

## Indiana Legislature.

On Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Wallace presented the petition of C. P. J. Arion and others, for an extension of the corporation of the town of Madison, also a remonstrance of John Paul and others against the same; which were referred to a select committee of Messrs. Wallace, Marshall and Vawter. Mr. Liston presented a petition for a new county south of Laporte; which was laid on the table. Mr. Hunsman presented two memorials of the citizens of Boone and adjoining counties, protesting against a location of the Indianapolis and Lafayette Rail Road, through Crawfordsville and Danville, as a condition of the patronage of the State, and asking its direct location through Lebanon; which was read and laid on the table. The bill to provide for the relocation of the county seat of Dearborn and for other purposes, after several fruitless attempts to amend, was read a third time and passed. Mr. Vawter from the committee on roads, made several reports on matters referred to said committee, amongst others a lengthy report on the subject of four several memorials for an investigation into the official conduct of the Commissioner of the Michigan Road; which report, after entering into a detail of the charges, recommended for adoption, a resolution, "that legislation, upon the memorials preferring charges against Wm. Polk, Commissioner of the Michigan Road, is at this time, inexpedient;" which was concurred in by the House. The whole day was principally occupied in the introduction of local business—a great amount of which was acted upon by the House.

On yesterday, the House resumed the ordinary business of the session. Mr. Crane from the committee on ways and means made a detailed report, on the state of the finances; which was ordered to be printed. He also reported the specific appropriation bill, which was twice read and committed. The bill to provide for the further prosecution of the Wabash and Erie canal, was taken up, when the amendment by Mr. Kilgore\* was further amended, so as to provide for the survey of a rail or turnpike road from Terre-Haute to Vincennes. The question was taken on Mr. Kilgore's amendment, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 53, noes 22. Mr. Evans moved to amend the bill, so as to provide for the location of the canal from the mouth of Tippecanoe to Lafayette; which motion did not prevail. A motion was then made, providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the commencement of the White water canal; which motion was decided in the negative, ayes 28, noes 46. On motion of Mr. Bryan, an amendment was adopted, to provide for the completion of the survey of the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis rail road, by a vote of ayes 33, noes 33.

Several other amendments were offered, when Mr. Evans called for the previous question, when a motion was made to lay the bill upon the table; which motion was decided in the negative, ayes 67, noes 7. The previous question was sustained by a considerable majority. The question was then taken on engrossing the bill and amendments for a third reading; which was determined in the affirmative by a vote of ayes 54, noes 19. On motion of Mr. Wallace the rules were dispensed with, and the bill was read a third time and passed, ayes 52, noes 23, and the Senate were ordered to be informed thereof. Thus, it will be perceived, that a large majority of the House of Representatives have united, in preparatory arrangements for a general system of internal improvements.—Should the amendments of the House find favor with the Senate, much valuable information will be laid before the next Legislature. A large proportion of the State is provided with surveys, and we are happy to see an indication, on the countenances of members, to close this session with the utmost harmony and good feeling. We trust that the labors of the present session will be crowned with the most abundant success. The remnants of any feeling that may have been engendered in the warmth of discussion, we expect to see scattered to the winds. The next Legislature will be prepared to act advisedly, and the people will be alive to their true interests, during the vacation.

Ind. Democrat, Jan. 30.

### \*MR. KILGORE'S AMENDMENT.

Sac.—The canal commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to examine and survey, during the ensuing summer and fall, if practicable, a canal route from Muncietown, on White river, to the Wabash river, or to some point on the Ohio river as may be deemed most expedient; also the Wabash and Erie canal from Fort Wayne to the Ohio line, a detailed report of which surveys and examinations, together with an estimate of the practicability, cost and probable utility of said works, with such other matters connected with the same, as the said commissioners may deem expedient, they shall lay before the Legislature, as early during its next session as practicable.

Sac.—The Governor of the state is hereby authorized and directed to employ a competent Engineer or Engineers, who shall during the ensuing summer or fall, make an examination, survey and estimate of a route for a rail road or turnpike from Madison, by the way of Indianapolis, to Lafayette; also a route for a rail or turnpike road from Crawfordsville by the way of Greencastle, Bloomington, Bedford and Salem to New-Albany; and also a route for a rail road from Evansville to Vincennes, a detailed report of which surveys and estimates, the cost of construction, the practicability and probable utility of which works, the said Engineers shall report to the next legislature at as early a day as possible.

