

# HAWK-EYE AND IOWA PATRIOT.

JAMES G. EDWARDS.

BURLINGTON, I. T., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1840.

VOL. I., No. 44.

## THE HAWK-EYE AND IOWA PATRIOT,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY IN THE UPPER STORY OF THE BUILDING AT THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND WATER STREETS, HAWKINS COUNTY, IOWA.

**TERMS:** THE HAWK-EYE AND PATRIOT is published weekly, at THREE DOLLARS per annum in ADVANCE.

Advertisements with the above terms subject each delinquent to an extra charge of fifty cents, for every three months thereafter. Country Produce, Fire Wood, &c., to be taken in payment of subscription.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square, for the first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion at the rate of fifty cents, for every three months thereafter.

**LANSFORD W. HASTINGS,** ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Iowa City.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Johnson and Madison counties.

Office on Clinton street, one door north of J. Haller's Hotel. 34

**ED. JOHNSON,** ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FORT MADISON, IOWA.

Attorney and Solicitor in the District Court of the United States for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c.

Office at professional business in any part of the Territory of Iowa, or in the District and Circuit Court of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

He expects to attend (regularly) the Territorial Courts in the counties south of the Iowa river, including Johnson and Muscatine.

His residence after the 1st of April next, at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, I. T. Burlington, I. T. March 5, 1840. 3in-40

**WM. G. WOODWARD,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Bloomington, I. T. March 5. 40

**W. HENRY STARR,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, BURLINGTON, I. T.

Office at professional business in any part of the Territory of Iowa, or in the District and Circuit Court of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

He expects to attend (regularly) the Territorial Courts in the counties south of the Iowa river, including Johnson and Muscatine.

His residence after the 1st of April next, at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, I. T. Burlington, I. T. March 5, 1840. 3in-40

**PHILIP VIELE,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, FORT MADISON, I. T.

**LAW NOTICE.** D. RORER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, BURLINGTON, I. T.

Office at professional business in any part of the Territory of Iowa, or in the District and Circuit Court of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

He expects to attend (regularly) the Territorial Courts in the counties south of the Iowa river, including Johnson and Muscatine.

His residence after the 1st of April next, at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, I. T. Burlington, I. T. March 5, 1840. 3in-40

**HENRY WRIGHT,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Iowa City.

**M. D. BROWNING,** Will Practice Law in all of the Counties composing the first Judicial District in the Territory of Iowa, and in the counties of Louisiana and Muscatine in the 2d District. Office in Burlington, I. T. Jan. 9th 1839.

**H. ROBB,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, Mount Pleasant, I. T.

Office at professional business in any part of the Territory of Iowa, or in the District and Circuit Court of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

He expects to attend (regularly) the Territorial Courts in the counties south of the Iowa river, including Johnson and Muscatine.

His residence after the 1st of April next, at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, I. T. Burlington, I. T. March 5, 1840. 33-ly

**W. W. CHAPMAN,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Burlington, Iowa.

**WILLIAM R. RANKIN,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

Office at professional business in any part of the Territory of Iowa, or in the District and Circuit Court of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

He expects to attend (regularly) the Territorial Courts in the counties south of the Iowa river, including Johnson and Muscatine.

His residence after the 1st of April next, at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, I. T. Burlington, I. T. March 5, 1840. 33-ly

**JAMES W. GRIMES,** ATTORNEY AT LAW, Burlington, Iowa.

**WILLIAM H. STARR,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, BURLINGTON, I. T.

Office at professional business in any part of the Territory of Iowa, or in the District and Circuit Court of the United States in Missouri and Illinois.

He expects to attend (regularly) the Territorial Courts in the counties south of the Iowa river, including Johnson and Muscatine.

His residence after the 1st of April next, at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, I. T. Burlington, I. T. March 5, 1840. 33-ly

**LOG CABIN SONG.**—The following song was composed by a portion of the Clark county delegation, and sung from the roof, and inside of their "Log Cabin," as they passed through the streets of Columbus, at the great People's Convention of Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1840.

### THE "LOG CABIN" SONG.

Tune—"Highland Laddie."

Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye "Cabin" made?  
Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye "Cabin" made?  
Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye "Cabin" made?  
Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye "Cabin" made?

Where the "Log Cabins" stand in the bonnie Buckeye shade!

'Twas built, &c.

Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your "Cabin's" fate?

Oh, what, tell me what, is to be your "Cabin's" fate?

We'll wheel it to the Capitol, and place it there, &c.

For a token or a sign of the bonnie "Buckeye State!"

We'll wheel, &c.

Oh, why, tell me why, does your "Buckeye Cabin" go?

Oh, why, tell me why, does your "Buckeye Cabin" go?

It goes against the Spoilsmen—for well its builders know.

It was HARRISON that fought for the "Cabin's" long ago.

It goes, &c.

Oh, what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do?

Oh, what, tell me what, then, will little Martin do?

He'll "follow in the footsteps" of Price and Swartwout too.

While the Log Cabins ring again with Old Tippecanoe.

He'll follow, &c.

Oh, who fell before him in battle—tell me who?

Oh, who fell before him in battle—tell me who?

He drove the Savage Legions, and British Armies too.

At the Rapids and the Thames and Old Tippecanoe.

He drove, &c.

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?

The Spoilsmen and Leg Treasurers will soon begin to run.

And the "Log Cabin candidate" will march to Washington!

The Spoilsmen, &c.

The Cabin was surrounded by a dense mass of people, and the calls were loud for a repetition of the song—again and again was it repeated, until many caught the words of the verses and sung them over for the benefit of others who could not get within hearing distance.

This musical propensity spread rapidly among the crowd. Songs were written, printed and in the hands of hundreds in a short time. Every body was singing.

From the Harrison Telegraph.

### THE TIMES.

The Pittsburg Gazette states that a manufacturer of ploughs in that city some months since sold a plough to a farmer in Washington county, who was a strong Van Buren man.

The price of the plough was nine dollars, for which the farmer gave a due bill. A few days since he called to pay the bill, and after putting the receipt in his pocket—"well," said he, "when I bought that plough I could have paid for it with six bushels of wheat—but, I have paid for it with eighteen—but," added he, "I am now done with Van Buren."

A drover who passed through Harrison a few days since said that "there is no two ways" about the course of public feeling in the whole west—it all goes one way; and that is for Harrison. Wheat is selling in many parts of Ohio at 37½ cents per bushel, on credit. This makes the farmers inquire closely into the reason, and when they find that it is but the commencement of the reducing operation of the Sub-Treasury scheme, they are off at once. They cannot stand this practical application of the doctrine of Benton, Van Buren, Buchanan, Walker and Co.

The Pittsburg Intelligencer, a paper neutral in politics, says that last year at this time some fifty wagons per day arrived in Pittsburg from the east, laden with merchandise of various kinds. This year the daily average is six. "What a contrast!" says the Intelligencer—and "what a contrast!" will echo the tavern keepers, wagoners, merchants, farmers, and all classes of business men, except the office holders who in fact now do the best business a-going; but when they come to compare the votes next fall with the votes of 1836, they will ruefully exclaim "what a contrast!"

A good deal of lumber has already passed this on the Susquehanna, and some has been offered for sale here. We know not what prices they are giving below, but we do know that the merchants here will be unable to give anything like a price that will give the lumbermen. We are informed that a day or two since that a lot of boards worth from \$25 to \$30 per 1000 feet, was offered for \$12. At this rate, when the lumberman would count his expenses of getting out the timber getting it to market, and getting himself home again—he would find himself considerably the loser. The hardy lumbermen have heretofore been mostly supporters of Mr Van Buren's administration; but we shall be mistaken if they do not get enough of it before the season is past.

