

PUBLIC MEETING.

The annexed notice has been before the public for several days. As the revenue law is confessedly an important matter, and as almost every one is interested in understanding its provisions and the purposes which led to its enactment; we hope that the proposed meeting will be well attended.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We, a portion of the Sangamon delegates, bearing the most authentic and prevailing opinion, relative to the New Revenue Law, ask of you, to attend a public meeting on SATURDAY the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. We invite every man in the County, who opposes the Revenue Law, to come armed with the arguments against it, that he can, and we confidently believe, we will be able to show, that none of them are well founded.

A. LINCOLN, A. G. HERNON, J. CALDWELL, N. W. EDWARDS, A. MCCORMICK.

P. S. We do not think that the revenue law will be passed without the aid of the State, and we have the opportunity of seeing them since we concluded to make it.

EMIGRANTS.—We anticipate great emigration from the Eastern States to Illinois, the present year. We have already heard of the projected settlement of several large colonies in our neighborhood, by colonies from the east. There is hardly a section of this State that does not offer an inviting field to the emigrant; and we might very properly add, that some sections of our State which had formerly been overlooked, are now receiving great accessions to their population. The average receipts for lands entered in the Vandalia land district, per month, for several months past, has averaged, we are told, fifty thousand dollars. The Counties east, and in the neighborhood of Chester, Randolph Co. have recently attracted the attention of the emigrating population of Delaware, and will be likely to receive valuable additions to their population from that quarter. The tide of emigration, in a few weeks, will again come in at the north, and which seems to increase in volume, as the advantages which our State holds out to the industrious and enterprising, are understood and believed in the Eastern States. We would not be at all surprised if the emigration to Illinois the coming season should exceed 40,000 souls.

We must be pardoned if we recommend to the attention of emigrants our own, and some of the neighboring counties, of our State in seeking places for location. It is true, that in these counties a good portion of the best lands have been entered; but second hand purchases can be made at fair prices; and when it is considered that much of this land lies in the neighborhood of old settlements, that the purchaser would enjoy the advantages of roads, bridges, mills, schools, churches, &c.—their additional cost will not be money uselessly expended. We know of prairie lands within four miles of this town, as rich and beautiful as could be desired, with timber convenient, that can be obtained at six and seven dollars per acre. In the neighboring Counties of Menard, Logan and Dane, lands of equal richness, and lying in the vicinity of good settlements, can be obtained at even a lower rate. It is hardly necessary to add, that every description of farmer's produce in these counties bear most favorable prices.

JUBILEE COLLEGE.—This Institution is located near a place called "Robin's Nest," the residence of Bishop Chase, 15 miles from Peoria, in Peoria County. The situation was selected by the Bishop, and is remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery; and there is every indication that in point of health it cannot be surpassed in the West. The ceremony of LAYING THE CORNER STONE of the College edifice was performed on Wednesday of last week. The Peoria Register furnishes us with the proceedings on the occasion. The morning service was performed in the house of the Bishop. The three rooms of the house were filled to overflowing. At 11 A. M. the venerable prelate and clergy entered. The morning service, with appropriate prayers and collects of the church, was read by the Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Tremont; after which the Rev. Samuel Chase of Ottawa delivered a most interesting and eloquent discourse. The procession then formed with the utmost order, and proceeded to the site of the College, about two miles from the "Robin's Nest," where the ceremonies were performed in the most expressive and solemn manner by Bishop Chase. Of the services here, a female correspondent of the Register thus speaks:—"To my mind the ceremony throughout was the most imposing and solemn I ever witnessed, and was peculiarly calculated to awaken thrilling sensations in the bosom of the christian and philanthropist. On that spot, where less than six years ago the savage roamed at large in all his native degradation and ignorance, were assembled the beauty and fashion, the refinement and intelligence which adorn older States; and there too, where so recently burned the council fires of red men, was laid the foundation of a temple of the Most High, of which, as was so emphatically said by the venerable Bishop, "Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." The manner of the Bishop on this occasion was marked with deep solemnity and thrilling interest; and when he pledged himself to devote his earthly all to the undertaking, and not only that, but the energies of his remaining years, as well as those of his beloved wife and family, there seemed to be one universal burst of generous feeling from the assembled multitude."

"THE DUTCH HAVE TAKEN HOLLAND!"—The loco loco party succeeded at the late election in New Hampshire, as usual.

