

From the Rockland (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Andrew Jackson and the Democracy of England. Mr. Cox, of this town, who last week returned from England, and who has a most intimate acquaintance with the political principles of the working classes in that country, informs us that the most lively interest is taken by them in the present measures of Andrew Jackson towards the Bank, and that to a man they rejoice at his determination to put it down. They view it altogether as a contest between the People and the Aristocracy; and say, that on its issue depends whether we are to be a free Republic, or eventually to be as enslaved as the old countries of Europe. The inhabitants of Manchester have prepared an Address to Andrew Jackson, approving of his stand against the Aristocracy, and tendering their thanks for his services in the cause of the People and Liberty. This address was to have been brought over by Mr. Cox for presentation, but so unanimous was the wish to sign it, that the Committee could not get it ready by Mr. Cox's departure.

If any proof were wanting that the Bank party of this country, and the Aristocracy of England, are the same in principle—or that the self styled Whigs are in every deed the genuine Tories, it may be found in the facts connected with the above mentioned address. The Democracy of Manchester it was who first awakened the Aristocracy of England from their long sleep of security—who first raised their voice against the long rule of oppression—who first shed their blood in the great cause of reform—who have determined never to relax in their exertions, until their proud oppressors, the canker-worms of their country, shall be subdued, and the flag of liberty float triumphantly in the breeze! These are the men, who, viewing a similar contest going on in this country, would cheer us on the battle—these are the men who hail Andrew Jackson as the great Hero of Liberty, who regard him as the Champion of the People, and who thank him for the services he has rendered the glorious cause they advocate, by the heroic firmness with which he maintains the people's rights against a Tory Aristocracy.

We would like to hear the Manchester's working population of two hundred thousand called Tories! It would sound so very much like calling our old revolutionary soldiers by the same name.

We learn from the Columbus Hemisphere that Mr. Gilbert, one of its editors, was compelled to covin a bank candidate in that county for using language about him, "which was not only untrue, but in the highest degree slanderous, unjust and ungentlemanly." Mr. Gilbert was indicted for the offence—and the account he gives of the administration of justice in Franklin county must sicken all who believe our Courts of Justice ought to lay aside all political feelings while adjudicating matters that come before them. Of the conduct of the Presiding Judge, J. R. Swan, he speaks in the highest terms. It was such as ought and would govern the course of any honest man, who was placed on the bench as an impartial arbiter between conflicting parties.

We regret that Mr. Gilbert found it necessary to resort to the use of the cowhide, to obtain satisfaction. But we cannot blame him—for he has been more vilely slandered by the minions of the Bank than any democratic editor in the state. He gave one of them a feeling lesson, which doubtless will benefit the others. Besides, it is the only mode the sensibilities of half these gentry can be touched! *Zanesville Union.*

From the Globe.

Branch Checks of the Bank of the U. States.—We give an abstract from the DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, in the case of Samuel Brewster, adjudging that the forgery of checks, put into circulation by the Bank of the United States, (to supply a "sound circulating medium," as its friends say,) is not punishable as a forgery under the 18th section of the Bank charter, providing for the punishment of counterfeiting of its bills or notes. We copy the decision from the statement of the case, in 7th Peters, 164. From this it will be seen that the sound currency of the United States Bank, seven millions of which consists of these checks, is declared by the Supreme Court to be a spurious currency, and that a counterfeiter is actually acquitted upon the ground that these substitutes for the notes of the Bank, put forth by the President and Cashiers of its Branches, are not bills or notes, according to the true intent or meaning of the charter.

Another circumstance of moment grows out of this decision. As these checks are not bills or notes authorized by the charter, a refusal by the Bank to pay specie for them when demanded, does not subject the Bank to the penalty of 12 per cent. imposed by the charter, which goes as a forfeiture to the holder of the bill, in case of the refusal of the Bank to redeem the bill or note on presentation. Thus it seems that the corporation, by issuing this spurious currency, has not only subjected the community to immense loss by the forgeries which the issue of these checks has originated; but it has also exempted itself from the penalties to which it was the design of the charter to subject it, in case of a failure to redeem its authorized paper currency in specie.