What are the causes of this ruinous depression of prices and stagnation of trade? Briefly these: The National Government has taken off the tariff, and waged a war on the credit system—the first of these measures has promoted importation of foreign

goods to a ruinous amount, so that the balance of trade with foreign nations has been against us—the war on the credit system has so impaired the credit of American securities, abroad, that specie is and has been required to pay our foreign debts—and in addition to this, the Government has been increasing the difficulties by requiring gold and silver for all debts due to it from the people. These combined causes have obliged the banks to suspend specie payments, and with the sub-treasury system hanging over their heads in Congress, many of them do not know whether they will ever be able to resume. The inevitable consequence of this derangement, is that the banks are narrowing down their business, calling in their debts, and preparing to weather the severity of the storm.—Business men are called on to pay up—they in turn require their customers to pay up—and as the scarcity of money contracts the basis upon which all our trading operations rest, those trading operations are of course proportionably contracted. In such a crisis, the prices of labor and the products of labor fall in proportion to the contraction of the money with which all these are to be purchased and paid for.

These are some of the "blessings" of Mr Van Buren's administration.

Mr Buchanan, the great federal Van Buren leader, says—"REDUCE our NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AND YOU COVER THE COUNTRY WITH BLESSINGS AND BENEFITS." This is the doctrine of the administration, in its war on the credit system, and the people are now beginning to feel its effects.—But we are confident they will not long lack the hand which deals so severe a blow but banish the unworthy rulers who are architects of public and private ruin.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1840.

#### REPORTS.

By Mr Reynolds: A bill granting two townships of land for the use of a University in the Territory of Iowa; and a bill to authorize James Alexander to relinquish certain land, and to locate other land in lieu thereof.

By Mr Reynolds: A bill granting a section of land for the use of schools for township 1 north, range 10 west, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1840.

By Mr Corwin: A bill granting a township of land to the Territory of Florida for the establishment of the Dade Institute.

By Mr Cave Johnson: The following bills, viz. Making certain allowances to paymasters of the Army; making an appropriation for surveying the Cumberland road from Vandalia to Jefferson City; making appropriations for the erection of certain fortifications; and to provide for the better protection of the Northwest frontier. Read second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

By Mr Pope: A bill to authorize the people of Middle and West Florida to form a Constitution and State Government, and to provide for the admission of said State into the Union; and a bill to enable the people of Iowa to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union; both of which were twice read and committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

By Mr Pope: A joint resolution disapproving certain laws of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin; and a bill to authorize the Legislative Council of Iowa to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in said Territory; which were severally twice read and referred.

By Mr Ramsey: A bill concerning the judiciary of Wisconsin; which was twice read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

By Mr Stewart: A bill to amend the act establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin, and a bill for the relief Jeremiah Smith.

In the Senate, Feb. 5, Mr Buchanan of Penn. attacked, tooth and nail, Mr D vis of Mass. for his speech made in reply to Mr B. on the Sub-Treasury Bill, it being four weeks after it was delivered. He said it was "false," "fugitious," and "peculiarly infamous." Mr Buchanan says the party are not and never have been adverse to the Banking Institutions of the country—that they are not, and never have been hard-money men! Now after the public voice has been heard in tones of deep condemnation against the dangerous doctrines advanced by the Senator, he comes out with a complete recantation of all the prominent arguments in favor of the Sub-treasury system. Alas! for the Great Humbler—"solitary and alone" he will soon be left with his "ball!" going in to, &c.

A Gun from Dayton, Ohio.—At the charter election held on the 7th inst in Dayton, the Whigs elected their candidates by an average majority of 260, or two to one.

### "BOYS, DO YOU HEAR THAT!"

A Harrison gun booming from the Old Bay State.

The town elections took place in Massachusetts on Monday the 2d inst. The result is most auspicious to the cause of Harrison. Last fall the Whigs were defeated by a majority of one vote for Governor. The result now compared with the result then shows that they have gained largely and unexpectedly. We subjoin a few returns from the Boston Atlas:

Roxbury, Harrison majority 278. Last fall 24.—Gain 254.

Quincy, H. majority 19. Last fall 19. B. maj. 95.

Lowell, H. maj. 437. Last fall only 218.

Worcester. H. maj. 340. Last fall 250.

Wrentham, H. maj. 30. Last fall 28.

Andover, H. maj. 43. Last fall 26.

In Bradford the whole Harrison ticket is elected by a decisive majority. Last fall the vote was exactly balanced.

Weston, H. maj. 50. Last fall 24.

