zens in slave property against the disposition of the people of Maine to violate them. For this purpose you will be justified in declaring by law that all citizens of Maine who may come within the jurisdiction of this State on board of any vessel as owners, officers or marines, shall be considered as doing so with intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice."

PRECOCIOUS VILLANY.

James C. Provost, 19 years of age, an engraver by trade, who resides with his mother at No. 175 Broome street, some two months since, was called upon by a couple of adepts in crime, named Russell Moore and John Turner, to engrave for them a $5 plate upon the Merchants' Bank of Boston. The plate engaged to engrave for $150, which he completed, the counterfeiters employed Provost to work off some impressions—and to enable him to do this, they furnished him with a false key to Mr. N. S. Dearborn's office, No 2 Courtland street where they took for his use a quantity of paper and ink. Provost employed to assist him a young lad, an apprentice to Messrs. Durand, Wright & Co. of Wall street. The two young villains commenced the execution of the contract by working off 200 impressions from the plate which they concealed for their own use. Moore & his accomplice suggested some alteration in the plate which done, Provost was to take an impression therefrom, and next day to meet them at the Sybil's cave at Hoboken, and receive his pay. The next day he took the plate over to Hoboken, where he met the partiest according to agreement. Provost received at this time three five dollar bills, one of which was afterwards found to be a counterfeit. It was then agreed that at five o'clock the same afternoon, Provost should meet the others at the cave, whence they would go the top of Weehawken heights, and there the money should be paid, and the plate delivered up.

Provost having secreted the plate in the cave, returned to the city, and at the hour appointed went again, accompanied by the apprentice to Hobokan. At the cave they met Moore, and the three went together to the Pavillion, where it was proposed that the apprentice should remain. Provost and Moore then went up to the heights, which having reached, they were suddenly surrounded by a number of men, who it appeared had collected there for the purpose. One of the men knocked Provost down, when Moore seized the plate and ran off, and several of the others after him, crying out, 'stop him! stop him!' Provost seized upon his assailant and held him fast, and in their struggle both of them rolled off a steep precipice, from a height of some thirty feet.

Provost fell uppermost and his assailant was so much hurt by the fall as to remain utterly senseless where Provost let him, (and for aught that appears he still lies there.) Provost them returned to the Pavillion, and he and the apprentice came back to the city. Provost did not see Moore till his arrest, a week after at the police. Moore was at that time liberated and shortly after again met Provost at Webster's Hotel, in Courtland street. A day or two after this, Moore called at Provost's lodgings and stated that he wanted to get some impressions of genuine bank plates, and suggested that the apprentice could get them from his employers, (Messrs. Wright & Co.) The next day the apprentice met Moore and agreed to secure the plates of the Farmers' Bank of Seneca county—post notes of 100 dolls., 500 dolls., and ——, under a promise of being well paid.—The plates were the next day taken to Mr. Dearborn's office, where a supply of ink and paper was had in readiness, and 200 impressions of the 100 dolls. plates where worked off. Their operations were, however, discovered by Dr. Mercer, of 4 Courtlandt street, who gave information to the Police.

The impressions were given up to Moore on his paying 150 dollars to Provost. On the next night the young counterfeiters were arrested by officers Welsh, Gil. Hays, Homan and Madden and taken to the Police, where they, on examination, stated the particulars above detailed, and were admitted to bail in 2000 dollars each, and were liberated from custody.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

DOINGS AT THE POLICE OFFICE.

F George Mortimer Wardwell, a genteel and intelligent young man, of about 30 years of age, was brought up this morning on a charge of being drunk in the streets and disturbing the peace.—He plead guilty to the charge and evidently labored under the greatest emotion. When requested to give some account of himself, he replied:

"Sir—I have now arrived at the extremity of degradation which, long ago, I became satisfied would one day or other become my portion. Sir, I do not believe I was born to this. In my youth, when I first started in the world, my prospects and hopes were as bright as the sky which bent over me. I married a beautiful wife when I was twenty eight years old, and had acquired a considerable competence. Sir, I need not tell you *how* I loved her! I see by your countenance that you know something of human nature, and are already satisfied that I am not a common loafer—that I have been driven to the present extremity by some extraordinary circumstances. But I will proceed with my story. Two years after I was married to my wife—who was a young English lady of handsome expectations—and had a beautiful boy to bless me with his innocent endearments, we received letters from England announcing the death of my wife's father, and soliciting me to come to England immediately, for the purpose of settling up the affairs of the deceased, and receiving my wife's portion of the estate. I immediately made preparations for my departure, and leaving my wife under the protection of an intimate *friend* whos name was Henry Anson Willoughby, (d—n him!) I set sail for England. My business detained me longer than I had anticipated, and I began to feel the most intense anxiety in regard to my family. The letters which I received from my wife grew brief and unfrequent, sometimes startling me with their abruptness. Just before the final steps in regard to my wife's portion were about to be completed, I received a letter from America, written by an old friend of my father's family, warning me to hasten home, if I would preserve my future happiness and the honor of my wife! Imagine my dismay! I hurried home, leaving my business unsettled, and arrived in time to find my hearth desolate, my wife eloped with my *friend* Willoughby, and my boy—my darling boy—in the Orphan Asylum—an object of public charity.

"Willoughby had represented himself as a rich planter from Alabama, and that he was sojourning at the north for the purpose of regaining his health.—Placing my child under proper protection I flew in pursuit of the destroyer of my peace, with my heart bursting with revenge. At Montgomery (Ala.) I learned that Willoughby had been there in company with a lady, whom he called his wife—that he had been for years a notorious blackleg and swindler, and had gone to Mobile, leaving his wife (*my* wife!) behind in circumstances of destitution. After waiting for some time, & hearing nothing from her base paramour, she borrowed money of some citizens and followed him.

"Mad with rage and disappointment, I pursued. At Mobile I lost all traces of the villian and his wretched victim. I proceeded to New Orleans; and, on making inquiries of the different boats, I was told by the captain of one of them engaged in running to St. Louis, that a woman answering the description I gave, had gone up the river on his boat some time since. I immediately embarked for this place, sir; and my money being nearly exhausted. I was compelled to take a passage on deck. I arrived here in a state of complete destitution; and being unable to learn any thing of my wife or the villain Willoughby, I became discouraged and disheartened.—The bottle was my resort. I mingled with the vilest of the vile; and last night was persuaded by several others to visit a house of ill-fame I entered—and the first object that met my gaze was *my wife*, sitting upon the lap of a disgusting ruffian, and resigning her tender cheek, which I had not suffered "even the winds of Heaven to visit too roughly," to his disgusting carresses. Sir, sir, I became mad! I can tell no more, but that I rushed from the house, invoking the most impious maledictions upon *him* who had been the cause of such misery and anguish; and found myself this morning in the situation which you behold me.—Sir, nothing which *you* can inflict will be a punishment to me; and you can bestow no greater favor than to take my life. I have lived too long—I am ready to die."

He was discharged.

THE MULBERRY MARKET.—The panic into which the country has been thrown by severe pressure in its monetary affairs, has brought multitudes of mulberry trees into market, at reduced prices, and, as might have been expected, suspended all business transactions in the article; and the great question now is, will the business revive after we have passed through the pecuniary troubles which now overwhelm us? A correct answer to this question depends upon the answer to another, is the country supplied with mulberry trees, or in other words, are there trees enough in the country to produce the vast amount of silk we annually consume and to supply the European markets which are now open us? If this question can be truly answered in the affirmative, we have no hesitation in saying that there will be no demand in future, and can rejoice in the bright prospects before us.

We are among the early friends and promoters of the silk enterprise, and our only hope of its final success has always been based upon the expectation that propagators of trees would receive a liberal reward for their labor till they should be multiplied to a number equal to a full supply of the whole country. If that be already done, we have arrived at a period where we can dismiss our fears, in relation to the great national object we have in view. If this be the fact a few years will relieve us from all our embarrassments and make us the creditor nation of the world.

Had we now the forty or fifty millions, which we have paid or must pay for silks imported during the last three years, it would not only balance our European account, but leave us in funds to a large amount. If, therefore, there are trees enough in the country to produce this amount of silk, and we appropriate them to that use, the time is at hand when the balance will be transferred to the other side of the ledger, and we shall be as rich as we now are an independent nation.

But we are not among the number who believe we have arrived at this desirable point. We do not believe that fifteen or twenty millions of trees can produce as many dollars worth of silk, and consequently we cannot resist the conviction that trees will be in demand when the storm has passed by. Silk culture in this country has alread been commenced in good earnest, and the results of experiments the past season, when published, will give it a new impetus. Even the present depression in the price and sale of trees, will, in the end, conduce to its more general and extensive introduction. Holders of trees have nothing to fear, should they remain on their hands, and all be planted for feeding the worm, they will pay them the interest on a far larger sum than they suppose, and be a safer investment than bank or other stocks. All that seems called for in the present state of things, is to let "patience have its perfect work," wait the disclosure of a few months, and, by no means, sacrifice trees.

