From the London Times of August 7th, 1834, Thursday 9, A. M.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday Evening.

It has been given out to day rather studiously, that the sales of Exchequer bills latterly made are not by the Bank of England on their own account, but for account of the Bank of Ireland; but it happens unluckily for this pretence, that the same excuse was put forth in 1831 to explain the large sales of the same security then made, but it appeared afterwards in the evidence of some of the Bank Directors themselves that this was a cover, and that the sales were made by themselves with the view to contract the circulation. This must appear to the public at large to be exceedingly weak conduct, or perhaps worse, for many persons put the construction upon it, that it is done out of kindness to some of their friends whose speculations would be injured by it if the transactions were known. We do not ourselves believe the Bank directors capable of being influenced by any such motives, but they expose themselves certainly to the imputation of it, and if it is a proper thing to contract their circulation at this time, which most reflecting men say it is, both wrong and unfair to make any mystery about it. Just in the same proportion that some parties are protected by it are the rest of the moneyed interest and the public at large injured.

The accounts from New York fully bear out the anticipation of the great demand for gold which is likely to follow the change in the relative value of the gold and silver coinage of the Union. It is plain that General Jakson's Government is achieving, and with a very rapid progress too, one of the greatest reforms in the currency ever attempted by any country. It is admitted that a supply of specie and bullion has been already obtained from Europe of $20,000,000, or 4,000,000*l.* sterling, in value, and that further very considerable supply will be wanted and will be obtained. The predilection here and in other parts of Europe is so great for investments in the local stock of the Several States of the American Union, that it finds purchasers to almost any extent that may be required; by the proper application of this power, bullion may in like manner be obtained, and the proper balance between bank notes and specie, the great object of the President's policy, established throughout the United States. By our great monetary interests here the progress of the operation cannot be watched with too much solicitude.

With the letters received to-day from Lisbon, which are dated on the 26th ult. are forwarded copies of the decree for calling in the paper money, or apolices, to which reference has already been made as a very judicious and useful measure on the part of the Portuguese Government. From the 31st of August all payments are to be made in cash instead of half cash and half paper as heretofore, and the apolices will be paid off by the Lisbon bank, if required, at 20 per cent. discount.

The Consol market has undergone very little fluctuation to-day, and is on the whole rather firmer than yesterday. The last price for the account was 90⅞ to ¼, and of Exchequer bills 43s. to 45s. premium.

Business in the Spanish stock commenced this morning with some firmness, but the reports current of a stand made by the Carlist force in the north of Spain, caused the price to give way afterwards, but the market rallied again partially, and on the whole, the variations were inconsiderable. Cortes bonds left off at 43½ to ¾; and Portuguese stock at 85. Other foreign funds nothing worth notice at the time.

The following are the last prices done in the different securities of the United States: —5 per cent. stock, 92*l.*; New York State 5 per cent., redeemable 1845, 104*l.* to 105*l.*; Ditto 6 per cent., 1845, 113*l.* to 114*l.*; Louisiana 5 per cent., 1838, 1839, 1843, 1844, and 1849, 99*l.*; Ditto 5 per cent., 1844, 1847, 1850, and 1852, 102*l.*; Mississippi 6 per cent., 1861, 1866, and 1871, 110*l.* 10*s.*; Pennsylvania 5 per cent., 1858, Albama 5 per cent., 1863, 96*l.*; United States Bank shares, 23*l.* 10*s.* to 23*l.* 15*ls*

From the National Intelligencer.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—In the city of Richmond, for a year or so past, public sentiment has manifested itself very strongly against professional gaming houses, of which it would seem there have been a large number maintained in the city notwithstanding the severity of the laws against those who keep them. This natural hostility towards establishments so pernicious in any community, it is due to the Editor of the Richmond Compiler to say, has been strenuously urged and stimulated by that Journal. Whether from this cause alone, or from others combined with it, the public feelings seem to have reached a state of excitement, which an incident caused to explode on Monday night last, with a sweeping run of the establishments of the offenders.

