

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN H. LATOXT to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, in the place of William P. Duval whose commission has expired.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT to be Attorney for the Middle District of the Territory of Florida, in the place of George K. Walker, appointed Secretary for said Territory.

ALBERT SMITH to be Marshal for the District of Maine, re-appointed.

JOHN M. DAVIS to be Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, re-appointed.

JAMES S. MAYFIELD to be Commissioner for the final adjustment of Private Land Claims in Missouri, in the place of Louis F. Linn, resigned.

SAMUEL STRETTINS to be Justice of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

John Caldwell, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Shawneetown, in the State of Illinois, from the 19th February, 1834, when his commission expired.

John Taylor, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Springfield, in the State of Illinois, from the 25th day of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

David C. Skinner, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Marietta, in the State of Ohio, from the 25th March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Morgan Neville to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, from the 22d of May, 1834, when his present commission will expire.

Joseph H. Larwill, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Tiffin, in the State of Ohio, from the 25th of May next, when his present commission will expire.

William Lewis, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Jeffersonville, in the State of Indiana, from the 25th of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Robert Brackenridge, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Port Wayne, in the State of Indiana, from the 25th of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Benjamin Robert Rogers, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, from the 25th of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

John B. Hazard, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at St. Stephens, in the State of Alabama, from the 29th day of January, 1834, when his commission expired.

George W. Ward, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Tallahassee, in the Territory of Florida, from the 14th of January, 1834, when his commission expired.

Charles Downing, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida, from the 22d of May next, when his commission will expire.

William H. Allen, to be Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida, from the 22d of May next, when his present commission will expire.

Joseph S. Lake, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, from the 25th of March, when his commission expired.

Thomas H. Blount, as Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Washington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 19th of February, 1834, when his commission expired.

John Sewall, as Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Bath, in the State of Maine, from the 25th of March, 1834, when the commission of William King expired.

George W. Briscoe, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Nottingham, in the State of Maryland, from the 10th day of May, 1834, when his present commission will expire.

Robert Digges, as Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Nanjemoy, in the State of Maryland, from the 3d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Aaron Ordan, as Assistant Collector of the Customs for the District of New York, to reside at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

James E. Gible, as Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, in the room of H. M. Cooke, whose commission expired on the 23d of March, 1834, and who declined a re-appointment.

Rowland H. Bridgman, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Castine, in the State of Maine, from the 19th March, 1834, in the room of Joshua Carpenter, resigned.

Daniel F. Drown, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, from the 1st day of April, 1834, in the room of William Pickering, resigned.

Samuel Hall, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, from the 29th day of January last, when his commission expired.

Samuel Phillips, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 24th of March, 1834, when his present commission expired.

Benjamin Knight, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Marblehead, in the state of Massachusetts, from the 19th of February last, when his commission expired.

Timothy Souther, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Ipswich, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 12th day of April, 1834, when his present commission expired.

Lemuel Williams, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 6th of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Joseph Noble, to be Surveyor for the District of Salem and Beverly, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, in the room of James Dalrymple, whose commission expired on the 29th day of January last.

Aaron Foster, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 15th of March, 1834, in the room of Benjamin Hawkes, who declines a re-appointment.

Alphonso Mason, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 29th day of January last, when his commission expired.

John Swazy, to be Naval officer for the District of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts, from the 12th day of April, 1834, when his commission expired.

Daniel Burrows, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, from the 23d day of May, 1834, when his commission will expire.

Thomas Loomis, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Sackett's Harbor in the State of New York, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Jacob Gould to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Genesee, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Rochester, in the State of New York, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Seymour Sewell, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Niagara, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Lewistown, in the State of New York, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Baron S. Doty, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Oswegatchie, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Ogdensburg, in the State of New York, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

Jere Carrier, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Cape Vincent, in the State of New York, from the 23d of March, 1834, when his commission expired.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

FROM THE EDITOR.

New York, April 15, 1834.

