

be restored to her husband's arms, in cold blood murdered her? "How know you this?" "From his own lips I received the account of it. With feigning smiles of triumph he cried it in my ears. A relation, too,--a cousin of my wife. Oh! it was the darkest plot that ever came to light. But she--so fond and so confiding--so loving and so loved--to think that she should fall a sacrifice! I remember now how she implored to know the cause--how at my feet she knelt, time after time, and I walked off with silence and contempt or else abuse! It comes home to me now--and whilst I live I can never forgive myself. If she could render up its dead, and give her back to me alive; then might I hope for happiness, but not without!" "You loved her, though, through it all, you say?" "I did. "She would forgive you, then, I know were she alive--for such is woman's love!--ever ready to forget--to forget and to forgive! Here, abruptly rising, she hastily entered the house--and the movements astonished Mr. West, he did not attempt to follow her. His thoughts were in a kind of reverie, and leaning back on his seat, he suffered his mind to indulge in it, whilst his eyes wandered far over the shadowy scene, till the twilight rendered it dim and the darkness of night entirely hid it from his view. "Why, bless me, girl, you are weeping," said Margaret, as the one who left the side of Mr. West entered the apartment, and fell upon her neck. "Weeping! yes! but they are tears of joy! I shed joy! of joy! He loves me still; and I am once more happy! These arms again shall cling around his neck! these lips again shall mingle kisses with his own! what joy! what bliss! and then to know that I am his again--that he is mine--what rapture! rapture! Thus she exclaimed in the fulness of her heart, and added, "the past shall be as easily forgot as 'tis forgiven." Turning to Margaret, she continued--"here--this cap, and this false hair--away with them--as she tore them from her head and dashed them aside, whilst the flowing ringlets of her own bright locks gracefully fell over the snowy whiteness of her neck and shoulders. "My wedding dress! bring me that! quick, good Margaret, quick! The dress was brought and put on. "And now the piano, draw it out from the wall. Bring a lamp--quick--there's no time to be lost. Peace--peace, my fluttering heart! Her agitation was considerable, as she gave the necessary orders, but Margaret bustled about and performed her command with cheerful alacrity. It was now quite dark, and as the lamp was brought into the room, its brilliant light shone upon the glowing cheeks and white satin dress of her whom we have hitherto seen in an humbler guise. Mr. West was still in the piazza, still abstracted in his reverie, when all at once he heard the long silent keys of his wife's neglected piano touched--and then a voice--"That voice! that tone! I have heard it before!--and hark--that song--'twas Julia's favorite!" he exclaimed, as he rose from his seat and rushed into the house. There, at the piano, was indeed Julia--his long lost wife restored to his arms! "I said she was innocent--I always said it!" cried Margaret, not merely pleased, but in an ecstasy of delight. Here she is, after all--after five years absence, alive--well, and as pretty as ever. Bless me--I wish I was young again; if I was, I'd dance and cut capers like a Frenchman. "Ah, Julia! for how much must I ask to be forgiven?" said the husband, folding his new-found treasure in his bosom with the fervour of devoted affection. "No!" was the answer, as she returned his caress; "this blissful moment is an ample recompense."

to the consul, who luckily proved to be the consul of Julia's near relations. However, at her earnest request there was no publicity made of it; the captain and Byard were set at liberty, the sailors rewarded, and the affair hushed. Julia remained with the consul till his recall, when she returned with him and his family to the United States, and arrived at Philadelphia just at the time of the occurrence in which Garcia was killed. Mr. West was dangerously sick, and her desire to be with him was so intense, that her relatives consented, and with the prompt assistance of old Margaret, it was so arranged that she should enter the establishment under the character and disguise of a seamstress. As for the wretch, Byard, he was now no more. He lay in prison for several months--heedless for awhile; and apparently unconcerned; but as the time of his trial drew near, he became distressed, and evidently dreaded it very much; the night preceding the day on which it was to commence, he committed suicide. The keeper, on entering his cell the next morning, found him a corpse. He had inflicted two wounds upon himself, one in the arm, the other in the throat, with a rusty nail, and bled to death.

