STAR & BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 23, 1841.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

☞The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern or other place, and are taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent. Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 118:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are directed, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

"*A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.*"

ID'NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that, by requesting any postmaster to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We present to our readers a correspondence recently held between certain Loco foco members of the State Senate of Tennessee and the Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER. These Senators inform us, that they constitute a majority of that branch of the Tennessee Legislature, and have it in their power to defer the election of two United States Senators from that State for two years to come. The Whig party, having a majority in the House of Delegates greater than that of the Opposition in the Senate, would, if the election were now gone into, be able to control it. It is suspected by some that the Locofoco Senators design to refuse going into the election at present, which suspicion seems to be sustained by certain portions of their letter.—*National Intelligencer.*

SENATE CHAMBER,
NASHVILLE, OCT. 19, 1841.

To the Hon. EPHRAIM H. FOSTER:

SIR:—The undersigned, members of the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, now in Session, being a majority of that body, understanding that your name will be presented to the consideration as a candidate for the Senate of the United States, respectfully request you to inform them in writing what your opinions are on the following subjects, viz:

1. Do you approve of an act passed at the late extra Session of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," if you be elected, to the Senate, vote to repeal the same?

2. Do you approve on act passed at the late extra Session of Congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," commonly called the distribution bill, and, if elected to the Senate of the United States, will you vote to repeal the same?

3. Do you approve of an act passed at the late extra session of Congress entitled "An act authorizing a loan not exceeding twelve millions of dollars," and, if elected, will you vote against the bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress of which notice has been given by Hansel CLAY a Senator from Kentucky, to increase the debt created by the above act sixteen millions of dollars in addition to the said twelve millions?

5. Do you approve a bill passed at the late extra session of Congress entitled "A bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," and a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States;" both of which bills were vetoed by the President of the United States; and if you do not approve of either or both of said bills, are you in favor of a United States Bank, and, if so, are you in favor of a bank in which private stockholders are to own all or any portion of the shares?

6. Do you approve of an act passed at the late extra session of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the United States," by which a large donation was made to a private person out of the public Treasury; and do you hold that said act was constitutional, and, if so, do you hold that the same was proper and expedient?

7. Do you admit the right of the General Assembly as a constituent body to instruct Senators in Congress, and their duty, when instructed to obey or resign?

The undersigned deem it proper to state to you that they are opposed to permitting an election to take place, do or filling the two vacant seats in the Senate of the United States from this State until full and satisfactory answers are received in writing from each person who is or may become a candidate for either of said vacant seats—and copies of this letter will be addressed to all such persons, and answers required before said election takes place.

The undersigned are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Signed by Samuel Turney, S. P. Hardwicke, Samuel H. Laughlin, Thomas J. Matthews, A. Johnson, Richard Warner, W. T. Rose, Reuben Searcy, John Mullins, Robert W. Powell, B. Martin, John A. Gardner, Richard Waterhouse.

NASHVILLE, OCT. 21, 1841.

Gentlemen:—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 19th inst., propounding for my consideration sundry grave questions of public policy, and requiring me to enlighten your minds by a "full and satisfactory" reply, or, in the opposite alternative, leaving me to anticipate the indefinite postponement of an election which involves the sacred rights of the people of Tennessee in the principal councils of the nation, and is imperatively enjoined by the letter of the Constitution.

I may lament, gentlemen, but fear I cannot relieve the anxieties which *seem* to embarrass your movements and threaten to disappoint the public expectation, by retarding the execution of a great and important duty. To promise otherwise would be to speak against "the lights before me," and to labor against hope itself. For years past I have been my lot to struggle as a servitor where, as the country will bear me witness, I scorned alike to stoop to concealment or beg for quarter. During the eventful conflict, in the lengthened currency of the repeated interviews I had the honor of holding with *some* of you, and in the frequent opportunities you all had of reading and hearing my sentiments, I endeavored to proclaim my opinions and declare my political associations. If, after all this, we do not sufficiently understand each other, it must certainly be the result of *incorrigible dullness* somewhere; and as I claim for point never to be outdone in manners, I must, I suppose, as a matter of politeness, take the fault to myself, and secure you against an imputation which would wound the pride of your constituents and derogate from the dignity of the Senatorial gown.—But excuse me now gentlemen, if you please. Fruitless labor is apt to discourage farther toils, no matter where the difficulty lies, and I feel, myself compelled, in all due humility, to declare the explanations I have hitherto failed to impress upon your intellects. Nevertheless, by your leave, gentlemen, I may tender my profound acknowledgements for the *disinterested* candor and the kind spirit of your communication, and in behalf of my own imbecility, implore that charity I would be the last to impeach or assail.