The pressure may be said to have passed off here. Money is comparatively plenty, and a redundancy in the market is expected in ninety days. The recent excitement is neither deep, general, nor natural. It was the result of a sudden movement on the part of the aristocracy, British factors, and misguided merchants. This is understood by the politicians in the service of the Bank—and hence their anxiety to reorganize and to keep up the artificial state of things, under which the charter election was held. The celebration which is now in progress at the Battery, is designed to give tone to other sections of the country, and to keep their misguided portion of the community in the traces prepared for them by the aristocracy and British agents. Evidence enough of the rectitude of these remarks may be found under the editorial head of the Courier and Enquirer of this morning. *Chevalier Webb* says the Bankites have only taken the out-works of the Republican citadel—that the victory they desire is yet to be achieved—must be won next fall! Such are the admissions of the organ of the Bankites, yet they are undergoing an admirable justification in honor of their triumph—that is, the triumph they achieved in having their candidate for Mayor beaten. Silas E. Burrows gave a pipe of brandy and a pipe of wine, on the occasion—and everybody knows, who knows any thing about the transactions of Chevalier Webb with the U. States Bank, that Silas E. has on a certain occasion, acted as the Representative of the Bank of the United States.

By the way, Kentucky is not quite so low here, in point of credit, as some of her sons have pronounced her. No state stands fairer with the real capitalists of this vast city.

New York is, in itself, a busy, bustling world—the actual commercial emporium of the Union; and it must continue its superiority over Philadelphia, unless deprived by national legislation of the full enjoyment of her natural advantages. It has been mainly owing to the existence of the U. S. Bank that Philadelphia has been enabled, for the last fifteen or eighteen years, to keep up a show of competition with the city of Gotham.

Wielding the Bank, and through it the currency and commerce of the country, Philadelphia has done much for herself—for her merchants. But the Bank is doomed—it must go down—and the rival cities will then stand on their own resources. Then New York will profit by her natural advantages—and, in due season, will participate largely in the commerce of the great Valley of the Mississippi.

From the Frankfort Ky. Argus.

STATE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Legislative Convention of the friends of Col. R. M. Johnson, and the National Administration, held during the late session, upwards of 130 delegates, representing a respectable portion of the people of Kentucky, assembled in the Baptist Church, in this place on the 10th April. On motion, Col. JOH STEVENSON, of Scott, was appointed President assisted by Col. JOHN BUFORD of Franklin, and Major TANDY ALEX, of Bourbon, as Vice Presidents. THOMAS J. PEW, Esqr. of Lexington, was appointed Secretary.

In consequence of the unpropitious season of the year, (the farmers being engaged in preparing for, and planting corn, and the Lawyers attending the spring courts,) the convention was not so imposing in point of numbers, although highly respectable in point of talents, as was anticipated. In consequence of this fact, and it being understood that the National Convention would not assemble until next winter or spring, no delegates to said convention were appointed. After having adopted a suitable address and the following resolutions, and also those in favor of the Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN, Hon. WM. T. BARREY and Hon. THOMAS P. MOORE, all of which were passed by acclamation, the Convention adjourned, to meet at this place on the 8th of January next. The address, with the resolutions just named, have been taken by the Secretary to Lexington, who will publish them in the Gazette, and the whole will be published in the next Argus, and afterwards printed in an Extra, for dissemination among the people.

We request that our friends throughout the State, who were not represented in the late Convention, will hold public meetings in their several counties during next summer and autumn and appoint delegates to attend the adjourned Convention at this place on the memorable eighth of January next. Let the friends of "Old Tecumseh" recollect that he never faltered, when this country called for his services.

Great harmony prevailed in the Convention, with the exception as to the time to which it should adjourn, and several patriotic speeches were made, denouncing the U. States Bank in the most decided terms; approving the course of our venerable President, and also, of our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, to all of which the Convention responded in the most enthusiastic manner.

Mr. R. C. Harrison, from the committee appointed by the Convention, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting vote.

