

Picking Geese alive. PENNANT, an English writer, says that geese are plucked five times in the year in Lincolnshire, once for the quills, and four times for the feathers—that he saw geese six weeks old deprived of their feathers and tails. Many of them perished under the operation. Picking geese alive is however a cruel practice; but, doubtless, there is one period of the year in which the feathers come off with less pain than at others. Moulbury holds the following language:

"A writer in the Monthly Magazine, December, 1832, remarks humanely on the cruelty of plucking the living geese, proposing a remedy, which I should rejoice exceedingly to find practicable and effective. He remarks on the additional torture experienced by the poor fowl, from the too frequent unskillfulness and want of dexterity of the operator—generally a woman. The skin and flesh are sometimes so torn as to occasion the death of the victim; and even when the fowls are plucked in the most careful manner, they lose their flesh and appetite; their eyes become dull, and they languish in a most pitiable state, during a longer or a shorter period. Mortality also has been periodically very extensive in the flocks of geese, from sudden and imprudent exposure of them to cold, after being stripped, and more especially during severe seasons and sudden atmospheric vicissitudes. There are many instances, in bleak and cold situations, of hundreds being lost in a night from neglect of the due precaution of comfortable shelter for as long a time as it may appear to be required. The remedy proposed, on the above authority, is as follows: Feathers are but of a year's growth, and in the moulting season they spontaneously fall off, and are supplied by a fresh fleece. When, however, the geese are in full feather, let the plumage be removed, close to the skin by sharp scissors. The produce would not be much reduced in quantity, while the quality would be greatly improved, and an indemnification be experienced, in the injured health of the fowl, and the benefit of obtaining to the succeeding crop. Labor also would be saved in dressing, since the quilly portion of the feathers, when forcibly detached from the skin, is generally in such a state, as, after all, to require the employment of scissors. After this operation shall have been performed, the down from the breast may be removed by the same means.

The time has arrived, I trust, for successful exertions in the cause of compassion towards tortured and helpless animals; and I presume to make a serious call on the clergy and leading aristocracy of the districts implicated, for the exercise of their influence in this case, granting the reform to be practicable."

RAIL ROAD.

To the Directors of the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Rail Road Company.

The melancholy loss the Rail Road Company have sustained in the death of their chief engineer, has forced upon me the duty of reporting the character of the line as far as he had conducted the experimental survey: Crossing Tanners Creek near Lawrenceburgh, about 200 yards above the present bridge, the line follows that stream to its head—thence runs on a ridge to within 2 miles of Laughery Creek, and to cross that stream at a suitable elevation, leaves the ridge, and descends over the breaks of Ripley Creek—crosses Laughery about half a mile above the mouth of Ripley, and again attains the table land, by crossing the breaks of Laughery: Thence by a remarkably direct route and over unusually level and unbroken ground reaches Napoleon. After leaving Napoleon, the line continues on the S. W. side of the Michigan Road, over extremely favorable ground, for five miles: Thence, on account of the undulating character of the ground, which the Michigan Road occupies, bears 15 degrees to the north of that road, and thus runs over a surface requiring the most gentle grades and open curvatures.

Continuing north of the Michigan Road, the several branches of Sand Creek are crossed at very favorable elevations; the ground in no case exceeding the maximum of 30 feet per mile. The main branch of Sand Creek was crossed about half a mile above the Michigan Road: thence follows the Brookville road to Greensburg. Passing through Greensburg, the line again runs with the Michigan Road for about two miles: thence bears 11 degrees to the north—passes over the most favorable ground, and by means of a suitable ravine, reaches Clifty creek at an elevation of 16 feet. By means of a small stream running from the N. W. the dividing ridge between Clifty and Flatrock creeks is crossed with a very moderate cut; and thence was descending on a branch of Flatrock, with a grade of 25 feet per mile when the survey was suspended by the death of the chief engineer, having approached within 1 mile of Flatrock.

