POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1836.

☞ *Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at the office, at the shortest notice & prices.*

We learn from Harrisburg that there are four applications before the legislature for charters for Coal Companies.

One of the most important experiments of the day is that of making iron with bituminous coal, which has been accomplished by *Mr. Peter Ritner*, of Crawford county, a brother of the present governor of the state. Mr. Ritner's furnace is large enough to make 120 tons of iron a week, and the samples furnished are pronounced by experienced iron-masters to be of a superior quality.

Joshua W. Comly, Esq. formerly of this county, has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for Columbia County.

Rapid Sleighing.—In a trotting match against time, on Friday the 15th inst. Mr. Sites, of this borough, drove a sleigh from this place to Orwigsburg in the short period of 32 minutes and a few seconds, the bet being twenty dollars, and the time allowed forty minutes. The distance is 8 miles.

Commerce of the United States and France.—The exportations from this country to France, amounted last year to seventy-five millions of francs, and the importations from France to seventy-eight millions. Silks, brandy and wine constitute the principal articles of importation, all of which we can dispense with without any difficulty—cotton is the principal article of export.

United States Senate.—A debate arose between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Calhoun, in which the former advocated the course of the President throughout as entitling him to the support and approbation of the American people, while Mr. Calhoun deprecated war and stated his conviction that the only course which could have led to war, is the very course pursued by the Government. Mr. Buchanan considered the Message as more likely to lead to peace than war.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Referred in both Houses to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A message from the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, was transmitted on the 18th inst. on the subject of our relations with France, together with a number of documents, including the correspondence between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. From which latter it appears that France is ready to pay the money "when the Government of the U. States, on its part, is ready to declare to us by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake, that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the two governments, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France" —to which is added, "if the government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of error." The foregoing is contained in a letter from the Duke de Broglie to Mr. Barton. The Message says:

> Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the United States, and persuaded that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. This pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice? She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister, accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it officially communicated by him in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the passage of the bill of indemnification.—Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she will dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgment of her asserted right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government, forbid it.

The message then refers to a letter from the French minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, which was read by the latter to Mr. Forsyth, in obedience to instructions, but of which Mr. Forsyth refused to take a copy, not being in the shape of an official communication to our government. The substance of its contents is said to be the same as the language above quoted. On the 1st December, Mr. Pageot addressed a letter to Mr. Forsyth, inclosing him a copy, with the request that he would lay it before the President, which copy Mr. Forsyth returned, informing Mr. Pageot that his conduct throughout was known to and had received the approbation of the President.

"In relation to our future course the President says:

> Of the nature of these remedies, I have hereto-fore had occasion to speak, and, in reference to particular contingencies, to express my convictions that reprisals would be best adapted to the assertion of rights then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty, and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible. In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me that, until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse, our other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs, as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due; and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

"The return of our Charge d' Affairs is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France, destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public: but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy, and the completion of our coast defences.

"If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and people of the United States, on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament, however powerful and imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will, I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The explanation sought for by France has been voluntarily given in the late annual message to Congress. If this should prove unsatisfactory, further explanation would amount to a compromise of the national character. We therefore concur with the President in the propriety of the course he recommends, when this fact shall be clearly ascertained. That France should be permitted to dictate the terms of the explanation, cannot be allowed; nor that the explanation should be given in any other medium than that by which the affront was received. In our opinion, the President has gone far enough—it now remains for France to say whether or not she will pay the money. Much as we deprecate the idea of war—war is preferable to dishonor. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that France will persist in maintaining her present position. If so, the remedy suggested will probably lead to war.—When the accusation of bad faith was indirectly preferred by the President, the circumstance was sufficient to excite strong suspicion." Whether that accusation was ill or well founded, the President has given ample explanations, and has declared that he did not mean to insult or menace France.

Upon the whole, we think that no effort which the wisdom of Congress can suggest, should be left untried to prevent hostilities between the two countries.