A young man of the city appears to have suffered personal ill-usage from some of the keepers of the gaming tables, when, "a little after 9 o'clock at night (according to the Compiler) a number of young men assembled together for the purpose of breaking into the houses of the gambiers, and destroying the instruments by which they carry on their illegal and ruinous practices. Their numbers were rapidly increased, until in a short time they amounted to between three and four hundred." "No noise, no uproar, no violence disgraced their proceedings." This body of young men "accompanied by the captain of the night guard, and eight of his men," proceeded to attack, in succession, ten different gaming houses, entering each and destroying all the implements of their trade, but not touching or injuring property of any other description.

This is a summary statement of the proceeding. We cannot withhold one remark on submitting it to our readers. Every good citizen must rejoice in the suppression of establishments so demoralizing and so pernicious; the instruments of so much misery and ruin, but we could have wished that this most desirable result had been accomplished by other means. Mobs are dangerous weapons with which to effect any end, however good, and, in a land of laws, their agency is greatly to be deprecated, however respectable the materials of which they may be composed.

The following is a letter to one of the Chiefs in Richmond from one of his emissaries then in North Carolina. It is hoped it will awaken the citizens of Raleigh to a sense of their danger. It will be observed that it makes *honorable* mention of Mr. Robinson, the Editor of the Compiler.

RALEIGH, Dec. 19 1833.

Mr. JNO. R. SHUBERT, Richmond, Va.

Dr. sir,— Yours came to hand this morning —and the contents noticed—I will pay attention to them in due time—I have enclosed you the right Hand half of a One Hundred Dollar Note Letter D. No. 2724—and I wish you to hand it to Mr. Vial—I will send you ten by Burwell. I shall write and would like to hear the news from you occasionally—shall not be home until April, and think I shall then have thousands—in good health and hope you are in the same—*and wish Mr. Robinson in hell.*— Truly yours

W. WILKINSON.

The Compiler says—Another gentleman has placed in our hands a book which appears to contain the memoranda of a gambler named H. Street, exhibiting the profits of a single table during the three winter months, from which it appears that a single individual realized during this short period the large sum of $5,965!

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The trial of GEORGE GILL, which occupied the attention of the Court for two days, closed on Thursday night at 10 o'clock, with a verdict of "*Guilty of Murder in the first degree.*"

This case, as it appeared in evidence before the Jury, disclosed an atrocious crime, under circumstances alike revolting and striking. On Monday, the 21st of April last, the prisoner and John Fletcher were, to all appearance, devoted friends: — they lived in the same house, shared the expense of providing and of rent, and worked together as shoemakers:—they participated in the same amusement that morning, were together throughout the day without any seeming quarrel, and returned to their home, in Wharton street, by the navy Yard, that night. A female by the name of Mary Patterson lived with them, nominally as housekeeper, really as the companion of George Gill. She became the principal witness on part of the Commonwealth, and first disclosed the horrible catastrophe on the Friday evening following.

During the supper which the prisoner and Fletcher ate, and while the latter was occasionally either absent or asleep; the former declared his design to commit the crime, in a manner which indicated the utmost degree of vindictive resolution. He got an axe from the cellar, had a Spanish knife, and some time after *Fletcher* had gone into the garret to bed he went up avowing his inflexible purpose. The woman entreated him to forbear, but in vain, and she left the house for a few minutes either from the effect of terror or in the hope of meeting some of the police. It was midnight, and no one stirring—she was called in again by the prisoner, and altho' conscious from what she had heard and from what Gill then said, that he had effected his object, and that Fletcher was then lying murdered in the room over-head, she retired as usual for the night, and unable herself to sleep, represented Gill to have slept tranquilly.

On Tuesday morning, the prisoner proceeded to dispose of the body of his victim. He procured a pick, dug a grave four or five feet deep in the cellar, dragged the corpse down from the garret, buried it, threw in a quantity of paving stone, piled the wood carefully over the soft earth, and arranged the whole cellar floor so as to leave no cause for suspicion. He then dressed himself, and went to a sick parent.

