

(Public No. 62.)
AN ACT making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:
For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, including the repairs of the roof, six thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars.
For laying pipes for the purpose of drawing the east and west reservoirs, two thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars.
For salary of the gardener employed in superintending the Capitol square, and other public grounds, one thousand dollars.
For lighting lamps, keeping the grounds and walks in order, and planting in the Capitol square, and adjacent public grounds, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars.
For alterations and repairs of the President's house, flooring the terraces, and erecting stables, six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.
For the gardener's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's house, and for planting, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.
For paving foot ways at the north front of the President's house, and making a gravel carriage way, thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars.
For planting trees and repairing the fence in Lafayette square, north of the President's house, one thousand dollars.
For purchasing and planting trees and shrubs for the Pennsylvania Avenue, and the public grounds, three thousand dollars.
For keeping in repair the public fire engines, two hundred dollars.
For rebuilding the wall and constructing a culvert and drain at the burying ground, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars.
For the actual deficiency in the appropriation made during the last year for the enclosure of the public vault and the improvement of the public burying ground, one hundred and ninety-three dollars, and eighty-nine cents.
For completing the water works at the President's house, the Executive Buildings, and the Capitol, one thousand and fifty-two dollars.
For completing the furniture of the President's house, six thousand dollars.
For excess of expenditures beyond the appropriations made by the late Commissioner of the Public Buildings during the last year, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-four cents.
For erecting a monument over the remains of the late Major General Jacob Brown, one thousand dollars; the work to be done under the direction of the Secretary of War.
For the construction of an ornamental hydrant, of marble of the west fountain, in front of the Capitol, one thousand and twenty-two dollars.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the regulations of the City of Washington for the preservation of the public peace and order be extended to all the public buildings, and public grounds, belonging to the United States within the City of Washington, whenever the application of the same shall be requested by the Commissioner of the public Buildings.
APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.
(Public No. 63.)
AN ACT to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes:
To pay outstanding claims for work done on Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.
To finish foot pavements, entrances of tunnels or sewers, and side drains, three thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.
To repair the north end of Tiber bridge, by casting a stone arch over the broken part, and protecting it by a stone wall, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For expenses already incurred in removing the dust and mud from the surface of Pennsylvania Avenue, one hundred and forty-three dollars, and seventy cents.
To keep Pennsylvania Avenue in repair, four hundred dollars.
APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.
(Public No. 64.)
AN ACT authorizing a road to be cut out from the northern boundary of the Territory of Florida, by Marianna, to the town of Appalachicola, within the said Territory.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed, marked, and located, a route for a road from the line which divides the State of Alabama from the Territory of Florida, by Marianna, in the county of Jackson, to the town of Appalachicola, on the bay of Appalachicola, in said Territory, and when said survey, and the final location of the said road, shall be made, if he approve the same, he is hereby authorized to cause it to be cut out; and for that purpose the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the said road shall be cut out by contract, and that no money shall be paid at any time on account thereof, but on the certificate of an engineer of the army of the United States that the said road has been faithfully constructed according to the terms of such contract.
For the survey of a road from Tallahassee to Cape Florida, five hundred dollars.
For a survey of the East pass into Appalachicola bay and river, to ascertain the practicability and cost of removing obstructions and improving the harbor, five hundred dollars.
APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.
(Public No. 65.)
AN ACT to mark and open a road from Columbia to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of marking and cutting out a road from Columbia, in Chicot county, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.
Approved, 30th June, 1834.

(Public No. 66.)
AN ACT making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, in the State of New York.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, and the removal of obstructions therein, according to the plan submitted to the House of Representatives by the Department of War, under date of March thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.
Approved, June 30th, 1834.
(Public No. 67.)
AN ACT to authorize an extra session of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan be, and hereby is authorized to hold an extra session, to commence at such time during the present year, as the Governor or said Territory may think proper; of which time it shall be his duty to give the members of said council due notice.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses, and for paying the members of the Legislative Council for travel and for additional time employed as aforesaid, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.
APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.
(Public No. 68.)
