

From the New York American.

TEXAS.

This interesting country, at the present moment, attracts so much attention, and calls forth so many inquiries, that we are assured we shall render an acceptable service to the public in presenting the following information derived from a source of accurate personal knowledge.

Under the Spanish dominion, Texas was a separate province, occupied by three military posts, La Bahia, St. Antonio de Bexar, Nacogdoches; and settlements of Mexicans were formed around each, which grew into a considerable town at Bexar, of about 3000, and at Nacogdoches and La Bahia into villages of about 500 and 300 inhabitants. This number has not increased, and forms at present nearly the amount of the Mexican and Spanish population in Texas; an addition of 1000 would include the whole.

The country at large, in all its beauty and fertility, was left unoccupied, except by the wild horse, the deer and the buffalo; all of which, amidst luxuriant natural pastures, have multiplied to an extent almost incredible. An intelligent trader among the Indians in the interior regions of that country, upon being asked, how many buffalo he had seen in one herd? replied, one million—meaning literally what he said; but it may be restricted to a declaration, that they could not be counted. The deer are still more numerous, and that noble animal, the horse, roves the country in gregarious masses, with all the pride and majesty of his ancestors. The progress of population has not diminished the number of either, but only limited their range.

Texas was but little known to our countrymen, until seen by the gallant bands who entered it, in aid of the patriot cause at different periods of the Mexican struggle for independence. They saw a country equal to France in extent, intersected with numerous rivers running hundreds of miles into the interior, producing in its various climate and soil, all the commercial staples of the whole American continent. They brought home this knowledge, and gave an account of its beauty, fertility and salubrity; and many were tempted to seek an abode there, in spite of the prohibition of the then existing laws.

Foremost in this enterprise was Moses Austin, who, about twelve years since, obtained from the Commandant at Bexar, permission to introduce settlers, repaired to the United States to procure them; but dying on the route, left to his son, Col. Steven F. Austin, the fulfillment of his undertaking. On this gentleman's arrival at Bexar, he found the commandant disposed to comply with his engagement; and the revolution being accomplished, and a new order of things established, he determined to proceed to the city of Mexico, and there renew the proposal of introducing settlers into Texas. The result was the passage of a general colonization law, authorizing particular districts of country to be assigned to contractors who would undertake to populate the country. This law laid the foundation of a system which was made more liberal and extended by that of the State of Coahuila and Texas; under which were made the grants which have been the subject of so much enterprise.

Austin was the first to begin colonizing, and laid the foundation of the extensive settlements now existing in Texas. But others soon followed; and Zavala, Burnett, and Velein were equally successful in their application for lands. They selected the district of country immediately on the boundary line of the United States, lying between the Sabine to the east, the St. Jacinto and Navesto to the west, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, running north about 300 miles. Austin's settlement is contiguous, and lies on the western line of Velein and Burnett's, and embraces the rivers Brassos and Colorado. Grants have been made to others in different sections of the country more remote from our borders, and all of good land. But the settlements from the Sabine to the Colorado being continued and nearer to us are better known, and can be described with more certainty.

Texas in general is a prairie country, having all the streams skirted by timber. This is more particularly its character after passing the Trinity, and as you advance to the northwest the prairies are of vast extent. But in the grants of Zavala, Burnett, and Velein, there is less of prairie and more of woodland. They abound in beautiful natural meadows of dimensions from one to five hundred and a thousand acres, producing a luxuriant herbage at all seasons, but have a large proportion of woodland without under growth, affording fine pasturage, and presenting the aspect of splendid lawns and parks prepared with the taste and labor of high cultivation.

On some of the rivers, the Brassos for instance, are dense forests, but they are never found on the high lands.

The mildness of the climate is such that no provision is made for horses, cattle, hogs, nor for any stock on a farm. Nature's ample store is sufficient throughout the year, and at all seasons they fatten on the natural pastures; of course, they multiply rapidly, and Texas may be called the paradise of animals of the inferior order; and to man it is the land of promise.