Mary Patterson, who knew all that he had done and all that he was still doing, but who did not actually witness his proceedings, went away on Tuesday evening, remained at the corner of Market and Broad streets for a day or two, and finally effected her wish of communicating with a magistrate on the Friday following. The consequence was an immediate and active inquiry by Justice Loughead, and the Constable, David McClean. They found the house:—had it watched until Gill returned to it:—and succeeded in surrounding it, shortly after he had gone in and fastened it. They asked for Fletcher, and the prisoner said he had gone into the country:—they examined the cellar, and after much labor discovered the interred the corpse. The head and neck were dreadfully bruised, the under jaw broken and mashed in, and immediately behind and below the right ear was a punctured would, two or three inches deep, of a size and shape that exactly tallied with a Spanish knife taken from the pocket o the wretched culprit. Splatches of blood were traced on the axe and on the walls of the garret and stairway;—a dish of new whitewash was found which had been used in covering over the stains; and a leather strap bound the arms of the deceased tightly to his chest The body was immediately recognised as that of John Fletcher by all who had known him and who were present, except the prisoner, who affected to be wholly unable to say whose it was.

A great variety of circumstances were detailed in evidence tending to corroborate the narrative of the transaction as given by Mary Patterson: and some efforts were made on behalf of the prisoner to contradict a few of her statements and to bring discredit upon her testimony. The enormity of the crime was undisputed:—no question of law, either as to the character of the offence, or the introduction of evidence was raised:—and the sole issue for determination by the jury was, whether they believed *this murder in the first degree*, to have been committed by George Gill,—in other words, whether in reference to that single point, the story of Mary Patterson, connected with all the circumstances, was worthy of reliance.

The case was fully spoken to by *George L. Ashmead* and *David Paul Brown*, Esqrs. on behalf of the accused, and by *Samuel F. Reed*, Esqr. and the *Attorney General*, for the Commonwealth. At 9 o'clock on Thursday night, JUDGE KING charged the Jury impressively and clearly, and the verdict was rendered in about an hour.

Trials at Greenfield.—Judge Putnam held a Nisi Prius term of the Supreme Court at Greenfield, last week at which two trials were held of some importance. The first was an action of slander by Laura Howe vs. Benjamin Perry. She was a widow about twenty three years old, of an unblemished and unsuspected character. The defendant had charged her with the most infamous conduct. The words were fully proved to have been spoken under circumstances indicating *great malignity. No justification was attempted.* The jury returned a verdict of $1250 damages.

The case of I. Newton, 2d, et al. vs. Northheld, was an action to recover damages for a defect in a Bridge in that town, which fell while the plaintiff's stage coach was passing over it last spring, and demolished the carriage. The verdict was for $231, the amount of the injury, which being doubled by the Court, makes the defendant pay for this neglect $462.

Boston Courier.

Dickinson College.—The Carlisle Herald of Thursday says:

The Board of Trustees of this Institution adjourn to-day after a most interesting Session—yesterday being the day appointed for the Installation of the Faculty, a large concourse of citizens and strangers joined a procession formed in the college Campus by the Trustees and Students, and proceeded in order to the Methodist Church to witness the exercises. The usual oath prescribed by the charter was administered by the Hon. Judge Reed, to the Principal and Professors elect, an Inaugural address explanatory of the designs of the Institution under its present organization, was delivered by Rev. John P. Durbin, Principal. The attention and interest manifested by all was highly gratifying and recalled the days of "Dickinson's" former prosperity.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8th, 1834.

SIR:—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 3d inst. requesting that the dividend on the stock owned by the United States, should be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at the office of this bank in Washington, which was this morning submitted to the board of directors. At the same time was presented a copy of your letter to the cashier of that office, dated the 2d inst. containing the final refusal of the Treasury to allow the claim of the bank for damages on the protested bill upon the French Government.

After due consideration of the contents of these communications, I am instructed by the board of directors to inform you, that from the dividend payable on the 17th of this month there will be deducted the amount due to the bank for damages, costs, and interest, upon the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the French Government—and that the remainder shall be placed to the credit of the treasurer in the office at Washington, in conformity to your request.

