

We invite the attention of our readers to the following article, which we copy from the Globe of the 18th inst. From it, some idea may be formed of the state of feeling at Washington at the present time. A crisis is approaching when apprehensions of the deepest cast must be excited. The time has now arrived when the people should speak, and in a voice of thunder, that they shall be heard and understood. If we may form any idea of the future, from the past, the present session of Congress is pregnant with events calculated to arouse the people to a deep sense of their condition. We see a manifest disposition on the part of individuals, from whom better things might have been expected, to trample under foot, alike, principle! law! and the constitution!!

THE SENATE—JUDGES.

One view was taken by Col. BENTON, in his recent powerful speech, which, perhaps more than any other, ought to engage the solemn attention of the American people.

The Constitution of the United States, Art. 2, Sec. 5, par. 5, thus declares, viz.

"The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment."

Art. 1, Sec. 3, par. 6 thus declares, viz.

"The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

The following is the language of Art. 2, Sec. 4, par. 1:

"The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. Clay, a Senator, has offered in the Senate the following resolution, viz.

"Resolved, That by dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury, because he would not con-
"trary to his sense of his own duty remove the money of the United States in deposit with the Bank of the United States and its Branches, in conformity with the President's opinion, and by appointing his successor to effect such removal, which has been done, the President has assumed the exercise of a power over the Treasury of the United States, not granted to him by the Constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

It cannot be forgotten, that Mr. Clay was recently a rival candidate with General Jackson for the Presidency, and the people exhibited their preference for the latter by an overwhelming vote.

Nor can it be forgotten, that a short time ago at Philadelphia, Mr. Clay, then as now a Senator, in a published letter, pronounced the President guilty of the usurpation he now charges, and promised to exert himself in Congress to bring him to punishment.

No man will deny, that if the President be guilty of the assumption of a power over the Treasury not warranted by the constitution and laws, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, he ought to be impeached and removed from office. It is the duty of the House of Representatives to bring an impeachment, it is the duty of the Senate to call in the Chief Justice, take a solemn oath impartially to try Andrew Jackson, and a true judgment give according to the constitution and facts of the case—to admit managers on the part of the House—to give the accused an opportunity to face his accusers to cross-examine witnesses, produce testimony, and make his defence. These are the forms of proceeding prescribed by the constitution and laws—forms essential to justice as they are to the preservation of our invaluable institutions.

In what attitude, does Mr. Clay place himself and attempt to place the American Senate? With most men, the fact that General Jackson had so recently triumphed over him in an important election, would have inspired some delicacy in relation to becoming the foremost among his accusers. True delicacy would have prompted a distrust, that in the eyes of an enlightened public, such a movement from such a quarter, might be supposed to arise rather from a spirit of hatred, than from disinterested patriotism and a sacred regard for the constitution and laws. But if this consideration was not sufficient to restrain an ardent Senator there was another which seemed to be irresistible. If the President has been guilty of the enormities charged, Mr. Clay is ONE OF HIS JUDGES.—Should the House of Representatives find an impeachment, as it is their duty to do if those charges are true, Mr. Clay will be called upon to swear upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he will impartially try Andrew Jackson, and a true judgment give according to law and evidence!

Well, what have we here? A Judge pronouncing sentence in the streets of Philadelphia before the meeting of the tribunal in which alone the guilt or innocence of the person whom he declares guilty of impeachable offences, can be put to the test! Here is a JUDGE pronouncing sentence to the public, before an accusation has been framed, a trier sworn, a party called on to defend, or a witness examined!

Trace this Judge a little further. Congress meets. Who is first to bring charges against the President? Is it any one of the President's constitutional accusers in the House of Representatives? Does any one of that body offer an accusation against him, and propose an impeachment? No! There to be sure, the furies of Nullification are let loose upon his patriotic head, but no voice has been raised for his impeachment. The accusing tribunal is too slow; they are blind to the enormities of these usurpations; they do not perceive the dangers to liberty in the acts of the President; they make no movement to vindicate the violated constitution; they take no steps to censure the Chief Magistrate—much less to punish him. The JUDGE, therefore, impatient of delay, again steps forward, and takes the affair into his own hands. The JUDGE turns ACCUSER. He charges from the bench of his tribunal, that the President is guilty of impeachable crimes and misdemeanors. So eager is the impartial JUDGE to pass sentence upon one hated by him because loved and honored by the People that he cannot wait for an accusation—he turns accuser himself and drags his prejudiced case before his own court!

