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PRACTICE vs. PROFESSION.—Henry Clay emancipated his servant Charles; Mr. Birney sold his.

PROPHECY!—The New York Herald thus launches as a prophecy for 1848: "Mr. Polk has only succeeded to the fate and destiny of Mr. Van Buren, and Benton, Calhoun, Cass, Wright, and all, will materially destroy one another."

Eels.—Poor things! how cold they must be, to have their coats taken off this weather, said a tender-hearted damsel to a man skinning eels.—Don't it hurt them? "Not a whit of it, marm—they are used to it; and then you see, we warm 'em directly in fat, and that heats up their hearts. Fat are good marm, for sores." Pass 'em along Bill.

DEATH OF MR. HUNTER.—We regret to announce the death of James N. Hunter, Esq., a member elect from this county to the State Legislature. He died on Thursday afternoon, the 26th ult., at the residence of his father, in Rockland tp. Mr. H. was in his 26th year, a young man of ability, and active business habits, whose election to the Legislature gave general satisfaction to men of all parties. He fell a victim to the fatal ravages of Consumption.—Reading Gazette.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions the features of the bill reported by the post office committee for reducing the rates of postage.

The Post-Office Committee reported a bill to-day reducing the rates of postage to 5 cents for 500 miles, and 10 cents for any greater distance; and greatly reducing the postage on newspapers and periodicals. The Treasury is to pay \$750,000 annually for five years, as an equivalent for the transportation of the public correspondence; after which it is to pay the same postage as private letters. I think the bill will pass the House without any difficulty. It adopts the penal bill of last session.

THE BIBLE.—The attention of our fathers was early directed to the spread of the Bible as a means of national happiness. On the 11th Sept. 1777, a committee of Congress recommended the importation of 20,000 Bibles from Holland, Scotland and elsewhere, as the proper type for printing could not be procured in this country.

The case of Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER, tried at Frankfort, (Ky.) for abducting slaves from the State, was given to the jury on the 19th ult., after a brilliant defence from her counsel, Messrs. Leslie Combs, Johnson, and Shy. The jury remained together all night, and on the following morning returned into Court with a verdict of "guilty." Her term of imprisonment has been fixed at two years, but in consideration for her sex, the members of the jury signed a petition, praying the Governor to grant her a pardon.

The case of Fairbank, indicted for the same offence as Miss Webster, has been postponed until the March term, in consequence of the absence of witnesses material to his cause.—U. S. Gazette.

A fire broke out at the corner of South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, on the evening of the 29th ult., which destroyed property of the value of \$25,000.

We learn from the Lexington Observer, that Mr. Clay had liberated the mother and sister of his servant Charles, some time previous to the emancipation of the latter.

A young American lady being asked by a boring politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

Mr. Torrey Sentenced.—The motions in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial of Mr. Torrey, convicted in Baltimore on an attempt to entice away slaves of a citizen, have been refused and overruled, and the following sentence will to-day be at his request, privately given by the Judge of the Court.

On the first indictment, confined in the Penitentiary from December 28, 1844, to 2d April, 1847. On the second indictment, until 2d April, 1849.—On the third indictment, until 2d April, 1851.

Miller has again come forward to keep up the excitement about the end of the world among his deluded followers. In the last number of the "Midnight Cry" is the following paragraph:

"I have fixed my mind on another time, and here I mean to stand until God gives me more light—and that is, to-day, to-day, and to-day, until He comes."

NOT BAD.—The New York Tribune says:—By the laws of the United States, the importation of slaves into our country is a flagrant crime, and the Slave-Trade is piracy, punishable with death. Mr. John Tyler, in his last annual Message, felicitates our people on the fact we were the first to deal so thoroughly with that infamous traffic. A correspondent wants a solution for this problem:

"If the newly rescued who brings ONE slave into the Union deserves to be hung, what punishment should be meted on John Tyler, C. Ingersoll & Co., who exerted all their power to bring in Twenty-five Thousand Slaves at once by the Annexation of Texas? Will some Dough-face please it?"