I am further instructed to say, that this course is adopted by the board of directors, not merely from a conviction of the obvious justice and propriety of it, but because it furnishes the best, if not the only mode of obtaining a judicial decision of the case by the proper tribunals. To procure that decision, the board will give every facility in their power—and if there is any other mode of submitting the rights of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals, more acceptable to you, any suggestion by you for that purpose will not fail to receive the prompt and respectful consideration of the board of directors. In the mean time, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, Pres't.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec'ry of the Treasury, Washington.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
July 8, 1834.

SIR:—I had this day the honor of informing you that the board of directors would deduct from the dividend payable to the United States, on the 17th of this month, the amount due to the Bank on account of damages on the bill of exchange on the French Government.

I am instructed to apprize you at the same time that in thus enforcing their right in this particular case, they desire not to be understood as waiving any other claim upon the Government, and they more especially wish it understood, that they do not waive their claim for full compensation and indemnity for the violation of the charter of the Bank, by the removal from its custody of the public funds, for the use of which the Bank had paid a valuable consideration. That claim is reserved in full force, to be asserted at such time and in such manner as may hereafter be deemed expedient. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

N. BIDDLE, Pres't.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 14th, 1834.

Sir:—Your two communications under date of the 6th inst. have been received. The course pursued by the Bank over which you preside in determing to withhold a portion of the dividends due on the stock of the United States, has excited much surprise in this department, and, at the present time, is more to be regretted, as Congress is not in session to provide for the deficiency thus caused in the estimated revenue from the bank stock the present year.

The claim for damages on the bill of exis stated that payment of part of the dividends is now refused, was disallowed by this Department before the two last dividends were passed to the credit of the Treasury, and some months before the recent session of Congress commenced. Consequently, it was presumed that the claim, if not abandoned, would be presented and pursued before that body, in the manner usual with claims against the U. States, when the latter has not instituted any action at law against the claimant.

Besides these considerations, it could not have been anticipated as probable that all the dividends accruing would not be paid with promptitude and fidelity, when it was known that the case of a failure in a stockholder to discharge his subscription to the capital of the Bank, was the only case where the charter makes an express provision that he "shall lose the benefit of the dividends;" and in this instance, that the United States, though a large stockholder, was not pretended to have been guilty of any breach of this provision. Notwithstanding this, it would seem from your communications that the United States, though intimately connected with the Bank, by having conferred the great privileges in its charter, by still using it daily as a fiscal agent for certain purposes, and by being entitled to a supervision of its concerns through Congress, has suddenly, without previous notice, and only by an implied or constructive power, not in the opinion of this Department warranted or necessary, been deprived of the use of most of its divi[illegible]ds, and for the purpose of satisfying a controverte o aim, the law and equity of which were many months since denied by the Executive, and have never been sanctioned by either of the other branches of Government established by the constitution.

In this condition of the subject, since the Bank did not deem it proper to present to Congress, the customary tribunal for settling such disputed demands against the United States—or, during its late session, to apprize either that body or this office of the extraordinary course intended to be pursued in thus seizing upon a large portion of the public dividends, while already in possession of more than a million of dollars belonging to the Government, but hitherto uncalled for by its creditors or the Treasury—this Department does not consider that it has yet enjoyed a suitable opportunity in relation to so unexpected a measure, to know the views or procure the desirable action of Congress; and, therefore, does not feel justified in making, at this time, any arrangement with the bank, or any "suggestion" in respect to legal prosecutions; nor in recognising, in any mode, "the justice or propriety" of the proceedings the Bank has been pleased to adopt.

