

Congress.
In the House of Representatives, Monday July 25th, 1842, the Senate's amendment to the bill reducing the Army, being under consideration.

Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, said that in the year 1839, under the recommendation of the then President, Congress raised and increased the number of the regular army up to 12,500 men. In the present embarrassed state of the public treasury, when economy, retrenchment, and reform are absolutely indispensable, this House passed a bill reducing the number of the army on the peace establishment from 12,500 to about 9,000 men. That will reduce the army 4,500 men, and consequently reduce the expenditures of the Government near \$500,000.

The bill so reducing the army and the expenses of the Government (said Mr. G.) went from this House to the Senate for its concurrence. The Senate has refused to concur with this House in the extent of its reduction; but have proposed to fix the number of the regular army at about 10,000 men. The bill making appropriations for the army has now returned to this House; and the question now submitted is, shall we fix upon eight or ten thousand men as the proper number of the army for the peace establishment? I hope this House will adhere to its former decision and limit the number to eight thousand. That number of regular troops are quite sufficient to constitute a peace establishment, and preserve and cherish the military spirit. Large standing armies in time of peace are not only very expensive, but dangerous to liberty and our republican institutions. The Secretary of War, in a report sent to Congress by his predecessor, Mr. Cass, in 1837, asked appropriations for the army, fortifications, and so on, to an amount of near twelve millions of dollars. Sir, I cannot sanction and approve such enormous and extravagant appropriations for the War Department in time of peace. We must reduce our expenditures, and I know of no branch of the public service which can bear that reduction better than the army.

If, unfortunately, we should be involved in war with any foreign nation, then we may want an army of fifty thousand men; but that would be a fighting army, and not a peace army. I say, then, the true policy of the Government is to reduce the army, and to reduce our expenses in time of peace that we may be the more enabled in actual war to present our whole united strength. On all sudden emergencies, the volunteers and militia are ready and willing to come to the rescue and defence of the country. They are a ready help in time of need. I am entirely averse to a large standing army in time of peace. I highly appreciate the military qualification and scientific attainments of our officers, and the good conduct of our soldiers. But in time of peace, we do not need such a large force, and the deficient Treasury cannot pay so many idle persons.

Mr. Chairman, some gentlemen who have advocated the present large standing army object to this mode of reducing the army. They say the appropriation bill is not the legitimate way to effect that reduction. This is true; I concede it. This is not the best mode of effecting our object, but it is the only mode left to the House at this time. The President, the Secretary of War, the Commanding General, and I believe the Military Committee, are all opposed to the reduction of the army; so far from it, some of those high functionaries have recommended an increase of the army. Then I say to this House, this is the bill, and this is the only time and opportunity to accomplish the proposed reduction. We must do it now, or not at this session. I am willing to vote all necessary supplies to sustain a wise and economical administration of the Government; but when this nation is groaning under a public debt, and suffering great embarrassment from a deficient Treasury and a suspended revenue, and no provision is yet made to relieve the Government, I maintain that we are bound to pursue and practice all useful and necessary reductions, both of men and money.

Extract from Mr. Holt's Speech on the Tariff.

Sir, I pronounce this tariff to be the most wise and salutary law, nothing short of a direct attempt to rob and plunder the poor people of this country for the benefit of the rich; or, in other words, to deprive the poor man of the benefits he is entitled to derive, and that he must receive, from the land fund, if distributed among the States, to lessen the taxes of the rich, and enable them to enjoy the luxuries of life at a cheaper price; and I will illustrate it by a plain, practical, common-sense view of the subject, that every man can understand who will read for himself.

Let me suppose the case of two neighbors, one a poor man and the other wealthy, and the same rules that will apply to them will be equally applicable to the poor and the rich all over the country.

If the money is distributed among the States, it cannot be disposed of in such a manner as that every poor man in the community will not derive a benefit from it; if it is applied to the payment of the debts of the States, he has so much the less tax to pay to meet that debt, which sooner or later must be paid; if it is applied wholly or in part to a system of education, he derives the benefit of having his children educated at the public expense; if applied to the completion of the internal improvement of the States, he is likewise benefited, for otherwise he would have to be taxed for that purpose; and if the money is judiciously invested, he may not only be greatly relieved of taxation, but may ultimately be exonerated entirely, as, by the accumulation of interest in these works a revenue may be derived sufficient to support the Government without a resort to taxes, as in the case now with the Erie canal in New York; this poor man, in the meantime, pays no taxes for the support of the General Government, because he uses no article