AN ACT authorizing the purchase of live oak frames for a frigate and sloop of war, and for other naval purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the procurement, in the usual mode, of a live oak frame for a frigate to be called the Paul Jones, and a live oak frame for a sloop of war to be called the Levant; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for that purpose.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district attorney of Massachusetts, and the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to defend the suit, instituted by the heirs of John Harris, for land connected with the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the courts of that district, and, with the aid of the Attorney General of the United States, to defend the same in the supreme Court at Washington, if brought up by appeal or writ of error.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for completing and furnishing the hospitals at the several naval stations, the sum of sixty-four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building of a naval store ship.
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building of two small vessels of war, to be rigged as brigs or schooners at the discretion of the Navy Department.
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the repair of the damage occasioned by the late gale at the navy yard Brooklyn, New York.
Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the repairs of the marine barracks, at the different stations, and for erecting an hospital at the head quarters.
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no part of the balance of the appropriation heretofore made to rebuild the frigate Macedonia and not yet expended shall be carried to the surplus until one year after said frigate shall be launched.
Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and seventy-five cents, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated towards building a wharf at Pensacola.
Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to purchase a site near the navy yard at Brooklyn New York on which to erect marine barracks, and officers quarters, Provided, That the present site or one on the hospital grounds should not be found so convenient and useful for that purpose.
Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for compensation to Lieut Thomas Dornin for extra services in surveying the coast in eighteen hundred and twenty seven, the said sum having been carried to the surplus fund from a former appropriation.
APPROVED June 30th, 1834.
(Public No. 69.)
AN ACT to provide for the payment of claims, for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any officer, field or staff, volunteer, ranger, cavalry or other persons, engaged in the service of the United States in the late campaigns against the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois, and Michigan territory, who have sustained damage without any fault or negligence on their part, respectively, by the loss of a horse, or necessary equipage in battle, or by the loss of a horse that was wounded in battle, and afterwards died of said wound while in the service, or who has sustained damage by the reason of the loss of any horse which, in consequence of the United States

failing to supply sufficient forage, while engaged in said service, died, or was unavoidably abandoned & lost, or who has sustained damage by reason of the loss of any horse, because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do military duty on foot at a station detached from his horse or for the loss of necessary equipage, in consequence of the loss of his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof: Provided, That if any payment shall have been made to any officer, soldier or other person as aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death or abandonment of said horse, said amount shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless said officer or soldier or other person shall have satisfied the paymaster at the time he made the payment, or shall hereafter shew by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time such officer, soldier, or other person, served on foot, And provided also, That if any payment shall have been made, to any officer or soldier on account of clothing, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse and accoutrements, And Provided further, That no claim shall be allowed under the provisions of this section until the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit of, shall be produced before the accounting officer shewing the number of horses lost, in manner aforesaid, the time when lost and the name of the owner.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the Indian wars aforesaid, has acted in the military service of the United States as a volunteer or draughted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms and military accoutrements, and has sustained damage by the capture or destruction of the same without any fault or negligence on his part, or who has lost the same by reason of his being wounded in the service shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all instances where any minor has been engaged in the military service as aforesaid, during the Indian wars, aforesaid, and was provided with a horse, or equipments, or with military accoutrements by his parent or guardian, and has since deceased, without paying for said property, and the same was lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, on making satisfactory proof as in other cases, and the further proof, that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury adjudicate and decide such claims as may be presented against the United States, under the provisions of this act, Provided, that every claim which exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars, instead of deciding the same, shall send Third Auditor shall report the whole of the proof to Congress at its next session, after taking and closing such proof; and he shall have power by constituting a commission or otherwise to take testimony in any case where he shall think the interests of the United States require further testimony to be taken.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any sum of money to any amount not exceeding two hundred dollars so allowed by said Third Auditor shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.
MARRIAGE BY PROXY.
A SAILOR'S WEDDING.
