force of the French argument. We are told that, in two of the largest French Beet factories, the problem of making refined sugar *de premier jet*, at first cost, has been solved on a great scale. The great manufacturer Matthieu de Dombasle uses *maceration* as the process of extraction; it simplifies apparatus and labor, and neutralizes the causes of waste: he obtains 95 for 100 of juice, instead of 70, the former yield, and *ten* per cent. of sugar easily. This process has been adopted in several establishments, foreign as well as domestic.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.—We have been much gratified with a perusal of the following correspondence between the United States Naval Apprentices and Lieut. Mattison on the promotion of the latter to the rank of Commander and consequent retirement from their charge.—*N. Y. Amer.*

U. S. Ship North Carolina.
Sept. 24th, 1841.

Joseph Mattison, Esq.

Dear sir:—The pupils attached to the U. S. Naval school at the New York Station embrace the present opportunity to tender to you our heartfelt congratulations on your promotion to the rank of Commander. While we rejoice that your noble exertions have met with their just reward, we cannot but regret that we must part with a wise, generous, and sincere friend.

Your example, however, has taught us ever to sacrifice personal feeling to the good of our beloved country. We bid you then a respectful and affectionate farewell hoping that as each year shall find you gathering new honors, you may remember the institution so faithfully nurtured by your care and the gratitude and affection of the pupils of the Naval School. Signed by 130 Boys.

U. S. Ship North Carolina.
Sept. 27th 1841.

I wish you to give my thanks to the Boys so recently under my charge, on board the North Carolina, and say to them that I highly appreciate the motives which induced them to address me a letter, on the occasion of my promotion and consequent retirement from their command. I part from them with regret and if during the time they have been entrusted to my care, their comforts and happiness were in any way increased through my means I am more than repaid for any trouble it might have cost me. My principle aim was to affect this more particularly among those of a more tender age and so recently seperated from parents and friends. It was to this class that I deemed it proper to be most indulgent.

I hope they will never forget the debt of gratitude they owe to our beloved country, who has taken them so kindly by the hand, and placed within their reach, the highest honors in our noble service.

And I wish them particularly to remember that it is a duty they owe not only to themselves, but to that country which fosters them, to apply themselves diligently, to whatever appertains to their profession: in order that whenever they may be called upon to assist in defending it against its enemies they may not be found deficient either in skill, knowledge or bravery. Signed.

J. Mattison, late Lieut.
in charge of Apprentices.

To John W. Finch, Thomas H. Jackson, Teachers U. S. Naval School, U. S. Ship North Carolina.

Interesting Astronomical facts.—The quantity of solar light received at the planet Uranus, is 360 times less than that of the earth.

To an inhabitant of Mercury the Sun appears seven times larger than it does to us.

If the degree of heat upon the different planets is in proportion to their distance from the Sun, the average temperature of Mercury will be 333 degrees, 121 degrees above boiling water, that of Uranus, 122 degrees below the freezing point.

Mercury's density is equal to that of lead, being the densest planet in the system; Saturn the rarest, has very nearly the density of cork.

It would take Uranus nearly fifteen years to fall to the Sun, if left to the force of gravity alone.

Schroeter estimated a mountain upon Venus to be nearly 22 miles in height.

A locomotive, moving without intermission at the rate of 20 miles per hour, would be 542 years in traversing the distance between our Earth and the Sun.

Mercury's rate of motion in its orbit, is 30 miles per second, a velocity two hundred times greater than that of a cannon ball, when it leaves the mouth of a cannon.

A body that weighs one pound upon the Earth, would weigh twenty-seven and a half pounds if transported to the Sun; and an ordinary sized man would there weigh four thousand pounds.

Had a steam carriage set out from our Earth, at its creation, moving at the rate of 20 miles per hour, it would still require three seven hundred years to reach the orbit of Uranus. Were the Sun's centre placed over the Earth, it would entirely fill the Moon's orbit and extend 200,000 miles beyond it, in every direction. The Sun is five hundred and forty-five times larger than all the planetary bodies belonging to the solar system, taken together.

To an inhabitant upon the Moon, the Earth appears thirteen times larger than the Moon does to us.

The distance of the fixed stars cannot be so small as 19,200,000,000,000 of miles. It must have taken the light of some of the stars a thousand years to reach the Earth.—N. Y. Tribune.

