there should be speedily another and vigprous attempt made to settle the question, so long unhappily in dispute between the two Governmen's The reference to allother arbiter was considered, but at last it was concluded the wiser course to at 1-mpt an arrangements by compromise .--The administration acted in this, in the spirit inculcated in Holy writ: "agree with thine udversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him." [Applause.] This Government looked upon the quetion as such a one as might arise between two landed proprietors, whose territorial boundaries presented, here and there, inconveniently projecting corners: a kind of dispute, easily enough settled in affairs of private life, in which it would not for a moment be imagined that the only advantageous kind of compromise was that in which one par y was to yield every thing. [Renewed cheers.] Such a course of conduct as this formed no part of the plans of the Government in its endeavors to arrange finally this sexutions dispute. We proceeded upon a basis of liberal and equitable compromises and attained a result "which," said Mr. Webster, "I must ful-It helieve is approved by the great body of the people of this country, for st applause and loud signs of assent.] The States of Massachusetts and Maine, the parties must immediately interested, have expressed themselves entirely satisfied with the accangement, and it was his frm belief that, at this moment, they were b fare the ratification of the Treaty. The navigation of the River St. John's was more than an adequate compensation for the comparatively unimportant amount of territory they had vielded. And as to the United States, he saw no reason, why, in view of the terms of the Treaty, the importance of settling forever a question so suggested by the subject, this country should now be satisfied. The interests of New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire had been adequately cared for in reason to complain. [Signs of assent.]

Mr. Webster said that it did not follow that this treaty, so advantageous to our own country, must necessarily be disadvantageous to the other party in the dis-pute, so amicably settled. It was but a poor, parrow and mean spirit that congratulates itself upon its own gain, in consideration of the loss it involves to another. [Applause.] I know, said Mr. Webster, that in the conflict of parties, in the position that man often holds to man, a little dust here and there must be thrown into the air by personal partisans, which I am happy to see, however, has not produced any very considerable effect. [Laughter.] Public opinion is satisfied. [Approbation.] I can point triumphantly to the great majorities in Congress, sustaining the treaty, and ask, upon what question of great public moment, in the whole history of the country, there has everbeen such wonderful unanimity on the part of both branches of the National Legislature. [Lond and prolonged applause.

As to the efforts of the ex Geologist, (Featherstonwaugh,) and those of the London press, touching the maps and the red lines, and all that, Mr. Webster dismissed them all very cavalierly, as not culcu- the people as a candidate for that high office, lated to produce any great fermentation in the public mind, or any important effect upon the history of these transactions.

society, in consideration of their able and eloquent efforts on that evening .- and after the adoption of a resolution that the report of Mr. Gallatin, and the speech of Mr Webster be published by the society, the meeting adjourned.

THE TARIFF.

Extract from the Message of Gov. Morehead t the last Gen ral Amembly.]

The passage of a new Tariff of duties, at the last Session of Congress, it is hoped. will relieve the nation from the temporary shifts of issuing Treasury notes, or of resorting to loans, to meet its current expenses. and to pay its debts. Already its effects are visible in the increased activity of American Industry, and in the growling tone of some of the European Journals, and, in due time, it is believed, will be visible in the increase of our revenue. But scarcely has the law gone into operation, before we hear its repeal threatened, because its is object something beside raising revenue. It is high time the principles under which duties may be imposed should be settled and adhered to .-The principles being, settled, the extent to which the power may be exercised, then necomes a mutter of expediency. Alie agree that duties may be imposed to raise revenue, but some contend that they can be imposed for no other object. If this latter doctrine be true, then are we shorn of some of the most important prerogatives of a sovereign people-then may we be subjected to the most abject commercial slavery. If it be admitted that Europe can pour into our country the excessive productions of her pauper labor whenever she chooses, and can exclude our productions from her markets, or tax them so high as to be ruinous to us. and that we have no power to protect ourselves against the influx of the one, or to vegations, and of all other considerations | counteract the oppressive exclusion or heavy exactions of the other-then indeed are we in a helpless condition. The avowal of this doctrine is well calculated to invite Foreign Powers, who are so inclined to forget right, seranging the Treaty, and neither had any to impose all such tyrannical restrictions upon our commerce, as their cupidity may suggest. Indeed, for some time past, we have been approximating this condition -Europe has been flooding our country with the products of her labor, at a tax of some 20 per cent.. while the productions of American labor have been either totally excluded from her markets, or taxed from 50 to

