From the National Gazette.

REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

The chartists are a new party in Great Britain. the power and objects of which are but little understood beyond the kingdom.—We must not look to the whig & tory prints for any fair representations on this subject.—Even in the foreign correspondence of several leading American journals, which we have read, there is a very partial view taken of the measures and strength of the mass of adversaries to the present system. It is a matter in which all our intelligent readers should be interested; it is a ready a matter of some importance to the British Government, and is fraught with consequences of the utmost moment to the realm.

The name "chartists" is adopted by the party, as the advocates of a new charter or bill of rights, which is their purpose to have passed as a fundamental law. The charter we have procured The preamble is in these words:

"WHEREAS, to insure in as far as it is possible by human forethought and wisdom, the just government of the people, it is necessary to subject those who have the power of making laws, to a wholesome and strict responsibility to those whose duty it is to obey them when made:

And, whereas, this responsibility is best enforced through the instrumentality of a body which emanates directly from, and is itself immediately subject to, the whole people and which completely represents their whole feelings and interests:

And, whereas, as the Commons' House of Parliament now exercise, in the name and on the behalf of the people, the power of making the laws, it ought, in order to fulfil with wisdom and with honesty the great duties imposed on it, to be made the faithful and accurate representation of the people's wishes, feelings and interests:

Be it therefore enacted, &c &c."

The provisions of the Act are then recited at length, the essence of which is UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, with certain conditions. The mode of conducting the elections, the duration of parliaments, &c., are set forth in full. To further the adoption of their views, the chartists have had this instrument circulated with a petition to the House of Commons for signatures, and the number of names already signed, amounts to upwards of a million and a half. A national convention of delegates from this body met in London in March last, and the speeches of members may be viewed as the expression of the opinions of their political friends.

The meetings of this assembly, held almost nightly for several successive weeks, were attended by immense crowds of citizens, well dressed, respectable in their appearance, and orderly in their attention to the proceedings. Among the speakers, there was no difference of sentiment as to the evils of the present system of representation, or of determination to urge the passage of the charter; although the expediency of using immediate force in case of its rejection by the House of Commons, which was fully anticipated caused a division among them, and a final secession of several members. During the sittings of the convention, the addresses to the people were characterized by oratorical ability. Among the more ardent, no terms of reproach against the government and the aristocracy were too fervid and comprehensive, and no menaces too daring for open avowal. "Twelve thousand signatures," said one speaker, "have been appended to the petition in my district, and for every signature there is a pike, and for every pike a stout arm when the hour for action arrives." "We have now made, said another, "our marks with a quill-pen and black ink;—when we next make them, if this petition be rejected, it shall be with a steel pen and red ink." Such sentences as these were received with a tempest of applause, and whether the hearers would have acted or not, it is certain their feelings were wrought to the highest pitch of excitement.

Under the operation of the reform bill, so called, the great majority of the subjects of the British crown, find their condition very little better than under the rotton borough system. We forget the subject of debate, but it was recently said in the House of Commons, by a tory member, in this place—"This House, I contend, is not, and never was, a representation of the people of England.—The English Constitution knows in fact, no such branch of government as a popular representation. The House of Commons, like either the King or the House of Lords, is but one of the Three Estates" This sentiment was repeated by another of the same party. Mr. O'Connell remarked in substance, "that the assertions were literally correct." In an aggregate population of about thirty millions in Great Britain, there are less than eight hundred thousand men who are entitled to vote, and of this number it is believed that at least two hundred thousand, for various reasons, may not exercise the privilege; so that only one fifth of the people have even a nominal representation in a single branch of the Government.

