



Hoover's Ink. HOOVER'S SUPERIOR WRITING INK for sale at this office.

Appointments by the Governor. The following appointments by the Executive for Philadelphia city and county, have been announced.

- Plum Inspector—Wm. Heilman, N. Liberties. Inspector of Park—Wm. Ayres, Spring Garden. Inspectors of Domestic Spirits—Samuel R. Kramer, John Killon. Inspectors of Salted Provisions—David Bradley. Scales of Weights and Measures—John Street. Quarantine Master—Capt. John H. Cheney. Port Physician—Dr. Wm. Henry. Lunatic Physician—Dr. James S. Rich. Health Officer—George P. Little. Superintendent Powder Magazine—George Hollock. Clerk of Orphans' Court—Jacob Broom.

It will be seen by a card in another column, that the Washingtonians intend trying their hand again at reforming those addicted to a too free use of the ardent. We hope to see a general attendance at the meeting on Monday evening next.

To be Rejected.

We observe in one of two quarters, a disposition to excite to disorganization among the Whigs of the coming Legislature, in the event of a distinguished gentleman, named in connection with the office of U. S. Senator, receiving the caucus nomination. This is to be deprecated. We have a preference, among the gentlemen named for that exalted post, but if our favorite fails to receive a regular Whig nomination in caucus, we desire to see his successful competitor elected. We deem unity of action among the friends of correct principles, vastly more important than the mere elevation of any individual. Any one of the gentlemen who have been put forward by their friends for U. S. Senator, would do honor to Pennsylvania, and ably defend her true interests. And we do not admit our favorite to be a whit behind any of his competitors in point of ability as a practical legislator—indeed we consider him superior to some of them. We therefore hope to see all hints at disorganization promptly frowned down, by all who desire to see good fruits flow from the recent Whig triumphs. We believe in the intelligence and integrity of the Taylor men of the coming session of the Legislature, and have full confidence in their ability to select a proper representative for Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.

The Collectorship at Philadelphia.

Immediately after the recent glorious triumphs of the People of Pennsylvania, the Whig press, with scarcely an exception, expressed its thanks to the Hon. A. RAMSEY, Chairman of the State Central Committee, for the important aid rendered by him in bringing about those victories. And many of them expressed a hope, that Mr. R. would not be forgotten when the distribution of favors came to be made. We join in expressing the same hope. And without knowing anything of his own views, we would respectfully suggest Hon. A. RAMSEY, as a proper person to fill the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

We know of no man who would make a better or more energetic officer, or whose appointment would give more satisfaction to the Taylor men of Pennsylvania. Mr. RAMSEY is a man in the prime of life, having a general acquaintance with all the active men of Pennsylvania. From a humble origin, he rose by dint of the most persevering industry, and rare natural abilities, to rank among the best practical business men of the State. He has filled several important public stations with marked ability. He acted as Clerk to the House of Representatives during the session of 1810, and gave universal satisfaction to both parties. He represented the Dauphin district in Congress for four years, to the general satisfaction of his constituents. His appointment, we feel well assured, would give great satisfaction not only to the political friends of Gen. Taylor, but to the People generally, of all parties.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.

Paymaster Burns, U. S. A., author of the "Leonidas" Letter, and principal witness for Jas. K. Polk, General Gideon J. Pillow, & Co., who attempted by falsehood and calumny to dim the laurels that encircle the brow of the greatest living General of the age, WINDLE SCOTT; the same who several respectable officers testified they would not believe on his oath—arrived in Huntingdon on Sunday morning last, accompanied by one Clerk. May his stay be brief.

The Shakers.

A company professing to represent the Shaking Quakers, in singing, dancing, whirling, &c. performed in this place on Saturday evening last. Although we received a free ticket, truth compels us to say, that the performance was a humbug; and we would advise the Ladies and gentlemen of the company to engage in some better employment as soon as possible.

This week's Globe will contain part 2d of the romance entitled, "State of the Country"—by Jas. K. Polk. We have no doubt the readers of the Globe will be highly gratified at receiving this important work at so early a day.

The editor of the Globe says he prefers a good supply of "extra" messages. From the editorials of the Globe, one would suppose the editor to be very partial to everything "swinish."

Backed Out.

In pronouncing our charge false, that Locofocos attempted to coerce poor men to vote against Taylor at the last election, the Globe, two weeks ago, gave us the following challenge: "Neighbor, we have pronounced your assertions false, and must continue to do so until you furnish the evidence upon which you founded the charges. If you do not desire to drag the names of private citizens before the public, we are willing you should have an opportunity to offer your evidence in presence of five or more, men of honor, and they to decide our veracity. What say you?"

