility. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in pelf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are surely upper circles in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious di-tinction of society, fashionnble or unfashionable, decree. It is not low, it is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure for the great man and the whole souled woman to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some may mak the lasses we have alluded to as only relatively low, and in fact the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest If there he a class of human beings on earth who may be properly denominated low, it is that class who spend without carsing, who they have taken this noble and honorable visious of the party, the remainder of the

JOHN C. MILLER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

FOR PRESIDENT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

[Subject to the ratification of the People.]

There has been during the past week

nothing of any interest to our readers

done either at Washington or Harrisburg.

The "Democrat's" frenzy on small

The publication of the card which we

copy this week from the " Democrat," to-

gether with the strong probabilities that

the small note law will be repealed, seem

to have put the apostles of Buchananism

into a towering passion. The portion of

their article which refers to the charge

that they misapprehended the votes of

the representatives, is a curious specimen

of cowardice and falsehood. They at-

empt to screen themselves from the

charge of attacking Mr. Meylert, by say

ing that their article was founded upon

our remarks. Now we say that they laid

out their own grounds by belying the re-

cord with the statement that Mr. Meylert

voted to lay the Warren co. presentment

on the table, and that Mr. Reckhowe vo-

ted nay. Whether they misapprehended

the vote or not, we do not care. They

thus stated it, and therein is their false-

hood. Further, they attempt to excuse

the language which they used by some

three or four beautiful sentences of which

"We confess we did not see, as that editor pre-

tended to, the connection of Mr. Reckhowe or Mr.

Meylert with John W. Forney or the Forest Divorce.

case, by reason of that vote; for did we see why that should be regarded as a fest vote on the small note law. We took the Register's assertion for it, and simply [very simply] said, "if that be so, Mr. Reckhowe was found at his post," &c. And in ref-

erence to Mr. Meylert, we sald, "IF in this instance

he fell into the hands of the Philistines we are sor-

Now, as to this holding forth, it con-

ains about the usual amount of falsehood

or else ignorance of the subject. We did

not mention or refer to the Forest divorce

case in connection with either of these

gentlemen, nor did we state that this was

a test vote. These statements of what

we said are bare falsehoods. The at-

tempt to avoid the meaning of what their

bad wit and worse temper had put into

the shape of comments upon Mr. Mey-

lert's vote, by using the word 'IF,' is pret-

ly conclusive evidence that they do not

like to stand up in judgment before their

own words. It is so lame that we will

leave it where we find it, the last speci-

men of cowardly meanness in the files of

sheet notorious since the supplanting of

Free Soilism in its columns by Buchan-

ism, for its devotion to and advocacy of

Our Representatives and the Small

Note Law.

gentlemen who represent this district, up-

on the repeal of the Small Note Law.

As to our "laboring under a misaprehen-

sion of the vote," it may be true. We

are not disposed at all to venture an

pinion contrary to the statement of our

Representatives in regard to their votes,

We certainly, at the time, thought that

the vote of Mr. Reckhowe exhibited a

disposition on his part to oppose the re-

peal of the live in question. We so stated

our belief. There was a vote of 48 yeas

and 49 mays, upon the motion to lay the

matter on the table. The vote had been

preceeded by an animated discussion of

the proposed repeal, the vote by yeas and

nays corresponds, singularly, with the

subsequent votes that have been had upon

the passage of an act repealing this law.

Were there then no reasons for suppos-

ing that Mr. Reckhowe wished the matter.

killed by laying it on the table? We cer-

now heartily glad to learn by a public

avowal of opinion and his recorded votes.

position which they have taken. They

such a position. The law is odious to the

whole population, with the exception of a

few who have rendered themselves con-

spicuous by attempting to cover up the

the popular will under a cloud of verbi-

age-substituting cant for teason, and an-

peals to ignorance and prejudice for a

andid discussion of the question. But

hese things touch not at all the matter

at issue. Mesurs. Meylert and Reckhowe

have seen the operation of the law, are

acquainted with the almost unanimous

wish of their constituents, that it should

be repeated, and we are glad to see that

The letter is a distinct avowal of the

that our inferences were wrong.

We publish to-day a communication

bad causes by rank demagoguism.

ry for it, and doubt not he will soon return," &c.

the following is a specimen:

notes.

