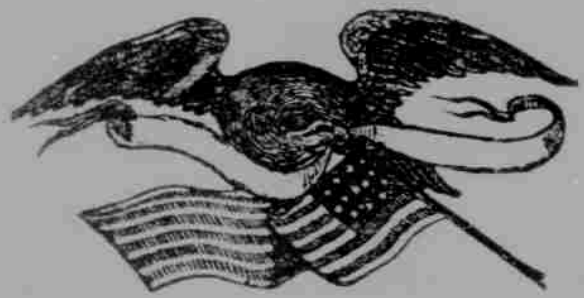


GAZETTE.



VINCENNES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1841.

In consequence of indisposition, occasioned by a rheumatic affliction, the editor has been compelled to leave his post this week. A friend has kindly offered his services in that capacity, who will, we have no doubt, render general satisfaction.

We should not follow the practice of the locofoco party in one respect at least; we should not send as delegates partisans or individuals, but friends of the great cause in which the whig party is engaged. We shall publish the address signed by Mr. Judah, Carnan and others, in our next, and most heartily approve of the suggestions contained in it.

We call attention to the letter of Mr. Baker, President of the Cairo Bank, who says the bank has no connexion with the house of Wright & Co., London.

See the letter from the Indianapolis correspondent of the Greenback Visitor.

George Boon, of Sullivan county, Ia., died at Indianapolis, on the 16th January. He had been for three years in the Senate, and eleven a member of the House of Representatives.

The last Sun contains a long article signed Fox Populi which comments most feelingly the downfall of loco focos, and beg most poetically for mercy. Just think of a Van Buren man pretending to be the voice of the people, or to express it. Hossays, "we have heard the present general administration charged with seeking to increase the power of the executive, with disregarding the voice of the people." If he has only heard so, it proves how ignorant he is of what has transpired—have lived to see the charge made, and a judgment thereon by the people that has alarmed the whole house, kitchen and all. He complains that our indefatigable and talented Representatives R. N. Carnan and S. Judah, dared to sign a request to the people of this Congressional district, to hold a district convention. No wonder it gives him the horrors to hear of such a thing—every loco loco dreads a meeting of the people, they have had too many of them lately, and an expression of opinion from the people through them has been given, that makes them the terror of all loco focos. He complains that Mr. Carnan and Judah say that "division should and must be avoided." Does Fox Populi expect that there shall be no division? If he expects to prevent it he is greatly mistaken. The people will not listen to their syren voice any longer. The time has been when the cry of "dictation," from them, was listened to but the people found out that the real thief was the one who cried that, thief, the loquacious. We agree with the Terre-Haute Courier, that the article contains "suggestions of obvious importances"—it is important that the people should meet together; and, knowing the design of those who would divide them out of their votes, take the necessary measures to prevent it. But this does not suit Fox Populi. If the people meet, as they have a right to do, they approve the "suggestions"—if they fail to meet, then it will be time enough for Fox Populi to complain. The people of this county, at least, will approve of such dictation on the part of Messrs. Carnan and Judah.

From the Indiana Journal.

The Senate is progressing with commendable care and facility with the business before it. Yesterday considerable time was occupied in discussing a bill to lessen the business of the Supreme court and to increase the pay of the Judges thereof. Messrs. Hanna, Test, Parker, Baird of St. J., Thompson, Nave, Eggleston, Ewing, Elliott, Herriott, Moffatt, Watts and Bell participated. The salaries, generally, of all the public officers of the state were alluded to. It seemed to be the opinion of most of the speakers, that all salaries, particularly of the Executive and Judiciary officers, should be increased. The debate sprung out of the question of concurrence by the Senate in an amendment reported by a committee, to which the bill of the house had been referred.

In the house, on Monday, Mr. Chiles from the Judiciary committee, made an able and conclusive report in favor of abolishing capital punishment. The report was accompanied by a bill which repeals the existing laws on the subject, and provides for the punishment of all capital offences by solitary confinement for life in the county jails or state Penitentiary. The apportionment committee reported a bill to define Senatorial and Representative districts of the state, which bill, together with a similar one passed by the Senate, was recommitted to said committee, and on yesterday the bill of the Senate was reported back to the house with sundry amendments, which were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed. The amendments of the house were immediately concurred in by the Senate. The following is the apportionment as finally passed by both houses:

SENATORS.—Putnam 1, Montgomery 1, Parke 1, Knox 1, Lawrence 1, Vermillion 1, Clinton and Carroll 1, Vigo, Sullivan and Clay 1, Harrison 1, Orange and Crawford 1, Daviess and Martin 1, Monroe and Brown 1, Perry, Spencer and Warrick 1, Owen and Greene 1, Vanderburg and Posey 1, Gibson, Dubois and Pike 1, Hendricks 1, Shelby 1, Marion 1, Madison and Hancock 1, Hamilton and Boone 1, Henry 1, Fayette and Union 1, Franklin 1, Dearborn 1, Ripley 1, Switzerland 1, Jennings and Bartholomew 1, Clark 1, Floyd 1, Jefferson 1, Jackson and Scott 1, Washington 1, Fountain 1, Tippecanoe 1, Grant and Delaware 1, Johnson 1, Morgan 1, Decatur 1, Rush 1, Cass, Miami and Wabash 1, St. Joseph, Marshall and Fulton 1, Elkhart, Kosciusko and Whitley 1, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben and DeKalb 1, Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington 1, Randolph, Blackford and Jay 1, Laporte, Lake and Porter 1, Warren, Pulaski, Jasper, Benton and Starke 1, Wayne 2.—50.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Parke, Rush, Vigo, Harrison, Washington, Marion, Jefferson, Franklin, Fayette, Laporte and Henry 2 each; Wayne and Dearborn 3 each; Orange, Shelby, Warrick, Vanderburg, Knox, Sullivan, Clay, Vermillion, Warren, Clinton, Carroll, Morgan, Johnson, Jennings, Floyd, Scott, Jackson, Switzerland, Ripley, Decatur, Cass, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Allen, Hendricks, Delaware, Grant, Posey, Gibson, Spencer, Perry, Randolph, Union, Crawford, Green, Owen, Pike and Dubois 1 each; Miami and Wabash 1, Huntington, Blackford and Wells 1, Whitley and Kosciusko 1, Marshall, Fulton and Stark 1, White, Pulaski and Benton 1, Noble and Lagrange 1, Steuben and DeKalb 1, Adams and Jay 1, Porter and Lake 1, Montgomery and Putnam 2 each and one alternately, commencing with Montgomery; Tippecanoe 2 and one additional in 1843, and '44; Fountain 1 and one additional in 1842, and '43; Hamilton and Boone 1 each and one alternately commencing with Hamilton; Union 1 and one additional in 1841, and '45; Randolph one additional in 1843, Rush one additional in 1842, Jefferson one additional in 1841, '43, '44 and '45; Daviess and Martin 1 each in 1841, '42, and '45 and one jointly, in 1843 and '44; Lawrence 1 and one additional in 1842, '44 and '45; Monroe and Brown 1 and one jointly in 1843; Madison and Hancock 1 each and one additional alternately commencing with Hancock; Vigo one additional in 1842, '43 and '44; Sullivan one additional in 1841 and '45. The bill provides that Senators whose terms have not expired, shall serve out their time in the district in which they may reside.—100.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Sat. Even. Dec. 6. There has been for many days almost an entire calm in politics here—delightful enough, you may be sure, to those of us who have heretofore been tossed summer and winter on the political waves—those "waters of Bitterness." There is a charm about it which only those can know who have long been in the tumult and commotion. The members of congress, generally, have thus far shown a peculiar indisposition for any thing productive of the slightest degree of discussion. All the country has heard of the two great movements in the Senate—that of Mr. Clay for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury act, and the powerful assault of Mr. Webster on the financial part of the message, and on Mr. Secretary's Treasury report. Either of these, in common times of party excitability, would have led to protracted debate. We should have had the best efforts put forth from all sides of the chamber—logic and wisdom and wit—a few scenes perhaps—attack and retort—the joke and the repartee—but all is changed now, tranquillity reigns. Even these important movements were insufficient to overcome the almost universal reluctance on the part of the majority to get into active discussion. Mr. Clay's admirable and eloquent speech was answered by Mr. Wright, and then the matter ended. As to the message of Mr. Van Buren, and the report of Mr. Woodbury, Mr. Webster completely exhausted the topics to which he drew the attention of the Senate and the country. Our friends saw it was unnecessary to add any thing to his masterly exposition, and therefore contented themselves with saying nothing; while the administration men were warned by Mr. Silas Wright's discomfiture, not to attempt to engage in a field where the encounter had been so disastrous to their leader.