We accepted the challenge thus thrown out, named five honorable men, and suggested a time and place of meeting. At the time and place appointed the committee met, together with Mr. Lewis of the Globe, and ourself. We then proposed at once to offer proof to sustain the charges which we had made. Mr. Lewis objected, unless we would permit him to change the terms of his challenge. This we refused to do, and Mr. Lewis withdrew, without hearing our evidence. We then exhibited to the committee our proof, and they unanimously declared, that the charges which we made were fully warranted by the facts. But as Mr. Lewis had backed out from his challenge, we did not ask the committee to make any report on the case.

From the whole conduct of our neighbor in this affair, it was evident to our mind that he intended to continue charging us with falsehood, let the evidence be as it would. He appears to act on the principle never to retract a lie, or admit a truth, that will make against his party. He reverses the forcible expression of Jefferson, and has adopted as his motto—"Truth is never dangerous when falsehood is left free to combat it."

In dismissing this subject, we will simply remark, that our charges against certain Locofocos of trying to coerce poor men, under their control, to vote against Gen. Taylor are true; both parties here know them to be true; the editor of the Globe himself knows them to be true—and in our own good time, we shall give the evidence of their truth to the world. It is therefore a matter of utter indifference to us, what the editor of the Globe may say through the columns of his paper.

Treasury Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is about the length of the President's Message, and chiefly occupied with a labored defence of the anti-protective policy.

Not one person in a thousand will read the report, and of those who do, scarcely one in a thousand will think his trouble repaid.

All the Walkers and Polks in creation can't persuade the producing classes of America that they will be benefited by reducing the tax on foreign importations. The common sense of every man tells him that if there is no tax on foreign goods, the American manufacturer must sell his goods as cheaply as the foreigner or not at all; and if he sells as cheaply, he must produce as cheaply—the end being, that the American working man must be content with the wages paid the European.

Mr. Walker repeats the thousand-times refuted arguments and exploded fallacies of the free trade theorists as gravely as though they were now for the first time broached. His complacency is at least amusing.

The Penn'a Railroad.

A publication appeared in one of the papers of this place, last week, of a most incendiary character. The writer indirectly recommends the burning of the bridges of the Pa. Railroad, should the company owning said road refuse to pay the demands of certain citizens residing in Allegheny street, in this borough, through which said road passes. This is a monstrous doctrine to be promulgated in a civilized and law-abiding community, and should be frowned down by every good citizen. The law points out a remedy to every man damaged by the construction of the Pa. Railroad. And if the agents of said company refuse to such persons justice, they can appeal to the law. It is true that the property located on Allegheny street is somewhat differently situated from land through which the railroad runs. On account of the deep cut in one portion of said street, and the filling up in another, property is undoubtedly very much damaged consequentially, and the law points out no remedy. But we do know, that the agents of the company, notwithstanding, have compromised in a liberal manner, with several of the property holders in said street; and we have no doubt they will do so with all who make reasonable demands. This is the course the company should pursue. Honesty and fair dealing demands it. No man's property should be injured by the road, without his being remunerated therefor. And if the company pursues a fair course of conduct, we think we can safely assure them, that all attempts at destroying their property, by those who desire to exact more money than they have sustained damage, will be promptly arrested by the strong arm of the Law. Good citizens are as much bound to aid in protecting the rights of companies, as they are those of individuals.

Ohio Legislature.

Up to the latest dates, the Ohio Legislature was not organized. The locofocos continued in possession of the Hall of the House, refusing all offers from the Whigs to compromise the difficulties.

Polk's Message.

Hon. A. H. Stevens, of Ga., made a speech before the Rough and Ready Club of Washington, on Thursday evening, in which he made the following good hit at the President's Message: "He was struck with the remark of a friend in the House, while the elaborate and ill-tempered, as well as ill-tempered document was being read by the Clerk. Some one said Mr. Polk is like a lawyer arguing a case after it is decided. This friend, whom you all know, (Mr. Collier) said he was rather like a lawyer he heard of in Vermont, who, upon being reprimanded by the Judge for speaking after the judgment of the Court was pronounced, replied that he was by any means arguing the cause again, but only during the decision."

Congress.

In the House, on Monday last, Dr. Eckert, of this State, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a tariff bill to the House for its consideration, based upon the principles of the tariff of 1812. Upon the final passage of this resolution the yeas and nays were ordered, and it passed in the affirmative; yeas 96, nays 93. Nothing else of interest has transpired.

