

From the St. Louis Republican.

MORMONS AND MORMONISM.

We are indebted to a pious and intelligent gentleman of this city, for the following description of Mormonism, as it is to be found at Nauvoo, and of Jo Smith, its leader. The intelligent reader will scarcely believe that such humbuggery could be successfully practiced, at this day, upon the most credulous or ignorant of the community, yet it is so in this instance.

Nauvoo, Nov. 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—We were yesterday enjoying the hospitality of Joseph Smith, the leading Prophet of the Latter Day Saints, the Mormons. We are, this morning on the declivity of Zion's Hill, taking a last look at their city. We stand among heaps of limestone rock, that are fast rising into a temple—a fac simile of that Temple which was built by Solomon, and trod by the Saviour. The devoted Mormons are hammering busily at work and giving it each tenth of their time; and from this up, the hill, or even the whole, both of time and property. Before us, is the beginning of a great city—a noble bottom land, already half covered with cabins. Higher up, also, the bluffs and timber are thickly scattered with them, extending back a couple of miles or more. Crowds of people, from England, many of them poor, are pouring in. How they are to support themselves, or be supported, Heaven only knows. It seems as if they must be driven, by sheer necessity, to 'peopel the Egyptians,' (i. e. all who are not Mormons about them;) and it is not surprising that their name is in bad odour with their neighbors. The notion that there is a community of property, among them, is altogether false; and many must die of suffer. Some few I have met at St. Louis, hastening back to England, 'while their money holds out.'

The Mormons gathering is a singularly interesting phrase of our times. They are, too, say what you will, a singularly interesting people.—As a people, I am ready to believe all good of them. Would that there were among them as much of Christian intelligence as of the Christian spirit.

Of the leaders, or rather their chief leader Joseph Smith, I say nothing by way of private opinion. At our request, however, I give through you, somewhat reluctantly, I confess, an account of my interview with him. As he promptly discovered and revealed to me that I was worthy of no man's confidence, I can certainly betray no confidence in this case, try as I may. The facts as they lie fresh in my memory, are simply these: Yesterday afternoon in my company with a friend, I entered the house of this strange man, intending to trespass but a few minutes on his hospitalities. I expected to have seen a person of some dignity and reserve and with at least an outside of respectability. The prophet was asleep, in his rocking chair, when we entered. His wife and children were busy about the room, ironing, &c., and one or two Mormon preachers, lately returned from England, were sitting by the large log fire. After having been introduced, the following talk ensued.

A. 'You have the beginning of a great city here Mr. Smith.'

(Here came in the more prominent objects of the city. The expenses of the temple, Mr. Smith thought, would be \$200,000 or \$300,000. The temple is 137 feet side, by 88 feet front; and by its plan, which was kindly shown us, will fall short of some of our public buildings. As yet only the foundations are laid. Mr. Smith then spoke of the 'false' reports current about himself, and supposed we had heard enough of them.)

A. 'You know sir, persecution sometimes drives the wise man mad.'

Mr. S. (laughing) 'Ah, sir, you must not put me among the wise men, my place is not there. I make no pretensions to piety either. If you give me credit for anything, let it be for being a good manager. A good manager I do claim to be.'

A. 'You have great influence here, Mr. Smith.'

Mr. S. 'Yes, I have, I bought 900 acres here, a few years ago, and they all have their lands of me. My influence, however, is ecclesiastical only; in civil affairs I am but a common citizen.—To be sure, I am a member of the City Council, Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion. I can command a thousand men to the field, at any moment, to support the laws. I had hard work to make them turn out and form the Legion, until I shouldered my musket, and entered the ranks myself. Now, they have nearly all provided themselves with a good uniform, poor as they are. By the way, we had a regular 'set to' up here, a day or two since. The City Council ordered a liquor seller to leave the place, when his time was up; and he still remained, they directed that his house should be pulled down about his ears. They gave me a hand in the scrape; and I had occasion to knock a man down more than once. They mustered so strong an opposition, that it was either knock down, or be knocked down. We beat him off, at last; and are determined to have no grog shops in or about our grounds.' (The conversation flowed on pleasantly, until my friend, to fill a pause that occurred referred to my calling as a preacher.)