In Salem, (the former residence of Nathaniel West, commissioner to settle the Indian claims,) the Harrison candidate for Mayor received 764, and the V. B. candidate only 150. No wonder Mr West left the place in disgust. For him the Miami Indians would be more fit companions than such people.

East Bridgewater, H. maj. 35.—Last fall V. B. maj. 16.

Medway, H. ticket elected. Last fall V. B. maj. 17.

Duxbury, H. maj. 181. Last fall 15. maj. 117.

Mendon, V. B. maj. 3. Last fall 114.

Pepperell, H. maj. 30. Last fall 61.

Cheshmford the whole Harrison ticket succeeded. Last fall V. B. maj. 35.

In Westford, the Harrison ticket was elected by a decisive majority. Last fall V. B. maj. 52. Holliston, ditto. Last fall V. B. maj. 32.

Hookington, V B maj 20. Last fall Van Buren majority 119.

Uxbridge, H maj 75. Last fall 12.

Dudley, H maj 40. Last fall 42.

Twelve towns in Barnstable county, H maj 99. Last fall V B maj 51.

In the foregoing thirty-one towns it will be seen that the Harrison gain is 1682!

The Atlas in commenting upon the result says: "The recent town elections, with hardly a single exception have resulted in favor of the Whigs, as compared with the elections last fall. Indeed we have not heard of a single town in which a full vote was thrown, where we have not gained."

The same paper in speaking of the distrust which some of the friends of old Tip were inclined to view the result in that state, says: "But thank Heaven, we can point to the local elections which are taking place around us, as proof that we do not deserve the distrust of our friends abroad. They show, as clearly as can be shown, that our beloved Commonwealth is right side up, and warrant us in claiming for her too, as large a majority for the Farmer of North Bend as the Empire State itself can show."—*Ja. Journal.*

A company that is cheerful, and free from swearing and scurrility, is worth gold. I love such mirth as does not make friends ashamed to look upon one another the next morning; nor men that cannot well bear it, to repent the money they spend when they are warmed with drink. And take this for a rule—you may pick out such times and such companions, that you make yourself mirror for a great deal of money—for 'tis the company, and not the charge, that makes the feast.—*Isaac Walton.*

JUDGE BAILHACHE.—In a recent excursion to the north, I stopt over night with a Van Buren landlord in the county of Menard. Money being offered to him for entertainment, he could not make change.—Addressing himself to a farmer in the room, with whom he appeared to be acquainted:—Well, I suppose you have a plenty of change down your way? There are two kinds of change, he replied, the other very scarce, and the other very plenty. As to money change, there is very little; but there is plenty of change from Van Buren to Harrison men, and both are equally current.—*Allen Tel.*

An experiment has just been made, in the presence of the General and Staff of the cavalry at Saumur, of new muskets, an invention of an armorer of that place. Out of twelve balls fired at the distance of 600 paces, six reached the mark and made deep perforations, although the charge of powder was only half what is usual with the ordinary musket. The new musket is loaded by the breech, and may be discharged twelve times in a minute. [Paris paper.]

Two citizens courting the daughter of Themistocles, he preferred the worthy man to the rich one, and assigned this reason: "I had rather see should have a man without money, than money without a man."

### THE DAGUERRETYPE.

Mr. Gouraud, the pupil of M. Daguerre, gave yesterday, at the Tremont House, a private exhibition of his photogenic transfers. The company was large and highly intelligent. The views presented to their examination were most beautiful, and the unseen process by which they were produced truly astonishing. Not the half has been said of them by the New-Yorkers; and we incline to the opinion that their best qualities will be first discovered and most fully appreciated in Boston. Mr. Gouraud proposes to exhibit them publicly next week, and explain the process of their production. In the mean time the following paragraphs from the Advertiser and the Gazette, will convey to the reader, if information be desired, the nature of the drawings. *Boston Trans.*

The pictures are each upon a metallic plate, of moderate size, with a surface of polished silver, and have the appearance of the most delicate engraving or etching, upon this surface. They exhibit with mathematical exactness, all the features of the several objects, which can be represented by light and shade. These objects are either landscapes, views of streets, buildings, or interior views of rooms, furniture, pictures, &c. If they were works of the pencil, or graver, they would be admired as surpassing in delicacy and exactness, what has been done by the most accomplished artist; but when it is known that they are the result of a newly discovered art, and executed as it were, at a stroke, presenting, in the space of a few moments, a copy of nature, or an image of other works of art, with a truth which cannot err, no one can view them but with surprise. [Advertiser.]

