

For the erection of a public warehouse at Baltimore, in addition to an unexpended balance of former appropriations, twenty-three thousand dollars.

To construct a cistern on the custom-house lot at Key West, five hundred dollars.

To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom house lot, and a small building connected with the wall, and for repair to the custom house at Providence, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

To construct a brick wall to enclose the custom house lot at New Orleans, five thousand five hundred dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the compilation of the laws of the Territory of Florida, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to Robert Mills, the architect employed by order of the House of Representatives to superintend the alterations in the Representatives Hall according to the plan of said Mills, one thousand dollars.

For the repair and completion of the United States Marine Hospital in Charleston, South Carolina, one thousand one hundred dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the intendants and wardens of the said city of Charleston.

For pay and mileage of the members of Congress and Delegates, seventy thousand and eighty dollars, in addition to the appropriation made by act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

To enable the Directors of the Mint to procure the requisite apparatus for parting gold and silver by the sulphuric acid, and to establish a refinery for that purpose on the most approved principles under the control of the institution, seven thousand dollars.

For payment of preparing, printing and binding the documents ordered to be printed by Gales & Seaton, forty thousand dollars, under the same restrictions and reservations as were contained in the appropriation for the same object by the act of the fifth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

For payment for printing the documents relating to the public lands, ordered to be printed by the Senate of the United States, and for binding and engraving the necessary maps, forty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate whose accounts for the same shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury in the usual manner.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, in addition to the appropriation contained in the act of the eleventh day of February eighteen hundred and thirty-four, forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars.—And for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, in addition to former appropriations, thirty-five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry into effect the act entitled "an act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors," approved the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and thirty-four, five thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due the representatives of Samuel Babcock on settlement of his accounts, one hundred and forty-six dollars, twenty-three cents. For payment of balance due Gordon Trumbull, Superintendent of the public works at Stonington Harbor, two hundred and sixty-two dollars sixteen cents.

For payment of Major P. H. Parraut, balance due on account of the survey of the harbor at St. Augustine, two dollars and eighty-four cents.

For payment of balance due Joseph D. Selden Superintendent of the erection of a light-house at Buffalo and Erie, one thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-two cents.

For payment of the arrearages due contractors on the Cumberland road in Ohio, one thousand six hundred and nine dollars thirty-six cents.

For the expenses of a "Digest of the existing Commercial Regulations of foreign countries" now in preparation under a resolution of the House of Representatives of the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the sum of five thousand and one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to pay to the collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers of the several agents of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to the said officers respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, had not gone into effect: and that the clerks employed by the respective collectors, naval officers and surveyors of the several ports, shall be paid for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three as if they had been specifically included in the third section of the act of the second of March, of said year, entitled "an act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government, for the year, eighteen hundred and thirty-three:" provided however, that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each per annum; nor shall the Union of any two or more of these offices in one person entitle him to receive more than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and provided, also, that no officer shall receive under this act a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, provided however, that the number of officers to be employed in any of the custom houses shall not be augmented beyond those now in service; and provided further that the said collectors, naval officers and surveyors shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named or referred to shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of the fees and emoluments whatever by them respectively received, and of all expenses incident to their respective offices, which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form and be supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will in his judgment best enforce the provisions of this section and show its operation and effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no payment of the money, appropriated by this act, or any other act passed at the present session of Congress, shall be made, in the note or notes of any Bank, which shall not be at par value at the place where such payment may be made, provided that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to make any thing but gold and silver tender in payment, of any debt due from the United States to individuals.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to pay, out of the fund appropriated by law for the pay of members of Congress, to Elisha R. Potter of the State of Rhode Island such compensation as is allowed by law to members of Congress, for his travel from his place of residence to the city of Washington, to claim a seat in the Senate and for his return and also the per diem compensation for the days he was in actual attendance at the seat of Government from the commencement of the present session of Congress, until the final decision by the Senate against his right to the seat so claimed by him.

APPROVED, June 27th, 1834.

CHINESE PRECEPTS OF HEALTH.

These wise and excellent maxims, are extracted from *Chang-seng*, (meaning the Art of Health) a Chinese book, written about seven years ago, by Ping-lo, a celebrated Chinese Physician.

Let hunger regulate your food, and never eat too much at once. Excessive eating tires the stomach, and produces many diseases.

