oner in a dilapidated stable in St. Helena, and that this child, a nation's idol, would linger through a few years of neglect and sorrow, and sink into a forgotten grave.

(To be continued.)

THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE.

Thursday, ... March 9, 1848.

☞ Messrs. Streeter, Taggart, and Little, have placed us under renewed obligations for their public favors.

To Correspondents.—The communication of E. Walker is positively declined.

An anonymous communication signed "A Susquehanna Democrat" was found in our box yesterday, but is not published this week for two reasons, first, because our paper was too nearly up when it was received to admit it, with such remarks as we adjudge necessary, and 2d, because it is unaccompanied with the name of the author. We think we can recognize the hand writing, but are satisfied that he is only the transcriber, not the author. We should suppose that any person capable of writing such a communication would know that to insert any anonymous article, without knowing the author's name, would be a palpable violation of the rules and invariable practices of a Printing Office. If he will [illegible] his disguise and entrust us with his real cognomen, so that we may be satisfied we are not the dupes of our enemies, his request shall be attended to next week.

A Panic Afoot.

The work of another Presidential campaign may now be said to be briskly commencing.—Among the Federalists notes of preparation are already heard, conspicuous among which is the dismal howl of "ruin" to a few over-grown, insolent capitalists engaged in manufacturing—the invariable resort of that party pending a Presidential canvass, for well-known purposes.

With a desire doubtless to promote this object, we understand that reports have been extensively circulated through this county by a number of unscrupulous charlatans and upstarts of Whiggery, "that every Iron Furnace in the State has shut up shop," because of the amazing influx of foreign iron, and consequent depreciation of the price. With all due deference to those who retail such stuff, we must say, in answer to the many inquiries that have come to us, that such representations are utterly and totally false, and calculated grossly to mislead and deceive. The *only* instance of stoppage, as we gather from our exchanges, is that of the Rolling Mill at Wilkesbarre, and that failure is owing more to the fact that the company *never was solvent*, than to any effect of the Tariff, or the importation of foreign iron. The truth is, as we learn from the "Farmer" of that place, Messrs. Murdock & Co., the reputed owners of the concern, purchased on credit, and conducted it upon the same principle until forced to pay the original purchase money, when they were compelled to "smash." The reported suspension of the Montour Works at Danville, is entirely untrue.

Simultaneously with this movement is another one of similar import mentioned in another column. A circular has been published, signed by forty-two Ironmasters of this State, at the head of which stands the name of that exploded humbug, Gen. James Irvin, calling a Convention at Harrisburg on the 22d inst., for the purpose, ostensibly, of galvanizing the old defunct Tariff of 1842 into being, or to send up such a united, piteous wail to Congress as to get at least a respectful audience. Of their intentions there can be no doubt. The history of every quadrennial canvass for the last twelve or sixteen years abundantly shows that a panic, in every thing their hands can disturb or breath infect, is indispensable to effect even the minutest show of Whiggery. We are not surprised, but rather gratified, that this policy has been thus early commenced, for we have that confidence in the intelligence and good sense of the people to believe them no longer impervious to such silly humbug schemes.—This being the case, such a hue-and-cry of the capitalists and their Whig lacqueys, will be wholly abortive.

We are not disposed to question but that the prices of iron may be, now or very soon, depreciated, and that too, perhaps, in consequence of increased importations. On the other hand, and for obvious reasons, we should be surprised if such were not the case. Not that these importations have been, or will be, augmented *because of a modification of the Tariff of* 1842, but because of *the late panic in England*, which affected seriously manufactories of iron, as well as everything else, causing the crash of many of the heaviest establishments, and the consequent sale of immense quantities of their commodity under the Auctioneer's hammer, at prices greatly reduced, and in many cases merely nominal. Such we aver to be the case, and these vast quantities of iron thus sold, have been, and soon will be, no doubt, imported into this country, and brought into competition with the ware of our own manufacturers.—Such a state of things existing, (temporarily,) the most stupid block-head cannot fail to discover that neither one Tariff or the other could have averted it. It is an extraordinary crisis, which no legislation has produced, or could produce or interdict. That it will be temporary is certain; and that it will not break down any *well-founded* establishment in the land, no person of common sense and discernment can doubt. Nor will it even create a suspension, unless in conjunction with the great Whig scheme of a panic for the approaching campaign.

Whig Consistency.