"The Brave Old Oak."—The largest Red Oak Tree in North America, says a correspondent of the Natchitoches Herald, can be seen on the plantation of W. Smith, Esq. eighteen miles from Natchitoches on the road leading to Opelousas. This majestic oak stands in the midst of a rich and heavy bottom, on the Bayou St. Barb. Two feet from the ground it measures *forty-four* feet in circumferance and at six feet, *thirty-two* feet. The trunk appears sound and healty, and its height, *to the branches*, is from fifty to sixty feet.

Tobacco a Remedy for Arsenic.—A young lady in New Hampshire fell into the mistake, so often committed, of eating a portion of arsenic which had been prepared for the destruction of rats. Painful symptoms soon led to inquiry: and her mistake was discovered. An elderly lady who was present, advised that she should be made to vomit, as speedily as possible, and as she had always felt a perfect loathing for tobacco in every shape, it was supposed that this would at once effect the purpose. A pipe was used, but without producing nausea.—She next chewed a large portion of strong tobacco, and swallowed the juice, and that even without a sensation of disgust.

A strong decoction was then made of hot water, of which she drank perhaps half a pint Still there was neither nausea nor dizziness, nor did it operate at all, either as an emetic or cathartic.—The painful sensations at her stomach, however, subsided, and she began to feel well. On the arrival of physicians, an emetic of blue vitrol was administered, and produced one operation. One or two days after there was a discharge of dark green color, approaching to black. No ill consequences followed.

Another case occurred in the same place a few years subsequent, in which arsenic was taken through mistake, by a sick person, and she employed tobacco with the same success. She, too, had always loathed the article, but now chewed it, and swallowed the saliva, without producing sickness at the stomach. No emetic was administered nor any other remedy.—*Silliman's Journal.*

Defeat of an English Man-of-War.—The Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday says—We have rarely known a more amusing instance of the developement of intelligence, than that by which Capt. Goldsmith, of the schr. Herald, which arrived at this port yesterday obtained the information which we give below. Capt. G. is from Princess Island, Coast of Africa whence he sailed on the 5th of September. The British sloop of war Iris, Capt. Tucker, touched about Sept. 1. for water and sailed again on a cruise. A short time before, the sloop of war had had an action, in the Bight of Benin with a large slaver, and was beaten off having several men killed and wounded, among the latter Capt. Tucker. He and his crew, however were so much mortified at their failure, that although immediately after they were in port with the Herald, no information respecting it transpired. A few days after, however, the Portuguese Governor of a small post in the island applied to the American Captain for aid in reading a letter which he had received from the English commander, which proved to be an account of the action. The governor had not been able to understand the letter, which had probably been written to give him official intelligence of the proximity of such a powerful force. It will be recollected that a slaver carried into St. Helena not long since, had exchanged several shots with the British man of war which captured her.

Price of Pork.—Much enquiry seems to prevail in the West as to the price of Pork during the present season; but as yet, the market not having fairly opened, no satisfactory answer can be given. The general impression is, that it will be low at the commencement of the season, owing to the large quantity of last year's pork yet on hand unsold. The Cincinnati Gazette says—

"We can hear of no operations yet in hogs by the packers of Cincinnati. We notice that some have been slaughtered at Cleveland and also at Lawrenceburgh, (Ia.) $2.50 per 100 lbs. being paid at both places."

We learn, by a letter from Kanawha, that there are about 20 or 25,000 hogs on the road leading from Owinsville, Kentucky, to Charleston, Kanawha; and a-boat 8 or 10 000 on the road from Point Pleasant to that place. Some 5 or 6,000 have passed through that village to the eastern markets. Price in Charlestown, $3,00 per hundred, cash. The number of hogs brought this fall to Virginia, will it is suppose, be larger than in any year for the last four or five.—American.

New Life Preserver.—Mr. E. Evans, a very enterprising citizen of Cincinnati, has invented a life Preserver, by means of which the power of locomotion is perfectly retained in the water in an upright position. The editor of the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, having witnessed a trial made in front of the city, where the wearer entered the water and passed into the channel opposite Broadway & walked down to opposite Walnut-street, a distance of 1,400 feet, furnishes the following description of the machine—

"It consists of a garment, water tight, to encase the feet, legs, and the body to near the arms, and near the latter is fitted a large life preserver. To the hands are fixed paddles. The buoyant power of this garment is so great, as to float any one for hours, *without* getting wet.

Agricultural Fairs in Maryland.