Going the cold Shoulder. The Montreal Vindicator of September 30th comes to hand clothed in the usual garb of mourning on account of the arrival of the Gov. Lord Aylmer in that city on the day previous. The announcement of this event is closed in the following terms: N. Y. Enq.

Bowing down then in sorrow and humiliation to the dispensations of an inscrutable Providence, in the name of an afflicted community, we make our appearance clothed in mourning, to commemorate in sorrow the arrival in this city of Matthew Lord Aylmer, the Governor in Chief.

Who approved of the murders of the 21st of May; Who shielded the murderer of Barreau from justice; and

Who refused to extend the provisions of the Quarantine Act of this devoted city, or to advance the necessary funds to transmit the poor emigrants to their respective places of destination, in consequence of which refusals, thousands of his Majesty's subjects have been destroyed by the Asiatic Cholera.

Let us all earnestly pray that the removal of the heartless Soldier from the Province may soon permit us to enjoy again the blessings of peace and the return of security and public confidence.

Cholera at the South. At the last dates, the cholera was yet lingering in Savannah, but its victims were not more than two, and generally not more than one a day. On the plantations on the Savannah river the disease was much mitigated. It had entirely disappeared at Augusta. N. Y. Enq.

Anti-Duelling Society. Under this title, a society was established during the last month by some of the most respectable inhabitants of New Orleans, who in a preamble to their published proceedings, set forth that they enter upon the measure—

"Considering that the number of duels in New Orleans increase to a frightful extent; that this barbarous custom daily causes the death of many victims; that families without fortune and dependent solely upon the industrious exertions of a father for support, are daily reduced to the most painful misery by a compliance with this infamous practice; That young men entering upon life with virtues, talents, and the brilliant prospects of hope that promised to embellish society; men who bid fair to be worthy fathers, useful citizens, courageous defenders of their country, are daily sacrificed to this false sense of honor; and disappoint the well grounded hopes of society and of their country.

"Considering moreover that it is the duty of every wise man, of every good citizen to impede as far as lays in his power this evil, an evil which threatens the very existence of society and social intercourse; and believing that the only means and remedy now existing are to form a Society with the view of binding firmly all its members together by wise regulations in order to decrease the number of duels and proceed to the suppression of this practice.

Fashions. A Virginia paper in noticing certain late changes in the ladies' dresses, announced in the London Court Journal, among which are the lengthening of the skirts and the wearing of outside pockets, exclaims—"Excellent. Abolish the outrageous trowsers and it will be still better." We take no decided stand in this business, important as it undoubtedly is. We are non-committal—on the fence. N. Y. Enquirer.

Shocking Murder. A murder of a most heinous character was committed on the body of Mrs. Catharine Ryan, who keeps a sailor Boarding House on Wide Water street, near the corner of Fayette street, by a man by the name of John Ferris, said to be a Boatswain in the U. S. Navy, by stabbing her in several places with a dirk in the most unprovoked and barbarous manner. Ferris was immediately arrested and committed to jail. He was the son-in-law of Mrs. Ryan. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Fortunate Escape. Day before yesterday, whilst a light one horse wagon, containing Mrs. Lyon, her two children, and sister—all of Jersey city—was standing at the principal hotel in Newark, (Mr. Lyon having stopped for a moment and stepped into the house to make inquiries,) the horse became frightened, and breaking from the post to which he was tied, started off at full speed, and ran nearly half a mile before his career could be arrested. Mrs. Lyon's sister threw herself from the wagon, and received several severe contusions; but Mrs. Lyon herself, with admirable presence of mind, remained in her seat, and with her children, escaped injury. One of the wagon wheels at length breaking, the horse was stopped by a number of gentlemen, when within a few feet of plunging into the Morris Canal. This escape strongly enforces a precept that has been urged time out of mind—namely, in such a case, be sure to remain in your seat, and keep cool. N. Y. Enq.

