

Trouble among the Pilots, Tarring and Feathering, &c.

There has been quite a turmoil among us within the past few days, owing to a strike by the Pilots of the Cape Fear river and bars. Acting, as we learn, upon the petition of the Shipping Merchants of Wilmington, the Board of Commissioners of Navigation a short time ago established new rates of pilotage for the river and bars, reducing the fees on an average about eight and a half per cent. This was done in consideration of the fact that all the necessities of life are cheap, and also because four or five years ago, when every thing was so high, the rates were enhanced twenty-five per cent. The pilots however were greatly dissatisfied with the reduction, and after many talks, grumbings, and threats, all conspired together and resigned their branches. This might have proved a serious detriment to the navigation of the port, but as it happened it was only a temporary inconvenience. Several masters of vessels, and other competent persons, supplied the places of the recalcitrant pilots. After two or three days contumacy, they began to yield, and nearly or quite all expressed a willingness to resume their commissions, which were restored to them. On Sunday morning, one of the number, named George Bowen, who lives at Federal Point, was taken by thirteen of his brother pilots, tarred and feathered, made to march before them for some miles to music not of the sweetest tones, and otherwise maltreated. It is alleged as an excuse for this outrage, that Bowen was among the first to promote resistance to the action of the Board of Commissioners, proposing that any one who yielded should be tarred and feathered, and that he was the first one who did yield. But with this injured society has nothing to do—such audacious acts must be severely punished. Warrants have been issued for the guilty thirteen, and the officers have gone to arrest them.

The new steam boat Fayetteville, of Fayetteville, Capt. Rush, came into port from that place on Sunday, being her first trip down. The Fayetteville belongs to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and is intended for the Cape Fear trade. She is much larger, and superior to any boat that has ever run upon the river. She was built at the place after which she is called, in a most substantial manner. Her length is 123 1/2 feet, breadth of beam 24 1/2 feet, depth of hold 9 feet; has 6 boilers, an engine of 120 horse power, and measures about 350 tons.

Bad management somewhere.—The Northern Mail bag destined for the Wilmington Post Office, has been several times carried on to Charleston. That was the case on Friday last. We have reason to believe that this carelessness about the Mail bags is practised at some point North of Weldon. It is worthy the attention of the Travelling Agents of the Post Office Department.

General Jonathan H. Jacobs, Whig, was on the 10th inst., elected a Senator to the State Legislature, from the counties of Perquimans and Pasquotank, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wm. B. Shepard.

The member elect to the House of Commons from Chowan county, R. T. Paine, Esq. has resigned in consequence of continued ill health. An election is ordered for the 29th of this month.

Gen. Alfred Dackery, Whig, was at the special election in Richmond, chosen to the House of Commons in the place of Mr. Bostick, deceased.

The Charleston Courier copies from this paper the synopsis of the proceedings of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at their late annual meeting, and gives the following paragraph.

Inland Communication between Wilmington and Charleston.—We would call particular attention to the proceedings of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, which appear in our paper this morning. The subject of an inland communication between this city and Wilmington, alluded to in the resolutions, is one of more vital importance to our interests than is generally supposed, and will, it is hoped, be taken up and advocated; by those conversant with the matter, with a zeal and perseverance commensurate with its importance. The Committee appointed will doubtless receive every information and aid from our citizens, in the prosecution of their inquiries.

As will be seen by the prospectus in to-day's paper, Mr. Thomas J. Lemay, of Raleigh, designs publishing a literary Magazine at that place. In view of the fact that not a single work of a character kindred to the one contemplated exists within the limits of North Carolina, a lively interest can scarce fail of being excited with a large number of persons by the notice of Mr. Lemay's intention. It is not necessary to expatiate upon the usefulness and value of such works when ably and judiciously conducted. These are known to all who are skilled in the events of the day. The projected enterprise deserves in an especial degree the fostering care of the people of our own State. It will not come in competition with any that they are in any way obligated to sustain, and its chief aims will be to benefit the community of North Carolina. It will be disgraceful if this project fail of success. The terms too are most invitingly low.