The Marlborough Gazette contains an account of the Agricultural Society's exhibition which took place in that town on Wednesday last. There was a large collection of beautiful animals on the occasion, in respect to fine breeds, of which Prince George's county is ahead of all the other counties in the State. Premiums for the best Durham and Devonshire cattle were awarded to Colonel John Smith, Esq. eighteen miles from Natchitoches on the road leading to Opelousas. Sprigg, R. W. Bowie, Esq. and other gentlemen of eminent agriculturists. Among the specimens of sheep exhibited were some fine animals of the Leicester and Southdown breeds. The premium for the best specimen of tobacco was awarded to R. McGregor, Esq. The tobacco press of Messrs. Sinclair & Co. was commended by the committee as the best that had come under their notice. From four to five hundred persons attended the exhibition, and the Anne Arundel county farmers were successful competitors for many of the premiums.

The Centreville Sentinel also gives an account of the Fair of the Queen Anne's County Agricultural Society, held the week before, which was the first exhibition of the kind in that county. The quantity of stock exhibited was not large, (says the Sentinel) but the variety was as great, perhaps, as is usually found in larger exhibitions and the quality not inferior to that of any other stock exhibited on the Eastern Shore. Among the specimens of fine cattle were some superior Durhams, full-blooded North Devons, and various crosses between improved and common cattle.

HOOSIER CUSTOMER.

The New Orleans Picayune gives a queer account of an uncouth looking Hoosier who went into an Jew monger's store in Charles street, whistling, on somewhat a low key, "Yankee Doodle," and seeming as independent as an eagle in his eyrie.

He threw his eye down along the well arranged store, as a captain of militia would look along the lines of a training day, and then addressed the clerk with the well combed hair, who stood impatient to know what the Hoosier wanted that he might at once supply him, and return to the perusal of Jane's last novel

'Stranger you go it rayther extensive here, in the saw, hatchet, and etcetera business.'

'Rather,' said the clerk assuming a bland tone, but wishing the Hoosier on board of his flat boat, 'do any thing for you sir?'

'Well, I guess you can, young feller,' said the Hoosier, 'You seem to be a right kind of a nice man. Why, your hair is jist as greasy and as glossy as if you eat nothing but *bar* meat, you raccoon-critter you. Why on earth don't you make *clearing* on your chin? (the clerk wore an imperial.) Out west we never leave a stump standing that we don't cut down.'

'Sir,' said the clerk peevishly, 'do you wish to buy any thing?'

'Haint you got locks?' said the Hoosier perfectly composed.

'Yes,' said the clerk, 'we have locks of every description, padlocks spring locks, patent locks, and double-shooting locks.'

'Yes, stranger,' said the Hoosier, 'but I do all my shooting with a rifle. I don't want none of them locks. I want a *lock jaw*, for I've tried every means to stop my old woman's tongue, and I b'lieve nothing else won't silence her.'

'Don't deal in the article,' said the clerk gruffly, returning to read the "Ancient Regime."

'And darn you, couldn't you say so at first,' replied the Hoosier 'you half-feathered, half starved looking prarie chicken.'

The Hoosier left the store whistling Hail Columbia.

A Sad Picture.—In the course of the recent debate in the English House of Commons, the member for Rochdale gave the following condition of the people of the town he represented:

			s.	d.
136 fam. liv'd upon (per h'd) per w'k.			0	6
991	do	do	0	10½
1,508	do	do	1	0
855	do	do	1	6
1.500	do	do	1	9
812	do	do	2	2

Total visited 5,242; five sixths of whom had hardly a blanket; 85 families were without a blanket, and 47 families slept on chaff beds and wood shavings.

Betting.—By a law of this State passed a few years since, at the instance, we think, of the Senators, from this county all money staked upon the results of elections is forfeited for the use of Primary Schools in the County where the money is deposited. A suit was tried in Baltimore County Court last week, in which the Commissioners of the County claimed two hundred dollars, which had been staked upon the result of the last Presidential election in Pennsylvania. Various shifts were resorted to for the purpose of defeating the claim, but the jury gave a verdict for the Commissioners.

Frederick Examiner.

