

A neighboring print having published some strictures on Judge Scott's address, calculated, perhaps, to lessen him in the estimation of his fellow-citizens in this part of the State, without having done him the justice to publish his explanation to the public, we deem it nothing more than fair dealing to give him a column in our paper in his own defence. The address alluded to, as well as some explanations since made, will be found below:

#### TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

##### FELLOW CITIZENS,

I have recently learned, from a source entitled to credit, that Governor Noble is endeavoring, in different parts of the State, to promote his election by frequently and publicly traducing my character.

I am not a candidate for office. I am at home quietly and peaceably attending to my own business. I have not interfered or intend to interfere in the approaching election, any farther than to exercise the rights of a free citizen. And why Gov. Noble should suppose that his success can be promoted or his popularity advanced, by holding up my name as an object to public odium, I am at a loss to determine.

Could he convince every man in the state that I have been guilty of the improprieties with which he has charged me, and even crimes of ten fold greater enormity, would his capacity, his zeal in public service, or his moral honesty be thereby established?—I think not.

But my business at present is to repel his slander.

It is not true that he has extended friendship to me, and that I have rejected it. On the contrary, since his election to the executive chair, there has been uniformly, on his part a marked difference between me and those whom he esteemed his friends; and his conduct was so plainly indicative of his feelings that I must have been as blind as Polyphus not to have noticed it. I do not complain of his unfriendly treatment; I have but seldom mentioned it; it is a matter of no concern to me; I have not sought his friendship or rejected it; I have never wished or expected any appointment at his hand; nor did I ever reject an appointment on account of ill will towards him.

That he has offered me some of the best appointments in his gift, all which I rejected, through ill will to him, is wholly untrue in fact and hypothesis. He never offered me any appointment which I could have accepted without a greater sacrifice than I was willing to make; and my reasons for declining was because the service required were incompatible with my other engagements.

And further; that when I declined being a candidate, three years ago, I wrote letters to my friends of different political parties, in some of which I urged my friends to vote for Gen. Stepp, and in others I urged them to vote for Judge Read, thus accommodating myself to the party feelings of those to whom I wrote; is also wholly untrue.

In that case, it was due to my friends to let them know I had declined, and the time being short I wrote a number of letters hastily without reserving copies. I cannot at this time recollect the precise language made use of, but am confident I did not in any instance express myself so loosely as to justify a charge of duplicity. Whatever opinion I expressed as to the result, was founded on such information as I had received, and was only matter of opinion. His charge on that score is neither more nor less than sheer malignity, without a shadow of truth to sustain it. And I now invite Gov. Noble to produce any letters of my writing when I will have an opportunity to stand in my own defence, and I am willing to bear the responsibility of all they contain.

But to make an attack at a distance, and without notice, has something in it so dastardly that the act itself indicates a mind sunk to the very lowest grade in the scale of moral degradation.

I have no delight in this kind of controversy; I have not sought it; and I regret the necessity of entering into it; but I have no dread of the result; and after he has done all he can to injure me, it will be seen, that all this flood of detraction is nothing but the fetid spumy overflowing of his depraved and malignant heart.

JAMES SCOTT.

Charlestown, July 2, 1834.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF INDIANA: I had entertained a hope that Gov. Noble would have had more respect for himself than to have attempted to raise himself by traducing the character of a fellow citizen; but having heard that he was using my name in a manner which I thought unfair and ungenerous, I considered it due to myself to repel some of his charges.

The editors of the Indiana Journal have taken it quite in badger that I am not delighted with the glory of being kicked by their favorite.

The article published in their paper of the 12th inst. on this subject, contains such a combination of ridiculous absurdity and unblushing falsehood as is seldom to be found in a public journal.

They commence by saying that my publication contains a bitter and unprovoked attack upon Gov. Noble, and that the time chosen by me shows evidently that my object was to operate on the pending election. Now those editors know well, and it is known to hundreds besides, that this is all misrepresentation and falsehood.—I have neither chosen the time nor made the attack. If Gov. Noble had not chosen to make the attack, and chosen the time too, my name would not have been seen nor my voice heard on this subject. I had no wish to operate on the election, and have not said or done any thing to justify or excuse such a charge.