But this is not all. It was not enough for him to pass sentence in Philadelphia, and turn accuser in the Senate; but, by a resolution requiring the Pre-

sident to furnish an official copy of the paper on which he bases all his accusations, he attempted to make him furnish evidence to criminate himself! Yes, the accuser-judge calls upon the man he accuses to be a witness against himself, in violation of all law!! Not that General Jackson would think of denying the authenticity of the paper, under any circumstances—a paper considered the most illustrious act of his political career—but that lessens not the atrocity of Mr. Clay's act. The accuser-judge, not content with these monstrous outrages, then falls to work, and day after day, harangues his fellow-judges for three days, to convince them that the President is guilty, and induce them so to vote! Has the President been impeached? NO. Has a witness been examined? NO. Has the President had an opportunity to defend himself? NO. Upon the allegations of a Bank Directory, upon newspaper scraps, upon false assumptions of fact, and a perversion of long settled principles, the Judges of the President without an accusation, without a hearing, are called upon to pronounce him guilty!

Suppose the management of the accuser-judge, and the passage of his resolution by the Senate, shall stimulate the House of Representatives to produce an impeachment of the President before the Senate, what would be the attitude of Mr. Clay? He has prejudged the case in Philadelphia months ago! He has himself been the President's accuser in the Senate! He had spent three days in convincing his fellow-judges of his guilt! He will have given a vote of GUILTY on his legislative oath! See this man so predetermined of the President's guilt, and so eager to get at his victim come up to the book and swear by the God who made him, that he will IMPARTIALLY try Andrew Jackson! And see his fellow-judges whom he has induced to prejudice the case—who have on one oath, without an accusation or a trial, pronounced the President guilty—putting their hands upon the book, and taking another that they will impartially try him! Can a greater mockery of oaths, a more shocking profanation of things sacred, a more flagrant disregard of justice, decency, constitution and laws, be conceived?

And here, before this predetermined tribunal, comes the venerable patriot the war-worn soldier, and fearless, wise and virtuous statesman, to be tried! He who conquered savage nations and added whole States to the republic—he who drove back to the ocean the powerful armies of a civilized foe—he who has dared to resist and buffet with abuse and corruption in our government, wherever he has found it—he who has shivered the corrupt systems which ambitious demagogues had built up, and made nullification and disunion quail before his manly eloquence—such a man with bold step and undaunted eye, comes before these predetermined judges for trial.

What chance for justice will he have? When his sworn enemies such as Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, and the Banks feed instruments, who have prejudged his case and pronounced him guilty before he has been constitutionally accused or legally heard, are to be his triers, what chance has he for justice?

Mr. Clay charges the President with usurpation. He is himself AN USURPER! He is attempting to revolutionize the Government. He is urging the Senate to take into its hands the constitutional functions of the House of Representatives. Because that House will not turn accuser of the President, he stimulates the Senate to take office—to become accuser, prosecutor, witness, judge, jury, and executioner. He whets his knife, like Shylock, and in his heart says,

"If I can catch him once upon the hip,
"I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him,
"He rates our corporation; and he rails,
"Even here where lawyers most do congregate,
"On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift;
"Which he corruption calls: Cursed be my tribe
"If I forgive him."

And to glut his revenge, with the "rascal counters" of the Bank in his pocket, he forgets all delicacy, outrages all justice, overturns the constitution, and leads on the Senate to the usurpation of power to accuse, try, and condemn the Chief Magistrate without even the decency of legal forms! He tramples the House of Representatives under foot, that he may get a blow at the President, and lay the majesty of the People, directly represented in the popular branch of the legislative body and in the Executive Chair, at the feet of the Senate. Yes, at the feet of a Senate, a large portion of whose members, knowingly, and some of them for years grossly misrepresent the people of the States by which they were elected!

Will the Senate continue to follow this desperate and revengeful man? Will they rush onward in this mad career until they rouse the People to redress?