In this state of things, without a voice in making their own laws, saddled with a national debt verging on a thousand millions sterling, bled by an army of near a hundred thousand men within their own borders, and ridden by a church establishment costing more than the Evangelism of all Christendom, it cannot be a matter of surprise that the intelligent and industrious classes of the British Islands should demand a change in their political institutions, a radical change, and arm themselves to exact it in the event of refusal. It is well known that the charter does not embrace the ulterior views of its advocates. It is the mere corner stone of a new government fabric,—of a temple for the equal rights and privileges of all the people. With satisfactory means of information, however, we do not anticipate any violent measures, at an early period. Still no philosophical observer can for a moment suppose that the cause of the chartists will retrograde Among them are great and daring spirits, men who can excite and direct popular enthusiasm, and who have given full proofs, as well of their physical courage as their mental power. To avert the calamity of a bloody revolution, which every humane and judicious observer, both abroad and in England, would anticipate with horror, we believe to be the sincere desire of the chartist leaders, notwithstanding the menacing language uttered by a few of their number. It is the opinion of many of the reflecting men of all parties that the popular feelings now excited must continue to extend, and the propositions for thorough reform be adopted by acquiescence in the wishes of a majority too powerful to be respectfully resisted.

From the Columbia (Tenn) Democrat.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

As the political contest in Tennessee waxes warmer and warmer, the Federal party become more violent, and show evident symptoms of alarm. They feel that their ill gotton power is about to depart from them, at least that it is in imminent danger. The policy of their press is to *brag high*—to misrepresent their prospects in a manner disgusting to their own party. The Nashville Whig is rather the most venal, and senseless of their organs. Every few days that print gives its readers an account of Whig prospects in the Congressional canvass. Its conclusions are about as good *guessing* as might be expected from such a source. It seems, however, to be falling off in its count of Federal members of Congress from Tennessee. A short time since the whole thirteen was claimed—it was put down as *morally* certain that the Federalist, Barringer, would be returned from this district. Now that print gives up the election of Watterson, Turney, and Johnson—claims all the balance of the districts, and gives the Federal majorities at from 1 to 3,000. This does very well on paper—but the result will prove the *gabbler* of the Whig no prophet. The three members given us we have no doubt of—we count with equal confidence upon A. V. Brown and McClellian—the chances in the 4th district we understand are in favor of Mr. Blackwell, who is a very acceptable candidate, running in a Republican district. The contest in the Nashville district will be close—so will it be in Williamson and Rutherford, in C. H. Williamson's, and in Crockett's and Campbell's districts. We know little of Colonel Powell's prospects, but understand he runs with fair prospects of success. The probability is much in favor of the Republican party obtaining a majority in the next Tennessee delegation in Congress—and the prospect is every day getting better and better. The people of Tennessee cannot stand Henry Clay, and Mr. Bell's transfer of them to the old Federal party. We are very sanguine in the result of the Governor's election. Information from East Tennessee and the district, which may be relied on, makes it pretty certain that Polk will obtain majorities in the two ends of the State. In middle Tennessee he will beat Cannon, beyond doubt, very considerably—in the counties of Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, Maury, and Hickman, his majority cannot be less than from 4 to 5,000 votes. He is continually gaining, whilst the Whig party lose in proportion, as the people understand the game playing by the Federal leaders—the *bargain* to transfer Republican Tennessee, bound hand and foot, to Henry Clay, and the blue light Federalists of the North. We are giving the Federal party in Tennessee a fair open fight, and the chances are decidedly in favor of our obtaining a complete, decisive victory. All the bargaining and gasconading, of the Banner, Whig, and Observer cannot change the result—it cannot even keep their own party in spirits—these prints have long since worn out their character for candor and fair dealing.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

We do not know where John Jacob Astor keeps his money. Perhaps he deposites it in a bank—perhaps in his own office. He has a *right* to keep it where he chooses. Well, suppose one or more of our city banks were to demand of Mr. Astor that he should let them have the use of all his funds, that they might loan the same for the benefit of the favored few who own the stock of these same banks, what would Mr. Astor reply? That he chose to do what he pleased with his own money; and most particularly, to keep it where it could be found when wanting.

Put the U. S. Government in the place of Mr. Astor. The merits of the question are the same. Let any bank show its *right* to the use of the *national funds* for the exclusive benefit of some twenty or more rich men who own its stock, and we will not war against the right.—Perhaps some other corporations may put in an equally just claim.—The insurance companies, perchance, may be entitled to a share. The various incorporated benevolent societies may put in a claim, and even the Sailor's Snug Harbor and Trinity Church might take a slice. They certainly have as much right to it as the banks.