2500 per cent. Her writers upon the wealth of Nations, descant to us upon the beauties of FREE TRADE. Her political Orators and Journals shout to us across the Adaptic-FREE TRADE"-and the glorious privilege of buying from whom you please. Some of us re-scho Free Trade, and the glorious privilege of buying of whom we please. But from none of these do we

hear the shout of Free Trade, and the glorious privilege of selling where we please, and to whom we choose. It is as important to us to have the privilege of selling without exorbitant exactions, as it is to buy without them. If every facility and inducement to purchase the industry of others are opened to us-but every facility and inducement to sell the products of our industry are obstructed or closed, then must we become, most surely, a ruined people. This sentiment, uttered by one of our most distinguished Presidents in 1824, in relation to

the People are kept, checks their energy, curbs their enterprise, and their prosperity.

> From the National Intelligencer, POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

On Monday evening, the 17th instant, as our readers may have already heard. the "Democratic members of the New York Legislature" met in caucus, and passed resolutions recommending the assembling of a National Convention at Baltimore on the fourth Monday of November next, (1843.) to nominate candidates for President and Vice President; that the mode of appointing delegates thereto from that State be determined at a State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 12th September next, composed of persons appointed by the republican electors of the several counties, corresponding with the number of members of the Assemply: declaring that though they (the caucus) are ready to support the candid to the lion's den, and deliver them over to ate of the Convention, it is their conviction their adversaries bound hand and food? that Martin Van Buren is the choice of the democracy of New York: that Gor. Bouck and Andrew Jackson are entitled to confidence; that (the caucus) are on posed to a Bank of the United States, to he assumption of State debts by the General Government, and to the law for the distribution of the Public lands; and that hey are in favor of the Insependent Freasury on the plan recommended by Mr. Van Buren.

This movement, long anticipated, had been deferred to so late a period of the session that it began to be doubted whether the friends of Mr. Van Buren were strong enough in the Legislature to carry their point.

Nor is the recommendation by the Democratic members of the Legislature' very submissively received by their immediate constituents. On the contrary, resolutions have been adopted by th Democratic Young Men's Committee of he City of New York," declaring that they "do not approve of the action taken by the Democratic Republican members of the late Legislature, in attempting, in he address and resolutions which they have prepared, to give their official sancion to the claims of any particular candidate for the President;" that "it was nowise entrusted to them to commit their constituents to any candidate, or to make for him such an evidence of public opinion being with him as their address and resolutions may be understood to express," &c. &c.

Still less is this proceeding on the part the "Democratic Members of the Leislature" relished by portions of the Bemocracy" in other States.

The American Sentinel, of Philadelhia, the organ of the Tyler Democrats of hat city, openly condemns the nomination and the time fixed for the holding of the "Democratic National Convention," denouncing the latter in the following strain.

"It hardly becomes the Democrats of New York, that at last election lost their Presidential candidate, to name to the party when of where the National Convention should assemble. It is true this Caucus of New York adds, that the Democrats of I ennessee have designated the same day It would not, however, be improper to remark that Tennessee did not give her electoral vote to the candidate of New York at the last election. It would be well for both of these States to look to the Democrats of the other Commonwealths and follow in their footsteps. "There were ninetcen States out of twenty-five that voted against Mr. Van Bu ren. New York belonged to the nincteen She ought not, therefore, to be pushing herself forward to dictate to the other States where or at what time the Democratic Na. tional Convention should assemble. Indeed it would not excite our special wonder if New Hampshire should give a larger vote to the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency than both New York and Ténnessee. "We repeat, that the Democratic National Convention will not he held until May, 1811, that is settled beyond a guestion." If this language "looks rebellion," the subnined remarks, by the Spectator, of this city, also a "Democratic" paper, but advo-cating the claims of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency, and expressing, beyond doubt, the sentiment of one great division of the "Democracy," may be regarded as an actud declaration of war against the holding of a National Convention at the time and in the number proposed by "the Cancus of New York," as the American Sentinel irreverenty styles the meeting of "the Democratic lembers of the Legislature" of that State: From the Washington Spectator of Saturday. The Probable Disorganization of the Democratic Party-Who will be Responsible for it? We honestly confess that it is with sincere gret we ard called upon to publish the resoutions adopted by some of the Democratic nembers of the Legi-lature of the State of New York, at a ganous held in Albany some hours after the adjournment of that body. We say some-for whether they were a dopted by five, or ten, or twenty, of a bate majority, we have no means of finding out. The first two of the resolutions are of the most disorganizing tendency, and in o-Trade, as far as it is practicable ; but when pen defiance of the expressed opinion of ten States in regard to the mode and time of holding the National Convention. It rides rough-shod over the Democracy of the city of New York. Will they submit to be thus dictated to and cheated out of their rights by a caucus composed of their own treachetous Delegates? If the State of New York were in reality it: that they may make some calculation desirous of making an issue with the ma-what is likely to be the course of policy jority of her sister States, we should be sur-pursued for the future. Frequent legislation prized, and should truly regret such a step; slightly sloping under surface of its wings By the prompt exertions of our Citizens but it is not so. The mass of the Democ- on the air is sufficient to sustain its weight (for we are learning) it was extinguished they dare not trust them in the hands of wate of thanks to him and to Mr. Galla- other, defeats the best devised plans, balles racy of the Empire State are not disorga- if the velocity were maintained or increased before it spread further, or had done much new sppointces, and on has done of the