Rise early and take some food as soon as you are out of bed, a cracker, a cake, a little rice or sugar.

Take an early breakfast, and do not go out of doors fasting, particularly when the air is hot or foul.

Let your breakfast be moderate, do not overload your stomach with meats in the morning.

Eat slowly and chew your meat very well. To eat in a hurry is to eat like a wolf or a dog.

Do seldom gratify your appetite to its full extent, else you may overload your stomach and impair its functions by degrees.

Sup betimes and sparingly. Three meals in the day are enough; but in the middle of the summer four are allowable.

Close your meals with some water or tea, to wash your mouth and teeth, and to settle your stomach.

Do not drink much wine; in excess it produces fermentations and obstructions or inflames the blood.

Avoid intense and constant application of the mind, because it impairs all our functions.

Avoid all immoderate use of sensual pleasures, which enervate the body.

Whatever puzzles and tires the mind, impairs the body; avoid, therefore, deep researches beyond your capacity.

Whenever your mind feels heavy and dull, take a walk or ramble in a garden.

Avoid spitting and hawking, it is tiresome and injurious to health.

Swallow your saliva, it is required to moisten your throat, and help the functions of the stomach.

Wash your mouth and clean your teeth before going to bed. Rub, besides, the soles of your feet with your hands; it makes you sleep well and easy.

Do not busy yourself with any thing striking before going to bed, else your sleep will be broken by bad dreams.

On arising stretch your limbs, and rub well your breast with your hands.

In summer we evaporate in water and sweat, and must therefore drink more water and fluids.

Do not pamper and spoil your children with excessive food, caresses or indulgence, if you value their health and welfare.

Practice virtue, moderation and equity in every station and on all occasions. This will make your mind easy and content.

Make your virtue and prudence beneficial to others besides yourself, that happiness may surround you.

Keep your heart in peace and your face will ever be bright and joyful.

Avoid anger, sorrow, grief, envy, hatred, and disputes, which spoil the peace of mind.

Anger and grief cause disorders of the blood, liver, lungs and stomach, ending in indigestion, obstructions and inflammations.

Think how many are worse than yourself and be comforted. Think of the sailors, soldiers, indigent bedridden, prisoners; and other unfortunates, whenever you dream yourself unhappy.

Set bounds to your desires, else you will always be wretched, or live in anxiety and trouble.

If you rise in life, think of what you have instead of what you have not. If you fall, say what is left is sufficient, and make it so.

When you enjoy a good state of health, know the value of it and study to preserve it.

Attend to the state of your mind with as much care as the body; both influence each other.

Feed your mind with knowledge and wisdom; they are as needful to it as good food to the body.

The greatest banes of health are intemperance and sensuality; avoid them by all means.

From the New York Times.

The French Bill. The history of the transaction is simply this: The Treaty was concluded with France, by which American citizens were entitled to receive from the French Government the sum of \$5,000,000, for spoils committed on American commerce. Most of the original parties who suffered by these acts have passed away, and are now represented by widows and orphans, whose interests the Administration of General Jackson undertook to protect. The first instalment of this indemnity under the treaty fell due in the winter of 1832-33; and on the last day of the session of the Congress of that year, the principal and leading agents of the claimants under the Treaty, drew a section to add to an appropriation bill, with the advice and concurrence of Mr. Webster, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to lend the proceeds of that first instalment upon certain stocks, to the end that the claimants might have the benefit of the interest on the money. This section was passed into a law. It became then important to the claimants to get the funds home as soon as possible, or in some way to realize it, and the Secretary of the Treasury, acting as the agent for the claimants, and at their suggestion, drew a Bill of Exchange on the French Government, and to enable him to comply with the law, passed at the request of the claimants, he made arrangements with the Bank, to advance the money upon it, when he should be ready to loan it under that law. The provision of the law, in relation to the stocks on which the money was to be loaned, did not suit the views of some of the claimants in the city, and the Secretary was requested not to make the loan. For this, or some other reason, the money was never drawn from the Bank of the United States, and they sustained no sort of injury by reason of having forwarded the bill to Europe for collection; but it set up on the return of that bill unpaid a claim of the enormous sum of \$158,842 77 for damages, which they alleged that the Bank sustained in consequence of the French Government not hav-

ing accepted and paid the Bill, and this amount is now retained out of the moneys due by the Bank to the Government for dividends on its stock.