"The war of the government against the banks!" What war? How carried on? By having no dealings with them, and by not interfering with their legitimate business?—The business of a bank is to lend money in a certain proportion to its capital Has the government interfered with this business?—Has it forbidden any bank to lend money?—No. It has simply proposed that the money of the people should be kept as individuals keep theirs, subject to the control of the said people, through their appointed agents—to be at hand when needed, and to be safe from the grasp of speculation! It may be kept in a strong box, if you please, or it may be specially deposited in banks for safe keeping. But it may not and ought not to be placed in the hands of a few individuals called bank stock holders, that they may lend it out at a high rate of interest for their own individual benefit.—This is all that is contemplated by the independent Treasury scheme.

The time is not far distant when the majority of the banks themselves will be the warmest friends of the scheme. It places them all on an equal footing. No favorite few amongst them will be enabled to lord it over the other by the aid of the government fund; they will be left to pursue the even tenor of their way, each doing business in proportion to its legitimate capital, so far as the government is concerned. If the people consider that these institutions have too many privileges and advantages, that is altogether another affair. The administration is not responsible for that.—*N. Y. Era.*

Consoling.—Our opponents pretend to view the result of the resent election in Virginia as a great whig triumph, and, therefore, now claim the state as certain for Henry Clay. They don't look at the 'democracy of numbers,' but, having set down a majority of the members elected to the Legislature on their side, without knowing whether they are for them or not, they think, or pretend to think that the 'Old Dominion' has renounced her former attachment to Republicanism, and linked herself to the car of Whiggery. But when they come to count up the democratic vote cast at the late election, and find that they out number the whig votes by some three or four thousand, they will not, we suspect, be inclined to view the result as being quite so gratifying as they would now fain make us believe. The Cincinnatti Republican, the leading Harrison paper in Ohio, however, is an exception, and speaks out with unusual candor for one of its class. It looks on the question in a proper light, and thus rebukes its friends pretty severely for their folly in claimimg Virginia as a whig state.—Delaware Gaz.

"VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Our whig friends are crowing most lustily over the late election returns from the Old Dominion, but we do not believe they are yet out of the woods.

* * * * *

"But where is this great WHIG VICTORY, about which so much hue and cry is made? To attempt to find the shadow of it would be like searching for a needle in a hay-stack.—Even the most sanguine whig papers do not pretend to deny that they have lost ground in the State. It is too evident a fact to be disguised We scorn this manner of feeding the most outrageous hopes of the whig party; that party has lost ground and will continue to lose so long as they remain in their present position, and the conviction may as well gain strength first as last. The building of air castles may be a very pretty amusement, but it is by no means profitable.'

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

From the London Chronicle, May 20th.

There is no abatement in the pressure for money, or in the rates of commercial discounts. This "tightness," as it is termed in the Money Market, appears to have arisen from a combination of circumstances, of which one must be decidedly the late adverse state of the continental exchanges, and another the late and existing political agitation which has prevailed almost throughout the country—circumstances of themselves sufficiently important to render every portion of the banking and monetary interests extremely cautious; to these it may be added that it is pretty well understood that the late heavy speculations in cotton and grain have not turned out so favorably as the speculators without doubt fully anticipated. This circumstance, has of course, rendered not only the Bank of England, but the banking interests generally, rather shy of the bills drawn against those speculations, which at present inundate the discount market; therefore, for a while, little or no alteration in the value of money can be anticipated.

The British Funds continue very firm, particularly so when it is considered that large sales of money stock have been made during the week, and that the country is far from being in a quiet position.

The steam ship British Queen was to leave Portsmouth July 1st, for New York, as appears by an advertisement, which gives her tonnage at 2,016, and 500 horse power, with Lieut. Richard Roberts as commander. The British Queen is intended to depart on the first of each alternate month, from London and New York, throughout the year.

A new ship of 110 guns, called the Queen, was launched at Portsmouth on the 15th—Tonnage 3000. Length of gun-deck 204 feet.

The Queen's troops in Spain have gained some advantage over the Carlists.

Queen Victoria seems to have a set form of answers to all petitions of corporations. She held a court on the 18th to receive a deputation from the city of Dublin, praying the protection of their rights and privileges in reference to the Irish Corporation Bill. She referred them, as she did the Londoners, upon a former occasion, to the 'wisdom of Parliament.'