The American Senate once was, and ought now to be, the most august and revered body of men on earth. But it has lost much ground in public estimation. Its dignity is impaired; its character for grave consideration is gone; its justice is doubted; and its power to harm by its most marked censures, is contemned and derided! Why is this? Are the American People revolutionists? Are they disposed to assail the character, encroach upon the jurisdiction, or impair the power of the Senate? They have no such disposition; but they are JUST; They will not suffer acts of injustice in even the highest of their public servants, to destroy the humblest of themselves. The Senate is committing SUICIDE. Many a stab has already made at its own vitals; but that now proposed, would be the most fatal. As a partisan, we would wish that body to pass Mr. Clay's resolutions; but as an American citizen who admires our institutions, and desires to see them perpetuated in their purity and beauty, we beg the Senate to PAUSE!

We have Washington papers of the 14th instant. Among the morning business of the 13th, Mr. Clay laid on the table the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on finances be directed to inquire into the expediency of affording temporary relief to the community from the present pecuniary embarrassment, by prolonging the payment of Revenue Bonds, as they fall due, the obligors paying interest and giving satisfactory security."

This is ominous. It shows that Mr. Clay is convinced that the pressure in the Atlantic cities has been mainly produced by the law of the late session making the duties on woollens payable in cash and reducing the credits on other duties to three and six months. Time will prove that we have not been deceived with regard to the real causes of the pressure in the Atlantic cities.—Louisville Advertiser.

We barely find room to-day, says the Indiana Democrat, to give the resolution offered by Mr. Benton as a substitute for one of Mr. Clay's, together with his concluding remarks.

Sir, I will now read, said Mr. Benton, the resolution which I have to offer:—

Strike out 2d resolution and insert, "that Nicholas Biddle, President of the Bank of the United States, be summoned to appear at the bar of the Senate, on day of ; then and there to be examined, on oath, touching the causes of the late large curtailment of debts due to the Bank of the United States, and the manner of conducting said curtailment; also to be then and there examined touching the application of the moneys of the bank to electioneering and political purposes."

Mr. BENTON continued—He wished to put gold coin upon the footing which it held immediately after the Revolution, and he had read this as part of his plan for a currency, when the Bank should cease to exist among the American people. If no other gentleman brought the matter forward, he would do it himself. He wished it to be known to the young generation then springing up, that a paper currency was not advantageous to them; but that a gold currency was the best in the world, and what they were entitled to under the Constitution. The loss of a gold currency was one of the fairest complaints America had to make against the Federal government. The people were now obliged to take paper. It was a mere mockery to say that they could get specie at the Banks. The Constitution had been violated in this particular. He held to be the bounden duty of those who were opposed to the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States—who were opposed to the domination exercised by the Bank of England, to exert themselves now while there existed a chance of success. Jefferson had told them, while they were strong to bring this power into subjection. They were strong now; while Jackson lived, was the time to use their strength; while such a leader, they would thereafter struggle in vain. Now was the time or never. He (Mr. B.) would like to address a few words to those who could see such violation of the law, in the acts of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. He would say a few words to those who evinced so much indignation against those individuals. Had they nothing to say about a Bank which had trampled upon its charter—a charter which, like Cæsar's garment, was pierced with 20 wounds? He (Mr. BENTON) had shown 12 or 13 violations of the charter. And could those voices which had late been raised so loudly, now be silent? Could those voices which had spoken so indignantly against the President and the Secretary, now be still? Was there no nobler cause than the one in which they had recently been engaged? Could they not say a word in favor of that control which it was once boasted they possessed over the Bank. That control which, during a whole year, had been annihilated? And, sir, continued the Hon. Senator, I have a word to say relative to the abuse which has been lavished upon the President of the United States. Sir, I do not consider that abuse as attaching to him, but to the whole American people. The people elected him, and they are wounded by every epithet which is cast upon the individual of their choice. The mildest epithets which have been heaped upon him by the Bank, are those of tyrant, usurper, excommunication, &c. Such, sir, is the language used by a great money institution towards the Chief Magistrate of America. What will the people of America say to this? They will not join in this abuse. No, sir; they will say that if anything was wanting to raise the civil character of this illustrious citizen to a level with his military fame, it will be found in the fact that, standing almost alone, he has arrested the devastating career of the Bank of the United States. This, sir, will be the voice of the people in after times. The time will come when those who have stigmatized the President, shall go down the stream of time and be forgotten; or if remembered at all, shall be remembered with detestation, whilst the statue of the President, crowned with laurels, shall be seen holding in one hand the papers which have rendered his memory immortal, and pointing with the other to a city which he has saved from sack and pillage.

