

Miscellaneous.

FROM OREGON.

Extract of a letter dated at Willammet, Oregon Territory, February 19, 1841.

I will now tell you something of the people of this country. There are about seventy-five to eighty French Canadians settled in the country, principally discharged from the service of the Hudson Bay Company; there are also about 50 Americans settled in it, about 130 male inhabitants, who are married to Indian women. They raise from their farms, on an average, from three to five hundred bushels of wheat, besides great quantities of peas, potatoes, oats, barley, corn, &c.

The Hudson Bay Company have in their employ at Fort Vancouver about one hundred and twenty-five persons, and many in several other forts both sides of the Rocky Mountains. These people, as I said before, are married to Indian women and live very much the same, in all respects, as our farmers at home, with the exception of not being obliged to labor half as much; they generally have from fifty to one hundred head of horses, half as many cows, and about the same number of hogs; these all take care of themselves. The people here cut no hay and make no pastures; they do not give their hogs any feed except about a mouth before they kill them. There is one church here, and the people have contracted for a brick church and other buildings necessary, such as a school-house for the French and one for the Americans. The French have one priest here and one at Fort Vancouver.

The Americans generally attend to mission, and as far as I can see, the people here are as well behaved and moral as in our town. We have now a committee at work drafting a constitution and code of laws; have in nomination a governor, an attorney general, three justices of the peace, &c. We have already chosen a supreme judge with probate powers, a clerk of the court and recorder, a high sheriff and three constables; so that you see we are in a fair way of starting a rival republic on this side of the Mountains, especially as we are constantly receiving recruits—those people whose time has expired with the Hudson Bay Company and from the Mountain hunters coming down to settle.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 21.

Yucatan.—We learn from reliable verbal information, that the province of Yucatan has relapsed into a state of dependence upon the Mexican Government. We learn further that when the Yucatanese Congress decided upon acknowledging the supremacy of Mexico, the event was celebrated at Merida, and the other towns in the province, by the firing of cannon, illuminations and other manifestations of rejoicing. The precise terms upon which the re-annexation was effected have not transpired; but they have reference to certain privileges of local legislation which Santa Anna has conceded to the province of Yucatan. Thus ends this farcical attempt to establish freedom in a province which is never destined to enjoy the prerogatives of national liberty until its institutions are derived from genuine republicanism, and its population exhibits the capacity for self government which distinguished the people of this country.—*Ber.*

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

EAST FLORIDA, 29th January, 1842.

Dear Sir.—On the 24th inst. at Tampa Bay, during the absence of Ne-cho-thel-lo-mathia, his brother Tiger-tail had command of the band of Tallahassee, and on that night, made the attempt to desert. Fortunately the plan was discovered, and most of the band taken. Tiger-tail, however, three warriors and four women made good their escape. Mrs. Tiger-tail, the wife of the royal House of the Tigers, a lad of 15 years, were secured, which may induce the Sire of all the Tails of the Tigers, by the operation of the "colder second thought," to return.

Immediately after this break out, all the Indians at Tampa were put aboard of the transports in the Bay, amounting to 310, including 100 Warriors. On the 25th inst. Major Plympton, 21 Infantry, in command of 80 men of that regiment, encountered the famous Chief, Hulleck Tuckstetter, at the head of Hawk Creek, a tributary of Dunn's Lake, east of the St. Johns. A snog little fight ensued of 45 minutes, which resulted in the killing of one soldier, and two wounded; the capture of two warriors—one since died.

The troops had to advance from the open pine woods into a dense hammock, on the edge of which the reptiles were lying in wait, and at twenty paces received their deliberate fire, but there was no recoil, or if any was perceptible it was a little ahead, for they made the rush into the hammock and there were on an equal footing with their savage foe.

Yours, truly,
We learn from a source entitled to the fullest credit, that the rumored escape of three hundred Indians from Tampa, is a story the "eleven men in buckram" stamp; and that in lieu of "three hundred," one single Indian only (Tiger-tail) has got off. He attempted—in consequence it is believed, of the disfavor in which he stands, who is his brother—to escape with his wife and a warrior son.—They were however, so promptly and hotly pursued, that the two latter were immediately recaptured—he getting as it were naked away, being compelled by his pursuers, his arms and luggage of every description. The wife and son are in confinement at the depot; and Tiger-tail himself being so far defeated in his project will, there is little doubt, find it expedient soon again to surrender.