The Whigs of Pittsburg are out flat-footed against both Taylor and Clay, and in favor of Scott for the Presidency. A large meeting was convened in that city on the 22d ult., at which a long batch of resolutions were passed, full of Mexican sympathy, and replete with laudation of the "hero of Lundy's Lane."—Some of the speakers were peculiarly severe upon Mr. Clay, comparing him to the "skunk of Duck creek," &c.

The following resolution eclipses, for consistency, anything lately put forth:

"Resolved, That while we look upon the present war as having been commenced unnecessarily and unconstitutionally by the executive, yet Congress having subsequently recognized it, and our gallant armies under Gens. Scott and Taylor having at an enormous expenditure of blood and treasure conquered a large portion of the enemy's country—we are now in favor of Congress making such appropriations as may be required to sustain our gallant army in Mexico, until an early and honorable peace can be secured."

The present war was "commenced unnecessarily and unconstitutionally by the executive," yet "we are now in favor of Congress making such appropriations as may be required to sustain our gallant army in Mexico, until an early and honorable peace can be secured!" Magnanimous fellows! And then what *consistency*! Vote men and money to carry on an "unnecessary, unconstitutional war of the executive," "until an *honorable* peace is obtained!!"—What a paradox!

Fourth of March Convention.

We have returns from the first day's proceedings of this body, which assembled at Harrisburg on Saturday last. The Convention organized at an early hour, every delegate being present either in person or by proxy. Hon. James Buchanan was nominated as the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, as was expected, on the first ballot, by the following vote:

For James Buchanan,	84
" Geo. M. Dallas,	34
" Lewis Cass,	10
" Martin Van Buren,	5

Israel Painter, Esq., of Westmoreland, was nominated on the third ballot for Canal Commissioner, and Cols. John W. Forney and Wilson M'Candless were chosen Senatorial delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The Convention then adjourned over to Monday, when the remaining delegates, electors, and State Central Committee will be chosen, and the address and resolutions adopted.

Further proceedings next week.

March to the Rio Grande.

We have frequently heard it denied by the more rabid anti-war Federalists, (and occasionally seen the same in print,) that Gen. Taylor advised the march of our troops to the Rio Grande. That such is the fact, however, will be seen from the following extract of a letter from old Zac. dated Corpus Christi, Texas, Oct. 4, 1845. We think we have published it before, but no matter, so that it serves to confute the treasonable stuff of these self-constituted Zobeides:

"It is with great deference that I make any suggestions on topics which may become matters of delicate negociation; but if our government, in settling the question of boundary, makes the line of the Rio Grande an ultimatum, I cannot ☞ doubt that the settlement will be greatly facilitated and hastened by our taking possession at once of one or two points on or quite near the river. ☞ Our strength and state of preparation should be displayed in a manner not to be mistaken. However salutary may be the effect produced upon the border people by our presence here, we are too far from the frontier to impress the government of Mexico with our readiness to vindicate, by force of arms, if necessary, our title to the country as far as the Rio Grande. The army of occupation will, in a few days, be concentrated at this point, in condition for vigorous and efficient service. Mexico having yet made no positive declaration of war, or commenced any overt act of hostilities, ☞ I do not feel at liberty, under my instructions, particularly those of July 8th, to make a forward movement to the Rio Grande, without authority from the War Department." ☞

"In case a forward movement should be ordered or AUTHORIZED, I would recommend the occupation of Point Isabel and Laredo, as best adapted to the purposes of observing the course of the river, and covering the frontier settlements of Texas." Signed,

Z. TAYLOR.

☞ Messrs. Blair & Rives inform us that they receive letters almost daily, inquiring whether they can furnish back numbers of the *Congressional Globe and Appendix* for the present session of Congress. They state that up to the 1st day of April, they will furnish full copies, from the beginning to the conclusion of this session, at the original subscription of $2 for each. After that period, the price will be enhanced to $3 each.

Change—Change!—S. D. Patterson Esq., has disposed of his interest in the U. S. Saturday Post to Edmund Deacon. The Post will hereafter be conducted by the firm of Deacon & Peterson, the latter gentleman retaining his post as Editor. It came to us last week enlarged *eight mortal columns*, and looking most splendid! There is no question but that it is the *best* family newspaper published in Philadelphia. Terms, $2 in advance, four copies for $5, and twenty do. for $20.