Sac.—The Governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint some suitable person, as a commissioner, for the purpose of receiving releases along the line of the White Water canal; and the said commissioner shall, before the next session of the Legislature, receive from all owners of property, through which said canal may pass, on either side of the river, should any change be made in the line, who may be willing to execute the same releases of the right of way and of all damages, to such property, by the construction of said canal, when executed by any owner of property, to be affected by said canal, and attested and certified by said commissioner, shall forever be a bar to any claim for damages, by any such person; which said releases shall be filed by the said commissioner in the office of the Secretary of State, previous to the next session of the Legislature.

Sac.—The expense of the several surveys, hereby authorized, and also the expense of taking the releases of damages on the White Water canal, shall be defrayed out of the moneys hereby appropriated to the Wabash and Erie canal, the amount of which, shall hereafter be refunded by the State, to the said Wabash and Erie canal.

On motion of Mr. Evans, said amendment was amended by inserting before the last section thereof the following:

"Sac.—The Canal Commissioners shall cause to be made, as soon as practicable a survey and estimate of the cost of construction of a continuation of the Wabash and Erie Canal from Lafayette to Terre Haute, a detailed report of which survey shall be laid before the next General Assembly, as early in the session as possible."

On motion of Mr. Newman, the said amendment was further amended, by inserting in the clause having relation to the White Water canal, the following:—"and also to take releases and conveyances of suitable timber, stone and other materials, for the construction of said canal."

On yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the bill providing for a loan of \$300,000 for the improvement of roads, and pledging the three per cent. fund for the payment thereof, after being in committee of the whole, and amendments adopted, providing for the disposition of the same, in the several counties; in cases by appropriating the money on different roads, by leaving the expenditure discretionary with the boards doing county business; and, in others, for funding the same—to be loaned at not exceeding 10 per cent. interest—under the superintendence of the county authorities—the bill, under the operation of the previous question called by its enemies, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of ayes 47, noes 22.

Ind. Democrat, Feb. 3.

### 23d Congress.....2d Session.

IN SENATE—Jan. 21. The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. HENDRICKS:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the several rail-road companies chartered by the State of Indiana, to construct roads from the Ohio river in the interior of the State, to use the timber of the public lands in the construction of their respective works; and also, to inquire into the expediency of making grants of the public land for the location of such roads, and to aid the companies in making them wherever the same may pass over any unsold lands of the United States. [Agreed to.]

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law, the time of commencement and close of every succeeding session of Congress. [Agreed to next day.]

Jan. 22. Mr. WEBSTER, from the Committee on Finance, to which the same had been referred, reported the bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1835.

Also, the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835.

Mr. WEBSTER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of these bills, which was agreed to, and the first named was then considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HENDRICKS objected to a clause in the bill appropriating \$81,300 for the pay of one hundred and six supernumerary Lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy, and asked some explanation relative to this item from the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. WEBSTER said he thought there was no appropriation in the bill but what was authorized by existing laws. He supposed these supernumeraries were attached to the army.

Mr. WRIGHT suggested that the item was in the bill because these Lieutenants were attached to the army and ready for duty.

Mr. WEBSTER said he would not press the bill at this time, unless gentlemen were satisfied of the correctness of it.

On his motion, the bill was then laid on the table. Jan. 23. On motion of Mr. WEBSTER, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill, as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WEBSTER said, that an objection had been urged yesterday by the honorable member from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks) against the item of appropriation to pay certain supernumerary Lieutenants. He (Mr. W.) then said, that he thought the provision was only in fulfillment of the exigency of the existing laws. Mr. W. here referred to the act of 1812, to show that when cadets were not attached they were to be provided for. That there were one hundred and six specified in the bill, which was a less number than was authorized by the law alluded to.

Mr. HENDRICKS said, he did not consider the act of 1812 as having any thing to do with the military academy. The provisions of that law were certainly as the gentleman from Massachusetts represented them to be, but he was unable to reconcile them with subsequent laws. The act of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military peace establishment, provided for the discharge of all supernumerary officers. He would not, however, persist in his opposition to the bill, but objected to the provision alluded to, and thought it ought to be inquired into.

After some further conversation between Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. HENDRICKS, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Jan. 22.