But it will endeavor on the whole subject to present an early report to Congress at its next session, and to the President of the United States. In the mean time, if the Bank desires, before a report is prepared, that the facts and reasons in detail, on which its decisions and especially its claim for damages on the bill of exchange are founded, should be examined by this Department, the statement of them, whenever forwaded, will receive respectful consideration. I have the honor to be, yours,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

N. BIDDLE, Esq.
Pres't U. S. Bank, Philadelphia

A lady of much beauty, at Brighton, having been "crossed in love," has shut herself up in total darkness for the last ten years. We understand there are two sisters on Staten Island, in this state, who have for the last twenty years submitted themselves (we do not know for what reason) to the same species of seclusion.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Duff Green is at his *wire-pulling* again! Why can't he take our advice, and avoid these family jars? However, it is our duty to submit to his caprices, and note events as they pass. Hear what he says:

"When we refuse to support Mr. Clay, we do not support Mr. Van Buren. If the partisans of Mr. Clay bring him forward, and Mr. Van Buren is elected because we refuse to take part in the contest between him and Mr. Clay, the responsibity rests on the partisans of Mr. Clay, and not on us; because the question before us is not whether Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay, shall be elected? The true question is, how can the State-rights party best promote the success of their own principles. Not by supporting either Mr. Clay or Mr. Van Buren, because to support either, is to abandon their principles."

Green is right, most undoubtedly. If the *Blue, Grey,* and *Bank* Wigs refuse to do what he bids them, and any mischief happen to the great Wig family in consequence, the responsibility rests upon them most undoubtedly. Although the *Reds* are but as one to ten of the Wig family, yet their right to govern the household cannot be questioned. It was because Gen. Jackson and the Republican party most unreasonably refused to recognise this right, that Green went over to the enemy.

Green is right too in saying "the true question is, how can the State rights party best promote the success of their own principles?" *(id est) make Mr. Calhoun President.* That is undoubtedly "*the true question.*" It has nothing to do with the usurpations and corruptions of the administration, of which we have heard so much, nor with the ambitions views of Clay or Webster. And that those "principles" would be abandoned by supporting Mr. Clay, is as clear as the sun at noonday. But let us hear the "*little red*" further. He says:

"As we cannot support either, the next question is, which, the election of Mr. Van Buren or of Mr Clay, would most prejudice our principles? It is manifest, that this will entirely depend upon the relation we may bear to the parties. Mr. Van Buren's only hope for the Presidency depends upon the contingency of a divided opposition. His partisans know that we cannot and will not support any candidate who "advocates the principles of the Proclamation or justifies the Force Bill; and they as sincerely believe that Mr. Clay intends to be a candidate. Under such circumstances, there is a large mass of disaffected Jackson men who still adhere, and party organization and official patronage, it is supposed, will preponderate. This may be so: and if so, what state of parties will follow? If Mr. Van Buren is elected now, because of a divided opposition, will not the opposition become united in a single resistance to the further introduction of his N. Y. tactics? That they will so unite, and upon the basis of our principles, is manifest. Mr. Clay's friends will not, it is to be hoped, think of running him again, if he should be defeated by Mr. Van Buren; and with the *fourth* defeat of their favorite, his party will be disbanded; and, his name being withdrawn, and his party disbanded, the South will become united, the treachery of the Richmond Enquirer to the contrary notwithstanding; and being united in the South, we will not only hold the abuses of the Government in check, but we will revolutionise the administration."

This must be vastly consoling to Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster! The *little squad* of Nullifiers says to their *numerous army*, you shall adopt "our principles," submit to our leaders, the field, and suffer you to be cut up and your leaders slain, and then we will recruit enough from your disbanded rank and file to conquer the enemy who has conquered you! Will not this induce Messrs. Clay and Webster to succumb to the Nullifiers and fall into the ranks to be disciplined by Duff Green and led to victory by John C. Calhoun? Where is their patriotism and love of "Union, now and forever, one and indivisible," if they do not consent to fight as private soldiers in the ranks of Nullification?