The Backwoodsman contains the proceedings of a meeting held at Winchester, in Green County, on the subject of the revenue law. The meeting denouncing the Internal Improvement Law as the work of demagogues; intimating that the Legislature was bought and sold; required the Governor to exercise all his constitutional power to repeal the revenue act, etc. etc. Another meeting was called, to be held at Carrollton on the 16th April.

COUNTY ELECTION.

"It will be seen by reference to our 'Candidates' Department,' that there are candidates in the field for all County officers to be elected in August next. This fact rendered a nomination for County Officers unavoidable. Had the Whig party, under the circumstances, made any nominations, they would have been charged, and with some show of reason, of attempting to dictate to the voters who they should, and should not, cast their suffrages for. These were the considerations, most unquestionably, which induced the Whigs, to decline making a nomination. That the course they have adopted is correct, we have yet seen no reason to doubt.

The Loco Foco party have called a Convention, for the professed purpose of making out a ticket for County Officers. Almost every man here knows that this ticket has been made out by the Loco Foco Junta for weeks, and that this caucus is to be held for the sole purpose of sanctioning this Junta ticket. This ticket is composed one half of Whigs and the other half of Loco Focos. Its object is to divide and defeat the Whig party. We have, however, too much confidence in the intelligence of the Whigs, and their devotion to principles, to suppose that they can "be overreached by this shallow device of the enemy."

The device is not a new one. It has been practiced for several preceding elections without success. We anticipate a similar result in August. Loco Foco croaking is usual in the Spring, and does not entirely cease, until sometime in the last summer month.

The reign of "prosperity for opinion's sake," has again been renewed by Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Jones, the post-master at Washington City—always a Jackson man—has been displaced, to make room for a loco loco. Crime—suspected of conservatism! J. S. Skinner, post-master of Baltimore, is also removed. Crime—did not interfere in elections in favor of the administration! Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer has also been removed from the post office at Albany. Crime—he was an officer in the late war, and while Martin Van Buren was laboring to defeat the election of Mr. Madison, Col. Van Rensselaer was engaged in storming the British works at Queenston! No wonder the axe is applied to him!

CHANGE OF PRINCIPLES!—We know that it is said, "Principles never change;" but if not, it is very certain that, at times, they are very much twisted! Every one will recollect, that one of the strongest arguments made use of to oppose the re-charter of the United States Bank was, that its stock was owned by British subjects—that the profits of the Bank would go to British subjects—and that, in case of war with England, British subjects would control the leading monied institution of our country, and thus possess the power of making our government cringe at the footstool of the British throne! Every politician will recognize the truth of this statement. But how is it now? Does Col. Benton wish to establish a Bank in Missouri? Mr. John Smith is sent off to England to obtain the capital for such a Bank by the sale of State Bonds! Does Governor Carlin wish to raise money to proceed with the work on the Canal? Off he sends Mr. John Reynolds to England, to borrow the money of British capitalists, and make them secure for their money by a mortgage upon the Canal! Thus we are led to the conclusion that, however principles in general may not vary, an exception must be made in regard to those held by the loco loco party.

THE SEASON.—The Spring season has opened most favorably for our farmers. The wheat appears much better than was anticipated, and promises a favorable crop. The oats which were planted early, are now up, and are growing finely. Our farmers are now engaged in preparing their land for corn. If the weather should prove favorable, the coming three weeks will be a busy time with them. Of fruit, it is said the apple, cherry, and wild fruit promise well; but that the peach is injured in the germ.

Our mechanics appear to be busy. Almost everywhere the click of the hammer is heard. Our merchants have full supplies; and are pretty closely employed at their counters. If the money concerns of the country should get easy, and remain so, our country will exhibit a remarkable degree of prosperity.

A week or two since we noticed the appointment of John Reynolds, by Gov. Carlin, as agent to sell State Canal Bonds; and remarked, "We are NOW morally certain that the labor on the canal will be suspended within the next three months." The meaning of this remark is perfectly obvious—that the agent was incompetent to the duties he had assumed, and would not sell the Bonds. The suspension of labor upon the Canal would necessarily follow. The Chicago Democrat affords to consider the quotation as a threat of the Bank—the Canal threatened by the Bank! This is a very fair specimen of the bank-baldersdash of the Chicago Democrat.

