In order to disperse the mob, officer Parks took the old man to the Police, where on examination it appeared that he was singularly deformed. In the place of hands, he had an extension from the wrist of a cloven extremity, in two parts about the length of fingers, on the end of each of which was a nail, and which curious deformity served all the purpose of a hand, he even writing with the greatest facility. The feet are also cloven from the instep in the same manner, into two parts, or rather having on each foot only the two outside toes.

The poor old man complained that the two south sea island children in Chatham street, were none other than his own offspring, and that their eagle claws were the very counterpart of his own personal deformities which he had just shown.—The children, he said, were born in Portage county, Ohio, where he resided and whence he had journeyed for the purpose of effecting their recovery. The children were, he said, inveigled from him by a man named Joseph Morris, who gave him for their service a guaranty for a deed of seventy acres of land located somewhere or thereabouts, which place he had visited in search of his acres, but could find nothing of them. His own name was Morvill B. Wordsworth and the children were named Seth and William respectively.—On being informed by the magistrate that a writ of Habeas Corpus before the Recorder was his only remedy, the poor old man left the office in tears, he mourning his hard fate, and quite as wise as he came.

COL. DAVID CROCKET.

From an extra of the Austin Gazette, of a late date, we copy a letter written to the Editor by an American in Mexico stating some strange particulars concerning the famous Col. Crocket. According to the statements of the writer, the Hero of the Alamo did not perish at the storming of that fortress, but still survives, and is now a captive, laboring in a Mexican mine. The story is certainly too marvellous to be credited without the strongest proof. At the same time it must be admitted there are circumstances tending to give an air of plausibility to the narration. The correspondent of the Austin Gazette recites the events by which he was led to the discovery of Col. Crocket, in a very natural, artless way. They might have happened, and not been deemed extraordinary. Then he signs his name to the statement, and evinces a solicitude to communicate the fact to the family of the unfortunate captive, that would scarcely have been counterfeited by one attempting to play a hoax upon the public. This, at least, is quite certain, that the story must have received credit at Austin, or it would not have been published as a course jest or hoax, on the very spot almost where the heroic backwoodsman is supposed to have fallen.—N. Orleans Bulletin.

COMARGO, TAMAULIPUS, Feb. 6th, 1840

To the Editor of the Austin City Gazette.

Sir:—I was, formerly, a citizen of the United States, and have been living in Mexico for 17 years. My business in this country is such, and has been, as to require me to travel much from place to place. I was, not long since, at a mining district in Mexico, in the neighborhood of Guadelejera; and while there, a Mexican came to me, and said that there was a man from Texas, working in Salinus' mine, who had *requested of him* to ask the first American he saw; to come and see him, as he wished to send some word to a family he had left in the State of Tennessee. To enter a mine in Mexico, you have to obtain permission from the worker or owner, and he sends you with the overseer, who is ordered to keep strict watch that you take out of the mines no ores or valuables.

I went to the owner, and obtaining permission, went with the overseer & was taken to that passage of the mine where the convicts are placed to work. There were some 20 or 25 at work and amongst them I recognized the manly form of one of my country men, who, the owner had told me, was one of the prisoners brought on by a part of Filsola's division, when he retreated from Texas.

The American upon seeing me stepped forward and grasping me by the hand, said, "Well, stranger, you are the first American I have seen in this damned country; and I don't think I would have seen you, if I had not made a friend of one of these devils that oversee the mine."

"My unfortunate friend," I replied, "I have been made aware of the circumstances that placed you here, and they are such as to debar me from rendering you any assistance more than hearing for you any message you may wish." "I know that," he returned, so let us go about it: my name is David Crockett—I am from Tennessee, and have a family there—they think that I am dead, and so does every one else, but they are mistaken I should have written to them, as the overseer told me I might write, if I could get any body to take a letter for me: that was the reason I persuaded the overseer to look out for an American for me; and thanks be to God, I have got one at last."