That strong, laborious speech-horse of the State. The long prosy speech with which Benton prefaced his motion for introducing a bill to tax bank paper, and other media of circulation, fell powerless, as it was unheard—for very few of the Senators, or the persons present in the gal-

eries and passages paid him the compliment of listening. His proposition itself was turned out of doors, as it deserved, in the most disgraceful manner, under circumstances which would call the blush of shame to the cheek of any man except him, who, from the course of his public life and conduct, may be well supposed to know nothing of that feeling. He introduced a bill to raise revenue to be originated in the Senate. Every tryo that has gone through the first elements of constitutional law, knows that every measure for such an object must originate in the house of representatives. Humburg as Benton is, he was perfectly aware of this requisition. But he wanted to get into the Senate a demagogic speech—and, with his characteristic vis inertia, which renders him callous to the shafts that would pierce men of ordinary sensibility, he cared not for the ignominious treatment of his bill, since he succeeded in making his speech. He consoled himself under his defeat, by publishing the oration deliberately written out, and well conned over beforehand, in the Globe of the same evening—filling four mortal columns of that delectable journal.

Unread, unremembered still he writes again, Still spins the endless web of his brain, Charmed with each phantasm, reviewing what he has writ.

Bless his stars, and wonders at his wit! There has been quite a little inclination for debate in the house of representatives—except on the public land policy—in the discussion of which, on Thursday, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson so distinguished himself.

It is doubtful whether the President's message will be up for reference to the different standing committees until the holidays are over. When the house does take it up in real earnest, there will unquestionably be some able and spirited discussion and the members who are, or hope to be, or wish to be looked upon as the future leaders of the business of the house under the coming whig administration, will, no doubt, be emulous to distinguish themselves by the display of their full and accurate information on the topics under consideration, and their skill, eloquence, and general ability in debate.

At present, we are enjoying the festivities of the season, with all our mights.—Christmas here, as in merry England, is held in far more honor than New Year's Day, and many of the good old hospitable rights are duly and generally observed by most of the families of the city.

The day was devoted by the members of congress to interchanging social visits. The President, the Heads of Departments, the Foreign Ministers, the Ex-President Adams, and the more distinguished Senators and Representatives, received company at home, both in the morning and evening.

*Mr. Benton is notorious for reading aloud to his more intimate friends, his speeches in the Globe, and for pointing out what he considers the admirable points in the thought, argument, or expression. He calls his finest flights of fancy "plunges!" "Ah, sir," says he, when he comes to something very fine, "there's a noble plunge!"

From the Greenback Visitor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25th, 1840. DEAR SIR—In pursuance of my promise, I will, from time to time, proceed to give you some personal sketches of the present House of Representatives of this state, so that the people may know, in some measure, to whom they have committed the management of the destinies of their growing, tho' now much embarrassed portion of the Union; and as in duty bound, I will of course, commence with Mr. Speaker.

SAMUEL JUDAH, Representative of Knox county. This gentleman's character has already been much canvassed throughout the State, in consequence of his having been for many years in public life, and having acted at different times, with different parties, apparently at least, on all the different sides of the many great questions which have agitated the community. He is a man of most extensive reading, and most unflinching industry—a clear headed, and a profound lawyer—energetic, active and persevering—able, talented, and experienced. In debate he is fluent and argumentative—in conversation, ready and interesting, though abrupt and impatient of contradiction. When on the floor, no subject could be introduced in the House, in which Mr. Judah did not seem to be perfectly au fait; thoroughly versed in all the leading topics of the day, and with a memory remarkably well stored with his- tory precedent, and classic illustration, no question could be brought up which he was not competent to discuss, and "nilhil quod Teligit, quod non ornavit," bitter and pungent, and sarcastic—no one attacked him, who did not writhe under the biting shafts of his satire, or shrink from the bo-littling effects of his withering sneer. But with all these ingredients of greatness in his composition, he has never heretofore stood forth as the leader, or in a short space of time, acted in support of, and in opposition to, the same persons, and the same doctrine. Men change, it is said, but principles never, and from his different and apparently inconsistent political tergiversations, we of course can only infer, that new lights have been opened to him at various times, and that he has

seen the errors of his ways, and determined to sin no more. Now, he is firm and unwavering—on account of his decided and manly course last winter, in battling against the whole combined hosts of Loco Focoism, together with his undoubted capabilities for the station, he has been, by the Whigs, elected Speaker; and no one can deny that he conducts himself, in his difficult position, with promptitude and impartiality, though it can scarcely be said that "He doth so use his state, Tempering his greatness, with his gravity, As it avoided all self-love in him, And spite in others."