OREGON EMIGRANTS.—An Oregon emigration Society has been formed at Peoria, and twelve young men have joined it, pledging themselves to emigrate to the Oregon Territory. Similar societies have been formed in St. Charles, Mo., Michigan City, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio. If any of these Societies intend to reach Oregon the present season, they cannot be too soon on the way.

STEPHEN DAWLEY, Esq. of Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, offers 100 dollars reward for the person of N. D. Wooster, who is charged with having broken into the Clerk's office of that County, and of having robbed it of \$50 in gold, \$140 in silver, and a note on the United States Bank, plain impression, and endorsed with the names of John Coleman and Stephen Dawley." Wooster went off the same night, accompanied, as is supposed, by a man of the name of Moses Webb. A meeting has been held at "Illinois town," (opposite St. Louis), and resolutions adopted, inviting the location of a Branch of the Cairo, or Illinois Bank, at that place.

THE MONSTER DEAD.—not naturally defunct, but officially. The Philadelphia papers of the 30th contain the unexpected announcement that NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. has resigned the Presidency of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania. The U. S. Gazette says:

"Accustomed as we are to speak of things and events as we find them, or hear them, reported, we confine ourselves simply to the statement, that yesterday morning, when the ordinary business of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank had been concluded, Mr. Biddle stated to the gentlemen present his determination to retire from the increasing labors which his situation imposed upon him, and to which he had submitted for twenty years—four years as Director, and sixteen as President of the institution.

Mr. Biddle referred with feeling and delicacy to the relations which he had so long subsisted between him and the institution, and to the confidence which he had enjoyed. His communication was received with evidences of the deepest sensibility. He then resigned his situation as a director of the Bank—and thereby vacated his office.

Mr. Manuel Elyro was then called upon to preside. Mr. Thomas Dunlap then sent in his resignation as one of the Cashiers of the Bank—which was immediately accepted—after which Mr. Dunlap was elected a Director in the place of Mr. Biddle. The Board then being complete, THOMAS DUNLAP was unanimously elected PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BANK, in the place of NICHOLAS BIDDLE, resigned.

The same paper remarks that it does not know Mr. Biddle's intentions in resigning, but presumes that with his ample fortune he intends retiring to private life. It appears that his intentions were wholly unknown until announced by himself. The stock of the Bank underwent a slight depreciation when the fact was announced on change.

The resignation of Mr. Biddle has given rise to various surmises. One is that he is to be sent to England as Special Minister; another, that he is to take Woodbury's place, and untangle the Treasury affairs; another, that he is to succeed Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State; another, that Mr. Van Buren desired to make the U. S. Bank the fiscal agent of government, and that Mr. Biddle's name was in the way. We doubt the truth of all these surmises. It is much more probable that Mr. Biddle wishes to retire to private life.

A Loco Foco OFFICE-HOLDER.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Graves, of Ky. in a speech, made the following statement: "A man by the name of Smith, who had fled from Bristol County jail in Massachusetts, under indictment as a counterfeiter, came into the State of New York, and was appointed post-master at the town of New London. The character of the man was so bad, and the felony so notorious, that whenever, or counterfeited money was circulated in the neighborhood, public opinion was always attracted to the post-master, as having had some hand in the business. These facts had been fully represented to the head of the post office department, but, because he was an active and determined partizan, every effort to remove him had been unsuccessful."

ANOTHER LEG TREASURER.—John Fulton, the loco loco post-master at Red Hook, was lately detected in abstracting money from the mail bags. Gone to Texas!

ANOTHER!—Jubal Harrington, post-master at Worcester, Mass.—thief, counterfeiter, part proprietor of a loco loco newspaper in that place, and sub-treasurer, is supposed to be on his way to Texas!

The "Bloomington Observer" has again appeared, after several weeks suspension.—The suspension was the fault of those who professed to be its patrons! What a perversion of the meaning of a word!

We have good authority for stating that Mr. TILSON has made no sale of State bonds.

We have received the "Southern Illinois Advocate," printed at Chester, Randolph Co. It is a neat sheet, of the imperial size.

We have some reason to believe that a portion of the State Bonds belonging to the State Bank, have been sold. This is good news.

STARKE COUNTY, formed from Putnam and Knox, has been organized. The election took place on the 1st instant. 219 votes were polled.

