



AGRICULTURAL.

'Such is the strength of art, rough things to shape, And of rude commons rich enclosures make.

FATTING HOGS.

On the first day of December four shoats of the same breed, nearly of a size, and as much alike in every respect as could be selected, from a herd of ninety odd hogs were made choice of; each carefully weighed, and placed in a single styer where their food could be exactly regulated. They weighed between 81 pounds and 100. The two whose weights together made 183 pounds, were fed on one gallon of shelled Indian corn weighing seven pounds to each, for every twenty four hours, and as much water as they wanted. This quantity of food was plenty for them—generally they about consumed it. Some five or six different days between the 1st of December and the 4th of January, the time the experiment was going on, they did not eat their whole allowance.

For the two shoats, whose weights together made 173 pounds, seven pounds of good Indian corn meal, by measure ten pints, were made into good mush, or hasty pudding, and divided between them for every twenty four hours. That is, these two had allowed them exactly half the weight of meal which the others had raw corn. The seven pounds of meal were daily mixed with scalding water, and then boiled; the whole process of cooking was done on an average in 1-12 hours. They were all fed twice a day and the same time. The evening feed of the shoats fed on mush was generally warm—the morning food having stood all night, was generally cold. The seven pounds, or ten pints of meal, when cooked, weighed an average of thirty pounds, and measured an average of three gallons. There was a difference of nine pounds in the weights of the latter pair—the smallest had the least appetite, and his allowance of fifteen pounds of mush was just as much as he appeared to want or would eat up clean; the other was greedy, and always sharp set, despatched his morsels, and wanted more.

Before the experiment had progressed a fortnight, there was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of these pigs. Those fed on the mush assumed a more thrifty, healthy, fresh appearance, particularly of their hair, and this difference became more striking as the experiment advanced.

On the 4th of January, while preparations were making for killing and dressing, they were again weighed on the hoof. One of those whose daily allowance had been 7 pounds of corn each, had increased 20 pounds in the 34 days, the other which had an allowance of corn, had increased only 5 lbs. I could not account for the difference by any thing I could discover, either before or after killing, the appetites of those two were much more alike than of the others; and their health was apparently equally good.

Of the pair fed on mush, whose daily allowance had been 3 1-2 pounds of meal each, the greedy one had gained 23 lbs and the other 21 pounds.

These are all the material facts in these experiments except that a very small portion of salt was put in each mess of mush; and there is no merric in them. The hogs allowed 2 1-2 pounds each gained less than three-fourths of a pound daily, and this surely they might have gained from the meal; but they gained more than those fed on double that quantity of corn. The saving of one half the immense quantity of corn consumed in raising and fattening hogs in Maryland, would be well worth the offer of a premium to have these experiments accurately repeated and tested by different persons.—Maryland Agr. Reporter.

WINTER.—Some people like winter—other people don't—and why don't they? Reader, we'll tell you why we don't, as briefly as we can. In the first place, generally speaking, every thing is cold; wind and water are cold, shirts are cold, before they are aired, and sometimes afterwards—plates are sure to be cold, gravy likewise; your outside is cold and so is your in, especially if empty. Every thing is dark, the clouds dark, the dress is dark, the mud is remarkably dark, and the day light very often dark; the nights unusually dark, and in some towns, so 'very' dark that you can't even see the gas-light! Every thing is blue, the fog is blue, noses are blue, looks are blue; in short every thing is blue, except the sky, and that is a whity brown. Every thing is short; business is short, cash is short, answers very short; supplies are short; in short every thing is short, except faces, and they are generally long. Every thing is dull; the very dogs are are dull, the cat is dull, streets are duller than dull, the city is dull, and the county is dull; Subscribers are dull, dealers and dealings are dull, those that do and those that do are in short all dull except the newspaper (!) and that's never dull, except when the Congress meets. Is it reader?