[Comstock's Silk Culturist.

TRADE ON THE OHIO RAILROAD.—The Winchester (Va.) Republican of Thursday says: Since the seeding of the fall crop was finished, the farmers have been so rapidly pushing their flour into market, to avail themselves of the fair and liberal prices which are obtained for it, that the agents of the railroad company are obliged to 'stir their stumps' to carry it off as fast as it is delivered.—Three trains and sometimes four arrive and depart daily, and in one day last week we understand that they carried into Harper's Ferry *eleven hundred and twenty five barrels of flour*! Estimating 25 barrels as a wagon load for 5 horses, it would have required to perform this service, 45 wagons! 45 wagoners!! and *two hundred and twenty five horses*!!!—Again, one day this week, the company's steamer, *Tennessee*, carried to the Depot at Harpers' Ferry a train of 29 cars laden with 650 barrels of flour, and 75 or 100 live hogs. A good load, we would say.

The following amusing matter is from the Louisville Journal. It is a fresh record of the miserable inconsistency of the Van Buren leaders.

Some very amusing things occured in the Tennessee Senate while the instructing Resolutions were under consideration. In lieu of the second resolution, instructing the Tennessee Senators to vote in favor of the Sub-treasury, Mr Anderson, a Whig, offered the following amendment.

'Resolved, That a corporation is much safer than any individual agent, however responsible he may be, because it consists of an association of individuals who have thrown together their aggregate wealth, and who are bound in their corporate character to the extent of their whole capital stock for the deposit: and that it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the heaviest security which the most wealthy individuals could give, would not make the public deposite safe at the point of a large collection.'

The beauty of this resolution was that it was in the precise words used by Gov. Polk while he was in Congress Of course his partisans in the Tennessee Senate could not vote *against* it, and, as to voting *for* it, *that* was of course out of the question. 'Let's lay it upon the table,' exclaimed a Mr. Yoakum, after musing a while upon the difficulty. His friends caught at the suggestion, and with sheepish looks laid the amendment on the table.

Mr. Anderson then moved to amend the second resolution by inserting the following.

'Resolved, That we have confidence in the ability and capacity of the State Banks to perform all the duties of fiscal agents for the government.'

This was in the precise language used by President Jackson in one of his Messages, and so the idea of voting against it was not to be entertained by the loco focos for a moment. 'Let's lay it upon the table,' suggested by Mr. Yoakum.—The lokies knew not what else to do and therefore they sneakingly disposed of Gen. Jackson's words as they had previously disposed of Mr. Polk's.

The same Mr. Anderson, with provoking calmness, then moved the following amendment in lieu of the resolution instructing the Tennessee Senators to vote for the Sub-Treasury.

Resolved, That the Independent Treasury is disorganized and revolutionary and subversive of the fundamental principles of our government, and of its entire practice from 1789 down to this day and that it is as palpable as the sun that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred hands, where one under the late system could not reach it. In such event we should feel that the people had just cause for alarm, and ought to give their most watchful attention to snch an effort to enlarge executive power, and put in its hand the means of corruption.'

This was the precise language used by the Globe when the Sub-Treasury was first proposed by General Gordon. "Let's lay that upon the table too," exclaimed Mr. Yoakum with a blank look. There was no other course to be taken, and so hiding their faces in their handkerchiefs, they gave the same destination to the Globe's words, that they had previously given to Polk's and Jackson's.

Mr. Anderson was too good natured to persecute them any further.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Prentiss, at the late barbacue in Mississippi:

It is true that, in several of the States whose elections have recently been holden, the Whigs have lost ground, yet they are not dispirited or defeated. It is true that one Whig of the army has been overcome in the battle, and has wavered before the furious assault of the foe.—Yet this is not defeat; the battle still rages; the cry is 'still onward,' and foot to foot, hilt to hilt, the blows for liberty are still nobly dealt. Let us on to the rescue. The Whigs of Mississippi constitute a *corps du reserve* to retrieve the lost ground and roll back the tide of victory. As we hurry to the battle, let us remember that fifteen millions of countrymen are spectators of our deeds. Let us remember that one single soldier in the cause of liberty may possess the power of deciding the fortunes of the day. In this State we have every thing to cheer us. Twice have we met our foes in pitch-battle, and twice have their mercenary battalions recoiled from our charge.—Were things the reverse, however—we an unorganized and feeble minority—it would still be the duty of every man to exert himself. Union and perseverance can accomplish astounding results. Men who struggle in the cause of justice and of truth—who are fighting for the liberty and happiness of their country—should never despair. History affords cheering evidences of the magic influence of patriotic devotion and unsleeping zeal, on the part of weak and dispirited patriots. At one period, whilst Bruce, the heroic chieftain of Scotland, was struggling against the tyranny of England, his army was dispersed, his resources exhausted, and his hopes of success almost lost in a series of appalling misfortunes. With a few faithful followers the sad remnant of a once gallant and chivalrous army, the leader of the Scotts sought refuge and concealment from his pursuing foes in an old dilapidated shed. Whilst lying there and reflecting upon his miserable condition, and the woes of his country, Bruce spied a little spider in a corner, engaged in weaving a web. He listlessly watched the labors of the industrious insect. Nineteen times it essayed to accomplish its work, and nineteen times it failed. It persevered, however, and the *twentieth* effort was crowned with success. This humble example inspired the despairing Bruce with new energy. He shook off his lethargy—aroused himself—collected the scattered fragments of his army—gave the banner of liberty once more to the breeze—and, upon the plains of Bannockburn, made proud Edward rue the day he attempted the enslavement of Scotland. Let us make Mississippi *the Bannockburn of the Union*.

From the New York Times.

THE SLAVER CATHERINE.

Frederick Adolphe Peterson, master of the schooner Catherine, of Baltimore, was brought up and examined on Friday 11th inst. before Justice Kirtland, at the United States Marshal's office, on a warrant issued on the complaint of Robert H. Dundas, of Her Britannac Majesty's brig Dolphin.

The Catherine had been fitted out at Havanna, cleared there, and the necessary papers obtained through the office of the American vice consulate. The cargo consisted of tobacco and spirits; her crew of six American seamen and of twenty-five Spaniards.

The following is a list of the persons sworn by Peterson to compose the crew —Eben Tucker, of Salem, Massachusetts aged 35; Joseph Macho, of Portland, aged 21; William Manning, of Baltimore, aged 20; James Williams, of New Orleans, aged 41, John Francis, of Italy, aged 42; Henry Elliot, of Malaga, aged 18.

The twenty five Spaniards were shipped, doubtless, for active service on the coast of Africa.

The Catharine is said to be owned by Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co. of Baltimore, a branch of a London house.—The clearance and the necessary papers were obtained at Havana, by a person named Ting, who acted as their agent there.

The Dolphin fell in with her on the 13th of August off the coast of Africa, about 21 miles from the harbor of Quibo. She gave her chase and compelled her to bring to by firing several shots. The Dolphin boarded her, and found that although she was sailing under American colors she had the necessary planks for a slave deck, and all other equipments usually found on board a vessel engaged in the slave trade.

No slaves were found on board, however, but a negro boy, said to be the son of an African Prince, educated in Havana, whom they had shipped to be *used* on the coast of Africa.

Among other papers seized on board was the following letter of instructions.

"The main thing for you to do on the voyage is to be ready in case you are boared by a man-of-war to show your log book, which must be regularly kept from the time you leave here—your ship's papers—your charter party for the voyage —your ship's roll & instructions & you are in that event to make all concerned, you with the American sailors, according to your roll—all the others are to be passengers. You are to be very careful that in any cross question you do not commit yourself. Always stick to the same story. When the vessel is discharged, you must at once cut your register in two pieces; one piece you must endorse direct and send to Messrs. Thomas Willson & Co. Baltimore; the other piece you will bring with you and give to me when you return here. You must be very particular about that, and do not let any time pass after the cargo is out before you cut the register in two pieces, and be careful to keep them separate—throw one piece overboard if you are obliged to by being boarded by a man-of-war."

The accused was committed in default of bail in the sum of $3000.

Slave Trade.—The Havana Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, thus writes concerning the slave trade:—

"The Hound of Baltimore has sailed under the American flag for Africa.—The nymph, of do. is fitting out. The Cutter Campbell is nearly ready—all go under the American flag and have American captains. The captain of the latter arrived here about one month since in the brig Morris Cooper, of Philadelphia, which I heard say, landed 485 negroes on the coast of this island. He was formerly mate of the Morris Cooper; his protection says he is a native American citizen.