The Queen and her mother continued to appear together in public on all occasions.

Simultaneous meetings of Chartists are to be held all over the kingdom, and to resolve whether they will withdraw all their deposites from Savings Banks, appoint a month of cessation of labor, to prepare the *millions* for their political emancipation—agree to trade with none but Chartists, &c.; and then the Convention of July 1st is to carry these decisions into execution.

There are, besides ample arrangements for supply of ammunition and military operations in the northern districts of England, a corpse of 12,000 regulars watching the movements of the Chartists.

The Liverpool Albion says that Abraham Van Buren, Esq, eldest son of the President of the United States, has arrived in London, accompanied by his lady and her brother, Mr. Singleton.

The Dispatch states that a sporting butcher, who lives in St. Alban's Place, has won £25,000 ($120,000) by the late Derby races.

A handsome young fellow has been arrested for declaring that he was predestined by the Almighty to marry Queen Victoria.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. sloop of war Warren, touched at the Balize on the night of the 14th inst. for the purpose of landing passengers and freight, destined for this port from Tampico. By this conveyance have been received the particulars of the surrender of Tampico to the Government army under General Arista. The Federalists had a strong force in the town at the time, which was well fortified, and strong hopes were entertained that the garrison would stand a seige. We have seen a private letter, which states that the soldiers were very much dissatisfied with the articles of capitulation. After the treaty had been signed by the officers, they remained under arms twenty four hours, refusing to accede to the convention—threatening death to the Centralists if they dared to enter the city, and menacing vengeance upon the officers & citizens, for having betrayed them into the hands of the enemy. For awhile fears were felt lest the city would be given up to pillage by the exasperated soldiery. But by some means or other, they were at length pacified, and the capitulation of the place was quietly conducted. No violence was offered by Gen. Arista or the Central troops to the inhabitants—private property was respected, and the utmost good order and tranquility prevailed. The terms of the treaty were certainly very advantageous to the Federalists. All political offences were to be pardoned, and the officers and soldiers who choose, were permitted to retain their station and rank in the army. Even the arch rebel, General Urrea, was included in the amnesty, provided he determined to accept of the terms.—At the time of the occurence, he was absent from Tampico.

In consequence of the amicable arrangements between the belligerent parties, foreigners resident at Tampico experienced no molestation. Every thing remained quiet, and business and commerce will now be resumed, and flow on in their accustomed channel. Many surmises and rumors were afloat with respect to the means by which the government obtained this bloodless victory. Some of the zealous Federalists intimate that the Federalist officers suffered themselves to be tampered with in the absence of Urrea.—However this may be, it is quite certain that the capitulation of Tampico has put an end for the present to the cause of Federalism.

The accounts from the interior were contradictory. It seems to be, though, the general impression, that the government had triumphed at every point. A rumor of the capture of Tuspan was current at the time the Warren sailed. The capitulation of Tampico took place on the 6th of June. On the 9th instant, Bustamente was to make his public entry into the city. It is gratifying to learn that the lives and property of foreign residents were so well respected. High compliments are paid to Capt. W. A. Spencer, of the Warren, for his exertions and strong interposition in behalf of American citizens, by which they were secured from all harm either to the person or effects.

From the Easton Whig.

JOHN BOON (of Caroline) has appeared in the colums of the Centreville Times, as the author of an article reviewing and explaining the why and wherefore he betrayed his constituents after his election as Senator last fall. We may have occasion to notice his effusion next week.

If it takes the honorable Senator near five months to collect together three and a half columns of words, how long will it take him to explain why he voted for R. T. Keene, Esq. one of the "19" for the Legislature, and then refuse to vote for Mr. Sutton as Fsh Inspector, because he was one of the same number?