We understand that NATHAN DRESSER, Esq. has received the appointment of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Menard County.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—There are few of our farmers who have not witnessed the fatal effects among cattle, of a disease known as the MAD ITCH. It has sometimes carried off the most valuable stock; and all efforts to arrest the disease appeared to be useless. We think we can now lay before our stock raisers a remedy for this disease. It was discovered by Mr. David Sims, a farmer, living on Lake Fork. Considering it valuable to the public, he has handed us the annexed notice of it for publication. We would suggest to our farmers to preserve it—as it may prove of more value to them than the amount they would be required to pay for a dozen volumes of the Journal.

To the Editor of the Journal: The undersigned takes this method to inform the farmers and all those who raise cattle, that he has discovered a cure for the Mad Itch, a disease which is often fatally destructive to that species of stock. Last winter was two years, when I had four cows attacked with the above complaint, and I tried every thing I could think or hear of to cure them, but with no good effect. This winter another of my cows took the same disease, which I discovered early one morning; and as soon as I discovered it, I gave her as much salt and salt as she would lick, and in a few hours after I gave her from three quarters of a pound to a pound of pulverized brimstone. In the morning following, I gave her as much salt. The cow is now well, and is as healthy as any of my cattle. It is my opinion that sulphur will cure, or sulphur and salts given in the way prescribed. The remedy operates severely for two or three days after the cure. To those who are not acquainted with this disorder, I will inform them, that it is first comes on with a kind of hiccoughs or jolts at every breath. The brute jerks itself full of wind; frequently licking their sides and back; occasionally rubbing their heads; and if not stopped, in five or six hours, they rub with apparent madness and continue to swell until death takes place, which will be within about ten or twelve hours after the attack.

This cure is from experience, and I give it for the good of my fellow citizens. Given under my hand, 15th March, 1839; State of Illinois, Logan County, Persimmon Grove, Lake Fork. DAVID SIMS.

On motion, Resolved, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to the editor of the "Illinois Temperance Herald."

On motion, Resolved, that John C. Payne and Wm. Underwood, constitute a committee to procure a publication of the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

NATHAN BUTLER, Chairman. H. A. METCALLE, Secretary.

SPEECH.—We learn, from the New Bedford Mercury, that a sale of 900 bbls. crude sperm oil, on Tuesday, was made at 110 cts. each.

PORTER CLAY, Esq. of Jacksonville, as voluntary agent of the American Colonization Society, has delivered three Lectures in this town, the present week, on the claims of the People. The Methodist Chapel, in which the Lectures were delivered, on both occasions, was filled to overflowing.

Loco Foco Economy.—It is made the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, after the close of each session of Congress, to make out a list of the appropriations, and their amount. The Clerk has performed that duty, and it is found that the appropriations for the support of the present economical administration, is \$36,862,243 78!!! And this, after cutting off the appropriations for harbors, the Cumberland road, &c. &c. A beautiful illustration of Loco Foco economy!

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—A portion of the Loco Press say that the labors of this Committee "resulted in a failure." These papers, however, are very careful not to lay before their readers the Report of that Committee. That Report proves that in consequence of gross neglect of duty by the Secretary of the Treasury and his subordinate officers, the people have lost, in New York alone, near TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Is this a failure? The same Report proves that the officers of the General Government, at New York, hold their offices on the condition, that a portion of their salaries shall form an ELECTIONEERING FUND, to sustain this immoderate loco loco administration! Is this a failure?

Mr. CALHOUN, one of the Representatives of this County, is about publishing a Circular, in which he designs to examine the character of the revenue law, and its operations on the people. To prevent any misconceptions, we suppose, the Circular will first appear in the Republican.

ELECTION IN MENARD COUNTY.