Glory enough for one man. A Mr. Smith, keeper of the Prints of the British Museum, on some occasion gave the following account of himself:

"I can boast of seven events, some of which great men might be proud of—I received a kiss, when a boy, from a beautiful Mrs. Robinson; was patted on the head by Dr. Johnson; have frequently held Sir Joshua Reynolds's spectacles; partook of a pot of porter with an elephant; saved lady Hamilton from falling, when the melancholy news reached her of Lord Nelson's death; three times conversed with George the Third, and was once shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion."

Breach of Hospitality. During the dreadful storm and inundation in Bengal in May, 1833, the estate of a Mr. Campbell, situated on the Island of Sauger, at the entrance of the river Hoogly, suffered so greatly, that out of three thousand people living on his ground, only six or seven hundred escaped, and these principally by clinging to the roof and ceiling of his house. When the house was in this close-crammed state, with scarcely room in it for another individual, what should come squeezing and pushing its way into the interior of the house but an immense tiger, with his tail hanging down, and exhibiting every other symptom of excessive fear. Having reached the room in which Mr. Campbell was sitting, he nestled himself into the corners and lay down like a large Newfoundland dog. Mr. Campbell loaded his gun in a very quiet manner, and shot him dead upon the spot. *Letters from India.*

Atrocious attempt to Rob a Gentleman of his partner. As a gentleman was passing through the streets of Boston a few nights since with a lady, some ruffians attempted to take the lady from him and threatened instant death if they were resisted.—The gentleman, however, defended her until a young gentleman, assisted by a watchman, arrived and drove the rascals off. Why they were not taken and punished as they deserved, is not mentioned. N. Y. Enq.

A most atrocious and daring attack was made on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, upon Capt. Kendall, wife and two daughters, on Craig's bridge, as they were going home to Lechmere Point. The villains, five or six in number, after knocking down Mr. Kendall, dragged his wife some distance and grossly insulted her. The cries of the party however, having attracted the attention of some people in the vicinity, the villains fled. *Briggs' (Boston) Bul.*

An Escape. A colored girl, says the Hartford Times,—a slave, who had been in this city for three or four years past, was re-claimed by her master on Tuesday last. She was taken into the fourth story of the United States Hotel, and in a moment of desperation leaped from the window to the ground, a distance of 40 feet. Although the distance was so great, she was but slightly injured, and a purse was immediately raised for purchasing her freedom. N. Y. Enquirer.

Extraordinary Water Spout. On a very rainy day in July last, a very singular occurrence took place in Ashe county, North Carolina. On the acclivity of a considerable mountain (a spur of the Phoenix) about fifty yards from a creek of the same name which washes the foot of the mountain, a discharge of water from the clouds struck the surface of the creek, including large trees, and rocks weighing at least a couple of tons. Scientific men who have since viewed the scene, have concluded that it was produced by the bursting of a descending water spout. The native mountaineers say that they have seen such occurrences heretofore, and they call it the falling of a cloud.

Importance of Industry. It may be advanced as a safe position, that one very prevalent cause of the ignorance, idleness, profligacy, and consequent wretchedness that we witness in the world will be found in the fact that vast numbers of the young are permitted to grow up without any employment, and without ever having been stimulated to propose to themselves any prominent and valuable object of pursuit. Whether it be owing to the mistaken views and false ideas of indulgence in parents, or to the natural propensity of the human mind, certain it is, that a vast body of children are allowed to take their own course, and as soon as they are strong enough to run, commence their own career without a single thought of what is due to society, to their parents or themselves. Look around you in every direction, and will you not find hundreds who have apparently no single object before them, beyond the indulgence of an hour, or a meagre provision for the day? Can you wonder that folly and vice prevail where this is the case? And would you look among youth growing up in this way, for those who are to benefit the community—who will furnish good examples, and add to the stock of human improvement, and human happiness? No indeed—you will see in them that herd of leeches who are to drain the vitals of society of their blood. You will see them hanging like an incubus upon the institutions of the community, as every one will admit, that man is to be regarded as a public benefactor, who contributes in the slightest degree, to the improvement of the plough, or to the structure of a useful implement in mechanics, then surely, he who neither adds to the stock of public virtue, nor the means of advancement in the arts of life, must be regarded as a public injury. It is, then, of primary consequence that every young person should set out with some point of importance in his view and to which he is to direct his intellectual energies. And here it should be remembered, that in a very great degree, men become what they are determined to be. I do not mean to say that they can counteract and prevent the course of Providence, or that all the mad schemes of ambition and fraud will be successful; but observation will justify the remark that, as a general rule, men accomplish what they pursue with a steady, honest, and persevering aim.