A word or two more, gentlemen, in all good soberness, shall close what I have to say on the present occasion. They are called for by considerations altogether foreign to my political creed, whatever it may be, and cannot be omitted by any one who feels that office can never be honorably held, unless honorably sought for and honorably obtained.

Considering that we are uncompromising political adversaries—for such to one you will recall, are the whole *thirteen* of the self constituted and august inquest I am now addressing—you have decently veiled but hardly excused an extraordinary liberty by the insinuation that you have been pleased to assign me. It remains to be seen whether I stand *alone* before a *patriotic* inquisition, or who it is, friend or foe, that shares with me the honored place secretary. You doubtless know of some who have placed themselves *stealthily*, if not publicly, in the category you have imposed upon me, and as I am bound to take your word you are 'all we honorable men,' I trust you will not have failed to visit these with similar searchings. Although some of them may be at the bottom of your counsels—the secret of office you say, not only for that first years, but a good part of the eight preceding, (during which all satisfactory inquiry was resisted and defeated, under various pretences,) by these Executive offices who were interested in concealment of abuse or mismanagement,) are expected by the People at the hands of Congress. Reforms at home are looked for in different branches of the Government; amongst which an effective reorganization of the Navy seems to be in general contemplation. The Post Office system requires revision with reference to its general administration, as well as to the proper regulation of letter postage, the revenue from which, it is supposed, would be augmented instead of diminished by a reduction of the present oppressive rates. Many other objects within the range of the powers of Congress might be mentioned. Sufficient to occupy its time during a session of average length.

There is one subject, however, which cannot be avoided, which must be acted upon, and which may of itself be expected to occupy a great deal of time, because of the many interests which it affects, and the infinity of details connected with it. We refer, of course, to the revision and permanent adjustment of the system of duties upon imports. The amendatory revenue act, past at the last session, was only an expedient for supplying obvious defects in the system which it was intended to remedy in trade. We see it stated, that besides railroad orders, some of those who opened accounts also deposited bank notes at 1838 much their lowest point; a point too low to leave a sufficient revenue, as in contemplation of that act, for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government. A through revision of the whole Tariff system will become necessary; and the intelligence of the Representatives of the People, as well as their ability to postpone particular interests for considerations of public national weal, will be put to the test.

The apportionment of Representatives to Congress under the new census—always a difficult and tedious work—is one of the earliest objects that will demand the attention of Congress. The chief interest that the Public has in the settlement of their ratio of apportionment is, that the House of Representatives be not made much more numerous than it now is, lest it should become more unwieldy, and less fit for the purposes of deliberation; and this will be the problem for Congress to work out.

But the subject of the greatest concern at the present moment, intimatically as well as substantially, is that of the Currency. The minds as well as the mouths of all men are occupied with it; ay, and their hands too; for their is no quarter of our country in which, much of the time of all men engaged in business of any sort is not occupied in converting such money as they are obliged to receive into such as they are able to pay away. The incidents of the last season have not lessened the general anxiety to know what use Congress will make of the power which the Government undoubtedly possesses to purge the country of the great social as well as political evil of a bloated currency. The President is, we learn from the language of the newspapers, thought to be pledged to propose, or at least to sanction, some plan of a National Bank. In this we fear our friends deceive themselves. Some "Fiscal Agent" will no doubt be proposed, but not such a one, we imagine, as is looked for, to meet the exigencies of the country. It it should be otherwise, none will rejoice at it more sincerely than ourselves. However that may be, there is no danger, the country will perceive, even from this hasty glance at the prospect of Congress having necessarily any idle time on their hands at the ensuing session, though it should last till the dog days.—*Nat. Int.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD NOTES.—The depreciation of this kind of money, which has recently attracted a large share of the circulation of Baltimore, Maryland and adjoining parts of other states, has caused a great deal of inconvenience, and indefinite postponement of the whole evil. Negociations to induce the Baltimore Banks to receive and pay out the notes having failed, Delegates were elected in the several Wards of that city to assemble in a Convention to take the matter into consideration. After another failure to make a satisfactory arrangement with the Banks, a committee of the Body fell on a plan of which the outlines are given below. It was adopted by the Convention, and has also been approved by the people in Ward Meetings. The arrangement went into operation on Monday last—The Clippers of Saturday, whose editor took an active part in effecting it, averred that it had already produced a beneficial effect on the value of the notes, and that the Franklin Bank—an institution which has been supplying no circulation of its own for some time past—was to become the depository of the City, Rail Road and numerous individual funds. The following is the plan adopted—we leave the reader to judge of its efficacy:—

1st. That the Franklin Bank shall receive the said orders on deposite in the ordinary manner, subject to be checked out by depositors at pleasure, and allow the depositors to be kept in separate accounts.

