



Jeffersonian Republican.
Thursday, March 31, 1852.

Gov. Bigler, has appointed S. C. Burnett, Esq., of this place, Aid decamp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Mr. B. well deserves the honor conferred upon him, and we regret that the profit of the appointment is not equal to the honor.

It is our painful duty to record the death of William W. Coolbaugh, who, as our readers are aware, met with a very serious accident a few weeks since. Mr. Coolbaugh was an estimable citizen, and society has lost a valuable member, by his sudden and truly melancholy death.

He died on Wednesday morning last, aged about 35 years.

The Public Works and the Public Taxes.

The Lycoming Democrat of Feb. 21, contains a most forcible and truthful article on the subject of the public works and their management. The following extract presents in a startling light facts which recent developments have proved, are but too true:

"In round numbers, the debt of Pennsylvania amounts to about forty millions of dollars, contracted in the prosecution of her public works. The interest on this debt, at five per cent., is two millions per annum, which must be paid in specie, or specie funds. According to the report before us, the gross receipts for all our public works, for the year ending Nov. 31, 1851, amounted to \$1,793,624.82; the total expenses to \$1,054,793.99; thus leaving an apparent profit of \$738,730.83. The apparent profit, therefore, is about 1 1/2 per cent. on the total investment; and as the State has to pay five per cent. for the use of the money which she has invested in her canals and railroads, and only receives 1 1/2 per cent. from the investment, it is very clear that she is losing every year, by retaining the public works, the startling sum of one million two hundred and sixty one thousand dollars!

On an investment of forty millions an apparent profit of \$738,730.83!!! That is, (taking last year as an average one) the State pays an annual interest of two millions in specie in order to earn \$738,730.83 in a depreciated currency. Nor is this all. Upwards of twenty millions of our State debt, one million of dollars of specie must be sent every year from Pennsylvania to Europe.—One million of dollars in specie! Just \$261,269 17 more than the apparent profits of the whole investment.

We say apparent profits; for we honestly believe, that Pennsylvania has yet to derive the first dollar from her public works; that if a balance was struck between the receipts and expenditures—including interest money in the expenditures—it would be seen that Pennsylvania has lost by her public works, during the last fifteen years, upwards of thirty millions of dollars! Figures, they say, cannot lie; but they can be placed in such artful combination as to violate, in the most outrageous manner, the divine commandments touching lying and stealing. The Canal Board tells us in one breath that the profits of last year exceed \$700,000, and in the next breath they recommend the absorption of nearly the whole of this fictitious sum in the prosecution of new works or the remodelling of old ones. But the Board is silent as the grave in regard to the amount required by the renewal fund. The amount used for ordinary repairs afford no satisfactory clue.—All who are at all conversant with the subject must concede that the annual wear and tear of canals and railroads exceeds two per cent. per annum. This granted, what becomes of the 1 1/2 per cent. profits, or \$738,730.83! Why instead of earning one cent, in addition to the payment of two millions of interest money, we must also add \$61,269 17 to the sum total of our annual losses. Tax payers of Lycoming county: Tax payers of Pennsylvania! ponder over this alarming fact: The public works of this State are now maintained at an annual loss of upwards of two millions; and you—ye tax ridden, humbugged, deluded, cheated, swindled people—have to foot that loss."

Horses.—There appears to be no end to the number of droves of horses on their way from the West to the East. A larger number passed thro' Brownsville, Pa., last week, than was ever witnessed before, in the same length of time.

A Trenton correspondent of the Railway Republican, a Democratic paper, berates roundly the Hunterdon Democrat and the Warren Journal for their recent pronouncements against the nomination of either Cass, Douglas, or Buchanan, for the Presidency.

This correspondent is, we suppose, Mr. Shann, of the Assembly. He asserts that the editors of these two papers have lately been at Washington, on a visit to the different Democratic candidates, to see what could be done in the way of material aid for the Journal and Democrat. Neither Cass, Douglas, nor Buchanan would give them a cent; and hence, says the correspondent, their hostility to these candidates. He also says the Hunterdon Democrat has come out in an article two columns long, in laudation of Houston, and that a member of the editor's family has said that Gen. Houston has lately given a farm in Texas to one of the editor's children!

If the contest in the Democratic party, as to the claims of their rival candidates for the Presidency, is to be carried on with any thing like the spirit manifested in this opening skirmish, we shall see rare sport soon.—Trenton State Gazette.