had concluded, Messrs. Clark, of Indiana, Fuller, Brown, of Philadelphia, and Dickey, severally addressed the committee. The question was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Woodward, as amended by Mr. Dickey, and determined in the affirmative--yeas 62, nays 49. The committee then rose, and the Convention adjourned. The question now before the committee is on the report of the majority of the committee on the fifth article of the Constitution, as amended. November 4. Mr. Cochran, from the committee appointed to ascertain and report the most eligible place for the Convention to hold its sessions after the meeting of the Legislature, provided the Convention does not complete its labors prior to the meeting of that body, and reported accompanied with the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Convention do adjourn on Saturday, the 13th instant, to meet in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 23d inst." Various amendments were offered to the resolution, and rejected. The resolution was finally rejected by a vote of 55 to 53. Mr. Fleming then moved the second reading and consideration of the resolution submitted by himself on the 2d inst, relative to adjourning on the 30th, to meet in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of December. The Convention refused to consider it by a vote of 53 to 52. The Convention then adjourned. This day has been spent to but little advantage, not having made any progress. November 6. The following resolution was this morning submitted by Mr. Crawford, of the county of Westmoreland, and laid on the table: "Resolved, That the following additional article be adopted: "That no delegate shall speak more than one hour on the same question, either in committee of the whole, or in Convention, without leave of all the delegates present." The following resolution was offered by Mr. Forward, and laid on the table: "Resolved, That the 7th article of the Constitution should be so amended, as to embrace the following principles: "First. That the dividends of all banks which may hereafter be created, shall be restricted to 7 per cent per annum, upon the amount of capital actually paid. "Secondly. That this restriction shall be incorporated in all bank charters which may hereafter be renewed. "Thirdly. That no bank which may be hereafter created, shall make loans, or issue its notes, until one third of its capital stock shall have been actually paid. Mr. Porter of Northampton, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That this Convention will adjourn on the 23d inst., to meet in the borough of Easton, on the 28th inst." Mr. Cochran moved to amend the resolution, by striking therefrom 'Easton,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'Columbia,' which was disagreed to. Mr. Banks moved to amend by striking therefrom 'Easton,' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'Lewisburg.'--Lost. The resolution was then modified by making 'borough of Easton' read 'City of Philadelphia.' Mr. Reigart moved to amend the resolution as modified, by striking therefrom 'Philadelphia,' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'Lancaster,' which was lost, yeas 45, nays 62. Mr. Barndollar moved to amend by striking therefrom 'City of Philadelphia,' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'Borough of Bedford.' Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the amendment, together with the resolution, as modified, indefinitely. Before the question was taken on the postponement, the previous question was called for and sustained--yeas 58, nays 48. The main question being the resolution of Mr. Porter of Northampton, as modified; was then agreed to--yeas 55, nays 53. The members present voted as follows, viz: YEAS--Messrs. Agnew, Ayres, Baldwin, Barclay, Biddle, Brown, of Philadelphia, Carey, Chandler, of Philadelphia, Chaucey, Clapp, Cline, Coates, Cochran, Cope, Cox, Cunningham, Dickey, Dillinger, Don, Dunham, Dickey, Forward, Foulkrod, Fry, Grenell, Hay, Helfenstein, Henderson of Alleghany, Hopkinson, Houpi, Hyde, Jenks, Kennedy, Koenigsmacher, Long, Lyons, Mann, Martin, McDowell, Meredith, Merrill, Overfield, Pollock, Porter of Northampton, Purviance, Riter, Russell, Sager, Scheetz, Scott, Serrill, Sturdevant, Woodward, Young, Sergeant, President. NAYS--Messrs. Banks, Barndollar, Bedford, Bigelow, Brown of Northampton, Chambers, Clarke of Beaver, Clarke of Indiana, Clevanger, Craig, Crain, Crawford, Crum, Cummin, Curll, Darrah, Denny, Dickerson, Earle, Fuller, Gearhart, Gilmore, Harris, Hayhurst, Heister, High, Ingersoll, Keim, Kerr, Krebs, McLay, McCall, McSherry, Merrell, Miller, Montgomery, Nevin, Reigart, Reed, Rogers, Royer, Sellers, Stetzer, Shellito, Still, Smyth, Steriger, Stevens, Stickle, Taggart, Thomas, Todd, White. So the Convention have agreed to adjourn on the 23d, to meet at Philadelphia on the 28th inst. The Convention then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. McSherry in the chair, on the report of the committee on the fifth article of the Constitution. The report of the committee as amended, being again under consideration, Mr. Forward addressed the committee in a very able speech of about three hours. He expressed himself favorable to wholesome and moderate reform, but is utterly unwilling to destroy the independence of the Judiciary. He was succeeded by Mr. Rogers, a reformer, from Pittsburgh, in a speech of about an hour in length. When he concluded, the committee rose, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock. Mr. Sturdevant, the newly elected member from Luzerne, addressed the committee in a speech of about an hour and a half. He is radical in his opinions, so far as relates to the Judiciary. When he