He related to me the particulars of his having been taken at Fort Alamo, in Bexar, and sent, together with two other men, to Loredo; from which place they had been removed, with a part of the army that moved to Monterey—and when the troops marched from Monterey to Mexico, they were sent to Guadelejara, and placed in the mine by the Alcalde at which place they had been ever since.

He wrote, by me a letter, to be sent to his wife and children in Tennessee which I sent from Matamoras, with directions to mail it in New Orleans, retaining in my possession a copy thereof, for fear, by some mischance, it should miscarry To Lieut. Col. D. L. Wood, with whom I met in Loredo, I gave another copy, which he promised to publish; but I have since heard he did not get in safe, which is the reason I write you this by a Mexican, going from here to Bastrop and Austin. I have directed him to give it to any American he saw in either place, who would know where to send it.

In great haste, I am,
Your humble servant,
WM. C. WHITE.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.

On Thursday last, "young Doctor Lamb," as he is commonly designated but properly described F. Augustus Lamb Handcock, a quack worm doctor, aged 22! was united in the silken bands of matrimony, at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, to Miss Winford Foulkes, of Treflydan, near Welshpool, aged 83 years! The lovely and blooming bride being extremely deaf, caused great interruption to the ceremony and when asked if she would take Mr. Lamb as her "wedded husband," she made no reply, when the loving bridegroom shouted with all his strength of lungs, "Say yes! say yes!"—The Rev. Mr. Yardley stopped him, and informed the anxious youth that the lady must answer of her own free will. The blushing damsel guessing, doubtless at the cause of the pause, exclaimed in most melodious tones "Oh yes, I will! certainly I will! I will." The Rev. Divine, however considered it imprudent to go on with the ceremony, as none of the lady's relatives were present to sanction the bestowal of her person upon the charming young Adonis, and it was thought advisable to send for the attorney who prepared Miss Foulk's marriage settlements, in which she had endowed Mr. Augustus Lamb with about *Thirty Thousand pounds!!* The gentleman of the law arrived, and having vouched that the marriage settlements, &c., were correctly prepared, and also that the bride was capable of executing a legal deed, the remainder of the service was proceeded with. Immediately after which the happy couple, with the papa mamma, and a brother of the fortunate Augustus, set off for Bath, where the turtle doves will enjoy the honey moon in sweet retirement.—*Cheltenham (Eng.) Journal.*

From the Freedom's Sentinel.

THE DEPUTY EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

It has been the fashion since this road was begun, for minds too dull to comprehend any thing their eyes do not see, or whose prejudices are too high to allow their eyes to see that which is before before them, to shew off their own GREATNESS by ridiculing the expected incidental "Peach and Damson" operations of the Eastern Shore Rail Road. To such individuals as cannot believe, from whatever cause, what they do not see, we will invite attention to the following extract from the report of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, made to the stockholders on the 28th day of January, 1840. This report is signed by the distinguished names of Capt. Stockton, John and Robert L. Stevens, Garret D. Wall, &c. &c. emanating from them as directors of one of the most important Railroads in the country for the transportation of passengers, directly between the two largest cities in the Union, and who, from their own shewing, did not contemplate, when they projected the road, this branch of business at all, although "it is *found* now one of its most valuable and productive." The Eastern Shore, by its more *southern* climate, full two weeks earlier, has the power with the same facilities, to supercede the States of Delaware and New Jersey in all the most valuable parts of this important traffic—a traffic so ridiculous in the eyes of some of the wiseacres of our shore! This very traffic in marketable articles, would of itself, give high value to an immense tract of Eastern Shore land, now lying in a state of waste and dilapidation; and the day will come, when the Easternshoreman, who shall be recognised as having aided to destroy his own Rail road, and voluntarily relinquished his claim upon the State to make it, will be remembered as the perpetrator of the agricultural suicide of his shore.

