

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29th, 1834.

To the Editors of the *Republican & Banner*.

In your paper of the 18th you complain, that your correspondents have been unkind of you, but in charity believe they are "filling up." You are mistaken, sir, they are emptying out. If you will but observe a journal of the proceedings of the Legislature, which has been duly copied into the papers of this place, and regularly mailed for your office, you will find no small quantity of truth, which must be worked off, or emptied out, if you please, before any thing of importance can be done.

You may not be surprised, but your readers will be, when I inform you that to-day closes the third week of the session, and nothing has been done. If a reason is wanting for this apparent abuse of time, it is at hand. The Legislature is comprised of an unusual number of new members, (two-thirds), they are nearly all pledged to do or undo something, and in their efforts to redeem their promises the journal will show, they have not been remiss. When they have completed their attempts, at bettering the condition of the people, and furnished their constituents with indubitable evidence that "all is not gold which glitters," business important and necessary will find countenance in the halls of the Legislature.

Among the subjects agitated this session; a radical change in the probate system, the commencement of a general system of internal improvement; a change as to the mode of electing township officers; and a project of loaning two or three hundred thousand dollars on the faith of the 3 per cent. fund will be found the most important.

As these matters are yet in an incipient stage, I will await their further progress before I advance an opinion as to their ultimate decision.

Applications for state roads, are numerous, and will continue to increase until the Legislature adopts a more correct mode of distributing the 3 per cent. fund, than that heretofore pursued. All the county roads, cart-ways and cow-paths, will in a few years be converted into state roads. This kind of legislation, which I regard as worse than useless, is the effect of another evil, that of dividing the 3 per cent. fund, and scattering it over the state as a farmer would scatter his wheat over a field in seed time.

Some new counties will be organized and probably our extensive unorganized territory in the north, will be laid off by imaginary lines, into counties, to prevent future legislation, as to county boundaries and county seats.

The Wabash and Erie Canal has been prosecuted with spirited exertions, during the past year; its speedy completion and permanent usefulness is regarded as no longer problematical.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen General Harrison has been announced at Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, as a suitable candidate for the Presidency, and we hesitate not to say that if the citizens of that state should compliment Ohio so far as to select this gentleman for the highest place in the nation, we should be well pleased. No man has higher claims upon his countrymen than this veteran Pioneer or true Warrior. He came to our forests a young soldier, under the triumphant banner of Wayne, and gallantly followed the footsteps of that successful warrior, through the fatigues and horrors of a long and bloody border war. He is one of the very few of that generous race, remaining among us, to connect the present with the departed generation. The descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, he was reared in that pure school of patriotism, which gave a succession of virtuous and revered Presidents, to our nation; and his early services were performed in the companionship of revolutionary patriots and heroes. He has filled many civil offices with honor. He was Secretary of this Territory, and its first Delegate in Congress—Governor of Indiana, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs—A Senator in Congress from Ohio—and Ambassador to Colombia; and in all these posts maintained an unsullied character. As a Major General in the war with Great Britain and Commander-in-Chief of a division of the army he rendered services, which were not surpassed by those of any of his distinguished contemporaries. The battle of Tippecanoe, the sortie from Fort Meigs, and the battle of the Thames, were all brilliant affairs, honorable to our arms, and marked by consummate skill on the part of the Commanding General; they will place the name of Harrison on a proud page of the history of our country. If Pennsylvania shall adopt him as her candidate, the west will rally around the *Old Pioneer*. There will be but one voice. The old men who served under his command, who have acted with him in times that tried men's souls, will give their suffrages with pleasure, to the grey-headed companion of their trials; the young men will give the strength of their support, to the friend of their fathers. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, will look back upon their old records, and find the name of Harrison upon pages black with the smoke of battle—they will turn out en masse for the *old Governor*. The sons of Kentucky followed him in battle, and he did justice to their courage, when he said that, "they nobly supported the double character of Americans and Kentuckians." Daviess and Shelby and Johnson, fought under his banner—the generous soldier will not forget his *old General*. If our friends across the mountains are willing to concede to the West the honor of giving another President of the United States, and if the name of Harrison shall be announced from the Keystone of the Federal arch, let the response of the west be given in one universal shout of assent. As a private gentleman, as a man of honesty and worth, as an ingenious, high-minded patriotic citizen, no individual stands higher among us than the patriarch of North Bend, and we doubt whether a name can be mentioned around which the voters would so cheerfully rally. It will be an auspicious day for our country, when the Pioneer of the Western Valley shall be the President of the United States. *Cincinnati Courier.*