Calamities and disappointments will indeed overtake them, because these are the allotments of a wise ruler, to the world in which we live; but even here, it will usually be seen, that but for these calamities, the results would have justified the previous calculations. Aim at excellence, young men, in whatever laudible undertaking you select, and excellence will be yours. Aim at an honorable and useful position in your country, and that position you will reach. An ancient king of Sicily, was trained a potter, and when he reached his high distinction, he used to place vessels of earthen ware, and others of gold and silver before his courtiers: "These," said he, pointing to the former, "I used to make with industry and care, till by my strength and valor I was able to take hold of the others," pointing to the richer implements.

Without going to antiquity we might find, in our own time and in our own country, no small number of cases in which an early resolution to aim at excellence has led to the retirement of country life and humble birth, to the most honorable stations in the gifts of our republic. It was this principle that was working in the mind of Franklin, when as a stranger boy he ate his roll in the streets of Philadelphia while he was without shelter for his head. It was no ordinary boyish caprice, the impatience of control, that drove him from his home, but his mind would not bear the pressure thrown upon it. His was a lofty mark, and he kept his eye upon it with all the steadiness of the most plodding artisan, and with the coolness and self-denial of a philosopher. He reached that mark, and a most noble one it was. His aim was usefulness, and while virtue, and literature, and science, have friends, the world will not forget that it can never pay the debt it owes him. *Rudd.*

From the Saturday Evening Visitor.

The Formation of Character. It is a trite but true remark that "a man is known by the company he keeps." As human nature is the same in all ages, and as it cannot be altered by any thing that can effect the constitution of man, therefore, the remark may be adopted as an unvariable truth. This being the case, it may not be unprofitable to notice a few instances in which the adage is exemplified by the character and career of men in society.

As first impressions are the most enduring, so the tenor of one's life depends very much upon his early habits and education. And, moreover, as effects arise from adequate causes, every person, by a little sober reflection, may be enabled to trace established traits in his own character, whether becoming or otherwise, to associations formed in youth by circumstances over which he had no control. Drunkards keep the company of drunkards, and are dissatisfied with that of any other class in society. Now, in most cases, a person addicted to intemperance, may find the origin of the habit in the imprudence of his parents, when, while he was but a prattling child, and unconscious of the evil consequences of ardent spirits, they accustomed him to participate with them in the morning dram. The urchin believing, as all children do, in the superior virtue and wisdom of his parents, received the poisoned cup from their hands as a wholesome draught, calculated and intended to preserve his health. This laid the foundation for an established character in after life. So on the other hand, the temperate man can trace back his settled dislike to ardent spirits to the time of his childhood, when his parents, by their exemplary conduct and faithful instructions, guarded him against early vices, and among others, the use of spirituous liquors.

Gamblers keep the company of gamblers. In early life, a fondness for gambling is easily contracted; the passion for it seizes on the young heart unaware; and before its evil effects are realized the habit is formed, and generally fixed. Of this vice, which is the ruin of so many, parents are often, too often, the lamentable cause. More especially, in what is called fashionable society, gambling, in many places, is one of the domestic recreations practised by the mother. The children hence derive the habit, which not unfrequently follows them through life, and generally ends in beggary. From such causes more than any others, do the vices proceed, which disgrace individuals, and bring a bane on society. And what a melancholy consideration it is, that so many parents are so reckless about the future welfare of their offspring, and the good of posterity!