I mentioned that I had learned that Gov. Noble had publicly traduced my character in different parts of the State.

Without expressly denying this fact, they undertake to show that it could not be true; because Gov. Noble had made but two electioneering trips—one to Logansport and the other to Muncie-town. Now I would like to know of those sapient editors, whether Logansport and Muncie-town are not different parts of the state? To which of those towns was he going when he was in Lawrence, Monroe, and Morgan?—Again: They say the Gov. has manifested friendship to me by offering me two of the best appointments in his gift—that of prosecuting attorney, and that of agent to examine the insurance offices.—As to the first, I was consulted by others, and let it be known that I did not wish to have the appointment, and my mind was probably known to the Executive; but that it was evetendered to me is not true.—The agency to which allude was an office of high responsibility with arduous duties to be performed, and no compensation provided by law. This appointment the Gov. did tender to me, and I declined it in res-

pectful language, and this is now brought up as a proof of friendship and great magnanimity on his part, and of my inveterate hostility to him; and the true reason assigned by me for declining must, to answer their malicious designs, be considered only as a pretext.

The insinuation that I got my information from Judge Read, like their other assertions is uncorroborated and untrue. I had heard of the Governor's remarks before Judge Read went to Muncietown, I saw the Judge on his way to the north and authorized him, should such statements be made in his presence, to contradict them. After that interview I saw Judge Read no more, and had no communication from him, till after my publication was in print. My informants are as disinterested as other citizens, and are entitled to more credit than any man who can condescend to utter and publish such impudent falsehoods as those in the Journal.

They speak of my bitter attack upon a man who had never injured me, as a subject of regret to my friends, and allege that my censures must recoil upon the author. This is all applicable to themselves. They know the attack was not made by me. No friend of mine would wish to see me vilified as I have been, and remain passive without an attempt to defend myself.

They have made an unprovoked attack upon me; I was not interfering with them; and if they have a sufficient degree of moral sense to raise a blush, they must look back with shame and regret upon such an unprovoked and scurrilous attack upon an unoffending fellow citizen. On my part, I have no dread of the result; I have given no provocation; and I know that my conduct, in every thing connected with this controversy, will stand the test of the most rigid scrutiny.

Contention is at all times unpleasant to me; and more especially where I have to contend against such unfair antagonists. I hope I shall not be compelled again to notice them.

As they have charged Judge Reed with bringing on this contention, I will only remark in conclusion that in several years acquaintance with that gentleman, I have never found in his conduct, any thing inconsistent with the character of an honest, honorable, high minded republican.

JAMES SCOTT.

Charlestown, July 22, 1834.

Pre-emption Law. For the information of our readers, we republish the pre-emption law of 1830, revived and continued in force by a late act of Congress. The last act was published in the Palladium of the 5th ult.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Lands, prior to the passage of this act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter, with the Register of the Land office, for the District in which such lands may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty or a quarter section, to include his improvement upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land; *Provided, however,* That no entry or sale of any land shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, or either of the several States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a north and south or east and west line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half quarter section; and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed, for that purpose, by the President's proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person, or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract, or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption, contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale, by act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated, for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and remain in force, for one year from and after its passage.

APPROVED, May 29th, 1830.

A person at Saratoga took the liberty of advertising his spouse. The lady, by no means willing to suffer herself to be "scandalized," comes boldly forth in the papers—takes up the gauntlet, defies the proof, and then reclinates in a style, which uses her lord and protector up to the stump. We will, however, show the lady fair play, and therefore give her own card which appeared in the Ballston Spa Gazette.

To JOSEPH LORR.

SIR:—I have lately seen an article, signed by yourself in the Gazette, in which you caution the public against harboring or trusting me on your account. And you also state, I have left your bed and board, without just cause or provocation. I feel myself under the necessity of acquainting the public that you caution, with the cause that compelled me to return to my father's house, and with some little portion of your conduct. I therefore state in reply to the charge of having eloped from bed and board, that it is one, which is totally and entirely false; having neither bedded or boarded with you for many months preceding my leaving you. As to the "caution against harboring or trusting me," this at least is unnecessary, as your credit is not sufficient, where you are known, to procure for you the distinction of appearing on the merchant's or mechanic's ledger.