Part V. of Kwbank's Hydraulics and Mechanics—a highly useful and interesting treatise—has been received. It should be in the hands of every amateur of science. *Greeley & McElrath*, N. Y., Publishers.

For the Democrat.

Mr. Hempstead—*Dear Sir*—Though it seems that it was entirely proper that you "comply with the request of your friend" by printing the remarks of Mr. Thompson, of [illegible], in reply to the 'explanation' of Mr. Wilmot; I am surprised—astonished—that any one who is "a great admirer of Mr. Buchanan," and desires to promote his election to the Presidency, could wish to have Mr. Thompson's remarks read by the voters of this Congressional District.

What Mr. T. said relative to the election of Gen. Cameron to the U. S. Senate, and the nomination of Judge Woodward, cannot meet the favorable response of the Democracy here; respecting the latter gentleman, not even of the Whigs, altho' they know him to be an unwavering Democrat.

"General Cameron elected [illegible] Democrat!" *Mr. Thompson says* so. [illegible] knows that the main issue brought [illegible] people at that time by the Whigs [illegible] Tariff of '42;—that the way by which [illegible] was elected, was, the General, [illegible] written to, by a Whig Committee of [illegible] Whig members of the Legislature, replied to that Committee, that if elected, he would go for the Tariff of '42;—that a *very few* Democrats, who also were 42-Tariff-men, joined the Whigs and thus secured the election of an U. S. Senator pledged to Whiggism! the real Democrats opposing his election, and the whole party subsequently, and triumphantly sustaining that opposition. Such being the undeniable facts, comment is needless

Reporter.

In relation to the above we may be permitted to add that if the "Democratic Union" and "Pennsylvanian" are any authority, Gen. Cameron is not only chargable with the above political sins, but also of opposing the election of that pure minded patriot and sound statesman, Frs. R. Shunk, last fall, and of voting for his antagonist, James Irvin. In the light of such facts the laudations of Gen. Cameron's Democracy seem exceedingly ill-timed, and calculated to make no very favorable impression of the Democracy of his panegyrist, in this latitude, at least.

The Democratic Review.—The March number of this excellent Magazine is before the public. It opens with an able article on the "Rhode Island Question—Sovereignty of the People," which is followed by well written articles on Elective Judiciary, English and American Literature, the Follies of the Faculty, Vile Spring, Phaedon, (continued,) Influence of Penal Laws, The Adventures of Columbus, A Royal Marriage, A Real Pirate, The Beleaguered Heart, Financial and Commercial Review, and the Gossip of the Month. On the whole it is rather an interesting number.

The Phrenological Journal, for March, published by Fowlers & Wells, 130 Nassau street, N. Y., is also on our table. It contains some valuable information, and deserves a wide audience with the public, which we doubt not it enjoys. Few men have done more for the intellectual, moral and physical improvement the present generation than the publishers of this Journal. Terms only $1.

The Union Magazine, for March, has been received. It is elegant in appearance, and we judge from a hasty glance over its ample pages, well filled. The Union is a magazine universally admired. Israel Post, N. Y., Publisher. Terms $3 per single copy, or 12 do. for $20.

Nothing from the Legislature worth reporting this week. The Senate has resolved to adjourn on the 21st inst.—if the House is willing.

High Honor.—The highest honor which can be bestowed upon a foreigner in France, has been conferred on Mr. Bancroft. He has been chosen a Corresponding member of the Institute. The United States has two out of seven, in a class of history selected from the whole world.

The Treaty of Peace.—Major Van Buren who is just from Mexico, states positively, that the treaty will be confirmed. He says that the obnoxious clause relative to old land claims, will be abandoned by Mexico.

"The Lone Star."

Under this caption, the Harrisburg *Union* of the 22d inst., shows a wantonness of abuse of Hon. D. Wilmot which none but the most reckless and unprincipled would evince. It states that Mr. Wilmot is "entirely unsupported," that he "is against the Constitution, against its compromises, against the party in the State"—all of which the *Union* knows to be false. We have no respect for the man who will twist and turn for "emoluments and rewards" as has the Editor of the *Union*. He talks about others "wielding a fire-brand," and yet he is one of those "disorganizers," who again and again stated that the tariff of 1846 was anti-democratic, and repeatedly asserted that inevitable defeat would result to the Democratic party if its candidate was not openly in favor of the restoration of the tariff of 1842. Who was then "wielding a fire-brand?" Was it Mr. Wilmot or the *Democratic Union*?