The trials before the City Court of Baltimore for the murder of Mr. John Bingham having been concluded, the four convicted prisoners, Jefferson Griffith, Alexander Curran, William Hana and Frederick Konig, were yesterday brought up to receive sentence. The verdict of the jury was "murder in the second degree," for which the utmost punishment allowed by the law is imprisonment in the Penitentiary eighteen years.—This period was assigned to the prisoners—as nearly as the statute would permit, which requires that the terms of convicts shall expire between the first of April and the first of September. The prisoners were sentenced for 17 years and 10 months.—American of Nov. 3.

Commodores Stewart, Biddle and Read, had a narrow escape from being drowned on Thursday morning. They had just landed at the Fulton ferry, when the ferry steam boat ran into the boat they had left, and smashed her to pieces.

These officers compose the Court now sitting at the navy yard to inquire into the causes which induced the return of the frigate Brandywine from the Mediterranean.—[N. Y. Courier.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—We knew the warrior must sleep with his armor on; but he is not required to be forever on the march. So with the freeman—the republican warrior who is battling in the warfare of liberty against despotism. Although vigilance is the price of his freedom, he cannot be required to do all sorts of battle at the same time.

To us it seems a wild and Quixotic kind of warfare, to agitate at this early day any Presidential question. Six months of the present Administration have scarcely gone by. Three years must be passed, before the people will be called to select their national rulers, and it is worse than idle to harrass the nation, with any arrangements about the succession. It cannot now be told, what any future exigencies may demand at our hands. The future must take its revelations.—To urge at present, the claims of *any* candidates for our future suffrages therefore, is more visionary than the battles of the renowned knight with the windmills. We say then to all true Whigs, be not anxious to fight in the dark. Let us keep our commissions—ever ready, as minute men, to go into conflict for the continuance of our prosperity.

Hartford Courant.

GENERAL SCOTT—*A candidate for the Presidency.*

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes an address from Gen. Scott in the form of a circular, and intended as an answer to the various letters received by him from many persons in different States propounding political interrogatories. We make the following synopsis of its contents, belonging, as it does, to the history of the times.

The General states that he was in political sentiments with Mr. Jefferson during his administration, and afterwards with Madison and Monroe; never a Federalist in any party sense of the term: nor on the other hand a jacobin, an *impracticable*, nor an abstractionist. He considers himself a Democratic Whig.

Gen. Scott's letter takes up various leading subjects *seriatim*. With regard to the Judiciary he holds that the Supreme Court is empowered to decide all doubtful questions arising under the Constitution, Acts of Congress or Treaties; and that when such decision is made the principle of the decision ought to be taken by all as definitely settled.

The Executive Veto he thinks ought to be subject to further limitation, so as to be overcome by a majority of both Houses, all the members of each being reckoned as constituting the House, whether all are present or not.

Rotation in office he would not favour as an indiscriminate rule—but eject at any time all office holders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity or industry, and appoint in their stead men known to possess those qualities.

The Presidential term, he thinks, should be extended by a Constitutional amendment to six years without re-eligibility. In the meantime he does not deem it respectful to the people nor otherwise proper in a candidate to solicit favour on a *pledge* that *if* elected he will not accept a second nomination. "It looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants; YIELD TO ME NOW; I SHALL SOON BE OUT OF YOUR WAY"

With regard to the leading measures of the late Extra Session, Gen. Scott declares that if he had held a seat in Congress he should have voted for the Land Distribution Bill—the Bankrupt Bill, and the second Bill for creating a Fiscal Corporation—having been long under the conviction that in peace as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a Bank of the United States is not only necessary and proper, but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and currency.

On the subject of his views as a candidate for the Presidency Gen. Scott is explicit enough—thus:—

"Finally, I am asked, IF NOMINATED AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY, WOULD YOU ACCEPT THE NOMINATION? I beg leave respectfully to reply, YES; provided that I be not required to renounce any principles professed above. My principles are convictions.

The General's sentiments are soundly Whig. To what extent he will be an acceptable candidate to the people remains yet to be seen.—[American.

From the Centreville Times of Saturday last.

MURDER.—Another murder has been committed in Queen Ann's county, and, the parties are in prison. As the trial of the case has not taken place, we confine ourselves to simply stating the facts as told to us, by persons residing in the neighborhood. It appears that six or eight persons collected at a place named Peter's Corner in the upper part of the county, on Saturday evening last—and after drinking awhile they got into a wrestle; that when one of the party was thrown an attempt was made by a man named Merchant, to pull the top one, named Burrows, off from his antagonist. That in doing so, he was severely stabbed by some one present. After he was stabbed, he was carried into the private apartment of the owner of the house, named Clothier, and that while there the Burrowses, three in number, attempted to break in to him; that Clothier admonished them to keep out, or he would shoot some of them—that finally they broke in, when the foremost one Ebin Burrows, was fired at and killed instantly—the entire load of the gun entering his breast in the region of the heart.