The Legislature. Our Legislature met at Harrisburg yesterday.—The Governor's message will be delivered to-day, and we expect to receive it in time to publish it entire in our next.

The first subject of importance, after the election of Speakers, Clerks, &c.—which is usually done on the first or second day—will be the election of a United States Senator in the place of Dr. STRANON, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The prominent candidates are, the said Dr. STRANON, WILSON M'CANBLESS, H. B. WRIGHT, SIMON CAMERON, THOMAS S. BELT, JESSE MILLER and DAVID R. PORTER; and then there are others as numerous as the counties in the State, some of them pretty good men, aside from their politics, and others again who would scarcely be entrusted with the lowest township office. Perhaps "Old Huntingdon" is the only county that has not been honored with a recommendation of some one of her "democrats." But perhaps she still lays claim to "our own Davy R.," and her Macfarlanes, Wilsons, &c., may stand off for his Excellency. We cannot see how their merits and their claims could otherwise be overlooked. If the Whigs determine to become mere "lookers on in Denmark," there will be such a fight among the "progressive democracy" as will fully equal that of the Kilkenny cats. The time fixed for this election is Tuesday next, the 14th inst.

On the 20th a State Treasurer is to be elected.—There is comparatively little said on this subject as yet. The "fuss" will perhaps commence when some great men find their prospects for something better become gloomy.

The inauguration of the new Governor takes place on the 21st. This event will of course be attended with all the "pomp and circumstance" that anxious office seeking patriots can get up; and "the Governor" will then find out, if he has not already learned the fact, that he has numerous very devoted friends, ready and willing to assist him in the administration of the Government. Gov. Porter says "a smooth sea and pleasant voyage" are in prospect for his successor. We shall see.

Until after these matters—so highly important to individuals—are disposed of, the Legislature cannot be expected to do much towards devising "ways and means" to relieve the people of their present onerous and still growing burthen of taxation.

We will keep our readers advised of the "sayings and doings" of the Legislature from week to week.

A Locofoco State Senator Expelled in North Carolina.

The Raleigh Register contains the proceedings of the Senate of North Carolina in the case of Wm. EXBERT, a Senator from the county of Onslow, who took his seat at the beginning of the session upon the evidence of a forged certificate of election.

The facts are thus stated in the Register:

EXBERT reached this city on Sunday, the day before the commencement of the Session, without bringing his certificate of election from the Sheriff of Onslow. That day the fact was known here, and was the subject of general conversation, and of much anxiety, because if every Senator should be in attendance the next day, parties would be exactly tied in that body; but then, one of the Whig Senators was detained at home by indisposition of his family, and therefore, if every Locofoco Senator took his seat, they would have a majority of one in that body, and thus could control the elections of its Officers, and by electing their own Speaker, possibly secure the Governor's Chair to their own party. EXBERT's votes, therefore, were of very great importance in such a crisis! Next morning he had his Certificate!

He presented it at the Clerk's table in the Senate as his warrant for taking a seat in that body, as a Senator, and upon it took his seat, and continued to claim it, and vote under it. Several Senators suspected a forgery in the case, and examined the Certificate, and it was found that the body of it was in one hand-writing and the signature in a very different one, and neither in the hand-writing of the Sheriff, whose Certificate and hand-writing it purported to be.

The fact of the forgery was soon established beyond all doubt by the arrival of a true certificate from the Sheriff of Onslow. A Committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate the matter; and upon his failure to appear before the Committee, or to procure evidence of exculpation, a report was made to the effect that he ought to be expelled. In the discussion of the case before the Senate, Mr. EXBERT was defended by counsel. The vote of expulsion was passed by the casting vote of the Speaker, the political friends of Mr. EXBERT all voting for him, and the Whig votes to expel him.

It is said by the Register that the signature to the forged certificate was in a hand very much like that of Mr. EXBERT himself. The circumstances of the case so strongly intimated that the party using the forged document knew it to be false, even if he did not execute it himself, that there seemed to be slight ground indeed for doubting the guilt of the expelled Senator.