From the temperature of the weather here for some days, we conclude there has been snow recently not very far North of us.

We fully agree with the several prints of the State which have referred to the subject, that the Legislature should amend the laws relating to Sheriffs and Constables' sales under Execution as to require their advertisement in a public paper. Sheriffs sales at any rate should be so advertised. Those made by Constables are not of so much consequence in that regard, as they consist generally of small amounts of property, which are more likely to bring their value by giving a neighborhood notice merely, than the larger amounts frequently offered by Sheriffs at Public Sale. Unquestionably great sacrifices of property are often made at Sheriffs sales for the want of that wide publicity which a newspaper notice would give to them. The advantages that would result to the unfortunate debtor from advertising these sales in the columns of a newspaper, instead of the present mode, are so obvious that it is surprising the Legislature has never directed it to be done. The purpose of advertising Execution sales, notoriety, may or may not be answered by the present method, that is, posting a written notice at certain public places, for they may be torn down or washed down by the rain in a few hours after being put up.

In connection with this subject, the Fayetteville Observer alludes to that very strange law requiring the Sheriff of every county to advertise the sales of land for taxes, in his county, in one of the Raleigh papers, published two hundred miles or more distant from some parts of the State.—It is not probable that all the Raleigh papers are taken in some counties of the State, and as the Sheriff may select whichever paper he chooses to advertise in, it doubtless sometimes occurs that an advertisement of lands to be sold for taxes is not seen at all in the county where they lie. Who then is benefited by the advertisement? Certainly not those interested in the sales. For all purposes useful to thousands of citizens of the State, those advertisements might as well be made in the papers published at Washington City, as at Raleigh. We trust the present Legislature will consider the matter, and apply the proper corrective, which is to require these sales to be advertised in the nearest newspaper.

Case of Stabbing. A midshipman named Archibald McRae, a mere stripling, was brought before Alderman Mitchell on Saturday afternoon charged with stabbing Mr. Harvey Harstead, of No. 148 South Thirteenth street, with a knife. It appeared, that on Friday evening last the parties were both in the Menagerie, at the corner of Thirteenth and Spruce streets, when, in consequence of the large concourse of people there, Mr. Harstead was accidentally pushed against McRae, who thereupon called him a brute. Harstead immediately struck McRae on the nose.—McRae then left the Menagerie, but shortly afterwards returned with some of his companions, a rain insulted Harstead, who wished to avoid any altercation, and finally stabbed him in the left side with a pocket knife; very fortunately the wound is but a slight one. McRae's companions, it appears, were all armed, as another one of them threatened to stab one of the spectators in the Menagerie. The prisoner was required to fine bail in \$1500, to take his trial for an assault and battery with intent to kill.—Phil. Gazette.

(The above statement of an unfortunate occurrence is, we feel well assured, calculated to make an unjust impression as to the conduct of Midshipman McRae. It will in due time appear that what he did was, if not justifiable, not very much deserving of censure, under all the circumstances. Those here, where Mr. McRae belongs, who know him, will bear ready testimony to his mild and urbane disposition.)

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW: J. & H. G. Langley, Publishers, New York.

We have the November number of this Review. The monthly sign is a portrait of Mr. John Tyler, and a sketch of his life is furnished by a warm friend of that gentleman. Last, however, Mr. Tyler, should flatter himself that he has secured a permanent lodgment in the Democratic Pantheon, the Editor of the Review takes care to admonish him that confidence is a plant of slow growth, and that there is no slight degree of doubt as to the spirit in which his course has had its origin and stimulus. Similar language was held in England, towards one Benedict Arnold, who made a figure in the American Revolution.

The article in this number on American names, serves up in a mingled style of ridicule and argument the absurd American custom of naming places after European towns, or looking into heathen mythology for appellations, instead of adopting the expressive terms of the aborigines.

A new thing.—The inmates of the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro', Vt., have commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper called the Asylum Journal. Those only "whom the majority of mankind consider insane" are requested to furnish communications for the paper.

There are a good many Journals in the United States that would upon a writ of de hunc in quirendo be pronounced worthy only of an Insane Asylum, and some there are that would even do discredit to such an Institution.