2d. The Bank shall make a monthly Settlement of Balances on said accounts with the interest account with said depositors.—To furnish the Mayor monthly with the aggregate amount of interest which may be due to such depositors.

3d. That the Bank shall furnish the Mayor of the City with quarterly statements of interest due on said deposites, and pay the same to depositors on the first day of January, April, July and October of every year—the interest to be paid in specie or its equivalent.

4th. That for the labor hereby imposed upon the Bank, the City of Baltimore shall pay said Bank one sixth of the interest which may accrue on said deposites—the other five sixths to be paid to depositors.

5. In case it shall be found that the one per cent. hereby allowed to the Franklin Bank insufficient to pay the additional expenses which shall have been incurred in carrying the arrangement into effect, it is agreed, that the President and Directors of said Bank shall have the right to annul this contract at any time, by giving three months previous notice in writing to the Mayor of the City of Baltimore.

The account of Deposites under this arrangement shall be kept separate and distinct from the old accounts of the Bank; and the interest to depositors shall be allowed upon the average monthly settlements, in the same manner that the monthly settlements are made between the Banks of the city.

It is understood that the Bank shall not re-issue any notes of its own during this arrangement.

☞ The Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening last, has the following paragraph, in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road orders:—

RAILROAD ORDERS.—The deposites of rail-road orders with the Franklin Bank continue rapidly to be made, and, we understand, already exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The amount would be much beyond this, but for the necessary delay occasioned by the counting and entering the money. By the close of the week, the deposites will, no doubt, absorb nearly all of the orders that are not used actively in trade. We see it stated, that besides railroad orders, some of those who opened accounts also deposited bank notes at 1838 much their lowest point; a point too low to leave a sufficient revenue, as in contemplation of that act, for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government. A through revision of the whole Tariff system will become necessary; and the intelligence of the Representatives of the People, as well as their ability to postpone particular interests for considerations of public national weal, will be put to the test.

The apportionment of Representatives to Congress under the new census—always a difficult and tedious work—is one of the earliest objects that will demand the attention of Congress. The chief interest that the Public has in the settlement of their

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—*A Daughter shot by her Father.*—An accident of the most deplorable and melancholy nature, causing the death of a young and beautiful female occurred in the upper part of the city yesterday morning.

Mr. Noble, a master mason on the Croton Works, residing in Eighty sixth street, has stated that persons had threatened to attack his house, has recently been in the habit of keeping loaded pistols in readiness in case of such an event. Yesterday morning some friends called to see him, and these pistols were lying on a chair, and one of the gentlemen without perceiving them sat upon them; but at the request of Mr. Noble, who said they were loaded, immediately got up, and Mr. N. took one of them up to shew it and raised the hammer. While in this position his finger slipped, and the hammer coming down upon the cap, which remained in the socket, the charge exploded, and horrible to state the ball with which the pistol was loaded struck his daughter, Jane Noble, who was standing in the same yards off, in the right side of the head, pawing through the brain and causing instant death. The unfortunate young lady, was about twenty-two years of age, and was universally beloved, as her untimely end will be deplored. The wretched father is in a state of phrenzy and it is very questionable if he ever recovers his reason.

An inquest was held upon the body of the deceased, and the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by the accidental discharge of a loaded pistol in the hand of her father.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.—It is well known that a great many of the Banks of Pennsylvania declined to accept the provisions of the Relief Bill as much denounced by the Loco Focos. The result was the whole amount of money contemplated by that measure was not thrown into circulation. This did not meet the wishes of Gov. Porter, who, although he voted for it, was anxious to have the funds which it furnished for the Government; and therefore his agents entered into a bargain with those Banks, paid them interest and deposited in the unfinished lines of public improvements, to issue a greater amount of notes than was allowed by the act. We do not stop to comment on this splendid example of consistency on the part of those who *pretended* to be hostile to that law; but refer to the fact that the State Treasurer elected by the Whig majority of the Leg. refused to receive the notes issued by the Banks of his Excellency and his Canal Commissioners by refusing to receive, or pass off, anything to do with this illegal *extra* issue of paper money, and fortified himself with the opinion of *Horace Binney*, Esq.—one of the most learned lawyers in the State. The Democratic platform was constructed but to thus foiled—the law should not stand in their way—money they wanted and must have, for the election was fast approaching; and the Governor 'assumed the responsibility' of permitting the Banks in question to set aside this unauthorized currency, in violation of the opinion of the learned officer of the State and the judgment of the soundest counsellors. The agent of the Towanda Bank, we see in the United States Gazette of Saturday, states that that Institution has thrown $100,000 into circulation by authority of his Excellency—the general impression abroad is that the Erie Bank has violated the law under the same auspices, and a like suspicion rests upon the Berks County Bank. This has cast discredit upon the issues of those institutions, and it is believed that the State is not bound for the redemption of those notes over and above the amount authorized by law. Thus it will be seen that our currency has been increased by the agency of a Governor elected by a party which has never ceased to denounce that Relief Bill which he first vetoed and has now carried far beyond its true proportions; and we think like some Locofoco casuist to explain how it comes that his excellency can take such a course, and be at the same time consistent and a consistent democratic throughout.—*York Republican.*