The whole distance was found equally as favorable as had been expected, with the exception of four miles of the line on Tanners Creek. In this distance, commencing at Fly run, the creek was found to rise at an average of 55 feet per mile, and the curvatures are mostly on a radius 1,500 feet, and requiring the creek to be curved in three different places. On account of the unfavorable character of this part of the line, an estimate could not be made with any degree of certainty, until it could be surveyed. It is highly probable that by following Fly run instead of the main branch of Tanners creek, a more direct line may be obtained with a grade of 52 feet per mile. This line would be preferable to a similar line up Wilson creek, on account of the great abundance of stone on Tanners creek, which would supply the scarcity of that article, in the interior of the State. A grade of 52 feet per mile may be over come without the aid of stationary power; an engine on such a road being capable of drawing nearly one fourth of the load it can on a level, and in descending such a grade the rapidity of descent may be regulated with breaks. On the whole running distance surveyed a grade will not be required exceeding 30 feet per mile, excepting in descending to and raising from Laughery; at this place a grade of 37 feet per mile will be necessary. This cannot be considered a serious objection to the line, as the grade is equal in both directions. An engine on the descending grade can accumulate steam enough to counter balance the ascent. The grades are remarkably favorable. On the whole line a minimum radius of 1,500 feet may be obtained for curvatures, excepting in two instances where 1,200 feet must be used for short distances. On two thirds of the distance the line will be either straight or on curves of from 4,000 feet to 4 miles radius. In direction, the line is unusually straight.

It will be necessary to give a description of the plan on which the following estimate has been made. The whole was estimated in sections divided in such manner that the excavation and embankments should nearly balance; and the cutting or filling was estimated (at a price that would include hauling,) as either preponderated in a section. Embankments to have a top width of 15 feet and sloping 14 to 1: cuts to be 13 feet wide at the bottom, with side slopes of 1 base to 1 rise.

The estimate for bridging, for all spans under 30 feet, is for strong, plain, straight bridges: for spans exceeding 30 feet, Wernwag's patent, was estimated. The estimate for superstructure, is for a single track to be made of oak strings and sleepers—the former plated with wrought iron, 24 by 4 inches. The strings to be 8 inches by 8; sleepers 9 by 3, and 8 feet in length. The sleepers to be 4 feet apart from centre to centre—each end to be supported by a cubic foot of broken stone. The iron rails

to be laid 4 feet 9 inches apart, and the horse path to contain 4 inches in depth of broken stone.

Estimate for that part of the road extending from station 669, near the head of Tanners Creek, to station 555, where the survey was suspended, a distance of 36 miles, 1140 feet.

First—From station 669 to station 913, where the line leaves the ridge, a distance of 8 miles 4,500 ft. 104,000 cubic yards of earth work, at an average of 124 cents per yard \$12,753
731 perch masonry at \$1 75 cents per perch of 25 cubic feet 1,241
Wood work for bridging 300
Grubbing at \$120 per mile 1,060

Total 15,354

Average per mile \$1,734.
Second—From station 913 to Napoleon, including a bridge over Laughery, a distance of 6 miles 4,300 feet.

140,519 cubic yards earth, at 15¢ cents per yard, (this price per yard includes grubbing,) \$21,440
839 perch cubic masonry at \$1 60¢ cts 1,348
Wood work for one 10 foot bridge 20
Bridge over Laughery 50 feet high 8,554
3802 perch masonry at \$2 25 2,000
Arch 100 feet span \$30 per foot

Total 33,362

Average per mile \$4,906
Third—From Napoleon to Greensburg a distance of 13 miles 2,100 feet.

199,598 cubic yards earth at 14 cts per yd \$27,931
3,743 perch bridge and cubic masonry \$1 50 5,614
Wood work for bridging 2,820

Total 36,365

Average per mile \$2,809
Fourth—From Greensburg to station 555, 7 miles 800 feet.