The New York papers states that about one half of the houses in Brooklyn, "the City of Churches," are labelled "To Let." Cause—increased rents demanded by landlords. Dwelling-houses that rented last May, for \$300 per year, are up to \$500, and in some locations more, and consequently a larger number of people than usual are tending to give up their old abodes.

A western paper says there is a family there so lazy that they intend to die "by subscription."

The Whigs and the Presidency.

The New York Express thus glances at the Presidency:—So far as we are informed there are but three gentlemen out of whom it is at present likely the nominee for the Presidency will be selected by the Whig National Convention, Millard Fillmore, Daniel Webster and Winfield Scott. There may be other candidates suggested before or at the Convention, and some or all of the gentlemen named may cease to be candidates by their own choice, or otherwise, before the assembling of this body. The three gentlemen named are all of the highest distinction, and purest integrity; their fame is the property of the country, and they all rejoice in being members of the Whig party. We believe that either of them would receive the full support of the Whig party, if regularly nominated, and be elected by the people."

Monstrous Mode of Life.

In the northern part of Indiana county says the Johnstown, (Pa.) Echo, resides a family, consisting of an old man, his wife, and a numerous progeny of children of both genders.—Their residence is a log cabin of the poorest description. It has a chimney—or, at least, a fire-place, and the inventory of the goods and chattels may be summed up thus—one cow, one bucket, one pot. The floor of the dwelling is of that description known among backwoods men as "punchon"; consisting of split logs laid side by side, in drills made in the earth—the split side forming the upper surface. This much for the domicile—now for the occupants. The old gentleman may be venerable—for aught we know—or intelligent, or handsome; but he don't wear any clothing; neither does his wife; and we blush to say it, neither do the children. All of them are in a complete state of nudity except one. That one is the support of the family. He adopts the costume befitting a civilized and refined young man, and goes out to service, the proceeds of which labor procures sustenance for the rest. At night he comes home, provided with a bundle of straw, which supplies a bed for the family for the night and food for the cow next day. He can seldom be induced to stay away from home over night, but if he does, invariably sleeps on the floor. The bed of the family is a hole beneath the floor, made by scooping out the earth. When the weather is cold, coals from the fire-place are scraped into it, and allowed to remain until the earth is warmed, when they are removed, and the family retire to rest. Other circumstances, illustrating their customs are added, but we forbear mentioning them. The story is related by a highly respectable individual, whose veracity is unimpeachable; and the facts must have come to him very well authenticated, or he would not have made them known; in fact, he has been in that section of country and has seen the cabin in which the family reside.

An Enterprising Owl.—The Middletown (Conn.) News says that on last Sabbath morning, there having been a storm the night previously, the young man who has charge of the meeting house in Cromwell, found on opening the stove an owl nicely caged therein. As the house had been locked, and the keys in possession of the young man during the week, it is evident that the owl must have, *Sante Claus* like, come down the chimney, a distance of about forty feet, entered a five and a half inch stove pipe from the chimney, travelled through its dark recesses some fifty feet and then descended the pipe ten feet to the stove, where, not able to continue his explorations any longer, he awaited his deliverance.

Dr. McCormick's Feat of Walking Head Downwards.—The "Scientific American" says that the feat is performed upon well known principles of science, by using air pumps, and working them step by step, to extract all the air under appendages on his feet, so that the outward pressure on one foot will exceed his whole weight. If he is 150 lbs. weight, it requires ten square inches of atmosphere pressure to balance that, for the atmospheric pressure is 15 lbs. on every square inch of the earth's surface, therefore 10x15=150 lbs. This pressure must be on one foot while the other is being moved forward.—The courage required to perform the feat is not small, and the labor is very severe and tedious. It is needless to say, that although the polished marble slab is the greatest wonder to some, he could not perform the feat on rough porous boards.

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The Election in New-Hampshire, on Tuesday, resulted in the success of Dr. Martin (Loco) for Governor; the Locos have also, as near as we can foot up the returns, a small majority in the Legislature.

Presidential.

Pennsylvania.—The Opposition State Convention at Harrisburg made the following nominations for Presidential Electors:

For the State at Large—George W. Woodward, Wilson McCandless and Robert Patterson.