The Bank takes law right into its own hands; it appeals to no tribunal, it listens to no arbiter. It preferred a claim, the justice of which is denied by Government. The Bank says, "we will decide the point ourselves; Congress, the Supreme Court, shall not interfere—we decree that we are right, and that you are wrong: the thing is settled—you have trusted the money into our hands, and we will keep it." Was there ever such an audacious violation of justice—such a glaring breach of trust—such desperate disregard of public opinion! Will any candid man among the friends of the Bank justify this act?

If this claim for damage is paid, it must be paid not by the Government, but it must come out of the funds arising under the Treaty: it must be paid by the claimants: it must come out of the pockets of the widows and orphans who represent the owners of property seized and captured by the orders of the French Government. The Government has acted throughout as the agents of the claimants: and Mr. Biddle, and the Bank Whigs, will fail of their mark, when they attempt to rob the Treasury, and throw the responsibility upon the administration of the Old Hero. The Bank has to settle this account with some 10,000 claimants under the treaty.—The opposition orators in the Senate, with Mr. Sprague at their head, when it was their wish to detract from the merit of the Administration, undertook to show that the indemnity would not exceed thirty or forty cents on the dollar; and yet the attempt is now made, and will no doubt be sanctioned by these same gentlemen, to take from the poor claimants the sum of \$158,842 77, to put into the pocket of the nabobs of the land, and to give to Mr. Biddle adequate funds to carry on the fall elections. If the people will permit this, we have not heretofore formed a just estimate of their firmness, intelligence, and virtue.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

A RUSE DE GUERRE.—Strategie as well as force is among all nations considered justifiable in war, but whether the conduct which is embraced in the anecdote which we are about to relate, should be considered strictly in accordance with the moral principles which ought to regulate the actions of men, we leave to casuists to decide.

During the early part of the last war with Great Britain, a small brig mounting about ten sixes, with a crew of forty or fifty men, sailed from New England as a Letter-of-Marque, with permission to sail as a privateer for a certain length of time, and capture prizes from the enemy. While cruising in the latitude of the homeward bound West Indianmen the brig one morning fell in with a large ship, to which she gave chase, but the Captain an "old seadog," on reconnoitering through his spy-glass, was satisfied that she mounted too many guns to contend with, with any prospect of success, and hauled off, much to the dissatisfaction of the crew, who attributed his conduct to want of spirit and courage. In fact they were not backward in exhibiting their feelings, and the word coward was more than once bandied about the ship in the hearing of the Captain.

A few days afterwards the brig fell in with another vessel. Every stitch of canvass was spread, and just at night, the chase was made out to be a large West Indianman, apparently well armed and manned, and looking like an "ugly customer."—"Now," said the Yankee Captain to his crew, "I wish you to listen, men, to what I am going to say. I heard some of you muttering something, not long since, about cowards,—and to oblige you, I will give you an opportunity of testing the courage of every man on board. You see that ship ahead.—She is pierced for twenty-four guns, and probably carries sixteen at least of heavy metal. That ship shall be my prize before two hours. So look out for squalls. If some of you don't lose the number of your mess I'm mistaken. But mind ye, no backing out.—COWARDS HA!"

The crew looked rather blank at this pithy harangue, but dared not remonstrate. They were caught in their own toils and resolved to fight it out like men.

Night came on but they still kept sight of the Englishman. It was about half past eight in the evening when they ranged up within hail, on the weather quarter of their more bulky antagonist, who had every man at quarters evidently prepared for a brush, and with his high bulwarks and numerous deck lanterns, presented rather a formidable appearance. The captain of the brig seized his speaking trumpet, and in a peremptory manner hailed the stranger.

"Ship ahoy!"

"Hullo!"

"Heave to—and I'll send my boat on board."

"What brig is that, pray?"

"The United States Brig, Argus."

"Aye, aye, sir!"

John Bull thought it would be madness to contend with the U. S. Brig Argus, which was well known to be a crack sloop of war of twenty guns, and accordingly backed his maintopail, without further parley. The Yankees were thunderstruck at their captain's impudence. But the quarter boat was lowered and officered and manned immediately, in true man-of-war style.