upon which a duty is imposed; or, if any, it is so slight that he knows it not; he walks upon his own homemade rug carpet; he sits upon his homemade stool or split-bottom chair, or one of domestic manufacture; he wears his domestic cloth, dresses his wife and children in plain calico or some other fabric made at home; he drinks his hard cider, his apple brandy, or the cold beverage which nature furnishes at every spring; and you find nothing of luxury and ease within his walls which is brought from foreign countries, upon which a duty is levied. How is it with his more opulent and lordly neighbor? He walks upon his Brussels or his Turkey carpet; he reclines upon his mahogany chairs, his ottomans, and his sofas; he wears the finest English or French broad cloths, dresses his wife and daughters in costly silks and laces, and drinks his French brandy, his Madeira wines, Champagne, and Burgundy; his windows are hung with the richest silk damask curtains; in short, you find nothing from his garret to his cellar which does not indicate luxury and ease, and upon which duty is not paid to Government. And what is it you propose to do? to take this money back from the poor man, to do what with it? Why, to put it back into the Treasury, in order that you may reduce the duty which is laid upon articles used only by the rich; that wines, silks, laces, and other articles of foreign manufacture, may be brought into the country cheaper, for the benefit of the rich man, who is alone able to consume them. Sir, I submit to all who hear me, if this is not a fair and practical illustration of the whole operation, and, if so, I submit whether it is not an attempt to rob the poor to benefit the rich, to take money out of the poor man's pocket to pay the rich man's taxes? and it is because we will not consent to do this at the Executive bidding, that this country is to be thrown into a state of commotion and violence, and laws, indispensable to the operations of Government, obstructed by the abuse of Executive power.

Will this House consent to do it? For my own part, I swear to die in my track, before I will yield to it.

This Government is but fifty-three years old, and rather than see the Legislature of the country yielding to Executive dictation at this hour of its infancy, I would see it crumble into a thousand atoms. What, sir, let the Executive, and such an Executive, threaten Congress with the exercise of the veto power, unless we will pass such laws as he may dictate; send us in advance to say what we must and must not do, for fear of incurring his royal displeasure! Sir, the spirit of freedom tingles through every vein in my system, when I think of it; and the man that yields is neither fit to represent freemen nor to enjoy freedom himself.

Sir, I go farther than that; my path of duty lies plain before me; I will neither do as he bids, nor will I ever vote the appropriation of another dollar for any purpose, until Congress is permitted to raise revenue in any way it may think fit, (provided it does not conflict with the Constitution,) to meet the appropriations it has already made, and to meet the principal and interest of the debt already incurred, and authorized by the loan bill.

THE BOUNDARY AND A DINNER.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Union says: I have met with a friend who has given me some account of the dinner, at the dwelling of the Secretary of State, on Saturday, in celebration of the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary question. The President, the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr. Fox and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen engaged in the Northeastern Boundary surveys, then in the city, Major Graham and Captain Talcott, made up the company. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit prevailed. Mr. Webster gave as a toast: "Queen Victoria! long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people."—Lord Ashburton gave, "The President's perpetuity to the institutions of the United States." The President gave, "The Commissioners! blessed are the peacemakers." Mr. Lawrence gave, "Lord Ashburton, who has always manifested the most friendly sentiments towards the United States."—Lord Ashburton said, in reply, "That at his time of life nothing certainly but a strong regard for his kinsmen on this side of the Atlantic, a desire to see removed all causes of dispute between them and his countrymen at home, so that nothing might remain to interrupt the friendly regard, and a confidence that a settlement might be made of all those controversies which every honest man in either country would approve, could have induced him to undertake such a voyage and such a task."

The Secretary of War was then toasted with some pleasant allusions to his business being spoiled by the Commissioners, &c.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

No human being, however exalted his rank and fortune, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, can be long happy without a pursuit. Life is a ladder upon which we climb from hope to hope, and by expectation strive to ascend to enjoyments; but he who fancies he has reached his highest hope is miserable indeed, or who enjoys the utmost of his wishes; for many who have been most successful in their respective undertakings have given the gloomiest description of the emptiness of human pleasures. The pursuit alone can yield true happiness; and the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man is worthy his attention.

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for a friend who needed assistance, dryly observed, "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

"I would rather not take a horn, now," said the loafer to the mad bull; but the bull insisted on treating, and the loafer got quite high.

Gen. Jackson's Letter.
Mr. GALEM.—I see in the Register that you request some one to furnish you with Gen. Jackson's letter to Dr. L. H. Coleman, of this State, upon the Tariff. Having Niles's Register of June 12th, 1824, which contains said letter, I take great pleasure in complying with your request.