Mr. S. 'Well I suppose (turning from me) he is one of the craft trained in his creed.'

A. 'My creed, sir, is the New Testament.'

Mr. S. 'Then, sir, we shall see the truth alike; for the scripture says 'They shall see eye to eye.' All who are true men, must read the bible alike, must they not!'

A. 'True Mr. Smith; and yet I doubt if they will see it precisely alike. If no two blades of grass are precisely alike, for a higher reason, it seems that no two intellects are.'

Mr. S. (getting warm.) 'There I told you, go. You don't come here to seek truth. You begin with taking the place of opposition. Now, say what I may, you have but to answer, 'No two men can see alike.'

A. 'Mr. Smith, I said not that no two could see alike; but that no two could see, on the whole precisely alike.'

Mr. S. 'Does not the scripture say, 'They shall see, eye to eye?'

A. 'Granted, sir, but be good enough to take a case. The words 'all' and 'all things' were brought up as meaning, at one time, universal creation.—And again: 'One believeth that he may eat all things, i. e. that is any thing, or, as we say, every thing.'

Mr. S. 'You may explain away the bible, sir, as much as you please, I ask, have you ever been baptized?'

A. 'Yes, sir, I think I have.'

Mr. S. 'Can you prophesy?'

A. 'Well, sir, that depends on the meaning you give the word. I grant that it generally means, to preach the gospel. In this sense, sir, I can prophesy.'

Mr. S. 'You lie, sir, and you know it.'

A. 'It is as easy for me to impugn your motives, Mr. Smith, as for you to impugn mine.'

Mr. S. 'I tell you, you don't seek to know the truth. You are a hypocrite, I saw it when you first began to speak.'

A. 'It is plain, Mr. Smith, that we differ in opinion. Now, one man's opinion is as good as another's, until some third party comes in to strike a balance between them.'

Mr. S. 'I want no third party, sir. You are a fool, sir, to talk as you do. Have I not seen twice the years that you have? [Joseph Smith is 36 years old; the speaker, A., was ten years younger.] I say sir, you are no gentleman, I would not trust you with my purse across the street.'

[Here my friend interposed, saying, 'I don't believe, Mr. Smith, that this gentleman came to your house to insult you. He had heard all sorts of accounts of your people, and came simply to see with his own eyes.']

Mr. S. 'I have no ill feeling towards the gentleman. He is welcome to my house, but what I see to be the truth, I must speak out; I flatter no man. I tell you sir, that man is a hypocrite. You'll find him out, if you're long enough with him. I tell you, I would not trust him as far as I could see him. What right has he to speak so to me! Am I not the leader of a great people! He, himself, will not blame me for speaking the truth plainly.'

[Here kind expressions passed on both sides, and we were rising to go.]

Mr. S. (as he was going) 'I don't know what bread and salt with us, our tea is on the table.'

We staid, accordingly, and made up around his smoking and well filled table.

I have been careful, especially towards the close of this talk, to give the words that were used, omitting nothing but conversational by-play, and some of the filling up. The skeleton is complete. So much for this man at his own fireside.

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We have been told upon this floor that discriminating tariff was a tax upon Southern labor, to increase Northern capital. The Contest, gentlemen tell us, is between Northern capital and Southern labor! Mr. Speaker, I wish to assail no part of the country; but, sir, I am compelled to say that the truth is the reverse of this. It is Southern capital against Northern labor. The North has frequently been taunted as being rich and grasping. Gentlemen have pointed to our manufacturing villages as evidence that we were fattening upon the labor of what they denominated the great producing States. But why do gentlemen point to our manufacturing villages? Let them look to our soil, rough and rugged as it is, and compare our cultivated fields with their exhausted soil and half cultivated plantations, and ask themselves whether they cannot account for this difference, by our habits of industry, and the character of the labor we employ.