in the opinion of the Government, that ; tin had been unanimously passed by the the wisest calculations, and often destroys | nizers, or ready to be distated to by a few | the weight would continue to be sastained will prove this ere many days have passed.

Again we repeat, the democracy of New York are not responsible for these resolutions, which are not the expression of the people. They are for harmony, and fair, just dealing. They will go for a Convention in which the delegates to represent the State shall come from the people direct, and held at the usual time, which is May 1844. This caucus says nothing about the tariff -not one word; they are as silent as the grave upon a subject so deeply interesting to the South, the West, and the North - to the agricultural, mercantile and mechanical interests of the country; the question of quesions to the city of New York herself, whose very existence depends upon the freedom of her trade.

What says Virginia to this? Will there e an exposition for that meridian to full her to slumber, while they shear her like a sheep! Will she lead her sister States of the South 0 is there to be a creed for the South, and none, or another for the North, as it may suit?-Again, we ask, why is there no resolution against the tariff, when every other Whig ud Federal measure is denonneed?

If a few disorganizing spirits in the States of New York or Virginia choose to cut loose from the great body of the Democratic party in the Union, and call and hold a Convention next week or next November, let them do so; and upon their heads will remun the odium and responsibility of the proceedings. Thank God, they cannot sa critice the principles of the party, or defeat the candidate who will be nominated by the People's Convention at the usual time in May 1844. The worst they can do, by running a candidate, (should they adhere to a November nomination,) is to throw the election into the House of Representatives. when the candidete nominated in 1844 would be elected.

The Convention of Virginia was made to lead off in this new and disorganizing movement. Disguise is as they may, it is so; but we sincerely trust the Republican party of Virginia will never sustain the insidious attempts at dictation which have been made. as if by concert, both at Richmond and Albany. They will not prove disorganizers. or sustain the movement which was first made in Virginia by a well drilled Convention, who flung a fireball of discord into the Democratic camp; and if followed up, must produce dissension, which will convulse the Republican party to its centre.

AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

The art of navigating the air has hitherto remained undiscovered, notwithstanding the numerous attempts that have been made to emulate birds in different ages of the world. Yet frequent disappointments ments. Why schould the vast realms of by the feathered tribes? Why should not man's dominion be extended there as well more than the fishes? Water is good for its bosom. So, air, which is good for boy out of the water alive. When Mr. S. breathing and other purposes pertaining reached him in the mill pond, the little fel-

hopes well founded. The suspense in which wire pullers at Albany. The primary meet, or raised; but the same resistance of the the People are kept, checks their energy, ings and Assemblages of her democracy air, which avails for aust fining the machine, opposes, though much more feebly. is flight, which inevitable and concomitant opposition would shortly destroy the original velocity, and bring the carriage gradually to the ground. Now the business of the steam-engine, acting through its propellers, is simply to keep up the aiginal velocity, or, if it be powerful enough to improve it. This effected, the carriage remains supported during the whole of its flight by virtue of the downward resistance of the air, due to its originial and continued speed.

The principle upon which the machineis started upon its aerial flight is taken from a supposed analogy with the principle on which a large bird begins its career in the air. In starting from a tree or high rock the brid makes a swoop downwards to acquire velocity; that gained, it requires but little effort to rise again, and increase his speed. The violent efforts made by slow and heavy birds when rising from the ground, and the easy flight of the same birds after they have attained sufficient velocity, show the operation and importance of the same principle.