After twenty years courtship, I was finally induced to become your wife, but before twenty days

had passed away, the garb of twenty years was thrown aside, and you appeared in your native colors—of meanness dirtiness, crossness, littleness, foolishness.

You often said that you did not wish me to stay, "that my room was better than my company," that the old b—ch should go home. And now, with how much truth can you assert that I have left your bed and board.

In conclusion, I proclaim you a sot, coward and villain: as the first may be proved at grog shops and taverns, and no one but a coward would bully and abuse a woman.

And that the term villain, is appropriate, your conduct too plainly shows. I therefore caution every man who values character, not to associate with you, or who would by prudence or economy preserve his property, not to trust you. And finally, I say to every man, trust him not; to every woman touch him not, and to all—"hands off Josey."

Cholera in Madison. Two deaths have taken place in Madison this summer, which have been pronounced, by some, cholera cases, and but two. The first that died was an old infirm woman, Mrs. Olds. She had been several days unwell, and while in this situation indulged in eating blackberries. She was attacked with dysentery, which in its termination resembled Asiatic cholera. The last was a man about thirty years old, Mr. James Ferrell, a dray-man. He had been employed in hauling water from the river. For several days he had been unwell, but continued hauling until the day he was taken down. In filling his hoghead the previous evening his horse became entangled in the gears, and in freeing him, Mr. Ferrell went into the water, became wet all over, and came home with a chill. He was sick nearly two days, and the termination of his sickness resembled cholera. These are the only cases, whatever reports may say to the contrary.

Republican July 24.

#### IF, AND HIS PROGENY.

If every body would mind just his own business, there would be more business done.

If we talked less about other people, other people would talk less about us.

If we conversed less about men, and more about things, we would have better friends, fewer enemies, less trouble, and more sense.

If students would read less and think more there would be a larger number of really great men in our country.

If my child were to be a shoe Black all his life, I'd give him a classical education.

If the mistress would scold less, she would have less need for scolding.

If you often charge servants with lying, they will soon become liars, if they are not so already.

If young ladies now-a-days did not become women at thirteen, men would have better wives.

If you want to get rich—work hard and spend little.

If you want to render your husband unhappy, blame him for every thing he does, right or wrong, scold him for doing this or that before you know whether he did it or not.

And finally—If you would not be everlastingly dunned, pay the Printer.—Western Luminary.

From the Chardon (Ohio) Spectator, July 12.

A Mormon Battle. A letter has been received by a gentleman in this neighborhood, direct from Missouri, stating that a body of well armed Mormons, led on by their great prophet, Joe Smith, lately attempted to cross the river into Jackson county. A party of citizens of Jackson county opposed their crossing, and a battle ensued, in which Joe Smith was wounded in the leg, and the Mormons obliged to retreat; that Joe Smith's limb was amputated, but he died three days after the operation.

Mormons. A number of the mormons whose passage westward through this place we noticed in May last, have returned this week, and look indeed like the remnant of a scattered army.—They say they are returning to the east for their families, some to settle business, &c. They were not communicative, but they speak of a battle having taken place between some of their people and the citizens of Jackson county, Missouri. They say the Governor ordered them to give up their arms which they did peaceably. Their person and equipage denote hard service and make quite a contrast to their outward bland appearance.

Richmond, Ia. Palladium, July 26.

Mr. Vanderpool, the Kinderhook Representative in Congress, on his way home from Washington, stopped in "the Jersey" and was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of \$700 for trying an "experiment" on an Ohio Merchant.—The N. York Star says, "on a trip to Newark he fell in company with an Ohio Merchant who complained most grievously of the times, Mr. V. denied that any pressure existed, and the debate waxed so warm that the Kinderhook member finally doubled his fist and was about to call the "previous question" by committing an assault on the little Merchant. On his return a warrant was taken out against him, and he was brought before the Justice. "Do you know," said he, "who you have got before you? Do you know that you have arrested the Representatives of 20,000 freemen?" "I care not," said the Squire "if you represent 150,000 freemen, that gives you no right to violate the law." Finally he was bound over in \$700." Ohio Atlas.

Mr. Livingston's Penitentiary System.