Morse's Telegraph. It will be seen, says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that efforts are being made in Congress, to extend Morse's Telegraph from Baltimore, to the present eastern terminus, through Philadelphia to New York. The entire success which has attended the experiment, warrants Congress in any expenditure necessary to carry on the work. Many of our readers, suppose, that the Telegraph only makes or marks a few arbitrary signs, by which a leading fact is made known; but it is true that the proceeding of Congress are reported in a very satisfactory manner in Baltimore, by the Telegraph, and printed in the Patriot. We seem only to have entered upon the first steps of the improvement in conveying intelligence, when we got up railroads. Here is information, correct and connected, conveyed forty miles, (and a hundred and forty miles would make no perceptible difference,) in a time so short as not to admit of measurement.

"Compared with the speed of its flight, The tempest itself lags behind, And the swift-winged arrows of light."

The advantages of this mode of conveying intelligence, especially in time of war, are incalculable; in time of peace they will scarcely be overlooked or undervalued.

Mr. Payne's Speech.

We were not a little surprised on opening the Hollidaysburg Standard of last week to find the Free Trade or Revenue Tariff speech of Mr. PAYNE of Alabama, lately delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the bill "to provide for the remission of duties on railroad iron in certain cases." The speech is a good specimen of the Southern doctrine, and is full of the spirit of nullification. We have said we were surprised—surprised at seeing such a speech in a northern Locofoco paper—a Locofoco paper in Pennsylvania—and most of all, a Locofoco paper in Huntingdon county. Previous to the last Presidential election not a Locofoco paper in the State (except the Carlisle "Statesman") would have published such a speech. The leaders of the Polk party would rather have seen all their editors beheaded than permit one of them to publish such doctrine in "poor, deluded Pennsylvania." Perhaps Mr. Dougherty has yet a spark of conscience left, and is endeavoring to undeceive the "democracy" of the Keystone State. "Better late than never" may be his motto; or he may think that although it may a painful speech it is too late to do any harm where the people were induced to vote for Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842!

We make two extracts from the speech, and we copy them from the "Standard."

Mr. PAYNE observed "that he was in favor of reducing the duties not only on iron, but on all the articles of consumption which are taxed by the tariff of 1842. He wanted a simple revenue duty imposed on that article, as well as on every other on which a duty is now levied by the government."