MURDER BY A HUSBAND AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

On Thursday evening last, the villages of Rufford and Tarleton, and the neighborhood, were thrown into a state of intense dread and consternation, by the report that a man named Robert Dawson, a laborer, in the employ of Sir T. D. Hesketh Bart, of Rufford Hall, had murdered his wife, Phoebe Dawson, and had afterwards put an end to his own existence. The report, unhappily proved too true, as the following particulars of the tragical event will show. The wretched man resided with his wife and five of his children, in a cottage, in the hamlet of Holmes Wood, in the parish of Rufford, about twelve miles from Preston. On the evening in question, Dawson came home about nine o'clock, when his wife was undressed, preparing to go to bed, all the children at home being at the time asleep, in a bed adjoining the one in which Dawson and his wife usually slept. He inquired for some senna, which he had requested her to send for to Ormskirk by a neighbor, and on her acquainting him that she had forgotten to send for it, high words, and ultimately a violent quarrel ensued. From the appearance of the wounds, and other circumstances, it is highly probable that there had been on the part of the wife, stout resistance, and that a severe struggle took place before the wretched murderer accomplished his horrid purpose. The children were awaked by the scuffle, and they gave an alarm, when a sister of the murderer entered the house, followed immediately by other persons, relations and neighbors of the deceased. When these persons entered, which was about half past nine o'clock, they were affrighted by the horrid spectacle of both husband and wife walking about in the kitchen or 'house' part, with their throats cut. Dawson, alarmed, it is supposed, at his wife's approaching end, and his own wound not being sufficiently deep to cause death, escaped during the confusion, and went immediately and hanged himself in the shippon adjoining the house, with a cow tie. When Mr. Barron, surgeon, of Tarleton, arrived shortly afterwards, the woman was not quite dead. The poor creature asked for something to drink, and some water was given to her, but as not only the windpipe was cut, but also the passage to the stomach opened, the water run out of the aperture down her neck. The bed on which she lay was completely saturated with blood, and there were several cuts on her chin, and on the lower part of her throat, inflicted, it is supposed, in the course of the struggle, and before the mortal wound was given. Her right eye was also black, and much swollen, as if she had been struck being made for Dawson, the miserable man was found suspended in the out house as already mentioned, and quite dead. The age of the man was thirty-seven, and that of his ill-fated wife about forty. They left behind them seven children, the eldest of whom is a girl about sixteen years old, and the age of the youngest child is about eighteen months. The unfortunate woman was at the time in a state of pregnancy. They had resided all their lives in the neighborhood, the father and mother of Dawson occupying a farm near the cottage in which the appalling tragedy occurred. The unfortunate couple had previously borne good characters, and she is spoken of by her neighbors as having been a woman of a very mild and patient disposition. Dawson was a favorite servant with Sir T. D. Hesketh, Bart. He was an active member of the Wesleyans' Society, and had frequent prayer meetings at his house. He had also been, for about two years, a member of a Temperance Society. They had, as his wife had recently asserted to a friend, lived very comfortably for the last six or seven years—but we are informed that, at the early period of their matrimonial career, they had frequent quarrels, and were supposed to live very unhappily. The neighbors do not speak of the murderer as having been a passionate man, nor was he at any time subject to insanity or melancholy. Preston Chronicle.

HUNTINGDON Oct. 31st. 1839. To Messrs Jacob Spangler, Jacob B. Wentz and Israel Gartner. GENTLEMEN.—I have been honored with the reception of your letter of the 21st inst. enclosing the resolutions adopted at a public meeting held by the citizens of the borough of York on the 16th of October. The two principal resolutions are 1, that the Governor be respectfully requested to convene the Legislature at an early day, and 2, that this meeting respectfully suggest to his excellency the propriety of recommending to the Legislature the creation of a state debt of two millions of dollars, bearing an interest of two per cent per annum; and that the banks of the Commonwealth be permitted to issue notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars to the amount of the loan taken by them. The high respect, I entertain for the gentlemen composing this meeting, some of whom have been long known and honored with places of trust and confidence by their fellow citizens, has induced me to give to their recommendations and suggestions the most careful and deliberate consideration.