53,332 yards earth 15¢ cts per yard \$8,931
1,505 perch bridge and cubic masonry \$1 79 2,692
Wood work 1,415
Grubbing 500

Total 13,538

Average per mile \$1,893.
Total for 36 miles 1140 feet \$95,619
Add for superintendence and contingencies, 8 per cent. 7,889

Total for graduation 106,508

Wood and iron superstructure, with stone horse path

Oak strings 8 inches by 6 at \$2 75 per hundred \$259 per mile
Oak sleepers, 9 by 5, 8 feet long, 8 cents 105 5 do
Broken stone, at 62¢ per perch 314 do
Iron rails, 1 by 24 inches 1,288 do
Splicing plates 26 do
44 inch spikes 149 do
Workmanship 800 do
Superintendence, engineers, &c. 120 do

Total per mile 3,091 5

Total cost of superstructure for 39 miles, 1,140 feet 112,109
Graduation 106,508

Total for the whole distance 218,617

Cost of graduation per mile 2,942
53,091 5

Total cost per mile 6,038 5

It is probable that a more thorough examination of the country through which the line passes, will considerably reduce the above estimate, as the experimental survey was necessarily hurried. From the general character of the country from the head of Tanner's Creek to Lawrenceburgh, we might safely take the preceding estimate per mile, as an average for the whole distance surveyed; but no reduction should be calculated on, as the estimate does not include turn-outs and cars.

Respectfully,
R. C. HERRETT,
Assistant Engineer

From the Ohio Farmer.

Rats and Ratsbane. MR. MEDARY:—I am aware that Ratsbane (or arsenic) has generally been believed as fatal to rats.

I am inclined to doubt this general impression from the following circumstances.

About the year 1802 and 3 I lived in Georgia, the mildness of the climate is such that the rats abound in the woods. I built an out house on my plantation which was raised about 18 inches from the ground on blocks; in this I stored my grain and provision, and multitudes of rats soon congregated under the building, inasmuch that the ground under the building was like a honey comb by reason of the numerous burrows.—I purchased 2 ounces of arsenic—this was spread on bread and butter, bacon, &c., and partially eaten by the rats, but I discovered no decrease—being informed that these vermin were very fond of Oysters, I purchased a quart of opened oysters and distributed on shells, chips, &c. strewn on them plentiful of the arsenic, these were consumed in about 20 minutes—so that I thought the rats had plenty, but in a few days I discovered many rats soiled, their hair staring and rough, and evidently disordered but not dead—from which I inferred that arsenic was not a deadly poison to them.

I afterwards tried Nux Vomica and found it an effectual remedy—many rats were found dead, and I found it also an antidote against crows and squirrels, and believing it will be found useful for these objects under proper management—take 4 ounces of Nux Vomica, bruise it in a mortar—and pour on a gallon or two of water—and let it stand 12 hours then put in a peck of corn, wheat or rye—let it soak 12 hours, then sow broadcast about the field, and I believe it will protect the corn effectually.

September 26th, 1834. TRYO.

On Thursday the Velocity, Captain Roland, arrived at Passage, from Quebec, after a very favorable voyage. On coming into the mouth of the harbor, it blew, in nautical phraseology, a very stiff gale, and the sea ran mountains high. On being seen approaching Passage, two boats, manned, put out to meet her, the crew of each anxious to be employed by her, as is usual, in the capacity of "hobblers," to tow her up the river. One of the boats, with four men on board, had not proceeded far from the shore when a heavy sea rolled over and capsized her. The crew of the other boat acted with great promptitude, as well as the heavy swells would allow them, in rendering assistance to the poor fellows who were precipitated into the raging billows. They succeeded in rescuing two of them from an almost inevitable death, but the others sunk to rise no more. One of them was twenty and the other twenty-one years of age, both unmarried. What rendered the casualty more distressing was, that the parents and other near relatives of these unfortunate young men were standing on the shore, witnesses of the dreadful fate that hurried them into eternity. The wailings of the men and the terrific screeches of the women on shore, were, we understand, most heart-rending. The bodies have not yet been found. The names of the sufferers are James Johnson and James Breen, junior.

Waterford Chronicle.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 5th, 1834.