Washington City, April 26, 1824.

Sir,—I have had the honor, this day, to receive your letter of the 21st instant and with candor shall reply to it. My name has been brought before the nation by the people themselves, without any agency of mine; for I wish it not to be forgotten, that I have never solicited office; nor when called upon by the constituted authorities have ever declined, where I conceived my services would be beneficial to the country. But as my name has been brought before the nation for the first office in the gift of the people, it is incumbent on me, when asked, frankly to declare my opinion upon any political national question, pending before, and about which, the country feels an interest.

You ask me my opinion on the Tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the Tariff Bill before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting, and preserving, within ourselves, the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war, ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten.

If our liberty and republican form of government, procured for us, by our revolutionary fathers, are worth the blood and treasure at which they were obtained, it surely is our duty to protect and defend them. Can there be an American patriot, who, seeing the privations, dangers and difficulties experienced from the want of proper means of defence during the late war, who would be willing to hazard the safety of our country, if embroiled; or to risk for defence on the precarious means of national resource, to be derived from commerce in a state of war, with a maritime power, who might destroy that commerce, to prevent us obtaining the means of defence, and thereby subdue us? I hope there is not; and if there is, I am sure he does not deserve to enjoy the blessings of freedom.—Heaven smiled upon, and gave us liberty and independence.—That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence, and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which He has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessings. He has filled our mountains, and our plains with minerals,—with lead, iron, and copper; and given us climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufactures and laborers may be placed on a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we may have within our country, a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war. Beyond this, I look at the Tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and to revenue; and with a view to discharge our national debt. I am one of those who do not believe, that a national debt, is a national blessing, but rather a curse to a republic; inasmuch as it is calculated to raise around the administration a monied aristocracy, dangerous to the liberties of the country. This Tariff, I mean a judicious one—possesses more faithful than real danger. I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist?—Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture; and that the channels for labor should be multiplied. Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures; thereby creating a home market for your bread-stuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account; and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture, in the United States, six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a home market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of the British merchants. It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England; feed our own; or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered paupers ourselves.

It is therefore, my opinion, that a careful and judicious Tariff is much wanted, to pay our national debt, and afford us the means of that defence within ourselves, on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community. This is a short outline of my opinions generally, on the subject of your inquiry, and believing them correct, and calculated to further the prosperity and happiness of my country, I declare to you, I would not barter them for any office or situation of a temporal character, that could be given me.

I have presented you my opinions freely, because I am without concealment; and should indeed, despise myself, if I could believe myself capable of desiring the confidence of any, by means so ignoble.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dr. L. H. COLEMAN, Warrenton, N. C.

SNOW PEGS.—At the shoe-peg manufactory at Meredith Bridge, New Hampshire, the pegs are split with a knife, which strikes 600 times a minute averaging at least seventy-five pegs at a stroke. It is within our memory when shoemakers used to manufacture their own pegs, with no other tools than a saw, and their own knife and hammer. Now they are purchased by the peck at a very low price.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.]

Important Statistics.

Number of white inhabitants in each State, over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write, and the white population of each State.

Maine,	2,241	500,423
New Hampshire,	952	283,951
Massachusetts,	4,448	728,832
Rhode Island,	1,614	106,393
Connecticut,	526	301,550
Vermont,	2,290	291,130
New York,	44,452	2,382,571
New Jersey,	6,855	350,725
Pennsylvania,	33,940	1,610,143
Delaware,	1,537	58,581
Maryland,	11,905	431,441
Virginia,	38,787	735,812
North Carolina,	53,608	494,172
South Carolina,	20,715	250,002
Georgia,	39,717	393,393
Alabama,	22,592	288,937
Mississippi,	8,360	178,077
Louisiana,	4,861	112,140
Tennessee,	50,631	529,492
Kentucky,	40,018	691,258
Ohio,	35,394	1,498,593
Indiana,	38,100	676,293
Illinois,	28,502	277,353
Missouri,	19,457	270,357
Arkansas,	6,567	77,817
Michigan,	1,173	122,001
Florida Territory,	1,308	8,147
Wisconsin do.	1,701	39,506
Iowa do.	1,123	42,894
Dist. of Columbia,	1,033	39,658
Total,	148,603	13,069,307