"*On one day thirty tons of green corn!*" This quantity sent to New York ten days before it can be ripened at Camden or its neighborhood would bring money enough to buy a good Caroline Farm at the present prices.

EXTRACT.—"From this statement it appears that there has been an annual increase of the nett profits of the companies of 20 per cent.

From the derangement of the monetary affairs of the country, and the stagnation of business for several years past, it will be at least fair to judge of the future prospects of the companies by the past. Supposing then there should be no greater increase for the next seven years, the nett profits will be in seven years from this time, one million and forty two thousand dollars; from which deducting the interest on the loans, viz:—one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, will leave the sum of eight hundred and fifty two thousand dollars, or a dividend of upwards of 28 per cent. per annum.

It would make this report too long to enter into all the particulars that might be stated, fully to illustrate the causes of such a constantly increasing business.—The following may serve to give you some idea of it, and the progressive value of the investment. Two years since, at the request of some market people, in New Jersey, a Fne called the Pea Line, with two Cars, was occasionally started from Camden to New York, with no other view or expectation, than the accommodation of a very useful and respectable class of men. *This line has steadily increased, until it has become profitable beyond all expectation.* During the past year, it has been running *daily* sometimes taking with it as many as sixteen Cars, laden, at the appropriate season, with peas, peaches, potatoes, asparagus, cabbages, live stock, and upon one occasion, (as incredible as it may seem) *thirty tons of green corn.*—This, connected with the gradual increase on the other lines, will enable you to judge what you may fairly expect in a few years hence always bearing in mind, that the expenses do not increase in the same ratio with the receipts, because the same capital can do a larger business, whilst the interest to be paid remains the same."

New York Spirit of the Times.

P. S. I send you the paper, Mr. Editor, from which the above extract is made, lest it may be regarded as the fiction of the brain of some internal improvement enthusiast.

EASTERNSHOREMAN.

Capture of a Slaver.—We have been shown a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 15th January, giving a full and circumstantial account of the capture of the Ulysses, a Portuguese brig, said to have been built at Baltimore, and employed in the detestable traffic of slaves. She was captured by the British war schooner Skipjack, on the 30th of November, off the Isle of Pine on the south side of Cuba, and taken to Jamaica. The crew consisted of 16, and there were 16 others calling themselves passengers.—The Ulysses was on her *eighth* voyage, had often been chased by men of war, and once by a steam vessel, but always contrived to escape until now.

She took her cargo of 556 slaves, from the river Nuna,—from Popo, Sargos, Whydar and Bodgery. From the time they left Africa, till the slaves were landed at Montego Bay, it was just 50 days, during which time but 8 died, besides the 15 lost at the time of the capture.—The confined space in which these unhappy slaves were packed during their voyage of 50 days, is thus described. 1.—Girls' Room, 14 by 15 feet, containing 117 persons. 2.—Women's Room, 19 by 20 feet, containing 107 persons. 3.—Men's Room 29 by 32 feet containing 216. 4.—Boy's Room, 15 by 15 feet containing 93:

Whole number on board when the Ulysses was taken, 533. To these add 23 who were lost or drowned, making 555. The room No 1, contains 210 square feet, which allows each of the 117 girls a space equal to 1 foot wide by 1 foot 9 14 inches long! Room No. 2, allows each women 1 foot by 3 feet 6 inches. No. 3, allows each of the 216 men but 1 foot by 2 feet 11½ inches!!—The boys were crowded about as close as the girls. Such were the accommodations provided for 556 naked human beings for a voyage of 50 days.

The writer of the letter is the Rev. D. S. Ingraham, of Jamaica, and his account may be fully relied on. The letter will be published at length in the next number of the Youth's Cabinet.—N. Y. Gaz.