We received last evening, Washington papers of the 15th inst. The only important item of intelligence they contain, is that of the passage of joint resolutions by the Senate and House of Representatives of New Jersey, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from that State, "to sustain by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the U. States, and the deposits of the government moneys."

The eastern people begin to understand the operations of Mr. Clay, Calhoun and the Bank, and a reaction has already commenced.—Louisville Advertiser.

Senatorial Outrage.—On Friday evening last, while the Revolution Bill was under discussion, in the Senate, and when Mr. Duncan was addressing the Chair Mr. Ellsberry interrupted him, (not as became a grave Senator) by attempting to rap him down, repeatedly knocking on the table, in no very ceremonious manner. Mr. Duncan, much as he may have felt mortified by this ungentlemanly courtesy, paid no attention to it, but concluded his remarks. After the Senate had adjourned, Mr. Duncan demanded Mr. Ellsberry's reason for the outrage, which was answered by a supercilious reply. Mr. Duncan collared him on the spot, mildly chastised and left him. Some minutes after and when Mr. Duncan was about leaving the chamber, Mr. Ellsberry, possessing, or having procured a knife, made his way to Mr. Duncan, uttering some harsh threats; Mr. Duncan became exasperated again, and again caught him by the throat, when Mr. Ellsberry wound him with the knife in the shoulder of the left arm. The cut we understand is about three inches in depth, and considerable length. Two other wounds are evident, and two gentlemen approaching too closely to the combatants, were slightly scratched. Mr. Duncan's wound is not considered by any means dangerous, being fortunately given in a vital place. He is still attending to his legislative duties.—Columbus Daily Advertiser of January 11.

Mr. Southard concluded his speech in the Senate on the 10th, and it was understood that he would be followed by Mr. Calhoun. Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Friday, the 10th, over to Monday, 13th inst. It is probable the debate will be continued a month longer. Three days

speeches have become the order of the day at Washington, as the friends of the Bank wish to give their idol a full and fair opportunity to test the effects of the panic in the money market, on the independence of Congress.—Louisville Ad.

Ohio Legislature.—This democratic body are following up vigorously the sentiments of their constituents and those of our democratic President, —Thursday's Journal of the Senate; in this paper, will show that they voted a resolution, expressive of their wish against rechartering the Bank of the United States. This vote was expressive of the decision of the new parties. Every Jackson man in the Senate, excepting Mr. Woodmansee, voted for the resolutions and every Anti Jackson man against them. The vote stood 20 to 16. The same resolutions embraced a provision approving the removal of the United States deposits, and disapproving of Mr. Clay's land bill, which were passed by the same majority. We are glad to see the Senate dividing the honor with the House, in the expression of liberal democratic sentiments.—These resolutions tell well for the Senate after the bold democratic resolutions of the House against West Point Academy. On the latter subject, we little doubt that the Senate will concur; and that the voice of Ohio will go forth in manly protest against all aristocratic, however imposing, ancient or splendid!!!—Ohio Monitor.

Rise in the price of Land.—If proof were wanting to show the prosperous condition of those engaged in agriculture, it would only be necessary to instance the rise of the price of landed property, within the last two or three years. Almost everywhere here has risen from 50 to 100 per cent. in that time; and is yet continuing to increase in value. Where it will stop cannot now be seen, but while every product continues to find a ready market, and a good price, the value of land will not diminish. Ohio Farmer.

From the Workingman's Advocate. There sits Mr. Biddle in his arm chair directing when and how often to turn the screws, and at every turn his \$52,000, men cry out, "Terrible times! terrible times!"—oh! oh! oh!!! Remember the Bank, and those same \$52,000 men would shout Hurrah for King Biddle. Journal of Commerce.

Bets are made that the deposits will be restored by the 10th of January.