How long was this system (the Protective System) to be borne? Was it to be perpetual? No: the American people had pronounced against it once, and had pronounced against it unequivocally in the election of James K. Polk; it might be attempted to evade this question, but the American people had proclaimed it at the ballot-boxes that this iniquitous system, among others, should fall to the dust; and fall it must. We look (said Mr. P.) for relief to the returning sense of justice of the American people. Whenever we have had a fair "lick" at this question, it has always been condemned; and if this Congress chooses not to act at this session, when that still silent voice is heard again from the ballot-boxes, it would speak in tones not to be misunderstood. The Senate was to be reformed; this House was to be reformed; and in the next Congress all these questions were to be settled on principles of right, of equality, and of justice to all. He desired anything rather than oppression of this character. He was prepared at any time to meet any emergency that might arise, rather than continue to endure the weight of this injustice and oppression. We hope (Mr. P. repeated) to have redress from the returning sense of justice of the American people. There were one or two other remedies. State interposition was one; submission was out of the question. He did not say this in vain boast, but a view to create prejudice and excitement; and he alone was responsible for it. But he said submission was out of the question.—There were two other remedies, then. One was an actual State veto of the laws of Congress; and another was State Legislation, which would reach it, which, in his opinion, was efficient; and which, if the State Legislatures were true to the interests of their constituents, they would not fail to adopt. What was it? I would (continued Mr. P.) attack the tariff bill of 1842. I would attack it in detail, or in any way. I would adopt any measure to get rid of it. I would take the tariff bill of 1842, and lay a tax—not an impost tax, but a tax on every article of domestic manufacture in this country, precisely as high as the tax was laid upon foreign articles. I would take the Kentucky bagging, and would tax it at 5 or 6 cents per yard—which the State Legislature has a perfect right to do. I would tax Pennsylvania iron, if she insists on the protection she now has—and every other article, precisely as the tariff bill of 1842 taxes the foreign article. I would go further—as far as to throw the entire South upon the foreign article, instead of the domestic. I would rob—not rob, sir—but I would vindicate my right, by being robbed no longer. I would give as a bounty that which we refuse to have extorted from us by force. The very instant the northern States lose the southern market, they will go without it forever, or until they agree to a modification of the present oppressive duties: whenever they modify them, I would relax my State legislation. Let me tell you, if we do not get redress from the returning sense of justice among the people, we know full well that we have the power in our own hands.—Long have we suffered under this system of oppression. We agreed, on one occasion, upon a compromise; we complied fully with that compromise; our advantages resulting from that compromise had begun when our enemies, the advocates of protection, violated all their pledged faith—the plighted faith of those who had preceded them in office—and struck down this system of compromise, and re-established these high duties. We feel that we have the power to do this thing—to redress ourselves; that we are about to escape from the burdens under which too long and too tamely we have suffered; we feel that, like the children of Israel, we have passed the Red Sea, and stand upon the summit of Mount Pisgah; and we feel, too, as if the promised land were just before us; and we now tell gentlemen if they refuse to adjust this thing upon terms of equality justice, we will apply the remedy. Whenever the question between unconditional submission and slavery—abject slavery to a dominant irresponsible interest of this country, I tell you, sir, we will resist; for aught I know, for aught I care, a million of swords may leap from their scabbards and drink the blood of their oppressors. That is my view; I state it on my own responsibility; so far as I am concerned I am ready to meet any contingency rather than to submit tamely while plunder shall continue to be the order of the day. I will do my duty let the case be what it may.

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Mr. HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania, recently sent the following Toast to a Locofoco Jollification in Pittsburgh: "Domestic Manufacturers.—They have been saved by the election of James K. Polk, from being overwhelmed by the immense capital which would have rushed into them for investment, and from an expansion of the currency which would have nullified any protection short of prohibition!" Of course, the Carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons, Machinists, &c. &c. assembled at the dinner, received the toast with screams of exultation and hurrahs for Polk and Buchanan! No more Factories, Forges, Furnaces, &c. to be built—the triumph of Polk has "protected" those now in operation from any new home competition. But the wives and children of these same mechanics and artisans being at home and sober, might possibly take a different view of the matter. They might reflect, "This sort of Protection" may or may not answer for the Factories and Forges, but how will it do for us? We have necessities as well as others. The reader will bear in mind that Senator Buchanan avows and glories in the fact that it is the election of Polk which has arrested the "rushing of immense capital" into the establishment of new and the extension and improvement of existing Home Manufacturers. Yet the working men whose employment is cut off by this very effect will be told by the first grog-shop demagogue he meets that he had been discharged by his Whig employer solely on account of his politics! that his work is stopped only from spite, or a determination to crush him! Thus is the public mind poisoned by the blackest and most wanton falsehood.

Melancholy Disaster.

The schooner Caledonia of this port, owned by Captain S. Pedrick, and commanded by Captain Brown, employed in attending on the wreck of the British brig Nancy, (ashore near the Wash Woods,) left here on Saturday last with the intention of bringing up the anchors of the brig; but after reaching Cape Henry, the weather became so thick that she could not proceed, and an easterly wind springing up, she put back and anchored near Duckree.—On Monday morning the wind shifted round to W. S. W. and blew a heavy gale all day. In consequence of this detention, Captain Brown, it appears, gave up his trip to the brig, and concluded to return to Norfolk; for he got under way about sunset, though the gale had abated but little, and attempted to beat up. The schooner had not got further on her way, however, than between the Rip Raps and Sewell's Point, when she capsized, and melancholy to relate, every soul on board was drowned! There were it is believed, 7 or 8 persons on board, but we have heard only the names of Captain Brown, (the master,) and Captain Isaac S. Pugh of Phila., (formerly commanding the schooner Seaford of this port.) The wreck was seen next morning, and boarded by Capt. Hughes, (of the British brig mentioned above, who was at Old Point,) who found the body of Capt. Pugh entangled in the railing—all the others having been washed overboard. A boat came off from the Revenue Cutter Taney with six men, who, however, rendered no assistance in taking off the drowned man, though invited to do so by Capt. Hughes and the body remained on the wreck during the day.