The ship St. Lawrence has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 10th and Liverpool to the 11th ultimo being four days later than our previous advices. These papers state that the Bank of England had ceased to feel any anxiety, and that her position was considered very strong. The grain market was firm, and the tendency of price upward; the duty on foreign wheat was 21s. 8d. A Liverpool Price Current of the week ending March 7th, says, "there is little free American Flour now on the market; it is selling in small parcels at 44s 6d. to 45s per bbl. From 4000 to 5000 barrels in bond, have changed hands at 31s per barrel."

The rates of discount on Banker's security continued at 3 1-4 to 4 3-4 per cent., and on good secondary paper 5 to 6 per cent, without, however, many bills offering.

The political news by this arrival is not very important. The London Times was busily engaged in exciting the public mind on the boundary question, on which subject Lord John Russell, in the course of some remarks upon the army estimates, made the following statement:

"That the whole difficulty with respect to the boundary question in America was the failure of his noble friend and the Government to make a reply to the ultimatum sent from the United States. His noble friend, in the course of last year, had transmitted a project for the purpose of finally settling this question with the American Government. After the lapse of a considerable peiod the American Government sent back a different one, called a counter-project, with various provisions of their own. At the same time that these provisions reached this country there at the same time arrived gentlemen who had been ordered to make a survey of the part of the country in which the disputed boundary existed. These gentlemen were now employed in making a report of their survey, and as soon as their report was received, an answer would be given to this counter-project of the American Government. That was the state of things at present, which would show honorable gentlemen that there was not the want of any attention in making any answer to the *ultimatum* as the honorable member called it, of the American Government. There was another question—namely, of claims made by citizens of the state of Maine to parts stated to belong to this country, which had led to proceedings between the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and the authorities of the state of Maine. That had led to some correspondence which had appeared and it had led to the necessity of protecting the road and the shores by which our troops moved from New Brunswick to Canada, and which it was necessary to provide against, as gangs of persons roved about on parts held not to belong to either party. He would not go now into the general statement which his right honorable friend the Secretary of War would presently make, and he thought that he (Mr. Macauley) would show that they were not liable to be charged with asking for too great an estimate if they were to retain the means which were necessary for preserving this great empire in its state of safety, and at the same time of resisting aggressions, from whatever part they might come."

In the course of the debate there was great complaint on account of the frequent desertion of the British soldiers in Canada to the United States, and the formation of a veteran battalion, with higher pay, for the lines, has been suggested.

It will be seen by the annexed extract from the London Commercial Chronicle, that the British Government has determined on employing force in its dispute with the Chinese. Much anxiety was felt for the arrival of the overland mail from India, with reference to the news from Canton.

"We are enabled to lay before our readers this week a correct statement of the particulars of the vessels which have already sailed, and are yet to sail, for the purpose of vindicating British honor on the coast of China. The Blenheim, 74 guns, sailed direct for China from Portsmouth, on the 17th February; Melville 74 guns, from the Cape; Wellesley 74 guns, from the Indian station; Blonde 46, direct from Plymouth, on the 26th February; Druid, 48, from the Cape, via Sydney, on the 5th of November; Pylades 18 direct from Plymouth, on the 23d of February; Nimrod, 20, from Plymouth, on the 24th of February, (with duplicate instructions for Admiral Elliot; Modeste, 18, from the Cape, on the 5th of November; Wanderer, 18, sailed for the Cape on the 12th of February from Plymouth, with orders to Admiral Elliot to proceed with all his corvettes, and take command in China. Besides these ships another 74 has orders; the Pique 38, Andromache, 28; 10 vessels from the Indian station, from 18 to 28 guns each, part of the Indian navy; 2 vessels from the Cape station, 18 guns each; 2 vessels from the South American station, 18 and 28 guns each; 2 from the South Wales station, 18 to 28 guns each; 2 large steamers supposed to be the Sesostris and the Queen. The expedition includes from 12 to 15,000 men."