The President of the United States has recognised Don Lorenzo Dobeletsen as Vice Consul of the Mexican Republic for the port of New Orleans, and Carlos Lebarou as Vice Consul of the same Republic for the port of Mobile.

It is stated that a new species of potato plant has just been introduced into this country from South America. The potatoes grow on the vine above ground, like tomatoes or cucumbers. We have not seen them yet, and can say no more about them at present.

On the 7th instant, a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Canada.

Temperance in Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Durbin of the Methodist Church, now travelling in Europe, in a letter published by the Christian Advocate and Journal, gives some interesting items in relation to the progress of the Temperance reformation in Ireland. He says no man who does not wish to be blind, can pass through that country without seeing the good effects of Temperance, among the great mass of the people. He saw only a few persons drunk, or who were disguised. The falling off of the excise duty shows a reduction in the consumption of whiskey from eleven to six millions of gallons last year. Of the moral power exercised in Ireland by the Great Apostle of Temperance, Father Matthew, he says:

The general impression is, that it is more sacred and binding to take the Pledge from Father Matthew than from any other person. Hence but few take it of others, and always take it again of Father Matthew, whenever he comes within from ten to thirty miles of them. There were persons present when we were in the room who had come thirty miles to take the Pledge. He informed us that he had seen thirty thousand people kneeling before him at once in the open fields, and their repeating the Pledge was like little thunder—the sound of many waters. The Pledge is understood to be perpetual, and the party may not dissolve the obligation at pleasure. He may disregard and violate it, as some do, but he cannot, as we express it, withdraw. There is evidently a religious obligation attached to the Pledge, founded, to some extent, in the authority and sanctity of the party administering it, as well as in the consent of the party taking it.

A Looking Glass for Tobacco Chewers. An extract from Dickens's Notes.

If Mr. Dickens, or Mr. Any-body else, should succeed in shaming the tobacco chewers out of the abominable habit of dyeing every place where they happen to be with their saliva, and also in driving those odious contrivances, spit-boxes, from the sight of decent people, he will be entitled to the said decent people's most profound thanks.

As Washington may be called the head quarters of tobacco tinctured saliva, the time is come when I must confess, without any disguise, that the prevalence of those two odious practices of chewing and expectorating began about this time to be any thing but agreeable, and soon became most offensive and sickening.—In all the public places of America, this filthy custom is recognised. In the courts of law, the judge has his spittoon, the crier has, the witness has, and the prisoner has; while the jurymen and spectators are provided for, as so many men who in the course of nature, must desire to spit incessantly.

In the hospitals, the students of medicine are requested by notices upon the wall, to eject their tobacco juice into the boxes provided for that purpose, and not to discolour the stairs. In public buildings, visitors are implored, through the same agency, to squirt the essence of their quids, or "plugs," as I have heard them called by gentlemen learned in this kind of sweat, into the national spittoons, and not about the bases of the marble columns. But in some parts this custom is inseparably mixed up with every meal and morning call, and with all the transactions of social life. The stranger, who follows in the track I took myself, will find it in its full bloom and glory, luxuriant in all its alarming recklessness, at Washington. And let him not persuade himself as I once did to my shame, that previous tourists have exaggerated its extent. The thing itself is an exaggeration of nastiness, which cannot be outdone.

On board this steamboat, there were two young gentlemen, with shirt-collars reversed as usual, and armed with very big walking sticks; who planted two seats in the middle of the deck, at a distance of some four paces apart; took out their tobacco boxes, and sat down opposite each other, to chew. In less than a quarter of an hour's time, these hopeful youths had shed about them on the clean boards, a copious shower of yellow rain; clearing, by that means, a kind of magic circle, within whose limits no intruders dared to come, and which they never failed to refresh and refresh before a spot was dry. This being before breakfast, rather disposed me, I confess, to nausea; but looking attentively at one of the expectorators, I plainly saw that he was young in chewing, and felt inwardly uneasy himself. A glow of delight came over me at this discovery; and as I marked his face turn paler and paler and the ball of tobacco in his left cheek, quiver with his suppressed agony, while he spat, and chewed, and spat again, in emulation of his older friend, I could have fallen on his neck and implored him to go on for hours.