We do not think the "screws" are sufficiently powerful, because it will take a good many \$52,000 to procure a vote of two thirds in the House of Representatives, and while Andrew Jackson is President, nothing else will do the business.—Compiler.

BIG HEAD IN HORSES. Buncombe county, N. Carolina, December 1, 1833.

Mr. HITCHCOCK: As you solicit your patrons to favor you with communications on all subjects connected with the spirit of your paper; and believing every thing in any way tending to shed light on the pathology and treatment of the disease of that noble animal, the horse, would be acceptable, I take the liberty of forwarding the following hastily drawn remarks on the experience I have had in the treatment of a particular disease called in this country, Big Head. From my first notice of the disease, and from some post mortem observations, I am led to the opinion, that it is a morbid growth of the spongy or honey-comb bone, that occupies in the upper jaw all that space from the eye to the nostril not occupied by the soft parts; and just under a thin lining, or layer of firm bone, that covers the whole exterior of the head. The first symptoms of the disease, are sluggishness, downcast and weeping eyes, declined appetite—after exercise, he places one fore foot in advance of the other and hugs his head down, he sweats for moderate exercise, he declines in flesh, and his urine is high colored.

Now, on a close examination may be noticed an increased size of the head, or upper jaw, occupying all the space from the eye to the nostril, sometimes on one side, sometimes the other, and not unfrequently on both at the same time. If the disease is unchecked, the horse gradually declines, he becomes so weakened in the joints, that he with difficulty gets about; the nostrils now begin to discharge an offensive sinuous matter.

The head continues to enlarge, the irritation is communicated to the brain, and destroys the animal.

Many persons here allow them to die, from the belief that the disease is incurable.

Others are in the habit of burning the head with a hot iron, so as to produce a large sore, and when deep enough to penetrate the outer bone, frequently perform a cure.

The cure in my hands, consists in the removal of a portion of the outer table of the bone, over the most prominent part of the enlargement, and establishing a drain from it.

A large incision to be made in the form of a cross thus +, and the bone exposed by dissecting back the different points. Then with a surgeon's trephine, or what I used in one case, a common auger, with a short bit. A few turns of the instrument is sufficient to remove the bone. The wound should then be filled up with a cloth, wet in weak solution of salt, or any article that will establish a suppurative inflammation. I used in one case, the diluted muriatic acid, one part of the acid to eight of water, with much benefit.

As soon as the sores begin to matter freely, the stimulation dressing are to be discontinued, and the opening syringed out with warm soap suds, and the part dressed every morning with any simple salve, care being taken to prevent the part from healing up too soon. If inflammation should supervene, the animal should be freely bled, and the part enbathed in warm water. His food should consist entirely of herbage and green grass. I had two horses put under my care, by a friend of mine, laboring under the worst forms of this disease. I could have purchased both for \$35. They were so perfectly cured that one sold for \$100 and the other for \$125. I am inclined to the opinion, that the disease is mainly produced by blows inflicted on the head by careless servants, &c. II.

*The operation with a common auger, may appear rough and uncouth to most persons, but when we reflect, that a trephine is often difficult to procure in the country, and that in that part of the animal's head no vital part presents itself, we consider ourselves justified in using any domestic instrument that will fulfil our intentions.

SELECT ITEMS.

Having seen the letter of JAMES G. READ, accepting the nomination of Governor, by the late Convention; and also the acceptance, by DAVID V. CULLEY, of the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. The qualifications of the gentlemen above named, for the offices to which they aspire, we believe are generally admitted, and the only objection to them, by any one, is, that they are Democratic Republicans; but which, to us, is the highest recommendation—next to honesty and ability. They shall receive our support.—Wabash Mercury.

A train of one hundred and forty cars, containing about 35,000 bbls. flour, passed over the Baltimore Rail Road a few days ago.—Liberty Port Folio.

An equestrian figure of Black Hawk is exhibiting in Cincinnati, where the Republican says, it is becoming quite an object of attraction. "The old copper faced rascal is mounted on a keen looking Canadian, is dressed in a full Indian costume, and looks as savage as a meat axe."—Id.