A Candid Admission.—The Ohio Journal printed at Columbus, Ohio, a warm Whig paper says: "if Ohio be not redeemed this fall it cannot be next—and without the 21 votes of Ohio, in the Presidential contest of 1840, neither Harrison nor Clay can hope to succeed." As there is certainly very little prospect that the Whigs will be able to carry Ohio, we regard this admission as tantamount to an acknowledgement that it is all dickey with them and their batch of candidates.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A few days since Mr. T. B. Smith, a steam boat factor, residing in this city, published E. Correll, the Captain of the steamer William Wallace, as a swindler, owing to some difficulty between the two in a business transaction. Yesterday morning, as Mr Smith, was returning from his breakfast at the City Hotel, Corroll met him and struck him over the head with a cane in which was a short sword fastened by a spring. On the moment of the blow, the spring flew up and disengaged the sword, whereupon Correll plunged the weapon instantly into the left breast of Mr. Smith—At the time of writing this 9 o'clock P. M. Mr. Smith is still living, but it is believed that he cannot survive. Correll disappeared after executing his fiendish purpose and walked to Carrolton by the river road When there he met a bar-keeper whom he knew, and stating that he had a fight in town, requested permission to remain a few days, until the affair blew over. He was shown a room above stairs accordingly. He requested his acquaintance to let him know whenever the officers should make their appearance.

By the one o'clock cars, several officers went to Carrolton in pursuit of Correll, who was warned by the bar keeper of their approach according to his request. Immediately he descended the back stairs of the Carrolton house, and made his way to the river, pursued by the officers. He ran to a raft on the river side, and when one of the officers was within twenty feet of him, he plunged into the stream, and swam valiantly. There was no boat nigh except a ricketty canoe which was of no avail. After floating about 2000 yards down the river he was making for the shore when the wind came up and blew him off. He cried out lustily for a boat, but before one could be got, he sank to rise no more. His hat was picked up. A negro at work on the wharf at Carrolton says, he saw Correll in the morning counting a large sum of money apparently, while sitting on the river bank.—*N. O. Amer.*

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE WILHELMS.—This miserable old man was executed this morning on Ellis's Island, one of the smallest of the New York Bay Islands, precisely at 12 o'clock. Just previous to being run up, he made a sort of speech, the amount of which was, that he assisted in throwing Captain Turley overboard, but had no hand in the attack upon the first mate.—He exhibited but little signs of remorse, and shrunk not under the paraphernalia of death around him.

He died within five minutes of being run up, and was cut down and placed in one of the Bellevue coffins, and put on board the steamboat Hoboken, and taken to the Hospital of Bellevue, where the body was given up to the surgeons

The bay was studded with craft of all sizes and there could not have been less that five thousand spectators on the island.

An attempt was made while the poor wretch was confined in the city prison to bring about his escape by the engineer, a man named Bishop. A file was found on the person of Wilhelms early yesterday morning, and he made an affidavit deposing that he had given him a manuscript of his confession.

This matter will be further investigated.—*N. Y. Times.*

Correspondence of the N. York Star.

LIVERPOOL, May 7.

One of the daughters of the late *millionnaire*, Rothschild, has not only married a Christian, but has abjured the faith of her fathers! On Monday week, April 29th, Miss Rothschild gave her hand in marriage to the Honorable Henry Fitzroy, M. P. for Lewis, and brother of Lord Southampton. The bridegroom was 32, two days after his marriage, (having been born May 2, 1807.) and he is heir presumptive to the titles and estates of his eldest brother, Lord Southampton, who is travelling with his lady in Egypt, and has no children. He is a man of fashion, *was* a visiter at Crockford's, but has been a quiet character of late.

The late Baron de Rothschild left two daughters. Each have a fortune of £150,000, dependant on the consent of their brother Baron Lionel de Rothschild, to their marriage. One of them, I believe, is married to Montfiore, late Sheriff of London, a Hebrew gentleman of great wealth and respectability. The Rothschilds move in the very first circles in London, and thus Miss Rothschilds became acquainted with young Fitzroy. He was formerly in the army. When her father was alive, a young Austrian nobleman, Private Secretary to Prince Esterhazy, proposed for her; but her father declared she should marry none but one of the Jewish faith.