The Times, as usual has an attack on the credit of the United States; contained in a notice of the failure of the State of Pennsylvania to pay the dividends on its loan to the English holders, when due. The arrival of the Rochester, however, with the account of the arrangements made for its payment, had arrested whatever unfavorable opinons the failure had suggested.

In the annexed letter from Mr. Webster to the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph, certain expressions derogatory to General Harrison, which the Van Buren journals attributed to Mr. Webster are distinctly denied. It is now perfectly clear, and we are warranted in the assertion by frequent instances that the President's presses and orators have resolved to carry on the war against General Harrison by mere personal abuse; by inventing charges against him in every relation and by adhering to their falsehoods after distinct and repeated refutations. We believe there are very few if any of the newspapers in the pay of Mr. Van Buren which have not given currency to the defamation of Harrison, attributed to the eminent Senator from Massachusetts—There is now offered a fair opportunity to those which are honest and fear not the effect of truth, to gain some credit, by the publication of this letter. Perhaps the Globe will set the example.

WASHINGTON, March, 28, 1840.

To the Editors of the Telegraph and Intelligencer;

Sirs:—I have this evening received your letter, calling my attention to a statement, which has been circulated in the newspapers upon no authority whatever, that in 1835, on its being proposed to me to be on the same ticket with Gen. Harrison, I refused, observing that he was the "pity of his friends and the scorn and derision of his foes. Although it would be in vain that a man in public life should set about contradicting, by his own direct authority, every anonymous statement or declaration to be found in party presses, yet this paragraph was circulated so widely that I was induced to take notice of it, and to authorize a direct and positive contradiction of it in the National Intelligencer. For the benefit of such as may not have seen that demand, I here repeat it as I have done in one or two other letters, which I presume are, or will be, made public in those parts of the country where the gentlemen reside to whom they were respectively written. The whole story is utterly false. Friendly relations have existed between General Harrison and myself for many years. Nothing has ever occurred to interrupt these relations. On my return from Europe, late in December, I heard of his nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, and I took the earliest opportunity to declare publicly that I approved the nomination, and should join heartily with my fellow citizens in giving it support. Gen. Harrison has long been before the country, in war and in peace. The history of his life shows him to be a brave soldier, a patriotic citizen, and an honest man.—It is too late, quite too late, for detraction to do its office upon his reputation, either military or civil. He has now been selected by the general voice of those whose political principles agree with his own, to go to the head of the column, and to bear up and advance the flag under which it is hoped those principles may be maintained and defended. I do not only wish his nomination success, but intend also to do all that may become a good citizen to insure it. It may fail, but if it should, I verily believe that failure will be ominous of a long train of political evils to the country. If sustained, on the part of those who have made it, by a devoted spirit of political duty and love of country, it may succeed; and if it should succeed, I should regard that success as the welcome harbinger of better times.

Yours respectfully,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

When every special calumny like the one referred to shall have been exhausted by refutations, the advocates of Mr. Van Buren's pretensions will still have a resource by imitating the general system of vulgar defamation of his opponent which is now pursued by the Charleston Mercury. Of this species of attack, the following paragraph from a late number of that journal may afford a partial idea.

"As Harrison is noted for hard doings in cider, Elliott is renowned for associating jackasses with himself in the Navy, as the importer of genuine republican donkies, and judging from his looks, talks like Harrison of "having drunk his mother's milk," and probably drinks black strap or New England rum and molasses—a great recommendation to the unaristocratic champaign drinking Whigs. In the next procession of the Log Cabin party, it would be quite in keeping and classical withal, while the effigy of Jackson, like the god-lover of Ariadne is introduced, seated on a cask (of hard cider) to let the Commodore follow, Silenus like, on one of his own constitutionally imported jacks. Then let the Whig press and the "enthusiastic banks" sound their rams' horns, and the Democratic Jericho must tumble."