The following outline of the improved penitentiary system, suggested by the Hon. E. Livingston, late secretary of state, and at present minister of the United States at the court of France, is taken from the report of a committee of the British house of commons, having been communicated by the distinguished proposer to the gentlemen sent from England to examine our various prisons, with a view to the improvement of those in their own country. We are not aware that it has before been made public in any American journal.

"Mr. Livingston's penitentiary is so constructed that each convict has a cell, with an adjoining small court, to himself. The cell is small but light, and well aired and warmed; and here the newly introduced convict is shut up, coarse fare is supplied him, and he is rigidly denied all occupation whatever. This rigorous state of negation, in which all the faculties stagnate whose activity is essential to human happiness, in a very short time becomes intolerable to him; and, as soon as he requests it, but not sooner, something to do is given him. There is work for him in the court adjoining his cell, tho' still in solitude. The kind of work is suited to his qualifications or previous habits. From the time he commences work, he finds a slight improvement in his diet, and a greater as he becomes more industrious. If he is idle, or in any way abuses the privilege of labour, he forfeits his claim to it; it is taken from him, and he returns to close confinement and coarse fare in his cell. In the trials already

made—for the plan has been tried in Louisiana—there is scarcely an instance of retrogression; or, if there have been any, the reconviction is brief, as work and better fare are both soon again desired. When, by steady industry, for six or twelve months, which has been lightened by frequent visits from officers of the establishment and religious teachers, who instruct, converse with, and encourage the solitary labourer, he is considered trustworthy, a great improvement takes place in his condition. He is permitted to work and take his meals in the society of some others, in his own stage of improvement, the number not to exceed ten, who at night return to their solitary cells. When together, their intercourse and demeanor are, of course, narrowly watched by a judicious person, who, at the same time, gives them instruction and even amusement; while the least attempt at mutual corruption, the first symptom of abusing the indulgence, is followed by his cessation, and the convict finds himself thrown back a stage, not yet in his solitary cell again, with coarse fare and without employment, but at the stage of solitary labour from which he has shown that he was not yet fit to be advanced. This inferior privilege, he may, if he chooses, also lose, and retrograde to his first condition as when he entered the establishment. From this he may emerge again whenever he pleases; every step is his own taking.

"His promotion to the social state unabused has other advantages besides his improved diet, which is better than the fare of his solitary labour, itself better than the fare of idleness; he will be allowed, if he can, to work at more profitable employments, and receive his gain in the form of tools, books, or whatever he pleases, meat and drink, to prevent abuse, excepted; or have the surplus added to the stock which is laid up for his discharge. His hopes of ultimate liberty are encouraged with judgment; but the impression is never allowed to be weakened, that this final consummation depend upon himself alone, and that partiality, and favour, and allowance, and indulgence are all utterly out of the question.

"Here, then, is a system which abstains from enraging or debasing the convict by direct infliction of pain or suffering. He may punish himself, if he pleases, by returning to solitude and coarse fare; and he may promote himself to considerable comfort and enjoyment. This last privilege is as important as new in penitentiary discipline; and attained in the manner Mr. Livingston proposes, it seems that the greatest protester against rendering culprits comfortable, can scarcely object to it."

#### CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Dr. Cartwright, of Mississippi, has been very fortunate in his treatment of cholera. As a theorist and practitioner of medicine, there are few men to excel him. His reputation, at home and abroad, stands high. Last year the cholera broke out at, and around Natchez, which proved very fatal, baffling the skill of the most experienced physicians. The practice of Dr. Cartwright was attended with such success, that the gentlemen, on whose plantations he had practiced, called a public meeting and voted him a silver vase worth six hundred dollars. We have copied below his mode of treatment: Western Shield.

Extract from CARTWRIGHT'S CHOLERA PRESCRIPTION.

R. Calomel 2 Drachms, Red Pepper 2 Drachms, Gum Camphor 1 Drachm.

Rub together in a mortar and divide into six equal parts, and label non-purging powders,—or make into 42 pills, and mark them non-purging pills. Keep them in a vial.

R. Calomel 1 Drachm, Aloes 1 Drachm, Rhenubarb 1 Drachm, Gum Camphor 1-2 Drachm.

Rub together and divide into 6 equal parts, or make 42 pills, and label purging powders,—or pills. Dose one powder or 7 pills.