That splendid plant, the Indian Corn, grows throughout in perfect majesty, almost scorning the aid of the hand of man. From the Gulf to an average distance of 70 miles, the country is level and forms the sugar district. At this point, about the latitude of 30 degrees, the surface becomes undulating, and wheat, rye, and oats, can be raised; and one degree further north produces abundant harvests. Cotton is cultivated from the Gulf to the Red river, and yields largely, with a staple uniformly good; and near the Gulf in length and fineness of staple, it approaches the Sea Island Cotton. This is the great crop of Texas, and even at this period exceeds 10,000 bales. Sugar has for many years been made on the Trinity, within Velein's grant, and the cane ripens several inches higher than in Louisiana. Tobacco grows luxuriously every where, and may become an important article of export. The grape is universal throughout the country, and in great variety and sweetness. In Velein's grant an attempt has been made to cultivate the native vines, and the experiment has shown that wine of the best quality can be made from them, and we may promise ourselves at a future day, to have American wines from this country rivaling those of Europe.

But there is one remarkable character which it possesses over the country within the same latitudes in the United States. It is without swamps or marshes. Whatever insubstantiality you find, arises from the inundations of the Spring season, and of course is confined to the rivers; and this ceases when you go about the flat country.

A country so inviting is of course rapidly settling, and it is estimated to have at this time a population of 3,000 Anglo-Americans. The law of the 6th April, 1830, which prohibited the citizens of the United States from entering the country as colonists being repealed, they are now going in and receiving titles to the finest lands in the world, at prices so low as to enable the poorest to acquire a large farm. And a further inducement to emigrate to this delightful region is held out by the law now in operation forming Texas into a separate judicial district, with a Judge of ability, a native of the United States; and an organization of courts similar to our own. The proceedings are required to be in the English language, and the right of trial by jury secured in all cases civil or criminal. By another law it is declared that no man shall be molested on account of his religious or political opinions; thereby securing the rights of conscience and religious freedom. These two liberal laws were passed at the last session of the State legislature, and the first by the federal Congress, and approved by President St. Anna; showing fully the friendly feelings en-

tortained towards Texas by the State and National authorities.

All is now quiet throughout the republic. Texas is never affected by the political changes and commotions in Mexico. The agitated wave is calmed before it reaches a shore so distant from the places where the storms arise. The disturbances which took place two years ago from outrages committed by the military have all subsided, and quiet long since restored. At present there is not a Mexican soldier in Texas, and it is more than probable that none will ever be sent there; certainly not beyond what may be necessary to protect the revenue.

The population of Texas is remarkably good for a border country. You cannot expect to find there the refinement and courtesy of older communities; but the virtue of hospitality is no where more manifest. Those who imagine that Texas is without the higher requisites for social intercourse are greatly mistaken. From the Sabine to the Colorado, and from the Nacogdoches road to the Gulf, embracing the colonies of Austin and those of Zavala and Velein, good farms are opened, comfortable houses erected, many of them large and commodious, and inhabited by as intelligent and respectable families as any country can afford. Many villages have sprung up, exhibiting a growing commerce with its universal attendants, refinement and luxury. But this early and rapid advancement of Texas will not seem strange when we reflect that 3000 Americans are there occupying a fertile soil, under a genial climate, and with their accustomed energy and enterprise are developing the resources of one of nature's favored regions.

It may be well to add, that the mode of acquiring lands in the different colonies is simple, and the titles made secure and in fee. The assignment of lands has been to persons called Empresarios, (contractors,) who stipulate to introduce a certain number of families within a given time, and no person can within this period acquire lands in the district of the Empresario without his consent. This consent is obtained by a certificate, stating the family received, and the quantity of land allowed them, which is presented to a commissioner appointed by the Government for making titles, who immediately orders a survey, and upon its return, makes a deed to the settler and the title passes direct from the state to him. The law allows a married man to have not exceeding a Sitio, equal to 4223 English acres; and a single man one fourth that quantity, with a privilege of extending it to a Sitio when he gets married; and a foreigner marrying a Mexican woman is entitled to one third more. On receiving the deed from the Commissioner the colonist takes an oath to support the constitution and laws of the country, by which two acts he becomes a citizen. There is no tax on land nor any other property, and the emigrants are allowed to introduce all articles for their own use free of duty.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BANK.