Massachusetts Election, on the 10th. No choice of Governor was made, owing to the great number of scattering votes, something like 5 or 6,000, thrown, generally, by the Abolitionists. Davis, the Whig Candidate, ran a little behind his vote last year, and Morton, the L. F. rather better than at the last election. It is doubtful which party will have the majority in the Legislature. In a large number of cases there was no choice of members, in consequence of the multiplicity of Candidates. The following gentlemen were elected to Congress: John Quincy Adams, Barker Burnell, Robert C. Winthrop, and Osmyn Baker, Whigs, and Henry Williams, L. F. No choice in 5 Districts.

About twenty-five thousand persons altogether, it is estimated, have availed themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

A tiger measuring eight and a half feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, was killed near St. Augustine, a few days since. These animals are said to be very numerous in Florida.

There is a rumour afloat in the papers that the Government of England and France have determined upon offering their joint mediation between Mexico and Texas, for the purpose of inducing the recognition of the independence of Texas and Mexico, and thereby securing peace.

Col. S. W. Trott, is elected a Representative in Congress from the District in South Carolina lately represented by Mr. Butler, who resigned.

Suicide of John C. Colt. This wretched man who was to have hung in New York on Friday last, for the murder of Mr. Adams, committed suicide in prison, whilst preparations were making to take him out for execution, by plunging a dirk knife into his heart. He was married a few hours before to Miss Henshaw, his former mistress. Strong exertions, though unavailing ones, were made to induce the Governor of New York to postpone or commute his sentence.

Tennessee.—The Nashville Whig of the 5th instant says: "From present indications there appears to be no probability of the Congressional Districts being laid off, nor do we believe there will be any election of Senators to the Congress of the United States."

The Route to Washington.

We are glad to perceive by the following extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the Potomac Steam Boat Company are taking effective measures to keep open the navigation between Aquia Creek and Washington during the hardest winters. The "nine miles" and "Devil's Imps," between Fredericksburg and Washington, will, henceforth, we hope, be masters of history.

"We learn that Captain F. Black has purchased for this city the Steam Tow Boat "Delaware" for the Washington and Fredericksburg Steamboat Company. The boat is to be placed immediately on the Potomac river for the purpose of carrying the great Southern Mail in the winter season, and to connect with the Rail Road now completed from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg. This will be a very important improvement on the Southern route, as it will entirely do away with the stage travelling from Washington to Fredericksburg, and contribute to the comfort and speed of travellers. We think our Southern friends will be much pleased with the "Delaware." She is a good boat, of the best workmanship, and was built a few years ago by a private company in this city, and subsequently purchased by the City Councils. She is now sold for want of use, the city, owning the large Ice Boat, which has been found sufficient for the business of our river."

From the Nashville Banner.

SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURE OF CORN-STALK MOLASSES IN TENNESSEE.

The facts stated in the letter below (addressed to the editor of the Banner) are interesting and important. The authority is entitled to very high consideration.

Caledonia, Henry County, (Tenn.) October 26th, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that Mr. James L. Vaughan, of this vicinity, has succeeded in manufacturing beautiful clear molasses from corn-stalks. It is pronounced by all who have tasted it far preferable to that made from the sugar cane. It has somewhat the appearance of honey, and the more you use it the better you like it. The mill for grinding the stalks is very simple, costs only six dollars; and can be made by any common mechanic who has an ever once seen it. With this mill, which would answer very well for an apple mill, and which runs with two horses, he produced one hundred and twenty gallons of juice per day. The yield of molasses from the juice as it came from the mill was as one to five. If planted early and cut in August or September, Mr. Vaughan thinks about sixty gallons of molasses from each acre in corn might be obtained, and perhaps more. The corn which he used was planted very late in June, and a severe frost fell before he finished cutting it. To this frost and to the fact that the corn had not sufficient time to mature properly, he attributes his failure in making sugar. Mr. Isaac Norman, the mechanic who constructed the mill, and who has been an old sugar planter in Georgia, says that he never saw finer syrup from the sugar cane, or which gave greater appearances of graining, and that it did not grain itself before they commenced operations. Mr. Vaughan is, however, highly pleased with the success of his experiment so far, having demonstrated conclusively that with a mill not costing more than six dollars every farmer can manufacture his own molasses, and that of a superior quality. Another year he hopes to add his sugar also. It must also be mentioned that the refuse juice which is skimmed off in the act of boiling makes a most excellent beer, and can likewise be made into excellent vinegar.