National Debt. By reference to the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn with pleasure the important and gratifying fact, that the whole of our national debt, which at one time (1816) amounted to more than \$127,000,000, will be paid off on the first of January next. This immense sum has been paid off in the course of nineteen years, without the imposition of direct taxes, (except for a very short period.) Only nine years ago, our national debt was \$81,000,000; in 1816 the interest alone amounted to \$7,157,500 42; in 1829 to almost \$4,600,000. Since the beginning of that year, we have paid off, including interest, very nearly a hundred millions of dollars, over and above our current expenses. *Cincinnati Courier.*

Dr. Kemp, Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, has decided the question which was referred to him respecting the commencement of the nineteenth century. It was whether, the nineteenth century commenced on the 1st of January 1800, or on the 1st of January 1801.—He has given his opinion that it commenced January 1st, 1800. There is a difference between the 1834th and the year 1834. We are now in the 1835th year of the Christian era, but in the year 1834.—On the last day of the present month 1835 years will have been completed. A man who is 30 years old begins to be in his 31st year, but considering his birth an era, he is in the year 30, until he is 31.

Two young folks were lately married at Cheltenham, perfectly blind, and the bridesmaid, who led them, partially so. Love is certainly blind in this case, at all events.

SENTENCE OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.

[U. S. District Court, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1834]

The Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge STORY delivered an opinion, at great length, against the power of the Circuit Court to grant a new trial, in a capital case; Judge S. considered such a power expressly denied by the clause in one of the amendments to the Constitution, declaring, that no person shall, for the same offence, be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb, which is but a recognition of the long established principle of the common law, that no man's life shall be more than once put in jeopardy for the same offence—a maxim embedded in the very elements of the common law. His honor was of opinion, that if the power existed at all, it must apply as well to trials in which the parties were acquitted, as in which parties were convicted. The motion for a new trial was accordingly overruled, as was also the motion in arrest of judgment, the several specifications in support of which were examined and pronounced insufficient. Judge Davis having delivered a short opinion, agreeing with Judge Story's, *Andrew Dunlap, Esq.*, the District Attorney arose and made the following motion for the delivery of the judgment:—

May it please your Honors. Pedro Gibert, Bernardo de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro, otherwise called Jose Bazilio De Castro, the prisoners at the bar, have been at the present term of this Court indicted by the Grand Jury of this District, for a felonious and piratical robbery of twenty thousand dollars, on board of a vessel of the United States, perpetrated on the high sea, and within the Admiralty jurisdiction of the United States. On the twenty third day of October, they were placed at the bar, informed of the indictment which had been found and returned against them and furnished with copies, and with translations of the same into the Spanish, the language of the prisoners. Counsel, learned in the law, of their own selection from the bar of this Court, were assigned in their defence. On the twenty seventh of October, they were again put to the bar, and arraigned upon this indictment, to which they severally pleaded not guilty. On the twenty eighth day of October, a list of the traverse jurors summoned to this court, was delivered to each of the prisoners. On the eleventh day of November, they were again set to the bar and put upon their trial, having been first informed by the Court of their right of challenge to the jurors, and a jury was duly empanelled for their trial; all the witnesses subject to the process of the Court whom the prisoners desired to have summoned were summoned in their behalf, by the process of the Government. They were defended with fidelity, eloquence and learning, by their Counsel, and the Jury after a patient investigation, which occupied fifteen days, returned their verdict, which the Court has recorded, that each of these prisoners is guilty. Motions for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment have been filed, and learnedly argued by their Counsel. These motions the Court has considered and overruled. It therefore becomes my duty to move that judgment be rendered on this verdict, and that the sentence which the law awards against each of these prisoners at the bar be now pronounced.