WINFIELD SCOTT

GRAHAM for MARCH is the best number which he has sent to our office. Its literaty department is much superior to anything Graham will parden the opin bich he has yet published JAMES G. D. PRENTICE, JOHN NEAR and PROP Dickson, are among the contributors. It is illustrated by wood, line, stipple and mezzotint engravings. Susquehama- Register

Goder for March, is a beautiful monthly. The engraving of The Soldiers DREAM" is in our opinion infinitely su- mercy of the arbitrary discipline imposed perior to anything which this number, or its predecessors contain. It is splendid. The other we do not like: Thursday Moraing, March 4, 1852

Magazines.

SARTAIN'S for MARCH contains thirtyfive original articles upon a variety of subjects and in such a variety of style as must interest its readers. It is illustrated ly twenty embellishments, one of which RAPPABLLE AND THE FORNARINA," ongraved by John Sartain, is beautiful. Lydia Purple's Valentine, would be a good picture, but the young Lydia is troubled, as many others are, with an aw-

ful tongue between her lins. THE SCALPEL is a "Journal of health, adapted to popular and professional reading, and the exposure of quackery," Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. The number for February contains a large amount of reading material such as will be interesting to all who take it up. It is an able and fearless dissecter of all kinds of humbuggery and quackery. Its general circulation would save many constitutions and purses from fatal inroads. The people are now a days heavily laden with impositions. The country is full of pills and ignorance, Robacks and "spirits from the vasty deep," German Doctors, Indian prescriptions, and infinitismal doses, kill and cure, the healthy, ignorant and superstitious. We hope sincerely that the Scalpel may be sped in its circulation. Published by the editor. New York.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR. - This valuable family paper has lately made its appearance in a beautiful new "costume." It gives us pleasure to improve this opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to this paper. In politics it is not exactly "an armed neutral," but we should call it a fighting independent. Of course it is right in some respects—wrong in others, by no means an uncommon infirmity. As a newspaper the weekly is not surpassed, and the daily will do any man's heart good. H. Fuller, 34 Ann St. terests which all fair-minded men consid-New York-Terms, \$1,00.

For the Susquehanna Register. Vive la Ruff & Redy.

The semi-annual election for officers of the "Rough-and-Ready-Fire-Engine-Co-No-1" was held at "Rough-and-Ready Hall," on Monday evening, March 1st. when the following named persons were elected for the ensuing term:

SAM SAYRE, Foreman. BILL JESSUP, 1st assistant For'n. DUD LATROP, 2nd DUANE TURRELL, Sec'ry. BILL COX, Treasurer, LUTE KEELER, 1st Pipeman.

NED LYONS, 2nd do Wardens-FATT FITCH, HOMER FRA-

ZCR, JACK MILLER, NELL BULLARD. The election being finished and miscellaneous business disposed of, the Company repaired to Merriman's Saloon, and at the loud peel of the alarming gong, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment provided by the officers elect; to which the boys, "rough" perhaps, at times, but aladdressed to the Democrat, by the two ways " ready" in the discharge of duty of whatever kind it may be, (and by the way they can "roar you gently as a sucking tion as any other individual in the republic, is now dove" when gentler arts inspire their minds.) paid their devours with a zest that would have done all lovers of cheer great good had they been there to sec.-In short, for time and space would fail me should I record what was done and what was said, the affair passed off with that wild bilarity and unrestrained mirthfulness which firemen know so well how to infuse into all their duties as well as pleasures, without overstepping the bounds of good order. At an early hour the company dispersed, and wended their way bedward with thankful hearts and wellfilled bellies, breathing for our Foreman and his assistants this brief but comprehensive prayer: "Muy they live a thousand years, and their shadows never be

An Electioneering Congress.

D. B. T.

The North American has the following remarks in relation to the neglect of the majority in Congress to do anything but electioneer for their favorites. It is rather a farce to elect men to Congress, and give them \$8 per day, to wrangle and angle about caudidates for the Presiden-

that class who spend without garding, who dissipate on the arrings of their fathers or settings with the sample of the fathers or settings with the sample of the fathers or settings with the sample of the sample of the fathers or settings with the sample of the sample

oon as Congress assembled, accompanied by the suggestions and explanations of his calinet. The Secretary of the Treasiry submitted his annual report, as required his law, at the usual period. And yet these recommendations bever hardly received the decent respect of a proper reference.