Districts—1. Peter Logan; 2. George H. Martin; 3. John Miller; 4. F. W. Bockius; 5. R. McKay; 6. A. Apple; 7. N. Strickland; 8. A. Peters; 9. Daniel Foster; 10. R. E. James; 11. John McReynolds; 12. P. Damon; 13. H. C. Ever; 14. John Cleyton; 15. Isaac Robison; 16. Henry Fetter; 17. James Burnside; 18. Maxwell McCaslin; 19. Jos. McDonald; 20. W. S. Callahan; 21. Andrew Burke; 22. Wm. Dunn; 23. John S. McCalmont; 24. George R. Barret.

The following gentlemen were also recommended as Delegates to the Baltimore National Convention:

For the State at Large—James Campbell, Samuel W. Black, David R. Porter, J. Porter Brawley, A. H. Reeder, Luther Kidder.

Districts—1. Robert Tyler; 2. James C. VanDyke, Chambers McKibben; 3. S. D. Patterson, John G. Brenner; 4. Peter Rambo, Henry Leech; 5. J. B. Sterigere, Jacob S. Yost; 6. C. W. Cooper, James W. Wilson; 7. John N. Morrison, P. F. Smith; 8. James L. Reynolds, William Mathiot; 9. Charles Kessler, W. M. Hiestor; 10. J. L. Ringwalt, John F. Lord; 11. H. H. B. Wright, S. S. Winchester; 12. John Blancing, C. L. Ward; 13. A. P. Wilson, W. L. Dewart; 14. John Wiedman, Isaac G. McKinley; 15. Henry Welsh, James Gerry; 16. S. E. Hensch, A. S. Wilson; 17. George W. Brewer, John Stewart; 18. R. P. Plenniken, Isaac Hugus; 19. Job Mann, J. M. Burrell; 20. Thomas Cunningham, Robert Donnellson; 21. David Lynch, Matthew J. Stewart; 22. Arnold Plumer, James E. McFarland; 23. James L. Gillis, Joseph Y. James; 24. Alfred Gilmore, J. Forney.

The Steam Boat.

We are now enabled to announce to our readers, that the waves and the rocks of the Delaware have at last been passed by the beautiful Steamboat, *MAJ. WILLIAM BARNETT*.

On Saturday last, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, she proudly arrived at our shores, with her decks covered with cheerful and happy passengers, and America's ever proud and successful flag floating high in the pure breeze that comes from our distant mountains. When the signal was given of her arrival, the citizens en masse rushed to see and welcome her; and the cannon from Mount Jefferson, thundered forth its tones of welcome to the proud symbol of the arts, science, peace, and civilization, which was then majestic ploughing the waters of the Delaware at this place.—When moored to the Delaware's icy banks, her officers and passengers were handsomely received by the Town Council, in a happy and eloquent speech by the Hon. James M. Porter, President of the Board. A large procession was then formed of the thousands gathered at the Bridge, by the cannon's roar and the shriek of the steam whistle, headed by the Easton Brass Band, the Town Council, and the officers and passengers of the boat, who marched through town to the American Hotel, where a splendid dinner had been provided by Mr. Connor.

The "Maj. William Barnett" remained at her icy wharf until Monday, when she made two pleasure excursions for five or six miles up the Delaware. She was loaded each time with three or four hundred passengers. On Tuesday she made two or three more excursions up the Delaware, for the gratification of our citizens, and to-day she will return to Lambertville.

At the Steam Boats landing and reception, we were struck with the happy coincidence to see a small tribe of Indians led by their chief darting through the crowd with his head and feathers, high above the white man's. But a few years ago the site on which our Borough now stands—with its ten churches—was the hunting ground of the happy, but wild and savage Indian. It was then their privilege and pleasure alone to cross and navigate the Delaware in their rude canoe; but now the Indian looks with wonder and delight upon the Steam-horse at the "Forks of the Delaware," and doubts no longer that the white man, in power and greatness, is next to the "Great Spirit."—Easton Whig.

Difference of a Decade.

Sir Pertinax Maccyphont, (R. J. Walker,) in 1842, wanted to secure Irishmen's votes for Polk and Taxes, and he sent the following toast to a Repeal Meeting in Pittsburg, enclosed in a letter, dated Senate Chamber, March 12, 1842:

"Ireland.—The hour approaches when her glorious name shall be written by the God of battles in the blood of her oppressors upon the scroll of independent Republics."