It was repeatedly and roundly asserted, prior to the election, that the people of Pennsylvania disapproved entirely of the course pursued by President Jackson in relation to the United States Bank, and that, when an opportunity presented itself, they would testify their disapprobation of his administration and policy, in a manner not to be misunderstood. An opportunity has presented itself—the people have spoken—and the majorities given for the several congressional candidates elected, show how vain and idle were the calculations so boastfully made by the advocates and worshippers of the Bank.

Har. Rep.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1834.

CONGRESS.—MAJORITY.

DISTRICTS.	Democratic.	Bank.
1st—Joel B. Sutherland,	1436	
2d—James Harper,		1840
J. R. Ingersoll,*		
3d—Michael W. Ash,*	1100	
4th—David Potts,		1500
William Heister,		
Isaac Darlington,		
5th—Jacob Fry, Jr.,	718	
6th—Mathias Morris,*		450
7th—D. D. Wagener,	2307	
8th—Edw. Hubley,*	1185	
9th—H. A. Muhlenburg,	2684	
10th—William Clark,		503
11th—Henry Logan,	630	
12th—George Chambers,		1234
13th—Jesse Miller,	210	
14th—Joseph Henderson,	409	
15th—Andrew Beaumont,	935	
16th—J. B. Anthony,	2237	
17th—John Laporte,	900	
18th—Job Mann,*	520	
19th—John Klingensmith,*	1420	
20th—Andrew Buchanan,*	1042	
21st—T. M. T. McKennon,		134
22d—Harmer Denny,		452
23d—S. S. Harrison,	1900	
24th—John Banks,		260
26th—John Galbraith,		
	21,406	6,363

Democrats 27; Whigs or Anti-masons in Italy, 11; new members thus.*

ACCIDENT. A gentleman in the neighborhood of this city, in riding across his farm a few days since, was suddenly surprised and alarmed to find his horse gradually sinking into the earth. He instantly leaped from the animal, and by so doing his own life was providentially saved. The horse continued to sink lower and lower into the earth, until he had descended one hundred and fifty feet. At this point, he became wedged between two masses of rock, and was crushed to death. The chasm or fissure, we are told, appears to have been formed, by the separation of the earth and rock in some convulsion of nature. The width of the fissure at the surface, we have not learned, but it was covered with a thin soil, which commenced giving away as soon as the weight of the gentleman and his horse was added to it.

Lexington Intelligencer.

March of the Cripple. A Mr. Howland, of west Brookfield, Mass. appears to have brought the wooden leg business to marvellous perfection, making them so light and easy in their joints, as to answer almost as well as the original limbs. An unfortunate Vermont soldier, it seems, both legs, by a log rolling on to him, but by means of Mr. Howland's carpentry, he now performs nearly all kinds of work, "with the same facility as before." It will be true that said of this gentleman's "works of the understanding," a bandy-legged fellow might be tempted to throw by his old stumps, and purchase a pair of Mr. Howland's "improvements."

N. Y. Courier.

One Gladden Bishop, a Mormonite preacher, in an account of the fanatic sect, says it compiled in Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y., in April, 1830, with only 6 members, and now numbers 20,000 and 800 preachers, with 2 Printing Offices, 2 stores, and a large stone edifice for a house of worship. These facts, if true, which we doubt, are a commentary on the conservative power of human reason against the inroads of one of the most audacious impostures that ever disgraced the annals of mankind.

In an article on the subject of Indian affairs, the Milleville Journal furnishes some interesting items of information in reference to the numbers of the several Indian tribes in the United States, and their location in the Western Territory allotted for their future residence. This territory is stated to be a tract of country about 300 miles wide, west of, and adjoining the Arkansas territory and the state of Missouri. Its southern end is based on Red river, which there divides the United States from Mexico, and the territory is to be extended north as far as may be wanted, to the river Platte, as at present contemplated, or still further up, should it be necessary, till the eastern side of it, extending beyond Missouri, may meet the Mississippi, as it tends westwardly, in latitude 46. If this contemplated western territory should stop at the river Platte, it will be about as large as Georgia was when her limits reached the Mississippi. It should it extend up to the 45th degree of latitude, it will be about 750 miles long, north and south, by 300 miles wide, as before mentioned.