The majorities must have more faith in popular forhearance than former experience has justified, for they not only have wasted a third of the session, but they have signified a culpable indifference as to the future, which is well calculated o provoke the sternest judignation. The Whig minority is entirely at the

by the numbers of their opponents. Having but a bare representation on the important Committees, they can bring for-ward no general measure of public utility; and every such effort in the House can readily be stifled by a resort to parliamentary tactics, which the majority can always adopt to suit their own purposes, especially with a tractable Speaker or Chairman to second the wishes of a favorite leader. Unless, therefore, a decided reaction takes place, the hopes of practical legislation, which have been heretofore indulged, had as well be abandoned. It has been intimated in some quarters, and doubtless with a sinister design, that a portion of the Whigs are adverse to a modification of the Tariff, preferring, as is alleged, that it should remain an open question. This expedient will not serve the purpose for which it is intended, nor relieve the majority from their accountability. It is well known in all the political circles here, that the Whigs, as a party, while entertaining their own convictions of the policy that should be pursued towards the suffering manufacturing interests, are prepared to accept any reasonable change in the present revenue laws which the majority will concede. They are well aware that any such proposition, which might emanate from the Whig side of the chamber, would hardly be received, much less be favorably considered, and therefore, yielding to the necessity of circumstances, they are willing, as I have suggested, to take whatever can be obtained. But the real cause of the present difficulty in regard to the Tariff, admitting there was an inclination to yield the party prejudice in favor of the act of 1846, is the want of harmony and effort among the Democratc members of the Pennsylvania delegation. If united and sincerely anxious to make a moderate change, they could effect that object, and even more than has been proposed, by a proper exercise of the political influence which they are ca-pable of wielding. But instead of employing it to effect a modication, several of the members have openly expressed the opinion that, as an act of policy, it would be disastrous. It may, therefore, be readily perceived, while such views are circulated as coming from such quarters, that the prospect of the revision of the Tariff, even as affecting the particular in- acis.

more, if not wholly improbable."

er to require some protection is very re

Mr. Clay and the Locofocos. No American Statesman has, perhaps, been the object of a tenth part of the violent denunciation of the lucusus press, that has been heaped upon the head of the venerable patriot and sage of Ashland, HENRY CLAY. Yet now that the brilliant iand, Havar CEAY. Yet now that the brilliant fires of his exalted genius have nearly spont their force, are fickering like the light of the expiring tamp in its socket, and the period of his usefulness to that country which he has cherished and served through a long life of extraordinary vicissitudes, with an ardor of devotion and a generous enthusisem known only to the great of soul and mind. must in the course of nature soon be terminated, the more prominent of the organs of that party which has hitherto persecuted him with unrelent ing bitterness, are coming forward to award to him the voluntary tribute of their praise. The Wash-

ington Union, in a late article, says:
Mr Clay will retire from the councils with the assurance that his labors have contributed to the glory of his country and to the perpetuation of its union, and though not surrounded with the halo of military achievements, that they are not the less worthy of transmitting his name to posterity as a patriot and statemen. His life will fill one of our rightest pages as an illustration of the success which awaits an individual who, without the ad-

vantages of fortune in early life, can reach in our happy country the highest posts of honor.

The eulogies bestowed upon Mr. Clay by Democratic presses, (says the Louisville Journal pertinently and truly,) can never repair the fearful wrongs which have been done him, yet they may serve and to dealth will serve and to d serve, and no doubt will serve, as an instructi lesson to the country. The man who has been the object of ten times as much Democratic denuncia acknowledged by them and proclaimed by them to be one of the purest and greatest patriots that the world has produced. Let this fact be remembered and deeply pundered as often as the Democratic organs assail with their calumnies the distinguished patriot now at the head of the government. Surely the time will come when the praise men. Surely the time will come when the praise of honest intention, of firm and honest purpose, and of enlighted statesmanship will be accorded to President Fillmore by even the most vindictive. and relentless of those, who to promote their own partizan views, are now loading him with the vilest obloquies.—State Journal.

Bill for the better management of the Public Works.

Mr. Muhlenburg, the Senator from Berka has introduced a bill with the above title. The following is a synopsis of its provisions: The first section provides for the election of a Secretary of Internal Improvements, at the next The second section regulates the details of the

The third section fixes the term of office at three years, from the second Tuesday in February next, and making the salary \$2500 per annum.