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."—The traveller in the West now experiences the full advantages of the "better currency" afforded by the State banks. The specie standard is established at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and New Orleans, and Indiana; and yet the traveller at the West, starting with the specie bank paper of either of these points, will often find it necessary to change his funds. With Ohio or New Orleans paper he cannot move an inch in the interior of Kentucky. At every change of his funds he must lose from 3 to 10 per cent. discount. Specie-paying New Orleans funds are 5 to 10 per cent. discount here, and Indiana at 3. At St. Louis, Kentucky paper is quoted at 4 and 5 per cent. discount. If the traveller wishes for something that will pass for its face everywhere, he must purchase American gold; and he cannot get that for less than 3 per cent. premium on silver money. For a commercial and ever-travelling people like this, with twenty-six States, all with their banks, to attempt to get without some national currency is as absurd as it would be to dispense with steamboats on the Mississippi, and return to the old barge and flatboat.—*Louisville Jour.*

THE TARIFF.—THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette writes: "The tariff that has been vetoed, the country need not look for the passage of another. If Mr. Tyler chooses to reject the revenue bill passed by Congress, he must get along with the Government the best way he can."

The New York Express of Tuesday, 2 P. M., says on this subject: "Notwithstanding the belief often expressed, prompted undoubtedly by the hopes and wishes of public writers, that the President will sign the Tariff Bill, there is no sort of doubt that he will veto it. A veto is as certain as any coming event, and men may calculate accordingly. What course Congress will take afterwards, is not yet determined. We hear that the forthcoming veto will be founded upon the details of the bill, as well as upon its connection with the public lands; that its particular items will be investigated, and the country be appealed to thereupon. After this is done, we have very great doubts whether the temper in Congress will be such as to pass any other act; and the probability is, that there will be a sudden adjournment, leaving things as they are. We have felt it our duty to apprise our mercantile readers of these facts, without accompanying them with any opinion of our own, for it is of the highest importance that business men should know as soon as possible the probable course of legislation."

CURIOUS FACTS.—The mite makes 5000 steps in a second, or 30,000 in a minute. Allowing the horse to move at an equal rate, he would perform 1022 miles an hour. The journey from London to Birmingham would then occupy but six minutes and a fraction. There is another insect which may in some measure rival the above in the celerity of its motion, and in itself untrival in strength in proportion to its size. Although it is generally disliked, and has not a very fair reputation, yet to the eye of the naturalist, it is rather a pleasing and interesting object. Its form as exhibited by the microscope; extremely elegant, and has an appearance, as if clad in a coat of mail. It has a small head, with large eyes, a clean and bright body, beset at each segment with numerous sharp and shining bristles. All its motions indicate agility and sprightliness, and its muscular power is so extraordinary, as justly to excite our astonishment; indeed we know no other animal whose strength can be put in competition with its (name must come out at last) that of a common flea; for on a moderate computation, it can leap to a distance of 300 times the length of its own body. A flea will drag after it a chain 100 times heavier than itself, and will eat ten times its own weight of provisions in a day.—*Mr. Boverich, an ingenious watchmaker, who, some years ago, lived in the Strand London, exhibited to the public a little ivory chain with four wheels, and all its proper apparatus, and a man sitting on the box, all of which were drawn by a single flea. He made a small landau which opened and shut by springs, with six horses harnessed to it, a coachman sitting on the box, and a dog sitting between his legs, four persons in the carriage, two footmen behind it, and a postilion riding on one of the fore horses, which was also drawn easily along by a flea. He likewise had a chain of brass, about two inches long, containing 200 links, with a hook at one end, and a padlock and key at the other, which the flea drew very nimbly along. Something of the same kind is now exhibited in London.—*Edinburgh Encyclopaedia.**

LOUISIANA.—The Legislature of this State is Whig. In the Senate, the Whigs have a certain majority of one vote, and in the House of Representatives a certain majority of six votes. Well done, Louisiana! Follow her example, all ye States!—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The North Eastern Boundary.
The Madisonian has at last announced in an article published in an extra on Monday, that "a conventional line of boundary has been agreed on." The following outline of terms is of course semi-official:

"Every body knows that the territory in dispute embraces all the region of the Upper St. John, and the general understanding now is, that this region is to be divided into equal parts; the largest and by far the most valuable to be assigned to Maine, together with considerations connected with the navigation of the St. John (both sides of the lower of which belong to England) of the greatest importance to the value of the timber growing on its branches. Other important arrangements in different parts of the line, hitherto unsettled, in various places between Maine and the Lake of the Woods, are rumored as likely to take place."

"We doubt not the administration knows what it is about, and in due time we shall see."