	Gold	Silver	Green	Black	Total
Sherrill	174	41	26	84	265
Gold	120	22	3	8	153
Robinson	42	6	29	55	132
Moore	11	48	3	0	62
Boyd	2	10	14	8	34
Miller	9	4	5	0	18
Simmons	362	17	6	12	397
Watkins	198	29	51	30	308
Engle	277	60	14	8	359
Green	209	2	3	8	322
Pattin	68	52	50	20	190
Simmons	209	107	62	20	398
Ballard	48	43	10	9	110
Walker	64	23	7	1	95
Dresser	223	17	11	21	262
Buckner	102	4	33	18	157
Graham	18	27	0	21	66
Slusher	1	20	30	0	51
Power	2	70	30	0	102
Spears	133	1	4	2	140
DeLano	17	2	0	0	19
Harrison	21	1	5	0	27
Gay	21	0	54	20	95
Estill	60	42	17	4	123
Higgins	12	29	9	0	51
Pepper	226	60	44	22	352
Wright	141	49	28	37	255
Regnier	169	23	10	0	202
Trout	144	6	10	0	160
Green	232	80	80	8	399
Rogers	8	0	24	48	80
River	29	6	1	0	36
Slusher	20	11	0	6	37

DAKE COUNTY. We have no statement of the polls of Dake county, but are informed that the following gentlemen have been elected:—Sheriff, Mr. Ricks; County Commissioners, Messrs. Chambliss, Ransom, Porter; Probate Justice, Mr. Davis; County Clerk, Mr. Young; County Surveyor, Mr. Stockton; Recorder, Vandover.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of citizens of the Island Grove, held pursuant to public notice, March 30th, 1839, at Berlin, Illinois, to take into consideration a certain defamatory article published in the "Illinois Temperance Herald," for February, 1839—a numerous portion of the citizens having assembled, the meeting was organized by calling NATHAN BUTLER to the chair, and appointing H. A. METCALLE, Secretary. John C. Payne being called on, explained in a brief and pertinent manner, the objects of the meeting.

On motion of Wm. Underwood, the chair was directed to appoint a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. Whereupon, John C. Payne, Wm. Underwood, Wm. T. Barrett, John J. Leven and Peter Poindester, jr. were appointed members of said committee. The committee retired, and after due deliberation, returned and reported the following, which, after having been read, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas a publication has appeared in the "Illinois Temperance Herald," for February, in which the editor of that paper denounces under a flimsy covering, the citizens of Island Grove, as being one fourth habitual drunkards, with an additional proportion added to the use of ardent spirits. And, whereas, the author of this libelous attack on our reputation, pretends to have derived his information while enjoying the hospitality of one of our number, and from friends under his roof: We have assembled in public meeting to investigate the origin of this invasion on the sanctity of individual character, by a press prostituted to so base a purpose. "Disdaining to advocate in any shape, this meeting indignantly repels the assumption of any man, or set of men, to drag into public notice, the private failings of their fellow-citizens; and they withheld the respect due to the world, as well as to themselves, in noticing this slander, as a community, rather than to leave the chastisement due to the offender in the hands of those more particularly stigmatized.

Resolved, therefore, that the statement made by the editor of the "Herald," is a malicious falsehood, tending so far as the influence of that paper can affect us, to discredit a population, which need not shrink from comparison with equal numbers, wherever located, in the practice of their moral duties.

Resolved, that while we watch with jealous care against usurpation, hostile to our political rights, on the part of a government constituted by ourselves, it is more imperative to guard the social circle from impertinent intrusion, whether or not the constituted censor advances singly, or in combined numbers, and under whatever specious mask the attempt may be made, as experience has demonstrated that the definite object is to subject the action of men free to their own interest, purposes rather than for their benefit. And we call on all, who pride themselves in the name of freedom, to discountenance such inquisitions, and upon the press to shake off such contamination.

Resolved, that the breach of duty exhibited by this editor to society, should prove a warning beacon to guide future intercourse with him; and recommend, that on his next exploring expedition, he should remove the beam from his own eye, to clear his vision for the mote in others.

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On motion, the meeting adjourned.

NATHAN BUTLER, Chairman. H. A. METCALLE, Secretary.

SPEECH.—We learn, from the New Bedford Mercury, that a sale of 900 bbls. crude sperm oil, on Tuesday, was made at 110 cts. each.

THE COURT.—It is gratifying to all parties concerned, to see with what promptness and impartiality Judge Logan has discharged his arduous duties at this term. He has, after an interval of a few years, resumed the office in which he had acquired a great reputation. It was unfortunate for his position at this particular time being the successor of a man whose want of qualities of industry and decision had caused an immense accumulation of business on our dockets, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of the community.

Judge Logan has done more at the present term, than his inefficient predecessor, succeeded in doing during a whole year.—And what is particularly honorable to his talents and character he has had the rare good fortune of giving universal satisfaction.