From the St. Louis Republican.

THE CAIRO BANK. The following letter from Mr. Baker, the President of the Cairo Bank, in relation to the effect which the failure of Messrs. Wright & Co., of London, will have upon that institution, we presume will prove satisfactory to those interested in its solvency:

St. Louis, January 5, 1841. Messrs. Chambers, Knapp & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On my arrival in your city to-day, observing in your paper of yesterday an article in relation to the failure of Wright & Co., London, wherein you speak of the Bank of Cairo and express the belief, that it and the Cairo City and Canal Company (for which I understand that house has exercised an agency), are distinct in interest as well as in their operations, I beg leave to state that your belief thus expressed is fully sustained by the fact. The Bank and the Cairo City and Canal Company, have no connexion except that the former acts at this time as the fiscal agent of the latter. Those institutions are entirely independent of each other and were chartered at different times by different legislative bodies—the Bank by the legislature of the Illinois Territory and the Cairo Company by the State Legislature. None of the stock of the Bank has ever been owned by Wright & Co., and all its issues and operations are based solely on stock actually paid in; and I am not aware that the failure of Wright & Co., should, or can, have any effect upon the Bank.

D. J. BAKER, Pres't.

In addition to the foregoing we understand that the failure of Messrs. Wright & Co., can have but little or no effect on the affairs of Cairo City Company. They stand, we are told, only as agents for the Company, not owning in their own right any portion of the stock, and having no other connexion with it than such as usually devolves upon an agent. They collected the money due the Company from time to time as it fell due from the stockholders or as it accrued upon the bonds of the Company, and remitted or paid it over shortly after collecting. As the money was generally promptly drawn for by the Company it is not probable that much, if any, was in their hands at the time of their failure. Since the failure of Messrs. Wright & Co., the agency of the Company has been transferred to the house of Messrs. Palmer & Co., an old and well established house. It is therefore not at all probable that the Company will suffer any serious injury by this failure.

From the National Intelligencer.

New York, Dec. 16, 1840.

All eyes are so on Washington that we have no eyes for news here. I see you are sometimes interested in having Washington news via New York, in which case I may say, that all the Washington correspondents, M. C.'s, and Reporters concur that Mr. Webster is to be the Secretary of State, Mr. Ewing Postmaster General, if he will take it, and Mr. Crittenden Attorney General, ditto. Mr. Clay, too, we learn is to spend the Christmas holidays here, and the Puritan offspring have sent him an invitation to hurry on by Tuesday to eat clams, parched corn, and salt fish, at the annual New England dinner on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Probably he may get something better, but he certainly will get them, and hear the Yankeeing "Old Hundred" through their noses in the bargain.

The American to-day publishes letters from the counsel of the State of Illinois, in the case of the Delafield bonds, disavowing any intention on their part ever to hold out the idea that the State could repudiate the bonds in the hands of third parties. T. R. Ruggles was the solicitor for the State. William Kent and Daniel Webster argued the case before the Chancellor.

There is no stir at all in the money market. The impression is increasing that Philadelphia will slide into a resumption without any serious difficulty. The sub-Treasury now continues to be the only blockade in the way of a general resumption, and an approximation toward equal exchanges. Mr. Tillinghast is right in calling attention to violations of the sub-Treasury law; and though the Receiver General here tries, outwardly, to carry out the law, yet he daily violates it, particularly that part which refers to bank notes.—Abolish the law, and, with the good feeling now arising in the country on mercantile matters, we can have "the golden age" in three months.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The Legislature of Kentucky has re-elected the Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. We learn from the Alton Telegraph that the Legislature of Illinois have elected SAMUEL M. ROBERTS, Esq., of Vermillion county, a Senator to Congress for six years from the 4th of March next when the Hon. J. M. Robinson's term of service will expire. In reference to this election the Telegraph says: "We have no acquaintance with the above gentlemen, but public report does not speak very highly, either of his talents, or his political honesty. His deficiency in these respects, however, constituted perhaps his principal recommendation to the party which elected him."—Queens county Times.