The fourth section provides that the Secretary shall be removed for a misdemeanar in office, or the address of a majority of each house and de clares that any vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate until the next General Election. The fifth section provides that the Secretary shall have the entire management of the public

The sixth section defines his duty as follows That the said Secretary shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following jangle about caudidates for the Presidency:

"Nearly three months—almost an entire short session—have expired since Congress met, witrout any advance in the serious matters of legislation. Indeed no disposition has been evinced by the Democratic majorities to consider those objects of national interest which are so much demanded, by the condition of the much demanded, by the condition of the country. The whole time, thus far, has much demanded, by the condition of the country. The whole time, thus far, has been occupied in movements and intrigues duties of such office; and if made when the Senting the Presidency, to the entire neglect for confirmation within ten days after the conditions. more Convention should finally select a farther, that the said Secretary may at any time candidate from among the discordant discouss of the party, the remainder of the session will be squandered in an endeavor tensor and the reason for so doing thall be removed to writing, and filed in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth within ten down

the Senate, and shall be removed for a meadeneanor in office, on the addressed a majority of each
Honse; and provides for filling vacancies;
The eighth section gives the Chief Engineer especial charge of all fippairs alterations and new
work, and defines his duty in follows:— in shall
have the immediate control under the general directions of the Secretary of Internal Improvements,
of all repairs and alterations come feet with the
public works, and shall nike all controcts connected with such remote or alterations. Without to the

ted with such repairs or alterations, subject to the approval of the Secretary—he shall appoint a supervisor of repairs on the Columbia Ruilroad, and one or the Alegheny Portage Railroad—he shall arriving and arriving arriving and arriving arriving and arriving arriving and arriving arriving arriving and arriving examine and approve, or reject all estimates and bills for repairs and alterations made by these aupervisors of repairs, or by the supervisors of the several divisions of the Canal—he shall, under the direction of the Secretary, make all serveys and explorations relative to the public works, or any projected new work, and report the same, to-gether with estimates of the cost thereof to the Secretary—he shall superintend the construction of all new work—he shall keep a record of his proceedings in brooks to be provided by the Secretay-he shall make an annual report of his proceedings to the Secretary in time for and to be published with the annual report of the said Secretary, and shall generally, under the directions of the Secretary, exercise a careful supervision over the public works of the Commonwealth, so that the same may be kept of all times in an efficient state. The ninth section provides for the appoi

by the Secretary, of a principal clerk, at a salary of \$1500 per annum, and defines his duties.

The teath section provides for the appointment by the Secretary; of a Revenue Clerk at a like salary, whose especial duty shall be the consideration and arrangement of tolls, and defines his other

The eleventh section obliges every incorporated company to furnish copies of their rates of toll for The twelfth section provides for the proper examination of all vouchers and bills; requires monthly reports from each superintendent and supervi-sor, giving full details of all expenditures and debts, tegether with the object, name of person, dc.; gives the engineer especial charge of all expen-ditures for repairs and alterations; requires annu-al reports, in addition, from superinteneents of railroads and obliges the Secretary and Engineer to visit every line three times in each year.

The thirteenth section requires an annual report from the Secretary and Engineer, specifying vari ous details.

The fourteenth section gives the Superinten dents of the Columbia and Portage Rrifreads the entire management of their respective roads, sub-ject to the general supervision of the Secretary, and control of the Engineer, in reference to all repairs and alterations; and also gives those officers the appointment of all subordinates, the number of whom shall, however, he fixed by the Secretary

who does not appoint them.

The fifteenth section extends the provisions of section fourteen to the Supervisors of the various divisions of the caual.

The sixteenth section provides for the proper preservation, copying, binding, and indexing, for inspection, of papers in the Secretary's office and in the offices of the chief of each railroad. The seventeenth section gives the Secretary and Engineer power to administer oaths in certain cases, and extends the same power to the Super-

intendents and Supervisors in their respective de partments. artments.
The eighteenth section regulates contingent ex penses, additional clerk hire and compensation of assistant engineers.

The mnetegath section abolishes, under beavy penalties all free tickets for persons or property.

The twentieth section abolishes the present board of Canal Commissioners, so soon as the Secretary is installed in office, and provides that a Canal Commissioner shall not be elected next fall.