The Governor has transmitted a Message to both houses relative to the Finances of the Commonwealth, by which it appears that the gross sum of three hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars must be provided to meet the just and unavoidable demands against the Treasury, on the 1st of February next, and this notwithstanding the annual Message of the late Executive.

Post Master General's Weekly Report.—We observe, under this head in the Harrisburg Chronicle, a list of fines *ordered* by the Post Master General on different mail contractors, for not delivering the mail in proper season, for wet mails, delays, and breaking connections, &c. The Chronicle adds "*Behind time* is a word unknown to the present Post Master General." We can assure the editor of the Chronicle that if it is unknown to the Post Master General, it is well known to the people.

Ex-Governor Wolf, F. R. Shunk, Joseph R. Chandler, Mr. Nelson, S. H. Perkins, Josiah Randall, George M. Dallas, together with a number of others, who were subpœnaed before the Anti-Masonic Committee (or Inquisition, as it is now called,) at Harrisburg, have sent in their protests, refusing to testify before the committee.

Public Schools in New York.—It appears by the message of the Governor of New York, that there were last year 541,401 children educated in 10,132 school districts in that state, at a cost of $1,300,000—the teachers salaries amounting to about $700,000—making the expense of educating each child about $2 50 per annum.

A woman and her child was crushed to death a few days since, in a shantee on the line of the Reading and Philadelphia Rail Road. A blast threw a large stone on the shantee, which broke through the roof, and fell on the unfortunate sufferers.

The snow is said to be *five feet deep* on a level, in Oneida county, New York.

THE STAND INQUISITION.

Q.—Is Thaddeus Stevens a friend to the Ritner Administration, or an EXMY IN DISGUISE?

We should like this question to be answered by some one competent to give us correct information in order that "good and true men," may be distinguished from TRAITORS, if such there be in the Ritner ranks. If Stevens be not sailing under false colors, or in other words, a covert foe to the administration which he is pretending to support—hired to betray the Ritner party by the great Magician—a wolf in sheep's clothing—then we unhesitatingly pronounce him to be *non compos mentis*, in other words, a madman, and as such he ought at once to be handed over to some lunatic asylum, in order that he may enjoy the benefit of a little clean straw and a straight jacket. We have hitherto looked upon his proceedings in silent astonishment: "*Quem deus vult perdere prius dementat.*"—Whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad. If a traitor then we say,

> "Oh! for a word to curse the slave,
> Whose treason like a deadly blight,
> Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
> To blast them in their hour of might."

To us Stevens appears something like the Gordian knot. And as the Ritner party will find it somewhat difficult to unravel him—the best thing they can now do is to *cut* him. We should be not at all surprised to hear that Stevens is turned a Van Buren man. He kicked up a row in the Convention, and now he has stirred up another in the Legislature. He seems determined to be Cæsar or nobody—and we really fear he'll turn out to be nobody at last! Every body knows that Martin lately wrote an Anti-Masonic letter and sent it to Harrisburg, to be used as occasion might serve, and the probability is that Stevens has agreed "to divide the empire with him."

> Good Lord what is man—though simple he looks,
> 'Tis hard to develope his hooks and his crooks,
> His shiftings, his turnings, his good and his evil,
> All and all he's a problem would puzzle the devil.

It is written, however, "that they who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind." We suspect there will be no short crops this season. The Lancaster Journal talks about fifty thousand men being ready to take up arms in defence of the Constitution and Laws, or in other words to put down Stevens. No words can express our abhorrence of such seditious language. Stevens would probably "meet the world in arms!" & regret that there were not more worlds to conquer. Nothing daunted he would entrench himself in the capitol. Like himself, he would thunder and lightning in such an awful manner that—all the cream in Harrisburg would turn sour—and every pane of window glass would be shivered to atoms. The Journal is Quixotic—would he attack a wind-mill? Besides Stevens is a sort of petty Jupiter,

> Shakes his ambrosial curls, and gives the nod,
> The stamp of fate,—the sanction of a God;
> High heaven with trembling the dread signal took,
> And all Olympus to the centre shook.