Slavery in the Territories.

We see no good or sufficient reason says the Lancaster Tribune, why this question should not be settled at the present session. It has already ceased to be a practical question. Slavery can never be introduced into either California or New Mexico. The people of both these territories are universally and uncompromisingly opposed to it, and give expression to their hostility through the medium of the press, at their public meetings and in various other ways. The people of California go so far as to say that, rather than tolerate Slavery amongst them, they will declare their Independence of the United States. The people of New Mexico, emigrants and others, hold the same sentiments. We verily believe that the introduction, under laws of Congress, of slaves into California and New Mexico will cost us one, if not both of these territories.

Nine-tenths, or a still greater portion of the people of the Slave holding States regard Slavery as an evil. Why, then, seek to extend and perpetuate that evil? Why inflict upon New States what is regarded as an evil wherever it now exists? What right, constitutional, social or moral, have we to extend the area of Slavery? It strikes us as most unreasonable that the South, while condemning as an evil the servitude established in their midst, should yet insist upon its extension elsewhere. We abide by the Constitution of the United States—we seek not to disturb its compromises. With the internal affairs of the Slave States we would not interfere. We regard Slavery, as it now exists in the Southern members of our Confederacy, as a gigantic evil, but as one which has been entailed upon the present generation by their forefathers and by the policy of Great Britain, and for the introduction of which they are not responsible. But against its further propagation—against the enlargement of its domains under the flag of the Republic—against its legalization by Congress on one foot of soil where it does not now exist—we do most solemnly and religiously protest.

THE CHOLERA.—The Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, has published a long account of his experience during the Cholera season of 1832. Not only did he attend on the sick, and administer remedies with his own hands, but he himself was attacked with the epidemic. He was under the advice of Dr. Cartwright, of Natchez, whose practice was as follows:

- 1. To watch the first symptoms of the disease and administer the proper remedies without a moment's delay. 2. To administer for a week or ten days a dose composed of ten grains of camphor, twenty grains of calomel, to be taken in powder, if practicable; if not, in pills. 3. As soon as the dose was swallowed, to strip the patient and rub him gently but effectually with some stimulating ointment, by as many hands as could have convenient access, the rubbing to be continued so as not to occasion fatigue until the medicine produced its proper effect.

Under this system, of eighty-seven persons attacked by the disease in one neighborhood, only two deaths occurred! This is the most convincing evidence that could be desired of the curative virtues of any medicine. The distinguished man who pledges his name and fame in support of the facts stated, deserves the gratitude of his fellow citizens for publishing them so promptly.

Reduction of Postage.

Mr. Goggin, a member of the Post office committee, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill in Congress, to reduce the rate of postage on letters and newspapers.—The bill of Mr. Goggin will contain the following provisions, viz:

- Sec. 1. For all letters, (any distance) of half an ounce or less, uniform postage of 3 cents, to be prepaid on depositing it in office, and so double that rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof. Sec. 2. On all newspapers over 1000 square inches, for all distances, the uniform rate of one cent. On all such papers over 500 and under 1000 square inches, the uniform rate of half a cent; under 500 square inches, one fourth of a cent, which shall be paid by the publishers or subscribers in advance for each quarter of the year. Sec. 3. Printed or lithographed circulars, handbills, &c., sent from the office where printed, to pay one cent. Sec. 4. When not sent from office such circulars, &c., to pay 2 cents—so of transient newspapers. Sec. 5. All pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, &c., to pay 2 cents, of no greater weight than one ounce, and one cent additional for each half ounce or fraction.

This is better than the present system, but does not go quite far enough. We trust that the bill of Mr. Goggin will be so amended as to restore the provision which authorized newspapers to circulate free of postage within the county in which they are printed.

The Globe editor makes a sorry attempt at wit last week, in speaking of our remark that if the U. S. Senate made factious resistance to the will of the people who elected Gen. Taylor, they would be made feel their power in good time. That John C. Calhoun, Daniel Sturgeon and other great democratic lights! should be considered vulgar enough to bow to the will of the People, is considered by the frothy writer for the Globe amusingly ridiculous. So thought ten cent Buchanan, another great federal despiser of popular will, when misrepresenting the interests of Pennsylvania in Polk's cabinet; but the People of Pennsylvania, demonstrated to him at the last election, that much as he feigned to despise them, they still possessed the power, and the manliness to use it, to drive him into merited obscurity. It might so happen with Sturgeon, and the other great men spoken of by the Globe.