A NEW INVENTION.—The Newark Daily Advertiser states, with high commendation a new and ingenious invention, the production of the ingenuity of a citizen of that place, Mr. Levi Bissel. It is a substitute for the ordinary car and carriage springs now in use, the elasticity and spring being produced by atmospheric air condensed in a cylinder, somewhat resembling that of a small steam engine, and so nicely fitted at one end, with a piston working in the other. Four of these springs have been in use on one of the cars on the New Jersey Railroad for some months past—the whole weight of the body being supported by the four columns of condensed air in the cylinders—and we believe with universal satisfaction. Passengers readily detect the difference between this and the other cars, by the superior ease and comfort of its motion. It is stated, by those who have had the fullest opportunities for observing, "that the ease and most uneven places, where the inequalities of the track render the jar exceedingly disagreeable with steel springs, the air springs make the motion perfectly easy, so that passengers may even read with comfort while riding."—*N. Y. Sun.*

STRANGE.—The New York Herald states that patrick Russell, convicted in that city of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed on the 8th of December, seemed amused in a state of stupidity. He has been examined by several physicians as to his mental faculties, and the impression appears to be that he is perfectly sane. He is on his knees from morning till night, and, when spoken to, answers more like an automaton than a living being. Colt appears to be in good spirits, and still continues to believe that insanity will be his plea.

GREAT POWDER MILL.—The Pittsburg Gazette recently contained a particular description of an extensive Powder Mill just put in operation two miles below the city on the banks of the Monongahela. It is erected on new and perfectly secure principles, and belongs to Mr. Andrew Watson. It embraces eleven separate buildings, as stowing, and engine house, mill, pressing, graining glazing and drying houses. It is so arranged that perfect establishment. The Gazette adds:

Eleven buildings are now completed.—The principal range from 700 feet on the Monongahela, and are bedded at the rear and ends in a high bank of earth excavated for that purpose. Two stand about 100 feet apart. The front roofs of wood, the back and walls stone two feet thick, so built against the earth that in case of explosion its force may be spent towards the river, removing the wood work and leaving the rear and end walls unharmed. There is a railroad along the whole front of these buildings, for transporting the materials and the manufactured articles from one building to another in progress of manufacture.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—Most nut bearing trees may be as much improved by transplanting and grafting as fruit trees are. The hickory and chestnut may thus be made to bear nuts of better flavored and three times as large as they produce in an uncultivated state. In good soil, they will soon come to maturity, and, for shade, fuel, or timber, the chestnut, butternut, and hickory are not inferior to the unproductive horse-chestnut, buckwood, elm, and maple. Late in autumn or in spring, is the most favorable season for the work and for grafting, the same course is to be pursued as with the apple or pear tree—care being taken to place the roots about the same depth in the earth that they naturally grew.

O. A. BROWNSON DEFEATED.—Not the least of the wonders of the election, in Massachusetts, is the defeat of the notorious Orestes A. Brownson, who was a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Boston district. He was the Whig opponent Hon. Osa Haley, beats him a hundred votes nearly, out of three hundred and fifty.—*N. Y. American*

MR. SECRETARY FORSYTH.—We have heard two characters of this departed statesman. 1st. That he has been pronounced by British diplomats to have been the only publican man in his administration on whose word the slightest reliance could be placed. 2ndly. That he was the worst prevaricator and half Indian, and that he had had sent the worst tempered man in her dominions (the present ambassador) to be in daily communion with him.—*Toronto Patriot.*

FLOUR.—The New York Express says that the news from Europe has had the effect to carry up the price of flour to 8¾, an advance of 12½ cents, and over a thousand bbls. were purchased for the English market at that price. We think it must have been influenced by the advices, although the article had improved in Liverpool.