The prisoners were then informed, through Mr. Badlam, the interpreter, that the Court had delivered an opinion overruling the motions for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, and that they were at liberty to state any reason, that they might have, why sentence should not be pronounced against them. All the prisoners, except Ruiz, who required time, then handed to their counsel statements in writing, averring their innocence and the falsehood of Perez. Charges of a heinous character are confidently advanced in all their statements, against Capt. Trotter of the British man-of-war brig Curlew. They all charge Capt. Trotter with having used every imaginable artifice, together with promises and threats to induce the crew of the Pinda to acknowledge that they had robbed the Mexican. Capt. Gibert, in his statement, in which he says he sailed from Havana, on the 21st of August, and arrived at Cape Mount, in 37 days; that on the 4th of June, while the Pinda was lying in the river Nazareth, with only a part of her sick crew on board, three boats, with white men armed, and a canoe with Kroomen, came round the point, and immediately opened a brisk fire on the Pinda, whose ineffective crew, having no officer to direct them, abandoned her; he states that he was prevented from claiming his vessel, by the pride of the negro King, who proposed, for the loss he had sustained within his sovereignty; and the more effectually to prevent the making of a demand, he caused Capt. Gibert to be removed, under a guard, into the woods in the rear of the town.

After denouncing Perez, whom he calls *Bazilio*, Capt. Gibert states that Delgado, before he cut his throat, avowed his determination to commit suicide, because his extorted and false confessions had involved the lives of his companions. He also states that Capt. Trotter offered him a passage to Havana, and \$1000, if he would make certain the robbery of the Mexican. Capt. Gibert even states, that the boatswain was poisoned at Fernando Po, for denying the robbery—he exclaimed just before his death—"The knives have given me poison—my entrails are burning," soon after which he expired, forming at the mouth. The motive assigned by all the prisoners for Capt. Trotter's alleged corruption, is his liability, in damages, for the Pinda and her cargo.

In a supplementary statement, which was introduced after the other prisoners had been heard, Captain Gibert says, that, while on board of the *Savage*, at Salem, and in their prison, the door was opened, and some people entered, and after examining them, went out, and one, whom he since recognizes to be the Mexican's mate remarked "know nobody here;" that after they went away, the corporal and sentinel, who spoke a little Spanish, said the people who had just been in belonged to the Mexican, and had said they knew none of us. Capt. Gibert thinks that some of the Salem people who were standing by at the time must have heard the remark, and he calls upon them to come forward.

Bernardo De Soto, the mate, called the whole universe to witness his innocence, and stated that torture was applied to make some of the crew of the Pinda confess the robbery of the Mexican. Manuel Boyga said, in his statement, that they threatened to shoot him if he did not criminate his companions. Manuel Castillo stated, that after the arrival of the Curlew at Cannabar, they had Perez ashore five days, instructing him from an American Gazette—that he was free, and at the governor's house, where they were employed the five days in seducing him. About a month afterwards they gave a drink to the boatswain, who was well, but soon took raving, and when he was dying, Perez went to his bed and beseeched him to forgive him for the false declarations he had made against him and the others; that Capt. Trotter had told him it

he did not make the declaration he should be shot. Perez is a base and wicked villain, and an enemy to the Spaniards.

Angel Garcia made a statement very similar to Castillo's, and called Capt. Trotter a villain and seducer and avers that he seduced Perez.

Juan Montenegro also landed in a similar statement, with equally solemn asseverations of innocence.

The reading of the written statements was concluded about 5 o'clock, when the following sentence, translated to the prisoners, by Mr. Badlam, was pronounced by

STORY, J.—Pedro Gibert, Bernardo de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro—prisoners at the bar—the motion made by your counsel for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, having been overruled by the court, and all other matters being disposed of, it is now my painful duty to pronounce the sentence of the law upon each of you, for the crime whereof you severally stand convicted. I shall do this in as brief terms as possible, being conscious of the difficulty of addressing you through the medium of an interpreter.