TO THE FRIENDS OF MR. CLAY.

We find the following in the National Intelligencer:—"We have been requested by Mr. CLAY to express his thanks to those editors of Newspapers who have been so kind as to supply him gratuitously with their papers for some time past. Desirous of avoiding obligations which he cannot conveniently repay, he wishes henceforward to receive only such papers as he subscribes for."

We add, on our own information, derived from the friends of Mr. Clay, that his postage is enormous—swelled, we are shocked to learn, by exulting and insulting letters, transmitted to him, as well as by letters requesting his autograph, &c., and by other correspondents. Those who address him ought to reflect that he is not invested with the franking privilege. We are sorry to learn that his pecuniary condition is such as to make the practice of great economy an indispensable duty.

A bill has been reported in the Legislature of Maryland to abolish Imprisonment for Debt.

Kensington Rioters.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Parsons passed sentence upon the following persons: John O'Neill, convicted of riot, committed in Kensington in May last, was fined one dollar and costs, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment. This is the man who drove the cart into the meeting, an act which occasioned such serious consequences. The sentence, His Honor remarked, was lighter than it would have been because the defendant had already undergone a long imprisonment.

John Tagert, convicted of riot in Kensington in May last, was fined one dollar and costs, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Defendant would have received a heavier sentence, said Judge Parsons, but that he received such severe treatment at the hands of the mob.

John Bennett, who had pleaded guilty to riot in Kensington in May, was fined one dollar and costs, and sentenced to four month's imprisonment. Defendant had been sentenced to six month's imprisonment on another bill of indictment.

John McAleer, convicted of riot in Kensington in May, was fined one dollar and costs, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Prisoner is the man who had his thumb blown off while in the act of discharging a gun from one of the house windows nearly overlooking the meeting in Cadwalader st.

Frederick Hess, convicted of arson, in setting fire to a house in Cadwalader street, during the Kensington riots, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Defendant was thus lightly sentenced because of his extreme youth.

Patrick Murray, convicted of riot in Kensington in May last, was fined one dollar and costs, and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Prisoner was one of the men who furnished ammunition to some of the rioters. His store and the stock therein were destroyed by the other rioters.

Biddle Sopher, convicted of riot in the rescue of Dick Manly from the custody of the police, and also an aggravated assault upon an officer, was fined one dollar and costs, and sentenced to nine month's imprisonment.

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or some means of conveyance to the wreck, when Commodore Bolton, with promptness and politeness highly praiseworthy, ordered the steamer Engineer to be got ready immediately, which was done; and she was despatched in charge of Lieutenant Carter and Mr. Olmsted, Master's Mate, to the wreck, at which she arrived about 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and returned a few hours after, with the body of Captain Pugh, which was respectfully interred. Capt. Pugh, we learn has a wife and four children residing at Philadelphia.

The Progress of Agaritarianism.