Some time ago, a member of Parliament applied to the post office, to know why some of his franks had been charged. The answer was: We supposed, sir, they were not of your writing; the hand is not the same. Why not, precisely the same; but the truth is, I happened to be a little tipsy when I wrote them. Then, sir, will you, in future, be so good as to write drunk, when you make free.

Important if true.—A new kind of soap has been discovered, which, if truly described by the discoverers, must be an efficacious cleanser, as in washing linen; it saves two-thirds of the labor, two-thirds of the time, two-thirds of the fuel, and two-thirds of board and wages?

Banking.—It appears from the annual message of the Governor of the State of New York, that the legislature have, within these four years, added nine millions to the banking capital of that State; and that notices have already been published of intended applications, at the present session, for one hundred and five new Banks with capitals amounting to about fifty-six millions of dollars; and adds, "it is probable that additions will be made to this number."

Virginia.—On Tuesday the 7th inst. in joint meeting of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, Littleton W. Tazewell, was elected Governor of the State for the year ensuing. The vote was as follows:

Ballots	one	two
Mr. Tazewell	67	85
Col. Ed. Watts	48	53
Peter V. Daniel	40	2
McDowell	7	22

National Intelligencer.

Life Preserver.—An article, called the Patent Indian Rubber Floating Mattress, invented by J. D. Elliot. It is made with Indian Rubber water proof cloth, and filled in part with cork shavings. It is said to be soft, elastic, and comfortable to sleep on, and will not imbibe or retain infection or dampness. It will be a grand article at sea or on rivers, as it is sufficiently buoyant to support two persons, and will keep six from sinking in the water by laying hold upon it. Commodore Elliot, of the Navy Yard, Boston, recommends "highly as beds and life preservers."—N. H. Spectator.

The nett revenue from the Erie and Champlain Canals for the past year, after paying all expenses, was \$1,135,161 33. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, state in their report—If the annual receipts for three years to come, should equal the past year, there will be funds to pay off the entire debt contracted for the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals, nine years before the latest period fixed for the redemption of the stock.

According to the annual report of the Health Officer of Baltimore; there have been 3405 deaths in that city during the past year. The greatest mortality appears to have prevailed among children. There were three deaths over one hundred years old, one colored people, one man 110 years old, and two women; one 106 and the other a little over 100 years old. Of consumption there were 304; intemperance 25; and suicides 7.—American Sentinel.

Remedy for Ringworm.—A correspondent in the American Farmer writes as follows: "After I had the better nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars' worth of tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood-root, (called also Red-root, Indian plant, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the part affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other."

The steamboat Waterloo, on her passage from Louisville to St. Louis, struck a snag, five miles below Chester, and sank. Most of her cargo lost.—Switzerland Monitor.

With one exception, says the Cincinnati Journal, for four years, we have not known a minister of the gospel, of any denomination, taste a drop of ardent spirits. We do not believe that in the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, a single regular minister can be found of the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations, who is not a total abstinence man in theory and practice.

Specie is flowing into the country in large quantities from Mexico and elsewhere. Money like other articles of commerce will always flow where there is the most demand. It is said that at the present rate of exchange, there would be more than 3 per cent. profit, in bringing dollars from London. While this state of things continues, money will come into the country, but none will go out. Consequently, it will soon become plenty, even if the U. S. Bank should hoard up fifteen millions.—Philadelphia Times.

Banks of Pennsylvania.—The following is an abstract from the report of the Auditor General to the Pennsylvania Legislature, in relation to the condition of all the Banks throughout this Commonwealth. It will be seen from this table, that the whole amount of Banking capital in this State is

Notes in circulation	\$17,061,944 51
Due to other Banks	7,708,761 25
Specie on hand	2,696,409 46
Due by other Banks	2,898,145 76
Notes of other Banks	2,560,180 73
Notes discounted	3,714,901 22
Unclaimed Dividends	29,963,406 15
Contingent Fund	225,946 17
Real Estate	1,730,606 01
	\$1,101,212 74

By this statement our readers will perceive that nine tenths of the Banks in this State were never in a more flourishing condition than at present.—Id.

As an old woman was lately walking through one of the streets of Paris at midnight, a patrol called out, "Who's there?" "It is I, patrol; don't be afraid."