the committee in conclusion. His effort was a splendid one, and perfectly characteristic of the greatness of his intellect. He was followed by Mr. Banks, who is a very clever man, but a dull speaker, in favor of a limited tenure of the Judiciary. After addressing the committee about an hour, without coming to a conclusion, he yielded the floor on a motion for the committee to rise. The Convention then adjourned. November 7. In my last I neglected to inform you that Messrs. Steriger, Scott, Fleming, Cochran and Young, were yesterday appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Convention in the City of Philadelphia on the 28th instant. Messrs. Steriger and Scott, appointed a sub-committee, proceeded to Philadelphia this morning, in the performance of the duty assigned them. Mr. Biddle, this morning, presented a petition from citizens of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the right of trial by jury might be extended to every human being. Laid on the table. The Convention then again went into committee of the whole, on the report of the committee to whom was referred the fifth article of the Constitution. The amendment of Mr. Woodward as amended by Mr. Dickey, being again under consideration, Mr. Banks resumed his remarks, and addressed the committee about two hours in conclusion. He was followed by Mr. Porter of Northampton, who is in favor of the good behaviour term, in a speech of about one hour. When he had concluded, Mr. Sergeant took the floor, and spoke about half an hour, when he gave way on a motion for the rising of the committee. The Convention then took a recess until three o'clock. Mr. Sergeant resumed his remarks this afternoon, and addressed the committee about two hours, when he gave way on a motion for the rising of the committee, without coming to a conclusion. The Convention then adjourned. From the Gettysburg Star. HARRISBURG, Nov. 5, 1837. DEAR SIR--When the Convention adjourned on the 15th July, I forwarded to you a copy of the amendments that had been acted on in Committee of the Whole. When the Convention adjourned, the question then pending before them was on the report of the Committee on the sixth article of the Constitution. We met agreeably to adjournment on the 17th October. The Convention again proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, on the consideration of the report on the sixth article, and continued from day to day until the 27th October, when Mr. Chambers the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on said article, reported the following amendments to the sixth article: First section amended to read as follows: Section 1. Sheriffs and Coronors shall, at the times and places of election of Representatives, be chosen by the citizens of each county. One person shall be chosen for each office, who shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices shall be filled by an appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen, and qualified as aforesaid. The second section amended to read as follows: Section 2. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence, when and in such manner as may be directed by law; Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service. Section 3--No amendment. Section 4--No amendment. Section 5--Amended to read as follows: "A State Treasurer shall be elected annually by joint vote of both branches of the Legislature." "All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law." Add the following new sections, Section 6. Prothonotaries and Clerks of the several Courts, (except the Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court, who shall be appointed by the Court for the term of three years, if they so long behave themselves well, and until a successor shall be chosen, and qualified as aforesaid.) Recorders of Deeds and Registers of Wills, shall at the times and places of election of Representatives be elected by the citizens of each county, or the districts over which the jurisdiction of said Courts extend; and shall be commissioned by the Governor; they shall hold their offices for three years if they so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Legislature shall provide by law the number of persons in each county, and which said offices shall be held by one person. Vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by an appointment to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid. Section 7. Justices of the Peace, and Aldermen, shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs and townships, at the time of the election of Constables, and the qualified voters thereof, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. Section 8. All officers for a term of years shall hold their offices for the terms respectively specified, only on the condition,