In 1852, this same Mr. Walker is blarneying England, as a paragon, and proffering American bayonets to defend her Queen from an imaginary attack by the Continental despots. It is the gold or the blood of the oppressor he is after now.—N. Y. Tribune.

It is stated that rats are killed in New York by a new "exterminator," at the rate of about 10,000 a day. On Saturday morning three wagon loads of dead rats were seen to leave Centre Market. It is also said that the rats are skinned, and their fur sold to Genia, by whom they are cured and converted into muffs and boas and under a foreign name, sold to Broadway belles at a high price.

The Election in New-Hampshire, on Tuesday, resulted in the success of Dr. Martin (Loco) for Governor; the Locos have also, as near as we can foot up the returns, a small majority in the Legislature.

Canal Commissioner.

We see a number of our exchanges urging the nomination of *Jacob Hoffman*, of Berks county, for the office of Canal Commissioner. *Paul S. Prenton*, of Wayne, is also recommended. Either of them would doubtless make a good officer. We should prefer the nomination of the latter, partly because of his location; but chiefly of his go-ahead disposition, his sterling integrity, and his firmness in maintaining the right. We say this not in derogation of the character of any other candidate; but Mr. P. has peculiar qualifications for the office; has been several times spoken of for it; and we should like to see him tried. He is one of your hardy pioneers of the forest—knows what is right in public matters—and is not afraid, nor deficient in ability, to advocate it. One such man in the Board continually would be a serious obstacle in the way of the corruption and plunder that has already aroused the indignation of honest men of the dominant party, and led them to desire the abolition of the Canal Board.—Bucks Co. Intel.

The State Works.

From a report made to the legislature by the Auditor General and State Treasurer, it appears that the cost of making our railroads and canals has been \$30,057,077.56; expenditures in keeping them in operation, \$16,925,256.38; and revenue derived from them \$21,163,812.49. The interest on their cost has been \$30,735,213.32. The account will stand about thus: The people of Pennsylvania have paid or are liable for \$77,717,547.24 on account of their public improvements; and have received from them \$16,925,256.58 leaving a balance out of pocket of \$60,792,290.66. Does anybody believe that incorporated companies would have lost to this extent, or to any extent, by the construction of these works! Not a bit of it. But because of the expenditure of money by the State Administration, the party managers have always opposed any other than the present ruinous system.—Id.

The Murders of Daniel Jaggars.

We announced in our last, the arrest of two persons, one in Stroudsburg and the other at Stanhope, both answering the published description of John Toole, one of the alleged murderers of Mr. Jaggars. The man arrested at Stroudsburg was taken by officer Denman, of Newark, as far as Dover, where it was made manifest that he was innocent, and he was liberated. Denman then came to Newton, and took the John Toole, who had been arrested at Stanhope, down to Newark, where he was examined on the 4th inst. and fully committed. On his way to jail, Toole confessed his participation in the murder, but said that a person named William Moore was the chief perpetrator, and that at another time he would confess all he knew. He also stated that they had been lurking among the mountains together, endeavoring to avoid observation and elude suspicion by disguising themselves; that he had parted with Moore at Hackettstown, on the 20th ult.; that Moore had changed his name to William Kelly, and was at Cooper's Iron Works, on the Jersey Shore, one mile from Easton, and intended when he left there to go to New Brunswick, in this State. Denman started on Friday morning, upon this information, for Easton, in pursuit of Moore, but returned on Monday having made diligent search at Cooper's Works, and throughout the vicinity, but without obtaining any trace of the fugitive.—Meanwhile, John Toole revealed to the authorities of Essex county (according to the Newark Mercury), a clear and connected statement of the whole transaction.

He says that on the day previous to the murder, Moore asked him if he did not wish to undertake a good job. He expressed his willingness and proceeded with Moore to Union township, where they staid during the night in one of the out-houses of Jaggars.—He declares that he knew nothing of the design of Moore until the next morning at an early hour, when the latter told him that the old fellow who lived in the house had plenty of money, and that he meant to murder him and obtain it. To this he (Toole) strongly objected, and thereupon immediately left him and went away, but that Moore remained and committed the deed. They came together to Newark, and the next day Moore informed him that they must run as suspicion was excited, and accordingly they left, and after separating from Moore, he had wandered in the mountains for several days. There can be but slight doubt of the arrest of Moore before long, and thus this bloody deed will meet with the accustomed retribution which follows crime.