The brig Union, of New York, is almost ready for sea for the above business.

So you see that our principal cities are driving on in the good work, or at any rate, when overhauled by a British cruiser, carrying as they do, the colors, name on the stern, and papers of course, the conclusion is that Yankees are interested.'

The conclusion, we would add, is believed to be but too true.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

From an Extra of the New York Sun, of Sunday.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer British Queen, for which expectation has been on tiptoe for several days, arrived about 8 o'clock last evening, with London and Liverpool papers to the 2nd inst. inclusive. She did not sail till the 3rd inst. and during the last week of the passage encountered extremely bad weather. She brought 180 passengers. The intelligence we glean from the papers received by her will be found highly interesting.

As the state of the English money market is looked for at the present time with the greatest anxiety, we give that our first attention. Although money appeared to be somewhat easier for two or three days, we are unable to discover, on the whole, any material change for the better.

The Liverpool had not arrived and the news of the suspension by the United States Bank had not been received when the Queen left; consequently we have not, as was anticipated by this arrival, any news of the effect of that disaster in England

All foreign securities remained very much depressed: foreign exchanges had undergone a further decline; the Bank of England had exhausted its credit on Paris without producing the intended effect of giving a favorable turn to the exchanges. It will be seen that the country is still struggling along under as heavy a pressure as it can well bear up under. How it is to end is impossible to predict with any accuracy. The news of suspension in Philadelphia may create a panic there in regard to this country, the effects of which would be widely disastrous.

The Morning Chronicle of Oct. 30th, says:—The principal thing to be said of the English Stock Market to-day is that very little business has been transacted in it, & that the prices are much the same as yesterday. Money continues quite easy in the House, and not so scarce out of doors. It is understood that the Bank of England had received considerable supplies of bullion since the last official returns of its assets and liabilities were published but that the exchanges continue heavy, and while that is the case, we cannot rely upon any appearances of returning confidence.

The closing prices were, Consols 90 3-8 buyers for Money, and 90 5-8 to 3-4 for the Account; Three per Cents, Reduced 89 3-8 to 1-2, Three and a Half per Cents Reduced 97 1-8; New Three and a Half per Cents, 98 1-4 to 3-8 Exchequer Bills 4s to 2s dis; and Bank Stock 179 1-2 to 180 1-2.

The London Sun of Oct. 25th says, "It would appear by the accounts from Holland that the loan contract between the United States Bank and the house of Hope & Co., which was broken off by the dishonor of the bills in Paris is about to be renewed."

The Liverpool cotton market on the 25th ult. showed a decline of 1-4d per lb. On the 31st it improved again, but upon the whole did not recover the ground it had lost.

The prospect of the crops in Ireland were alarming.

A stone was thrown into the carriage of the King and Queen on the 30th October, by a woman named Stephanie Girardet, a servant out of place, who, it is said, is insane, which broke the window of which the pieces of glass wounded the queen on the head. She was arrested.

The Frankford Journal says that our agent at the Congress of the German Customs Union, Mr. Weather, had obtained a considerable reduction in the import duties on "one of the principal productions of this country;"—which probably means cotton.

Espartero, the Carlist leader, appears to be determined to continue the war in Spain, and undeterred by sickness and signs of revolt, pursues measures hostile to the Government of the Queen Regent, whose ministers are very unpopular even among her own adherents.

Two of the royal family of Spain, the Duke of Cadiz and the duke of Seville, intend to visit the United States; their object is suspected to be to ascertain the feelings of the people of what was formerly Spanish America towards the ancient mother country.

From Turkey we learn that the council of war appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Turkish officers at the battle of Nezib, has solemnly acquitted the commander-in-chief Hafiz Pacha, of all blame, and the Sultan has reinstated him in his rank of generalissimo of the armies of Asia Minor.

Russia is making an immense armament, the object of which does not appear to be understood by the other Powers. A conspiracy among the Russian officers in Poland, in which they intended to have made themselves master of the Capital of Warsaw, and the fortress of Modlin had been discovered and frustrated. It had been intended by the conspirators to promote a revolt among the Poles; but for what object is not known.