As "a man is known by the company he keeps," so may he hence, in general, ascertain the kind of company kept by his parents. This is a pretty correct standard in judging of human character. Like every other rule, it has its exceptions, but they are few in the comparison. How great then is the responsibility of parents! The good or evil of society, its prosperity or adversity, indeed, the character of the world depends on the early education of children as it is influenced by the instructions and examples of parents.

A Trading Lawyer. An eminent lawyer went into a shop of a gentleman in Boston, who was in partnership with his brother-in-law, and inquired for some waistcoats. A number of elegant patterns were thrown on the counter. The lawyer pleasantly observed, he should like to take one of them if he would take his pay in law. "You may take one if you please," replied the gentleman, "and pay my brother-in-law."

A man carrying a cradle, was stopped by an old woman and thus accosted: "So, sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony." "Softly, softly, old lady, said he, you mistake—this is merely the fruit basket."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

Late Foreign News.

We stop the press to state that our news collector has arrived in town from the ship Pacific, Capt. Waite, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the evening of the 7th ultimo. We are indebted to Capt. Waite for London papers to the morning of the 6th.

The accounts from Spain are still of a perfectly undecided character. Don Carlos seems to keep his antagonist busy at game of hide and seek. The following is the latest news from the Spanish frontier.

BAYONNE, September 2.

"We are assured that the two battalions of Guipuzcoa are dissolved, and that the men composing them have returned to their homes in the neighborhood of St. Sebastian."

"Don Carlos passed Araiz on the 20th ult."

Our Bayonne letter, dated the 30th ult. mentions that reports were prevalent in that town that the Carlists had been successful in various encounters with the troops of the Queen; but adds, however, that little or no reliance is placed in them. Fifty mounted Carlisle lancers, and a number of wounded and sick driven from Elisondo by El Pastor, had taken refuge on the French territory.

His consort whom he left behind him in England is dead.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept 4th, 1834.

DEATH OF DON CARLOS'S WIFE.

At noon to-day this illustrious Princess the Donna FRANCISCO TERESA OF SPAIN, departed this life, in the 36th year of her age. She died of internal mortification. She will be buried, *pro tem.*, in the church yard of Alverstoke, for subsequent removal to Valencia.

Conspiracies in the Spanish capital are still spoken of. Attempts at insurrection had been made in various parts of Spain, but thus far appears to have been immediately suppressed.

A Liverpool paper of the 5th has the following from Portugal:

FALMOUTH, Aug. 31.

This afternoon his Majesty's brig Royalist arrived here from Oporto whence she sailed on Wednesday last. Information had been received there from Lisbon, announcing the election of Don Pedro as regent, by the Cortee, with scarcely a dissenting voice. The choice of the Emperor had given much satisfaction at Oporto; it was expected that the Queen's marriage would be the next subject for discussion.

From France the only intelligence of any interest is that Marshal Gerard, the President of the council, is seriously indisposed.

There is nothing whatever of any consequence from England. Messrs. Robert Allan and Sons, Brokers, in Edinburgh, had stopped payment.

A Father tried for the murder of his son.—On Thursday last, the trial of John Winzell, of Suffield, Connecticut, was held before the Superior Court in session at Hartford, for the murder of his son Uriah Winzell. It appeared in evidence that a bitter controversy had long existed between the father and son—that the son had repeatedly made attacks upon his person, and occasional depredations upon his property—that, for several years past, in consequence of fear of bodily harm, from the son, or some other cause unknown, Winzell had been in the uniform habit of arming himself with deadly weapons; sometimes with a musket, and at others with a pistol and dirk—that on the 24th of March last, the son was engaged in setting up and covering a coal pit of wood taken from the land claimed by both father and son, and about the possession of which, the controversy between them originated—that in the afternoon of that day, Winzell was seen wandering about the region of the coal pit apparently carrying a pistol in his bosom—that about sunset the report of fire-arms, and the cry of murder, was heard in the direction of the coal pit, and the son found wounded by a pistol shot in the left side below the lower rib—that immediately after the report of the pistol and the cry of murder was heard, Winzell was seen emerging from a ravine, near the pit, with a pistol in his hand apparently exhausted in body and agitated in mind, and to the inquiry whether he had shot his son, replied hesitatingly 'not until he hit or hurt me first'—that the son languished about thirty hours, in the most excruciating agony and died.