Our readers have already noticed what are called the anti-rent disturbances in New York, and have read accounts of the opposition to legal process and outrages to personal security and even human life which have been perpetrated in their progress.—They first broke out among the tenants of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, which embraces nearly the whole territory of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer—is twenty-four miles in length and forty-eight in breadth, and has within its bounds eighteen townships and a population of 50,000 souls. This district of country was first settled by KILLIAN VAN RENSSELAER under a liberal Charter from the Dutch Government—the original European proprietor of the soil. The title of himself and his descendants was confirmed by the English Government under Charles 2nd, who conquered the province from Holland—further confirmed under Queen Anne, and finally recognized and guaranteed by the people of New York under their first Republican Constitution, and the amended instrument of 1821. The settlers went upon the lands under perpetual leases from the "Patroons" or paramount owners, being bound to pay an annual rent "in kind" or winter Wheat—to deliver "four fat fowls" and do a day's work with horses and wagon, and pay all taxes. There was also a fine in most of the leases upon all alienations, otherwise than by will, of one quarter of the purchase money.—The tenure was therefore, according to the spirit of the times in which it originated, feudal in its nature. That the rent is light is evident from the fact that in Albany county the farms pay fourteen bushels of Wheat to the hundred acres, and in Rensselaer ten bushels to the same quantity of land. The grievance complained of consists mainly in the exaction of these moderate rents; and it is this which has led to overt acts of disobedience to the law—to resistance to the Sheriffs—to the formation of bands of men disguised as Indians, and to the murder in more than one instance, and the tarring and feathering in many of those for any cause obnoxious to these violent, ruffianly and fierce banditti. It must be remembered that the tenants on the Manor never paid aught for the purchase of the Farms which they occupy, except the annual rent—that the rent was fixed in "kind" rather than money, because it was so preferred by the tenants when the Manor was first let, and that the Proprietor offers to give a clear title in fee simple to the occupants of the land on the payment of a principal sum of which the interest should be the annual rent commuted into money at the average price of grain during the last ten years, to be calculated at the rate of five per cent. The operation of this would pay the Patron four dollars per acre—the tenant will only consent to give two. As to the right of property no one can doubt that it is in the Patron, where the Constitution of New York recognizes it to be. This is not changed by the fact that the tenants have continued to hold the lands under their leases, many of them no doubt in an unbroken line of descent for two centuries, and others as the allies of the original lessees. All this may seem to them to give them a free title to the soil; but it does not so—they have acknowledged the contrary by the undisputed payment of the annual rent until lately—the Supreme law of the land and the fundamental instrument of the State Government declare otherwise, and the Courts of Justice have more than once decided to the contrary.

The Springsbury Manor case in this county is a precedent point; and the quit-rents thereon, fully as heavy and due to a Proprietor who did as little towards the actual culture of the soil as he of Rensselaerwyck, had still to be paid. Out of this matter then have sprung the anti-rent disturbances in New York, which so feafully menace the public peace and supremacy of the laws in that State.

The mischief, however, does not stop here—once transcended the barrier of legal order, and there seems to be no limit to the spirit of disturbance and misrule. From Rensselaerwyck organized opposition to the payment of rents has extended to a tract of property owned by the Livingston family in Columbia county; and from what we read we do not find that in the latter case there exists even the same bold pretence of oppression as in the former. The Sheriff has there been assailed and beaten off—a detachment of Indians from Rensselaer have joined the savages of Columbia; and although the ring-leader of the band—"Big Thunder" or Doctor BOCORROX—has been arrested, yet so rife was the spirit of disorder that the jail in the City of Hudson had to be guarded and the Burgesses' Corps of Albany 300 strong despatched to aid in its defence. The diffusiveness of the mischief may be judged from the fact that at the last Election two anti-rent candidates were elected to the Legislature from the county of Scholario, whose connexion with that matter is not clearly known to us.

We must close this hurried article without much comment on its caption—the Progress of Agaritarianism. A discerning mind, well acquainted with recent events, cannot fail, we think, to discover the drift of those remarks which we would make. Look at the history of Locofocoism—the grasping and usurping examples of the Jackson era—the avowed contempt of vested rights—the open violation of the single District law by the present Congress—the contempt showed to the great Seal of New Jersey by a former one—the fomenting of the Dorr treason in Rhode Island and the sympathy with the convicted traitor in the Penitentiary; and then let the mind recall other instances of the like kind which we cannot even mention, but whose name is legion and whose particulars must be familiar to intelligent minds; and thence you may trace the lineal descent

of the anti-rent disturbances in New York, and of the violence and outbreaks of even more heinous nature which may succeed them.