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British Violations of the American Flag.

The following paragraph from the Baltimore Sun shows that the violations of the American Flag are countenanced if not sanctioned by Mr. Polk and the present National Administration—the friends and authors of the British Tariff of 1846:

SEARCHING AMERICAN VESSELS.—A letter of the 2d inst., from Hon. James Buchanan, in reply to earnest inquiries from M. T. Gibbons, an Irish adopted citizen of New York, shows that no official notice has yet been taken by the U. S. Government of the late ransacking of American vessels by British authorities in search of supposed "sympathizing" naturalized citizens. The reason assigned is that no specific complaint has been brought to the notice of the department. The fact that but few of our consuls, whose duty it is to lay all such matters before our government, are American citizens, may account for this in a measure.

The above article from the Sun of the 7th inst., we commend to the notice of our Irish naturalized citizens, to the friends of National Independence and Equal Rights upon the high seas; and especially to all who desire to see every nation pay due respect to the Flag of our country.

We would also call the attention of the People to the fact that our consul at Liverpool, the very place where our Flag has thus been repeatedly and grossly violated by the English authorities, is no less a personage than Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, the special favorite of Gen. Jackson, who appointed him to sundry diplomatic offices, some of which he held down to the time Mr. Polk appointed him Consul to Liverpool, an office worth at least TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR—a sum sufficient to make a Locofoco office-holder totally indifferent to the sufferings of his fellow countrymen, whether naturalized citizens or Native Americans.

Mr. Buchanan's reply that "no specific complaint" had been made to the State Department of the violation of our Flag by the British, joined with the assertion of the Editors of the Sun that—"The fact that but few of our Consuls, whose duty it is to lay all such matters before our Government, are American citizens," may account in a measure for this flagrant outrage upon our National Flag, is worthy of the attention of the people, and particularly of the supporters of the Locofoco Free Trade, Monarchical party in these United States.

GREAT DIVORCE CASE.—The case of Pierce Butler vs Frances Kemble Butler, in which the plaintiff sues for a divorce, week before last was argued before the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, by Hon. George M. Dallas and Hon. Rufus Choate and Wm. M. Meredith, Esq., for Mrs. Butler. The case excited unusual interest in the public mind, and attracted large crowds to the Court room. It is unnecessary to say it was handled with great ability. The ground alleged for a divorce was "wilful, malicious, and continued desertion," for a longer period than two years, in violation of the Act of Assembly. The evidence was very voluminous, and exhibits a series of extraordinary domestic difficulties and long continued unhappiness, rendering their situation peculiarly embarrassing and distressing. Mrs. B. alleges that her desertion was not malicious and wilful, but the unavoidable consequence of her husband's treatment of her. The argument was closed on the 1st inst.; since which time the Court have held the case under advisement.

Murder and arrest of the Murderer.

An aged and respectable citizen of Adams county, named AARON FOSTER, was brutally murdered in his own dwelling, near Ardmore, in the latter part of November. Several billets of wood were scattered over his room, besmeared with blood and hair—the bed clothes and floor saturated with blood—leading to inferences that a violent struggle had taken place before the murderer accomplished his purpose. A vessel of bloody water was also found in the kitchen, in which the villain had no doubt subsequently washed his hands from the stains of blood. Mr. Foster was a tailor by trade, a bachelor, and lived altogether alone.

A man named FREDERICK SMITH, a German, was arrested at Reading on Wednesday last, charged with the murder of Mr. Foster, and under circumstances which leave little room for doubt as to his guilt. We learn from the Journal that a deed for the property of the murdered man, and several articles of clothing, were found in his possession, stained with blood. It appears that Smith worked in the neighborhood where the murder was committed some four years ago, and on the night the murder is supposed to have been committed, he inquired the way at a house near by, where his voice was recognized by one of the inmates. He was at once suspected of the murder and pursuit immediately made. At York it was ascertained that a man answering his description had forwarded a bag directed to Reading by one of the transportation lines. The certificate of ownership from the forwarding house at York, through which the bag was to be forwarded to Reading, was obtained from a fellow-prisoner of Smith, after he had been committed to jail. The bag was subsequently obtained, and in it were found two ready-made Vests, a piece of Cassinet, a Tweed Coat, a Cloth Coat, ready cut, with buttons, trimmings, and the measures of the individual for whom it was intended—precisely such articles as the murdered man (who was a tailor) might be supposed to have had at his house, and which were doubtless stolen on the night of the murder. Taking all these things in connection, the evidence, though altogether circumstantial, is strong proof of guilt. He will be taken to Adams county for trial.