that they so long behave themselves well, and shall be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or of any infamous crime. Section 9. Any person who shall after the adoption of the amendments proposed by this Convention to the Constitution, fight a duel, or knowingly be the bearer of a challenge to fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding an office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as may be prescribed by law, but the Executive may remit the said offence and all its disabilities. On Friday the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the 5th article--the Judiciary. The report of the Committee was still pending. When the Convention adjourned to-day, the report on the second section of that article--was before the Committee. From the Sandwich Island Gazette. BATTLE OF THE BEAR AND THE ALLIGATOR! On a scorching day in the middle of June, 1830, whilst I was seated under a venerable live oak, on the evergreen banks of the Tache, (Louisiana,) waiting for the fish to bite, I was startled by the roarings of some animal in the cane brake, a short distance below me, apparently getting ready for action. These notes of preparation were quickly succeeded by the sound of feet trampling down the cane, and scattering the shells. As soon as I recovered from my surprise, I resolved to take a view of what I supposed to be two prairie bulls, mixing impetuously in battle, an intercourse so common in this country and season, when, as Thompson says, "Through all his lusty veins, The bull deep scorched, the urging poison feels." When I reached the scene of action, how great was my astonishment, instead of bulls, to behold a large black bear reared upon his hind legs, with his fore paws raised aloft, as if to make a plunge. His face was besmeared with white foam, sprinkled with blood, and dripping from his mouth, rolled down his shaggy breast. Frantic with the smarting of his wounds, he stood gnashing his teeth, and growling at the enemy. A few paces in the rear, was a cane broke from which he had issued. On a bank of snow white shells, spotted with blood in battle array, stood Bruin's foe, in shape of an alligator, 15 feet long! He looked as if he had just been dipped in the Tache, and had emerged like Achilles from the Styx, with an invulnerable coat of mail. He was standing tip-toe, his back curved upwards, and tongueless mouth thrown open, displayed in his wide jaws two large tusks, and rows of teeth. His tail, 6 feet long, raised from the ground, was constantly waving like a boxer's arm, to gather force; his big eyes, starting from his head, glared upon Bruin, whilst sometimes uttering hissing cries, then roaring like a bull. The combatants were a few paces apart when I stole upon them, the first round being over. They remained in the attitude described for about a minute, swelling themselves as large as possible, but marking the slightest motions with attention and with great caution, as if each felt confident that he had met his match. During this pause I was concealed behind a tree, watching their manoeuvres in silence. I could scarcely believe my eyesight. What, thought I, can these two beasts have to fight about? Some readers may doubt this tale on this account; but if it had been a bull-fight no one would have doubted it, because every one knows what they are fighting for. Bruin, though evidently baffled, had a firm look, which showed he had not lost confidence in himself. If the difficulty of the undertaking had once deceived him, he was preparing to resume it. Accordingly, letting himself down upon all fours, he ran furiously at the alligator. The alligator was ready for him, and throwing his head and body partly round to avoid the onset, met Bruin half way with a blow of his tail, which rolled him on the shells. Three times in rapid succession he rolled at the alligator, and was as often upended in the same manner, being knocked back by each blow just far enough to give the alligator time to recover the swing of his tail before he returned. The tail of the alligator sounded like a flail, against the coat of mail on Bruin's head and shoulders, but before it could flinch, still rushing in to come to close quarters with his ally foe. He made his fourth charge with a degree of dexterity, which (so who have never seen this clumsy animal exercising, would suppose him incapable of. This time he got so close to the alligator before his tail struck him, that the blow came with half of its usual effect. The alligator was upset by the charge, and before he could recover his feet Bruin grasped him round the body below the fore legs, and holding him down on his back, seized one of his legs in his mouth. The alligator was now in a desperate situation, notwithstanding his coat of mail, which was softer on his belly than on his back: from which