It affords us pleasure to be able to correct a rumor so disheartening as the one under consideration, both that the public mind may be set right and relieved in regard to a matter so full of interest, and that justice may be done to those who might otherwise suffer from its further uncontradicted circulation.—*St. Augustine News 26th Feb.*

The steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Henry, arrived here on Wednesday last from Southern Ports. We learn that some had

been out from the various posts, but discovered no sign of Indians.—*Ibid.*

A Sunday New York correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, describes the testimony of Mrs. Adams, on Saturday in Colt's trial. She is the wife of the murdered man, and was obliged to confront the assassin of her husband while giving her testimony.—The writer says—

"The coroner testified as to finding the body; the manner in which it was placed in the box; the awning with which it was covered; the clothing of the murdered man, &c.; and to render his testimony still more effective, the box was produced in Court, in precisely the state in which it was found, with all its contents, which occasioned considerable sensation, the prisoner being obliged to make room for the passage of the men carrying it, and when each article was exposed to the Jury, every one shuddered except Colt, who viewed the whole matter with the utmost indifference."

After this affecting scene was over, or rather almost whilst it was exhibiting, Mrs. Adams, the bereaved widow of the deceased, was called to the stand and requested to state to the court and jury the last time she had seen her unfortunate husband alive, the manner in which he was dressed when he left home, and the property she supposed him to have in his possession, and also the course she pursued to ascertain his whereabouts after he had so mysteriously disappeared. This, sir, I assure you, was by far the most affecting incident of all. I am truly astonished she got through as well as she did, for when asked to identify the ring, watch, &c. of her husband, she did so with a firmness & clearness truly wonderful for one placed in her melancholy situation, particularly when she had the author of her irreparable loss sitting within ten feet of her, occasionally conversing with his counsel, and at times staring her full in the face, as if he were one of her most familiar and accepted friends. When she returned to her seat, which is in a distant and secluded part of the court, Colt rose from his seat among the lawyers, and made room for her to pass, looking at her with the same earnest unconcern that has characterized him throughout the four days of the trial that have already taken place.

The witness who concluded to-day's session was the Foreman of Mr. Adams, who testified as to the last time he saw his employer, and also his business transactions with Colt; he stated the fact of the prisoner coming to the office three or four days after Mr. Adams' disappearance, and inquiring for him, and said Colt appeared to be much worried for his safety, observing that he always found him a kind hearted and accommodating gentleman, and sincerely hoped no ill had befallen him. At this time the body of poor Adams was in the hold of the Kalmazoo, packed up and shipped by the sympathizing gentleman himself.

A day of excitement in Philadelphia.—The Girard Bank.—Yesterday was a day of unusual excitement throughout our community. The doors of the Girard Bank were not opened, and the failure of this institution seemed to create a pause in business of almost every description. Even the principal brokers were quite inactive, although some few purchased Girard Bank notes in small quantities, at a discount of 15 per cent. All was uncertainty, however, and nothing seemed settled as to rates. Shopkeepers appeared puzzled to know what kind of money to take, and many of them were panic stricken, and indisposed to sell their goods at all. A variety of improbable rumors were in circulation, calculated to make bad worse, and to scare the timid from their property. The Girard Bank is located in Third Street, below Chesnut, and directly opposite this office. It is a splendid marble building in front, and has a fine yard. It was occupied for many years as a banking house by the late Stephen Girard, and closed as it was yesterday, with hundreds of curious lookers on about it, the spectacle was indeed a melancholy one.