On the part of the prisoner it was contended that there was no evidence of premeditation or malice—that in absence of this evidence, was to be presumed that he armed himself for the purpose of defending himself against the anticipated attacks of his son—that he accidentally came in contact with him at the coal pit, and shot him, not however, in pursuance of a previous purpose and design, but in self-defence or in consequence of the excited and perverted state of his mind, occasioned by the repeated threats and attacks of his son. It was further claimed that, at the time of committing the homicide he was not in possession of that degree of sanity of mind, necessary to constitute him a moral agent and render him accountable for his acts—that though on most subjects he was rational, yet on the subject of his family controversy he was totally insane. A large number of witnesses were examined on this point, and a mass of testimony adduced, but tending more to establish oddity and eccentricity than aberration or alienation of mind. The case was ably argued by the Attorney of the State and J. Parsons, Esq. for the prosecution, and by W. W. Ellsworth, W. Hungerford, Esq. for the prisoner. On Thursday morning the case was committed to the jury, who after an absence of a short time, returned with a verdict of *Man-slaughter*. The prisoner is represented as an old gray-headed, man seventy-two years of age. He appeared perfectly unmoved throughout the trial, and when the verdict was rendered did not shed a tear or heave a sigh. It is stated that he is dissatisfied with the verdict, and has requested the Sheriff to intercede with the Court to pronounce sentence of death upon him.

Bank Robber taken.—Our readers may recollect that we published about a month ago an account of a robbery exceeding sixty thousand dollars in amount which was committed on the Norfolk Bank, in Roxbury, Mass. Subsequently one of the thieves was taken in Boston and committed to prison where he made restitution of six thousand dollars, (his portion of plunder.) On Thursday last the principal robber of the gang was fortunately apprehended at Baltimore and lodged in jail.—His name is William Devoe, an old offender, well known to our police, and has already been an inmate of our state prison and is the person who robbed the Wheeling Bank, but having restored the property when apprehended was at the time suffered to escape punishment. We understand that hopes are entertained that the money stolen from the Norfolk Bank will be recovered. *Courier.*

On the 6th inst. the President of the U. States formally recognized HENRY BONIEN as consul of the King of the Netherlands for the port of Philadelphia.

HUMAN WEIGHT AND HEIGHT. Weight of Infants—Adults—The Aged Human height—Reflection.

From observations recently made in Europe, it appears that the average weight of male infants at birth is about 6 1/2 lbs. and the height 1 foot 5 1/2 inches. The average weight of females at birth is a fraction less than 6 lbs. and the height 1 foot 5 1/2 inches. These facts seem to prove that there is a natural inequality in the two sexes both as regards weight and height.

From birth to the age of seven days, the infant is said to loose in weight. From this time however, its weight increases. This, if true, is a very curious circumstance.

Man attains his greatest weight at 40 and begins to lose very sensibly at 60; woman does not attain her greatest weight till 50; but she does not appear to gain perceptibly from the age of 18 to 40.

Both sexes at the period of complete development weigh about twenty times as much as they did at birth.

In old age both sexes lose about 10 or 12 pounds of their weight, and three quarters of an inch in height.

The average weight of adult males, according to the foregoing estimate, is about 130; that of females a little less than 120.—The average weight of males (old and young taken together) is 96 pounds;—that of an individual without any reference either to age or sex, 91 pounds.

The height of the Laplanders and Patagonians—the two extremes of the human race—is as follows:

The Laplander is from 4 to 5 feet 6 inches high. His average height is not far from 4 feet, and the women are nearly the same. The Patagonian males are from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 3 inches. The women are generally 7 to 8 inches shorter.