☞Since we heard the above statement we have been told, that the Burrowsses did not attempt to break into the room but that Ebin Burrows was so intoxicated, that in leaning against the door it gave way at which time he was shot.

The Approaching Session of Congress.

Four weeks from Monday next commences the second session of the Twenty-seventh Congress.

The *first* Session of this Congress, though an arduous one, and fruitful of valuable measures, was directed, both by the Proclamation convening it and the Message of the President at its opening to particular objects; and it refrained entirely from engaging in the general business of legislation. At the coming session the whole field of public duty lies open to Congress, in which there is much ground to be labored, be the harvest gathered from it great or small. Investigations into the administration of the Government, not only for the last four years but for a good part of the eight preceding (during which all satisfactory inquiry was resisted and defeated, under various pretences, by those Executive officers who were interested in concealment of abuse or mismanagement,) are expected by the People at the hands of Congress. Reforms also are looked for in different branches of the Government; amongst which an effective reorganization of the Navy seems to be in general contemplation. The Post Office system requires revision with reference to its general administration, as well as to the proper regulation of letter postage, the revenue from which, it is supposed, would be augmented instead of diminished by a reduction of the present oppressive rates. Many other objects within the range of the powers of Congress might be mentioned, sufficient to occupy its time during a session of average length.

There if one subject, however, which cannot be avoided, which must be acted upon, and which may of itself be expected to occupy a great deal of time, because of the many interests which it affects, and the infinity of details connected with it. We refer, of course, to the revision and permanent adjustment of the system of duties upon imports.—The amendatory revenue act, passed at the last session, was only an expedient for supplying obvious defects in the system until it can undergo that general revision which devolves upon Congress at the ensuing session. In June next, the duties established under the act of 1833 reach their lowest point; a point too low to leave a sufficient revenue, as in contemplation of that act, for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government. A thorough revision of the whole Tariff system will become necessary; and the intelligence of the Representatives of the People, as well as their ability to postpone particular interests for considerations of public national weal, will be put to the test.

The apportionment of Representatives to Congress under the new census—always a difficult and tedious work—is one of the earliest objects that will demand the attention of Congress. The chief interest that the Public has in the settlement of the ratio of apportionment is, that the House of Representatives be not made much more numerous than it now is, lest it should become more unwieldy, and less fit for the purposes of deliberation; and this will be the problem for Congress to work out.

But the subject of the greatest concern at the present moment, intrinsically as well as adventitiously, is that of the Currency. The minds as well as the mouths of all men are occupied with it; ay, and their hands too; for there is no quarter of our country in which much of the time of all men engaged in business of any sort is not occupied in converting such money as they are obliged to receive into such as they are able to pay away. The incidents of the last session have not lessened the general anxiety to know what use Congress will make of the power which the Government undoubtedly possesses to purge the country of the great social as well as political evil of a vitiated currency. The President is, we learn from the language of the newspapers, thought to be pledged to propose, or at least to sanction, some plan of a National Bank. In this we fear our friends deceive themselves. Some "Fiscal Agent" will no doubt be proposed, but not such a one, we apprehend, as is looked for, or can meet the exigencies of the country. If it should be otherwise, none will rejoice at it more sincerely than ourselves. However that may be, there is no danger, the reader will perceive, even from this hasty glance at the prospect, of Congress having necessarily any idle time on their hands at the ensuing session, though it should last till the dog days.—[Nat. Intel. Nov. 6.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Washington gives the following description of Greenough's Statue of Washington—by no means a very flattering one:

"The famous statue of Washington by Greenough, has been placed in the rotundo of the capitol. I confess I have been a good deal disappointed in it, and I think that disappointment will be felt by every one. It seems to be a mere copy of the *Jupiter Tonans* with the head of Washington. He is seated on a bench, *half naked*, with some drapery thrown over his legs, and a pair of sandals on his feet—one naked arm is extended in front, holding a sword, which is so ponderous as to require a block of marble to support it. The other is in the attitude of pointing to heaven. The muscles are developed as fully as those of Hercules wielding his club, or those of Sampson pulling down the pillars of the house of the Phillistines. The figure is colossal and monstrous, and resembles Mr. Shelley's creation of the monster Frankenstein more than any thing I could imagine. Fancy the noble and modest Washington in a state of *nudity*, and stripped to the buff like a stage boxer, or Roman gladiator, and exposed to the gaze of every eye! It is perfectly revolting. The statue weighs 14 tons, and has been placed in the rotundo in safety.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 13.