The picture must necessarily be perfect. If a figure is produced at all it must be the true representation of the object, actually seen by the naked eye. Houses, palaces, churches, triumphal arches, bridges and rivers are presented in the most perfect proportions. Not only are the great outlines preserved, but if viewed by a microscope, the interstices, or division lines between the bricks of the sidewalks, or the buildings, and every spot or blemish, however minute, are exhibited precisely as seen in the buildings themselves. In short the pictures are fac similes in miniature of the originals. One of these specimens is the view of the interior of an artist's gallery—presenting groups of statuary, pictures, and medallions, every one of which are copied to the life, and the effect is peculiarly striking.

A SIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrison Telegraph states that the Tippecanoe Club, Number one, recently organized at the Capital of the Keystone State, is composed entirely of gentlemen heretofore friendly to Mr Van Buren, but who have recently renounced their allegiance to that party, and enlisted under the broad banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe. This is certainly a sign worthy of note as marking the progress of opinion among the democracy of Pennsylvania.

The editor of the St Louis Republican says, that a few days ago, he saw a white man that city taken up as a vagrant and publicly sold to the keeper of a livery stable for the sum of one dollar. This sale took place under a law passed by the Missouri Legislature of 1835, when both Houses were composed almost exclusively of loco focos, and it was approved by that leading loco foco, Daniel Dunklin, then Governor of the State.

The men, who voted for this law in Missouri, are among those, who affect to be dreadfully shocked because Gen. Harrison, 20 years ago, voted in the Ohio Legislature to sell, under certain circumstances, and for limited periods, the services of convicted criminals!

We have all along supposed that the Sub-Treasury was entirely a new scheme. Our correspondent, however, seems to think that the same policy has been pursued before, and that the same result will follow, should it be carried into complete operation in our own country.

Mr Gates:—I met with the following paragraph in a book I lately read, and it occurred to me that Mr Van Buren was endeavoring to try the same experiment with this people, with his Sub-treasury scheme, that Cyrus did with the Babylonians. This policy is very ancient. Joseph adopted it between three and four thousand years ago in Egypt—the sacred historian relates that he gathered up all the money in the land, then the cattle, then the land, and finally bought up the people, who became Pharaoh's servants or slaves.

Xenophon informs us that "Cyrus obliged the Babylonians to deliver up all their arms upon pain of death, distributed their best houses among his officers, imposed a tribute upon them, appointed a strong garrison, and compelled the Babylonians to defray the charge, being desirous to keep them poor, as the best means of keeping them obedient." [Marietta Intel.]

### JACKSON'S VISIT TO OHIO.

The Van Buren men are rather a blustering set of politicians, after all their boasting. The Locofoco Legislature of Ohio, it is to be presumed, imagined that a mated when the resolution was passed, inviting General Jackson to visit the capital of Ohio on the next 4th of July. Now, nothing could give more pleasure to the supporters of General Harrison than to take the gallant old Hero of New Orleans by the hand and bid him welcome to the land of the Buckeyes. They would be delighted to witness the fraternal salutation with which he would be greeted by "old Tippecanoe," himself. They would be joyous spectators of two generous and noble hearted old soldiers, compatriots in the same cause, flinging to the winds the adventures and unnatural restraint which some heartless politicians would seek to weave around their hearts. If General Jackson shall do the people of Ohio the honor of a visit, they will not permit him to become a caged animal for the charlatans of the Little Magician to stir up with a long pole and make him perform antics for office-holders to grin at. He shall be received as the guest of the People of Ohio, and not as the whipper-in of doubtful Van Burens.

At the Convention of the 22d, a resolution was proposed by an old Jacksonian, "which was adopted by acclamation, inviting General Jackson to visit Ohio, and offering to him the unreserved hospitalities of her citizens. General Jackson will know how to appreciate this heartfelt compliment from the real people, and he will obey its impulse much more readily than he will solum trickery of the affrighted Machiavels that now desecrate the halls of Ohio's Capitol.