Yours, respectfully, WM. C. ROGERN.

The War Sword of Washington.

AND THE "RABBIT CANE OF FRANKLIN. To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:—I read a communication in the Intelligencer a few days ago speculating upon the probable fate of General Washington's service sword. The writer supposes that it was given to General Green by General Washington, and lost at sea. This is a mistake. The same sword, with the green scabbard and white buckskin belt that encompassed the distinguished owner, with the name of the manufacturer, who resided in Fishkill, London, with the date on the plate—in fine, the same sword which General Washington wore through the whole war, and was at his side at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, is now in the possession of Mr. Samuel Washington, of Kanawha county, Virginia, a grand nephew of General Washington.

The sword was given to his father by Gen. Washington, and also the famous crab-apple Cane, bequeathed by Dr. Franklin to General Washington, in his will bearing date, July, 1788. I extract that part of Dr. Franklin's will (which I find in the 7th volume of the American Museum now before me) which describes the cane with particularity and manifest interest, as follows:

"My fine crabtree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

Mr. Samuel Washington has both the sword and the cane in an excellent state of preservation, as I am informed by several gentlemen who have seen them within a few months; and I entertain the hope and belief that they may be procured by proper application to the owner to be placed in the National Institute at Washington. It would be a most suitable place for two such interesting relics of two such illustrious men. Very respectfully, W. COST JOHNSON.

White Sulphur Springs, Oct. 25, 1842.

Mr. Clay's visit to Louisiana. We find the following in the New Orleans Bee, in reply to an invitation to Mr. Clay to visit Memphis:

Arkland, Sept. 18, 1842.

Gentlemen:—I received your favor, transmitting the resolutions of a Whig meeting at Raleigh for the county of Shelby, inviting me, when on my voyage to New Orleans, to visit Memphis and partake of the civilities and hospitalities of my friends. I am truly thankful for the friendly invitation, and I should derive unfeigned pleasure in meeting them, whom I regard, in some measure, as my late constituents. But I apprehend there is some objection as to the object of my intended visit to New Orleans. It is one purely of business and of health, apart from political motives or considerations whatever. I have regretted that my purpose has got, I know not why or wherefore, into the newspapers, without any explanation of my real intention.

I designed going to Louisiana some time in November, with the views that I have stated.—Whether it will be in my power to stop and tarry any time in Memphis, I am unable now to say. You know one is wholly dependent upon the movement of the boat in which he embarks.—Should they admit of my stopping at Memphis, I will embrace, with great pleasure, the opportunity of exchanging friendly salutations with any of the citizens of Shelby county or Tennessee, who may honor me with that ceremony.—Beyond this contingent promise, I cannot make any engagement.

In any event, I pray you to convey my grateful acknowledgments to those whom you represent, and accept assurances of the sine re regard and high esteem of your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs. J. F. Farrington, J. Leath, John Pope, Wyatt Christian, A. R. ... &c.

FROM LIBERIA.—We extract the following passages from despatches from the Colony, published in the 1st number of the African Repository:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, AUGUST 11, 1842.

SIR: The Vandalia has not yet arrived; we are anxiously expecting her, and shall most assuredly avail ourselves of all the advantages which the visit of this vessel may afford for concluding treaties and conventions with the native tribes.

The general condition of things in the colony is as prosperous as ever, particularly at this season of the year. The general health of the people continues good. We are still in the enjoyment of the blessing of peace and harmony among the colonists are pretty generally restored. Our merchants are making great preparations to prosecute their trade along the coast the coming season. They are expecting an abundant harvest of palm oil. The rice crops are also encouraging.