Two Returned Gold Diggers.

Two young men from this City, after having been two years in California returned, last Wednesday, in good health, fine spirits, and a good big chip of the "root," having in their possession when they arrived at home, *Sixty four Pounds of Gold dust* which at \$17 to the ounce would make \$17,408. Their name is BEAVEN. They give a flattering account of the country and the mining prospects. It is thought that a few more such arrivals will vacate the "diggings" at Carbondale entirely.—Carbondale Citizen.

They have got a new plan for the demolition of bed bugs in operation in North Carolina. It is by steam—one wheel catches them by the nose, another draws their teeth, while a neat piston rod punches arsenic down their windpipe.

From the Harrisburg American.

Corruption on the Public Works.

Mr. Editor, I observed in the published proceedings of the Legislature, that Mr. Wise, of Jefferson, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of investigating certain alleged frauds said to have been practiced on the Portage Railroad, in which it is believed that the people have been robbed of large amounts of money by the Public Officers. The committee was accordingly appointed. Subsequently in caucus, it was concluded by the friends of the Canal Board that such investigation would never do, for if honestly made, it would bring to light a system of favoritism and corruption that would place the Board in a very unfavorable position before the public. This would never do. The investigation must never be allowed to take place. Consequently, next morning a motion was made to re-consider the vote appointing such committee.

When it was again before the House, Mr. Blair of Centre, introduced a gag, in the shape of a motion that unless specific charges of fraud and corruption were made no investigating committee should be appointed, nor such investigation take place, knowing well that that would not be done, and by that means the villainy of certain public functionaries was covered up. But in order to deceive the people, a resolution was introduced calling on certain officers for a statement of the work done, cost, &c., of said road.

Now, who believes that such report would criminate the officer who makes it. Nobody. But if there is no fraud upon the road, why fear an investigation? The fluttering produced by the resolution shows that there is fraud, as clear as a sunbeam, and the tax-ridden community should notice these things, and they should be kept before the people by the press, until their eyes are fully open to their interests; and when they see that they are annually swindled out of thousands of dollars, to raise which they are laden with taxes, they will see to placing men in the Canal Board without reference to party, who will economize the expenditure of their money.

Big Hotels.

The Hotel business is knocking the wind out of the money bags in these days. A splendid new establishment has been lately opened in Philadelphia, called the *Girard Hotel*. The furniture cost \$90,000, and the rent is \$25,000 a year. One set of rooms—a bridal chamber—is garnished with \$7,000 worth of furniture. Terms, \$2,50 a day.

In New York, the "Metropolitan" is the latest concern to draw. Its furniture will cost \$175,000 and the windows alone \$30,000. The motive power of this establishment consists of a steam engine of seventy-five horse power—about the power of Fulton's first steamboat. By means of this "hot water assistant," a grimy gentleman in the cellar is enabled to do "everything"—scour knives, black boots, wash bed quilts, dry shirts, "hist" coal, warm plates, saw wood, cut up cold slaw, and whistle for the house dog.

Next Agricultural Fair.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 26th of February it was resolved that the next Fall Exhibition shall be held on the 20th 21st & 22d of October, 1852; and the subject of a place where it shall be held was referred to a committee consisting of Frederick Watts, David Mumma, and James Gowen.

As it is the purpose of the committee to inquire what place will be most suitable, and afford the greatest facilities and accommodations for the Exhibition, an opportunity will be afforded to the different towns and cities in the State to become competitors for it.

Address FREDERICK WATTS, Chairman of the Committee, Carlisle, Pa.

The Scientific American says that something is wrong somewhere in the intercourse of trade between the country and the city.

In the city of N. York provisions have been high this winter, while the farmers in Wisconsin and Illinois have been selling their wheat as low as two, and two and sixpence, a bushel. Can a class of mere exchangers, or middlemen, have got the control along our railroads of all the trade? Potatoes are selling in New York for ten shillings a bushel, while the price in the interior of that very state is three, and some say in many places, two shillings, a bushel. They can be easily brought to market in the coldest of weather without freezing. Pack them in kiln-dried saw-dust, and they will defy the frost on any day.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute.

Perhaps this accounts for the many closed eyes which are seen in our churches every Sunday.