It is considered by the Court, that the said Pedro Gibert, Bernardo de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro, otherwise called Jose Bazilio De Castro—be, and they are hereby severally deemed, taken and adjudged to be pirates and felons; and that they and each of them be hanged by the neck, until they are severally dead. And the Marshal of this District of Massachusetts, or his deputy, do, on peril of what may befall thereon, cause execution to be done in the premises aforesaid, upon them, and each of them severally, on the eleventh day of March next ensuing, between the hours of nine o'clock, in the forenoon, and twelve o'clock, at noon of the same day, and that they, the said Pedro Gibert, &c. be now taken from hence to the goal in Boston in the district aforesaid, from whence they came, there, or in some other safe and convenient goal within the district aforesaid, they and each of them to be closely kept until the day of execution, and from thence they and each of them to be taken on the day appointed for execution as aforesaid, to the place there to be hanged as aforesaid, until they are severally dead. And it is further ordered by the Court, that the Clerk of the Court do issue a warrant in due form of law to the Marshal of this district, or his deputy, to carry judgment into full effect.

I earnestly recommend to each of you to employ the intermediate period in sober reflections upon your past life and conduct, and by prayers and penitence, religious exercises, to seek the favor and forgiveness of Almighty God, for any sins and crimes which you may have committed; and for this purpose, I earnestly recommend to you and each of you, to seek the aid and assistance of the ministers of our holy religion, of the denomination to which you severally belong. And in bidding you, so far as I can presume to know, an eternal farewell, I offer up my earnest prayers, that Almighty God may in his infinite goodness have mercy on your souls.

The distant period appointed for the execution of the prisoners, was assigned by Judge Story, in order to enable them to procure evidence from Havana and England, favorable to their case, if any in fact exists, to be laid before the President of the United States, with whom alone rests the power to stay further proceedings. *Boston Statesman.*

Legislative.

The Senate did not sit yesterday till 2 o'clock, there not being a quorum in the morning. Among the petitions presented in the Senate was one praying a divorce—among the resolutions presented was one directing an inquiry into the expediency of passing a law providing for the protection of the bridges along the Cumberland Road—and among the bills introduced was one providing for a codification of the laws, and appointing the Judges of the Supreme Court to perform that duty.

Mr. AKERS, the Senator from Randolph, Delaware, and Grant obtained leave of absence, in consequence of sickness, during the remainder of the session.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a quorum appeared at nine o'clock. Among the proceedings we briefly note the following:

A report was received from the Locomotive and Bloomington Railroad Company, setting forth the practicability and importance of that contemplated rail road, which was referred to the committee on canals and internal improvements.

Among the petitions presented were, several from citizens of Dearborn county, praying a change in the location of the county seat of that county—several praying for the granting of divorces—sundry others praying the location of state roads—one from the citizens of Hamilton county praying the construction of a canal along the Valley of White river—one from the St. Josephs Iron Company, and another from sundry citizens of St. Joseph's county praying authority to construct a bridge and a lock over St. Joseph river, &c. &c.—all of which were read and appropriately referred.

The memorial and joint resolution, praying a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal was reported with an amendment, which was concurred in, and the memorial and joint resolution was then read a third time and passed. A bill granting relief to Nathan Harlan of Marion county, and a bill to exempt the members of the Rising Sun Fire Company from performing military duty, were reported, read a third time and passed. A bill was reported attaching certain territory to the county of Lagrange, which was twice read and laid on the table, and a report against the expediency of changing the location of the county seat of Lagrange was also laid on the table. A memorial and joint resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to use their exertions to procure the ratification of the late treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians, was reported, twice read, and referred to a select committee. It was afterwards reported back by the select committee with an amendment, which was concurred in; and the question being then on its engrossment for a third reading, an animated debate took place as to the propriety of its adoption after which and after unsuccessful motions to amend, and to lay it on the table, the question, was taken and was determined in the negative—yeas 29, nays 39.