But in sober earnest we suspect Mr. Stevens of treason to the Ritner Administration. Time will show whether our suspicions are well founded? We shall see—if we keep our eyes open.

A Jackson meeting was held in Fayette county last week, and resolutions were introduced in favor of Van Buren and Johnson—but it was soon ascertained that a majority of the meeting were in favor of Gen. Harrison. One of the leaders of the Jackson party declared, that "he had been an original and consistent Jackson man—and was still so. He thought Gen. Jackson one of the purest and best men of the day—that Gen. Harrison was also a great man and a patriot, and that he would support Gen. Harrison on the same principle that he had supported Gen. Jackson."—This caused great confusion, and the meeting adjourned without adopting any proceedings.

FROM OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENT.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED.

Harrisburg, Jan. 19, 1836.

Mr. Stevens, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill for the *Repeal of the State Tax*—the appropriation of $200,000 to continue the canal to Erie,—$150,000 to extend the canal up the north branch of the Susquehanna—$112,000 to finish the canal on the west branch—to grant money to several Rail Roads, and to charter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the bank of the United States. It was made the order in the House for to-morrow, and proposed a bonus to the State of $3,000,000.

There *may be some* other items in the bill which I have not learned. I will send you the bill itself to-morrow.—*Phil. Inq.*

The foregoing bill proposes to put three millions of dollars into the public treasury, at a time when this sum was never more requisite to sustain the public credit, carry on the works of internal improvement, and relieve the people from taxation. We trust that it may receive the unanimous approbation of the Legislature. We cannot perceive any rational ground of opposition to it. We can scarcely believe that there are men *weak* enough to take exception to the *name* of the institution proposed to be chartered. Names are not things—no more than shadows are substances. This is a great measure and one which would operate extensively in favor of the Commonwealth.

The editor of the Philadelphia Star, a Van Buren and Wolf paper, gives pretty decided evidence in his last paper, that he is going to cut that concern, and come out for Gen. Harrison.

The trial of Mrs. Mary McKinley, in New York, has resulted in her acquittal—the Jury returning their verdict at three o'clock on Saturday morning. After the verdict was received the recorder stated that the court unanimously concurred with them in their decision, and were entirely of opinion that no testimony had been given which tended even in the most distant way to show that Mrs. McKinley had intended to defraud any of her creditors.—Mr. Phenix, the District Attorney, said that he entertained a similar opinion, and entered a *nolle prosequi* as to the remainder of the indictments.

The New York Courier & Enquirer of Saturday last continued Congressional intelligence, *three days in advance of the mail.*

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

"*How* COULD IT BE EXPECTED *that men who entertained views of being Prætors, would endeavor to restrain the power of the Prætors—that men who aimed at being one day consuls, would wish to limit the power of the consuls?*"

De Lolme, Book 2d, chap. IX.

Whatever may have been the views of your cotemporaries, the columns of the Miners' Journal for years past have not ceased to inculcate the great truth, that if the people will not defend the Constitution, the Constitution cannot defend the people. The constitution in itself, is no more a defence against the inroads of an arbitrary government, than were the cotton ramparts at New Orleans a defence against the inroads of the British. Had the people at New Orleans abandoned their ramparts as the people of the United States now abandon their constitution, the British assailants would have been among them: and as assuredly, will the assailants of the rights and liberties of the people, throw all into ruins, if the people do not hasten to the defence of their constitution, and confine the three great powers of government, within their due and appropriate bounds.

The civil defence of public liberty, is somewhat similar to a military defence. In the first, the 3 great powers of the legislature—to make laws—the judiciary to expound the laws—and the executive to put them in force: must each be kept in its proper station, or confusion will ensue, and the people will be governed by men, and not laws; one power will destroy the other, and the public liberties will be overwhelmed in anarchy, or kept down in the quiet of despotism. So of a military defence; the infantry—the artillery—and the cavalry—must each have its appropriate station, and fulfil its own duties. If they become mingled in action, one power will destroy the other, they will cease to be a defence, and the assailants will be upon us.