The American officer ascended the gang-way of the English ship, with a "swap" on his shoulder.—"What ship is this?" said he, in an authoritative tone, as soon as he reached the deck.

"The English ship Carnarvon Castle from Barbadoes, bound to Bristol," returned the Englishman submissively.

"Then sir, you will please step into the boat with your papers, and return with me on board the Argus."—"Mr. Simpson," said he to the captain's clerk, who filled the post of midship on this occasion, "I leave you with the men in charge of the ship!—you will proceed to put the prisoners in irons, ready to be transferred to the Argus."

When the British Captain arrived along-side the Argus, he was astonished at her diminutive size;—when he got on board he saw at once that he had been duped: but it was then too late to remedy the evil.

"Sir," said he to the yankee captain, more in anger than in sorrow, "you told me this vessel was the United States brig Argus."

"And I told you the truth, sir. Her name is the Argus, and she belongs to the United States!"

General Ripley, a warm friend of the administration, has been elected a member of Congress for the second district of Louisiana, over Chinn, the Bank candidate, by a majority of two hundred and sixty-six votes.

Louisville Advertiser.

Crops. Accounts from every part of the Union represent the wheat crop of this year as being exceedingly good; and, as far as we can learn from our exchange papers, the prospect of an abundant Corn crop in the southern and southwestern states is very flattering.

N. C. Star.

HEALTH.—A writer in the United States Gazette says—"Many persons are so situated that they are obliged to stow ten or twelve children and domestics in one small sleeping chamber, after which the doors and windows are closed. In all such cases the atmosphere of the room becomes completely diseased before morning. The windows of every sleeping chamber should be so made, as that the upper sash should lower, when all sleeping in the room, would receive the benefit of the air, without its blowing immediately upon them. Not only all sleeping-rooms, but every room, closet, pantry, larder and cellar in every house, should be sprinkled, at least once every week, during the warm weather, with diluted Chloride of Lime, say one part chlorine, to eight or ten parts water; this being done, the writer would guarantee that such a house would not be visited with any epidemic during the whole season, not even the plague or small-pox."

How to sleep Comfortably.—Man is more the child of habit than any other creature, and the study of it is curious and interesting. I knew a man, Adam Neil, who went to Edinburgh as an apprentice to an apothecary, and his circumstances compelling him to take the cheapest lodgings he could get, he took a room above a smith's which no other person would take at two shillings a week, but with the continual pelting of the smithy, and the roar of the bellows and fire, poor Neil could get no sleep, nor, when his landlady or any other body entered the room, hear a word they said; & in consequence, he got a habit of speaking so loud, that even in the shop his voice was heard through all the street. Every night and morning poor Neil cursed that smithy, and his greatest ambition on earth was to be enabled to change his lodgings. He got at length a superior situation, and the first thing he did was to change his lodgings, and take two elegant rooms in Richmond place, after having occupied his old room for more than eleven years. But the eternal clink of the smithy was wanting, and not one wink could Adam Neil sleep in his new lodgings. For seven nights he declared to my hearing, that he did not sleep seven minutes. He said he sometimes prayed and sometimes swore unto himself; but sleep had utterly departed from his eyes; so that on the eighth day he was obliged to go and beg his old lodgings back again, and there he still remained when I knew him, a rich, hearty, jovial, loud speaking old fellow.—*Sermons by the Eccentric Shepherd.*

A very melancholy accident took place at the Falls of Indiana Lorette on Saturday. Two children of Germain Bedard near that village, one a boy, aged twelve, and the other a girl, aged ten, had gone for water to the river, at about 90 paces above the Falls, which are ninety feet in height. The little girl fell into the rapid water, and the boy in attempting to assist her, fell in also. Both were hurled with great force from turn to turn, and rock to rock, down the tortuous channel, which the water follows when the river is at low ebb in summer, and passed under the wooden bridge. In the course of this violent descent they received severe contusions, and had both reached the brink of the precipice, when one of the young Indians, (François, son of Le Grand Louis, often seen in town,) who had heard the cries of distress, rushing onward into the stream, succeeded, at the imminent peril of his life, in rescuing the boy, who is now recovering from the contusions he received. Unfortunately the little girl was carried down the Falls, within sight of her mother, and several persons who had flown to the scene on the alarm being given. The body was found half an hour afterwards, having been swept down near a mile in that time. Every part of it was severely bruised, and the skull had received several fractures; all the clothes had been torn off it, except the band to the gown.