Let the gallant old soldier come. Let him come, in his own character—the high-souled, independent, fearless American—not as the instrument of a faction—and his sojourn will be among the proudest of his civic triumphs. *Journal.*

HARRISON AND REFORM, is raging in Massachusetts like a fire that runs over the prairies of the west, sweeping every thing before them.

In Roxbury, where the loco focos had for three years elected their town officers, the Whigs triumphed at the recent election by a majority of 278. In Quincy, where the loco focos last fall had a majority of 95, the Whigs have now a majority of 19.

In Bradford, where the two parties last fall were exactly balanced, the Whigs are now triumphant by a majority of 101. Andover, that went strongly for the enemy last fall, is most thoroughly revolutionized. Medford, that went for Morton by a majority of 109, is now a Whig strong hold. Wrentham, that gave Morton a majority of 71, now gives a Whig majority of 30. In Lowell, the Whig gain is 226. In Worcester it is 70. In Dorchester 55. In Salem 43. In Taunton, Gov. Morton's own town, 46.

In every town, that we have here enumerated, the loco focos, up to the day of the recent election were confident and boastful of success. They struggled hard for it, but their strength was shivered like glass. Loco focism was annihilated in Massachusetts. It attempted to stand too high in its shoes, and the whigs made it a head shorter. The reaction of public sentiment is like the surging of a mighty tide. Gen. Harrison's majority in the Old Bay State will be overwhelming.

A VERY LIKELY RUMOR.—A Pennsylvania paper gives a rumor, that a Committee from the Congressional Delegation of that State, lately called on Mr Van Buren, and suggested to him the expediency of declining to be a candidate for reelection to the Presidency, as "the present state of things clearly indicated that he could not carry Pennsylvania." The "Committee" is reported to have added, that "unless Mr Buchanan should be the candidate, the State would surely go for Harrison."

We lately heard of a minister who had been a chaplain in Harrison's army in the late war; who, a short time since, in holding forth to a congregation somewhere in Indiana, and feeling it his duty to minister to their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare, and knowing some of his hearers were supporters of Mr Van Buren, he hit upon the following expedient. He earnestly prayed for the welfare of the whole human race, and that "God would in his mercy direct the American people to select for the chief magistracy of these United States, one who was

Honest and well qualified,  
A merican in principle,  
R epublican in heart,  
R eform his aim,  
I ndependent of political quacks,  
S trong in support of our Constitution,  
O pen to the voice of the people,  
N ever oppressing them, in order to gratify his malice for individuals."

To which there was a fervid and unanimous response of "Amen."

[By taking the first letter of each line we have the name of HARRISON.]—*Harrisonian.*

"Dick," inquired the maid, "have you been after that salaratus?" "No, I haint." "If you don't go quick, I'll tell your mistress." "Well, tell mistress as soon as you please. I don't know Sally Ratus, and won't go near her; you know well enough I am engaged to Deb."

### A LARGE FACT, AND YET A FACT.

The difference of earth's distance from the sun, between the apogee and perigee of the latter, that is when it is the farthest off, or nearest to the earth, is three million two hundred thousand miles. In this century, the sun is in apogee, or farthest off about the 1st of July, and in perigee or nearest the earth, on the last day of December. If then, on the 1st of July, a cannon ball should be discharged from the earth in a right line to the sun, and go at the rate of five hundred miles per hour, yet the earth proceeding in her accustomed orbit, would be nearer than the cannon ball to the sun, on the last day of December, by a million of miles. [New York American.]

### NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

In the elections throughout the State the democratic Whigs have increased their old majorities in every town where they had any, and gained on the locofocos in other places. The success is clear, and is a fair harbinger of what will be the result of the great contest in the fall. The "Empire State" is true for Harrison and democracy against her unworthy son whose measures have blasted her prosperity. We expect a majority of at least 20,000 votes.

### ONDS AND ENDS.

A young lady up town, having by accident split a few drops of Dr. Jayne's hair tonic on her cheeks before going to bed, awoke in the morning with whiskers several inches long.

The doctors of Mobile have resolved to do