Letter of Gen. Cass to Mr. Clay.

DEAR SIR:—I have just finished the perusal of your masterly address to your late constituents, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me. It is a triumphant refutation of the vile slanders which have been propagated respecting the motives of your conduct in the peculiar circumstances in which you were recently placed.—You may safely commit your character to the judgment of your countrymen and of posterity. They will not fail to award you full justice. I must ask your indulgence for this almost involuntary tribute to your claims and services. So strong is the impression which your appeal has made upon me, that I cannot restrain this expression of my feelings.

With warm regard, I am, dear sir, sincerely yours, LEWIS CASS.

It is intimated that Mr. Clay will be a member of the Kentucky Convention for reforming the constitution, to provide for the gradual abolition of slavery being one of the contemplated objects.

SLAVE STEALING.—On Tuesday night last, a man by the name of Richard Flanagan, was caught in the act of stealing three slaves, a man and two women, belonging to this place. He had hired two hacks, put the slaves in them, and attempted to cross the bridge about 12 o'clock at night. He was stopped, and committed to jail. We learn that in person and name he answers exactly the description given of a man in a Proclamation, issued by the Governor of Ohio, a short time since, offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of a man charged with murder.—Nashville Whig, 7th inst.

South Carolina Nullification.

About the most just, and at the same time the most withering, rebuke to the factionists of South Carolina, who are attempting to revive the old nullification feeling, is the following which we find in the "Jonesborough Whig," (Tennessee.) It seems that the disorganizers of that State have addressed a Circular to the Editors of Southern papers requesting their cooperation in the new Nullificationscheme. Wm. G. Brownlow, Editor of the Jonesborough Whig, thus replies:

"I regard Mr. Calhoun, your leader, as a corrupt politician, and a dangerous man, seeking to dissolve this glorious Union. I regard him as insincere in all his pretended concern for the South, and the peculiar Institutions of the South. The leading politicians of the dominant party in your State, I regard as a band of Nullifiers and disorganizers, who, with all their cheap professions of chivalry, and their affected disdain of the alleged selfishness of the Free States, are as time serving and office-seeking as any set of politicians within the range of my observation. And a belief on the part of Mr. Calhoun, that Cass would be elected, in connection with his inordinate desire for office, induced him to order his undertrappers in your Legislature to vote for Cass.

And now gentlemen, look at the position your State occupies! Side by side you stand, with the Abolitionists of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois! Arm and arm is South Carolina, with the Hartford Convention Federalists of New Hampshire!—Hand in hand, you are, with the Repudiators of Illinois! "Cheek by jole," you are marshalled among the Murderers and Thieves of Texas! What a mixture! What political associations! For my part I never intend to be associated with a party which expects, needs, or seeks favors of South Carolina!

I regard your proposition for a Convention of Slave-holding States, together with an expressed determination "to resist at all hazards," what you are pleased to style "the aggressions of the Free Soil Faction," as a revolutionary movement, having for its object the dissolution of this Union, and as such, I throw it back upon you with feelings of indignation and contempt.

I am a Southern man, with Southern principles,—and, will ever be found true to Southern interests, unless the South, in an evil hour, should consent to be led by John Calhoun, whom Gen. Jackson sought to hang for treason and rebellion, during his Presidential reign!

In conclusion, gentlemen, my advice to you, and the citizens of South Carolina, whom you represent, is, to abandon your mad schemes of Nullification and Disunion, and to submit, as quiet and peaceable citizens, to the Laws and Constitution of your country. In obedience to the injunctions of Holy Writ, "obey them that have rule over you," and "be at peace among yourselves." If Gen. Taylor is the man I take him to be, and you urge your treasonous schemes of Disunion, he will carry out the measure Gen. Jackson set on foot among you—he will hang some of your leaders, and subdue the rest of you at the point of the bayonet. He will send among you that same sterling Whig, WINDLE SCOTT, at the head of our regulars, who made his appearance in the Harbor of Charleston, in 1832, under orders from Andrew Jackson!

I am, gentlemen, With great respect, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW.

MR. ADAMS and Mr. CLAY.—The following voluntary expression of just feeling in relation to the old charge of collusion between Messrs. Adams and Clay, was obtained from the latter during the recent canvass, and is now published, having been withheld until it could be produced without suspicion of personal motive. Let the partisans of the writer, who have pursued Mr. Clay for a quarter of a century with the vilest abuse on this subject, read this full and explicit testimony of the leader whom they so profess to honor and respect, and blush for their conduct.—

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General Taylor's Resignation.