London, on the 22d ult. was suddenly plunged into mourning in consequence of the announcement of a fatal accident which befel Lord Brougham on the previous Saturday, by the breaking of the axle of his carriage in Westmoreland. Happily the gloom was as suddenly dispersed by the publication of a second edition of the Morning Chronicle, announcing that what they had published in the first edition was a falsehood from beginning to end, whereupon great was the rejoicing.

The Right Hon. Lord George Thomas Beresford, brother to the Lord Primate of all Ireland, and uncle of the Marquis of Waterford, died on the 26th ult., at the palace Armagh.

The Duke of Argyle died on the 23d ult. aged 72 years.

The Duke of Bedford died at his seat in Scotland on the 29th ultimo, aged 74 years.

It is said to be the determination of the Schah of Persia to send an army of 25,000 men against Bagdad.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 24th December.

The misunderstandings of Bulwer and his lady have finally found their way into the newspapers. In the Morning Post of the 31st ult. she has a letter over her own proper signature, in which she exhibits some jealousy and a good deal of termagancy. We do not see that Sir Henry has as yet committed himself in the journals.

"Paganini," says a letter of the 10th inst. from Genoa," who arrived at this, his native city, a week ago from Marseilles, experienced yesterday a violent nervous attack, the intensity of which has somewhat abated to-day, but still leaves his friends in great apprehension.

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg is still the guest of Victoria & it is conceded on all hands that the present intention of her Majesty is to take him to herself. From the Court Circulars it appears they are much in company, in public at least.

Sheridan Knowles' new play, of which report speaks highly, was to have been produced on the 4th inst. at Covent Garden, on which occasion Miss Ellen Tree was to have made her first appearance at that Theatre since her return from America.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 30.

The First Session of the twenty-sixth Congress will open on Monday next.

FELIX GRUNDY, the present U. S. Attorney General, has been elected U. S. Senator by the Tennessee Legislature in place of Mr. Foster, resigned.

That valuable paper, the Baltimore Chronicle will be offered at public sale on Monday next—the present publishers intending to retire from all connexion with the press.

MASSACHUSETTS SAFE.—The U. S. Gazette of Tuesday says. We learn with great pleasure, that in Boston twelve Whigs were elected by a majority of 1300, and eight by a majority of 800, over the Van Buren men—twenty Whigs for Boston. In New Bedford, five Whigs were chosen; in Lowell, four Whigs; and, as far as heard from, twenty-eight Whigs and three Van Buren men.

A correspondence has lately taken place between Governor Grason and Josiah Bayly, Esq. Attorney General of the State, in reference to the issuing of small notes by the Frederick County Bank, the Governor being desirous of legal advice concerning the course which it might be proper for him to pursue.—The opinion of the Attorney General is that the act of 1836, renewing the charter of this Bank, deprives it of the right to issue small notes—a privilege which the original charter granted. A violation of this law, however, is cognizable not by the Executive but by the Judiciary department, and the Governor is not required to direct the Attorney General to proceed against any Bank which has issued notes or other paper for circulation, of a less denomination than five dollars since the 1st of May, 1838.

With regard to other points referred to in the correspondence, the legal opinion is expressed that the prohibitory clause in regard to small notes does not apply to the re-issue of such paper after it has been returned to the Bank which first issued it, nor does it prevent other Banks from paying small notes issued by different institutions. The object of his Excellency's communication with the State's Attorney was to learn his opinion in relation to such Acts of Assembly, bearing on the subject, as might require the Executive to interfere.—[American.

PORK IN ILLINOIS.—The Peoria (Illinois) Register of the 13th inst. says: "This article begins to come in. two or three loads having arrived on Thursday from the farm of Wm. J. Phelps, Esq. in Harkness precinct, on the west side of the county. He obtained three dollars per 100 lbs. which is a little over the current market price. Of purchasers there are not enough here to take all that the county can furnish, and hence some of our farmers are preparing to send their stocks abroad. Thus a drove of 150 hogs, belonging to A. D. Reed and Abraham Marchant, of Farmington, and J. P. Harkness and Isaac Doyle, of Harkness, left Farmington a few days since for Burlington, to seek a market on the Mississippi. Large quantities of pork have been raised in that part of the county during the past season, one farmer alone (Mr. John Ewalt) having about 15,000 lbs."

The Richmond Enquirer, as its indefatigable editor informs us, is to appear in a new dress, with new types, new press, &c. &c.—This is all well. But why *enlarged*? The Enquirer is large

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