tered the encouraging exhortation of the poet: "Now, gallant knight, now hold thy own, 'No maiden's arms are round thee thrown." The alligator attempted in vain to bite--pressed down as he was, he could not open his mouth, the upper jaw of which only moves, and his neck was so stiff he could not turn his head round. The amphibious beast fetched a scream in despair, but being a warrior, 'by blood and field,' he was not yet entirely overcome. Wringing his tail in agony, he happened to strike it against a small tree that stood next the bank; aided by this purchase, he made a convulsive flounder which precipitated himself and Bruin, locked together, into the river. The bank from which they fell was four feet high, and the water below, seven feet deep. The tranquil stream received the combatants with a loud splash, then closed over them in silence. A valley of ascending bubbles announced their arrival at the bottom, where the battle ended. Presently Bruin rose again, scrambled up the bank; cast a glance, back at the river, and made off dripping, to the canebrake. I never saw the alligator afterwards to know him; no doubt he escaped in the water, which he certainly would not have done had he remained a few minutes longer on land. Bruin was forced by nature to let go his grip under water, to save his own life. THE FRUITS OF GOOD TILLAGE. We remember to have read, somewhere, of an old gentleman, who owned a large vineyard. Besides this farm, he was blessed with two daughters. On the marriage of the elder, he portioned her off, with one-third of his farm, and beheld the remaining acres produce quite as much fruit and wine as before. Soon after he married his younger daughter, and gave her an equal dowry with the first; and still the remaining third of his soil yielded as much as his entire original plantation. Good farmers will see no mystery in this. The moral of the story is, that, as his farm became smaller, he cultivated it more, and the same amount of labor, upon a few acres, will make it produce the fruit of many. There is a great difference between bad tillage, and good tillage. Some farmers--no, some earth scrapers, merely scratch up the soil, and, after dropping their seed haphazard, trust to the chance of the season. It is not to be wondered at, that such temperers have to scratch hard for a living. We have heard many complain, that large farms did not pay the expense of their cultivation--that manure is too expensive to use. The earth was, therefore lazily scratched up sufficiently to destroy the face of the soil and the seed thrown away upon it. We need not say, that such farmers have but little grain to sell and not much money, these hard times, to put out at interest. Take another case, however, that of the farmer who makes his farm his pride, who means to show his labor and his skill upon every acre, and mark the difference. The land pays treble value upon its surface, for all that has been bestowed upon it. The owner enriches the soil, and the soil, in its turn enriches the owner. Every farmer, to make his farm a source of profit, should make a source of pride. Whatever portion of the soil is cultivated, should be well cultivated. The point should be, not to have many but rich acres. The means of husbandry is improved and facilitated, should be studied and employed, by such careful attention, a continual pleasure will be found in agricultural pursuits, which will heighten the rewards of good tillage. Genesee Farmer. ON HORSE RIDING. Horse riding is one of the most healthful exercises that can be adopted; any suggestions, therefore, which may tend to benefit so useful an animal as the horse, should be made public. The present manner of horse riding in this country, is very bad; the saddle is placed too forward on the horse, which prevents the shoulder blades from moving with ease, and causes the animal to stumble and often to fall on his knees, leaving a blemish during his life. It besides often causes a fistula on the withers. The only remedy that can be adopted to prevent the evil complained of, is to fix a crupper to the saddle, to go under the tail of the horse, so that the saddle may remain on the centre of his back, by the aid of which the rider, being seated on the spring of the back, will be enabled to ride with more ease; and the horse will travel with much greater facility. That part of the crupper that goes under the horse's tail, should have some flax or cotton rolled round it, so as to make it one inch in diameter, and over the flax or cotton should be sewed a soft piece of leather, which will prevent it from galling the horse's tail. A crupper, so far from disgracing a horse, is an ornament as well as a benefit. A horse with his tail cut off is not worth so much by twenty-five per cent. as he would be otherwise. Maine Farmer. WM. CARVER, Farmer. Another village Postmaster in Virginia has run away. Thus vanisheth another of the Administration's deposit banks. The Government will soon find out, that it is guilty of a very great error in having banks with legs to them. Louisville Reporter.