[Non Purging Powders. Dose for an adult, 1 powder, or seven pills—for a child seven or eight years old, 1-2 a powder, or 3 or 4 pills—for one two or three years old, 1-4 of a powder or 2 or 3 pills, broken up and mixed with molasses. The dose of the purging powders is similar to the above.]

Directions. As soon as pain in the bowels is complained of, or any bowel complaint, or vomiting occurs—give one of the non purging powders, or pills. Half a powder, or 3 or 4 pills should be given after every spell of vomiting, and after every thin and whitish evacuation. After the pain has been relieved, and the vomiting and purging arrested by the non purging medicine, one of the purging powders or 7 pills should be given every 4, 6, or 8 hours, until bilious evacuations are produced, known by their black, green, or bright-yellow color. In the mean time, mint or chamomile tea should be taken warm, and in small quantities frequently repeated. After bilious evacuations, if the patient be not restored to health, ginger and Virginia snake root tea, with or without senna according to the state of the bowels, should be used occasionally.

Remarks. If the first dose of non purging medicine does not produce perspiration in 2 hours, it will be necessary to repeat, and if the pain, diarrhoea, or vomiting continues, a moderate quantity of blood should be drawn. Bleeding should be resorted to at once if there be much pain in the head. In violent cases, the medicine should be aided by the application of mustard plasters over the stomach—rubbing the extremities with mustard, or hot spirits of turpentine, and rubbing spirits turpentine along the spine, (back bone.) When the rice water purging continues, after the vomiting has ceased, a tea spoonful of red pepper in allum water may be given as an injection with good effect.

Another Abolition Riot. On Thursday night last a riot took place at Norwich, Conn. It appears that some person from Boston had the evening previous preached an abolition sermon in the Rev. Mr. Dickinson's first Presbyterian Church in that City, which passed off quietly. The next evening he made a second attempt, when a mob headed by a band, marched to the church, proceeded up the broad aisle, took the parson from the pulpit, and forced him to march before them; at the same time playing the regues march, till they actually drummed him out of the place, threatening that if he ever returned again to "give him a coat of tar and feathers." N. Y. Gazette.

The spirit of insubordination is contagious, as will be seen by the following:

Riot at Newark, N. J. We learn with deep regret, that the evil example of this city has extended to Newark. We are informed that Mr. Week, of the 4th Presbyterian Church in that town, introduced a colored preacher into his pulpit last night, in consequence of which, a mob rushed into the church and after driving out the congregation, committed some depredations upon the building. It was found necessary for the safety of the colored man, to convey him to prison.

The present session of Congress has continued for seven months. On only two occasions since the long session of '98, has the regular session been protracted so late into the summer. In the war year 1812, Congress adjourned on the 6th of July, and in 1832 on the 16th. There was one extra session in 1813, convoked in May, and adjourned in August. Omitting the sessions of '89 and '90, when the whole system was organised under the new constitution, there have been but three sessions equal in length to that which has just closed: those ending in '98, '12, and '32. Balt. American.

#### Late Foreign News.

The packet ship Philadelphia, Capt. Morgan, arrived yesterday morning from London. She left Portsmouth on the 10th ult. and brings us London dates to the evening of the 5th of last month. Shortly afterwards the packet ship Francis Dupui, Capt. Robertson, arrived from Havre, and has furnished us with Paris and Havre dates to the 7th of June. We are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Robertson for a Galician's Messenger of that date.

A full confirmation is given in these papers of the accounts which we have already published, and which reached us from Havana, of the surrender of Don Miguel and Don Carlos to the troops of Donna Maria. The former, it would seem, has embarked in the British ship of the line, the Donegal; the course taken by the latter is not equally ascertained. There is no doubt however, of his surrender. These important events have been produced by the success of Don Pedro's troops under the Duke of Terceira and Gen. Saldana and of the Spanish troops under General Ridol, the latter particularly seems to have been instrumental in bringing about events which must greatly contribute to restore peace and a settled order of things to the peninsula. To this result the people of Portugal themselves have contributed but little, for it has required all the assistance of England and France with the moral influence of the Quadruple Alliance, effectually to put down Don Miguel, as, however, there can be no doubt that this has now taken place, we think the sooner our government acknowledge the new government, the better it will probably be for our commercial relations with Portugal. The Island of Madeira may be expected immediately to transfer its allegiance to Donna Maria.