CONVICTION OF EDWARD BOLINO.—This notorious villian, of whom our readers have doubtless read, has been tried for "bigamy" at the Superior Court of Rockingham county, N. C., and found guilty. He was sentenced to be branded with the letter B on the left cheek, (which was carried into execution in the presence of the court) to be imprisoned 3 years, and receive 39 lashes at three several times before the expiration of the term of imprisonment. His abode is to be assigned to him in Guilford jail. It would seem, and to have intended to imprint the characters the word "fiend" upon his forehead.

ECLIPSES.—We learn from the Almanac that there will be five eclipses this year—two of the moon, and three of the sun, *all* of which, doubtless from *satisfactory* causes, will be invisible.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—There was exported from the port of New York, during the last seven months, April 7th to November 3d, five million seven hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver.

BUCKWHEAT.—When chopt, is an excellent food for all kinds of stock; as an alternative one for potatoes, it is more nutritious than the potato. It regulates the bowels, loosens and improves the appearance of the hide, besides increasing the propensity to fatten.

LESSON ON DRUNKENNESS.—On Sunday last a man, who had taken two much rum, lost his balance and fell on the pavement in Marsh Market Space. While thus prostrated a hog came up and bit off his nose.—This is unquestionably teaching a strong lesson.

NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.—This year, the national debt of Great Britain is seven hundred and sixty-six million, three hundred and seventy-one thousand, seven hundred and ninety five pounds sterling.

WOMEN FATTENED AT TURKS FOR MARRIAGE.—A girl, after she is betrothed, is cooped up in a small room; shackles of gold and silver are placed upon her wrists, as a piece of dress. If she is to be married to a man who has discharged, despatched, or lost a former wife, the shackles which she wears are made of iron, in token of her bride's limbs, and she is fed until they are filled up to a proper thickness. The food used for this custom, worthy of the barbarians, is called 'dough,' which is of an extraordinary fattening quality, also famous for rendering the milk rich and abundant.—With this seed, and their national dish, cuscuscu, the bride is literally plumped and many actually die under the system.

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, November 23, 1841.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1844,

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

☞ FLOUR is selling in Baltimore at $6,12½ per barrel; in Philadelphia at $6, 7; and in New York at $6,62½.

Bank of Gettysburg.

The following gentlemen were, on Mon day the 15th inst., elected Director of this Institution, for the ensuing year:—

Robert Smith,	Jacob Warts,
George Hinner,	Joseph Cart,
John M'Keleh,	Wm. Gardner,
Joshua Motter,	James M. Coale,
David Newman,	Wm. M'Clellan,
Jacob Wolfinger,	Henry Myers.
Jacob Wirt,	

☞ We publish in to-day's paper quite an amusing and interesting correspondence between the thirteen Locofoco Senators of Tennessee and Mr. Foster, late a United States Senator from that State. The letter of Mr. Foster is well worthy an attention perusal.

Harrisburg Papers.

The TELEGRAPH will be published daily at $3 for the session and $4 for the year, and semi-weekly at $2 for the session and $3 for the year, and the INTELLIGENCER and CHRONICLE, all well conducted Whig papers will be published twice a week during the approaching session of the Legislature, giving full reports of its proceedings, at $2 for the session, or $3 for the year.

The KEYSTONE and REPORTER, locofoco papers, will be published daily during the session, on a royal sheet, at $2, and their regular papers semi-weekly at $2 for the session or $3 for the year.

We will take pleasure in forwarding the names of any of our friends wishing to subscribe for either of the above papers.

V. E. Piolett, Esq., of Bradford county, has been appointed by the Governor, appraiser of damages caused by the Pennsylvania of the Susquehanna and Tioga Rail road.

CONVICTION OF EDWARD BOLINO.—This notorious villian, of whom our readers have doubtless read, has been tried for "bigamy" at the Superior Court of Rockingham county, N. C., and found guilty. He was sentenced to be branded with the letter B on the left cheek, (which was carried into execution in the presence of the court) to be imprisoned 3 years, and receive 39 lashes at three several times before the expiration of the term of imprisonment. His abode is to be assigned to him in Guilford jail. It would seem, and to have intended to imprint the characters the word "fiend" upon his forehead.

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EXPORT OF SPECIE.—There was exported from the port of New York, during the last seven months, April 7th to November 3d, five million seven hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver.

ABOLITION VOTE.—We learn from the 'Porter' that Bradford county gave Le Moyne 27 votes. Those added to the former return brings his vote in the State up to 820.