On motion of Mr. KINNARD, Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing William Bowman, of Morgan county, Indiana, to relinquish to the United States certain lands erroneously entered at the Land Office at Crawfordsville, and to enter certain other lands in lieu thereof, as shown by his petition and the papers on file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. JONSON, of Ky., was taken up:

Resolved, That the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the House be directed to audit the accounts of the members of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives on the 26th day June last, for investigating the condition and proceedings of the post office department, at the rate of compensation paid to the committee for preparing a code of laws for the District of Columbia, of which Philip Doddridge, Esq. was Chairman, viz. eight dollars per day during the recess, without any other allowance.

When the resolution was last before the House, the following amendment was proposed by Mr. MANN, of N. York:

Strike out all after the word resolved, and insert, "That the Committee on Accounts of this House be directed to audit the accounts of the members of the committee appointed by this House on the 26th day of June last, for investigating the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, and allow each member of such committee at the rate of eight dollars per day, (including a reasonable time for their travelling respectively to the Seat of Government,) during the time they have actually been engaged at the Post Office Department, up to the commencement of the present session."

To which latter proposition Mr. GILLET moved the following amendment:

"And that those who came to Washington on said business, and returned home before the commencement of the present session of Congress, be allowed their extra travel and their per diem allowance while attending on said committee, and no more."

Mr. LANE said he had been surprised to hear a difference of opinion expressed, by honorable members of the House, upon the subject of compensating the committees appointed at the last session, to investigate the Post Office Department in the recess of Congress.

That to his mind a plainer proposition could not be presented to the human understanding for decision. The committee are members of this House, as such they were appointed to perform duties properly belonging to this House; as such will be their report; and as such ought to be their pay.

This admitted, and the question is determined. Suppose Congress had adjourned to meet in October. The travel and the pay would have been the same, except the per diem from October to the 1st Monday in December.

Will any gentleman attempt to distinguish the one from the other?

The committee convened in October and continued their labors until the meeting of Congress. To pay them \$5 per day from the time they respectively entered upon the duties assigned them, to the first Monday in December, is to pay them as members of Congress—all they have a right to expect, all they deserve, and all this House has the power under the law to allow.

The members of this committee, like every other member of this House, received their travelling pay to and from their respective places of residence more than four times. If not, for this they have or will receive, eight dollars for every twenty miles; to pay them more, would be to pay them for travelling expenses never incurred; to pay them other than for every day they have devoted to the public interest as members of the committee, would be to pay them for services never rendered.

That his honorable friend upon the right, from Kentucky, (Col. Johnson,) had said, he would pay the committee from the close of the last to the commencement of the present session. That his constituents were intelligent, patriotic, and bold, and would sustain him in rewarding the public servants generously.

Mr. L. said while he fully acquiesced in the praises his friend from Ky. (Col. Johnson,) had been pleased to bestow upon his constituents, he felt justified in claiming for himself the honor of representing a People equally intelligent, patriotic, and bold, and at the same time more enterprising and industrious. That while he had no doubt they would sustain him in paying a just and adequate compensation to every public servant, he should consider he was paying a poor compliment to their intelligence and patriotism, could he entertain, much less express the belief they would, or ought to sustain him, should he vote for paying any one in or out of this House for travelling expenses never incurred, for services never performed, or for time in no wise devoted to the public interest.

Pay the committee like every other member in the House, \$5 for every 20 miles coming to and returning from this city, at each session, and for each day, upon the committee or in this House, and no more. For that purpose he sent an amendment to the chair.

The amendment of Mr. LANE, was then read as follows:

Strike out all after the word Department, and insert

"By allowing to each member of said committee eight dollars per day, from the time said Committee met at Washington, until the commencement of the present session."

Mr. MANN, of N. York, was willing to accept the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana.

The amendments proposed by Messrs. MANN and GILLET, were negatived.

The question recurring upon Mr. LANE's amendment, Mr. PARKER moved to amend it by adding "the usual allowance of mileage to Washington City."

Mr. PARKER was of opinion that the members of this committee should receive something beyond the ordinary allowance. They were compelled to leave their business at home unattended to. There were members residing at a distance, particularly in the south, who, as a matter of choice, remained in this neighborhood, and who did not go home at the close of the session, who were nevertheless paid their mileage. The Post Office Committee were here in the recess by the direction of the House.

Their duties were arduous, and he hoped that the amendment submitted by him would prevail.