Mr. Carter of Orange, in consequence of sickness, obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session. *Ind. Journal, Dec. 29.*

Clover among Corn. A friend of mine sowed red clover among his corn after going through with the cultivator the last time; the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn; it consequently vegetated very soon, and after the corn was cut off, there was a luxuriant growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover is an excellent manure. I have raised a fine crop of wheat by plowing in the second growth after harvest. *American Far.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec 19, 1834.

S. W. PARKER, Esqr.

Dear Sir:—Not much business of importance has as yet been brought before the Legislature. There is very little, if any, doubt but that the *ad valorem* system of taxation will do adopted, during the present session. The Canal Commissioners have not as yet reported the subject of the White water Canal, nor is it probable they will until the 1st of January. It is apprehended that the want of a report at an early period, will operate against the work. However, there seems to be a much more liberal opinion in regard to Internal Improvement, than formerly. If the desire to accommodate every neighborhood does not too strongly prevail, we may expect the State to embark in a general scheme of internal communication by Canals and Railways. As yet the signs of the times are favorable for the citizens of White Water. If the report of the Commissioners be as favorable as is now anticipated, and comes in due time, but little doubt remains of an appropriation for that work, the present session.—The survey of a Canal route, connecting the Wabash Canal with White River, and thence down said river, is also among the projected works that will probably go into effect, the present session. Happily for the People, party politics have lost their charm in the Legislature. Acts of legislation for the good of the State, seem to be the all absorbing topics.

Yours, &c.

We sincerely hope that the anticipations of our correspondent may be realized. We understand that a project has been broached for an extended scheme of State improvement of this kind. To protect the Wabash and Erie Canal down through Lafayette—past the mouth of White River to the mouth of the Wabash. Then canal the valley of White river from its mouth, up through the centre of the State, by Indianapolis to Munceytown. Canal the White Water Valley from Lawrenceburgh to the National Road—then construct a Railroad from that point to touch the White River Canal at Munceytown and pass on to the Wabash and Erie Canal at Fort Wayne. There is very little doubt entertained of the entire feasibility of such a scheme of improvement as this. Its cost would be great, but its value to the State would pass calculation. And the strength which is directly interested in this project is much more than sufficient, if once amicably concentrated, to carry it into speedy and complete execution. Where is the objection to it? Why may not all hands combine, and make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether?

Editor Watchman.

The Seasons. A late western paper has the following notice of the peculiarities which have marked the seasons of the present year. The description will answer very well for the region of the Middle States:

"We have never known a season in our life that was not the most remarkable that was ever seen and felt. It is either the hottest, or coldest, or driest, or wettest, or earliest, or latest, or rainiest, or snowiest, or fruitfulness, or barrenest, that was ever heard of. But of all the most remarkable years we remember, we think the present the most remarkably remarkable. First comes a frost in May that turns all the young leaves red and brown, as if 'twere October;—kills all the fruit, and destroys every thing else. Then the locusts desolate the country. Then a drought follows that dries up the rivers, burns the corn to death, annihilates the potatoes, and raises the thermometer higher than was ever known—This over,—come rains which nearly wash away North Carolina; and root up the cotton trees all through the South. Finally the scene closes by Jack Frost stepping in and chewing up the tobacco with the most cool and icy composure."