The *Union* is engaged—by the month, we suppose—in the villainous business of hunting down "the fearless, the truly able and eloquent Wilmot." But it is a crusade against truth and justice. The honorable Representative from this district cannot be put down by all the "*Unions*" in creation. His constituents know him; they know him to be "honest, faithful, and capable;" they know him to be fearless and bold—not "too bold"—in the discharge of his duty. The Harrisburg *Union* may bear down with the whole weight of its vindictive ire—but an honest and intelligent people will hurl back its foul slanders with tenfold force, and the "lone star" will guide the wanderer back from the labyrinths of Federalism to the "Democratic Platforms" on which rest the liberal and equal policies "of freedom against oppression," a "tariff for *revenue only*, or free trade and direct taxation."—*Tioga Banner.*

A Tariff Convention.—A Signal of Di[illegible]

The *Pennsylvanian* says that forty-two firms, engaged in the [illegible] business, have addressed the public [illegible] respecting the horrible condition of the [illegible] business, all occasioned by the rascally Free Trade, 30 *per cent.* Tariff of 1846, reducing the price of their iron. They are about to hold a grand Convention at Harrisburg, to devise some plan to get rid of the present Tariff, and to get one that will [illegible] the "great staple interests of Pennsylvania." The flag of these "forty-two firms" will have emblazoned upon it, "Clay and Protection." These Whig gentlemen are greatly di[illegible]ed, no doubt. Not because they [illegible] great profits, for the demand [illegible] so great as it has [illegible] statistics of the iron trade show [illegible] large increase [illegible] the manufacture of iron [illegible] the passage of the Tariff of 1846, a[illegible] than ever before. But they pretend [illegible] speak on the horizon. They m[illegible] next [illegible] in the Tariff [illegible] Free Trade [illegible] Tariff Conventions. [illegible] discussion, and the 30 per cent [illegible] will vanish. The people begin to [illegible] Tariff. It is becoming more odious than the tax Direct Taxation was a few years ago. In 1843, we wrote a genuine Free Trade pamphlet, taking ground in favor of Direct Taxation. There was no "Protection on revenue principles" in it, no moderate duties on the *ad valorem* scale, but an utter detestation of all Tariffs, whether for protection or revenue. Public opinion on the question was such, that, at that time, we had no idea that anybody would read more than the title-page. But fortunately for the sale of the pamphlet, and, perhaps, somewhat for the cause of Free Trade, the Protectionists of the East heard of the horrid doctrine it contained. An election was about to be held in Connecticut for State officers, and as the Presidential Election was close at hand, the subject of the Tariff was much agitated. One morning we found our entire edition, about four thousand, seized upon or sold out, to be taken into the State of Connecticut, as a Whig electioneering document; and the first we saw of their contents was in the columns of the Hartford and New Haven Whig papers. The Tariff Whigs and the Tariff Democrats heaped all manner of abuse upon the author, and in order to save the Democratic party of that State from total annihilation, a Mr. Ingersoll, a Democrat of the High Tariff stamp, through great efforts, succeeded in re-capturing a considerable number of the pamphlets; and to show his appreciation of them, he fastened a big stone to them, and sunk them in the Connecticut river. However, the vile seed was sown broadcast throughout the State. Whatever may have been the effect of this doctrine in Connecticut at that day, we are satisfied that the publication of this tract in the Whig papers of Connecticut produced ultimate good. Not long since we saw in a Connecticut paper the proceedings of a Democratic meeting, and among the resolutions was one on the Tariff, taken almost *verbatim* from this old and once despised Free Trade pamphlet. We shall soon re-publish the greater portion of this pamphlet, and the Whigs will do us a great favor if they will purchase as liberally as they did in 1843.