The following circumstance, however extraordinary and ridiculous it may appear, is communicated as an absolute fact. About six weeks ago a ship came into the harbour to be paid off. One of the sailors being ashore, soon prevailed on a young woman to accept of him as a husband, and previous to returning to his ship, left money with a friend to pay for publishing the bands, and all other incidental matrimonial expenses. It was proposed that the marriage should take place on the fourth Sunday following: and on the preceding Saturday the honest tar asked leave of his Captain to go on shore, which was peremptorily refused. Jack remonstrated. 'Captain,' exclaimed he, 'I am going to be married to-morrow.' The Captain told Jack that the business of the ship, in his department, was more urgent, and positively forbade him going on shore. Unwilling to disappoint the girl and lose his money, Jack wisely determined to marry her by proxy, and proposed to Will Treadway, his messmate, to undertake that kind office. 'And you, Will,' said he, 'stay with her on shore, and when the gang-way is cleared from stem to stern, I will come to you.' Will goes on shore, and informing the girl of his friend's situation and proposal, she instantly consented, and was actually married to Will, as the proxy of Jack; nor did the minister discover the mistake till Will wrote his name in the book, 'Treadway, instead of Salmon.' The clerk cried out, 'why, you are not the man asked to church with this woman?' To which the honest tar replied, 'I came here to prevent my messmate being cheated, and I only marry the gal for Jack Salmon, my messmate, till he comes ashore.' Notwithstanding the altercation that took place, the happy couple retired for a few nights, till Jack came on shore, when he received his spouse from the hand of his proxy; and they are now living as much in peace and tranquillity as if they had originally tied the matrimonial knot in propria persona. English paper.

THE RISING-SUN TIMES.
Messrs. Editors of the Palladium: I had fondly hoped that at least after the election, when I was no longer a candidate before the public, I would have been permitted to pass along the private walk of life, undisturbed by the missiles of envy and detraction, so very liberally thrown at me during the late senatorial canvass: But in this reasonable expectation I find I am likely to be disappointed. The managers of the Rising-Sun Times are still "crying havoc and letting slip the dogs of war," determined to hunt me down as a dangerous enemy. In their paper of the 16th inst. they make a most furious and unprovoked attack on me. I say unprovoked, because I have not since nor before the election appeared in the papers, nor given them any cause to assail me as they have done. The managers scent something in the wind, however, and taking the alarm at a few lines which appeared in the Palladium of the 9th inst., make it the foundation for a cowardly, pitiful attack upon me. The article alluded to, it will be recollected, signified that at an early period such explanations and statements, in reference to the late senatorial election, would be made, as would place that affair fully before the public. This was the sum and substance of the article. The Times nor its managers were not even mentioned nor alluded to in a single instance. Why they should have considered it necessary to notice it at all, much less connected me with it in the manner they have done, is passing strange, and only to be accounted for on the score that a "guilty conscience needs no accuser." The managers no doubt saw, or thought they saw, in the article alluded to, a promise of an exposure of their course in the election, and presuming that the person they had taken the most trouble to injure, was the most to be dreaded, they very sagely concluded the exposure was about to be made by Walter Armstrong—and hence their assault upon me.
The managers of the Times, enlarging upon the article from the Palladium, ask, in reference to the late senatorial election, "What explanations do the people want?" wishing no doubt to convey the idea that it was conducted fairly. I am free to admit that were the great mass of the people composed of such creatures as the managers, wire-workers of the Times, it would be quite unnecessary to ask or make explanations. I am pleased to believe they are made of more sterling, unbending stuff, open to the convictions of truth and reason, and ever ready to render justice. Influenced by such principles, I believe they are desirous to know how and in what manner the managers of the Times became possessed of the important fact, set forth in an editorial article, just at the eve of the election, that Mr. Daniel Plumer was pledged to go for the removal of the seat of justice from Lawrenceburgh, when at the same time Mr. P. was assuring the people of the upper part of the county, in public and private, that he was not so pledged; and that the assertion of the Times, as to any such pledge, was false and unauthorized, as regarded himself. I hope the managers of the Times will not blink this subject, but come out boldly in support of their assertion with good and responsible authority. Nothing short of this will satisfy the public, or relieve them from the imputation of basely stating what they knew to be false, with a view to influence the election, and induce the people below to vote for Mr. Plumer.
Again, the managers say "Does not every voter in the county know that the election was conducted as all elections are?" Nonsense—no one believes any such thing. Every voter does know that the late senatorial election was conducted on different principles from any that preceded it. It was a local, party contest. Experience, qualifications, and every other consideration which usually controlled the votes of the county were measurably lost sight of, and the contest narrowed to the simple questions of residence in a particular spot and political belief. In the lower section of the county I was opposed by nearly all parties because I lived in Lawrenceburgh. Above I was opposed because I was a friend of the administration. The managers of the Times asserted that my opponent was pledged to favor a removal of the seat of justice; and the voters below went for him on that ground. Above the whole was sturdily denied by Mr. Plumer and his friends, and the electors mainly voted with reference to our political opinions. Now, will any person, saving and excepting always the managers of the Times, pretend that any former election was so conducted? I think not.