Fire. On Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock the citizens of Hamilton and Rossville Ohio were aroused by the cry of Fire. The shops of Messrs. Stoy, O'Conner, Crug & Hittle were in a very short time entirely consumed. It appears that it first originated in Mr. Stoy's shop, but as the discovery was made at a very early period, we are induced to believe the loss sustained by each individual to be comparatively small; though the evening was unusually calm, it was by the hardest exertions that the surrounding buildings were saved. *Western Telegraph, Dec. 16.*

American Champagne. The vine appears to be successfully cultivated for wine in the vicinity of Baltimore. Mr. G. Fitzhugh writes to the Baltimore American that about 20,000 vines, principally the Hermeton, Lenoir, Catawba, Bland, and Isabella, all natives, have been planted within the last four years. The American also acknowledges the present of a bottle of sparkling Hermeton, made in August 1832, and bottled in March 1833, which "resembles champagne in color, flavor, and brilliancy, and is superior to much that is sold under the fascinating name of the French favorite." It is declared to be the pure juice of the native grape.—Burgundy and Champagne districts of France are about latitudes 47 and 48.

Culture of onions. The account given in a late number of the Farmer, of the beneficial effect of charcoal dust in the culture of onions, reminds me of an experiment made by one of our farmers last year, and which I think may be turned to good account. He had prepared his onion beds in the usual manner, sowed his seed at the proper time, but the seed did not come up, and his beds were soon covered with young weeds which grew unmolested. After he had finished his corn planting he procured some good seed, and to rectify his beds for its reception, covered the surface with straw to the depth of a foot or more, and burned it over. By repeating this operation, the ground was completely cleared of the weeds; and without stirring the surface more than was necessary to deposit the seeds, he sowed them; they grew finely, no weeds came up and he had a good crop of onions. This year he caused his onion ground to be prepared early, that the weeds might have time to start before the time of sowing, when he as last year burned straw over his beds and sowed his onions. By this proceeding he secures two important ends—he eradicates all weeds from the surface, and the ashes and charcoal of the straw furnish the best possible dressing for the onions. *Gen. Farmer.*

Ohio Legislature. Whole number of members composing the Legislature of Ohio, is 103. Of these 35 are Farmers; 11 Mechanics; 15 Lawyers; 5 Physicians; 14 Merchants; 3 Editors; 1 Lumber Merchant; 1 Manufacturer; 2. Thirty-two are natives of Pennsylvania; 19 of Virginia; 16 of Connecticut; Maryland 6; Ohio 7; New Jersey 3; Kentucky 4; North Carolina 2; New York 4; Maine 1; Delaware 1; Massachusetts 2; Ireland 3; Scotland 1; England 1; France 1. We are indebted to the Columbus Hemisphere for the above interesting information. *Democratic Herald.*

NEW YORK MARKETS—Dec. 20.

FISH. The stock of dry Codfish and Mackerel is now mostly in dealers' hands. A few cargoes of Codfish have brought \$2 19 to \$2 31. Mackerel sales have not varied materially; 2 or 3 cargoes sold at \$3 for No. 1, \$2 37 for No. 2, and \$2 50 for No. 3. We continue our quotations.

Flour. A decline in price of Western early in the week, when several parcels were pushed off at \$4 87 1/2, but at the close holders were more firm, and sales were effected at \$5 to \$5 12, and \$5 13 for favorite brands. A sale of 500 bbls. of New York was made at \$5 on long credit. Howard street sells at \$5 31 to \$5 37. The last sale of Richmond Mills was made at about \$5 75. Alexander and Georgetown sold at \$5 12 to \$5 13. Our stock of Western is estimated at 80,000 to 90,000 bbls.; of all other kinds 25,000 bbls. Last year the stock of Western was 125,000 bbls.

GRAIN. No sales of Wheat have come to our knowledge. We notice an advance of 2 cts. in rye; sales at 72 to 73 cents. No change in oats. A sale of 4000 bushels of Barley was made yesterday at 61 cts. We advance our quotations to northern corn fully 6 cents per bushel in consequence of the closing of the north river. No southern in market.

MOLASSES. Molasses is almost unsaleable; some barrels dark New Orleans were sold by auction at 22 1/2 cents. All descriptions may be quoted at a decline of about one cent per gallon.

Provisions. Both Beef and Pork are now firm, and holders are asking higher rates than last week; we look for an improvement upon both. The stock of New York, compared with that at the same time last year, is very small.