Congress.

During the present week Congress has been busily engaged in considering private bills, claims and memorials. The only matter from Pennsylvania that has engaged their attention, aside from private claims, was the presentation of several petitions, asking for an amendment to the tariff laws, so as to give a greater protection to iron and coal. The Army Appropriation Bill has been reported to the House, and referred to the committee of the Whole.

Late from Northern Mexico.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

CHARLESTON, March 14.—The New Orleans Picayune gives the details of the late battle between the forces of Caravajal and the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande.

Gen. Canales, in his official report, says that Caravajal was driven from Camargo in utter dismay across the rivers San Juan and Rio Bravo, and that in the fight a large number of his men were drowned. Forty-eight of Caravajal's men are reported to have been found dead on the field of battle, and twenty-four wounded.

But other accounts say that Caravajal's forces numbered between two and five hundred, sixteen of whom were Indians, that they had a twelve pounder and a good supply of ammunition, and that they made a most desperate resistance, disputing the ground inch by inch.

The Mexican forces charged on them fiercely with two hundred and fifty cavalry, which caused one wing of Caravajal's forces, under Capt. Munez composed mostly of Mexicans, to make a regular stampede.

They were followed by a number of Americans who never returned.

The remainder of Caravajal's men stood firm and repulsed the charge, by a heavy discharge of canister, making a great slaughter of the Mexicans. The Mexicans made two more charges, but being repulsed, retired across the river San Juan.

It being midnight, Caravajal's forces also retired from the field.

On hearing this, the Mexicans returned and took possession of the field, seized Caravajal's only gun, and one hundred and twenty stand of arms.

Caravajal, in his report, says that he lost only ten killed, thirteen wounded, and three missing.

The battle lasted two and a half hours. The Mexican forces numbered seven hundred, with two pieces of artillery.

Col. Johnson, of Caravajal's force, was wounded. He reports that the loss on the side of the Mexicans was upwards of one hundred, including ten officers of rank.

He says that Caravajal's men were seized with a second panic, and refused to again advance on Camargo, and all left the field with the exception of twenty-two, when he retired with them in good order across the river.

The Veto Power.

Gov. Bigler has already vetoed several bills, and the Democratic Union gives out that there is to be an indiscriminate use of this arbitrary power during the present administration. It hints that the Bank bills, though they may possibly pass the Legislature, will be strangled by the Executive. We hope this may prove true. We would like to see the Democracy take the responsibility of these measures upon their own shoulders, and we think the Whigs in the Legislature should not interfere in the passage of these bills at all. In our opinion they should step aside and let the Democracy take the whole responsibility of passing them. In their presses and on the stump they are continually denouncing these institutions, and when they come before the Legislature they are amongst their warmest advocates. Nearly all the banks that are asked for, are asked by Democrats, so let them legislate themselves, and the people will see how they are humbugged on this subject. We should like to see the Whigs in a body wash their hands of all participation in any legislation for the charter of Banks.

Distressing Mortality.

The Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Democrat, of the 19th ult., states that a few days previous a disease similar to the cold plague broke out in the family of Rev. Wm. Reed of Washington county, of which three of his children died within a few hours after they were attacked. A fourth child was attacked with this mysterious disease while retuning from the funeral, and died shortly afterwards.

Rule for Calculating Interest at six per Cent.—Multiply the sum by the number of days, and divide by 6. For example: \$378 by 93 days 35154—=85 55.9.

Sentence of Pirates.—The U. S. Supreme Court having refused a new trial to Reid and Clements, the condemned pirates at Richmond, Va., they were on Friday sentenced to be hung on the 9th of April next.

National Free Soil Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing under date of March 8th, says:

The national Free Soil convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President is to be called in a few days, to assemble at Pittsburgh about the fourth of July. John P. Hale, Charles Francis Adams, and John A. Dix, are spoken of as candidates for President. Mr. Hale at present seems most likely to get the nomination. For Vice-President, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, and Lewis of Ohio, have been mentioned. The Buffalo platform will be adopted as the basis of the movement.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by Rev. J. A. Watson, Mr. Jacob Snyder, of Carbon county, and Miss Mary Ann Miller, of Stroud township, Monroe county, Pa.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John M. Smith, of Middle Smithfield, and Miss Hannah Huston, of Stroud township.