

For the Palladium.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
No. 5.

Martin Van Buren's course, from the time he was appointed Secretary of State of the United States, is well known by every political observer of the present day; and his firm adherence to the principles of the present administration and of the people, has endeared him to the hearts of the American people, that he now stands in popularity and influence, second to none save our present Chief Magistrate.

Though Mr. Van Buren has been vehemently pursued by the vituperations of his enemies, yet his integrity, and indefatigability in the cause of independence, and his countrymen, have ever been amply sufficient to vanquish their best concerted schemes; and in many instances the very storm they had been gathering to beat upon him, and obliterate his reputation; has recoiled on their own heads.

Witness the rejection by the Senate of the United States, of his nomination as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; an act, which, for vindictive fury, has no parallel in the annals of Freedom.

Queery. Who rejected Martin Van Buren's nomination as minister to England?

Answer. "Wednesday, Jan. 25. The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buren. On motion, will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren? Decided in the negative, as follows: YEAS, Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickinson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkes, 23.

NAVS, Messrs. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Sibley, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, 23.

The Senate being equally divided, the Vice President decided the question in the negative. So it was.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of Martin Van Buren."

And now we find by retrospection, that the very men who were "loud and long" in the denunciation of Martin Van Buren's nomination, have been retrograding, in point of influence, and popularity, till their names are only uttered in derision, while Martin Van Buren has been elected Vice President of the United States, by an overwhelming majority. He is now the nominee candidate for "the proudest office known to man," by one of the most respectable conventions ever assembled for that purpose. Lawrenceburg, 1835. P. Z.

RAIL ROAD TO CINCINNATI. By a communication in yesterday's Herald, it appears that a project is on foot for a Rail Road from this place to Cincinnati via Columbus. This is a project which will bear talking about, and not only talking about, but accomplishing. Its execution will not only add to the wealth and rapid increase of the three points named, but serve to develop and bring into action the rich resources of the interior of the State. We hope that measures will be soon taken to procure such surveys and estimates as are necessary for the information of the public, as preparatory steps for the enterprise. Cleveland Herald.

Another Notion.—Though not exactly a Yankee one—has been hit upon in Philadelphia. It is yeast powders for leavening buckwheat cakes.—The sage of the Inquirer endorses it as first rate.

Another yet.—The Bangor Commercial tells of a gentleman thereabout who is so remarkably neat and tasteful in his domestic arrangements, that he has all his firewood painted and varnished, so as to render a pile of it rather ornamental than otherwise. On Sundays, he has the ends of the sticks finished with gold leaf.

And still Another.—The same paper says that another man "down east," has invented a new kind of blacking for leather, which has so brilliant a polish that a pair of shoes to which it has been applied gives as much light in the evening as half a dozen common lamps! This is a very important invention, as it will do away with lamps, oil, gas, or any other method now in use for producing light. An old east off pair of boots, well polished, being sufficient to light a common sized store without any danger from fire. N. Y. Sun.

STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF N. YORK.

The returns of the population of the city of New York, are published in the New York papers. We gather the following statistics from a table in the Sun of the 3d inst.

Whole number of males in the City,	131,522
Females,	138,351
Total,	269,873
Number of persons entitled to vote at elections,	42,936
Number of unnaturalized persons,	27,538
Number of Colored persons,	14,927
Married Females,	39,927
Unmarried do between 19 and 45,	35,716
Do. under 16 years,	46,494
Number of marriages during the year,	1,991
Number of Births, Male,	4,526
Female,	4,425
Number of Deaths, Male,	3,273
Female,	2,657

The Hudson. The sum of \$70,000 appropriated by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson has been wholly expended this season, and \$10,000 has been appropriated to the work by the city of Albany, if found necessary to the completion of the work already in progress. The plan adopted by the Engineers is that of contracting the main channel and closing all others by means of sand and rough stone, by which it is hoped to give a clear depth of ten if not fifteen feet. New Yorker.

Trial for Conspiracy. Ten individuals were tried at Reading, Pa. on the 14th inst. for stopping boats on the Schuylkill Canal in June and July last, in consequence of a "strike" for a higher price per ton for transporting coal. After the testimony on behalf of the State had been given, the defendants withdrew their plea of Not Guilty, and threw themselves on the mercy of the Court. They were fined one cent each, ordered to pay the costs, (amounting to \$1,500,) and to stand committed until the sentence was fully complied with. New Yorker.