The power of the steam engine employ d by Mr. Henson is about that of twenty horses: its weight, including that of water used, is about 600 pounds. The whole machine, with all its appliances, cargo and passengers, will weigh, it is estimated, about three thousand pounds. Its susfaining surfaces measure 4,500 square feet: the load is, therefore, two-thirds of a pound to each square foot, which is less than that of many birds.

It does not appear that any experiments of a conclusive character have been made to test this invention. The opinions of some scientific men are in favor of its It is not unusual to release such contractions practicably, while in the estimation of others the thing is absuid. NEWTON'S JOURNAL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES declares the project to be "most visionary and been tried five or six times in the country fallacious " But a bill is before Parlia

ment for forming a joint-stock company, to try the invention by a practical esperiment. - Baltimore American.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Phillip Sneed, (soa of Mrs. Mary A. Sneed of this town,) a child six or seven years of age, made the narrowest escape from a watery grave on Monday morning last that ever became our lot to second. It appears that the child was fishing in Countryine Creek. when he casually fell into the water, which measures 16 feet deep; he could not swim, and sunk under the water.

but it seems that he held in his hand a small reed fishing pole, around which his arm, in his first struggle, became wrapped, and which, on his rising to the surface of the current, brought him on his back with his have not 'put a stop to repeated experi- in this position he floated down the stream shoulders resting on a portion of the reed to a distance of two hundred vards or perair around and above us be traversed only haps further, when his cries alarmed Messrs. Robert Singleton and Thos. Mansfield. as over the expanse of waters! Have the arriving first, did not hesitate to peril his who ran to his rescue-the former of whom birds any claim to exclusive empire any own life to save that of the little suffererdrinking and for various natural uses; but with the assistance of Mr. Mansfield Mr. such noble daring is worthy of all praiseit is also made to bear our vessels upon Singleton was enabled to bring the little

liniury. It was fortunate that, i' grave as the wind was blowing in a dire tion in have occasioned another serious coull-gration had it not been timely arrested. It to cemarkable that the house caught on the outside, it is believed, from a pile of wood lying near, that in all probability was set on fire. Steps have been taken to as certain the incendiary. Newbern Spectator.

SINGULAR OPERATION.

We learn that an exceedingly delicate operation was performed at the Hospital in this city on Wednesday last, by Dr. P. W Ellsworth, a surgeon of Hartford. The subject was a girl eleven years of age, of Humphreysville, who was horibly deformed from a burn which she received when three years of age. The scar covered the whole of one side of the neck, extending from the middle of the chin, and again from the anterior to the posterior end of the collar bone. By the contraction of the skin the lower lip was completely turned out nearly to the botton of the chin, and the jaw was drawn down to the breast so that the position of the lower teeth was horizontal. Dr. E. divided the scar and brought the jaw and lipi up to its proper position; but this left a large gaping wound which was necessary to fill. and this was done by cutting a strip of skin, large enough to answer the purpose from the shoulder; this strip, several inches in length and breadth, was not entirely detached but was connected at one end where it was twisted and then laid over the wound, the fieshy substance of course down; and the

wound was then bound up. 'The wound on the shoulder was carefully drawn together and the patient is doing well. She hore the tedious and painful dissection with great fortitude. The entire operation we learn was never performed in Europe and never before in New England. of the skin by the knife; but Dr. Muter, of Philadelphia, first attempted to cover the wound from the adjoining skin. It has since with success, and it is believed that the first case in New England will result satisfactorily. Dr. Ellsworth has been very successful in other delicate operations, and takes a high rank in his profession.

New Haven Palladium

The following statements from the New York Express, if true should arouse the indignation of every honest man in the country: We publish the article, because it comes from a respectable source.

COMPOSITION OF THE TYLER PARTY.

This country presents at this time a speetacle, which except for its effects on its presperity, would be pronounced as the most ladicrous and most laughable since the foundation of the Government. When General Jackson attained the height of his power, he had about him the basest and meanest of all creatures that he could muster out of all the moral filth of the country, but the Kitchen Cabinet of his time had at least the merit of possessing talents of no mean order. Blair and Kendal et id genus omne were matches in political knavery, hypocrisy and cunning, but they were no fools. They went for the greatest amount of plunder, just as Locofocoism always goes, for the greatest goal