Nor is it true that our manufactures are carried on or owned by the wealthy, to the extent that gentlemen would represent. Many of our cotton and woolen mills are owned and operated by men of small capital—the laborers in the mills owning a portion of the property. Many species of manufactures prosecuted in Massachusetts (and I speak of my own State only because I can speak of her more understandingly than of any other) require but very little capital. We manufacture boots and shoes to the amount of \$15,000,000 annually.—This large sum is to a great extent the product of labor. The conversion of a raw hide into shoes by human toil. The manufacture of furniture and chairs amounts to \$1,200,000 annually, and labor is the principal ingredient in this product. The same is true of hats, which are manufactured to the amount of about \$700,000 per year. The annual product of straw bonnets and palm-leaf hats is \$2,000,000; and this begins and ends in labor—and labor, too, mostly performed by women and children. By the official statistics of Massachusetts, it will be seen that there are produced annually of these little articles, these household manufactures—such as straw and palm-leaf hats and bonnets—a very large amount. In some towns where such articles are manufactured, the amount of dollars is ten times the amount of the population of the town; and in some few cases twice that amount—that is, a town of 2,000 inhabitants will produce of straw, palm-leaf, and articles of this character, \$20,000, and in some cases \$40,000, though, in the latter case, a portion of the article, partly manufactured, was obtained in the adjacent towns. These articles are, to a great degree, the product of labor, and are produced principally by the women and children. And it is by unremitted toil, by patient and continual application, that these products are brought forth. By means such as these destitute orphans, are supported.

And I would gladly ask my friend from South Carolina whether he can present a picture like this from his own State!—whether the females or the males there will submit to toil like this! He knows they will not. And still he speaks of our manufactures as though they were all men of overgrown capital rolling in luxury and in wealth! I will give the gentleman a specimen of Yankee manufactures. There are gentlemen within fifteen or twenty miles of my residence who manufacture wooden ware. And what, Mr. Speaker, do you suppose they produce? I will tell you. They manufacture pails, and wash-boards, and mop-handles, and clothes pins. And where do you suppose they find a market for these staple commodities? I will tell you. They send them into the Western wilderness! They have actually an agency in Missouri, to which these articles are sent for sale.

We have another class of manufactures of a different character. Our cotton, woolen, glass, iron, and paper manufactures turn out an annual product about equal to the capital invested. Take all our manufactures together, and the annual product is at least one-third more than the capital invested. Not that the annual product is so much clear gain; far otherwise. The interest and insurance on the capital and fabric, the cost of the raw material, the cost of the labor, and other incidental charges, are all to be deducted. In fact, a company may turn off an annual product greater than the capital invested, and still prosecute their business at a loss.

From this view of our manufactures, it will be seen that our fabrics are in a great degree the product of labor, and not of capital. But how is it with the product of the South? Take their great staple, cotton; of what is that the product? of labor or of capital? Of capital almost exclusively. Their lands are capital and their slaves are capital, made so by their own laws. In strictness of speech, they have no labor, in the sense in which that word is used, as distinguished from capital, in the production of their cotton crop, if we except the overseers and the few white men who are employed. By the institutions and laws of the South, their slaves are property—capital in the same sense that our machinery is; and, when they talk of protecting their labor, they mean if they mean any thing, protecting their property.

In this view of the subject, I claim no originality; Mr. Woodbury, that Northern man with Southern principles—Mr. Woodbury, the late Secretary, whose authority will not be disputed by my friend from South Carolina, presents the same view, in his Report upon cotton in 1836. He estimates the whole amount of capital employed in the cotton culture as follows:

Capital in lands, \$812,000,000
Capital in slaves, 408,000,000
Capital in horses, cattle, &c., 20,400,000
Floating capital, for taxes, tools, overseers &c., 30,600,000

Making a grand total of \$771,000,000

With these facts staring them in the face, will Southern gentlemen on this floor have the effrontery to tell us that the doctrine of Protection is a contest between Northern Capital and Southern Labor! It is a contest between Southern Capital, or what is made Capital by their laws, and the free Labor of the North.