Execution. Peter G. Crine was privately executed for the murder of his wife, in the Court Room at Goheen, Orange Co. at 2 o'clock on Friday the 5th inst. He persisted in maintaining his innocence to the moment of his death. Much dissatisfaction is said to have been evinced by the people of the vicinity at the law directing that executions shall take place in private. New Yorker.

Commencement of the New York and Erie Rail Road. It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that we announce the important intelligence, that the construction of this great work was commenced on the morning of the 7th November inst. by breaking ground at sunrise, at the western extremity of section No. 200, on the Delaware River, in the village of Deposit.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. J. G. King, P. G. Stuyvesant, S. B. Ruggles, and W. B. Lawrence, under whose immediate charge this

duty was performed, report—that on the preceding day, forty miles of the work were put under contract pursuant to previous notice—that the sections (48 in number) were taken by twenty-six different contractors, of approved standing and experience, many of whom will proceed to commence the work without delay—and all of whom are required to do so, on or before the 15th of next month.

There were more than seventy contractors on the ground, and several offers to take the whole route.

The graduation of this particular section, is comparatively the most expensive of the whole line between the Hudson and the lake—but for that among other reasons, was selected by the Directors as the portion first to be undertaken, in order to subject to a severe test, the correctness of the previous estimates. It has resulted in conclusively establishing the accuracy of Judge Wright, who, in his report to the Legislature, had estimated this division at \$9,500 per mile, and nevertheless it has now been put under contract at prices short of \$8,500 dollars, and that too at a season when the prices for labor and provisions are unusually high.

The aggregate saving in this forty miles, will be between fifty and sixty thousand dollars.

Encouraged by the gratifying result, it is the intention of the Board, to press forward the work with all practicable despatch, and if possible to get ready another considerable section of the contracts, before the 15th of the next month. The last lingering doubt as to the practicability of completing this great undertaking at a very moderate expense, must now be removed, and we cannot but congratulate the public and the stockholders, upon the flattering prospects thus opened to them. American.

William G. Jones (late Editor of the Baltimore Gazette) was this day arraigned before the Circuit Court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—the third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court on the first indictment to be imprisoned five years, on the second four years, and on the third twelve months, and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the State of Maryland. Baltimore Patriot.

The Slave Trade. Wm. Sharwell, Esq. one of the most eminent merchants of Gibraltar, an Englishman, was sentenced at that place, Oct. 3, to three years hard labor in the garrison, for aiding and abetting a slave called the Cassador, by purchasing arms, ammunition, &c. His property, said to amount to between \$3 and \$400,000, was confiscated. The slave has been condemned.

Another Anti-Slavery Meeting Disturbed. The spirit of opposition to Anti-Slavery Meetings has reached the Green Mountains of Vermont. An Extra from the office of the Watchman and Gazette, published there, informs us that on Thursday evening last, the Anti-Slavery Society met at the State House, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Mr. May, of Brooklyn, Conn. At that meeting some disturbance was made by persons out of the house, and some missiles were thrown. The society determined upon another meeting and another address on the succeeding evening at the meeting house. Notices were put up to that effect—bills were also put up, urging the friends of Colonization neither to attend the meeting nor resort to force, and information given that at the same hour a meeting of the friends of Colonization would be held at the State House. Friday evening came; the meeting house was filled, and the exercise commenced. At this juncture one of our citizens addressed the assembly against proceeding farther, and was followed by cheers from different parts of the house. The meeting endeavored to proceed, but amid hisses and shouts and stamping of feet, no speaker could be heard. The ladies were requested to retire, and preparations seemed to have been made for an overwhelming resistance to the friends of the meeting, when the attempt to proceed was abandoned, and the assembly dispersed. Boston Transcript.

From the Galena Gazette.

Mr. Editor: The following copies of speeches are verbatim, as delivered by a member of the bar, at a court house not one thousand miles hence, at the last April term. That the science of law may be promulgated in just proportion to its great importance, I have to request of you the favor of inserting them in your paper. Demosthenes and Cicero were great civilians in their day, but the present age exhibits a far greater depth of eloquence and paths than seems to have been metted to those ancient orators. The several illustrations in these speeches are as happy, as the display of oratory must have been brilliant; and then too, the suppleness which crowned the speaker's imagination when dwelling on those trying times of "our posterity in future days, fighting" for that sacred right of liberty which is so enthusiastically cherished within every patriot's heart. GRIMSHAW.