As early as 9 o'clock in the morning, from 100 to 200 had assembled, and the crowd continued to vary in number throughout the day. A few minutes before 9, a gentleman, supposed to be an officer, arrived in a cab. The crowd immediately gathered round the vehicle, some harsh exclamations were uttered, and the cab driver very prudently turned his horse's head, and made a retreat with his passenger. This was the only incident that occurred during the morning, leaving the least appearance of violence. Occasionally a group would become unusually excited at the tale of some peculiar case of hardship; but the indignant feelings of the moment were vented in warm and strong language, and thus the excitement was calmed. At one time an effort was in progress to enter the yard of the bank in the rear, but it was speedily abandoned on the appearance of the Mayor with a body of police. It was also rumored that the Directors were carrying out the property of the Bank by the back way—inferentially as we have reason to believe—but this rumor added not a little to the excitement.

The weather was raw and gusty, which had some effect, no doubt, in thinning the number of the crowd. On the whole, however, the feeling was quite as pacific as could be anticipated under the circumstances. The other Banks pursued the even tenor of their way in quiet, and it is to be hoped that this disaster will not extend further. The day, we repeat, was one of unusual excitement, although it was of a suppressed and subdued character.—The topic in all circles was the failure of the Bank, with its attendant consequences. Bitter curses were occasionally poured forth, and sometimes a wag would mingle his voice with the Babel sounders around him, and by some well-timed witicism, change magnets into outbursts. But the subject was found to be too painful a character to last for any considerable period. Remarks like these are calculated to affect the character, and injure the prosperity of our city, and we chronicle them with feelings of the deepest regret.—*Philadelphia Inq.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

Bank Affairs.—The Pennsylvania bank which was run upon on Saturday, did not open its doors yesterday. This course was pursued in consequence of the action of the

Governor, who, to provide for the safety of the public moneys deposited in that institution, as well as to promote the general benefit of those interested in the bank, had directed the Attorney General to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the President and Directors from paying out, assigning or transferring the assets of the Bank, and also for the appointment of a receiver. The application was founded upon the affidavit of John Mann, Esq. Treasurer of the State, showing that upwards of \$800,000 were deposited in said Bank for the payment of the interest on the State Debt falling due to-day. In anticipation of this movement, the following notice was sent by Governor Porter to the Bank:

Merchant's Hotel, 31st Jan. 1842.
7 o'clock, Monday Morning.
President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—I directed the Attorney General on Saturday evening, to adopt proper legal measures to secure the public moneys deposited in the Bank of Pennsylvania, as well as the interests of all who are in any way creditors or debtors of that institution. That officer will apply to the Supreme Court at the earliest possible moment this morning, for an injunction, and the appointment of a Receiver, to take charge of all the assets of the Bank. You are now apprised of that fact, and directed not to open your doors this morning, nor pay out any of your money or transfer any of your assets, for any purpose whatever. When the same are placed in the custody of the law, the rights of all parties will be fully guaranteed.

Respectfully,
DAVID R. PORTER.

On receipt of this notification, the subjoined resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the direction of the Governor, the Bank is hereby closed.

JOSEPH TROTTER Pres.
Monday morning, 9 o'clock, Jan. 31st.
The Bank of Pennsylvania being engaged, upon which it was presumed there would otherwise have been a severe drain, a sharp run was commenced upon a neighboring institution, the Mercantile Bank, which was continued all day, and was met with great readiness and cheerfulness. To accommodate the public, the Bank was kept open for a considerable time after the usual hour for closing, with an understanding that it should remain so as long as calls are made. This Bank closed at a late hour in the afternoon, and had evidently created a much better feeling than had existed in the morning.—*Pennsylvania.*

A Tale of Horror.—The Cienega Chronicle is indebted to a friend for the following:

O KOU-PHO, Indian Ter. }
Dec. 15, 1841.

Messrs. Editors.—Most melancholy intelligence has just been received by the Osage Indians, who have recently returned from the P. M. country. They state that about the 1st of December, they met a very large number of Osage Indians, who were possessed of three or four hundred head of Texas, having no men.

It is said they used their power, inhumanly. They offered to sell the Osages for a blanket for each.

The principal Chief of the Osages (White Hair) has now in his possession a little white girl, about eight years of age, which he purchased of the Camanches.

Yours, &c.
S. G. PATTERSON.