The gentleman from South Carolina laments that any thing should be said tending to array one part of the Union against the other; and yet in the same speech, he speaks of Northern Manufacturers as oppressors, plunderers, robbers. The gentleman tells us that, if the protective policy is adhered to, the Constitution will be destroyed; and he more than intimates that the Union will be dissolved. I regret that any gentleman should so far forget his duty to himself and his country as to speak of dissolving the Union; yes, sir, I am more grieved than alarmed at this threat; it has been repeated so often that it has lost all its terror. Dissolve the Union! Who would suffer by such an event! Let gentlemen count the cost before they take a step involving such horrid consequences. I will not dwell upon a subject so painful. But, if the Union must be dissolved, be the responsibility upon those who commit the suicidal act.

I have no disposition to array one portion of the Union against another; I would strengthen the cord which binds them together. And I believe that the measure before us is one in which we have a mutual interest. Let a discriminating tariff be wisely adjusted, distinguishing luxuries and necessities, between articles which come in competition with our own industry and those which do not, and it will prove a bond of union, by imparting the greatest good to the greatest number. Such a tariff would promote alike the interest of the East and the West, the North and the South, and spread prosperity through the land.

The Finances of the Nation.

Mr. Evans, who is chairman of the Committee of Finance in the House of Representatives at Washington, made some interesting statements a day or two ago. He estimates the receipts for the present year, thus:

Receipts into the Treasury for 1842.	
From Customs,	\$18,600,000
Customs on Goods received in 1841,	3,400,000
Miscellaneous,	150,000
Treasury Notes,	50,000
	\$19,200,000

Expenses for 1842.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates them at \$25,750,000. Mr. Evans hopes they may be reduced to \$25,000,000. Means to meet them as above, \$19,000,000. Of this \$17,000,000 is to be paid for public debt now, leaving \$2,000,000 deficiency. This, with the deficiency of the present year and the payment of present will make a public debt of \$17,000,000. The amount of the loan authorized at the Extra Session of Congress, [\$12,000,000] and the amount of Treasury notes now proposed, [\$7,000,000] is nearly equal to this debt, supposing the expenditures to be no more than \$23,000,000, which is a matter of great doubt.

It is obvious, of course, that the Treasury Note Bill is needed as an independent measure, and that the balance of the loan (instead of deducting the five millions from the loan, as proposed by the House of Representatives) is necessary for the Government.

According to Dr. Bull's experiments on the quantity of heat produced by several kinds of wood and coal, if hickory wood is \$8 per cord, the relative value of other kinds of fuel are as follows:—White oak \$6.88, white ash \$6.84, white beech \$5.52, hard maple \$4.80, white elm \$4.64, soft maple \$4.52, button wood 4.16, pitch pine 3.65, white pine 5.59, Schuyllkill coal 7.79, per ton. Lehigh 7.48, Lackawans 7.48, Rhode Island 5.41, Worcester 4.62, Liverpool coal 18.28 the 100 bushels, Richmond coal 17.42, hickory charcoal 14.11, maple 9.69, oak 9.01, pine 6.37, &c. &c. The scale is graduated for the prices of hickory from 6 to 12 a cord. The table will be of great use to every buyer of fuel who wishes to study economy in his purchases of this article, and is for sale at the bookstore. It should be recollected by the seller, that wood upon an average, loses 42 in 100 lbs. by drying. Hence the disadvantage of taking green wood to market. And the buyer should remember, that he loses 13 per cent of the value of his wood by buying it when green.—Albany Cultivator.

KNITTING MACHINE.—We went yesterday to the machine shop of Mr. Charles Evans, No. 5 Quarry street, above Second, to see in operation a knitting machine, the invention of one of our cunning brethren of the East, Mr. Richard Walker, of Portsmouth, N. H. The machine is called the Patent Rotary Knitting Loom.—It is a very small affair, not more than twenty-two inches in length, twelve inches wide, and eighteen inches high. The movement wheels of the machine are very few, but very eccentric. The needles, or teeth, however, are wonderfully ingenious. The machinery is propelled by steam; and a young woman can, with perfect ease, attend to three of these machines, and with them weave NINETEEN pairs of stockings a day.