In this part of the colony agriculture is increasing wonderfully; though we have had but few importations from abroad, our supply of potatoes, cassavas, plantains, &c. have not been limited. With fervent wishes for the success of colonization, I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant, J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. R. R. GURLEY, Sec'y. Am. Col. So. Washington.

A Funeral where a Marriage was solemnized.—On last Tuesday, we were attending the funeral services of Miss Matilda Case, of this county, the very day and the very hour of the day when she was to have been married to the young man of her choice! Instead of the festive scene, the habiliments of mourning were on every side! And instead of joyous mirth, deep groans burst from anguished hearts!

The deceased had just passed her eightieth year—had been for several years previously in her death a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in the full triumph of the Christian faith. Her illness was short but very severe, though her death was triumphant and unaccompanied by such an afflictive and painful struggle.

The Globe as Tyler.—The Globe of yesterday last has a most cruelly erroneous leading article in reply to the Madisonian, cutting up Tyler and Webster for turning against a National Bank, after getting into power by the advantages of that question. It is entitled, "Spinning the ladder by which they climbed." The article very effectually convicts the Administration of tergiversation, treachery and falsehood. The Globe has been savagely abused by Tyler and his associates lately, and absolutely refused to receive Messrs. Webster and Spencer into the communion of Locofreedom. "Where is Mr. Webster to go" now?

The Van Buren men, every where are evidently much afraid of Tyler. They well know the power of patronage and corruption on some of their mercurial fellow partisans. N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The illustration of the Boston Post Office was, it now appears, the Tyler Committee who have done it. The Tyler Committee is the up to date affair of the most infamous outrages that the annals of party warfare have ever exhibited in this country. A building occupied as one of the public offices of the General Government, to which all parties and all classes are alike obliged to resort, is, in the first place, used as a place of meeting by the friends of John Tyler, and then illuminated by these same miserable sycophants in token of their joy at the result of an election which has proved disastrous to the party who placed their master where he is! Was ever any thing more infamous!—N. Y. Amer.

Horrible Outrage.—In the Runnissas (Iowa) Gazette we find the most extraordinary and cruel relation of circumstances that we believe ever went forth in type. An old man lived alone, and had forbidden a daughter, who lived near, and her husband, or even their children, ever to approach his place, on account merely of some whimsical pique that the old wretch had taken against his child. One morning the inhuman being found his grandchild, under three years of age, climbing upon his garden rail, and he deliberately went for his rifle and shot the boy dead. The victim fell inside of the fence. The old man reloaded and set watching. Not long after, the mother came seeking her child, and the minute she touched her father's garden rail, she died with a shriek the instant she perceived her dead child. The old brute shot her in the temple, and killed her stone dead on the spot. The hoary maniac (as he is now accounted) shot the father also when he came, and he is now in prison to answer for the three murders.

Sub-marine Telescope.—This is a contrivance for lighting up the dominions of the deep, invented by a lady—Mrs. Mosher, of Brooklyn—who obtained a patent for her invention last July. It consists simply of a common lamp, enclosed in a glass globe about eighteen inches in diameter.—The lamp, thus protected from the water, is, when submerged, supplied with air by means of tubes which rise above the top of the water. There is also a large tube between these two, for the escape of the smoke and gas from the lamp to the surface.

This instrument we saw in operation last evening, at the American Museum, in a vessel of water about four and a half feet deep.—A pin at the bottom could be as distinctly seen as though there had been no water in the vessel.—The inventor says that objects have been as distinctly seen by means of the lamp alone, in our harbor, twenty-two feet below the surface, at a distance of from fifteen to twenty feet from the light.—When the lamp is sunk lower than this, a telescope is needed. Objects may thus be discovered at almost any depth.