Resolved, That we have high opinion of the talents, patriotism, and public services of Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, and that we believe him well qualified to fill the office of President of the United States, and that we recommend him to our democratic brethren throughout the Union as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That we approve of the call of a national Convention of the democratic party, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President; and that we will support the nominations, which may be made by that convention.

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.

Resolved, As the opinion of this convention, that the public deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the firmness, integrity, and purity, of our venerable Chief Magistrate Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. G. E. Russell offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man for President of the United States, who is not opposed to the renewal of the charter of the existing Bank of the United States.

COL. R. M. JOHNSON'S THIRD MONEY.

It will be highly gratifying to the political friends of Col. Johnson, to learn that he is in favor of a thorough reformation of our currency, by which the Bank paper circulation will be diminished forty or fifty millions of dollars, by withdrawing from circulation, all notes of all banks, under twenty dollars, and supplying their place with gold and silver. That he is in favor of restoring gold and foreign coin to their true value, so as to prevent the Bank of the United States from exporting annually, some five or six millions of dollars in gold and silver to sell at great profit in Europe; and that he has firmly sustained our patriotic President and administration, by voting that the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered, under any modification; and that the public deposits ought not to be restored to an institution which had shamefully abused its trust, by corrupting the public press; by corrupting the halls of legislation; by expending nearly ten millions of the public money to influence our elections; by the sudden and unnecessary contraction of its accommodations, for the purpose of compelling the people to petition Congress to save them from bankruptcy, by rechartering a heartless institution, which was cruelly filling our country with distress and ruin to accomplish its own selfish purposes.

Col. Johnson voted against the re-charter of the Old Bank of the United States in 1811; he voted against the charter of the present Bank of the United States in 1816; and on the 4th of April, 1834, he voted that this Bank ought not to be re-chartered under any modification whatsoever. Thus giving another to the many proofs, which he has given, in a long and eventful political life, that he is the firm and consistent statesman; the faithful patriotic public servant.

Let the people of the Union shew this long-tried, faithful and able statesman, who has spent his whole life in the patriotic service of his country, that they will reward his integrity, patriotism and heroism, by electing him to the highest office in the gift of a free, patriotic and enlightened people.

Frankfort, Ky. Argus.

Sheep killed by Cats. The last Lancaster Examiner says:—Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats of the common species with their progeny have for three or four years past made an old stone quarry in Martin township their abiding place and in time it would seem have relapsed to the wild state and acquired the ferocious and predatory habit natural to their tribe. A short time ago some of them were seen in pursuit of a full-grown sheep belonging to the flock of Mr. Martin Heer of that vicinity. They soon overtook it, dragged it to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating the poor animal's throat that it bled to death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog, subsequently sent in pursuit of them caught one, but probably would have been himself worsted in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said they also pursued a small boy some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed with deadly intent.

Horrible Catastrophe! We learn from Gloucester, that about 10 or 12 days ago, a laboring man of the name of Walker, a widower with four children living in the lower part of that county, went out to spend the evening at a neighbor's, a few miles off, previous to which he put the children to bed and locked up the house. Before his return, the house took fire, (in what manner is unknown) and dreadful to relate! all four of the children perished in the flames, before assistance could reach the spot. A family living about a mile distant, seeing the blaze hastened to it, and reached the burning pile just in time to catch a glimpse, through one of the windows, of the eldest boy, (about 12 years of age) in the act of bearing his little sister to the window,—and in the same moment to witness the horrid spectacle of the falling in of the roof, of all the dear innocents in the common mass of blazing ruins! But the tale of woe ends not here; the father on hearing of the fate of his little ones, became frantic and in a delirium of grief, rushed forth, through the gloom of night, in the wild accents of despair, exclaiming—"I will find my children! They shall not be separated from me!" Several days had elapsed, and no tidings were heard from him. At the date of our information it was generally believed that the unfortunate man had terminated his existence—probably by drowning himself in York river, near the margin of which the tragical scene occurred.

Norfolk Va. Herald.