HON. F. GRANGER.—On the eve of the late election in New York, the Hon. F. Granger addressed the Whigs of Ontario county upon the causes which led to his withdrawal from the Cabinet. After referring to the two bank bills, he made the following remarks:

"It has been boldly declared, and by himself amongst others, that long continued power in the hands of our adversaries, have led to corruption among the office holders, and to a most dangerous interference on their part in our political elections. Not that every officer was corrupt or that the different departments of governmental patronage and expenditures, required a general purification. The revolution of last year was not accomplished merely for the purpose of placing the executive offices at Washington in snug and comfortable places, while the hordes of office holders throughout the country remained undisturbed. There was much desired by the people as was the change in the highest officers of the government. So perfectly was this understood, that it was due to our adversaries to say, that they did not complain when removed, and justly laughed at us when we permitted them to remain.

"Many removals and appointments were made during the Congressional recess and before the death of General Harrison, which were afterwards sent to the Senate for confirmation, but a very brief period very few had been disturbed. The President had seen fit to retain in power almost the entire force of the Indian department throughout the country, although the Whig party had been charged with enormous and corruption and fraud in the enormous expenditures there. Custom house officers were retained who were know to have been actively engaged in the political struggle against us. All the most valuable offices of the Post Office Department were under the control of the President, who had permitted but few changes. Under this state of things Mr. Granger had been forced to consider his duty to the principles he had advocated and to himself personally. After the deepest reflection he could not doubt. He felt that if the executive power should continue to thwart the will of the people as expressed through the ballot boxes, and through their representatives in Congress—if bold political partizans were permitted to retain the places which they had so long abused, to trample down Whig principles, and if, after all this, he remained in office, the Whigs throughout the Union, and the whigs of old Ontario, by whose partiality he had been so often sustained, would believe that for the enjoyment of office he had betrayed his and their principles, and that 'Frank Granger was not the man they took him to be."

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—At a late public meeting in Liverpool, one of the speakers, just returned from this country, drew the following picture:—

"He said that having landed in America, he went first to the west, and found that a man who could do nothing but dig could earn one dollar and a half a day, and that he could obtain board and lodging for two dollars and a half a week. The price of flour was then 12s. a barrel. He went southward, and there he found the merchants there anxious to send the flour to England; but they were afraid to do so lest on its arrival there should be duty against it. Cotton was then 9d. a pound. The price was 16s. in New Orleans, and in Liverpool 30s. He returned up the river, and just then the news arrived of the proposed change in the corn laws. He should never forget the burst of enthusiasm with which this change was hailed. Hundreds of persons came to him and said, 'now we will have your manufactures—your fine muslins, calicoes &c.' And we knew in an instant they were to have them. He left the west and went to the east. At Boston he went out by a railway to a city containing 20,000 inhabitants, and there he found a tence fifteen years ago. Now it had a capital invested in mills of more than $2,000,000 sterling. He saw the cotton brought from the south, and he saw it turn out, and he could not distinguish the females from what were here called young ladies. They carried parasols. He inquired the wages there. He was told they were 2½ dollars, after paying all expenses of board. A spinner got 4½ dollars, after paying all expenses of board. He came to another city, it will differ from twelve days after was in Liverpool. The first sight he saw here was a woman picking up dung in the street."

POKE.—The Gallipolis (Ohio) Journal of the 11th, states that within the last two or three weeks, upwards of 12,000 hogs have passed down the Ohio at that place for the market. Some of the droves numbered as high as 3,000 and upwards, and generally were in good order.

POKE.—The Marshall (Va.) Beacon of Tuesday last says: "Several droves of hogs have passed through this place with in the last week. They were fed in this county, and sold to persons who were driving them on to the East; they were purchased at $1,75 per hundred, live weight, the same price rules elsewhere, and these hogs are the principal pork in this region. It is hardly probable that any advance will be made upon this price. The number of hogs fed in Marshall county this season is larger than any previous year for the last four or five."

IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST THE U. S. BANK.—We copy the following paragraph from the Philadelphia Chronicle of this morning:

United States Bank.—We learn that the Government of the United States have filed a bill in equity in the U. S. Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, against the Bank of the United States, the object of which is to annul the charter, inasmuch as the Bank is fraudulent, and to appoint a receiver to take into his possession the funds of the Bank. If, as seems to be general impression, this application succeed, the consequence will be that all the property of the Bank will go into the hands of the receiver, to pay its debts pro rata. The most important question for the holders is how it will effect them. It seems to us that if the $7,700,000 of assets is taken out of the possession of the first class of trustees, it removes the special security for the five millions of post notes now held by the city banks; that the city Banks, pressed by their creditors, will then be obliged to sell these notes for what they will bring, and that thus a number of the holders of notes of the Bank of the United States will be forced into the market for sale, in addition to the three or four millions now floating about.