A Man Missing.—There has been no small amount of gossip here for some time past, concerning the fate of a gentleman who arrived here two or three days before Christmas. He put up at the Washington Hall, and registered himself as "C. Gilder, Turcarville." He appeared to be a man of some consequence; had business with the Banks, &c. from which he drew 4 or \$5000 in specie funds; and suddenly disappeared—leaving his horse, saddle bags, &c., at the tavern.

He did not return home, nor has he since been heard of. It was reported a day or two since, that his body had been found, horribly cut and mangled, two or three miles up the river—but the report was untrue.—We think as depraved as the age, is a man could hardly be murdered in Macon, for his money, without leaving some trace of the foul crime. The probability is, he has taken into his head to return home by way of Texas, and may not be heard of for some months to come.—*Macon Messenger.*

Swiftness of Man.—It is said that men who are used to it, will outrun horses, by holding their speed longer. A man will also run down a horse, for after he has travelled a few days, the horse will be quite tired, but the man will be as fresh for action as at the beginning. The king's messenger is a proof; 100 miles, in four or five hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages who hunt the elk, use it down and take it; they are said to have performed a journey of 3,600 miles in less than six weeks.

Example for Young Men.—Judge Wilson of Steubenville is one of the most distinguished and worthy citizens of Ohio. The Philadelphia North American says he served an apprenticeship to the printing business in that city, going through all the stages from boy up to foreman; and in the mean time like Dr. Franklin, educated himself—afterwards editing, when quite a young man, the leading or rather one of the leading, democratic daily newspapers of that day—then emigrating to Ohio, following in the same business, served in her Assembly several sessions; elevated to a seat on her bench in her court—and now among the most prominent candidates for the executive chair of that State, the third in the Union in population and wealth. Ponder upon this young man and do likewise.

Henry the eighth made a law, that all men might read the scriptures, (except servants) but no woman, except ladies and gentlewomen, who had leisure and might ask some body the meaning. The law was repealed in Edward the sixth's days.

Petition to Dissolve the Union!—How bitterly was South Carolina denounced by the North, for that resistance to the intolerable oppressions and unconstitutional pervasions, of the Union, which alone could have preserved it thus long, or rendered it worth preserving! They now absolutely petition for its dissolution themselves—a portion, no doubt, of the very persons who denounced us—and how coolly it is taken by the others! Had any citizens of South Carolina sent in such a petition, what a cry of horror would have been raised—what denunciations of treason, rebellion, disunion, etc. Now, Mr. Adams, who was then, as ever, against the South, has defied the House to expect him for offering the Petition, boldly asserting that his constituents would sustain him, and send him back again; and the House manly shrunk from putting him and them to the test!

One of our arguments in favor of the principles of Nullification, was, that the time might come, when those who then opposed them, would endeavor to force us out of the Union, by oppressive laws designed for that very purpose; and that they were the only principles by which real good and true Union men, appealing to the Constitution, could then maintain their place in the Union, and at the same time abate the oppression designed to drive them out—being then, as in the case of the Tariff, and all other extreme cases of unconstitutional oppression, the only means of preserving the Union!—The course of the Abolitionists seems very likely to verify this, and at a much earlier period than we could have supposed. A. all events, time will show that the Nullifiers have always been the true friends of the Union, and their principles the true and only means of preserving it. And nothing is more remarkable, than the rapidity with which time & events are vindicating them. That their full vindication would come, sooner or later, we never doubted, but did not, at one time, expect to live to see it. "Truth is mighty and will prevail." This was one of the favorite mottoes of the cause, and full and unshrinking faith in it, is one of the best tests of a true Nullifier. Things look squally now—but no matter; "never despair of the Republic," so long as there is a hope of the mercy and forbearance of God, and good men enough left to propitiate it.—*South Carolinian.*

Judge Gantt.—In the following paragraph, the Raleigh Standard does justice to this venerable citizen. We are glad to see this tribute to worth and virtue in the Standard, as some of the presses in North Carolina, confounding the resignation of Judge Gantt, with other passages in the late Session of our Legislature, had grossly wronged him by imputations, to which of all men he should have been the last to be subjected.—*Mercury.*

Judge Gantt resigned his office, he is 71 years of age, and is the oldest advocate of Temperance in South Carolina, and has been laboring for more than twenty years to promote this best of causes, by all the means in his power. He has abstained from all spirituous liquors and wines for the whole period. Judge Gantt retires from the active enjoyment of all the blessings of life, from a well spent life and in the esteem of the Legislature, and the people of South Carolina.