The time will soon come, when candidates for Congress will be forced, in order to secure their election, to declare that they will advocate Direct Taxation. There is no fear now of losing popularity, by advocating this only honest method of defraying the expenses of the Government. The iron men had better be quiet. The next great Tariff contest will be on broader principles than any former one. If we were a Protectionist, we would do nothing but praise the present Tariff, and thus hope to allay discussion, and hold on to the 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. as long as possible. The people begin to get an idea into their heads that every branch of business ought to stand or fall on the resources of those who conduct it—their genius, energy, enterprise, together with the natural advantages a free and prosperous country gives them. We have said before, that the greatest possible protection the industry of our people can have, is to remove every restriction upon trade. The idea of protecting a nation's industry by taxing what the people consume, is too paradoxical for the nineteenth century. Loosen the shackles that bind and restrict commerce, and you will afford a greater protection to the nation's industry, than all the Tariffs ever enacted will give them.—*N. Y. Globe.*

Our Manufacturers.—McCready's Cotton Mill, of Norristown, is temporarily stopped partly on account of a difficulty with the hands, who were asked to take the same wages that were current just before the advance, which at the last excitement they demanded and obtained, and partly because a short suspension is required to prepare for making a new style of goods, understood to be a cheap cloth, to sell at about 4 cents a yard, for printing and export.

Jamison's mill is in full buzz as usual.

The Iron blast furnaces at Conshohocken and Spring Mill are in full work, and intend so to continue. The Tamstack however, was chilled lately in getting repaired. A new furnace of large size is nearly completed on the west side of Schuylkill, near Spring Mill.

Among the numerous dividends of manufactories thro' Maryland, we notice 25 per cent. profit on the capital stock of the Hartford Manufacturing Company, and most of the stock quotations are largely above par.

This fact is safer evidence upon which to form conclusions, than the occasional stoppage of a workshop, which must occur from incidental causes in times of the greatest prosperity.—*Pottsville Emporium.*

More Libel Suits.—Mr. McMakin of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier has sued the editors of the Philadelphia American, News, Bulletin, Saturday Post, Scott's Weekly, and the Lady's Book, for libel, in publishing statements in relation to his late controversy with Mrs. Holden, the widow of his deceased partner.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

We have no doubt he will recover an immense amount of damages, that is, if the Court renders a verdict upon the principle of "the greater the truth, the greater the libel."

Thirtieth Congress.—By the death of Mr. Adams, and the election of Mr. Bridges Dem., from the Sixth District of Pennsylvania, the House stands Whigs 116, Democrats, 114 Levin, Ness and Tuck are classed as whigs.

☞ In a day or two the remains of Mr. Adams will be transferred from the Congressional receiving vault, to their place of rest in Quincy.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

Later from Mexico.

New Orleans dates to the 21st ult. state that the English steamer which arrived at Cat Island on the 20th, brought news from Tampico to the 13th, and from Vera Cruz to the 13th.

The courier from the English legation arrived at Vera Cruz before the steamer sailed, with dates from the city of Mexico to the 13th.

The *American Star* of the 11th contains the official announcement that the treaty of peace was ratified on the part of the Mexican Congress by receiving the signature of Signor Rosas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 10th ult., which date it bears.

A meeting of the Deputies and Senators who were in the city was held, but only twenty-four were present, and a majority of them were [illegible] ce and the treaty.

[illegible] Clark, with his company, was at C[illegible] on the 9th inst., and Gen. Alvarez [illegible] king great efforts to cut off his supplies. [illegible]t. Clark was making every effort to thwart [illegible] plans, and had been so far successful.

The *Star* of the 12th says that Santa Anna had asked for a passport to leave the Republic, and that he recommends to his friends to yield up the contest with the United States, sue for peace, and establish a good government.

Pena y Pena publishes a letter, in which he states that the government of Queretaro, in conjunction with Gen. Scott, have resolved upon the imprisonment of Santa Anna, and thus remove the only obstacle which exists against a speedy conclusion of peace. There was considerable animation exhibited at Queretaro.—Business was fast reviving under the general belief that peace was at hand, if not already concluded.

The *American Star* of the 16th says the announcement had been officially made by the Minister of Foreign Relations, that the treaty had been signed the second time by Mr. Trist for the United States, and Senors Couto, Cuevas, and Atristian, Commissioners of the Mexican Government.

The Mexican papers confirm the articles of the treaty, in the matter of the cession of all of New Mexico, Texas and Upper California, on their part, and the payment of fifteen millions bonus, and five millions of citizens' claims against Mexico by the United States.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia, after a protracted passage of 21 days, arrived at Boston, at 12 o'clock on the 4th of March, having left Liverpool on the 12th of Feb.

The news is not especially important. The money market abroad was improving. There has been a slight rise in Cotton, and a further falling off in grain.

The British Government has taken a decided stand in support of the Pope, declaring that any armed demonstration on the part of Austria, to oppose the measures of reform prosecuted in the Papal States, will be met on the part of Great Britain with force of arms.