I am deeply impressed with the difficulties in all our financial operations, produced by the sudden and unexpected suspension of specie payments by the Banks. It cannot be doubted or denied, that the act on the part of these institutions, connected with recent occurrences of a similar kind, has not only disturbed and deranged our monetary condition, but has shaken in no slight degree, the confidence of the people in the banking system itself, or at least, in the manner in which its operations have been conducted. Unhappy the weight of immediate embarrassment has mainly fallen on the poor and the industrious—the individuals least able to bear it while those persons possess-d either of credit or of money, have been subject to little real inconvenience. In this state of things, I feel as anxious as any citizen can feel, to extend all the aid in my power, to relieve those who endure the hardships of our present situation. I cannot however bring my mind to the conclusion, that this object would be promoted by convening the Legislature earlier than the period fixed by the constitution. On a subject so vitally important to the people as that of the currency, crude and hasty legislation, should be sedulously avoided. Experience alone is a safe guide—it would be almost impossible to find an instance in the history of governments, where sound and salutary laws have had their origin in panics and agitations. When legislators take counsel from excitement or apprehension, reason and experience are seldom consulted. Temporary expedients are resorted to which are as likely in their ultimate tendency to increase the evil complained of as to correct it,—and in the end, the same work remains to be done, that might have been accomplished upon due reflection at the beginning—These principles are so plain and obvious, that perhaps no person can be found in the community to controvert them—and they have been, and will continue to be, the principles by which my course is regulated. Without entering into the details of the mode pointed out in your resolutions, or of any other mode suggested to supply the existing deficiency of small change, it will be enough to remark that the suspension of specie payments is so recent—the inconvenience we suffer so little understood, and so dependant on fluctuating circumstances, as to render it extremely difficult if not altogether impracticable, to form a more accurate estimate of it, than first impressions only supply. It may be proper, for me to add, that I feel extremely unwilling to incur the public expense and to put the members of the Legislature to personal inconvenience of attending an extra session, unless such means be demanded by the most imperative exigencies of official duty. For the reasons above stated I do not conceive the present to be an occasion calling on me to adopt this course, and I must therefore with the utmost respect for my fellow citizens of York who composed this meeting, beg leave to acquiesce in its well-meaning suggestions. I am with great respect, Your humble servant, DAVID R. PORTER

LIVER COMPLAINT. Cured by the use of Dr Harlick's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills. Mr. Wm. Richard, Pittsburg, Pa. entirely cured of the above distressing disease: His symptoms were, pain and weight in the left side, loss of appetite, vomiting, acid eructations, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several physicians, but received no relief, until using Dr Harlick's medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure. Principal office, 19 North Eight street Philadelphia. For sale at Jacob Miller's store Huntingdon Pa.

LIVER COMPLAINT. This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs; attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach;—there is in the right side also a distention—the patient loses his appetite and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a pale or citron color or yellow, like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with dry cough, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally the disease terminates into another of a more serious nature, which in all probability, is far beyond the power of human skill. Dr. Harlick's compound tonic strengthening and German aperient pills, if taken at the commencement of this disease, will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect cure will be performed. Those who can testify to this fact. Certificates of many persons may daily be seen of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine, by applying at the Medical Office, No 19 North Eight street, Philadelphia. Also, at the Store of Jacob Miller, Hun.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASIS. Cured by Dr. Harlick's Celebrated Medicines. Mr. Wm Morrison, of Schuylkill Sixth Street, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the above distressing disease—Sickness at the stomach, headache, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite, acid eructations, coldness and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, severe flying pains in the chest, back and sides, costiveness, a dislike for society or conversation, languor and lassitude upon the least occasion. Mr. Morrison had applied to the most eminent physicians, who considered it beyond the power of human skill to restore him to health; to a deplorable condition, having been induced by a friend of his to try Dr Harlick's Medicines, as they being highly recommended, by which he procured two packages, he found himself greatly relieved, and by continuing the use of them the disease entirely disappeared—he is now enjoying all the blessings of perfect health. Principal Office, 19 North Eight Street, Philadelphia.

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THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1839.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. H. HARRISON FOR VICE PRESIDENT DANIEL WEBSTER.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY. A sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHIN PLASERS brought about by our present RULERS. ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs, tried of Experiments and Experimenters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—L. Gazette

Electoral Ticket.

- JOHN A. SHULZE, 2nd to 1st District LEVIE PASSMORE, 2d do CADWALLADER EVANS, 3d do CHARLES WATERS, 4th do JON. GILLINGHAM, 5th do AMOS ELLMAKER, 6th do JOHN K. ZELIN, 7th do DAVID BOITS, 8th do ROBERT STINSON, 9th do WILLIAM S. BINDEU, 10th do J. JENKINS ROSS, 11th do PETER FILBERT, 12th do JOSEPH H. SPAYD, 13th do JOHN HARPER, 14th do WILLIAM MELVAINE, 15th do JOHN DICKSON, 16th do JOHN M'KEEHAN, 17th do JOHN REED, 18th do NATHAN BEACH, 19th do NER MIDDLESWARTH, 20th do GEORGE WALKER, 21st do GEORGE WALKER, 22nd do GEORGE WALKER, 23rd do GEORGE WALKER, 24th do GEORGE WALKER, 25th do GEORGE WALKER

Ritner's Defalcation.