Quebec Gaz.

A Mr. Kenyon, a farmer, of South Kingston, Me. committed suicide by shooting himself with a musket. He had but lately married a respectable young lady, against whom a number of shameful stories were framed and told to her husband, by a set of villains, who drove him to desperation, and were the cause of his committing the fearful deed. The wife was totally unconscious of the slanders that had been whispered against her, and when the cause of his death was known, it is impossible to depict the grief with which she was overwhelmed. The scoundrels, in the meanwhile, are suffering under a stricken conscience, which should be farther strengthened by a coat of tar and feathers.

N. Y. Ecce. Star.

From the Florence (Ala.) Gaz.

Modification of the Chickasaw Treaty. We are informed from a highly respectable source, that the Chiefs of the Chickasaw Nation, who went on to Washington with a view to obtain some important alterations in the late Treaty with the United States, have succeeded to the extent of their wishes. Colonel Reynolds has recently returned to the Agency, and brought with him a copy of the new Treaty. We are indebted to a gentleman who heard the Treaty read, for our information on the subject. By the agreement made at Washington, the Indians are permitted to hold their reservations in fee simple. Each reservation to embrace the improvements of the occupant, and is to be located by the Agent, Col. Reynolds, assisted by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Point-look. The provisions of the first treaty in regard to the distribution of the reserved lands among the Indians, have also been changed in some respects. Reservations are restricted to persons who arrived at the age of 21, instead of being granted to all of 17 years old. Orphans are also entitled to half a section of land. Indians residing upon land unfit for cultivation, are permitted to take a floating claim upon other lands not occupied. These reservations will take up about two thousand sections. The remainder of the ceded territory will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, as stipulated by the first treaty; but the Government are now required to give six months notice of the first sale, and three months notice of each subsequent selling. After the location shall have been made, the Indians may sell their reservations at private sale except such of the Indians as the Chiefs and the Agents shall consider incompetent to act for themselves. From what we can learn, the first sale of the Chickasaw lands will not take place before February or March next.

Frightened to death. The Lowell Journal mentions the case of a little girl in Tewksbury, Mass., who had been ill some days, and who was so frightened on Saturday last by a sharp flash of lightning and the thunder which followed it, that she fell instantly dead. How does the Editor know but the child was killed by actual contact of the lightning! That certainly seems to us as the most natural way to account for the catastrophe. Lightning does not always leave visible marks upon its victims.

N. Y. Enquirer.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

From B. Levy's N. O. Price Current of July 19. The Mississippi has risen several feet within a few days past, and is now within 7 feet of high water mark. The weather, through the week, has been warm, though not unusually so for the season; and, though occasionally threatening rain, was favorable to out-door business up to yesterday, when it was suspended in consequence of a heavy rain. The market, at this moment, presents but little upon which to remark and business of every kind is represented by those engaged in it to be much duller than is usual at this season of the year.

SEAR.—We continue to quote former prices, on Plantation, 5 a 6; in the city, 5 a 64 cents. The demand continues very limited. Cleared this week, for New York, 225 hds; Baltimore, 136; Mobile, 16—total, 407 hds.

MOLASSES has been in fair demand this week, and is worth, in the city, from 21 a 22 cents per gallon; that of good quality is scarce. Cleared for Baltimore, 275 hds. 359 bbls.

TORACCO.—Our quotations are above the market value of the article, but there has been less inquiry for it this week; with the exception of 18 hds—a crop of fine Missouri, which brought 74 cents, we have heard of no sales from first hands. The stock has now become quite inconsiderable.

FLOUR.—The supplies coming in, though not large, are more than equal to the present small demand and we quote it dull at \$6 a 6 50 per bbl. Arrived this week 2361 bbls.

PORK.—We remark no change in the price of Pork, but the demand, as well as the supply, is limited.

Pork, clear, ins. bbl. \$13 50 a 00 00—nominal.
—mess, do. do. 12 50 a 13 00—scarce
—prime, do. do. 9 50 a 00 00—fair demand
—cargo, do. do. ————uncertain.