It is time for them to begin to make ready. The Palmetto Chief will soon be in the field. Listen to his trumpeter. Green proceeds to say:

"The only question open for consideration of the State Rights party, is that made by "Darlington" He thinks that they should not have a candidate, and should not participate in the canvass. The result of our reflection has led us to the opposite conclusion. We think that the party should make an *early* and decided rally. It is admitted by all, that Mr. Van Buren cannot be defeated but by our co-operation. If it is manifest, as we believe it to be, that the election of either of the other candidates by our co-operation, would more prejudice our cause, than the election of Mr. Van Buren would do, the question is concluded. We must be passive or bring forward a candidate of our own. If we satisfy the body of the opposition, that we cannot consistently support a candidate who disapproves our principles, and that we will not, they will support our candidate—not as a choice of evils, but of choice. If they refuse to do so, we will have rallied our party—we will have our flag unfurled—we will hold the balance of power, and as such be courted by all parties; and in this way our principles will be irresistible in the next contest. To hesitate now is to surrender all—to persevere is to gain every thing."

We thought this arrogant spirit of the Nullifying organ would have been signally rebuked by the entire opposition press; but many of them already give signs of submission. Thus does Green speak of the recuits already enlisted.

"If the State Rights party act with decision, and put a candidate in nomination, he will be supported by a great body of the opposition. The Kentucky Reporter, the Cincinnati Gazette, the Ohio Journal, the Michigan Messenger, the Belmont Enquirer, the Pennsylvania Inquirer, the Commercial Intelligencer, all papers of decided and deserved influence, have spoken unequivocally on this subject. It is therefore incumbent upon the State Rights party to make a nomination."

Certainly. If the mere declarations of the Telegraph have brought over *so many* to the cause, what might not the nomination of a candidate accomplish? The mere boldness of an adventure sometimes brings success. Such may be the issue of Duff Green's attempt. Mr. Clay, the champion of the American System, may yet perish under the command of Mr. Calhoun, fighting for "our principles" of Nullification, and Mr. Webster may yet "take his chance," defending the one-starred flag "among those upon whom the blows may fall first and fall thickest."

A duel took place at Strasbourg, July 26, between Count Prosper d'Aubre, aged 27 years, formerly of the Guarde du Corps, and Count Gustave de Blucher, grandson of Field Marshal Blucher. The seconds were Count Edgar de Luchlner, and M. Emmanuel de Grouchy. Count d'Aubre received the ball of his adversary at fifteen yards distance and immediately expired.

From the Boston Morning Post.

AN ACT to *change the name of the parties therein mentioned.*—WHEREAS, numerous petitions have been presented to this Legislative body, from that powerful and wealthy political party, the OLD TORIES, alias Royalists, alias Federalists, alias Hartford Conventionists, alias National Republicans, alias Consolidationists, alias Bankites, &c. &c. &c. respectfully representing, that all the aforesaid names have successively become odious, unpopular, and degrading in the view of the common people, and that they cannot hope to regain power and office while they are known and called by the names aforesaid:—And whereas, they have also represented, that being partial to a monarchical form of government, and particularly to that of England, our beloved mother country, to whom filial obedience is due, and with whom they are, and long have been, desirous that these revolted States should again become united as Colonies, they therefore wish to be known by a name by which some political party in the mother country has been designated; and as the appellation *Tory*, which would be most appropriate to their principles, and most grateful to their feelings, has always been unpopular in this country, while that of *Whig* has, on the contrary, met with popular favor therefore, for these, and for many other good and sufficient reasons set forth in their said petitions, they have prayed this legislative body, that they may be allowed to take and use the name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and to be known by that name in future, or until the said name shall become, from their use of it, odious and unpopular:—Therefore, and in consideration of the premises—

Be it enacted, &c. That the said OLD TORIES, alias Royalists, alias Federalists, alias Hartford Conventionists, alias National Republicans, alias Consolidationists, alias Bankites, &c. &c. &c. shall be allowed to take the name of WHIGS, alias WIGS, and shall hereafter be known and called by the said name, or names, in the same manner as they have heretofore been designated and known by all and any of the names aforesaid.

Provided nevertheless, That all the *Republicans*, and other good people of this Commonwealth, shall have full liberty and permission to call the said Whigs, alias Wigs, by any of the aforesaid names which they have heretofore borne, at all times, and in all places;—and, moreover, that the said Whigs, alias Wigs, shall still be, and shall forever continue to be, responsible for all the acts, contrivances, plots, treasons, conspiracies, misdemeanors, wicked designs, and traitorous intentions, in which they have, at any time, been detected or implicated, under any of their said former names and appellations, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if this Act had never been passed.