AGRARIANISM. The following remarks upon the restless spirit of agrarianism that is at work to undermine the rights of persons and property, and the security of freedom throughout the land, are from the Tioga (Pa.) Phoenix, a Van Buren paper. Let its brethren read and ponder! There never was a time when there was more need of union of action than at the present. Every effort is making to ruin the country--to introduce a spirit of radicalism; subversive of all the fundamental principles of society, and ruinous to all existing institutions which have made the country prosperous and happy. A set of harpies have crept into the democratic ranks under the mask of republicanism and with all the subtlety of their leader, the arch fiend, they have obtained an influence, and sway that is truly alarming. Made of the shreds and patches of all that is mean and polluted--raised and fostered in the hot beds of atheism, and breathing the noisome atmosphere of moral pollution, they will stick at no means, they will shrink from no effort to infuse into the body politic their contaminating and ruinous doctrines. They have talent, shrewdness and cunning like the master spirit of Hell--they can transmute themselves into any shape to gain their ends--they will crouch to any measure to make the great mass of the people polluted as themselves. Parents, who have children, to love and to educate, beware of the contaminating influence of the seductive spirit of infidelity and atheism which is infusing itself into all our institutions--beware of that spirit of radicalism which would tread down all the fabrics reared to virtue and turn the whole moral world into chaos. Immediately after the late election, the loco foco papers in the Cumberland senatorial district stoutly maintained, that Messrs. Penrose and Cassatt were elected by the aid of foreign votes, and strong intimations were thrown out that their seats would be contested! It was stated by the Gettysburg Compiler, if not directly, at least indirectly, that some of the election judges in certain districts of that county, through which the rail road passes, had acted corruptly, because there were more votes polled than at former elections! In reply to this charge, or insinuation, the Gettysburg Star says: "All home, such charges are treated with the contempt they deserve. To satisfy the public abroad, we state that the charge is base and FALSE, and that the author is a malignant LIBELLER. The officers [attempted to be injured,] are as honest and upright men as can be found in any county or state in the union."--Harris Chronicle. We have ascertained from one of the sub-contractors, or agents, on the rail road over the river, that the hands engaged on the lower sections of the work, as well as himself, almost unanimously, if not entirely, voted the whole of the Van Buren ticket, in opposition to that headed by Messrs. Penrose and Cassatt. These hands are principally Irishmen from other parts, who were doubtless entitled to vote, and who had an undoubted right to exercise their privileges as freemen. This will account for the large and unexpected majority for the Van Buren ticket at Eastpennsboro, in which township most of them reside. Now, if these men were entitled to vote for whom they pleased, were not those engaged on the works in Adams County, who were similarly entitled to exercise the same right? Or if the latter had voted the V. Buren ticket, would we have one word of complaint from the loco focos of the district. None whatever. Harris Chronicle. The Judiciary--The "great debate" on this important subject, which was commenced in the Convention nearly two weeks ago, and which has drawn forth nearly all the most talented men on both sides of the judicial question, was still going on when we were preparing our paper for press. Some of the most eminent jurists in the state, or indeed in the country, have given their opinions on our judiciary system, which, when written out and published, will be read with great interest by all classes of citizens who desire to be enlightened on such subjects. Among the most able and distinguished of the speakers, were Judge Hopkinson, Messrs. Ingersoll, Forward, Woodward, Merrill, Chambers, Porter of Northampton, and Chaucey, the latter of whom had not closed his remarks yesterday when the Convention adjourned. Much legal knowledge, great research, logical reasoning, extensive learning, and varied talents, were evinced by this array of professional gentlemen during this interesting debate, which was regularly attended by many of our citizens and some distinguished strangers. To give our readers some idea of it, we will refer them to the brief abstract which will be found in our columns to-day, commencing on the first page. Harris Chronicle. A STARTLING FACT! We are told by a friend, that the Camden Mail, that six hundred dollars worth of wine, and fifteen hundred dollars worth of other kinds of intoxicating drink were sold at the Race Course, near this town, during the four days racing of the week before last! What a manufactory of drunkards is here!--in the midst of a moral and temperate community! Prentice says, that "an Indiana editor, with more truth than politeness, calls Petticoat Allen, the Ohio Senator in Congress, a locomotive gin tub."