The apparatus it is thought will be very useful in the discovery of sunken wrecks, in the construction of fortifications, and all works extending under the water. No vessel, it is predicted, will ere long, go to sea without it, as, by attaching a mirror to the telescope, the bottom and keel of a ship may be examined when under full sail.—This instrument has been seen and approved by several engineers and naval gentlemen. It is exhibited only in the evening.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

ALBANY POLICE.—A curious case of Female Deception.—One of those strange and almost unaccountable cases of deception which we hear of once or twice in an age, was developed at the police office Saturday afternoon. A person who has for the last four years followed the business of a tinker and teamster alternately in this city, and who is well known to many of our citizens, was brought up before Justice Osborn, charged with hanging out false signals—being not exactly what outward appearances would lead one to suspect, and unsuspecting persons to believe—sailing under false colours.

About two weeks since this person was married to a very respectable and hard working girl, who by her industry had laid up a considerable sum of money. The poor girl found out in a few days that all is not gold that glitters—that appearances are deceitful—in short, that her dear husband was a woman! This fact being fully established to the satisfaction of all parties, the faithless swain—or rather deceitful jade—was arrested, examined at the police office, and sent to jail. A crowd of the curious followed her lachrymose to her new lodgings, making many original and spirited remarks, called out by the novelty of the case.

No other reason can be assigned for this strange marriage alliance, except the desire on the part of the husband to possess himself of the money which the object of his affections had saved from her hard earnings and unweary industry. Albany Citizen.

From the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser. The "Second Advent" Meeting.

The great tent of the Second Advent party who adopt the scriptural interpretations of Mr. Miller concerning the second coming of Christ, and the probability that the advent will occur next year, was pitched in a square field of two or three acres, bounded by Mulberry, Orchard, and Camp streets, in this city, yesterday afternoon, in presence of a congregation of some two or three thousand people. It is probably the largest tent ever set up in this country, being about 114 feet in diameter. The imposing looking circular Tabernacle is raised by a huge pole in the centre, some 60 feet in height, and is secured to the ground by posts and chains, 6 or 8 feet high, so that the audience inside may pass conveniently around the canvass wall of its whole interior—the posts being surrounded with canvass to complete the enclosure. There are six doors for entrance, and the whole area is provided with benches, s, and a platform or pulpit for the preachers. It is estimated that 3000 people can be accommodated within this vast apartment.

The work of erecting this stupendous tent was commenced with prayer, we learn, by a lady of this city, and was completed soon after sunset. About a dozen smaller tents have been put up for the use of the brethren who propose to live on the ground during the meeting, which is expected to continue some ten days or more. A large Boarding Tent has been put up, (a large cooking stove having been provided,) where ample provision is made to furnish meals at a shilling each. The tent provided for Mr. Miller, and the preachers, is divided into two apartments, and protected by boards. Several, if not all the tents are heated with stoves.

Thomas Jefferson.—The personal appearance of Jefferson is thus described in the work written by William Sullivan, a few years ago, entitled "Familiar letters on Public Characters":

"When Mr. Jefferson came to Philadelphia in March, 1797, he was about fifty four years of age. His personal appearance, as now recolleced, was this: He was a thin tall man, over six feet in stature, neither full nor thin in body; his limbs were long and loosely jointed, his hair was of a reddish tinge, combed loosely over the forehead and at the sides, and tied behind; his complexion was light or sandy; his forehead rather high and broad; his eyebrows long and straight; his eyes blue, his cheek bones high; his face broad beneath his eyes; his chin long, and his mouth large; his dress was a black coat and light under clothes. He had no polish of manners, but a simplicity and sobriety of deportment: he was quiet and unobtrusive, and yet a stranger would perceive that he was in the presence of one who was not a common man. His manner of conversing was calm and deliberate, and free from all gesticulation; but he spoke like one who considered himself entitled to deference, and as though he measured what he said by some standard of self-complacency. The expression of his face was that of thoughtfulness and observation, and certainly not that of openness and frankness. When speaking, he did not look at his auditor, but cast his eye towards the ceiling, or any where but to the eye of his auditor. He had already become a personage of some distinction, and an object of curiosity, to a very young man."

Among the 178,000,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,000,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources. In Denmark, the proportion is five per cent; in England, ten per cent; in Holland, fourteen per cent.