TEAS. Since our last, we have not had any sales worthy of note. Imperial, No. 65 to 65 cts. Gunpowder do. 65 to 62. Young Hyson do. 38 to 74. The prices remain without variation; and there are but few buyers in market. *N. Y. Courier.*

Cap the Spin? A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew." "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James, "but pray tell me, can she spin?"

What is Law like. Law is like a country dance—people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out.—Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic too—they take the least of it as best off. It is like a homely gentleman—"very well to follow," and like a scolding wife—very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion—people are bewitched to get into it—and like bad weather—most people are glad to get out of it.

How to destroy Mole. In the last Planter it is stated that the Castor Bean will destroy moles. I have tried the Palma Christi (which some say is the same) with success, merely by planting a few of the kernels in their paths or plowed places; also calamel, by making holes and placing the corn in the ground for them. The calamel will not kill them till there comes a rain, when they will be found at the top of the ground. *Southern Planter.*

A New Bank. We infer from an article in a late number of the Richmond Compiler, that the project of a national bank has been submitted to the President and met with his approval.—It is stated that the contemplated bank is to be one of deposit alone, is to consist of \$30,000,000, to be divided among the States according to the ratio of electoral votes, each state furnishing one-fourth of its share in coin. It is to be under the control of a board of currency, who are to sit annually at Washington, five of their number being appointed by the President, and each state sending one. Bills to be issued from 10 to \$1000. Mr. Tuckers, of Maryland, is said to be the author of this project. *Richmond.*

The navigation of the Lake and of the Canal, with slight obstructions to the latter on account of ice, has continued, up to the present time, uninterrupted. That of the Lake, however, as is usual at this season of the year, has been attended with some risk and loss of life. The number of accidents this fall, although they have, in some instances been serious, we believe, has not been as numerous as formerly. On Wednesday last, four vessels entered our harbor, one of which, the *Stephen Gerard* is from Oswego; and the other three, the *Atlantic*, *Ligeur*, and *Edward Sackett*, are from Buffalo. Most of the vessels have been laid up; and should the weather for any length of time, continue to be as severe as it has been for some days past, navigation must shortly be wholly suspended. *Cleveland Herald, Dec. 20.*

Cold Weather. The Boston Daily Advertiser says, that at 10 A. M. of Sunday 14th ult., the thermometer stood at 29 degrees above zero, and at sunrise on Monday morning, at 4 degrees below, having fallen 34 degrees in 21 hours.

The Providence Journal says, that the thermometer at that place on Monday, stood at 6 to 8 degrees below zero.

A Novelty. Ninety six barrels of Apples have been received at Philadelphia from New York, to be forwarded to Pittsburgh. Hitherto this would have been considered something like carrying coals to Manch Chunk.

An ill wind that blows no body any good. The Governor and Council of New Hampshire were so disgusted with the mismanagement of the State Prison, that they opened the doors and let the prisoners out.

A hard court to open. A criterion in one of the county courts, though he had been some time in office, was so stupid, that he never could learn his lesson properly; and seldom opened the court without committing some blunder. "Crier," said the clerk one day, "open the court, and see that you do it correctly." "I'll do it as well as the case will admit of," replied the crier, sullenly, and preparing his mouth for the triple "O yes"—"but this is the d—dest hard court to open I ever saw!"

"Getting into hot water." A couple of girls have been brought before the Police of Brooklyn, N. Y. charged with throwing the contents of their cups at each other while at the tea table.

In England the price of a daily paper is \$15; a daily paper of the same size in the U. States costs only \$8.

The Legislature of Vermont has passed a bill exempting females from imprisonment for debt in that state.

Yankee Strawberry. Mr. Foster, gardener of Winchester, gathered a strawberry this week, of the new Chili sort, measuring 10 inches in circumference.

A good Wife. A woman who uniformly makes good coffee, does not scold even on a washing day, and would not be ashamed to be seen before breakfast time, will certainly make a good wife.

A remarkable phenomenon has been observed in the neighborhood of Frankfurt. It is a sudden madly among the mice, thousands of which are found dead or dying in the fields.