Our readers, and the conductor of the "Advocate," will please excuse us, for the seeming neglect to answer the question asked us in that interesting print,— "What notions does our onion eating neighbor of the Journal entertain, in regard to the defalcation of Joseph Ritner?" We did not answer the question last week for this very good reason, we had not seen "the Advocate." It was left at our office, but some way mislaid until just as our paper was going to press. We consequently was obliged to wait until this week. The "onion eating" neighbor of the Advocate, will not stoop to bandy low epithets with its editor. What we eat may answer as a term of reproach, but what we drink never can; we shall then in all candor answer the query; and if there be one spark of honor left in the conductor of that press,—If honor, intellect, and truth, are not so merged in that midnight which overshadows the path of all the votaries of Bacchus, he will tell his readers that his query is answered—that Joseph Ritner is not a defaulter to the State.—When we have, by any misfortune, inserted that which proved to be untrue, upon the earliest knowledge of the facts, we have always made the correction. Will our neighbor of the "Advocate" do as much? The Loco Foco papers, and Loco Foco tongues have fairly groaned with fatigue, "to propagate the lie their souls had framed" against Joseph Ritner. Openly, and without any reservation, have they said that Joseph Ritner was a defaulter for \$64,250; and that their falsehood may take the semblance of truth, they state "that Joseph Ritner had borrowed \$380,000 out of the banks, of which James Steel disbursing officer on the breach, says he only expended \$315,750." Now the fact that Steel expended less than Ritner borrowed, they say is proof that Ritner kept the difference. We knew it was false, for the very good reason that they did not prosecute him. Had it been true, a suit would have been brought long since, and trumpeted to the world, that they might have something to stand on the court list, as an off-set to a suit which stands at the head of our trial list, to the eternal disgrace of the present Governor; and as a balance to that plea which disgraces our

docket and Governor at the same time—the Limitation act. Had it been true that Ritner had wronged the State out of a dollar, his foes would have had it recorded instanter upon the docket of the court. They did not do so; and we pronounced it false at once. We now have a good opportunity of showing our readers that we did not err in our estimate of the truth. The message of Joseph Ritner to the Senate says—"The whole will cost \$380,000—of which \$330,000 have been, or will be received out of the U. S. Bank, at 4 per cent., and \$50,000 of the Harrisburg Bank at 5 per cent. Now it will be seen that the message says, "or will be." This the Loco Focos cunningly forget to mention, and thus make it appear that the money had been actually received by Ritner. Nor is this the most part of their villany. In their own hands at Harrisburg, they had the official entries, and file of warrants on which Joseph Ritner drew the money; and they knew their statement was wickedly false. That our readers may understand the matter, we copy from the Intelligencer & Telegraph, the following which was obtained for that print, and is a true Statement from the Official Records.

"A true statement of ALL the money advanced by the Bank of the United States and the Harrisburg Bank for the purpose of repairing the great breach (nearly 40 miles) on the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, caused by the overwhelming freshet of June 18, 1838; also the names of the disbursing officers, and the amount received by each of them of the money so advanced, viz: The Bank of the United States advanced \$271,000,00 The Harrisburg bank advanced 48,750,00 \$319,750,00

Of this money James Steel, Esq. General Superintendent and disbursing officer, received \$315,750,00 John Whittaker, Supervisor, received 1,000,00 Alexander M'Connell ditto " 5,000,00 \$319,750,00

It may be proper also to state that copies of the original executive warrants, upon which the sum of \$304,750, of the above was paid by the said Banks, are upon record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; that the original receipts of Mr. Steel and Mr. Whittaker for the sum of \$15,000 are filed in the same Department; and that the original warrants and checks for the whole \$315,750, are now in the possession of, and held by the said Banks, unless the State held by the said Banks, with interest. If the State has repaid the money, the warrants and checks have been cancelled and handed over to the accounting officers of the Commonwealth, as a matter of course, by the Banks."

The following correspondence corroborates the whole, so far as the U. S. Bank is concerned, and shows to, that the statement is true. Harrisburg, Nov. 9, 1839. Thomas Dunlap, Esq. Prest. of the U. S. Bank.

Sir—A charge being promulgated thro' the public press that the late Governor of this Commonwealth, (Joseph Ritner) has embezzled \$64,250, of the money magnanimously furnished by the Bank of the United States and the Harrisburg Bank, to repair the damage that was done to the Juniata Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, by a destructive flood in June, 1838, I take the liberty to ask of the institution over which you preside, the following information, to wit: What is the amount of the loan made to the late Executive in June, 1838, for the purpose above mentioned? The dates of the drafts drawn by the late Executive on said account? The amount paid on each—and the amount retained by the Bank as discount upon the sum originally loaned? An early attention to the within request will much oblige your Obedt. Servant, THEO. FENN.