Mr. LANE suggested that the members of this committee, as a matter of course, would receive the usual allowance for mileage. He was opposed to giving them double the amount provided by law.

Mr. PARKER'S amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. BRAYMONT, moved to amend the amendment of Mr. LANE, by adding the words—"and no more," which was negatived.

The amendment submitted by Mr. LANE, was then concurred in, and thus amended, the resolution was agreed to.

Another Triumph. It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to announce the highly gratifying intelligence, that CHARLES GAYARRIE, Esq. was elected to the Senate of the United States, on the 12th instant, by the Legislature of Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March next, to fill the place of Mr. Waggaman, whose term of service expires on that day. We subjoin the account given by the New-Orleans Courier of the 12th:

Louisville Ad.

"Louisiana Herself Again! It is with much pleasure that we announce to the Democratic citizens of the State and the Union that Charles Gayarrie, Esq. a firm supporter of the present Administration, was this day elected to the Senate, in place of G. A. Waggaman; (opposition) whose term of service expires on the 4th March. This is proof positive that Louisiana will be found on the side of Democracy in 1836."

Rail Road Accident. A serious accident occurred on the Lexington Rail Road on the evening of the 24th inst. by the upsetting of two cars filled with passengers. It is said, Mr. L. Lockhart and A. Buckner were killed. Mr. Green mortally wounded.—Mr. Leonard Taylor had his foot so mashed that amputation was deemed necessary. The foot of William A. Cooke, Esq. Sheriff of this county, was also seriously injured. Eight other persons were injured in a less degree, principally citizens of Lexington. We have not been able to learn particulars, of the precise cause of the accident.

Louisville Ad.

### From the Crawfordsville Record.

A publication in the Record of the 3d inst., purporting to be an "Extract from the Report of JAMES B. GARDINER, Examiner," &c. attracted my attention at the time of publication; but from the pressure of peculiar circumstances, I was prevented from noticing it in last week's paper.

The object of this extraordinary document, so far as it relates to myself, appears to be, to produce the conviction in the mind of the Commissioner of the General Land office, to whom the report is made, that I had, at different times, purchased and sold several large stocks of goods, and concealed the proceeds, together with much other property, from the knowledge of the agent of the U. States: For I can put no other construction on the following language, which occurs in the conclusion of his Report—"I am led to the conviction, however, by information from respectable sources, that much property has been kept out of the reach and knowledge of the Government officers." This charge, so far as it relates to myself, is utterly destitute of truth; and I believe is equally unfounded as it regards my securities.

To establish the above position, Mr. Gardiner undertakes to give a detail of facts in relation to several transactions, which I will notice in the order in which they occur in his narrative. And first, of the goods sold to Vance & Wilson. Mr. Gardiner states that when I came to this place I brought on a store worth \$12,000, which I afterwards sold to Vance & Wilson, and that the store was kept in the name of my sister. The first part of this statement is but partially true, the latter totally false. The goods sold to Vance & Wilson did not amount to \$12,000; and as both partners were in town, the exact amount could have been easily ascertained if Mr. G. had made the inquiry. The allegation that the store was kept in the name of my sister, is a fiction of Mr. Gardiner's own brain, as he could have received no such information; and if he had taken the trouble to enquire, any respectable citizen of this place could have given him more correct information.

2dly. "The goods sold to Milroy & Miller amounted to 12,000 dollars, and were delivered without inventory." Here, again, Mr. Gardiner has nearly doubled the amount—the goods falling short of \$7,000. The public, however, would be at a loss to know why a sale to Milroy & Miller was censurable, but for the insinuation that the proceeds were kept back and concealed from the Government officers. This statement is unblushingly made, and Mr. Gardiner has the hardihood to refer to Mr. Ramey in support of it; when Mr. Gardiner did know, at the time, or was further informed by Mr. Ramey, that the notes taken for said goods were transferred to Gen. Howard, the Government agent. The subjoined certificate of Mr. Ramey will show what credit is to be given to the statement of Mr. Gardiner:

"Having seen Jas. B. Gardiner's statement in relation to the goods transferred by Dr. Canby to Milroy & Miller, in support of which he has thought proper to refer to me, I hereby certify that I told Mr. Gardiner that I knew nothing about the cost of goods, but thought such a stock would probably have cost near \$12,000—that after part of them had been sold at retail, the residue were, at first, delivered to Milroy & Miller without an inventory; but were afterwards invoiced and notes taken for the amount. That I also told Mr. Gardiner that the goods were offered to Gen. Howard, but he being satisfied with the fairness of the transaction, preferred taking the notes, which were accordingly transferred to him.