Forgeries.—It will be remembered that \$13,500 were obtained last autumn from the Philadelphia Banks.—The late foreign arrivals brings information of the arrest of the rogues who obtained it, they are brothers named Pitcher. The following letter from our Consul in London, communicates the information of their arrest, and the recovery of nearly all the money. It is to be regretted that no conventional arrangement exists, by which they can be sent here for punishment.

London, Jan. 3, 1842.
John Richardson, Esq., President of the Bank of North America, Philadelphia:
Sir—I hope it will be gratifying to you to learn that last week in consequence of information given me by Mr. Bulb of Cheapside, I caused Maurice Pitcher and his brother George, to be apprehended, and compelled to surrender all the sets of Exchange, £1,023 5s; J. Sylvester, on Messrs. James Bulb & Son—\$6,857 in Philadelphia bills of various banks—67 half Eagles, 6 Napoleons, and some small sum in English money.

The probability is, that they will be conducted on board of some steamer bound to the continent in three or four days.

In haste I am yours very respectfully and very truly,

THOS. ASPINWALL.

The Louisville Journal for Jan. has the following sketch of a rather daring movement of a young lady.

A Louisville Belle.—A few nights ago, one of the most accomplished belles of this city, while sleeping in the same apartment with Mrs. Charles W. Thorston, who is in feeble health, was suddenly roused by a slight noise. Looking around her, she saw a ruffian, evidently a robber, at a window, in the act of raising it. Leaping she bade him depart. He hesitated a moment; but seeing that the ladies were alone in the room, he proceeded with a terrific frown in effecting his entrance.—Thereupon the young lady instantly seized a large pistol that chanced to be in the apartment; she cocked it, presenting it at him, and declared her determination to blow his brains out if he did not instantly fly. He knew from her countenance that she would be as good as her word, and snatching some small articles of dress from a chair within arm's length of the window, he fled with precipitation. We are told that the young heroine would have fired if it had been known that the pistol was certainly loaded, but she feared that it was empty, and that a snip would betray her defencelessness.

Composition of various Alloys.—Brass is composed of two parts of copper to one of zinc; or copper and calamine, (an ore of zinc) equal quantities. Pinchbeck consists of iron five to ten parts copper and one of zinc. Bell metal, is composed of three parts copper and one of tin. Gun metal, nine parts copper and one of

tin. Tombac, sixteen parts copper, one part zinc, and one of tin. The composition of pewter seven pounds of tin, one of lead, four ounces of copper, and two of zinc. That of type metal is nine parts of lead, two parts antimony, and one of bismuth. Solder, two parts of lead and one of tin. Queen's metal, nine parts of tin, one of bismuth, one of antimony, and one of lead. Jewel gold is composed of twenty-five parts gold, four parts silver, and seven parts fine copper. In forming metallic compounds of alloys, it is proper to melt such of the ingredients as are the least fusible first, and afterwards add the others, stirring them briskly till they are thoroughly commixed.

Man in a Well.—On Thursday the 20th inst., about 9 o'clock, A. M. a young German in the employ of Mr. Hawks, went down into the well of James Hawks, Esq., near the Mount Hope Garden, to get a bucket. When within two feet of the bottom and 24 feet beneath the surface of the ground, the ropes and dirt came in to the top burying him literally in the bowels of the earth. Mr. Hawks being a spectator of the scene gave the alarm, and all possible effort was made to extricate him as quick as possible. He could be distinctly heard, and about fifty men labored incessantly for his release. He was reached and taken out about 1 o'clock, having been completely wedged in on all sides by the mass for some four and a half hours, and though bruised in almost every inch of his body, no bone was broken. His position—with arms and legs extended, his body bent over side, one hand higher than his head and one foot in the water—must have been painful in the extreme. A large flat stone, of some 200 lbs., lay over his head within half an inch of it. He says he heard them driving nails when making preparations to dig him out, and "hope" must have kept the heart whole. He was very much chilled, and under all the circumstances his preservation is truly remarkable.—*Rechercher Democrat.*

FROM THE GEORGETOWN FARMER.