The twenty first section repeals all conflicting

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18, 1852. Messrs. Editors of Democrat

Your paper of the 12th inst reached here to-day The editor of the Register, and yourselves are labering under a misapprehension of the vote upon which you both comment so freely.

The vote had nothing to do with the merits of the "Small note law," but was merely on a matter of reference of a presentment of the Grand Jury of Warren county.

The matter was referred by the speaker to the Committee on Banks, but some phiection being made, a motion was made to lay it on the table, which was fully discussed. Those in favor of laying it on the table contended that the Grand Jury had exceeded their authority in presenting as a nuisance, a law which under the sciemnity of an oath they had bound themselves to maintain, and to say the least of it treating the Legislature very disre-spectfully, and a better fate than it deserved, to be even laid on the table. On the other hand, those advocating a reference, admitted that the Grand Jury had not worded their petition, or present, properly, but though their intention was so plain, their desire being to memorialize or petition the Legislature that we should receive the presentment in that light, and refer it to the proper commit-tee for consideration. Mr. Reckhow taking the first view of the subject voted to lay it on the table, and Mr. Meylert taking the latter view, voted for referring it to the appropriate Committee.

So much for the vote, and now for our position on the repeal of the small note aw. There is no difference of opinion between us; we believe that nine-tenths of our constituents desire the repeal of the law, and we shall do what we can to carry out their wishes.

Please give this an insertion, which will place us in a true position before our constituents, and any comments which you may see fit to make, will be then made with a proper understanding of our We remain yours very respectfully

MICHAEL MEYLERT, ISAAC RECKHOW.

The Lycoming Gazette of Feb. 11, says "His democracy is as pure as his past course has

Then it was "pure democracy" in Mr. Buchan-an to slander Madison and denounce his adminis-tration—toppose the war with 1812 and charge tration—to oppose the war with 1812 and charge the old Democratic party, with having endeavored to blast the character and embitter the old age of Washington! This is a new definition of Democracy and differs materially from the demagognical one which Locofoco pulticians are in the habit of huckstering about to deceive the uninformed. Locofoco say they are the legitimate descendants of Jefferson and Madison, yet they are daily extelling a man who in 1815 in the city of Laucaster, demanced Jefferson as a "philosophic visionary." demunced Jefferson as a "philosophic visionary," called the peace of 1815 "bad and disgraceful," and regretted that time would not allow him " to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of the Democratic Administrations!"—Ind. Whig.

It is said that a small piece of rosin ipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on the store; (not an open fireplace.) will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of a room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the store is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the rosin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by the combustion of the rosin. This

114 MIDAVISA

Custous Brothers.—We extract the subjeined from the Jackson (Mus.) correspondent of the Natchez Counter.

"Another strange authouncement was made in the House of Representatives this morning. Tour recollect of my having written you that his cook, of Tippah, in solemn tones, some days since, announced the death of his colleague. Mr. Redfearn. The usual resolutions, hadges, copies of resolutions to church" last Sunday in the upper part of the city. Casting our left eye, as we en House a letter from the deceased gentleman. denying his death, and moved a rescision of the resolutions. The House thereupon resolved that no member should announce the death of a colleague, hereafter, on the strength of telegraphic intelligence. This morning Mr. Moody liad the melancholy duty of stating that Mr. Redfearn had taken a relapse, and was really dead."

- The Maine Liquor Law finally failed n the Rhode Island Legislature, by the peristence of the House in refusing to agree to the Senate's amendment. The Legislature as adjourned.

Gov. Brown, of Florida, has author. zed the raising of fifty mounted volunteers to protect the settlements about Fort Gatlin rom Indian depredations.

The woods in Effingham county, Geo. ing on fire along the State railroad, a freight train of cars lately caught fire in trying to ness. Phalon the barber was sent for run through the district. Some six or eight his daughters had their hair combed out

-The Cincinnati Atlas notices the presnce at that place of a barque of 340 tons, built and completely rigged in that vicinity, nearly two thousand miles from the sea. She was in ballast for New Orleans, whence she would sail for Salem, Mass.

-A Grand Musical Festival was to take lace at Milwaukic. Wisconsin. on Monday f last week, several societies and nearly 200 vocal and instrumental performers participat- face, he asked us to "keep our seat."