The above first appeared in the Jacksonville Standard, from which paper it has been transferred to the columns of the Illinois Republican. It is unusual for either of these papers to compliment Judge Logan—much as he might deserve it; and the natural conclusion is, that his name was introduced into the paragraph for the purpose of making a more effectual thrust at Judge Thomas. That thrust, however, will be without effect. The popularity of Judge Thomas on the bench cannot be affected by this anonymous writer, who, possibly may be laboring under, what may be considered "private griefs."

The last news from Maine announces that the governments of Maine and New Brunswick have entered into an agreement, that the portions of the disputed territory now in the occupancy of each, should remain so without interruption from either, and that the great question in dispute should be referred to their respective governments. Gen. Scott has been the Grand Pacifier on the occasion.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

In reply to certain remarks which have appeared in some of the opposition journals, the Cincinnati Republican—which seems to speak "by authority"—unequivocally declares for the purpose of ending an unprofitable discussion, that GEN. HARRISON and his friends are determined to abide by the decision of the National Convention, in case it is fairly constituted. This determination, none acquainted with the principles on which the Hero of the Thames has uniformly acted, during his long and honorable career, could ever have seriously doubted. His letter to the Hon. HARMER DENNY, announcing his acceptance of the nomination of the Anti-Masonic Convention—which has been construed in some quarters as indicative of an intention on his part to stand as a candidate under any circumstances—was in fact nothing more than an act of ordinary civility, such as the occasion actually called for, and with which it was clearly unnecessary to mingle any matter not immediately connected.

The truth is, that neither GEN. HARRISON, nor Mr. CLAY, partake of the warmth which is but too apparent among a portion of their over-zealous friends. These high distinguished citizens are sensible, with the limited LOWDOWN, that the office of President of the United States is one which is "to be neither sought nor declined;" and we are fully persuaded that, while both would gratefully feel and acknowledge the high honor of being selected as the leader of the American people in the approaching struggle against "the spoilers," either would, if the decision were submitted to him, like the two celebrated Roman Consuls, chiefly and generously prefer his colleague to himself. The danger of a division on this delicate point lies not with them, but with their head-headed and over-anxious partizans; and all that is necessary to insure success in the noble effort soon to be made to free this great country from the yoke of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, is for the opponents of the present misrule, planning as they would a mortal pestilence, cord among them, and eschewing all personal animosities and predilections, to be gathered as one man towards the attainment of the great object in view. ALTON TEL.

THE GREAT CHURCH CASE.—The arguments being closed, Judge ROGERS charged the Jury yesterday (Wednesday), at some length, ruling the law, in emphatic language, in favor of the Relators; and the Jury, after an absence of a few minutes, returned to the Court a verdict of guilty against the defendants.—The consequences of the judgement upon this verdict will be, according to the 11th section of the act of 1836, as cited by a correspondent of the U. S. Gazette:—"If any person, &c. be found or adjudged guilty of usurping or intruding into, or unlawfully holding or exercising the office, franchise, privilege or power mentioned in such writ, the court shall give judgement that such defendant be ousted and altogether excluded from such office, franchise, privilege or power, and that the Commonwealth, or party sued, such writ, as the case may be, recover cost from the Defendant."

The decision in this case is, thus, in favor of the Relators or New School party. It may be added, however, that the end is not yet as the counsel for Respondents, or Old School party, immediately on the rendition of the verdict, moved for a new trial. And it is understood that the law laid down by Judge ROGERS, in his charge to the jury, will be considered by the Court in Bank, in deciding, after argument, upon this motion for a new trial.

It may be said that the question involved, in this important case, is somewhat nearer elucidation, by the verdict of the jury; though it is certain that little light is thereby shed upon the final termination.—(But Pat.

PROPHOXY.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday says:—"Many people are apprehensive upon the boundary question, the moment the news of Governor Fairbairn's proceedings reach the British Capital. They think it very likely. John Bull is a surly fellow, and we think it likely he will not receive the tidings with any particular show of amiability. But we beg to assure our friends in and out of Wall street, that we have reason this morning more than ever to believe there will be no war. Nor can Governor Fairbairn and his whole Legislature bring one about. We speak not at random when we predict that there will be a MEDIATION. France if necessary, will profess her services as mediator, as England did in the recent difficulty between the United States and Mounseer. Mark our words."