To the Editors of the Palladium:

GENTLEMEN—In the 42d number of your paper I see a communication over the signature of Henry S. Heustis, Ammi Wilson, and Morris Short, intended as a contradiction of my statement in the 41st number of your paper, and a confirmation of the statements of Messrs. Hopkins, Clark, and Pardon; as, also, a certificate signed Nathan Lynn. It is surprising to see the want of candor in all the signers to the certificates that have been published in this matter. They have all perverted the truth in their statements—they have given extracts of what I said, and expunged words from them or substituted other words so as to suit their own nefarious purposes—or, at least, those for whom they act. How unfair such conduct, and how easy it is to give every sentence a different aspect. For instance, the 10th verse of the 1st chapter of Proverbs—by adding the word sin, and taking out the word not, it will read thus: "My son, if sinners entice thee to sin, consent thou." I call on you, Messrs. Hopkins, Clark, Pardon, Heustis, Wilson, and Short, to answer the following questions, upon your honor, (if you have any,) or on your oaths, as perhaps that may keep you nearer the truth: 1st, if that, at the meeting, (as you call it,) I did not refuse to sign certain certificates that were presented to me? 2d, if I did not utterly refuse to suffer any person to make any statements on my authority? 3d, if I did not declare that if I were on oath, I would as soon say that Mr. Plumer made use of the word false as unauthorized, or untrue; and if I did not almost immediately after these remarks leave the house? The contemptible sycophancy of Mr. Plumer, in teasing and following me by day and night, talking of the injury my statements would do him, as he was now a senator, and was already known at the city of Washington and all over the United States, the possibility that I was mistaken, drew from me inconsiderate statements, and as I believe, witnesses were secretly employed to over hear our conversation: for so it appears, for I have no recollection of ever seeing Mr. Lynn when Mr. Plumer and myself were conversing on the subject. He, Lynn, could not have understood us, or he would not have given that certificate, for it nearly quotes Mr. Plumer's words in place of mine; but has so changed them that they have an entire different appearance. For instance, he says he heard Mr. Tibbets say, if he had understood the object Mr. Armstrong had in view, viz: to contradict Mr. Plumer in his communication to the Editors of the Rising Sun Times, he would not have given any certificate. Now these are nearly Mr. Plumer's words to me. He, Plumer, said to me, if you had understood that Armstrong's object was to contradict me in my communication, you would not have signed that certificate? I told him he did Mr. Armstrong injustice, but if I had known he had denied the single word false, in his communication, I would have given all three of the words, "false, unauthorized, and untrue;" and if it would be any satisfaction to him I would call at the office and have it so explained. The annexed certificate will give an idea of what transpired at "Squire Clark's office."

ABNER TIBBETS.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 4th, 1834.

This is to certify that I was present at the office of John B. Clark, Esq. on the evening alluded to by Messrs. Hopkins, Clark, and Pardon, in a communication to the Editors of the Rising Sun Times and published in the 38th number of the Palladium, and Col. Abner Tibbets being requested to sign a certificate, which he refused to do, a request was made for him to let them make out a statement on his (Tibbets') authority, which he in the strongest terms refused to do, and that if he was on oath he would as soon say that Mr. Plumer made use of the word false, as unauthorized or untrue.

(Signed) B. T. W. S. ANDERSON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city:

"Washington City, 19th Oct., 1834.

"We have carried the elections in New Jersey, both for a majority in both branches of the Legislature and the members of Congress; we have re-elected all our own men in Pennsylvania, as far as heard from, and beat six of the opposition; we have carried the whole Union Ticket in Georgia and elected near two-thirds of the Legislature; we will elect one member of congress in Vermont, and next spring five in Connecticut; we will turn out some four or five quasi Bank-Nullifiers in Virginia next spring; we will sweep over board the Bank party throughout New York, as with a besom, in November. In fine, we will have, in the next House of Representatives, a majority of fifty against a restoration of the deposits—one hundred against re-chartering the present Bank, and about fifty against any national bank whatsoever. Our glorious and virtuous old Chief was never in better spirits, and never, since he became President in better health."

The Columbus Hemisphere of the 22d ult. contains the following list of members of Congress elected at the recent election.