Since the above was written we learn that BOCORROX or "Big Thunder" behaved with great pusillanimity after he was confined in jail, his fears having even subjected him to fits. It is also creditably stated that he has confessed himself to have been one of the principal instigators of the anti-rent rebellion in nearly one-half of the counties of New York, and revealed the names of all his coadjutors. The Sheriff of Rensselaer county had arrested two of the gang charged with murder without opposition, and it seemed as though the law was about to regain its supremacy.

MARRIED.

In Oliver township, on the 1st inst., by Robert M'Manag, Esq., Mr. ASBURY OAKS, of Stone Valley, Huntingdon county, to Miss ELIZABETH MITCHELL, of Oliver township, Millin county.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. T. Mitchell, Mr. NATHAN W. GREEN, of Warriorsmark township, to Miss CATHARINE PLOTNER, of Birmingham.

WASHINGTONIANS!

The Society will meet at the usual place, the Old Court House, on Saturday evening next. The third Lecture of the course, will be delivered by David Blair, Esq. Subject.—A defence of the Bible in Public Schools. The citizens generally, and the Ladies especially are invited to attend. There will be singing, and music by the Band. Jan. 8, 1845. H. W. MILLER, Sec'y.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Alexandria, on the 1st Jan., 1845, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

- Baker John Murels Andrew
Brennan Isaac Mayville Henry
Dickey Susan Moyer Henry
Davis John C. Pine Isaac
Davis Samuel Plymton Elijah
Fisher Mrs. Porter John T.
Fockler H. & J. Parmenter S. S.
Gun Benjamin Spyster Samuel
Green James Esq. Suter Mr.—German.
Houtz Daniel Stewart Alexander
Houston M. L. Shively James
Herren John B. Stout Mr.
Hall Weston Shively Mary
Johnston William Thomas David P.
Ireland Judith Young George B.
Ichinger John Yeom Samuel
Kennedy J. H. Wilson James
Kauffman George Walker H. C.
Martin Isaac Walker George
M'Clure Andrew JOHN GEMMILL, P. M.
Alexandria, Jan. 8, 1845.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying, levying on, or meddling in any way with the following property, which I purchased at Constable's Sale, on Wednesday the 11th of December, inst., as the property of J. F. Livingston, to wit: one Sorrel Mare, Saddle and Bridle, which property is 1 ft in the possession of said Livingston until I see fit to remove the same. JAMES ENTREKIN, Jr. Coffee Run, Dec. 24, 1844.

Bridge Proposals.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Commissioners' Office in Huntingdon, till January Court next for the building of a Bridge across Stone Creek, at Couch's Mill, in Barre township. The plan and specifications can be seen at any time in the Commissioners' Office. MORDA HILGOTE, JOHN F. MILLER, Commissioners. Dec. 18, 1844.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested will take notice that the account of Henry Snyder, Committee of the person and estate of Conrad Snyder, an Idiot, attorney of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court on the second Monday of January next (1845) for confirmation and allowance, and will be then confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary. JAMES STEEL, Nov. 26, 1844.—St. Prot'y.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Sinking Valley, Tyrone township, some time last June, a dark brindle heifer, some white on its belly, supposed to be a year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away. FRIDERICK REAMY, Dec. 4, 1844.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed to distribute the assets in the hands of William Bell, Administrator of Samuel Bell, late of Allegheny township, dec'd., amongst the creditors of said dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at the Register's Office, on Friday the 17th day of January 1845, at 1 o'clock, P. M. JACOB MILLER, Aud'r. Huntingdon, Dec. 25, 1844.

STRAY HEIFERS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Warriorsmark township, on the 32d day of November, 1844, two stray Heifers, rising three years old, the one is black, the other red, with some white spots, and has a short tail. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY FUNK, Dec. 11, 1844.