SPEECH ON THE SLANDER CASE.—Gentlemen of the Jury: If a man be not callous to all sin and iniquity, my man got mad—for what say Capt. Price? Liberty is a great thing, our posterity in future days fight for it, therefore, my man is like Cesa's wife, not only polluted, but unexpected. Which could you draw her? Who steals my purse steals trash, but him who robs my good name takes that which no thief can enrich him, but makes me poor indeed—all for to injure my client. Mr. Dodge is a man so void of character, that when he tells the truth he are gripped. If a man hurt your body, it can be cured, but what yarb of savarnty can heal my client's character, which is fair lung and breece shaken. If the defendant are a young man, an excuse rolls through my mind, but he is old like a young wolf, and has a family, and slanders my cline's secrets, and lays the axe to his root. It are a good principle to render under Cesar the things what are Cesars; and unto Miss Cesar the things what are her's; and unto my client the things what are his.

SPEECH ON THE ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Gentlemen of the Jury: This here man chucked and clubbed and dogged plaintiff's hogs, (here some of the counsel on the other side burst out in peals of laughter, when our orator mildly exclaimed, if he had a tatur he'd fling it down his throat.) He premeditated this malice, knowing the torture that he had inflicted on these animals. So tender is the Legislature of the feeling of a hog, as for to give him a remedy, and there are no law for to revenge jumpen a fence on a dumb brute: The apertures twist the yerth and the worm fence oughtn't for to be but six inches, and this hur was a rotten fence that a hog could just naterally walk through if he would. A man are a man the world over, but a hog, gentlemen of the jury, oughtn't for to be dogged.

There is a barber in Kingston, (R. I.) by the name of Wm. Lunt, who is ninety-one years of age, and continues to wield his razor with great facility.—He is a revolutionary pensioner, was formerly a resident of this city, and shaved generals Lee, Hamilton and Washington, more than fifty years ago. His wife is still living, and in her eighty-ninth year. Boston Statesman.

Shocking Outrage.—Mr. John W. Bray, was knocked down in Elizabethtown, (N. J.) by three brothers, named Taylor, one of his ears cropped, and several stabs inflicted on his right arm—the villains, armed with knives resisted an officer who was present, and finally succeeded in escaping out of the jurisdiction of the county, in a carriage hired for the purpose. The miserable pretext for the infamous outrage was, that Bray had by means of endorsements, involved his brother-in-law, the father of these lawless youngsters, who have thus sought revenge. Having reached home, they openly justify the act, and defy the consequences—but we trust they will be held to answer for their villany. Boston Statesman.

Oysters.—We mentioned last week the enterprise of our Pittsburgh neighbors in establishing a line of wagons for the conveyance of oysters to their city in four days from the seaboard. They must increase their speed, or we shall send them some from Baltimore, via Wheeling. We have a line which comes from the seaboard here in two and a half days, sometimes, it is said, beating the mail. The oysters are brought in kegs, "shucked" of course, and are said to lose none of their freshness by the trip. Large quantities are sent by steamboats down the river to Cincinnati and Louisville. Wheeling Gz.

METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON. Last evening about six o'clock, the sky, as seen from this city, presented the appearance of a narrow streak of light, running nearly due north and south, embracing about two thirds of the hemisphere. It discharged no meteors or scintillations, but was divided, at an altitude of about 40 degrees, like the letter V. Its light was about equal to the inferior classes of nebulae, and it remained in a fixed position nearly ten minutes. Only a few stars of the first magnitude were visible. N. Y. Star.

Marine Disasters.—The editor of the Tallahassee Floridian, who lately visited Key West, says, the shore is strewn with wrecks, and that the salvage will amount to near \$200,000. Many lives were lost—several vessels sunk, with every soul on board. Among them 13 in the Pedee. The same editor imputes most of these disasters to the absence of lights on the coast, or the existence of such as serve only as dangerous decoys. Sun.

By the Governor of the State of Indiana,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been made known to me by the proper authority, that the President and Directors of the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, located at Fort Wayne, are regularly organized, and prepared to enter upon the business of banking:

Now therefore, I, Noah Noble, Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern, that said Branch is hereby authorized, agreeably to the act of incorporation, to commence banking operations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the seal of said State.

[L. s.] Done at Indianapolis, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the State the twentieth.

N. NOBLE.

By the Governor,
WM. SHEETS, Sec'y of State.