Upo) the opening of the negotiations at Washington, it was decided that the States of Maine and Massachusetts should be invited to take a part in them, as being most immediately interested in a proper settlement of the questions at issue. And it was fixed that nothing should be concluded upon without their consent. To this the States agreed, only imposing the condition that their Commissioners should agree unanimously in any plan of negotiation that might be fixed upon. Of course, under these circumstances, it became the daty of the government, continued Mr. Webster, to tay before the Commissioners of Massachusetts and Maine all the proofs and facts in its possession, bearing upon the great questions at issue between the two governments; each and all to go for what, in their estimation, they were worth. All these were carefully consid-ered by them, and the result was the most perfect unanimity of action on their part. And as to the charge so industriously bruited in certain quarters that I had not laid before the British negotiator all the facts within my knowledge bearing upon the questions at issue, continued Mr. Webster, I have only to say that I see no reason why I should have felt myself bound to go to Lord Ashburton and fell him that there was or there might ba a map, or other document at Paris which, if found, would strengthen the British claim. [Applause and laughter.] Mr. Webster would conclude by saying

that he was entirely satisfied with the judgment of the country in regard too the late negotiation and its result. It contained nothing disreputable to the country; no yielding of any thing valuable without ample and adequate compensa-tion and consideration. It was the successful result of a manly, patriotic, and noble disposition on the part of this government to settle a question, which was growing less and less easy of arrangement the loager it was allowed to remain open. And its consequences had been to dispel all alarms, to binish and forever to quell all jealousy, and to put an end to all chance of quarrel and misapprehension on these subjects between two powerful nº tions.

Mr. Webster, upon sitting down, was applauled loud y and long, and after at

chould not writing by pretory

a Tariff, and at a time when he was before is fully sustained by eighteen years of subsequent experience. He said "In short sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British Merchants. It is time 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" The policy then recommended by him hes not been pursued, and how truly he shadowed forth our present condition. Let us resist the policy of British Merchants, let us become a good deal more Americanized, let us feed our own paupers and laborers. instead of feeding those of England, let us abandon that policy which leads to panperism, and adopt that which will raise paupers and laborers to competency and independence. Let us declate our Commercial Independence, and proclaim to the world, we have the power, not only to raise revenue by imposing duties, but that we have the power, by imposing them, to protect American industry against European industry, and to ounteract by our legislation, any Foreign legislation hestile to our interests. But, at the same time, let us invite all nations to a commercial intercourse with us, upon terms of the most extended, liberality, but, they must be terms of equality and reciprocity. That the General Government has power to impose duties for the protection of American Industry, against European industry, and to counteract Foreign legislation hostile to our interests, I think cannot admit of a doubt. When the States became indpendent, they had the power, unquestionably. All their powers to impose duties they transferred to the General Government, by the adoption of the Constitution. They then clased to have the power ; and, if the General Government has it not, shen the power is extinct. Is there an American

willing to admit this ? I do not wish to he understood as advocating a high Tariff. I contend for the power to impose it, if we think our interests require it. I advocate the doctring of Free it ceases to be practicable, unless at a ruinous sacrifice to us, I abandon it, and say to the worl !--- We will do unto others as they do unto us."

I have thought it proper, on this occasion, to say thus much on this important subject. The American people ought to know the general opinion of the Union upon

on the subject, from one extreme to an-

to healthful existence, shall it not be made subservient also to the ends of man's congreat human family!

London, when he meditated upon and filled him up. Surely Providence interposed. nally constructed his new ARRIAL STRAM CARRIAGE, of which we have accounts in the English papers just arrived. The European Times, in which Messra. Willmer & Smith collect for their American readers all the interesting items of news in the old world at the departure of each steamer for shores, contains under date of April 4th a minute description of this new machine, with engravings to illustrate Aus plan and details. Our readers may gain some idea of its construction from the following account.

Its chief bulk consists of an expanse this reservation, that instead of, moving like those important members, it is perferfectly jointless, rigid, and with respect to the rest of the machine, motionless. It is remarkable for its extraordinary dimensions (being 150 feet long and wide.) and for its great lightness and strength. It is a frame work covered with any light and telerably air tight web, as silk or linen. To the middle of this and across it is suspended the car, which contains the engine, passengers, and cargo, and occpies relatively to the wings the place on he body of a bird. In flight the wings advance with one of the long sides foremost and a little raised, to the middle of the other side is attached a tail of 50 feet ong, which can be raised or lowered su as a control the flight as to elevation, beneath it is a vertical rudder, which has the same offices as to a horizontal direcinn. Immediately over the car is a vertical web, placed across the wings, intended to check latteral oscillation. The. steam engine drives two sets of vanes or sails of a windmill, and 20 feet in diamethe root of the tail; their office is to keep tion. up the velocity of the flight by balancing the resistance of the air in front, The carriage, thus constructed and pre-