THE DICKENS!—The celebrated Boz will be in this country next January, to remain four months. He says in his letter to Mr. Clark—"I hope to be enabled in the third week of the New Year, to set my foot upon the soil I have trodden in my day dreams many times, and whose sons (and daughters) I yearn to know and be among."

GREAT MORTALITY.—The deaths by Yellow Fever at New Orleans this season, up to the 31th ult. amounted to 1722!

TAMPERING WITH THE FRANCHISE.—*A Negro Legislator.*—We learn from the Boston Daily Mail, that a *very* reprehensible black joke was played off in Townsend, Mass., at the late State election. The three prates in that town, whigs, democrats and abolitionists, are equally divided.—In Massachusetts the majority of all the votes is necessary to elect. The whigs and democrats in vain tried to persuade the third party to withdraw their nomination, for the purpose of nominating and voting for a man who should represent either whig and abolition principles, or democracy and abolitionism. But no, the abolitionists must have their own man, or they would prevent a choice. Two or three ballotings were held without success. The democrats and whigs finally becoming vexed at the obstinacy of their abolition brethren, determined to give them a full-blooded abolitionist, without mistake. They accordingly came to an understanding upon the subject, nominated an old negro, and marching to the polls in a body, elected him as a representative to the Legislature of Massachusetts by an overwhelming majority! The abolitionists of course stuck to their ticket, and voted for their candidate. This was considered a mighty good joke upon the friends of the darkess. The old negro had consented to be nominated, and agreed to take his seat as a member, if elected—there being no disqualification on account of color. But it seems the joke is not quite perfect. The polls were kept open half an hour beyond the time, when the election of a representative was to take place. Some whigs, who had intended to vote for the old negro, left the polls, and the abolitionists still held out, the old negro will be elected, sure as fate.

The Petersburg (Va.) Statesman of the 8th inst. informs us that the John Randolph will not come to Petersburg, to attend the Superior Court in that town in the discussion of which, much legal talent will be enlisted. By one of Mr. R.'s Wills, he emancipated all his slaves, and gave legacies claiming under the will found, Mr. Randolph emancipated all his slaves, some three or four hundred, whose value is estimated at upwards of $100,000. It is said that the execution of this will is suspended, because Judge Beverly Tucker, who was not a party to that contract, now proceeds forward as the heir at law to overset *all the Wills*, and he is now engaged in endeavoring to effect this object by a suit in Chancery—the slaves remaining the mean time in servitude, and in custody of the law. The Statesman remarks:—"Sir Edward Cook, the very embodiment of the Common Law—the great grandfather of law; it is related, after all made a Will and died, at the same time he was engaged in So the Roanoke Orator, in the matter of his Will, has displayed less practical wisdom than a laborious or many a plain farmer that whistles in his furrow."

TO KEEP SHIPPERS FROM BACON.—It is stated in the Wilmington Journal, that natural paper recently commenced in South Carolina, that if a small piece of sulphur is thrown on the fire every day while the hams are smoking, it will effectually prevent the skippers and bugs from entering. We consider this an important matter, and we are strongly disposed to believe the remedy a good one.

☞ HOW TO MAKE A PAIR OF BOOTS LAST TWO YEARS.—Melt and mix four ounces of rosin with eight ounces of mutton tallow—apply the mixture while warm to rub it in well—then put the boots in some safe closet and go barefoot.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The last Hagerstown Herald says: We learn that a man (name unknown) who had been on to the East with a drove of cattle, while on his return, was overtaken on Sideling Hill in this county, by a man driving a wagon, of whom he asked permission to ride.—This being granted he entered the wagon, and proceeded for a short distance when the driver, being intoxicated, drove the wagon over a precipice of considerable height, by which the unfortunate stranger was instantly killed. This is an other solemn warning to those addicted to the use of the monster—*rum.*

ASSASSINATION.—William S. Mosely, esq. the prosecuting Attorney for the Helena (Arkansas) District, was assassinated on the high way, in St. Francis County, Arkansas, on the 23d ult. He was, at the time, on the road to Church alone. The assassin or assassins had erected a blind, from behind which they shot him, several back shot passing through his head and shoulders.

BRUTAL.—The Baltimore Patriot relates that a man, named John Morton of that city, got intoxicated a few days since, quarrelled with his wife, and knocked her down, and with a hatchet, or other sharp instrument, cut her throat nearly off, then repaired to Justice Schaffer's office and swore the peace against her. This is a lamentable specimen of humanity.