We regret to learn that a very disastrous gale accompanied the late heavy rains on the sea coast in this State and Virginia. The rain and wind commenced about the 3rd instant, and continued 7 or 8 days; and it is said that such a large quantity of water had not fallen, in the same space of time, within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The damage to roads, bridges and mills has been immense. In one county, nearly all the mills (14 or 15) were destroyed. It is feared the shipping on the coast must have suffered severely from the gales. Out of sixty or seventy sail which were inside of Ocracoke Bar, five schooners were driven ashore, one sunk, and others damaged. It is gratifying however to state, that as yet we have not heard of the loss of any lives.

N. C. Star.

In 1832 the vote in Connecticut for Gen. Jackson, amounted to a little over 7,000—that of the opposition to upwards of 20,000 or nearly three to one. This year, in the contest for Governor, the Clay man received about 18,000, the Jackson man near 16,000, an increase of more than two to one for Jackson—yet the opposition shout, victory! victory!!

From Virginia we have accounts from 17 counties, returning sixteen Administration members, and six opposition; with a change from the opposition from Albemarle 2, Greenville 1, Prince William 1, Sussex 1, Notaway 1—6. This is flattering.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1834.

Remarks. Business has been very good, with our wholesale merchants, since our last, and confidence appears to be in a measure restored. It will be seen, on reference to the sales of stocks at our Board, that prices have very materially advanced, and that the transactions in this description of property, have been unusually large during the past week.

Bicknell's Reporter.

We are happy to perceive from the following article, that the motives which actuated our truly Democratic and firm representative Col. Boon, in offering his proposition for an adjournment of Congress on the 31st of May, are properly appreciated. Let the friends of the Bank of the United States, find fault with Col. Boon as much as they please. The people—and particularly his constituents, will thank him for endeavoring to bring about, an adjournment at the usual period, instead of allowing members to occupy weeks and perhaps months after that time, in useless harangues in favor of an institution which has been condemned, thrice over.

Ind. Democrat.

We have discovered from some of the newspapers of the day, great injustice has been done to Col. RATLIFF Boon of the House, for introducing a resolution to adjourn the 31st day of May, which would then close a session in time of profound peace of six months.

We, as working men, consider great credit due to Col. Boon, for his prompt and independent course, in giving at least an intimation to the members of Congress, that it is not proper for the session to be perpetual. The truth is, that the people are discerning and intelligent and will know how to appreciate every attempt to close the present session of Congress at a reasonable day. We should say that a six months session would be long enough, and compared to what has been done by Congress, we should fear that it would be very difficult to satisfy the people that it was wrong, and worthy of censure, to make an effort to to transact the public business and adjourn a session which it is believed, is costing the people by the day more than any session since our present constitution was established. We hope Col. Boon will persevere in his laudable and praiseworthy efforts, and the people will know how to reward his merit.

American Mechanic.

Stebbins Acquitted. It will be recollected that GEORGE STEBBINS, some months since, was arrested and committed to the jail at this place, on the charge of the murder of Miss Erelina Cunningham, in 1825. On Friday the 11th inst. the grand Jury found a bill, and on Thursday last he was brought up for trial. Yesterday about 5 o'clock the Jury retired to their room and after an absence of about two hours returned with a verdict of *not guilty*. It is with reluctance we express a sentiment calculated to do injury to the character of the acquitted, but when our own opinion is sustained by every individual we have conversed with, we think it not improper to state, that the nature of the evidence was such as to leave on the minds of all who were present at the trial a very strong suspicion of his guilt. Through the kindness of L. A. Wilmer, Esq. we expect to be able to publish a report of the trial in our next.

The prisoner was this morning discharged from the custody of the Sheriff and almost immediately thereafter arrested and committed on charge of stealing lumber, and in all probability will be obliged to remain in the county jail until the sitting of the county court in October next. He has a wife and five or six children.

Elkton Press.