If any one is so ignorant of the science of government as to ask, "Who is then to assail the Constitution?" He may be answered by this equally simple question: "Whose power does the constitution bound and control?" Now all men know that the ordinances of the constitution limit the power and authority of every officer and subordinate in the government, hence every officer and subordinate, becomes the *natural assailant* of the constitution, because it *does* control and limit the exercise of their powers; and in these days of political depravity, few indeed are the instances where public virtue rouses a man in office to defend any enactment of the constitution that tends to control or limit his own power.

Those in authority being thus the perpetual and natural *assailants* of the Constitution; so ought the people to be its perpetual and natural *defenders*.

The people are not bound by an oath to the performance of this duty, because our forefathers never dreamt that their posterity would become so sluggish, as to neglect the defence of *their own* rights and liberties; nor, while degenerating into members of parties, factions, and cabals, sink into a forgetfulness of the superior importance and dignity of their station, as members of a great Republic. J.

Appointments by the Governor.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Lewis Audenried, Prothonotary, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and Over and Terminer.

Joseph Morgan, Register, Recorder and Clerk of Orphan's Court.

Harrisburg, Jan. 15, 1836.

Nothing of general interest transpired in either branch of the Legislature to-day. The committee to examine Freemasonry does not sit until next week. There is some curiosity to know what report they will make to the House, on the refusal of Gov. Wolf to be summoned or answer any question put to him. In the Senate nothing was done but the presentation of petitions on the usual subjects, with the exception of a discussion in committee of the whole, of the bill to provide for a Convention to alter the Constitution. The bill was postponed until next week.

What excited the most interest was, the laying before both houses, by their respective speakers, of the proceedings of the Democratic Republican meeting of Spring Garden, in favor of Harrison and Granger, approving of the veto of the Governor, and recommending the sale of the locomotive engines to individuals.

The Illinois Senator.—The Louisville Journal describes Mr. Ewing, the new Senator from Illinois, as "a zealous and able Whig." The Globe claims him as friendly to the administration. As he will arrive at Washington in the course of a day or two, he will soon be afforded an opportunity of avowing his political sentiments.

The Green Bay Intelligencer estimates the population of the Wisconsin Territory at 18,000, and predicts that in five years the territory will be entitled to become a State.

STATEMENT

Of the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, 2d November, 1835, made to the Legislature.

DR.	
To capital stock,	$199,740 00
Contingent fund,	23,656 97
Dividends unpaid,	811 02
Bank notes in circulation,	121,180 00
Bills payable,	30,000 00
Due other banks,	6,366 14
Due depositors,	94,179 72
Commonwealth, tax on dividends,	79 90
	$480,993 75

CR.	
By bills discounted,	$288,587 50
Bonds receivable,	730 00
Mortgages,	1,200 00
Judgments,	106,565 91
Bills on demand,	3,400 00
Miners' Bank stock,	2,475 00
Due from other banks,	2,782 41
Notes of other banks,	9,715 00
Specie,	11,994 33
Checks on other banks,	1,663 36
Real estate,	48,162 00
Suspense account,	9,718 24
	$480,993 75

Dividend declared, May 5th, 1835, on 199,740 dollars, at one half of one per cent, $998 70

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

January 14, 1836.

Mr. Krebs presented a petition of citizens of Berks county, praying that a company may be incorporated to construct a rail road from Reading, Berks county, through Bernville, Rehrersberg, Fredericksburg, to terminate near Carson's brick house, in Dauphin county, at the Susquehanna.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of citizens of Lebanon county of like import.

January 15.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of citizens of Lebanon county of like import.

Mr. Krebs presented a petition of citizens of Berks and Lebanon counties of like import.

Also a petition of E. G. Bradford, and others, praying for an alteration in the law incorporating the Muddy Branch rail road Company.

Mr. Krebs read a Bill in his place, and on leave given presented the same to the chair, entitled, A supplement to an act to incorporate the Pottsville Water Company.

January 16.

Mr. Krebs presented a petition of John J. Shoemaker and Peter F. Mudey, a committee appointed by the Hibernia Benevolent Society of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, praying that said Society may be incorporated.