ALFRED RAMEY."

3dly. "A third assortment of goods was brought on by Dr. Canby, to Robroy, and sold under the firm of Canby & Platt." This statement is the greatest approximation to the truth in the whole Report; for although I neither purchased the goods nor brought them on, nor were they sold under the firm of "Canby & Platt," yet I had an interest in the establishment—the business being done under the firm of "Wm. Platt & Co." My interest, which was one third, I retained until May, 1832, when I sold out to the partners, and took their notes for the amount due me—\$1,000; and their notes were transferred, with others, to the Government agent. It may not be proper here to correct an erroneous report which would seem to be sanctioned by Mr. Gardiner's statement, namely: That the funds for the Robroy establishment were drawn from the Receiver's Office. So far is this from being correct, that the funds were raised in Madison and Louisville on real estate, and bills drawn on New Orleans, the proceeds of which were deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States, in the Bank U. S. at Louisville, Ky., to the amount of upwards of \$14,000 before they were drawn from the Office.

Mr. Gardiner is peculiarly unfortunate in his reference to witnesses. Mr. Ramey's certificate shows how fairly he has represented him; and Col. Pollock authorizes me to say he gave no such opinion as that attributed to him by Mr. G., and that the only opinion he did give, was in answer to the interrogatories of Mr. Gardiner respecting the credibility of certain gentlemen named at the time.

The allegation that Gen. Milroy stated that he knew as far back as 1829, that I was using the public money, I believe, is altogether the invention of Mr. Gardiner—for the following reasons: 1st. It is not true. 2d. If Gen. Milroy had suspected any thing of the kind, he would have been the first to have communicated it to me, and asked a correction of the error. It is also stated that I was in the habit of borrowing money from Gen. Drake to complete my deposits. Justice to that officer as well as to myself, requires the correction of this statement. I never borrowed money of Gen. Drake to complete my deposits, although I did borrow small sums of that gentleman, several times, to pay private debts; and the money sent from this place, after my removal, was to pay a sum borrowed for that purpose, on my return from Louisville, after I had made my last deposit.

Mr. Gardiner further says in his concluding paragraph, "and I feel bound to express to you my decided opinion that the property already taken will waste and lessen rather than increase in value." This property consisted entirely of notes and obligations for money, and real estate at this place and near the canal route; it must, therefore, be to the latter that the depreciation is to apply.—It will not be difficult to appreciate the conscientious regard to truth of an individual, who after travelling from Fort Wayne to this place, thence by Indianapolis to Ohio, gives the deliberate opinion that property in the upper Wabash country is depreciating.

But Mr. Gardiner's sacred regard for truth is still more strikingly displayed in the following statement: "During the months of January and February last, while the sales were suspended, H. B. Milroy received money in deposit from persons wishing to purchase lands to the amount of 16,000 dollars;" "when the office was again opened on the 4th of March, 10,000 dollars of this amount was paid in scrip, as ap-

pears by the receiver's books." The books show that the amount of scrip paid in by H. B. Milroy was about 2,500, a little more than one third the amount stated by Mr. Gardiner. Now, if record evidence, in passing through the alembic of Mr. Gardiner can be expanded to almost three times its actual magnitude, is not at all surprising if the notes, and winks, and whispers, and insinuations, and hearsays, and reports, and conjectures, and suppositions of his highly respectable, but secret informers, can, by a similar process be so sublimated as to contain no truth at all.

But I dismiss the subject. It may not, however, be improper to state, for the information of the public, that after my removal, I indicated to two of my securities every interest I possessed, real and personal, and all that they thought available was conveyed to them in trust to be applied to the payment of any balance which might be found against me, as receiver, and that they, in pursuance of the trust, conveyed the same to the agent of the United States.

I propose, at some future period, to lay before the public the facts and circumstances which led to the "defalcation"—when, however unfortunate my arrangements may have been, I have no doubt my motives and intentions will meet the approbation of every honorable mind.