A RECEIPT.—If you are up to your ears in trouble and difficulties—pecuniary we mean,—take off your coat, roll up your sleeves, and go to work in earnest; and if you have a clear head, a light heart, and a thick pair of breeches, success must crown your efforts.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The Richmond Enquirer states that Mr. Stevenson has brought out important despatches with him. He had an interview with Mr. Webster on Tuesday in the city of New York—and on Wednesday Mr. W. set out for Washington. The most important correspondence which Mr. S. had in England, took place, we understand but a few days before his departure. Pretty hot shot was fired on both sides, but the correspondence was conducted in good temper. Our minister gave the last blow. His successor was, of course, expected every day to arrive in London.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.—The *ex parte* survey lately made by the United States to determine the *due northern line* has caused much dissatisfaction in New Brunswick.—The St. John's Courier says, "that the American surveyors are running and marking the line by the transit instrument, or, making no astronomical survey, they have found, on trial, that such would give them a considerable advantage, by carrying a new line considerably to the eastward of the line established by the joint survey of the boundary commissioners many years ago. That though the line is said to be run merely for the information of the U. S. Government, yet, it is generally understood, if not already avowed, that when Gov. Fairfield is sworn into office next January, he intends to take possession of the new line, and will and settle the lands within the least possible delay. This attempt will produce, that paper says, an instant collision. It is not probable that Gov. Fairfield, or the people of Maine, will attempt any thing of the kind. The line is being run for the information of the U. S. Government, that its true position may be accurately established. The Courier evidently argues from its premises and from facts, that it is altogether improbable that it should be possessed of the *intentions* of Gov. Fairfield, who has not yet taken his seat and will not for several months to come.

OPINIONS ABROAD.—In yesterday's National Intelligencer, we find another Paper from the able pen of Mr. Walsh. He says—

"I have just opened a letter from an intelligent and dispassionate friend in London, dated the 19th instant, in which he says:

"The conduct of your banks and joint-stock companies, inflicting injury so extensive on British pockets, has done more to create the present angry and acrimonious feeling here than all the wars of the two wars, and all the excesses of the abusive press since the peace." Hitherto, I have not discovered any sufficient causes for a rupture. If it should come, it will be in passion and folly, showing, by its immense mischief to both parties, the reprobation of the Most High. It can never be justified by mere State or sectional claims and despote, nor by the infection of border animosities and outrages. My trust is in the reason of the country at large, and the political, incalculable risks of the Middle and Southern States."

Again he says:

"The Constitutional of this day remarks that the Minister, Mr. Stevenson, has recently deprecate an American war, is preparing herself for it in all her dockyards. That journal inculcates absolute *neutrality* in the future, at the same time manifesting a tenance of a force sufficient to cause her neutrality to be respected."

THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE—The N. Y. Tribune closes an excellent description of this noble edifice, by stating that the ground on which the building stands cost about $750,000. The entire cost of the Exchange will be about $1,700,000. The income from rents, when all the apartments are finished and occupied, will be about $100,000. That portion of the building which was completed on the 1st of May last, and is now occupied, yields the current year about $50,000.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—The Jersey man of the 3d inst. published at Morristown, says—On Sunday morning the 24th ult. Mr. Geo. Vanderpool of Roxbury township, in this county, aged about 30 years, was found lying on the fire in his own house, literally roasted to death. On Saturday evening he purchased a gallon of whiskey as usual "to keep Sunday," and during the night whilst intoxicated, flogged his wife. On Sunday morning he plied her with more whiskey, and his wife, fearing another flagellation during his intoxication, took her only child and went to a neighbor's a few rods distant, leaving him sitting in a chair by the fire. Some time after an unusual smoke was discovered from Vanderpool's chimney, when Mrs. V. and some of the neighbors went to the house, and discovered him lying on fire blazes, with his breast, bowels and body so burned, that it was with difficulty he could be removed."

CAST IRON RAILS.—On the Inclined Planes of White Haven and Wilkesbarre Railroad, running into the Valley of the Wyoming, cast iron rails have been placed. They are made of anthracite iron, are six inches deep, weigh 75 pounds to the yard, and are made direct from the ore, with anthracite coal. They have been tested by experiment and are as strong and cheaper than malleable imported rails. Wrought iron English rails at White Haven are worth $65 per ton, and longer and heavy cast iron ones at the same place cost but $45. The experiment now in progress in this State will soon determine whether or no we can make our own railroad iron.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS AND RAILROADS.—Mr. JOHN DOUGHERTY, in a communication addressed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, recommends a variety of reforms in the management of the canals and railroads of that State. He recommends that the repairs on all these State works should be made by contracts—the contracts to be made in advance of the work, and with men who will themselves do the work, and not to contractors who will under-let. He recommends that the locomotives on the Columbia railroad should be leased to individuals, one engine to a man, the lessees to run them on their