[Approved, April 1, 1834.]

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The result of the late election in our State affords ground of much speculation to the party press of the other States.—If we were to speak of General Jackson's strength in Indiana, we should be bound to treat it as very near equal to the vote obtained by Governor Noble at the late election. At the last Presidential election his majority something exceeded six thousand. —We are not informed of any great defection from the ranks of his friends since that time. We are anxious to preserve our character for neutrality; but consider it our duty to give correct information about the state of public opinion, or other facts which may exist about home.—*New Albany Gazette.*

NINE LIVES.

The Chronicle says Jacksonism is like the cat with nine lives. Judging from the statements of the opposition prints, one would naturally be led to think so. According to those statements, Jacksonism has been regularly killed off every year since Jackson became a candidate for the Presidency, just before the elections; but when the elections are over, it is always found to be still alive. Nay, more; it seems to gather additional strength with every defeat. We suspect the friends of the Bank would be pleased if Bankism were to be killed in the same way.—*Baltimore Repub.*

SEIZURE OF BANK DIVIDENDS.

The correspondence relative to the Bank and its proposed seizure of that part of the Government property *not yet* purloined, to carry on the war of the rich against the poor which was published in this paper yesterday, has produced a strong feeling in this city and its environs. It has caused the scales to fall from the eyes of many who were deceived into a support of the Hydra of corruption. They now see and understand the course of the Bank; its resolution to intimidate the Government now, by a seizure of its funds; the attempt to do so last winter by endeavoring to get up popular commotion, having failed.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Washington Globe.

GOLD COINAGE.—We have obtained, and present below, an extract from the last report of the Directors of the Mint, showing the rapid and salutary progress of the new gold coinage, during the week ending the 20th inst. It is highly gratifying to see, that the quantity of gold presented for coinage continues to increase in amount, and that the mint has been enabled, by great exertion, to coin of it during only the last week over $200,000, and to meet, as yet, we are informed, all the public demands of the depositors of gold within the period of time allowed by the act of Congress.

STATEMENT of the amount of gold remaining in the Mint uncoined on the 13th September with the amount deposited for coinage within the week ending 20th September—together with the amount of Gold coinage executed, and of coins delivered within the same period.

Remaining uncoined at the Mint, Sept. 13,		$803,000
Deposited for coinage during the week ending 20th September, viz.		
Uncoined bullion	$5,500	
Coins of the United States of former standard	1,500	
Foreign coins	244,000	
		251,000
		1,054,000
Amount coined during the week ending 20th September		205,000
Amount remaining uncoined		$848,000

Earthquake at Savannah.—The Savannah *Republican*, of the 13th inst. says: "A slight shock of an earthquake was felt this day, between 12 and 1 o'clock. For some days past the weather has been unusually cool for this season of the year. It now, however, begins to assume its ordinary temperature."

M. Rothschild having rather too deeply dipped in the recent stock speculations, has at last been caught, and experienced a loss of $5,000,000.

Man without money.—A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful, and his conversation tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which it is feared may end in his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with a disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants any thing from a tradesman, he is asked for the cash before delivery.

A gentleman named Pratt, stepped into a Barber's shop in Courtlandt street yesterday, to be shaved:—preparatory to which he took off his coat and hung it on a nail. After the operation was performed, he went to put on his coat, and to his surprise and consternation, found that the person who preceded him had taken away his coat, the pocket of which contained $2,300 in Bank notes, among which were two bills of $100 each on the Utica Bank; seven $50 bills on the Madison County Bank; fifty $20 bills on the Utica Bank, two $50 bills, on the United States Bank. The remainder was in small bills, of different denominations.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

The Postmaster at Georgetown, S. C. in a note to Jno. McRae, Esq. Postmaster at Fayetteville, says the loss of property sustained by the late Tornado in that place "will not be less than *one hundred thousand dollars*, independent of the Rice crops." Add to this the loss which must have occurred from the recent Freshet, and the destruction of property must be immense.