The Queen Regent of Spain is by all accounts pursuing daily a more liberal course of policy, and we should hope consolidating her government on principles more consonant with the spirit of the age than those which have preceded her.

The Ministry of Lord Grey have made a trial of their strength in the House of Commons since the late change in the Cabinet, and have been supported by a large majority. The whig candidates in Edinburgh and Leith have been elected over the Tory and radical candidates.

From France and other parts of the Continent there is nothing of importance. A Commercial Treaty has been concluded between England and France, by which the latter country has somewhat receded from the severity of her restrictive system. We do not perceive that any of the provisions will materially effect the commerce of this country. N. Y. Enquirer.

The Weather. The past week will long be remembered throughout the country for an intensity of heat, continued through several successive days, which has seldom found a parallel. The range of the thermometer at 1 o'clock on the four hottest days was as follows:

Monday.....94  
Tuesday.....96  
Wednesday.....98  
Thursday.....96

The elevation of the temperature at any particular period was not so remarkable as its uniformity, continued throughout the best part of a week, as well night as day. At 6 A. M. on Wednesday, the mercury stood at 84. In Boston, on that day, we understand it reached 100 in the shade.

The mortality occasioned by this excessive temperature is truly appalling. Not less than twenty persons died in this city on Wednesday, either from imprudently drinking cold water, or the effect of sun-strokes, or unreasonably physical exertion. Several were stricken down by the same cause on the preceding and following days. We understand that several horses attached to the omnibuses also dropped down dead in the streets.

New Yorker, July 12.

Health of Louisville. Reports as injurious as they are unfounded are in circulation, with respect to the health of this city. To correct them, we take the liberty to state, that our citizens never enjoyed a higher degree of health. Some weeks since a few cases of cholera occurred—probably produced by imprudence or great exposure—but we are now perfectly free from that disease; and our physicians may, perhaps, complain of hard times, with as much reason as any other class. Advertiser, July 22.

Cholera. We learn from the last Missouri Enquirer, printed at Liberty, Clay county, that Cholera exists to an alarming degree among the Mormons who recently emigrated to that county, and that it had spread to those who previously resided there. In three or four days after it appeared, 18 cases happened, thirteen of which were fatal, and little hope was entertained of the recovery of any of the others. The disease, it is said, was confined to the Mormons. St. Louis Rep.

Two hundred and eight deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on Saturday last—a greater number than has occurred in one week for many a month. Of the whole number, 25 were occasioned by drinking cold water during the intense heat of the early part of the week, and 29 were by consumption, and 22 by convulsions. Seventy-nine were interred in the burying ground connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral, and 34 in Potter's field.

It becomes our painful duty to record a deed, which is almost too shocking for recital, and which has created sensations of the most painful nature in our community. On the 5th instant, while a white girl, of about 12 or 13 years of age, was engaged in picking blackberries about a mile from the city, she was assaulted by a negro man, who, after considerable resistance on her part, effected his infernal purpose. The perpetrator of this atrocious deed has thus far eluded detection; but we are in hopes, from the measures that have been taken, that he will yet be discovered, and receive the punishment his villainy merits. Raleigh, N. C. Star.

Was it not a happy thought in the President of the United States Bank to commence discounting a few days before the elections! It may put new life into its debtors and enable them to contribute their quota to the electioneering expenses. Louisville Adv.

A case of hydrophobia in a female was lately cured at Bordeaux by copious draughts of vinegar and constant bleeding. She was able to taste the vinegar, while the sight of water threw her into convulsions.

An effective Laughter.—The editor of the Bristol Gazette tells us of an acquaintance of his, who, when he laughs "shakes the room so that even the spiders peep out of the cracks to see what is going on."

The Experimental Rail Road Company of North Carolina have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. for the last six months.

A lucky escape. A dandy fell into the fire on Thursday night, and being unable to rise, his head was entirely consumed, luckily there was nothing in it of value.