A Monument to Commodore Perry is proposed to be erected at Erie, Pa. which was Perry's headquarters, before the battle of Lake Erie, the station whence he sailed to meet the enemy, and the port to which he returned with the trophies of his brilliant victory. The design is a happy one, and we hope it may be fully and speedily effected. A committee of the most respectable and substantial citizens of that place has been appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions of their fellow-citizens throughout the Union. New Yorker.

CAUTION AGAINST POISON. Housekeepers should be cautious about using glazed earthen vessels for holding confections, either preserved in acids, or liable to undergo acetous fermentations. The lead used in the process of glazing is deadly poison. It is disengaged by the action of the acids, and diffuses itself through the entire contents of the vessel from which it is corroded. Many persons, not aware of this fact, preserve pickles and sweetmeats in glazed earthen jars, and from the deleterious change which the confections undergo in consequence, lose their health, if not their lives, without ever suspecting the cause.

State Census. We learn by the Albany Argus that the county of Putnam is the only county in the State the enumeration of which has been sent to the Secretary of State. The following is the return:			
Males,	5,809	Popu. in 1830	12,701
Females,	5,742	Do. in 1825	11,551
Total,	11,551	Loss in 5 years	1,150

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.

The last number of the Albany Cultivator contains an ably written article on the manufacture of Cider, that is worthy the consideration of all who are engaged in the manufacture of this article.—We make the following extracts on the condition of the fruit and fermentation:

Fruit should be used when it has attained its perfect state of maturity, and before it begins to decay, because it then yields the greatest proportion of saccharine matter. The most certain indication of ripeness, says Crocker, is the fragrance of the smell, and the spontaneous dropping from the trees. Each kind of apple should be manufactured separately, or those kinds only mixed which ripen at one time, and which experience shall show are not prejudicial to each other. Who would think of making a superior wine from an indiscriminate mixture of grapes? And yet we seem to expect good cider from an indiscriminate mixture of a dozen kinds of apples. It may be urged that the evil is irredeemable, because our orchards containing these dozen varieties have been furnished to our hands; and that neither the quantity or quality of any kind of fruit renders it an object to manufacture it separately. Is it not time, then to set about correcting the evil, by selecting only the best kinds for new plantations? A farmer should make cider to sell, and it is material to him whether he obtains two or ten dollars the barrel. Our manufactures, our towns and cities, and the demand for exportation, will always ensure a market and price for good ciders. Mr. Wynkoop, of Lancaster, Pa. has 400 trees of the Virginia crab, on less than five acres of land; and when his orchard was twenty-two years old, he stated to the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, that it had produced him every other year forty hogs-heads cider, of 112 gallons each; which he sold at Philadelphia at 2s 9d the gallon, or about \$1,500 in the gross, and yet this apple is not the first rate cider apple. It is deficient in sugar, but abounds in astringency, rather a keeping than an enriching quality. What farmer can apply his land to better profit? Wines differ as much in their quality and price as

ciders. Fruit, soil and skill make the difference in both; and upon the proper selection and exercise of these depend the quality of the liquor, and the consequent profits of the cultivator. Upon this branch of the subject I will only add, that the apples should ripen upon the tree, be gathered, when dry, in a cleanly manner, spread in an airy, covered situation if practicable, for a time, to induce an evaporation of aqueous matter, which will increase the strength and flavor of the liquor, and be separated from decayed fruit and every kind of filth before they are ground. We have suggested the importance of drawing off the liquor from the scum and sediment—at the termination of the vinous fermentation. This period may be known by the cracking of the froth in an open cask, or if in a close one, by the application of the nose or ear to the bung hole. If the fermentation has not ceased, a hissing will be apparent, and the gas given off will give a pungent sensation to the nose. If the liquor is not sufficiently clear, or indications appear of the acetous fermentation having commenced, the cider should be racked into clean strong casks, and fined with isinglass, eggs or skimmed milk. This operation may be repeated, if necessary; but it should be performed in clear cold weather. After the first rackings the casks should be kept bunged close, and further rackings avoided if possible, as much of the spirit escapes with the carbonic acid gas which is enveloped in the fermentive process. The oxygen of the atmosphere, besides, increases the vinegar fermentation. But if these methods fail, resort may be had to the means of impeding the natural operation of the mullage, or vegetable leaven. This may be done by what is called *stunning*, that is, burning a rag impregnated with sulphur in the cask in which the liquor is to be decanted, after it has been partly filled, and rolled so as to incorporate the liquor with the gas; or by putting a drachm or two of sulphate of potash into each, which will precipitate and render insoluble the remaining leaven. If the fruit is good, and the properly ground, and the cider racked from the fermenting casks at the proper time, most or all of the subsequent operations will be superseded.