The allotments already laid out, commence at the south end of Red river. First and south of all, is that of the Choctaws. Next the Creeks and Seminoles. Next the Cherokees; and north of those, the Osages. These occupy in nearly equal portions that territory, forming nearly a square, that lies between the Arkansas Territory, and the Mexican line. Each portion extending quite across the whole from east to west.

Northward of these allotments, and after an unappropriated interval of 70 or 80 miles, there is an irregular location of territory about as large as the Cherokee lands in Georgia, among the Kansas, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Delawares and other tribes, in proportion to the lands ceded by them east of the Mississippi, and situated so as to consult their several wants. Northward of these the aboriginal title is extinguished to part of the land up to the Platte, and as much north of that river as covers a country larger than the present area of the State of Georgia.

The following are all the tribes now located in this Western Territory, and the number of acres assigned to each.

Names of the tribes.	Quantity for each.	Total amt.
1. Osages,	7,564,000	
2. Kansas,	6,400,000	
3. Ottos and Missouras,	1,536,000	
4. Half breeds, Ottos,		128,000
Omahas, and Ioways,		15,623,000

Assigned to the emigrant Indians, viz:	
1. Choctaws,	15,000,000
2. Creeks and Seminoles,	13,140,000
3. Cherokees,	13,000,000
4. Senecas from Sandusky,	100,000
5. Senecas and Shawnees,	100,000
6. Quapaws,	96,000
7. Ottowas,	34,000
8. Kaskaskias and Peorias,	96,000
9. Weas Piankeshaws,	160,000
10. Shawnees,	1,600,000
11. Delawares,	2,208,000
12. Kickapoos,	768,000
	46,202,000

Acrees, 61,830,000

The tribes east of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate, and the number of persons of each tribe, are as follows:

Names of tribes.	Numbers.
1. Seminoles,	5,000
2. Creeks,	22,364
3. Cherokees,	9,000
4. Chickawas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomies,	7,430
5. Chickawas,	5,600
6. Appalaches of Ohio,	230
7. Appalaches of Ohio,	340
8. Pottawatomies of Indiana and the	
Wabash,	3,000

The tribes east of the Mississippi, who have not yet agreed to emigrate, are stated to be as follows:

Names of tribes.	Numbers.
1. In the state of New York, viz:	
Senecas,	2,242
Cayugas,	128
Onandagas,	490
Delawares,	73
Oneidas,	1,153
Tuscaroras,	278
St. Regis,	299
Connewaugas,	54
	4,176

2. At Green Bay, viz:	
Oneidas,	400
Stockbridge,	320
Senecas,	5
	725

3. Wyandots in Ohio,	575
4. Miamies,	1,100
5. Menomones,	3,170
6. Chippewas & Ottowas of Lake Michigan,	5,300
7. Chippewas,	6,800
8. Cherokees,	9,000
	30,846

There are thirty different tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have treaties, embracing an aggregate population of 152,310 souls.

There are also forty-nine other tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have no treaties. Their numbers amount to about 156,000.

Monthly Strawberries. Mr. John Cowles of this village, has a small bed of monthly strawberry vines, from which he now picks daily ripe berries. Two or three roots were presented to him last autumn; he put them in a box and kept them in his house during the winter, and in the spring transferred them to his garden. They have borne every month since he has had them, except February, and from two or three roots have spread to a bed of two feet square. The berries are very large and the flavor delicious. We saw the bed last week: the blossoms were very full upon it, young berries set in great numbers, and ripe ones on the stems. Monthly Strawberries may be quite common to our readers, but these are the first we have ever seen. A notice was recently published in the New York Commercial Advertiser, stating that a gentleman in New Haven had a large bed of them, and was able to send to market every morning quite a quantity. If they are not common they are worthy the attention of horticulturists, for the vine appears to bear with more exuberance than the common vine. To have berries every month in the year—or eleven months of the twelve—of the finest flavor which the palate can receive, would be to us very desirable. Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

Barbara Ursuline. In the year 1665, a female was exhibited for money. Her name was Augusta Barbara. She was the daughter of Balthazar Ursuline, and was then in her 23d year.