What would Raibe Nichol Jarvie say, whose father was a weaver in Glasgow, when three or four pairs would have been a glorious day's work!

We wish that some of our citizens, who feel curious in such matters, would visit the place, and see the movements of the machinery.—U. S. Gaz.



Saturday, January 29, 1842.

On Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the ice on the Susquehanna very suddenly and very unexpectedly took leave of us. An ice dam, it appears, had been formed about four miles up the North Branch, which suddenly gave way. The water at this place rose very rapidly about five or six feet, and carried off our natural bridge, just as we had commenced using it. The ice was about 12 inches thick.

The mails between this place and Harrisburg have become so irregular, that we frequently receive our earliest intelligence from Harrisburg by way of Philadelphia. Harrisburg papers published on Wednesday, are often not received until Saturday. By the present arrangement, letters arriving here, must lay over one day before they can be answered. These things should be looked into by our citizens.

WALDEN'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—This excellent publication has been recommended, and makes its appearance in its ancient costume or cover. The Jaegerie, a new and most interesting novel, by G. P. R. James, is now in the course of publication in its numbers. Persons wishing to subscribe for the "Library," can do so by calling at this office, the editor having been appointed agent for the publisher.

THE LADIES' WORKS OF FASHION, is the title of a new periodical, published monthly, by Mr. C. J. Peterson, Ledger Buildings, Philadelphia, received some weeks since, but mislaid. It contains, besides a handsome engraving and a plate of fashions, a fund of interesting reading matter. Terms, \$2 per annum, or three copies for \$5.

EVERY YOUTH'S GAZETTE, is the title of a new work published weekly in the office of the enterprising publishers of the New World, in New York. The first number of which we have just received, is a beautiful specimen, enriched by several handsome engravings on wood. The Gazette is published in quarto form, and is designed chiefly for the use of children. It will give entire the most popular works on youth, by such authors as Miss Edgeworth, Miss Martineau, Mrs. Holland, Mary Howitt, Miss Matton, and other popular writers. The terms are, for one copy, sent to any part of North America, \$2 a year; for two copies, \$3; for four copies, \$5; for ten copies, \$10—always to be paid in advance. When four copies for \$5, or ten copies for \$10 are ordered, the remittance must be made in current money, of New York or New England, and the papers directed to one address.

BOSTON NOTION.—This excellent paper has commenced publishing the popular novel of "Jack Hinton," by the author of Charles O'Malley, with other interesting matter.

The Treasury Note bill has passed the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 21 to 20.

Congress, it is supposed, will adopt 68,000 as the ratio of representation. This will give Pennsylvania but 25 instead of 28 members, and New York 36 instead of 40.

Mr. Adams presented a petition from Haverhill, Mass., for a dissolution of the Union. It caused a great excitement.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported a bill to tax coal 25 cents per ton. They might as well tax iron ore and limestone. We hope there are but few members favorable to a policy so ruinous to the true interests of the state. It is strange, that instead of endeavoring to facilitate the progress of the coal trade, they should attempt to cripple it. If we attempt to place a duty upon coal, our consumers would most assuredly petition Congress to repeal the duty on foreign coal. The trade of the goose that laid the golden eggs, would hardly afford a parallel to such a suicidal act.

Appointment by the Governor.

ASSOS V. PARSONS, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Appointment by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.—E. W. HUTTER, formerly of Lehigh county, to be Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Judge Parsons will no doubt make an able and efficient officer. He is a man of great energy of character, and of untiring industry.

Mr. Hutter was formerly editor of the "Magician," and subsequently of the "Yreoman." He is a young man of fine talents, and well worthy to occupy the station to which he has been appointed.

Judge Blythe has been nominated by the Governor, as President Judge of the district made vacant by the appointment of Judge Parsons.

The nomination of Judge Rogers was confirmed by a vote of 30 to 8. Joseph Engle by a vote of 20 to 13.

Ovid F. Johnson was appointed Attorney General, for three years.