The same personages dub me the Lawrenceburgh candidate, and then point with some exultation to the vote of this township, where they make Mr. Plumer beat me 146 votes. Now this is all in character, and about as near the truth as it was reasonable to expect them to come. But, unfortunately for them, I happen to have the proof about me to show that, notwithstanding I was not the Lawrenceburgh candidate, nor ever so called here, Mr. Plumer did not beat me 146 in this township, nor the one third of that number—as may be easily seen by the return of the votes given. The fact that I was beaten here at all, does not, I think, go very far to prove that I was the favorite of the Lawrenceburghers; it rather shows I was not. Indeed I am firmly convinced that enough votes (on old party grounds) were thrown against me by the citizens of the town, as would have given me a majority in the township, if thrown to me. But in reference to this matter, as well as in others, the managers of the Times have only shown their constitutional hatred for truth and fair dealing.
The charge of using unjust and ungentlemanly means to promote my election, shovels at me in the Times, is of a piece with the others made against me in that paper, and without foundation in truth. My course during the whole canvass was open and honorable, and I believe is so viewed by my fellow-citizens. I made no bargains, entered into no leagues, mounted no hobby-horse, nor had I any supple tool to write and publish lies at my bidding.
I have thought myself called upon to say this much, that the public abroad may know something of the means resorted to defeat my election. To my fellow-citizens here at home, where I have resided almost since the settlement of the country, no explanation is necessary. They know the circumstances of my defeat, and have the facts to enable them to determine correctly between my assailants and myself. They know the weight and caliber of my late opponent and myself, and on sundry occasions have passed an opinion upon them through the ballot box. If the wire-workers of the Times will take the trouble to turn to the election returns for a few years previous to 1831, they will see the estimation in which we were both held, when running on our own strength, unencumbered by any sectional, local question. I am proud to say in no case have I been beaten in a contest determined on the Jeffersonian principle—"is he honest, is he capable?"
I am now done with the Times and its conductors. What I have said I considered as required, not through any importance attached to the persons who claim to edit the Times, but as due to those

who may possibly be imposed upon by that print.
The young men whose names figure at the head of that paper, are strangers in the country. They may be honorable, respectable persons, but circumstances (not to mention the company they keep) are against them, and must preclude any further notice of them by me. I cannot stoop to contend with persons who pay so little regard to truth, or can so far forget the modest bearing becoming strangers, as they have done.
WALTER ARMSTRONG.
P. S. The editors of the Rising-Sun Times and Indiana Whig will please publish the above, and oblige a subscriber.
W. A.
New York, August 2.
Crime and its Consequences. In May, 1833, the British brig Active, arrived at Philadelphia, and brought, among other passengers, a young Englishman, named Newman, who disembarked without a cent of money in the world, and possessing nothing else but the clothes he stood in. A week after his arrival, he was seen in market without shoes, stockings, hat or coat, and with only one sleeve to his shirt, and gnawing a bunch of radishes. Yet such was the activity of his disposition and the facilities afforded him in the city of brotherly love, for the display of his active nature, that he soon furnished himself with clothes, moneys, jewels, &c. boarded in a hotel, and kept the best of company. He went on to Stanford, Conn. where he stopped awhile, and figured somewhat largely, often hiring horses and gigs, (some of which, by the by, he never returned,) but a mystery seemed to hang over the means by which he "raised the wind" to meet his expenses, for he was never known to apply himself to any of the dull pursuits of life styled business. Yesterday, he stood in the police office, charged with forging a check for \$700 on Arnold & Rose, 9 Cedar street. He had formed an acquaintance with a highly respectable British officer, named Bedford, a young man named Douglas, a lawyer in Philadelphia, and a young person possessed of an independent fortune, named Randolph. Their acquaintance began in the steamboat, coming from Philadelphia, and they subsequently boarded together at the Philadelphia Hotel. Yesterday morning, Newman gave Randolph the check, and asked him to present it at the Union Bank, and meet him with the money on the Exchange. The forgery was so badly executed that it was immediately detected, and Randolph was taken by Mr. Arnold. Newman, who was on the watch, immediately ran down Exchange street, and was seen by Benjamin F. Phelps, of New Rochelle, who recognized him as a horse thief, and pursued him, but without success. Randolph was then taken to the police office, and committed to Bridewell for offering to pass the check.