This classical picture of Commodore Elliott will hardly please his friend General Jackson even with Harrison in the foreground. The former has suffered severely at the hands of the Whigs for his desecration of the old Constitution Frigate by placing Jackson's effigy as her figure head: and it is a hard case that an advocate of Mr. Van Buren should now invoke Lempriere to give the keenness of scholarship to his satire upon a member of his own party. Thus associated as a mark for obloquy, Harrison cannot marvel either at its foulness or frequency. Where there is no sympathy for a friend, what justice can an adversary expect?—[Nat. Gazette.

The Globe of Friday evening copies from the *'Pittsburgher,'* an article headed as follows:

"INSULT TO LABORERS.—'Laborers are a commodity bought and sold like merchandise in the market.' – *Speech of John Davis a Senator in Congress.*"

The article then proceeds as follows.

"Who can read the above without feeling indignant? When before has it been avowed that the poor but honest laboring man was a mere 'commodity' that can be bought and sold in the market like the horse the ox, or the bale of cotton? Look at it, freeman of Alleghany county. It is the deliberately expressed sentiment of a Federal Senator."

We have turned to the speech of Senator Davis, and find the printed passage in the following words:

"Much has been said of labor, and what is it? I may say, without offence, *it is a commodity bought and sold like merchandize in the market.* A man has his skill and service to sell to whomsoever will buy them; and his anxious desire is to obtain the most liberal remuneration."

We do not propose to make any comment on the gross and outrageous falsification of truth which we have thus exposed. Its naked deformity is enough to make every upright man shudder at the profligacy which is at work in the service of a desperate party.

It fills one with melancholy forebodings to see such misrepresentations concocted by men who have the control of a considerable portion of the newspaper press of the country; and especially when we see currency given to them by the official organ of the Administration here. Men may, under the influence of strong excitement, honestly mistake the meaning of a speaker or writer, and thus be led into unintentional misrepresentations. But here is a case—and other like cases are continually occurring—where there is a *deliberate perversion* of the sentiment uttered by a Senator, which, because it *could* be perpetrated in no other way, is perpetrated by a *misquotation*; which misquotation must have been done with the passage, as we have quoted it, lying before the eyes of the falsifier.—[Nat. Intel.

[From the Buffalo Daily Journal.]

"BUY THE TRUTH AND SELL IT NOT."

The following sentiment expressed by Messrs. Van Buren, Buchanan, Calhoun, and Walker, point out, in few words the whole policy of the Federal administration.

"I ardently desire to see this country in the same happy condition as the island of Cuba."—Senator WALKER.

"I coincide in the sentiment of the Senator from Mississippi."—Senator CALHOUN.

"We must reduce labor low, and bring things to their special value."

Senator's BUCHANAN AND WALKER.

"The tariff of 1828 has made all the difficulty. Bring things to the specie value, and free trade, and you may meet Europe on the same level, and compete for "the market of the world"

Senator CALHOUN.

"I have addressed enquiries to twenty-seven governments of Europe, and find twenty-two have adopted the Sub-Treasury."—President VAN BUREN.

A STANDING ARMY OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!!

The project which the Secratary of war suggested in his annual report to Congress is actually brought forward in Congress in the form of a bill, all cut and dried ready to be enacted into a law.

The elder John Adams was ousted from the Presidency by the Democrats of 1800, (*real Democrats,*) more on account of his project for raising an army, of some ten or fifteen thousand men, and his actually officering the famous "Provisional Army," than for signing either the alien or sedition laws,—and yet we have lived to see the time that those who now pretend to name themselves the Democratic party, approve of and support a President, who not only lays claim to the control of the public purse, but at the very moment he is urging that claim, asks Congress to allow him to raise a standing Army of Two Hundred Thousand Militiamen—aye,—and for all we know—indeed it is quite likely, that the leaders of this said 'Democratic party will approve of the measure! They can see no danger whatever in giving the control of both sword and purse to the Executive—constituting the government, to all intents and purposes, a DESPOTISM—in which hardly the shadow of Republicanism is left.