It is thought that the climate and locality have less to do with the stature of men than the race, though climate doubtless has some influence.

The Pickerais, close by the Patagonians, are much inferior in height; and the Silesians, who are a short people, live near the Saxons, who are probably the tallest people in Europe.

The foregoing estimates are derived from the London Medical Gazette, and so far as weight is concerned, based chiefly on observations made at the city of Brussels. We believe there is a greater inequality between the adults of the two sexes in America, than in Holland, that infants are heavier; and that the adult males of New England are 10 lbs. at the least, heavier than those of Brussels. We are also of opinion, that the average height of the men of Patagonia is rather more than appears from the above statement. We think it is nearly six feet.

Pennsylvania. The result of the city and county elections of Philadelphia, explain some intelligence which we have received from the interior of the State. Although the stockholders at their late meeting have directed the Bank managers to press for a new charter, & although the Bank is still pouring out its thousands in electioneering in every State in the Union, it is pretended by its friends, that the Bank is no longer a question for decision. The Bank party having been created and thoroughly drilled, and acting like a standing army under the orders of its commanders, the watch-word of BANK is to be dropped and that of VIRTUE adopted to enable them to unite additional strength from the democracy. The Bank party understand that the institution has two years to gather in its capital after the expiration of its charter. In that interval, a new President of the United States will be elected, and if the Bank can elect one of its attorneys and a plant house of representatives, it will be secure of a charter on its own terms. This is the reason why the friends of this Moneyed Government, and its President and Board of Directors, are straining every nerve to return its partisans to Congress, while it is pretended that the Bank has no interest in the result. The fact is, its whole interest is bound up in the next Presidential election, and hence its willingness to merge its own pretensions in favor of its candidate for the Presidency—knowing that the success of one is the success of the other.

The most desperate are especially working against those tried democrats in the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, who stood out against the panic—the seductions—and all the memorials of the Bank. More particularly do we observe these efforts practised in the district composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, at present so faithfully and ably represented by that unyielding democrat, the Hon. Mr. Miller. The Federalists, alias National Republicans, and a little band of disorganizers, headed by Gen. R. M. McCoy, a recreant member of the last Congress, and an ex-officio holder, whom Gov. Wolf, we understand, felt himself constrained to dismiss on account of his irregular habits, have united on Dr. Thomas Whiteside, a Bank Federalist, as the opposition candidate to Mr. Miller, and with the view of succeeding, cry out lustily that the Bank is not the question at issue. *Globe.*

A Lesson for Boys. A lad from Bucks county was placed as an apprentice in one of the newspaper offices in this city a few years since, whose short career furnishes a striking evidence of the miserable consequences of boys indulging in irregular practices. His evil habits had their origin in an inveterate fondness for running out at nights, which, as a matter of course, made him acquainted with vicious boys of his age, such as are witnessed every night, lounging about the corners of our streets, often swearing and drinking. He fell gradually but irretrievably into their habits, and soon became a worthless boy; and not long since made his escape, went off to sea, and in one of the West India Islands fell a victim to his own intemperate indulgences. So far his case may only be that of many others who have been equally imprudent, and paid as severe a penalty for their follies; but it is rendered more striking from the circumstance of his having been sought for, within a few weeks by one who communicated the intelligence to his friends here, of his having been bequeathed property to the amount of forty thousand dollars. *U. S. Gazette.*

Tunnel under the Ohio. The Cincinnati Journal recommends the construction of a tunnel under the Ohio river, opposite that city. Its length would be a little more than half a mile; to be twenty-four feet wide, with two carriage ways and two side walks. The whole cost is estimated at two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Owing to the great height to which the water of the Ohio rises, being sixty three feet, the difficulty of building a bridge is very great, and the cost would be proportionate. Thick piers a hundred feet high, and a hundred feet apart would be required, the expense of which, with that of the superstructure, would, it is calculated, exceed that of making a tunnel. The opinion of an experienced engineer is said to have been obtained, which is in favor of a tunnel. *National Intelligencer.*