Jackson and Van Buren fruits.—The Navy Pension Fund when created amounted to one million of dollars. Now the nominal value of the stock owned by the Fund is \$158,739. That such value is really nominal, will be pretty clear from the following statement:

\$100,000 Cincinnati 5 per cent. Stock, greatly depreciated worth about sixty.
11,000 Bank of Washington, greatly depreciated.
33,339 City of Washington 5 per cent. Stock, depreciated.
11,400 Union Bank of Georgetown, totally unsaleable.

\$158,739. And these depreciated stocks forming the entire capital of the fund, will only suffice to pay borrowed money and the pensions to become due on the 1st of January; so that in fact, the pension fund is defunct. With what wisdom and economy it has been managed, the character of the stocks in which it is invested will best show.

An abstract of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The document was laid before Congress on Thursday 10th. The expenditures for 1840, "exclusive of trusts and of the Post Office"—in the latter of which Mr. Van Buren informs us there is a "small deficiency"—is \$36,643,656 12. The means of the department (received and estimated) for the same period, are stated at \$28,234,512 10, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$1,590,855 89. There are, however, it should be remembered, nearly \$5,000,000 Treasury notes still outstanding.

The estimated receipts for 1841 amount to \$24,723,473, and the estimated expenditures to the same sum within less than 1,000,000.

Estray Law.—We hope the members of our present Legislature will repeal the law of the last session relating to the publication of estray notices. The law, in reducing the fees of publication, to 50 cents, and in taking away from the local printers, and giving the state printers, the fees for advertising the most numerous description of estrays, operates inequitably and unjustly. So unequal and partial an enactment, could only have been engendered by that itch for change and lawmaking, for which some legislators are so remarkable. For our part, we are determined, whether the law be repealed or not, to publish no estray notices under \$1 for three insertions.

Wabash Courier.

Amen to those sentiments.—Ed. Gaz. The Hon. Henry Clay has visited New York, for the purpose of seeing his grand children, at school at Jamaica.—He was handsomely received in that city, and much attention paid to him. He was at Philadelphia on the 21th, on his return to Washington. He appeared in high health and spirits.—Pittsburgh Evening Visitor.

Death of Senator Grundy.—The Nashville Whig of the 21st ult., states that the Hon. FRANK GRUNDY, United States Senator from the State of Tennessee, died on the afternoon of Saturday the 19th ult.—Q. C. Times.

He who steals my purse steals trash.—But he who robs me of my umbrella, on a rainy day, deserves a cowhiding. Some scape gallows of a fellow feloniously purchased our best umbrella yesterday.—We'll give five dollars for his scalp.—St. Louis Bulletin.

Send us a description of it, Mr. Bulletin, and if we find it coming up stream, we'll take care of it.—Pittsburgh American.

Frost Bitten.—For the information of such as are afflicted with frost bitten hands or feet, we publish the following from the New York Sun:

"Dissolve half a pound of alum in a gallon of warm water; and soak the hands or feet before going to bed for ten or fifteen minutes. I had one of my hands frost bitten, and tried various remedies, and expended five or six dollars, endeavoring to obtain a cure, but all to no purpose, until I tried the above. In my case, I dissolved about three ounces of alum in a quart of warm water, (keeping it pretty warm), soaked my hands three or four nights, when a cure was effected—the expense was two or three cents.

American deference to the fair sex.—The one most important, and without which, it would be impossible to travel in such a gregarious way, is an universal deference and civility shown to the women, who may in consequence travel without protection all over the United States without the least chance of annoyance or insult. This deference paid to the sex is highly creditable to the Americans; it exists from one end of the Union to the other; indeed, in the Southern and more lawless states it is even more chivalrous than in the more settled.—Let a female be ever so indifferently clad, whatever her appearance may be, still it is sufficient that she is a female; she has the first accommodation, and until she has it no man will think of himself.—But this deference is not only shown in travelling but in every instance. An English lady told me, that wishing to be present at the inauguration of Mr. Van Buren, by some mistake she and her two daughters alighted from the carriage at the wrong entrance, and in attempting to force her way through a dense crowd, were nearly crushed to death! This was perceived, and the word was given,—make room for the ladies! The whole crowd, as if by one simultaneous effort, compressed itself to the right and left, locked themselves together to meet the enormous pres-

sure, and made a wide lane, through which they passed with ease and comfort.

It reminded me of the Israelites passing through the Red Sea, with the wall of waters on each side of them," observed the lady. "In any other country we should have been crushed to death." When I was on board one of the steamboats an American asked one of the ladies to what she would like to be helped? She replied, to some turkey, which was within reach, and off of which a passenger had just cut the wing and transferred it to his own plate. The American, who had received the lady's wishes, immediately pounced with his fork upon the wing of the turkey, and carried it off to the young lady's plate: the only explanation given, "For a lady, Sir!" was immediately admitted as sufficient.—Capt. Margatt's Dairy.