1st	District	Bellamy Storer	Bank.
2d	do	Taylor Webster	Dem.
3d	do	Wm. L. Helfinstien	Dem.
4d	do	Thomas Corwin	Bank.
5d	do	Thomas L. Hamer	Dem.
6d	do	Sam. F. Vinton	Bank.
7d	do	Wm. K. Bond	Bank.
8d	do	Jeremiah M'Leno	Dem.
9d	do	John Chaney	Dem.
10d	do	Sampson Mason	Bank.
11d	do	William Kennon	Dem.
12d	do	Elias Howell	Bank.
13d	do	David Spangler	Bank.
14d	do	William Patterson	Dem.
15d	do	Jonathan Sloane	Bank.
16d	do	Elisha Whittlesey	Bank.
17d	do	John Thompson	Dem.
18d	do	Benjamin Jones	Dem.
19d	do	Daniel Kilgore	Dem.

GEORGIA ELECTION. The following table embraces the vote of seventy-four counties. There can be no doubt that the whole Union ticket for Congress is elected by a handsome majority:

Wayne,	28,267	Gilmer,	23,711
Schley,	28,218	Wilde,	25,582
Haynes,	27,971	Foster,	25,326
Coffee,	27,920	Gamble,	25,122
Owens,	27,914	Chappell,	24,992
Towns,	27,862	Beall,	24,844
Grantland,	27,863	Lamar,	24,820
Terrell,	27,789	Newman,	24,659
Sanford,	27,647	Daniell,	25,753

Louisville Advertiser.

Salt. There are many countries on the habitable globe where salt has never yet been found, and whose commercial facilities being extremely limited, the inhabitants can only indulge themselves with it as a luxury. This is particularly the case in the interior of Africa. "It would," says Mungo Park, "appear strange to an European to see a child suck a piece of rock salt as if it were sugar. This however, I have frequently seen, very rarely the poorer class of inhabitants are so very largely indulged with this precious article, that to say a man eats salt with his provisions is the same as saying he is a rich man. I have suffered much inconvenience myself from the scarcity of this article. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it."

THE CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.—

Our readers will find in another part of this paper an interesting letter from Gen. William H. Harrison, addressed to A. St. Clair and others, in answer to one written by them to him, inviting him to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Thames on the fourth of October, last, at Indianapolis. It will be seen by a perusal of this letter, that Gen. Harrison declined attending this anniversary, because he considered the object of its celebration one of a political character, designed by certain political friends of Col. Johnson, about Indianapolis, to advance his interest as a politician by giving him the credit and honor of being the principal hero of a signal victory achieved by the American army under the command of himself as a major-general. Gen. Harrison, we think, had good reason for declining to attend such a celebration. It was designed to take from a superior in military rank and experience, the honors due to him, and give them to a subordinate officer of the same army. If therefore, Gen. Harrison had participated in the celebration, he would, by that act, have given his sanction to the object designed to be accomplished by his political enemies; and by such act, he would have recognized the claims of Col. Johnson as the Hero of the Thames, and acknowledged himself to have been the mere nominal commander in chief. Such conduct would have degraded him, who in the days of his youth, was the gallant and active, and important aid to Gen. Wayne, on the ever memorable 20th of August 1794, when he gained a decisive victory over the savage tribes of the North, who had, in less than four years, defeated two American armies, one under the command of Gen. Hamer, & the other under the command of Gen. St. Clair. Such conduct would have tarnished the wreath of laurels that encircle the brow of the Hero of Tippecanoe. In short, such conduct would have been a relinquishment of all the honor due to the Hero of the Thames.

As the friend of Gen. Harrison, we are glad to find him in his old age, still tenacious of his military honors. We are always disposed to render unto every man his due; and therefore, we are not disposed, if we had the power, to tear the smallest leaf, from laurels that encircle the brow of Col. Johnson. In the battle of the Thames, he was a distinguished hero in a subordinate station. As such we have nothing to say against his claims. He deserves the honor and gratitude of his country. But, whenever an attempt shall be made to advance the claim of Col. Johnson to military honors, by tarnishing the fair fame of the Hero of Tippecanoe, we shall feel bound to enter our most solemn protest against such proceeding. We speak from our own knowledge, when we say, that Gen. Harrison was the Hero and the able General in the battle of Tippecanoe; having been a witness to his conduct, as the commander-in-chief, and an humble actor, in a subordinate station, upon that memorable occasion. What would the friends of Gen. Jackson say if his enemies should invite him to be present at a celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans which was by them designed to give the credit and honor of that victory to one of his subordinate officers? Would they not, with propriety, raise the cry of injustice and persecution from Maine to Georgia? Does not Gen. Harrison bear the same relation to his inferior officers?