The Franklin county Harrison meeting instructed the delegates from that county to use their influence in the State Convention to have Dr. RUFUS HAYMOND, of Brookville, appointed one of the Harrison electors for this state. Indiana Herald.

A CASE. Some two or three weeks since we noticed the fact, that at the last term of the Rush Circuit Court, a young man named *Henry Davis*, was arraigned for stealing two horses, convicted, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and also, that owing to the youth of the prisoner—we believe he is but 17 or 18 years old—and the belief that he was unwittingly induced to take the horses into his possession by older persons, much sympathy was created in his behalf, and a petition for his pardon, numerously signed, was forwarded to the Governor.—In the meantime, the youth, under the escort of our Sheriff, proceeded to Jeffersonville, and was delivered over to the care of the worthy superintendent of the Penitentiary. Here he remained but a short time, for the Governor had granted the prayer of the petitioners, and a pardon reached him about three hours after he had entered the walls of the Penitentiary. He was, of course, immediately liberated. From Jeffersonville he went into Scott county, where, we understand, he has relations living, stopped a short time with some of them, took a couple of horses belonging to a neighbor, and left the settlement with all possible expedition. The owner of the horses, not approving of this abrupt manner of doing business, immediately started in pursuit; but so far as our knowledge extends, without success. Indiana Herald.

A month or two since the public were cautioned against taking counterfeit notes on the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, the blanks of which were stolen on their way to Wheeling, and filled up by the thief. The last Wheeling Times states that a number of them have been taken by a Bank in Ohio and sent to the Bank in Wheeling for payment, which induces the belief that a greater amount of them is in circulation than was at first apprehended. The public should be on the look out for them. Rep. & Banner.

SPECULATION. Land was sold in the vicinity of this town, last Saturday, for from seventy to one hundred and forty dollars per acre, which, ten or twelve years ago, was bought at one dollar and a quarter.—Our town is, perhaps, more rapidly improving, and property rising faster, than any other town in the Wabash country. Crawfordsville Record.

On the subject of our relation with France, the New York American has the following article.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.—The Courier des Etats Unis, of yesterday morning, holds this language: "Within the last few days rumors of the possibility of war between France and the United States have caused considerable speculation in merchandise and stocks. These rumors arise from a general opinion, that the next Message of the President will contain expressions which the dignity of France cannot put up with, rather than from the notice of the naval armaments going on at Toulon. We can say nothing as to the intention of the President, and must content ourselves with repeating our earnest hope, that those ascribed to him are inaccurate.

"As to the French naval armaments, their first object certainly is, the affairs of Spain, which daily become more serious.—And those of the East, where the Russians have a large fleet. No doubt, however, in the event of a rupture with the United States, but that the greater portion of this force would at once be ordered hither: but such an occurrence appears to us so improbable, that we feel no uneasiness in regard to it. We have before said, we would only believe in such absurdity when we witness it."

We share the opinions of the Courier des Etats Unis, as to the absurdity of a rupture between the two countries, and almost, but not quite, its confidence that such a thing is too improbable to be seriously thought of. There are, however, some "specks in the horizon," which produce a feeling of disquiet and uncertainty.

The actual state of affairs we believe to be this. There has been no official communication by the French government to this, of the passage of the law voting the indemnity, and no demand for explanation has been made. On the other hand, no official communication has been made on our side to the French government, of the approval of Mr. Livingston's last despatch; but a demand has been made and refused, for the first payment of the indemnity.

On the same subject the New York Journal of Commerce has the annexed article:

THE FRENCH QUESTION.—Several statements have lately been put forth by different newspapers,

purporting to exhibit the present attitude of our relation with France; but we have reason to think they are all incorrect. The following is our version of the matter.

Since the passage of the Indemnity Bill, with the clause requesting a "satisfactory explanation," nothing has been done on the part of our government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affaires here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informs his government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our Government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French Government has not yet intimated its satisfaction, or its dissatisfaction, with the "explanation" tendered by the President. It is understood that the President will offer no other "explanation."