-The first locomotive on the Buffalo and Pennsylvania State line of railroad went brough on Tuesday. This completes the line along the southern shore of Lake Erie to

There now probably lies in this valley, within eight miles, piled up, not less than twenty-five millions of tons of ice. filling up the whole volume of the trunk of the river, and driving the water from its natural channel over the broad low lands, sweeping off Saviour, Jesus Christ. He was a living the richest portion of the soil, and chilling the est with an arctic frost .- Wilkesbarre Far.

Professor McCormick, of Cincinnati. as been astonishing the New Yorkers, by walking on the ceiling head downwards. By what kind of suction the Professor keeps imself up, is yet to be seen. The Dutchman says he has "tur on the heel."

the expense of keeping, them-at upwards of pews, in the great temple above, where \$10,000,000 per annuin.

--- We learn from the Tallahasse (Fa. Sentinel of the 3d inst., that, about three weeks previous, Capt. Aaron Jernigan, of Drange county while out hunting with some five or six neighbors, came upon a party of ndians, about thirty miles southeast of Fort Gatlin, between Sweet Orange Lake and the head waters of the Yahahatchie—beyond their limits, and doubtless on a marauding excursion. They had with them a drove of ne hundred and twenty hogs. Four of the indians were killed and their plunder secured. The rest fled. The Indians were suposed to belong to Halpatrie's band, (outiws) and, from Capt. Jernigan's representations, keep up a constant plundering and theiring about the settlements.

If an American backwoodsman car nit a five franc piece at a hundred vards with rifle, why cannot a Frenchman hit a Naoleon at half the distance?

Some facts developed by the census em to show New Mexico to be one of the realthiest countries on the globe. Out of a opulation of some 61,932, no less than 40 persons are over 100 years of age; 80 are over 90 years, and 310 over 80 years of age. Valencia county, Candelajo Agular, a irmer, was 130 years old when the census as taken: Jose Ortado was 110. Hosa Biljos, 110; Rosa Montallo, 107; Maria J. acheco, 103. The males attain a greater ge than the females; for of the 314 over 80, 17 are males and 107 females.

At the Barquet in Washington, on the 22nd ult, the Navy being toasted, and no one offering to respond. Senator Stockton and that he had beard of the great glory, wealth, power and happiness of the country. He would ask, how was it procured? Do you recollect when the capital shook in fear of the British arms? Do you recollect the order to lay up your navy? Who broke the charm ! Where was the gallant army then ! turning to Scott, and saying, General, ex- to allow its confines to be crossed by lo cuse me. It was beaten, defeated [Laughter.] We found darkness and gloom pervading this country, until joy was imparted by the gallant Hull. [Applause] Ilo you expect me to stand here among the representaives of the republic, and say nothing ! No. I claim to be heard for men who know no fear, because when they can interfere in a fight, directions to commence the works on the they will. They will not allow commerce to sailing vessels immediately, and in the be depredated upon. It was the most remarkable arm of the defence in the revolutionary war. But nobody cares for the navy The army overshadows it. The army produced such a cloud that you could not see the capture of California. [Laughter and cheers.] You have never been at Los Angelos and seen the sailors face the big guns shames the Revolutionary army [Laugher. There has been no army since the day California was captured by General Stockton. [Laughter.] We walked without shoes once when was that done! But once and that was because they could not be procured. [Laughter.] The sailor soldiers walked over rocks and mountains, and did not eat laughter] except once in twenty four hours, cular to the prefects, recommonding thise [Laughter.] They tought for what they are, candidates who are disposed to adopt and had to take it from the enemy. Sailors frankly and sincerely the new order of have a good opinion of themselves. They have a good opinion of themselves. They things.
wanted to take Generals Taylor and Scott. The Moniteur publishes a decree gran. with them and end the war at once, seeing ling a credit of 522,000 francs for the pay that there was an expenditure of so much money. If they had been let alone, they would have done the work. best soldiers in the world, they yield the taken place in the departments of the

A "Crack Church" in New York,

Old Rinick's correspondent, Henry thus heacribes what is meant by being a member of a "crackechurch" in Gotham.