pared for flight, sets out from the top of an inclined place of cheap and ready con-by a cry of fire. A dwelling house be-struction, and before it has accomplished longing to Mr. T. McLin, of this place, struction, and before it has accomplished

low was in the act of sinking, and must have gone down to rise no more had his venience, and to the advancement of civ- benefactor been three minutes later getting ilization by promoting intercourse between to him-as the arm disencumbered by the the various branches and members of the small fishing pole, with which (we should have remarked above) he paddled the water These considerations doubtless were had now lost its power, and nothing but active in the mind of Mr. Henson, of the reed and great depth of the water buoy-Milton Chron.

CASE OF STARVATION.

The following almost incredible account of death by starvation is from the Rome, Oneida county, N. York, Citizen : On Saturday last a gentleman brought to

our village the following heart-rending account. An Ipishman with his family, some time since, took up his residence in Flor-ence in this county, four or five miles from the village, and a mile from any neighbor. Last summer the man was killed by the fallwhich we may call the wings, but with ing of a tree, leaving a wife and three small children. Left thus alone, the poor woman managed to sustain herself and little ones

> comfortably, till the winter with its severity came upon her. The deep snow shut her up within her little shanty, and she was soon forgotten by the world without. One of her near neighbors chancing to call her to mind, put on snow shoes, and proceeded to her house nearly buried in the snow. With much difficulty he succeeded one corner lay the lifeless emaciated body of the mother. The suffering spirit had fled. By the side of their mother's corpse mother. The others have recovered. the house ; the poor woman, faithful to own pocket, the impulses of a mother's heart, had for

days borne the keen pains of hunger, without tasting food, that she might give propellers, of six in feach set, like the dren. She lived to see them devour the last crumb; then laid herself down and ter; one of these is placed on each side of yielded to the agonies of death by starva-

FIRE AGAIN.

Last night, a few minutes before eight o'clock, our Citizens were again aroused

of the greatest number when adopt some new scheme of rapacity to pick the pockets of their opponents on a large scale.

The aspect of affairs is changed at Wash ington in one respect. The advisers of President Tyler are, a great many of them, most insignificant in point of talent, and a worthless in point of character as were Blair, Kendall & Co. An enumeration of a few of the appointments recently made by the President will serve to illustrate our meaning.

In one case a notorious gambler, who had been arrested once for obtaining goods under false pretences, and who after the receiptd a commission as bearer of despatches in foreign court, and while on his way, was at

rested for a perjury committed about the time of his appointment, was renominated a another responsible office.

In another instance a member of the Le gislature in one of the largest Western States who had been publicly and notoriously erpelled from the body to which he was elect ed, for perjury or forgery, or perhaps both, was nominated as receiver of public moneys A very notorious instance of a not les aggravated character has occurred in the ap pointment of a travelling agent of the Po Office, who stands publicly accused of chet ing a poor widow out of her pension while he was a' Washington procuring his or appointment. This man is a daily frequest er of the White House and one of the pitt in entering, and then what a scene ! In advisets and movers of Tylerism in a neigh boring State. He procured the appointme of a Post Master who stands charged with similar crime. A similar office has be lay the three children, just gasping in the conferred on a man who in the year 1856 last stage of starvation. They were im-mediately taken to the neighbor's house, acting in the capacity of Magistrate in Der acting in the capacity of Magistrate ia and supplied with food. But in one, life neighboring city, seized a parcel of goods was too far spent. It soon joined its knowing them to be stolen and instead of restoring or attempting to restore them to the our Not a mouthful of food was found in owners in this city, put the proceeds in his will Car

In this State, in an important village, Post Master was appointed who had bee detected in a forgery of a large amountall of her scanty store to her starving chil- Infamous at home and held in uttler co tempt by both political parties, John Tyle with a certificate of the facts of the case fore him still retains him in office. T Cashier of a Bank in one case has given a tice to the correspondents of the instituti to which he belongs to send their letters a Post office in an adjoining village, as

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could not trust money in the hands of t new Post Master. We at the Express offi receive similar intimations of changes in t direction of the papers of our subscribers neighboring places, when the parties do reside where they receive their latters been

Windankouse Windows