The bill, as recommended by the government, proposes a standing Army of One Hundred Thousand Men, to be called *'The Active Force.'*

A standing Army of One Hundred Thousand Men, to be called *'The Reserved Force,'*—to be enlisted—assembled and drilled, not over 30 days in each year, 'unless called out specially by the President—once or twice each year *without* cause and as much oftener as he has ingenuity enough to find or contrive 'cause' for! The whole body is to be under pay of the government,—and consequently may be used accordingly.

The limits of the States are disregarded and the Union parceled out into ten military divisions.

Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and State of Virginia, is to constitute one of the ten divisions, and to furnish TEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED of the Active Force;' marshal law will be the order of the day.

Are the people ready for this?

[Md. Repub.

INDIANA—ALL RIGHT!—The following extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated, Indianapolis, March 28, 1840, will shew the progress of opinion in that quarter, and that all is right in the Hoosier State:

Indiana will be represented in the Young Men's Convention in your city, notwithstanding our energies are principally directed now, to the Convention on the Tippecanoe Battle Ground on the 29th May. It is altogether probable, from the interest already manifested, that the number present on that occasion will far exceed that of the great Convention of the people at Columbus, Ohio. Indiana, the theatre of his early fame as a soldier and statesman, will be true as steel to the Hero of Tippecanoe, for his name and deeds are alike blended with our history, and are cherished in the heart of every true son of the West. We apprehend not the least difficulty in carrying the State election in August, and INDIANA *challenges any State in the Union to give a larger majority for Gen. Harrison,* at the Presidential election, *in proportion to the number of Electoral votes.* Hundreds are leaving the error of their ways and rallying around the standard of correct principles. The changes are numerous and substantial. We can place our finger upon them and they are *there.* The men and the votes will be *there* too—at the ballot box—in August and November; they have been and still are *democrats*—now good *Harrison democrats*—and as good men and true as the sun ever shone upon!

Some of the Government office-holders here, encouraged by the large majority which the Loco Focos had in the Legislature which recently adjourned, and accustomed for a few weeks to have things their own way, have been ever since that adjournment, endeavoring to carry our town for their party in the charter election. Their candidates were brought out in several of the wards, and were at work before the Harrisonians were aware that it was to be made a party contest. The office-holders were met on their own ground this day, despite their desperate exertions, they were defeated, "horse, foot and dragoon." Last year, there was a *Loco Foco Mayor,* and THREE, out of SIX, Loco Foco ALDERMEN. Tosday we carried the Whig ticket through for *all.* The Whig Mayor, Henry P. Coburn, is elected over his competitor Joshua Soule, by a majority of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE. The whole of the Alderman, (six) are elected by an aggregate majority of ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX. This is the first gun for Indiana, but she will repeat them in louder tones, to the discomfiture of *General* Van Buren, and the inmates of the White House. Five of the Alderman elected are *mechanics,* and all are worthy men. Three cheers for the "Young Giant of the West." More anon.

More Bloodhounds.—A letter from Mantanzas, dated the 11th ultimo, says: "The United States schooner of war Flint, commanded by Lieut. McLaughlin, arrived at this port some three or four days since, for a recruit of bloodhounds for the Florida service. She sails again to-morrow, having obtained the desired number. She also takes out four Spaniards, who are to have charge of them."

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York says—I am sorry to add that some large dry goods houses have been protested on Saturday and to-day.—Among them are Hall; Johnson & Co.; Fearing, Swan & Co.; Addems, Cunningham & Co., &c. I am afraid that Pearl street will go, for there is no spring business doing.

Sunday Bargains.—Judge Stroud, of the District Court, Philadelphia, in a case tried last week, of the keeper of a livery stable against several young men, for driving his horses to excess, ordered a non-suit to be entered, on the ground that a contract made either on Sunday or any other day for the performance of work on the Sabbath, was not legal, and therefore the plaintiff could not make out his case.

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