A plan was then laid by Homan and Huntington, and in the course of the day the latter arrested Newman; who stands fully committed. It is but justice to state that Captain Bedford, as he became acquainted with the character of Newman, did his utmost to assist the officers in capturing him.
The above particulars are obtained from the Transcript of this morning. In addition, there is said to be a mystery attached to the whole transaction, which as yet cannot be penetrated; and it is strongly suspected that there are persons connected with it still behind the curtain, as the means by which he became acquainted with the signature of the firm counterfeited, and their place of transacting business, still remains in darkness, and is the cause of the suspicions that are entertained. The keeper of Bridewell, on repairing to the cell of Newman this morning, found him suspended with a silk handkerchief from the bars of the grate of his prison, in the last agonies of death—his pulse gone, limbs cold and stiffened. He was immediately cut down by Mr. Swain, and a couple of physicians called in, and by copious bleeding, using the bellows, and unremitting attention, succeeded in restoring his pulse, and snatching him, as it were, from the grave which he had created for himself, with his own hands.
His attempt at suicide betrayed the utmost determination. The grate being about five feet from the ground, he was unable to commit the deed without drawing his knees up, in which position he was found when cut down.
The doctor who contributed mainly to the recovery of Newman, was a young man named Schmidt, who is entitled to much credit for his skill, exertion, and untiring attention.
One o'clock.—Newman is perfectly recovered, having taken his food, and being able to walk about.
N. Y. Star.
FARMVILLE, (Va.) July 28.
Poisoning. A most shocking outrage took place on Thursday the 24th instant, in this place. The boarders, travellers, &c. who dined at the Eagle Tavern on that day were all poisoned! It is supposed arsenic was put in the custard: as all those that cat thereof were taken sick the night following and next day. There was one or two that did not eat of the custard, and consequently escaped. There are various speculations about this affair; but that it was done by negroes, (I mean the cook, or house servants,) there is no doubt. There are, I understand, forty persons very sick from the effects of being poisoned, (as the doctors say,) twenty-five of whom are citizens of Farmville. We have heard, as yet, of only one death, a Mr. Ligon, 12 miles from town, who dined at the Eagle on that unfortunate day. Some of those in town are a little better this morning, but several are very dangerously ill; from others in the neighborhood we have not heard.
Fearful Accident. On Saturday night last, Mr. John Signer, grocer, 161 Anthony-street, in endeavoring to fill a lamp with spirit-gas, set fire to a gallon of the liquid, which immediately exploded and enveloped him in flames. His wife rushed to his assistance, and was also instantly wrapped in flames; and a girl named Eliza Reynolds, in endeavoring to extinguish them, was badly burned.
As there were no other persons in the house but two infant children, they would all have inevitably been consumed, but for the assistance of a young man named James, who was passing at the moment, and on hearing their screams, promptly burst open the door which had been closed for the night, and rushing in, smothered the blaze on the dress of the servant girl. Mr. Signer rushed out and plunged into a water butt, and his wife ran into the street and fell down screaming; but no assistance could now save them, and they expired in a few hours, after having suffered the most excruciating agony, and so rapid was the progress of decomposition that it was found necessary to bury them both the next morning. The girl will undoubtedly recover, though with the loss of one of her eyes. New Yorker, Aug. 9.
Seduction. During the Court last week we had a very interesting case of seduction tried before the Sheriff and a jury: between Mrs. Blackwell, who sued for the seduction of her daughter, Plaintiff, and Richard Potts, Defendant. Mr. Hamilton examined the evidence of the Defendant and submitted the cause without remark: it was summed up for the Plaintiff by her Counsel, General Wall and Mr. Southard in a most able and eloquent manner; indeed, we never heard a more thrilling and powerful appeal than was made by Mr. Southard. The jury retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of \$3000 for the Plaintiff.—Monmouth, N. J. Inq.

Wethersfield, Conn. was visited by a severe conflagration in the afternoon of Wednesday of last week. Ten or twelve buildings were destroyed—among them two stores and three dwelling-houses. Cause unknown: but, as the fire originated in a barn, it may be presumed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss not stated. New Yorker.