Crawfordsville Record.

Important Indian Treaty. It gives us sincere pleasure to state that the Indian Agent, Gen. Marshall, has succeeded in his endeavors to effect a treaty with the Miami Indians. By the stipulations of this treaty a large tract of land opposite Logansport, and considerable reservations in Miami county have been acquired. The principal body of land which has been obtained by this treaty consists of about one hundred and sixty-one thousand acres, commencing at a point opposite this town and running east up the Wabash seven miles; thence due south thirty-six miles; thence due west seven miles; thence north thirty-six miles to the place of beginning. The land is said to be of first rate quality well watered and timbered, and all lying in the vicinity of the Michigan Road. Of the nature and extent of the other tracts of land which have been obtained by this treaty, we cannot, at present, give our readers a particular account. Perhaps we shall be able to do so next week. The total amount of land acquired is about 250,000 acres.

The purchase of these lands by the General government is highly important to the citizens of this section of the state of Indiana, and to the state generally. It opens a new and interesting prospect to the enterprising emigrant, and promises a rich reward to the industrious farmer. Large portions of the land lie on, and in the vicinity of the Wabash and Erie Canal. The government will no doubt adopt measures to bring this land into market as soon as practicable.

Telegraph.

Full Sowing Garden Vegetables. Those vegetables which will bear a considerable degree of frost may, generally, we believe with safety be sown in autumn. And even the more tender sorts, provided they are sown so late that they will not vegetate till spring may, perhaps, succeed with fall sowing, and come forward somewhat earlier in the spring than they would if the sowing was omitted until the usual time. With market gardeners it is an object of considerable consequence to produce early vegetables, and with farmers it may be of some importance to make a part of their gardens in autumn, when they have, generally, more leisure than in spring. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary directs in cultivating parsnips to "sow the seed in autumn soon after it is ripe: by which means the plants will come up early the following spring and get strong before the weeds will grow to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season." The same writer says "Garden carrots are propagated at two or three different seasons. The first season for sowing the seed [in England] is soon after Christmas."

Mackerel. The editor of the Barnstable Journal complains that the mackerel fishery has fallen off very much during the present year; and he brings a serious charge against the mackerel—a fish that has hitherto been in excellent repute along the Massachusetts coast—mackerel enough, says he, but nothing could be done to make or enice them to bite.

Congress will meet on the first Monday in December, and continue in session till the 4th of March, at which time the term of service of the present House and one third of the Senate will expire.

The election returns from South Carolina show a gain of one member of Congress for the administration. Gen. James Rogers, the Union candidate, has been elected in the York district by a majority of 175.

Lou. Advertiser.

Late Foreign News.

By the ship Congress, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 21st ultimo, we have received our files of Mexican papers, from the Capital of Mexico up to the 16th, and from Vera Cruz to the 21st September. The Congress has brought 400,000 dollars on account of our merchants, and the brig Baron which sailed six days before, having on board 180,000 may now be expected hourly to arrive.

The capitulation concluded at Guadalupe between General Cortozar and General Mexia had been carried into effect, and the latter has embarked for New-Orleans, where, according to the latest advices from that quarter, he had safely arrived. This event had completely restored tranquility, for the present, to the Republic.

Abstaining from any remark, in the present crowded state of our columns, on the actual position of affairs in Mexico, although we propose to revert to this subject on the first opportunity, we confine ourselves to observing, that General Santa Ana appears determined on leaving the decision of the political system, which is to be adopted in the Republic, to the State Legislatures or General Congress. These are to meet on the first of January next, when this important question will be settled. In the meantime the elections are taking place throughout the States, and it is unnecessary to remark that the aristocracy and the clergy are not inactive on the occasion.

Mr. Lebris has been appointed Minister of Finances in the place of Mr. Echevarria, and the President has made several other nominations to military and civil situations.