The fall term of Talbot County Court commences on Monday next.

Since our last, we have received splendid samples of White and yellow Corn, from Dr. Hemsley from the Cottage farm—also a sample of white corn from Mr. McNeal—and yellow from Mr. J. A. Ridgaway—A sample of the Lobster potatoe from Mr. Henry Catrup—Mr. C. informs us he raised fifty bushels from one bushel planted.

We perceive by the Kent News, that Robert Clothier, who was tried on Friday the 5th inst. in Queen Anns county, for the murder of Eben Burrows, was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Massachusetts Election.

We have the sincere pleasure of announcing to our readers, that His Excellency John Davis has been re elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. We cannot speak precisely, as to the majority by which the Whigs have re-chosen their excellent Chief Magistrate—but we shall be able to come near the result, in a second edition of this morning's paper.

There cannot be a doubt of the election of a Whig Governor, a Whig Lieutenant Governor, a large majority of Whig Senators and Representatives.—Thus Massachusetts stands before the country erect and firm—constant in her adherence to the political principles which she professes—and determined to abide, even if she stands alone, by the honorable faith of her Fathers.

We feel proud, as a portion of her citizens, at the position in which she is now placed She has shown her enduring attachment to the Whig cause—and her firm intention, through evil report, to adhere strenuously and undeviatingly to that good cause. We admire and honor our Whig fellow citizens, for the glorious stand they have made against all the energies of Locofocoism—and for the resolution they have displayed in surmounting the untoward circumstances in which our own Party has been unfortunately placed.—Boston Atlas.

Mr. Granger, late Postmaster General, has been elected to Congress from the 26th district of New York, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Greig.

New York Election.—Loco Focoism has carried every thing in this State. We have received returns enough to know that the opposition have an immense majority, but cannot yet say how much. In the City Messrs Varian (L. F.) and Franklin, (W.) are elected to the Senate.

State Senate.—The Senate is composed of 32 members. Ten members are chosen at the present election, viz: 2 Whigs and 8 Opposition. Of those who hold over 13 are Whigs and 9 Opposition. The new Senate will therefore stand 15 Whigs and 17 Opposition.

Lower House.—The House consists of 128 members, of whom last year 66 were Whigs and 62 Opposition. As far as heard from, there have been chosen at the present election 19 Whigs and 89 Opposition members. There yet remain 10 Counties to be heard from, which elect 20 members, of which 15 or 16 will probably be Whigs.

In the Wheeling Senatorial district in Virginia, in which the Whig party have greatly the ascendancy when they choose to exert it, they have permitted the Locos to elect a State Senator, by a majority of 53 votes, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the previously elected Whig member; and thus the State Senate, instead of having a Whig majority of *two*, will be *tied*.

Two ladies, Miss Juliana Saxton of St. Mary's county, Md., now sister Veronica, and Miss Julia Wilcocks, of the city of New York, now sister Xavaria, took the black veil at the Carmelite Nunnery in Aisquith street, Baltimore, on Thursday last.

The Pittsburgh Daily American of the 8th inst. says, "we are told upon good authority, that Pork can now be contracted for, in the interior of Indiana, for $1,-50 per 100 pounds."

The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent de Paul was consecrated on Sunday morning last by the Right Rev. Bishop Chanche. We learn that the number of persons present was so great that many were unable to find accommodations within the walls.

On Sunday morning a new Methodist Episcopal Church, at the coroner of Light and Cross streets, was also dedicated to the service of Almighty God.

We learn that the pews in St. Vincent de Paul's Church were offered at auction yesterday afternoon, by Mr. J. I. Gross, Auctioneer, and nearly one third of the whole number were sold, for the aggregate sum of $12,300. The sale was then adjourned.—Amer.

We learn from the St. Louis Bulletin that the Hon. T. Hartly Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Maj. D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent, arrived in that city on the 23d ult. from the Sac and Fox Agency, on the Des Moine River.

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