[REPLY.] "Dr. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To the Bank of the United States. For moneys advanced to the Commonwealth on the checks on the Governor, viz: For Canal repairs, all of which were drawn 1838, in favor of J. Steel Superintendent. July 27. To cash paid Gov. Ritner's check dated 25 July, " " " \$ 50,000 00 Oct. 2, " " " 28 Sept. 26,000 00 " " " " 29 " " 50,000 00 " " " " 26 Oct. 50,000 00 " " " " " 53,000 00 Dec. 2, " " " 1 Dec. 42,000 00 \$271,000 00 Bank of the United States } Nov. 18th, 1839. THEO. FENN, Esq. Harrisburg. SIR—In reply to your inquiries in your

favor of the 9th at hand this morning, I prefix a statement of all the drafts alluded to as paid by this Bank for the repairs of the breach on the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal by the flood of June 1838, with the dates of the drafts and dates of payment. Nothing was retained by the Bank as discount; the whole drafts were paid and remain, together with the interest, now due to the Bank. Very Respectfully, Yours, &c., T. DUNLAP, Prest.

Thus, then, is the falsehood nailed to the counter, and the consummate knavery of the parties who have given currency to it, exposed. With the official record in their own hands, where they might easily see that they were in error, if they desired. They have been guilty of covering falsehood out of the raw material—they have done it to deceive the people—they have done it to draw the indignation of the people from the robbers who now infest every department of the State Government—they have done it in the vain hope that the gaze of the public would for one moment be attracted from the FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY, to some new novelty—they have done it, if possible, to leave one shade, for there was no other upon the character of Joseph Ritner's Administration. The State was robbed,—aye plundered! in open day, and the robber and the people's guardian of their treasure walked hand in hand—devising new plans to enrich themselves, or seeking new fields to guard and destroy. Under George Wolf, thousands on thousands of the money, wrung in that day by a "DIRECT TAX," was scattered among the venal and corrupt, and the State to this day, never realized a dollar from all the sacrifices. How different under Ritner. There has been no defalcation of any officer under Ritner, that has come to our knowledge: Every officer guarded the people's money as they did their own; and each gave a faithful account of his stewardship. A new era dawned upon the doomed State. Loco Foco misrule rose once more in the ascendancy; and but one year of the three has passed, and we hear that same party have already commenced their old trade. Forty thousand dollars of the people's funds has already been lost in one of the "dog-keeper's" pocket. The Collector at Fairmount, has laid the taxes of the people in the "Faro Bank," for safe keeping. It has gone where the people never will find it. There may be, and undoubtedly are, dozens if not hundreds of like plunderers in the State, though to less amounts. Their defalcations will only be made known when they go out of office. It was so when Wolf left the chair, and will be far worse when the present incumbent withdraws. With less honesty himself than Wolf, he is satisfied with far less in his associates, or officers. The defalcation of Joseph Ritner, is now put at rest; and we shall hold that man, not merely a political falseher, but a wicked, intentional, and vicious liar, who will reiterate a charge, that has not even "probable cause" to justify it; and we shall look upon that editor, who has given publicity to the charge, yet will not correct the error, as more fit to scatter the libidinous publications (which emanate from the lithograph press of France), among the licentious in the purlieus of Paris, than to be the conductor of a print in a land of freedom, where the purity and freedom of the press is the safeguard of the people.

A Good JOKE was played off on the poor Locos in Albany, after the news of the State election had been received.—The citizens were aroused from their slumbers, by the startling cry of fire! fire! On turning out, a huge ball of fire was seen rolling down State street, bearing the inscription, "The Empire State has stopped this Ball."

AN UNDESIRABLE SON.—Mr. Seth Sprague, jr. (Whig) was the candidate for Senate in Mass., against his father, Seth Sprague, sen. (Loco). The result, that the son has given the old man a good beating.

A gentleman travelling from the west, was robbed at Harrisburg, of \$1,900 in specie. Some of the crew of the boat was suspected, and apprehended.

Texas has negotiated a loan in England, of five millions of dollars, at 8 per cent., payable yearly, and redeemable in thirty years.

The New York Canals have closed for the season.