The British Parliament has re-assembled and the first debate of importance arose upon a motion for a select committee to inquire into the condition and prospects of the West India colonies.

The appointment of a committee was acceded to, but upon the express understanding that no change would be made in the policy of government other than that already announced.

The Pope's rescript has been received in Ireland, demanding to know from the Bishops whether the charges of alter denunciations and political intermedling by the priesthood are true. It administers a stern rebuke.

The people of the two Sicilies have at length triumphed over the King. A form of constitution has been agreed to, founding a liberal legislative representation. The Roman Catholic religion alone will be tolerated.

The news from Switzerland does not possess much interest The Diet is firmly resolved to maintain the rights of the country as a free and independent state.

Accounts from Ireland are distressing.—Deaths from starvation are said to have taken place throughout the land. Political strife runs high between the three national parties there; the subdivided party from the Young Ireland are vehement in their incitements for an immediate appeal to arms against England; but this is reprobated by the others.

Mail Robber Caught.—James Sickler mail carrier on the route from Towanda, Bradford county, to Eaton in this county, was arrested last week for robbing the mail. The circumstances of his detection are as follows:—Money had been missing from the mail and Sickler had been suspected as the depredator for some time, and on Friday last, the Post Master at Mehoopany mailed $200 to Philadelphia, Sickler being present at the time. The Post Master then followed the mail to Eaton, where he found the package containing the money missing, and returning immediately pursued to within seven miles of Towanda, where the fellow was overtaken, and on being searched the money was concealed in the toe of his boot. When Sickler found he was caught, he owned up, and confessed the deed, and also previous depredations at different times during the past eight months—he is now safely lodged in jail in this place. Great praise is due Wm. H. Barnes Esq., P. M. at Mehoopany, for his sagacity and shrewdness in ferreting out the thief, and his vigilence and activity in arresting him.—*Wyoming Patrol.*

Fatal Experiment with Chloroform.—A young lady, daughter of Mr. Macdonald, a baker in New York, says the True Sun, recently met her death in the most awful manner, from the use of this now fashionable but dangerous preparation. About three weeks ago the ether was employed to ally the toothache but subsequently the sufferer was supposed to die, from what cause does not appear. The apparent death, however, was only a trance or protracted swoon; for on opening the coffin a day or two ago, the unfortunate girl had turned round upon her face, and in her agony and desperation had actually destroyed two of her fingers, on recovering from her temporary death by ether.

The General Committee.—The General Committee, at a meeting held last evening, unanimously decided in favor of the free territory principle embodied in the Proviso of Mr. Wilmot. We are pleased to find that our New York Democracy are, without exception, in favor of free labor and free soil.—*N. Y. Globe.*

Pennsylvania Canals.—The Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania have fixed upon the following days for the opening of canal navigation in this state: The Delaware division, on the 1st of March; the main line (from Philadelphia to Pittsburg) on the 10th of March; the Susquehanna and north and west branches, on the 15th of March.

Escape of Patrick Boran.

On Thusday night last, Patrick Boran, who was under sentence of death for the murder of Lawrence Brennan, the Drover, at Coal Castle, in this county, and who was to have been hung on the 31st instant, escaped from the Jail at Orwigsburg, accompanied by four other prisoners, confined for smaller offences, by relieving himself of his irons, and breaking a large hole through the front wall of the prison. He has not yet been taken. The Sheriff offers a reward of $200 for his apprehension. We have long wondered that any prisoners could be retained for even one day, in our miserable old ricketty Jail. Nothing will remedy the difficulty, except the Removal of the Seat of Justice to Pottsville, and the erection of a suitable [illegible].—*Pottsville Emporium.*

[illegible] or a Kiss.—A French girl, [illegible] solicited to allow a kiss, de[illegible] at the price of a little bag which [illegible] the enamored cavalier's counter, and which, as he said, was filled with cents. The bargain was struck; but, to the surprise of the dulcinea, as much to her satisfaction, on opening it it was found to contain in the place of cents, good, full weight florins. The gentlman claimed the bag, but the girl was unyielding. Thereupon resort was made to the tribunal, the plantiff alleging that there was evidently a mistake, and that a simple kiss could not, by far, be appraised at such a sum. The tribunal, however, gave the case to the girl—1st because what is given is given; and 2nd, because the value of a kiss cannot be estimated.