Also a petition of Adam Knittel, of Schuylkill county, a revolutionary soldier, praying for relief.

January 18.

Mr. Krebs presented a resolution of the town council of the Borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, praying for an alteration in the law incorporating said borough.

FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Editor of the Bee for the following:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS.

> "Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Tho' baffled oft, is surely won."

St. Antonio, the fortress of the despot Santa Anna in Texas, has fallen!!

The valor and perseverance of the colonial troops were irresistible. This ever to be remembered event, took place on Thursday, Dec. 10th. On the Saturday previous (the 5th) 300 of the Colonial troops entered the town of San Antonio, under the command of Col. Benj. R. Milan. They could not at first get possession of the public square owing to the wall and ditches across the mouths of the streets, each of which was likewise defended by two pieces of artillery, and in consequence of this they occupied some buildings and tops of houses adjacent. Here they remained, battling unceasingly night and day, until Wednesday the 9th, when they forced their way into the square, and drove the enemy across the river into their fort called the "Alamo."

In these relative situations the battle continued until the 10th, (Thursday) when the enemy capitulated.

By the captulation, upwards of 1000 yielded to less than 300. The town itself was surrendered with 24 pieces of brass artillery, 1900 rounds of powder, ball, grape & canister, with the public stores of every description.

This glorious conquest was achieved, with the loss on the part of the conquerors of only 3 killed and 30 wounded, while the loss of the enemy in killed, is variously estimated at from 60 to 150.

But the joy of triumph was sadly diminished by the circumstance that the brave Milan, the dauntless leader of the storm, was among the slain. He fell by a ball through his head while fearlessly animating his men to victory. Long! long will Texas and the friends of liberty remember and lament his fate. Among the gallant band who stormed the town, were more than 100 volunteers from the United States. The New Orleans Grays and Blues constituted a great majority of these, and the remainder were from the different parts of the State of Mississippi. The whole of them where among the first and foremost where the battle raged hottest, and displayed throughout the undaunted bravery of disciplined regulars.

Texas will reward with something more than gratitude and empty compliments that generous ardour in the cause of liberty, which so promptly drew them to her aid, and that invaluable assistance which they rendered her "in the hour that tried men's souls."

Let us for a moment reflect upon the unprepared situation of the colonists when forced into this war—and upon what they have so suddenly, and so astonishingly accomplished. When the dictator Santa Anna destroyed the constitution and invaded Texas with a mercenary army for the purpose of bringing the inhabitants under the yoke of centralism—they were without experienced officers, without disciplined soldiers, without arms, ammunition, money, organized government or any thing else that was necessary in such a crisis—except dauntless hearts.

Thus entirely undisciplined, hastily assembled and indifferently equipped, they have in the short space of two months released by storm the only three garrisons of the army in Texas—they have driven every hostile soldier out of Texas, with a loss in killed on the part of the enemy of between 2 & 300—moreover they have taken 500 horses, 30 pieces of brass artillery, with small arms, ammunition, provision & other public stores, amounting to more than 50,000 dollars. Does not this say to the enemies of liberty, in language louder and more impressive than the thunders of heaven,

"Tyrants beware, man will not be a slave."

A convention of the representatives of the people of Texas have solemnly declared that the social compact between them and Mexico is dissolved, that Texas has a right to form herself into an independent government. A provisional government is now established, and on the 1st of March next a new convention will meet to organize more fully and efficiently. There are between 1000 and 1500 volunteers from the U. S. in Texas, and they are hourly increasing. The Commander in Chief has called for 5000.

They are admitted to all the privileges of citizenship—obtain their head rights of land, besides their rations and compensations in money. In a short time the war will be carried beyond the Del Norte, into the enemy's country, and they will be made to support, inasmuch as their injustice and oppression have alone rendered it necessary, and the tyrant Santa Anna will feel and know from blood bought experience that although his countrymen may submit to absolute slavery under the mask and name of centralism—as for the colonists they have adopted the motto of their ancestors, and with one united voice, exclaim with their Henry of immortal memory, "give us liberty or give us death."