From the Pittsburgh Manufacturer.
Whig and Tory. Among the strangest doings of the opposition of late, is their adoption of the name of Whigs, and application of Tories to the Jackson democratic party. Much folly as we believed them capable of, we never would have expected to see them thus, with unblushing effrontery, stealing the name of our party as their future cognomen, and without ceremony applying the epithet of Tory to us—the title by which they themselves have been known for the last half century. Wonders surely will never cease.

Why is it asked an honest friend from the country that our modern aristocrats are so often changing their cognomen, and sticking on a new one. Because, we answered they can find no name to suit their principles.—No, said he; that's not it; it is because they have no principles to which a fair republican name will stay stuck.

Cin. Republican.

Richmond, Va. Saturday, April 26.
Fatal Accident. Mr. Daniel Flanker of Dark county Ohio, was killed on Saturday last, in this place under the following circumstances.—He was coming into town, riding on the top of a load of bark, his son was driving the team, which took fright and started to run; the old man in attempting to get off behind, fell and broke his skull. He lived a few hours, but never spoke after the fall. While employed in the same business last year, his team ran away, broke both of his legs, and it is supposed that his crippled situation prevented his escape from the wagon in safety.

Palladium.

We have just printed ten thousand copies of the Protest, which we shall be happy to deliver, by the gross, single, or dozen, to any person or persons, candid enough to give it an honest reading. It needs no comment and, we have accompanied it with none. Let it be read, and it will speak for itself.

Cin. Republican.

The Cincinnati Republican, of the 28th ult. says, "there were a thousand queer things done last Saturday. There was a celebration of the New York election, a procession of the Oddfellows, and a WHIG MEETING. The celebration we have described above—the Oddfellows looked well, dressed well, marched well, turned out well, and in every thing, did themselves infinite credit—the whig meeting was but a sort of so so affair. There was a little speechifying, a little liquoring, a little knocking down, and a little of every thing else that was comical. The meeting, however, broke up in excellent order, considering, the members present had just finished celebrating the "New York Victory."

From the Cincinnati Republican.

QUESTIONS OF FUN AND FIGURES. Question 1st. If the Bankites fire one hundred guns to celebrate their recent defeat, in the election of Mayor of New York, how many guns will they fire at the Presidential defeat in 1836?

Answer—One thousand.

Question 2d.—Is it consistent in the Bankites to fire big guns at their own defeat?

Answer—Yes, for it typifies the whole course of the party. Beginning and ending in noise and smoke.

Question 3d.—Does any good result to community, from the bankites firing guns and drinking liquor?

Answer—Yes, for the one scares away the panic which infects them, and the other strengthens their nerves against a recurrence of that terrible disease.

M. D.

The Court Gazette of Japan promulgates the following curious decree:—"All the young inhabitants are recommended to apply themselves to the art of growing tall. Those who shall attain 20

years of age, without reaching their full stature, shall receive the bastinado until they have a sufficient growth.

COUNTY MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Dearborn county, convened at Wilmington agreeably to notice, on Saturday the 26th of April, Davis Weaver Esq. was called to the chair and Maj. Samuel Jelley appointed Secretary.

The meeting being called to order, it was resolved, on motion, that a committee be appointed to nominate candidates to Represent Dearborn county in the next general State Legislature, and the following persons were appointed as that committee:

Wm. Flake, Wm. Lanus, C. Barricklow, J. Myres, Wm. Conaway, P. K. Cole, Wm. Caldwell, J. Condale, J. Eggleston, A. Bailly, J. Tait, Jr., S. Jelley, J. Walker, Samuel, Ewing, J. D. Johnson.

The committee was composed of representatives from Laughery, Union, Randolph, Caesar-Creek, Sparta and Manchester townships; and was equally divided in political sentiment, giving the Clay party the casting vote. The committee retired to Davis Weaver's office and, after a few hours deliberation, returned with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, *not one dissenting voice being heard*.

1st. **Resolved**: That the centre of Dearborn County, or as near it as local circumstances will admit, it is the only place where the Seat of Justice can be located without interfering with the equal rights and privileges of the people.