Pins.—A dozen years since, all the pins used in this country were imported. Now, none are imported, except a few German pins for the German population of Pennsylvania. This wonderful change has been produced by a concurrence of circumstances—the most prominent of which was the invention, by Mr. Samuel Slocum, now of Providence, of a pin-making machine far superior to any then in use in England. Of all the Pin Companies which have been established or attempted in the United States, only three are known to exist at present, viz: the American Pin Company, (which has works both at Poughkeepsie and Waterbury, Conn.,) the Howe Company at Derby, Conn., and Messrs. Pelton, Fairchild and Co. of Poughkeepsie.—*Sci. American.*

How to be Happy.—Do all the good you can. Whenever you hear of a poor widow, an orphan child, or an aged man who is afflicted, pay that individual a visit. Do not hoard up all you earn; give a certain portion to the poor. Never get angry. If you are slandered or imposed upon, better suffer a little than retaliate and use harsh words. Be not proud and selfish. Think no more highly of yourself and your talents than you do of the capacities of others. Pay all you owe. Keep out of debt. Get not entangled in the meshes of law—avoid it as the sure way to ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and unprincipled associates. Honor the Sabbath, serve God and be devoted to truth and religion. Finally, take a useful paper, pay for it in advance, and read it attentively: and our word for it, you will be happy. Peace and contentment will smile in your path, joy dance on your countenance, and every lane of light before you will be fraught with blessings rich and abundant.—*Sci. American.*

Steamboat Lost—*Pittsburg, Feb.* 17, 1848.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, of Pittsburg, bound for New Orleans, struck a snag about eighty miles below St. Louis, and went down; the boat a total loss. The cargo was partly saved, in a damaged state. No lives were lost.

Another—*Three Steamboats Burned.*—The Steamboats Hendrick Hudson and Circassian, lying at the wharf at Maysville, fully freighted for New Orleans, were entirely destroyed by fire. The Maysville wharf-boat was also burned. The fire broke out at midnight, 27th ult., and so rapid was the progress of the conflagration, that four persons were unable to escape and perished in the flames.—The boats and cargoes are a total loss.

Ocean Steamer United States.—This splendid vessel, just completed by W. A. Webb, of this city, and intended to ply between New Orleans and Liverpool, made her first trial trip last Saturday morning. Leaving Scor's wharf, foot of Ninth street at about half past 9, she reached Sandy Hook, a distance of 18 miles from Governor's Island, in 1 hour and 18 minutes, without any extraordinary exertions. In returning she met the Hibernia at Quarantine, rounded under her quarter, and running out 1 miles, beat the Hibernia one mile in the distance. She had 1000 tons of coal on board, a quantity sufficient to carry her through two trial trips and a passage across the Atlantic. Her engines are from the manufactory of Messrs. Scor & Co.—*Sci. American.*

New Power Loom.—Mr. P. Collins, of Cabotville, Mass., has invented an improved power loom, which a correspondent informs us, "is the most perfect and simple loom that he ever saw." When he saw it in operation, it was weaving cloth one yard wide driven by a belt only one inch wide, and very loose. "No cams nor treadles," and makes the same quality of cloth at any degree of speed. It runs at one hundred and forty picks per minute and the cloth woven looks to be about five numbers finer than the same cloth produced by the same quality of weft in other looms. "The shuttle," our correspondent adds, "will not throw out under any circumstances, and there are no pickers to wear out."—*Sci. American.*

A Deacon's Invention.—A curious invention to prevent sleeping in church has been brought out. It is a long squirt fixed on the deacon's seat, under the pulpit. It turns on a pivot, and being filled with cold water it can be aimed at an individual in any part of the house. One of the audience being discovered asleep, the deacon discharges a stream of cold water in his face, which has, thus far, never failed of waking up the sleeper. Much credit is due to the gentleman who planned this ingenious device.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.—The process of hanging a cable across the gorge where the "international Bridge" is to be suspended, was as we learn from the Lockport Courier, accomplished in the following manner:—"A twine was first sent across the chasm attached to a kite. This done the process of drawing over cords of increased size and strength, was an easy and very simple task."

Yucatan and the U. S.—The *Washington Era* says, Mr. Sierra, the agent of the Government of Yucatan, authorized to submit to our government a proposition for the annexation of that country to our Union, has received, so far, but little encouragement from the administration.