We take the following from the N. O. Delta: We learn that Gen. Taylor has sent in his resignation as Major General commanding the Western Division of our army, and that it will take effect after the 1st of February next. It is a remarkable coincidence, that the late order of the War Department to Gen. Taylor, in relation to the transfer of Gen. Twiggs from his post on the Rio Grande to the command lately filled by Gen. Kearney, at St. Louis, was dated 7th November, the day upon which the people ordered the General to prepare to assume, on the 4th of March next, the office of President.

The names of the Private Soldiers who distinguished themselves in the late war with Mexico, have at length been officially announced. A list numbering several hundred, has been published in the Government paper. They are to receive certificates of merit, and (what is better) two dollars extra per month, from the date of their gallant services, until they leave the army. A reward well earned, and worthily bestowed!

ENCOURAGING FOR FREEDOM.—The Richmond (Va.) Southerner, says: It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of this state are open and undisguised advocates for abolishing Slavery—and after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views will be embodied in such a manner as to startle the South. Our information from Kentucky and Tennessee induces us to believe that a similar state of feeling exists in those States.

The Cholera.

The rumored existence of the Cholera on our shores should induce every precaution to guard against it. It is held by the best authorities to be neither contagious nor infectious, but purely epidemic, and early preventive means should, therefore, be adopted.—It is important that all streets, alleys, sewers &c. be thoroughly cleaned and purified, and that the use of ardent spirits be abstained from.

GEN. HUGH BRADY.—The Detroit Advertiser, of Dec. 1, says that Gen. Hugh Brady, the honored and war-worn soldier, has been stripped of his command, by the locofoco Administration.

The reason alleged,—because he exercised the rights of a freeman and supported Gen. Taylor. A public meeting is called in Detroit by the indignant citizens.

WONDERFUL PRODUCE.—F. P. Blair, Esq., states in the Daily Globe that his Silver Spring farm in Montgomery county, Md., actually now produces eight hundred barrels of corn to the acre—or 90 bushels. He acknowledges his indebtedness for this result to Mr. E. Stabler's process of renovating worn out lands. It is Kentucky's boast to excel all others in this crop, and there 10 barrels of corn to the acre is a fair average yield.

Melancholly.

Col. Lot Irvin, brother of Gen. James Irvin of Centre county, committed suicide at his residence in Mercer county, a short time since, by hanging himself. The deceased was well and favorably known to many of our citizens. No cause has been assigned for this rash act.

MURDER OF THE REV. DANIEL BAKER.

—The Rev. W. W. Hill, of Louisville, has received a letter conveying the sad intelligence that Rev. Daniel Baker, who has been laboring as a missionary, under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for some months past, in Texas, was murdered in cold blood by the Comanche Indians, on his way from San Antonio de Bexar to Victoria. He was also scalped by the Savages. The same band had killed about twenty persons in the vicinity a few days previous to his death. The Courier says he was one of the most extensively known, laborious, useful and generally beloved ministers of the Presbyterian Church, having labored in protracted meetings in nearly all the states and Territories of the Union. He was for a number of years pastor of a flourishing church in Washington city.

California Gold.

The California gold fever is raging in all parts of the Union with undiminished fury. Specimens of the ore recently received from California, have been sent from the war department to the mint at Philadelphia, in order that its quality may be tested; and if genuine, worked up in the medals ordered to be struck for the officers who were engaged in the Mexican war.

It is stated that eight vessels are loading at New York, four at Baltimore, and four at Philadelphia; making sixteen in all, for California;—taking out not only the necessary articles of consumption, but even the luxuries of eastern civilization.

THE GOLD MINES of California were first discovered by the Jesuits, about the middle of the last century. The Jesuits concealed their discovery from the Government, and the suspicion that they had done so perhaps had something to do with their expulsion from Mexico. In 1769, Don Jose Galvez, Marquis of Sonora, undertook an expedition into California to ascertain the truth of the reports respecting the gold, "in the rivers, in the soil, and in the rocks." He was accompanied by the celebrated Don Miguel Jose de Arenza, who, discouraged by the fruitless search of a few weeks, recommended the abandonment of the enterprise, and for contending that the Marquis was insane for proceeding, was thrown into prison, where he remained several months. Nothing at all satisfactory, however, appears to have resulted from the search of Galvez; though the Jesuits afterwards disclosed, in Spain and in France, that the charges of discovery and concealment made against them, were true.