BEEF.—Prime Beef would meet with a fair demand but there is none in market; Mess and Cargo are scarce, and the demand, though small, is steady. Arrived this week, 17 bbls.

SALT.—The quantity of salt in store, as we have previously remarked, is considerable, and there is very little inquiry for it just now. Former quotations are continued.

A Prediction Verified. Tradition has preserved a singular anecdote of John Thacher, a son of one of the first settlers in Massachusetts. He was married, in 1661, to Rebecca Winslow, and being on his way to Yarmouth with his bride, they stopped for the night at the house of one Colonel Graham, at Barnstable. In the merry conversation with the newly married couple, an infant was introduced, about three weeks old, and the night of her birth was mentioned to Mr. Thacher, who observed, that it was the very night on which they were married, and taking the child in his arms, presented it to his bride, saying, "here my dear, is a little lady, born on the same night we were married; I wish you would kiss her, for I intend to have her for my second wife." "I will, my dear," she replied, "to please you, but I hope it will be a long time before your intentions are fulfilled." Then, taking the babe, kissed it heartily, and so gave it into the nurse's hands. This jesting prediction was eventually verified. Mr. Thacher's wife died, and the child arrived at a mature age and actually became his second wife in 1684. *Salem Mercury.*

John Randolph. The following is an extract from the will of the late John Randolph of Roanoke, dated January 1st, 1832. It may be remembered that a few days before his death, he was claimed as a Banker:

"And I do hereby appoint my friends, Wm Leigh of Halifax, and my brother, Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, requiring them to sell all the slaves and other personal and perishable property and vest the proceeds in Bank Stock of the Bank of the United States, and in default of there being any such Bank, (which may God grant for the safety of our liberties,) in the English 3 per cent Consols, and in case of there being no such stocks, (which also may God grant, for the salvation of old England,) then in the U. S. 3 per cent stock, or in defect of such stock, in mortgages on land in England."

The Election. The election has terminated somewhat to our disappointment. Noah Noble is doubtless re-elected Governor, and David Wallace Lieutenant Governor. Much as we deprecate this issue, we must submit to the fiat of the sovereign people, whose right it is to elect whom they please. The friends of Andrew Jackson have with their accustomed magnanimity, elected a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who will not deny that they owe their election to citizens whose political sentiments are opposite to theirs. This is more than is customary with the Claymen, and we freely admit that the Democrat has been disappointed, and we fear that our friends will have cause before all is ended in relation to this election, to regret this evidence of their confidence, in the men elected.

The election of men of different politics in many of the counties which gave majorities for Noble, shows that the "question" was not made, and that the line was not drawn. In Marion, Brady and Noble each received more than 200 majority, and Brady and Noble are upon different sides of the presidential question. In Shelby and Decatur the same result is shown, Fowler and Shank being Jackson men and Noble getting heavy majorities in both of these counties. All that we have to say, this week, is—we are beaten in the election for Governor and we are sorry for it; but can't help it.

The majority for Noble will probably be from 6 to 10,000 votes.

Indiana Democrat.

Emigration. Among the many who daily pass through this place, with their faces to the setting sun, we noticed a few days ago, a poor fellow, who perhaps out of a considerate regard for the brut creation, or a wish to enlist the sympathies of his fellow bipeds, betook himself to the shafts, & drew after him a 4 wheeled wagon of considerable size but of light construction, having apparently no iron about it. His help-meet and two or three "small fry" footed by his side, and occasionally lent a helping hand. One of his actions recommended itself particularly to our notice, and may perhaps, afford some clue to the cause of his apparent destitution. After passing nearly through the town, he took from his wagon an empty bottle and after an absence of a few minutes returned with it replenished with the "blue ruin."

Richmond Palladium.

A Villain. A person calling himself William B. Shaw, left this town on Saturday last. He procured a valuable horse and wagon at the lively store of O. H. Fox, under the pretence of going to Leominster, but made off with his prize, probably in another direction. He has been in this town about three months, engaged in stone cutting, and has been married about five weeks. By his absconding, a worthy stone-cutter has lost his partner, a wife has lost her husband, a lively stable keeper has lost a horse and wagon, and Fitchburg has lost a villain. He has left behind him an infamous character, a tailor's bill, and divers unsettled accounts. A reward of \$35 is offered for his apprehension.

Fitchburg Courier.