RELIEVING CHOKED CATTLE.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker.—Having seen in the October number of the Cultivator for 1841, an article from the pen of David F. Lott of this state, on the subject of choked cattle, I wish to give you my remedy for that difficulty. Last spring one of my milch cows fed on turneps was discovered to be choked, and, upon examination, we found that a large and somewhat long piece of turnip had lodged about half way down the throat. To relieve her the cow was cast, a small device was put in her mouth, and several young lads from 10 to 15 years of age were urged to put their hands down her throat and endeavor to remove the root. They refused; seeing the cow must soon die, my wife—it was one of her favorite cows—passed her arm down to the shoulder, and drew forth the obstruction, not, however, without having her arm much bruised either by the teeth of the animal or the iron.

I immediately set about devising some easier, and yet safe way of relieving cows or other cattle similarly choked. I went to work and made what I shall call a piston, for freeing the throat of cattle from substances that may lodge in them. I made a rod of tough white oak—I should prefer hickory—three feet in length, with a knob on one end 1½ inch in diameter; the end made hollowing, while the other was of the same size for a handle. The middle part was worked down to ½ of an inch, so that it might be flexible, or spring in case the animal should struggle.

I made, and placed my implement in my garret, and in a short time I had an opportunity of testing its merits. A poor man, a neighbor, had his cow choked with a potato, and when I learned her condition, those who had endeavored to relieve her had left her and gone home, satisfied she must die. On my arrival the cow was much swollen, and breathed only with the greatest difficulty. The owner held her by one horn and the nose, while I took the end of the rod in one hand, and with the other passed the piston gently down, showing the potato about six inches, then drew out the rod carefully, and the cow walked away and began to graze. The whole was done in less than half a minute. The piston should be well oiled before using, and every owner of cattle would do well to have such a rod in use against the time of need.

JACOB VANDLAND,
Hudson county, N. Y. Nov. 1841.

END OF THE WORLD.

It is a singular fact that the Rev. Mr. Miller is constantly gaining converts to his doctrines. It is said that the Reverend Mr. Fitch is one of his disciples, and is about leaving his Society to proceed on a Mission to prepare his countrymen for the great event.

Dr. Dionysius Lardner, in his lecture in the city of New York, has remarked that there is some probability that our earth may come in collision with Beala's comet before many years. We have not heard that Doctor Lardner is a convert of Miller's, this comet spoken of by Dr. Lardner is to be provided for us as a refuge. When the end of the world has arrived!—What a grand procession it would be when all mankind are taking leave of this world and scrambling up the tail of a comet, to get wadded in a new planet.—*Salem Obs.*

They'd better try it.—Some of the English papers say it Mississippi, Michigan, and other States will not pay their State Bonds; the English Government will seize upon their cotton and grain, and pay her own people. They further say if the Government of the United States has nothing to do with the debts of the states, it will have no right to interfere when England seeks to indemnify herself in this way. Let John Bull try that trick we'll learn the old dog a new wrinkle.

The Courts.—The Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas, for this District, Judge Butler presiding, adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of four weeks. Notwithstanding the simultaneous session of two other Courts during the greater part of the term, a great deal of both civil and criminal business was done. The regular term of the Court of Equity for this District ended on Saturday last, but Chancellor D. Johnson will hold an extra session during the present week.

The Law and Equity Courts of Appeal will meet in this city on Monday next.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1842.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of a number of Public Documents from the Hon. F. W. Pickens.