By an order of the Minister of War, the troops which formed the division of General Mexia are to be disbanded, and the officers placed on half pay.

The President has decided that, to avoid the great inconveniences resulting to merchants from the irregularities in the convoys of specie to Vera Cruz, a convoy shall be despatched to that city every two months.

The anniversary of the battle of Tampico, so glorious to Santa Ana, he having there defeated the Spanish General Barrados, and compelled him to re-embark, with the relics of his division—was celebrated in Mexico on the 11th of September, with great pomp and rejoicings.

Business was rather dull in the interior, but better expectations were entertained for the approaching autumnal season. Quicksilver was very high in price, on account of the great scarcity throughout the Republic, but expected arrivals would cause a material fall in this article.

VERA CRUZ, September 12.

The Congress arrived here from New-York on the 7th inst. having on board about thirty Mexican emigrants, belonging to the former aristocratic party. Among them was Count de la Cortina, a conspicuous advocate of the Catholic Church. Santa Ana did not object to their return, but assigned them Jalapa as the place of their residence, until the next Legislature shall decide on the repeal of the decree in virtue of which they were banished.

N. Y. Enquirer.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 31.

State House.—The brick work connected with this large and splendid edifice was completed on Wednesday, and is done in first rate style. The carpenter's work is progressing rapidly, the roof being nearly completed. It is but right that we should say that the principal mechanics, under whose particular supervision the work has been done, are, in the full sense of the terms, master workmen. This will probably be the finest, and unquestionably the largest, State House in the west.

Ind. Journal.

A most diabolical deed. Mrs. Margaret Smoot, wife of Isaac Smoot, of the village of Harrisonburg, Va. was murdered a short time since, by a savage named Robert Hays under circumstances of almost unparalleled atrocity. The murderer had from some cause or other come to the fiendish determination to take the lives of three individuals, one of whom was the unfortunate Mrs. Smoot, and having armed himself with a double-barrel gun, both barrels of which were loaded with balls and shot, he proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Smoot, where he found her surrounded by her husband and family, and without any other warning than the exclamation "Mrs. Smoot, you must die!" he discharged the barrel loaded with balls, by which she was instantly killed;—upon this he immediately marched out in quest of the other victims, but was caught by the husband, who was about to take summary vengeance for the bloody deed, when the villain was rescued from Mr. Smoot's hands, and delivered over to justice. He was committed to prison by a magistrate and now awaits his trial.

Piracy.—Captain Jenks, of the brig Helen, of Dresden, which arrived lately at Boston from Maracaibo, reports that on the 3d inst. lat. 25 52, lon. 73 10, was brought to and boarded by a piratical schooner mounting ten guns, with a crew of about 80 men, Baltimore clipper built, showing a black and white flag—robbed them of a hawser, coils of rigging, small stores, &c. without ceremony, and on leaving, very politely bid them good morning, wishing them a pleasant voyage. Money appeared to be their principal object. All the men who boarded the Helen spoke Portuguese.

A new Candidate for public favor.—The editor of the Liverpool Mercury is growing poetical. We give below a specimen of his first attempt, which, he says, is far better, and more harmonious, than three fourths of the stuff with which his old barrel is lumbered. Only hear him:

"Last night a cat clim'd up our chimney,
But tumbled down again quite nimbly;
She fell right plump into the ashes,
And burnt her whiskers all to smashes."

We have never seen any thing quite equal to the above. The following couplet, however, seems very near it, in point of exquisite finish and poetic harmony:

"As I was going over a mill dam,
I fell down slum-bang."

Taunton Whig.

A western paper, in alluding to the hardness of the times, and the difficulty of collecting bills, tells the following:—A gentleman calling at the house of an honest old lady, for the purpose of collecting a small debt, not recollecting the amount, he promised to send in his bill that evening. The old lady supposing he ment his son William, replied, "our Salt never sot up with any body yet; but Bill's a clever fellow, and they may build a fire in 'tother room."

German Emigrants.—We see it stated that the authorities of Bremen had instituted enquiries, by which it was ascertained that the number of persons who had arrived in that city early in June for the purpose of emigrating to America, amounted to sixty thousand.