Her whole body, and even her face were covered with a curled hair of a yellow color, and very soft, like wool. She had besides a thick beard that reached to her girdle, and from her ears hung long tufts of yellowish hair. She had been married about a year, but then had no issue. Her husband's name was Vanbeck, and he married her merely to make a show of her, for which purpose he visited various countries of Europe, and England among others.

Barbara Ursuline is believed to be the hairy woman mentioned by Bartolini, and appears not to differ from her which Borelli describes by the name of Barbara, who, he believed, improved, if not cured, that hairiness by art. Cabinet of Curiosities.

Savannah. The board of Health report on the 10th of Oct. the occurrence of one new case of malignant Cholera, and two deaths, since their preceding report. One of the deaths was that of a white and the other of a black man, and both were cases of collapse. N. Y. Enquirer.

Trial for Murder. On Tuesday last, the trial of John Winchell, of Suffolk, for the murder of his son, Unel Winchell, came before the Superior Court, now in session in this city—Judge Williams presiding, assisted by Judge Church.

It appeared in evidence that a bitter controversy had long existed between Winchell and his son—that his son had repeatedly made attacks upon his person, and occasional depredations upon his property—that, for several years past, in consequence of fear of bodily harm from his son, or some other cause unknown, Winchell had been in the uniform habit of arming himself with deadly weapons, sometimes with a musket, and at others with a pistol and dirk—that on the 24th March last, the son was engaged in setting and covering a coal pit of wood taken from the land claimed by both father and son, and about the title and possession of which, the controversy between them originated—that in the afternoon of that day Winchell was seen wandering about the region of the coal pit, apparently carrying a pistol in his bosom—that about sunset the report of fire-arms, and cry of murder was heard in the direction of the coal pit, and the son immediately found wounded by a pistol shot in the left side below the lower rib—that immediately after the report of the pistol and the cry of murder was heard, Winchell was seen emerging from a ravine, near the pit, with a pistol in his hand, apparently exhausted in body and agitated in mind; and to the inquiry, whether he had shot his son, replied hesitatingly, 'not until he hit, or hurt, me first'—that the son languished about thirty hours, in the most excruciating agony, and died.

It further appeared from a post mortem examination of the body, that the ball perforated the intestines three times and was found embedded in one of the transverse process of the spine. It further appeared from the dying declarations of the son, that while loading his team, at a little distance from the pit, he discovered his father lurking about the woods, and, as he supposed, watching for an opportunity to destroy or injure his pit—that he left his team and returned to the pit, for the purpose of protecting it—that he saw his father standing by, or behind a chestnut tree, between one and two rods from him, with a pistol pointed at him, and in the attitude of taking aim—that no conversation took place between them, with the exception that he said 'don't shoot me'—that his father made no reply, but instantly fired and he received the ball in his side—that, after firing the prisoner said nothing, but ran into the ravine afore mentioned and disappeared.

For the prisoner it was claimed that there was no evidence of that premeditation and malice which is essential to the commission of the crime of wilful and deliberate murder—that in the absence of this evidence, it was to be presumed that he armed himself for the purpose of defending himself against the anticipated attacks of his son—that he accidentally came in contact with him at the coal pit & shot him, not, however, in consequence of a previous purpose and design, but in self defence, or in consequence of an excited and perverted state of mind, occasioned by the repeated threats and attacks of his son. It was further claimed, that, at the time of committing the homicide, he was not in possession of that degree of sanity of mind, necessary to constitute him a moral agent and render him accountable for his acts—that though on most subjects he was rational, yet on the subject of his family controversy he was totally insane. A large number of witnesses were examined on this point, and a mass of testimony adduced, but tending more to establish oddity and eccentricity than aberration or alienation of mind.