Some of the papers have been commenting severely upon the haste of the appointment of J. W. Forney, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, as Prothonotary. The appointment was one of emergency, nor was Mr. Forney the first among the applicants. Mr. Pooney, like his brother, E. W. Hutter, Esq., recently appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, is a self-made and talented young man. They are both deserving and well worthy of the station to which they have been appointed.

Legislative.

Considerable opposition has been made to the nomination of Judge Rogers, in the Senate.

Mr. Fleming made a brief address in opposition to the nomination. He referred to the "Buckshot war," arguing that Judge Gibson, by and with the concurrence of Judge Rogers, was appointed in 1838, in order that the Supreme Court should sustain the party then in power, "right or wrong."

The major, we think, might find matters of much more importance and interest, to his constituents, in support of which he could "raise his feeble voice."

Mr. Heally presented a petition from members of the bar of Columbia and Northumberland counties, praying the Senate to confirm the nomination of Judge Rogers.

On motion of Mr. Gibbons, the further consideration was postponed until Tuesday.

The Nicholson Court is likely to be abolished.

The bill for the division of the county has been defeated by a large majority, without a single remonstrance. This speaks well for our Representative Mr. Montgomery.

The Girard Bank was closed on Wednesday.

Some ladies have presented a petition to the Legislature, for the abolition of capital punishment. They ought to have recommended as a substitute, that the offender should be compelled to live with two wives the remainder of his life. If the women were law-makers, what a waste the world would present.

Mr. Adams presented a petition to Congress a few days since, in which the petitioners state that they consider Mr. Adams as having been afflicted with a sort of mania upon the subject of slavery, for the last seven years. Mr. Adams wished to be heard in defence, but Mr. Wise objected.

Tavern Licenses.

We are frequently asked when notices for licenses should be published. In answer, we shall merely state, the sooner the publications are made the better, but that all notices sent in by the first of March, will be in time. Publication must be made in the nearest papers.

The "Sunbury American" quotes from the Boston Atlas the speech of a member of the British Parliament against Free Trade. We believe it is not customary for Democrats in the United States to resort to either of these sources for correct political sentiment.—(Wilksbarre Farmer.)

We regret that any Journal should be so restricted by party views, as to have its vision always limited by party lines. The tariff question is one which should, and we hope will, stand above party tactics. We can hardly believe that there is an intelligent citizen in Pennsylvania opposed to a discriminating tariff, unless from sinister views, he should be willing to make the interests of his state conform to the interests of President makers. The citizens of Wyoming Valley, particularly, have a deep and abiding interest in a tariff. Should foreign coal and iron be introduced into this country, and our establishments broken up, none would suffer more severely. As the bee is capable of extracting honey from the most poisonous plants, so we may draw lessons of instruction from the most despotic governments. Has our friend of the Farmer forgotten that Martin Van Buren recommended the Sub-Treasury plan, on the ground that it had been adopted and approved by nearly all the monarchical governments of Europe. If so distinguished a democrat can resort to such sources for "correct political sentiment," it certainly should not be considered so great a bug-bear in one less humble in his pretensions, to follow his example.

Our friend, Col. Wright, of Luzerne, who is generally remarkably good natured, must have got his dander up considerably, a few days since, in the House of Representatives, in answer to Mr. Deford of Fayette, a new member, who was constantly preaching on the subject of political economy. Mr. Wright, after advising him to study a lecture on common sense, delivered by the late Judge Hopkinson, concludes with the following encomium upon the abilities of his adversary:

"This sir, is the second time the gentleman has made an allusion to the 'glorious relief bill.' In regard to that, I have only time now to say, that I cast my vote for that measure through motives and considerations which he has neither the brains nor capacity to conceive of, and the less he thinks about it, the less will be the danger of distracting his intellect. If he will hereafter interfere less with other's business, and attend more to his own, he may regain the good opinion of the House, and save himself much trouble and difficulty."

Mr. Thom, the celebrated Scotch sculptor, is now a resident of New York, and is superintending the fine Gothic carving in the stone work of the Trinity Church. Like most men of genius, he is perfectly regardless of money. While at Paterston, N. J., he executed a beautiful statue of Washington, which he left some speculators have for \$100, which would just as readily have sold for ten times the amount.

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