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that upwards of 75 Loco Focos signed the Tariff Memorial which was recently sent from that town to Congress. The Richmond Compiler says, some 70 of the same party signed the Tariff memorial in that city.—"We are glad to see this disregard of party prejudices, in reference to a question, which in point of fact, has nothing to do with mere party divisions. It is a question of political economy, not of constitutional construction; and hence it ought to be decided with exclusive reference to its bearings upon the pecuniary interests of the country. The people should think for themselves on such a subject, and not yield their judgment to the control of party leaders, who seek to make every question subject to their own paltry personal ends."

THRILLING INCIDENT.—Col. John McDonald, of Ross County, at a public dinner related the following touching incident.—In 1796 Wheeling was besieged by a large army of British and Indians. So suddenly was the attack made that no time was afforded for preparation. The fort at the time of the assault, was commanded by Col. Silas Zane; Col. Ebenezer Zane, the senior officer, was in a block-house some 50 or 100 yards outside of the wall. The enemy made several desperate assaults to break into the fort, but on every onset they were driven back. The ammunition for the defence of the fort was deposited in the block-house, and the attack was made so suddenly and unexpectedly that there was no time to remove it. On the afternoon of the second day of the siege, the powder in the fort was nearly exhausted, and no alternative remained but that some one must pass through the enemy's fire to the block-house for powder. When Silas Zane made the proposition to the men, to see if any one would undertake the hazardous enterprise, at first all were silent. After looking in each other for some time, a young man stepped forward and said he would run the chance. Immediately half a dozen offered their services in the dangerous enterprise.

While they were disputing about who should go, Elizabeth, sister of the Zanes, came forward and declared she would go for the powder. Her brother thought she would flinch from the enterprise, but he was mistaken. She had the intrepidity to dare and the fortitude to bear her up in the heroic risk of life. Her brother then tried to dissuade her from the attempt by saying a man would be more fleet, and consequently would run less risk of losing his life. She replied that they had not a man to spare from the defence of the fort, and if she should fall, she would scarcely be missed. She then divested herself of such of her clothing as would impede her speed, and ran till she arrived at the door of the block-house, when her brother, Col. Zane, hastened to receive his intrepid sister. The Indians, when they saw her bound forth, did not fire a gun, but called aloud, "Square, square, square!" When she had told her brother the errand on which she came, he took a table-cloth and fastened it around her waist and poured into it a keg of powder. She then sallied back to the fort with all the buoyancy of hope. The moment she was outside of the block-house the whole of the enemy's line poured a leaden storm at her, but the balls went whistling by without doing her any injury. She afterward married a Mr. Clairville, of Ohio.

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—Whole villages, including the rich as well as the poor, are emigrating (says a letter from Mentz) from Germany to North America. Three of those in Upper Hesse have, within these few months, been entirely abandoned, and several in Rhenish Prussia are preparing to follow the example.

A short time ago the whole population of one of these villages passed through Mentz on its way to America, accompanied by its pastor and its schoolmaster.—*New York Standard.*

COTTON IN INDIA.—We learn from the Nashville Whig that the Natchez Courier contains extracts from a letter of Mr. Thos. J. Finney, who, about two years ago, in company with three other Mississippians, embarked for India, for the purpose of engaging in the cultivation of cotton. He is settled, it appears, on the banks of the Jamna, a branch of the Ganges, and has the control of a tract of land containing 5,000 acres, with a village of 2,000 inhabitants. He says he is just as sure of making cotton there as on the banks of the Mississippi. Labor is so cheap that cotton can be produced at half the cost of its production in the United States. The wages of a laboring man is \$1.62 cents per month, he furnishing his own subsistence. With the advantages of a favorable soil and climate, and low wages, what is to prevent India from becoming a formidable rival to American cotton in the European market. Mr. Finney is so well convinced of what can be done, that he intends to plant five hundred acres in cotton on his own responsibility.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following is the arrangement made by the Judges of the Superior Court for siding the Fall Circuit of 1842:

1 Edenton,	Judge Bailey,
2 Newbern,	" Manly,
3 Raleigh,	" Battle,
4 Hillsborough,	" Settle,
5 Wilmington,	" Dick,
6 Salisbury,	" Nash,
7 Morganton,	" Fearson.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK IN OHIO.—Mr. John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio, manufactured during the last year upwards of \$9,000 worth of silk goods. His clear profit on the capital invested was ten per cent. Mr. G. visited this city some months since, for the purpose of disposing of his fabrics, which competent judges have pronounced equal to the best imported. He has three large cocooneries, and superintended this season to feed upwards of two millions of worms, which he calculates will yield him upwards of six hundred bushels of cocoons worth at present prices \$2,000, but much more to him, as he will manufacture the whole export to various fabrics.