When Miss Rothschild determined to marry Mr. Fitzroy, she went to see the Archbishop of Canterbury, and told him that she wished to become a christian. His Grace inquired into particulars, and then very properly told her that he did not consider a love affair sufficient reason for her abandoning her religion. She is said to have assured him that it had long been her intention to become a christian, and that her family were aware of it On this, the Archbishop said that, if it appeared her sincere desire to become a christian, from conviction, he had no alternative but to accept and baptize her. He communicated with her family, and it appears that she had informed them of her intention. The marriage was private, and unattended by any of her family. Her brother has the power of withholding the fortune left her by her father, but it is not expected that he will do more than have it so settled upon herself and her children as to prevent the chance of her husband squandering it. It is expected, also, that her family will shortly receive her. Should she become a British peeress, as is likely in the course of time, she will be the first Jewess who has ever been in a like situation.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF JESUS CHRIST.

As it was found in an ancient manuscript set by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, to the Senate of Rome.

There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue as to call back the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with a word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped,—his aspect amiable, reverend. His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head dress of the sect of the Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and large; his cheek without spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork: his eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with the most tender and persuasive language. His whole address whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of *so exalted a Being!* No man has seen him laugh; but the whole world behold him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold their tears from joining in smypathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man for excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way *surpassing* the children of men.

Thomas Jefferson's Opinion.—We gave in one of the late numbers of our paper the opinion of Gen. Washington against the issue of paper money—he declared emphatically that he knew of no more effectual plan for ruining Virginia. Time will prove the correctness and justice of his views. We now call the attention of our readers to what JEFFERSON—the great apostle of freedom—has said upon the subject: we shall hereafter quote him more at length.—*Old Dominion.*

'The *bank mania* is one of the most threatning of those institutions, [Hamilton's introduction of the English system:] it is raising a 'MONEYED ARISTOCRACY' in our country, which has already set the government at defiance; and although forced to yield a little on the first essay of their strength, *their principles are unyielded and unyielding.* They have taken deep root in that class from which our legislators are drawn, and the sop to Cerberus, from fable, has become history. [How applicable this to the Websters, Clays and Tallmadges of our day.] "That *paper* money has some advantages, must be admitted; but its abuses are *inveterate;* and that, by breaking up the *measure of value,* makes a lottery of all private property cannot be denied."

Strawberries.—On one day, or rather night of last week, seventy-eight one and two horse wagons, loaded with strawberries, came from the country round Hackensack and the English Neighborhood down the Weehawken Hill, to the Hoboken Ferry. Some of the wagons had over 700 baskets, and came a distance of 23 miles. Three times a week during the strawberry season, they leave home in the evening and are at the Ferry by sunrise. One man has raised this year, two hundred and forty dollars worth of strawberries from one acre of ground.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Unexampled Speed in Lake Steaming.—The fine steam boat Illinois passed from Chicago to Buffalo. (1047 miles) last week, in sixty hours. This is the greatest speed, for the distance, on record. Which is at the rate of 17 miles and 45 hundredths of a mile, say 17 1-2 per hour! That is *four hundred and seventeen miles* and one-tenth of a mile every *twenty four hours!!*

It is said that Governor Lynch is deliberating whether he will accept the Presidency of the Brandon Bank. If the *Governor don'l,* we have no doubt but the *Judge will* undertake the management of that promising "institution of our country," unless she shells out the Rhino pretty soon.—*Vicksburg Sen.*

The Grand Jury of Otsego county, New York, have found bills for libel, at the instigation of Mr. Cooper, against Mr. Webb, editor of the Courier and Enquirer, Mr. Wood, Albany Evening Journal, and Mr. Pellet, editor of the Chenango Telegraph.

THADDUS STEVENS, of Adams county, Pa, has determined to go into a state of retiracy without giving the people of his county the trouble of so determining. He says in an address recently published—

Perhaps I shall find no more fit occasion than this, to announce to you my determination not to be a candidate for the Legislature at the next election.

A Mr. Solon Robinson informs the public, through the medium of the Gennessee Farmer, that olive oil is a certain cure for the bite of any venomous snake. The person bitten must immediately swallow half a wine glass full, and annoint the bite well, or soak a small piece of cotton or lint in the oil, and bind it on the spot. This treatment, Mr. Robinson says, "will certainly effect a cure in a few hours."