To Delinquent Subscribers.—Having commenced our seventh volume, and feeling desirous of making various improvements in our establishment, we are in want of funds, to procure the necessary materials to carry out our desired object; and to whom are we to apply for those funds but our patrons, who have been supplied weekly, with the various news; and some of whom have not paid one cent, for the last two or three years, for Subscription, Advertising or Job Work. To those who are in arrears for Subscription, and will liquidate their accounts by the March court, we will receive \$3 per year, but after that time we shall in all cases exact \$4, the terms of the paper. We have, at no time, since the paper has been in our hands, been very great duns, but find that the accounts are becoming so large on our books, and money so scarce an article, that in self justification, we shall have to adopt the darning, if not the cash system.

We hope our delinquent subscribers will come forward, one and all, and save us the trouble of sending, and themselves the expense of being waited on by a collector.

The Weather.—On Monday night after a very heavy rain during the greatest part of the day, the weather cleared away with all the appearance of winter, and we are fearful that this sudden change will injure the fruit trees, as numbers of them are ready budding, in fact plum trees are in blossom in the vicinity of this village.

The Democratic Convention which met at Raleigh, on the 10th ult., nominated Lewis D. Henry, as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of North Carolina.

Assignment.—The repeal of the suspension Law has forced the Bank of Michigan to make an assignment.

The Hon. J. A. Greer, introduced a bill in the Senate of Texas, on the 20th Dec., directing the President to negotiate with the United States for the annexation of Texas to that republic.

Bankruptcy.—A Court of Bankruptcy, the Charleston Courier says, was held in that city on the 2nd inst., by his honor Judge Gilchrist, and eight applications were made for the benefit of the Bankrupt act.

Seizure of Smuggled Jewellery.—The Charleston Courier of the 2nd inst., states, that "Col. Thomas D. Condy, United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina, on the 1st inst., made a seizure of a valuable lot of Jewellery, as smuggled goods, imported from France, without paying the usual per centage to Uncle Sam; which, in those pressing times of empty vaults, and protracted government drafts, becomes a matter of much importance. The owner of the property is a Mr. G. Lecazette, who arrived at the port of Charleston on the 29th ult., in a ship from Havre, and had taken passage with his family, in the mail packet for Havana, with a view of disposing of his goods in that place. Some suspicious having been excited, the marshal obtained a search warrant, proceeded on board the brig, and seized on a carpet bag, belonging to Mr. Lecazette, on opening which a splendid assortment of rich Jewellery, consisting of gold and silver watches, rings, brooches, &c., of great value, were exposed to view, which were at once taken possession of by the Marshal, as forfeited to the government. The Havana packet was getting under weigh at the time, and consequently the Marshal was unable to obtain the proper process for the detention of the person of Mr. S., who is now on his way to Havana, having been relieved of the ear of an overhauling in that port through the attention and vigilance of Mr. Condy."

French Leave.—The Globe says: "The capital of the Bank of the United States was spirited away from the stockholders, and put in the pockets of alienated money by little scraps of paper, or cards, or which Mr. Biddle inscribed three letters, C. P. E. (charge permanent expenses.) The French put upon their cards upon taking leave P. P. C. (pour prendre congé.) When the financiers fly to Texas, they use letters G. T. T. (gone to Texas.) These are all various modes of taking French leave."

Small Pox.—The Federal Union of the 1st inst., states that this dreadful disease seems still to be lurking about Millidgeville, and recommends vaccination as a necessary precaution against it.

The N. O. Bee of the 26th ult. states, that several of the best established houses in Louisville, have gone by the board.

Rail Road by Auction.—Agreeably to an act of the last Legislature, the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road was exposed to public sale, in Frankfort, on the 13th ult., and was bid off by the Auditor for the State, at the sum, including principal and interest for which the State is bound for the company.

Virginia.—The House of Delegates of this State has passed a bill, which after a session of ninety days, reduces the pay of the members of the Legislature to two dollars per diem. This bill, no doubt, will have the effect of shortening the sessions of that body, and induce those members who are fond of making long-winded speeches, at the expense of the people, to attend more punctual to the business of their constituents. Would not a bill of the same kind be beneficial to the country, should it be adopted by Congress?

Conscience.—The Federal Union says: "A few days since his Excellency the Governor of Georgia, received by mail, a folded sheet of