The case was ably and eloquently argued by the attorney for the State and F. Parsons, for the prosecution; and W. W. Ellsworth and W. Hungerford, for the prisoner. On Thursday morning the case was committed to the jury after a lucid charge from Judge Williams. After a definition of the crime of murder, the Judge recapitulated the testimony with great precision and accuracy, stated the claims on the part of the prosecution and the prisoner with great impartiality and clearness, left the jury to the consideration of the two prominent questions in the case—the sanity of the prisoner and the actual commission of the homicide with malice aforethought, and submitted them without the remotest intimation of the opinion of the court.

At a quarter past 5 in the afternoon, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner is an old grey headed man, seventy-two years of age, and exhibited through the whole course of the trial the utmost indifference as to the result. While the counsel were commenting on the evidence and depicting in the most glowing colors the enormity of the offence, he appeared perfectly unmoved—his eye shed not a tear—his breast bore not a sigh, nor a muscle moved in his face.

The punishment for manslaughter is imprisonment in the State Prison not less than two nor more than ten years, and a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. We understand the prisoner is dissatisfied with the verdict, and has requested the Sheriff to intercede with the court to pronounce sentence of death upon him.

Hartford (Conn.) Review.

The Philadelphia American Sentinel gives the following as the result of the late election in the key stone state, in correcting some of the mistakes of the N. Y. Eve. Star:

The opposition have elected eleven members of Congress, viz—three whigs, as they call themselves, and eight political anti-masons; but it is not correct to say, that two years ago the same parties, elected but nine. They had thirteen, and the friends of the national administration fifteen; of these fifteen, four (Messrs. Condit, Ramsay, King, & Burd.) disapproved of the conduct towards the United States Bank. Three of them have been superseded by decided opponents of the Bank and supporters of the administration, and the fourth by a whig. There is no doubt whatever about the political complexion of the state legislature. In the senate, there are twenty-five friends of the administration, one whig and seven anti-masons. In the House of Representatives, there are sixty-one friends of the administration, and thirty-nine opponents of all descriptions, of which, it is supposed, about eleven are whigs, and the remainder anti-masons. In the nomination of candidates for the legislature, and at the elections, the lines of party were so distinctly drawn, that there is not the slightest probability, that a whig Senator or an opposition Senator of any name, will be chosen in the place of Mr. Wilkins. No one can be elected but a thorough-going, uncompromising friend of the administration, and a determined opponent of the U. S. Bank.

A Sailor's wedding. A tar just returned from sea met one of his female acquaintances. He was so overjoyed that he determined to marry her; but at the altar the parson demurred, as there was not cash enough between them to pay the fees: upon which Jack offered a few shillings, saying, 'Never mind, brother, marry us as far as it will go.'

From the N. Orleans Advertiser, Oct. 24

Our city. We continue to enjoy the blessing of good health. For several days, we have had cold north-westerly winds; and on yesterday morning, we had a white frost; from which, we may fairly infer that we shall escape the yellow fever altogether this season as an epidemic. Our atmosphere now presents the appearance of a northern Indian summer, an aspect which we seldom enjoy in this climate. From the many early arrivals we have had, our harbor presents a cheerful appearance; steamboats and shipping line our levee, while our streets are thronged with strangers. All we have to dread, now, is the danger of the frost, to the sugar planters; but we trust this class of our citizens will escape further damage, as they have already suffered much from the storms, &c.

The Speaker. The Editor of the Lafayette Free Press, says, that of the members of the next Legislature, Messrs. Bigger, Gregory, Evans and Crume are spoken of as candidates for Speaker, and then adds: 'We believe this list contains as good timber out of which to manufacture the presiding officer, as can be found in the House—and that not's saying much.' Well now, that is pretty cutting upon the aforesaid gentlemen, and as they are as 'good timber as can be found in the House'—it is awfully cutting upon all the other members. How bad the members of the next Legislature will feel, when they see how the Lafayette Editor has used them up. Doubtless they will exclaim with one voice: What a monstrous pity is that the people of Tippecanoe did not bethink themselves and return Mr. SEMANS to the Legislature, so that 'timber' might be had 'out of which to manufacture' a Speaker, of whom MUCH might be said! Connerville Watchman.