He has now in operation six Piedmontese reels with improvements; a cone winding machine for rawer reeled silk; three twisting machines preparatory for tramming; one double machine; two tramming machines for organizing.

All the machinery excepting that for weaving is propelled by a steam engine. Yet the most delicate operations are performed with the greatest exactitude. He employs at the factory 25 hands, half of whom are females, and a sixth of these are from 10 to 14 years of age.—*Baltimore American.*

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF MISFORTUNE.—The Towanda Banner of last week says: "We hear it stated that merciless creditors are taking advantage of the present state of the times, and speculating on the misfortunes of their debtors, by levying upon their property, attending the sales, and there refusing any thing but specie in payment, thereby preventing competition, and bidding in the property for one fourth and one third its real value! Instances are related in this county of this kind, where by this process four and five hundred dollars' worth of property have been struck off for fifty, sixty, and seventy dollars! This, if true, is tyranny and oppression of the most inhuman kind, and it will be strange indeed if such brutality is suffered to be often repeated without some manifestation of the public indignation."

The Legislature during its present session ought to afford some relief, and not suffer property to be thus sacrificed.—*American Sentinel.*

THE LAST SENSATIONS OF BEING BLOWN UP IN A STEAM-BOAT.—Captain Sutton, who had command of the steambot Medora, at this time her boiler exploded, and she was blown up, we are pleased to learn, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to walk out and enjoy the renovating influence of exercise. In describing his last sensations, at the very moment of the dreadful calamity, the captain states that he remembers having heard immediately beneath his feet (as he stood nearly over the boiler) a strange rumbling noise, ominous that something was wrong. Succeding this almost as quick as thought, before he had time even to move a foot, a deafening, dreadful peal, like that of thunder, fell upon his ear. This was accompanied with the instant and indescribable commotion. It was, as though his body had been instantaneously, though mysteriously, compressed into a compass much smaller than it previously occupied, or in his own more significant language, "rolled up into a solid heap." This was the peculiar sensation that impressed itself upon the mind at a time so critical and portentous, when, in the twinkling of an eye, memory was overwhelmed in the midnight of forgetfulness, and a veil drawn over the past, present, and future. It was over a fortnight before recollection told of what had happened, and made him conscious of how much the body had gone through and suffered. On recovering an equilibrium of mind it was like waking up from a troubled sleep, or the remembrance of a terrific dream.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

POWER OF PRAYER.—A minister, whose name it is not necessary now to give, had a son who was quite a rouse, and without something of a wig. One day the boy had been guilty of some misdemeanor, for which the father called him to account when the following dialogue ensued:—

"John, you have done wrong and I must punish you."

"Very well, sir, just as you say."

"Then take off your coat."

"Certainly, sir."

"Now take off your vest."

"Just as you please, sir."

"Now my son, it is my duty to flog you."

"Yes, father, but would it not be best first to engage in prayer?"

This was too much for the minister—the waggery of his son completely overcame him; so without either prayer or flogging, he dismissed the boy, while he turned away to relieve his risibles.

"You're entitled to the floor," as the member of Congress remarked, when he knocked down an opponent.

WONDERFUL FEAT OF A DOG.—The following feat of a dog was yesterday communicated to us by one who was an eye-witness to it.—*Nat. Int.*

A setter dog, belonging to one of the workmen engaged in plastering the ceiling of the parlor in the Treasury building, essayed to mount the scaffold by the ladder (which was nearly perpendicular) in pursuit of his master. He gradually ascended between forty or fifty rounds, and was within eight or ten feet of reaching his destined spot. By this time he evidently became much fatigued and held on with great difficulty. The officers in the building and numerous passers by in the street looked on with deep interest, expecting every moment that the poor dog would tumble from his lofty height and be dashed to pieces. To return by the way he had ascended was impossible. As if sensible of his dangerous situation, he seemingly gathered up all his remaining strength for a last desperate effort to save himself, and to the astonishment of the lookers on, leaped through the rounds of the ladder towards a window in the second story of the building, which was at a distance of about twelve feet from him. The dog, being somewhat above the window, jumped at a somewhat descending angle, which enabled him to catch with his fore-foot the sill, when a gentleman who was standing at the window, watching his movements seized him by the neck, and rescued him from his impending fate.