THE BURNING MINE.—The Pottsville, Pa. Emporium, in speaking of Mr. Dougherty's coal mine near that place, which took fire in January, two persons being suffocated by it, adds that "it still continues to burn, and no exertions have impeded the progress of the flames.—The mouth of the drift and every air-hole have been tightly closed with plaster, and in a few moments it would burst forth into the solid body of Coal is burning. It is the Jugular Vein—the largest in Broad Mountain; and its great eminence precludes the possibility of drowning out the flame by turning into it the course of some stream."

LATEST FROM MAINE.

A letter from Augusta, March 26th, gives an account of the adjournment of the Legislature. The Cumberland and Oxford troops were to be dismissed on the day following, and a portion of the troops on the Aroostook were to be discharged in a few days, retaining only a sufficient force to prevent trespasses.

LATER.—A New York paper says:—"We have seen a letter, dated Bangor, March, 24th, which states that a rumor had reached that city, that a party of our troops, consisting of six hundred men, were sent about six miles north of Fort Fairfield, for the purpose of arresting trespassers; that having arrived at an opening in the woods, they were surrounded by a party of about sixty men; and that a skirmish ensued, in which three of their men were wounded. The letter states, that Gen. Hadsdon immediately left the fort with 100 men, leaving orders for 100 more to follow immediately, with the intention to cut off the retreat of the belligerent party. An express, it is stated, passed through for Augustus."

We have no means of judging the correctness of the above. The latest news we have from Bangor was brought by the steamer Bangor, which left Frankfort, on the Penobscot, at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. As Frankfort is about twenty miles below Bangor, it is possible that the passengers for the boat left the city only on Sunday, and before this news reached there. The Boston papers of Tuesday do not mention the matter."

The above we find in a Baltimore paper of the 20th, we observe nothing of it in the Philadelphia papers of the same date.

FOREIGN.

From Liverpool papers to March 1.

In American securities there is scarcely any alteration in London, but most of them are firm as the demand for them, it is stated, is becoming much more extensive not only in London but throughout the country. Alabama five per cent. is quoted at 90; Indiana five per cent. 82 to 83; Illinois six per cent. 93; Louisiana five per cent. 90; Mississippi three per cent. sterling, 93 to 94; New York 5 per cent. 93; Pennsylvania 5 per cent. 93 to 94.

It is said that the withdrawal of the Austrian and Prussian Ministers from Brussels, on account of the promotion of Sczzynecki, was not approved of by the other Minister Resident. A letter from Antwerp says that the Dutch have increased the number of gunboats at the mouth of the Scheldt.

A singular official notice has been issued by the French Government on the subject of Mexican privateers fitted out to cruise against French commerce.—Whole parcels of Letters of Marque, it is assessed, have been sent from Mexico to England and the United States; and here it is said, there are depots of Mexicans ready to embark on board Mexican privateers.

EXPEDITION TO THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The steamer Antelope, owned by P. Chouteau, jr. and under the command of F. F. Chouteau, both of this city, left this port yesterday, with several scientific gentlemen; among whom are Mons. Nicolet, of the Academy of Sciences, Paris; and Lt. Fremont, of the Topographical Engineer Department, Washington; also about 12 clerks, and 120 hands, and laden with articles for the supply of the trade.—The corps will be conveyed some distance across the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, as far as the water will enable the boats to ascend, probably a distance exceeding 2,000 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. The boat is expected back in about three months. The company left in good spirits, and we trust the fatigues, trials and sufferings attendant on such an expedition, will not be endured without a fair recompense. This whole company is in the service of the American Fur Company, which sends a like number to the mountains about once in two years, the time usually required for the excursion. ST. LOUIS REP.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY.—The United States Gazette of the 27th ult. says:—"There is an evident disposition in various quarters, as it appears to us, to nominate Scott for the Presidency. We referred incidentally to this circumstance a month since, and notice a prompt response in several quarters."

The St. Louis Republican says, "Mr. John Smith, President of the Bank of Missouri, left this city on Thursday last for the East, probably for Europe. We understand he goes out to negotiate a sale of the State Bank Bonds."

A GOOD IDEA.—In Connecticut they find use for almost every thing. An old lady in that State is collecting all the loco loco papers she can lay her hands on, to make soap of. She says they are