Mr. McDUFFIE.

The Charleston Mercury of the 16th inst. contains a letter from Mr. McDuffie resigning his seat in Congress, and requesting that a special election may be called to supply his place. Accordingly, writs of election have been issued, ordering an election to be held on the second Monday and Tuesday in next month.—*Baltimore Republican.*

The St. Augustine Herald remarks that although thirteen years have elapsed since the transfer of Florida to the United States, the difficulties arising from conflicting land claims have not yet been entirely disposed of. At the late session of the territorial court, many cases were finally determined.

PRETTY GOOD.—Tip was a tipler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging about one of the bar-rooms, taking opportunity to get liquor free of expense. It was his peculiar way, when a glass was mixed, and the back of the purchaser turned, to drain the glass and slip slily off. The ostler had called for a glass of brandy when Tip came in.—He immediately thought of a trick, and left his brandy on the bar, while he stepped to the door. On returning, he saw the glass empty and exclaimed.—"Brandy and opium enough to kill forty men! who drank that poison I had prepared!" Tip was frightened; "I," stammered he. "You are a dead man," says Brush.—"What shall I do?" said Tip. "Down with a pint of lampoil," answered Brush, and down went the pint of lamp oil; and Tip not only got over the poison, but the tipling too.—*Dunstable Telegraph.*

White Rats.—Two of this variety of the rat species were caught a few days ago in Messrs. W. C. Barron & Co's Bakery, in removing a kneading trough, under which they had burrowed. They were exhibited by the men who captured them, in a large wire trap, and excited a great deal of curiosity; for among the hundreds who pressed to see them as they were carried through the street, there was probably not one who had seen their like before. They are very pretty pets; larger than the ordinary grey rat; have pink colored eyes, and long silky hair, like that of the Angola goat. They are apparently less timid than the grey rat. One of the latter was put into their cage, when both immediately set upon it and worried it to death

Norfolk Her.

From the Balt. Amer.

We regret to hear that the political quarrel which has occurred in Richmond, between the Editor of the Enquirer and the Hon. Mr. Archer, member of Congress, is likely to terminate in bloodshed. The last Fredericksburg Arena says:

We mentioned in our last, that Mr. WM. S. ARCHER, of the H. of Representatives, had made an assault on Friday, with a cane, upon the Senior Editor of the Enquirer. We have since learnt that a short time afterwards the son of Mr. RITCHIE attacked Mr. ARCHER, and a rencontre ensued. We feel authorised, from the publicity which the affair has attained, to state that Mr. Archer and young Mr. Ritchie, attended by their respective friends, passed through town, this week, on their way to the District, for the purpose of settling their differences by a duel. From what we have heard, have not the slightest hope of an accommodation of the matter, and, as the police of the District are too polite to interfere, we look upon a meeting, however much to be deplored, as inevitable.

The celebrated horse Eclipse Lightfoot, has been disposed of by Mr. John C. Craig, for the sum of seven thousand dollars. He has been sent to Tennessee.

North Carolina Gold Coin.—The Carolinians have contrived to put their gold into shape to pass by tail. Several skilful assayists have established themselves in the gold regions, and have acquired so much reputation for accuracy, that their pieces of gold marked "five dollars," pass every where as half eagles. It is a kind of inspection, yet we think it may finally make trouble, as these pieces may be counterfeited without incurring the same penalty which is attached to counterfeiting the national coin, or in fact any penalty at all.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

MORE GOLD.

The Silvie de Grasse, arrived at New York from Havre, brought *half a million of dollars* principally gold.

A HINT.—'Patrick,' said a Hibernian to his neighbor, 'If I had a sixpence, how quick I would trate!'

The Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist announces the death of the Hon. WM. H CRAWFORD, formerly Secretary of the Treasury.—He died near Elberton, on his way to preside at the Superior Court of Elbert county.

What tune is most likely to captivate a young lady? A for-*tune*, to be sure. What is a lady's most interesting age? Her marri *age*.

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