It is not true that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money.

It is conjectured that the President, unless before Congress meet he receives an intimation of the readiness of France, to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the "explanation" tendered through Mr. Pageot, will speak to Congress on this subject in terms of a decided character.

We of the west, are peculiarly blessed.—We shall soon have all the heart, or even the appetite can desire, brought to our doors. It appears that a fresh sluice of "portable sale shops" has been let loose upon us—but take care that there are no wooden clocks or nutmegs in store.

New Albany Gazette. One hundred portable sale shops, vulgarly called peddling wagons from the North, were landed here from the Chesapeake steamers during the months of August and September last, bound to the South. The number may have been greater but certainly not less; and yet it is probable they do not comprise a tenth of the whole employed in perambulating our Southern and western country. What an astonishing people we are! Norfolk Herald.

The Annual Meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia of the Presbyterian Church, was held in the Presbyterian Church at New York, Pa., on Wednesday the 28th inst. The Synod was organized by the election of the Rev. Wm. M. Engles, of Philadelphia, as Moderator, and Rev. James Williamson and C. Watson, Clerks.

The vote for Moderator was as follows:
Rev. Wm. M. Engles, 153
Rev. Reuben Post, of Washington, 75
Majority, 83

This is the largest Synod that ever convened in this country. There were present on Thursday morning, 132 Ministers and 113 Elders.—Total, 245 members.

More Bank Arrangements.—We understand that from this day, notes of the State Bank of Illinois will be received at the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, at par, in payment for drafts or checks on the bank at Philadelphia, or either of its officers, and in like manner, of all bills and notes received by the bank for collection.

This arrangement will be alike beneficial to our commercial men and to the Illinois Bank. It must at once place her notes at par value with every one: a circumstance of great moment, forming, as it soon will, the circulating medium of both states. Towards the State Bank of Illinois, we take this occasion to say, the best feeling exists throughout this community, and it will not be the fault of our citizens if its notes are not upheld, and its character sustained. St. Louis Republican.

Boston.—The great city of the East keeps pace with the march of population throughout the country, and it gratifies us to see it. It has been ascertained by the census now nearly completed, that the number of its inhabitants will be very little short of 80,000, showing an increase of nearly 20,000 in five years.

More Bank Arrangements.—Letters from Philadelphia announce that the Bank of the United States has sold the New-Orleans Branch to the "Gas Bank" of that city, an institution lately established with a capital of six millions of dollars. All very well. The disposition which Mr. Biddle is making of his branches must commend itself to the approbation of all good financiers.

The Utica Observer state that the Anti-Slavery Convention sat with closed doors, permitting none but delegates to enter, and had ARMED MEN stationed on the inside to keep the doors, exclude spectators, and prevent any but delegates from witnessing their proceedings.

HINT TO TRAVELLERS. Take with you plasters of strong glue, and when your horse's back gets galled, which ought not to happen to a prudent horseman, make the plaster running hot and apply it. It will remain on until it is well.

Mr. Duke W. Hullum, of Hardeman county, Tenn., a professor of religion, and the father of one of the five gamblers, who were hanged at Vicksburg, on the 6th of July, has addressed a long and eloquent letter, to the Governor of Mississippi calling upon him as a public functionary sworn to the support of the laws, to bring the authors of the tragedy to justice.—Mr. Hullum has accompanied his letter with the names of nine witnesses of the fact, all of which he wishes forwarded to the Attorney General or officer at Vicksburg, charged with the prosecution of capital offences. Lou. Jou.

A Desirable Widow. A "Subscriber up town" has poured out to us nearly a sheet full of lamentation over the miseries which he and his family are daily suffering from the annoyances of the female head of a family occupying upper apartments in the same house with himself. In summing up the almost innumerable lights and shadows of her character, he describes her as a woman who can jump higher, squat lower, talk faster, lick more children, waste more rain water, spill more grease, keep more cats, use more foul words and piratical oaths, and finally, eat more onions and drink more gin, than any other woman within the sound of the City Hall Clock, at 2 in the morning. If this woman is not a very desirable wife, mother, and neighbor, commend the dissatisfied to Bedlam. N. Y. Sun.

The Penobscot Indians, "down East," have advertised their Governor and Lieutenant Governor as unworthy of trust, and cautioned all persons against noticing any of their official acts hereafter. One of the Governor's chief faults, was a remarkable fondness for his subjects' squaws. Bos. Post.