From Florida.—We have further distressing intelligence from Florida. The dates from Jacksonville are to the 7th inst. The murder of Gen. Thompson, the Indian Agent, is confirmed. He was *pierced by fifteen balls!* Lieut. Constantine Smith, and G. Rogers, Esq., the Postmaster at the agency, also perished. The Jacksonville Courier emphatically observes: "It is the general opinion, that unless adequate aid is immediately extended to us, the whole of Florida, East of the Suwannee river, will be inevitably ruined.—We must not only abandon our property to destruction, but, stripped of all our hard earnings, must fight for our lives, our women and our children."

Office of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Rail Road and Coal Company,

At an election, held on Monday the 11th inst. agreeably to the acts of incorporation the following named person were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—

President—EDWIN SWIFT.

MANAGERS.

M. J. Richards, Elihu Chauncey,
Thomas Biddle, Thomas Sergeant,
Isaac Heister, E. R. Biddle.

SAMUEL BRADFORD,
Treasurer and Secretary.

The number of free negroes in Virginia, by the computation of Mr. Gilmer of the legislature, is estimated at 50,000.

At Charlestown navy yard, it is said, several hundred men are employed in fitting up the ship Independence for service.

It was rumored at Washington a few days since, that the President had ordered every vessel of our navy to be put in commission.

The notorious Jonathan Tipton, a member of the Murrel gang, was shot by a gambler at Little Rock a few days since.

A wag in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from the slippery condition of the streets we presume, has brought in a motion for the clerk to supply the members with skates.

Judge Barbour has rejected the Georgia nomination for the Vice Presidency.

The Harrisburg State Journal, a Mahlenberg paper, has been united with the Harrisburg Reporter, a Wolf paper. The joint concern will be edited and published by Messrs. Patterson and Barrett.

The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday afternoon, contains intelligence from Washington, "two and a half days in advance of the mail." Well done, Mr. Kendall!

There are 378 omnibuses in Paris, which convey daily 100,000 passengers. The receipts are about 30,000 francs per day.

It is stated that John A. Quitman, recently elected Governor by the Senate of Mississippi, is for any man against Van Buren.

Ohio.—The Globe of Saturday says—A letter from Columbus, Ohio, of the 10th inst., informs us that the Democratic State Convention, of the 8th of January, had formed an Electoral Ticket, and nominated Judge Baldwin, of Trumbull county, for Governor."

New Definition of Bow-leading.—Knocking a man down in the street.

Pork.—Only 60,000 hogs have been slaughtered the past season in Cincinnati, and but few more to come in. The number slaughtered in the previous year was 152,000, besides which, about 10,000 were brought in by the farmers, already slaughtered. A steam engine is about to be introduced for cutting sausage meat.

The passage of a law, making the city or town in which property may be destroyed by a mob, liable to the sufferers for the damage they may sustain, has been recommended by the governor of Maryland, in his recent message to the legislature. The suggestion should be followed in every quarter of the country.

Mr. Brooke, by the last accounts, was at Rome, but had concluded not to send any more letters home until he returned to Paris. He does not dare to trust them to pass through the Austrian Post office. His free manner of serving up their old worm-eaten despotick institutions might get him into serious difficulties, if discovered.

An influential Van Buren editor in Pennsylvania, gives it as his opinion, that the state "is lost to the magician." He never had it.

Rather Tough.—The New York Daily Advertiser states, that when the Dutch Church was on fire, the organist seeing that the beautiful instrument must go, determined to have one or two tunes more, and actually continued to play till the roof fell.

A wise man desires only what he can gain justly, use soberly, distribute liberally, and suffer contentedly.

Loss.—The city of Lexington, Kentucky, was recently thrown into an unusual excitement in consequence of the sudden elopement of an heiress entitled to $30,000, when of age, with a young law student. Her guardian with half a dozen sturdy fellows started in pursuit of the fugitives, but failed in overtaking them till after the nuptial knot was tied, when making a virtue of necessity they all returned in company.