Labrador Fishing. We learn from the Barnstable Journal that the fishermen, on the Labrador coast, the past season, have been quite unsuccessful. The vessels that were on to the north through the Bellisle straits experienced rough weather, and found few fish. We have learned, from time to time, from those vessels engaged in the Cape Sable fisheries, that fish were quite plenty, and they were successful in taking them.

Mackerel Fishing has fallen far short of the expectations which had been raised by its former success. The fishermen that have cruised on the eastern ground, about Mount Desert, have taken but few, and others that followed them between the capes, and on their coasts, have been alike unsuccessful. The mackerel have been plenty, but nothing could be done to make or entice them to bite.

If we have been correctly informed, the vessels belonging to this town, are among those that stand 'high,' that is, obtained the most fish of any vessels engaged in the business. It was a remark of an old lady that 'when apples were scarce fish were too,' and it will apply with some propriety to the season past, to a portion of the fishermen.

Mysterious. About ten days ago, a cow boy, whilst driving up the cattle on Mr. James H. Smith's plantation, in Christ Church Parish, ran across a place where the earth appeared newly dug and levelled, with a small sapling trimmed and stuck up at one end. Upon the overseer's being informed of it,—suspecting that cattle had been stolen and the calf buried there,—he, in company with one of the neighbors, went to the spot, and digging to the depth of about two feet, discovered, to their surprise, a neat mahogany coffin with a plate upon it, marked CAROLINE STAGG, aged 24 years, Aug 14, 1834.

The smell of the body was so offensive that they did not raise the coffin or open it, and it has lain in the same state ever since. It is to be hoped that the Coroner will do his duty promptly, as no such name is known in the community, nor has any clue been found to solve in the least the mystery. The place where the coffin is buried is on a small hammock, out in the marsh about a mile and a half from any dwelling, and not accessible from the main land but at low water. The creek leading to it is at least a mile from the river. The grave is not more than ten feet from high water mark; it is carefully levelled, and a small oak stands at the head of it, as though they who buried it intended to return, or at least to mark the spot. Any person possessing information on the subject it is hoped will immediately disclose it to the proper authorities. Charleston Mercury.

LIBERTY, Ind. November 7.

A Horse thief Arrested.—A man calling himself Elijah Melt, was arrested by Messrs. A. Estep, A. L. Connable, and D. W. Cuckett, at the Bath Springs, in this county, on Wednesday, October 23d, on the suspicion of horse stealing. He had in his possession five horses when apprehended. He was immediately taken to New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, in the neighborhood of which place three of the horses were known to have been stolen. He was there arraigned before a Justice of the Peace, and committed to jail upon a charge of stealing three horses. The other two horses were ascertained to have been stolen in Pickaway county, eleven miles South of Columbus, and were delivered by the above named gentlemen to their proper owners. The thief had also in his possession two saddles, five bridles, a martingal, a great coat and a cloak, all of which were delivered to their respective owners, except one saddle, bridle and martingal, which we are requested to say, are now in the possession of Mr. Estep, and which he is anxious the right owner should have so soon as he can be found.

It is stated, that it has been ascertained to some degree of certainty, that this same scoundrel has stolen thirty six horses within the last two years. He has rendered the State of Ohio upwards of five years service in her Penitentiary, from whence he made an escape about two years ago. Republican.

Philadelphia.—The number of deaths during the last week (ending 18th Oct.) in Philadelphia, was 103; only seven of which were cases of cholera. The number of deaths by this disease on the preceding week was eleven. N. Y. Cour.

A Patriarch. The venerable Moses Brown, of Providence, a member of the Society of Friends, entered his 97th year on the 23d ult.; upon which occasion several of his friends and fellow citizens made him a congratulatory visit, and were hospitably entertained. Ib.

Mr. Mills, of Baltimore, in his late ascent from Camden, opposite Philadelphia, when at the height of 3,674 feet; as indicated by the barometer, 'passed through a cloud of bugs, about twice as large as the house fly.' Niles.

Suicides, always numerous in Paris, are said to have increased frightfully, owing chiefly, it is supposed, to the ruin brought on so many individuals and families by gambling in Spanish and other stocks. Niles.