I. T. CANBY.

Congress. It is now almost six weeks since Congress assembled, and nearly one half the session has expired, and as yet but little business of any great importance has been transacted in either House. Much of the time of the Senate has been occupied in the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Webster proposing to indemnify our merchants for speculations upon their commerce by the French, prior to the year 1800, but without having come to any final decision upon the subject. In the House of Representatives much time has been spent in the consideration of the bill to raise the pay of the officers of the navy, but they seem to be no nearer deciding upon the various provisions of the bill than when it was first introduced. The first hour of each day's sitting, for some time past, has been occupied by Mr. Chilton, in advocating the adoption of a resolution, introduced by him, proposing to appropriate the public lands to the purpose of internal improvements by the different States, and the remainder of each day has been devoted to a consideration of various provisions connected with the bill relative to the pay of our naval officers. If we were to draw a conclusion with regard to what they will do, from a view of what they have done, the result would be that but little business will be transacted, and that the present Congress has been a very expensive one to the nation, and that they have transacted, and will transact, but little business for the pay they have received, and will receive from the national treasury. This has resulted, almost entirely from the unfortunate political complexion of the Senate, and the disposition which has been indulged by the majority of that body to endeavor, for party purposes, to thwart the views of the Executive, to embarrass his measures, and to render him odious to the people, and contemptible in the eyes of foreign powers. Notwithstanding the frequent decisions which have been made by the people in favor of the measures he has recommended and the policy he has pursued, and notwithstanding they had the clearest demonstrations of the fact that they were acting in opposition to the views and feelings of the people, they have persisted in their attempts to force the President into the adoption of their views in opposition to the clearly expressed will of those by whom he was elected, under the pretence of believing that the people were opposed to his views, and in favor of theirs.

As they can hardly hope, under present circumstances, and with their present prospects, to break down the friends of the administration, and to rise upon their ruin, we can attribute their present course to nothing but a feeling of resentment and a desire to ruin, because they cannot rule. But their time is short. With the fourth of March next the terms of a number of them will expire, and their places have been or will be supplied by others who will act in accordance with the wishes of the people, by supporting the measures and the policy of the administration, in consequence of which there will be, in that body, as well as in the other House, a majority in its favor. There will then be a harmony of feeling, and concert of action between the Executive and both Houses of Congress, in accordance with the sentiments and feelings of a large majority of the people, and we may reasonably indulge the hope that instead of the strife, contention and confusion which has so long, and to such a lamentable extent prevailed, there will be a general and united effort to promote the honor of the country, perform with promptitude the public business, and advance the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Baltimore Repub.

A real Kentuckian. A Kentuckian, we believe of that class familiarly called a 'Hog Merchant,' rode up to a public house in the west, where a number of gentlemen were seated in the piazza. After a low bow to the company, he inquired if any present could inform him what was good for a burn. A young physician (there being several present) stepped forward, and with much complaisance, gave a learned lecture on burns, the mode of treatment, &c. &c. for which he was politely thanked by the Kentuckian, who informed him, that his present complaint, was his saddle blanket had been very badly burned the night previously. On hearing this, the physician became exasperated, and told him if he would alight he would give him a flogging. The Kentuckian again bowed, and said he would not alight for two floggings, and rode off with much gravity and self-satisfaction.

Gibraltar papers mention the occurrence of a violent storm there on the 17th November.

Some of the streets and ramparts were cut up, houses overthrown; others washed away, either in whole or in part, and several lives lost. Ten had already been ascertained. Six bodies were taken out of some of the lower rooms in a house on Castle road, the unfortunate individuals having been suffocated in consequence of the immense fall of water from the mountain, which rushed in to the premises, and overflowed them in such a manner, that at one time there were five feet of water in them.

Enraged. If you want to make a sober man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home—then storms at her son Bill—knocks Tom over the skillet handle—dabs Nan in the mouth, and then drives them all into the kitchen with the broom-stick.

If you want to render your husband unhappy, blame him for every thing he does, right or wrong—scold him for doing this or that, before you know whether he did it.

And, finally: If you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a Christian; and if you would not be everlastingly damned, PAY THE PRINTER.

A letter from Marseilles, under date of December 10th, published in the New York Mercantile, says: "The cholera still rages on board the American man-of-war at Mahon. The Delaware had, on the 29th of November, about 150 cases on board, and had lost about thirty men, but no officers. The authorities still keep them in quarantine, notwithstanding that several cases are daily declared in the town."