Those who cannot pay eight hundred or a thousand dollars in a fushionable or or a quousand content in a lastionable or "crack church" are sobliged to stay at home unless they are humble enough to go to some of God's temples where christianity is not only preached but practised We found our way into a "crack lered, on a magnificent prayer book, we observed the name of a millionaire with whose early history we were fully conversant: He started in life a clam-boy, and the old clam-boat to which he be longed used to be staticned near Wash ington market until all its cargo of clama were sold. He first acquired a few dol. lars capital. This he invested in the fish trade, speculated in cels, porgies, and other fish, made a large sum of money, and finally succeeded in "cornering on shad;" bought up all the stock of the season, both in and out of the water, and sold them afterwards at his own prices, and made fifty thousand dollars. He cut his market associates, and bought lots up town and now lives in the Fifth Avenue, and is a big "dog." As wealth increased he found himself at the head of the codfish aristocracy," to which of course he had access, considering his former busicars were burnt, and about 280 bales of and dressed for the first time, teachers of music, drawing, Italian, French etc. were hired and old Mr. Porgie joined the church, and took a costly pew. We happened to get into it, but we soon discovered where we were and made up our mind to vacate. We were too late. Old Mr. Porgie came sailing up the isle with his wife and danghters, dressed as though they had known " what was what" all their lives. To our astonishment instead of shutting the pew door in our And did nt we have a nice time of it]-The mother looked at us-so did the daughters; and then snuffed their salts, wiggled about as though one of their father's shad was in the slip. We felt an. noved, provoked, forgot our prayers, didnt hear a blessed word of the sermon, and came away disgusted with hypocritical upstarts and with a determination next Sunday to go to a free church. Our ideas of pure undefiled religion are drawn from the recorded life of our Lord and example of humanity, charity, love; in fact, of all that was good and lovely-Some of his chosen disciples were very close imitators of their Lord and Master and though they were by profession fishcatchers (we are not aware that they were clam catchers or fish speculators like Mr. Rorgie, they were not above other men because of their success or The dog population of the United money. We wonder whether will States is estimated at about two millions, and be any upper places, best seats, private the souls of rich people may be at their ease, and where poor folks can't intrude? Christian Churches! Christian rich men We will say nothing more, and then we shall have less idle words to answer for at the day of judgement. Our costly churches are filled with divers sort of people, and are no places for the poor Lazarus.

Foreign News.

Later From Europe. The Steamer Africa, Capt. Harrison, rived on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, from Liverpool.

The War fever seems to be subsiding. Napoleon continues to give the fullest announcement that an invasion of England, is about the last thing he thinks of

Mazzini, the Italian Patriot, addressed the Eriends of Italy, at Freemason's Tavern, in London, on the evening of the 11th. He thought that if English capitalists and loan-mongers would but give a little of that material aid they were daily sending to despotic powers, the cause of Roman Freedom would ere long be triumphant. The differences that had arisen beween the Sardinian and Austrian Governments, with regard to the steamers on the Lago Magiore, seem to be settled; at any rate, they have entailed no serious consequences.

Mr. Layard who was a long time attached to the embassy at Constantinople, but who is better known by his discoveries at Nineveh, has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Russian Government has declined connecting the St. Petersburg-Warsaw railroad with the Great Prussian Eastern railway, now being built, from Berlin to Kouigsberg. Russia is too intent on cutting off all connection between its subjects and the population of Western Europe comotives.

The Arctic Expedition Appointments have been made. The whole are fitting out at Woolwich. Capt. Sir Edward Belcher is to be Commander-in-chief.

Capt, Sir. Edward Belcher arrived at the dock-yard in the forenoon, and gave course of the day scaffolding was put up to sharpen the bows of the Assistance and Resolute, which will be of advantage to them when towed by the steamers. IRELAND.

Doublin, Feb. 13. Joseph Carter, proprietor and editor of the Dundalk Democrat, au extreme tenant-right journal, was arrested last night, by order of the government, for malicious and wicked libels, exciting hatred and malice between landlords and tenants. He was admitted to bail, and will be tried at next assizes. FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 13 .- M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, hus addressed a cir-

ment of the interest on the portion of the Greek debt guaranteed by France.

We read in the Courrier de Marseille: -A commencement of insurrection has alm to General Washington. [Laughter.] Gard: the Hernult, and the Ardeche Dhave seen sailors drink although to be Large masses of persons assubled round sure they don't belong to Temperance so the prisons to set the persons in confine ment at liberty and the troops were obliged to fire on them. The details are

wanting. A rumor was current this day, which, if well founded, would be anything but agreeable. It had reference to the state of feeling in certain districts of Belgium as also some regiments of the Belgian