A prospect Kings might envy.—The Cleveland Herald says: Farmer Harrison can stand at the door of his Log Cabin at North Bend, and look upon the soil of three noble states cherished and defended by him in their infancy, and whose Three Millions of free people in their might of manhood have now repaid his fatherly care with a majority of SIXTY THOUSAND for President. What monarch ever ruled in an hour like this.

EDUCATION.

The end of education is threefold—to discipline the learner's powers, to impart knowledge, and to form a good moral character. The attainment of knowledge, though not unimportant, is far from being the highest end of elementary education. To draw forth and train to a vigorous activity the mental powers of the pupil, to impart to him a mastery over principles, to put him in possession of the ability to think, compare, draw inferences, use language with ease and precision; in short, to give him such a command over his own faculties as to enable him to use them skillfully in the investigation, exposition and enforcement of truth; this is a far more valuable attainment than any amount of positive information which it would be possible to convey into the youthful mind. The chief instruments by which this mental development is to be secured are, the mathematics, the classic languages and our mother tongue. The voice of ages has decided that these studies constitute the best basis of a thorough education.

The moral culture of his pupils is the most important of a teacher's duties.—"For my part," says Addison, "I think the being of a God so little to be doubted, that it is almost the only truth we are sure of;" to which Dr. Brown adds, as little more than the fair and natural inference, that the doctrines and duties of religion are almost the only studies which we are at liberty to cultivate or neglect.—It is vain to communicate knowledge, or to enlarge, the understanding, to refine the taste, to multiply accomplishments, unless those principles be imparted, which will render them a certain means of usefulness, and ensure their being employed in the service of mankind. There is no royal road to knowledge. It is the unalterable law of the Creator, that nothing really valuable can be gained without labor; and he is either a deliverer or deceiver who promises a well-disciplined and well-furnished mind upon easier terms. The best teacher must have the vigorous co-operation of the learner, or the latter can derive little benefit from the instructions of the former.

SOCIETY OF WOMEN.

No society is more profitable, because none more refining and provocative of virtue, than that of refined and sensible women. God ordained particular goodness in the form of women, that her beauty might win—her gentle voice invite—and the desire of her favor persuade men's sterner souls to leave the paths of sinful strife, for the ways of pleasantness and peace. But when women fall from their blessed eminence and rational enjoyments, into the vain coquette, and flattered idol of fashion, she is unworthy of an honorable man's love, or a sensible man's admiration. Beauty is then at best.

"A pretty plaything, Dear deen!"

We honor the chivalrous deference which is paid in our land to women. It proves that our men know how to respect virtue and pure affection, and our women are worthy of such respect. Yet women should be something more than mere women, to win us to their society. To be our companions, they should be fitted to be our friends—to rule our hearts, they should be fitted to be deserving the approbation of our minds.—There are many such, and that there are not more, is rather the fault of our sex, than their own;—and despite all the unmanly scandals that have been thrown upon them in prose and verse—they would rather share in the rational conversation of men of sense, than silly compliments of fools.—and a man dishonors them as well as disgraces himself, when he seeks their circle for idle pastime, and not for the improvement of his mind.

Important to Horsemen.—A secret worth knowing.—The day before yesterday, we happened to be passing in front of the United States Hotel, when we observed a large crowd attracted by an omnibus laden with passengers, which the horses refused to draw. The driver had tried every expedient to urge on the animals—such as the ordinary modes of whipping, coaxing, &c., but all in vain, when our townsman, John C. Montgomery, Esq., suggested the plan of tying a string tightly round the horse's ear close to the head—the driver apprehending that Mr. M. was disposed to quibble, refused to make the trial, but on Mr. M.'s tying the twine round the horse's ear—having requested the driver to resume his seat and to give his horses a loose rein, without applying the whip—it operated like a charm, and the animals started without further difficulty, to the infinite amusement and gratification of the bystanders. Mr. M. stated to the crowd, that he had tried the experiment more than a hundred times, and had never known it to fail but once.—Philadelphia Standard.

What's in a name?—John Quincy Adams, a colored man, was arrested by the watch at Philadelphia, for being drunk and disorderly at a late hour on Saturday