2d. **Resolved**: That the locating of the Seat of Justice at Lawrenceburgh evinces either a want of judgment in political economy, or an unwarrantable departure from its salutary precepts; and that the continuing of it there will prove subversive of the interests of Dearborn County.

3d. **Resolved**: That we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to remove the Seat of Justice from Lawrenceburgh to the centre of the county, or the most convenient point thereto.

4th. **Resolved**: That for the purpose of accomplishing the object of this meeting, we proceed to nominate candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature from among those known to be favorable to the removal in contemplation.

5th. **Resolved**: That we nominate HORACE BARRITT as a candidate for Senator, and THOMAS HOWARD, JOHNSON WATTS and N. H. TORBERT as candidates for Representatives in the next general Legislature of this State.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

DAVIS WEAVER, Chairman.

SAMUEL JELLEY, Clerk.

From the Blairsville Record.

Bank Policy. Notwithstanding the "false," the "incredible" or the "doubt" of the Pittsburgh Gazette, it is nevertheless a fact, that one of our citizens went to Philadelphia—found that Pittsburgh Bank paper was shaved 2 1/2 per cent.—pushed on to New York—discovered he could deal there to better advantage—purchased his goods and paid for them in Pittsburgh paper, which was taken *at par*, without a word of objection, and more, a discount of 3 1/2 per cent. was made on his whole bill, which appeared to be the rule there on cash payments.

It is also a fact, that another acquaintance of ours, a merchant, went to Philadelphia, since the above transaction, and purchased his goods as usual. A part of his funds, also, were Pittsburgh paper; that says the merchant, we must discount 2 1/2 per cent.—Our friend, however, would not agree to this, and talked of trying to deal elsewhere, or taking his Pittsburgh money home again. The city dealer, then, rather than bite his own nose off, agreed to make up the discount by a proportional reduction of our friend's bill, but still insisting on *nominal* shaving the Pittsburgh paper, observing, at the same time, "our policy here is to make you Country Merchants *FEEL* the Jackson pressure, and when you go home, YOU MUST MAKE YOUR CUSTOMERS *also FEEL* it!"

Let our country friends mark that! It is furthermore a fact, that the merchants in this quarter of the west, are under the impression, that the business men in the city of New York are, this season, much more accommodating than those of Philadelphia—that they do not pretend, or attempt, to shave the notes of any good country Bank; and that therefore, that portion of business men in the latter city, who are making difficulties, keeping up a ridiculous clamor about the importance of the United States Bank, and treating their country customers as if they were a set of fools, are disgusting both friends and foes, and driving away business from our favorite metropolis.

It is, finally, a fact, that the great body of the people throughout all our country districts, of all pursuits, and of all kinds of politics, are becoming every day more and more convinced of the dangerous power and ruinous tendency of that abominable hot-bed of aristocracy, the U. S. Bank, which has dared to attempt, not only to control the politics of the country, but through its minions, to drag every one—the honest and prudent, as well as the dishonest and imprudent, into the vortex of ruin and distress of its own creating.

Markets. Our home markets are excellent for the producer—for every thing is very high—higher than they have been for the last ten years. Indeed, if they keep long so, a good many of our city folks will exchange their situation for the country, convinced as they now are, that the farmer's life is the only one completely independent. [Pittsburgh Manufacturer.]

Law. In a charge of Chief Justice Daggett, at the trial of David Sherman, for the murder of his wife, he says to the jury, "if they found the prisoner insane from the immediate effects of ardent spirit, it constituted no defence; but if they found him insane from disease, that disease might have been originally caused by ardent spirit, it was a defence."—It is said that this doctrine of immediate and remote consequences of intemperance, has received contradictory decisions in different States, and by different Courts.

Domestic Education. We hope the following from the Newburyport Herald, will find a place in every newspaper in the country. It is no fancy sketch, we have ourselves witnessed enough to convince us, that "such things are."