the fair, and the innocent, to enjoy the pleasures of the stage, without a fear, and without a blush. But, sir, the toast which you are about to give, will better speak the sentiments of the company, and I forbear.

The President then read from the Chair the following:

By the Committee. James Sheridan Knowles: a true son of the Emerald Isle—

——————"His mind,
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal"

Mr. Knowles then rose, amid loud cheers, evidently deeply affected by the relation of the incident contained in the remarks of Mr. Seaton. He said the company would please to accept his heartfelt thanks for the manner in which they had been pleased to receive the toast just drank, and the remarks which had introduced it. Little did I think, Mr. President, (said Mr. Knowles) when I penned the short drama now introduced to your notice, (penned at the request of a dear and valued friend, who then stood to me in the relation of pupil,) that I should ever stand on this spot, or, indeed, in this, your country; ever since I have been in which I have felt, not like a stranger, but like a citizen; so cordial has been the gripe of the hands extended to welcome me.

Mr. Knowles then, in a vein of humor, rich and racy, addressed the Society for nearly half an hour. To attempt even an outline of his remarks would do injustice to them, & to the distinguished dramatist. Mr. Knowles concluded by saying, that he had been invited to an entertainment given that very evening by the Philadelphia Typographical Society, which his engagements in Washington made it necessary for him to decline. He asked the Society to join him in a toast, and gave

The Philadelphia Typographical Society.

RELOCATION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

An act providing for the re-location of the Seat of Justice in the county of Dearborn.

[Approved, January 26, 1827.]

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana.* That Benjamin Ferguson of Clarke county, John Thompson of Rush county, Moody Parke of Jefferson county, Thomas Hendricks of Decatur county, and David Hoover of Wayne county, are hereby appointed commissioners to relocate the seat of justice in the county of Dearborn, any three of whom shall be a quorum to transact business, and who shall meet at the house of Jesse Hunt, in the town of Lawrenceburgh, in said county, on the fourth Monday of March next, or at such other time as a majority of them may agree upon, and have power to adjourn from time to time as they may deem necessary. The commissioners after being duly sworn, faithfully to discharge the duties assigned them, which oath may be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths, shall proceed to locate said seat of justice, for said county, as near the centre thereof, as the situation of the land and the interest of the county will admit, having due regard to the present and probable future population thereof: *Provided*, said commissioners shall have the right to view every other site equally near the geographical centre with Lawrenceburgh, the centre inclusive, and fix on the site most eligible, within said bounds; and if the commissioners cannot select a site more convenient for the county, the seat shall be and remain at the town of Lawrenceburgh.

Sec. 2. That the said commissioners shall be & they are hereby authorized to receive all donations in land, for the site of said seat of justice, and all donations which may be made to defray the expense for erecting the necessary public buildings for the use of said county, and take all necessary bonds and deeds to secure the faithful performance of such contracts.

Sec. 3. The said commissioners shall, after they have selected the site for said seat of justice, certify the same to the recorder of the county, who shall make a proper record thereof, and also deposite with the recorder, all deeds, bonds, or other instruments in writing, which they may have received for the use of said county.

Sec. 4. That the board of supervisors for the county of Dearborn, shall at their first meeting, next after the seat of justice shall have been located and fixed in manner aforesaid, appoint three suitable persons, residents and freeholders of said county, as commissioners to superintend the erection of such public buildings for the use of said county, as said supervisors may designate and direct; which said last mentioned commissioners shall severally give bond and security, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to the treasurer of said county, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their respective duties; which bonds shall be made payable to the said county treasurer, for the use of said county; and said treasurer is hereby made the judge of such securities; and the said last mentioned commissioners shall have power to receive any donations which may be made for the use of said county, and the same to sue for and collect in their own names; for the use of said county, for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 5. The commissioners appointed in the first section of this act, shall receive the same compensation and be paid in the same manner as is provided in an act, entitled "An act to establish seats of justice in new counties,"—Approved, January 14, 1824; and the said last mentioned commissioners shall receive such compensation as the board of county supervisors may allow, to be paid out of the treasury of said county.

Sec. 6. So soon as the public buildings shall be completed in the manner aforesaid, at the place so designated, the same shall be forever thereafter the permanent seat of justice of said county of Dearborn; and all the courts of said county shall thereafter be holden at such new site, and until the completion of such buildings, the circuit courts and all other courts shall be holden at the town of Lawrenceburgh, in said county.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Singular Accident. As Mr. Joseph Leavitt, of Athens, Me. was proceeding home last week, at about ten o'clock in the evening, with a young *raccoon* that had been given him, the animal got away from him and run into a brush fence. Mr. L. went behind the fence to recover the raccoon; and while there, a person who was watching for foxes, perceiving something move, discharged his gun, loaded deeply with coarse shot, into the shoulder and the side of the unfortunate man, and wounded him in the most shocking manner. He is not expected to recover. *Courier & Enquirer.*

Incendiarism. Some villain set fire to St. Peter's Church, in the township of Pikeland, Chester county, Penn. on the 20th inst. It was entirely destroyed, together with a plate and organ, which cost $800. The building cost 4 or 5000 dollars. A reward of $250 is offered by the trustees of the congregation. *Eve. Star*

STATE PRISON.

Mr. Daily presented to the consideration of the Senate a report, accompanied by the following statement and letter from the visiter, appointed to examine the condition of the State Prison:

The committee on the affairs of the State Prison, beg leave to present the following tables, believing they will prove interesting, to wit:

It appears by the report of the Superintendent that there were from the 1st of July, 1834 up to the 1st of December, 1834, 66 prisoners in the State Prison.

Crimes of Prisoners. Larceny, 46; Forgery, 4; Rape, 2; Man slaughter, 4; Passing counterfeit money, 2; Assault and battery with intent to commit murder, 3; Perjury, 2; Burglary, 2; Abetting in crime. 1. Total 66.

Ages. Between 16 and 20, 10; 20 and 30, 31; 30 and 40, 14; 40 and 50, 6; 50 and 60, 2.

Nativity. Kentucky, 8; Indiana, 5; Virginia, 7; Ohio, 8; Rhode Island, 1; Pennsylvania, 10; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 5; Tennessee, 7; North Carolina, 3; Georgia, 1; Ireland, 3; Wales, 1; France, 1; Germany, 1.

Report of transactions and account of the State Prison.

Amount of sales of the products of labor from Dec. 3, 1832, up to Dec. 3, 1833, is	$13,019 03
Amount of expenditures for the same period of time, for all objects connected with the same is	6,164 71
Nett,	$6,854 32
The aggregate amount of all the products of the labor of the convicts from Dec. 3d, 1833, up to Dec. 1st, 1834, is	$13,222 68
The aggregate amount of expenditures for all objects connected with the same, for the same period of time is	7,624 54
Nett,	$5,598 14

State of Indiana, June 28, 1834

To His Excellency, Noah Noble, *Governor of the State of Indiana.*

Sir:—In conformity to the 10th section of the act for the regulation of the State Prison (approved Feb. 10, 1831,) I proceeded to visit the said prison in May last; and now beg leave, in compliance with the 11th section of the above-mentioned act, to make the following report, to wit:

The *regimen* of the prisoners is good, consisting of pickled pork, corn bread, and Irish potatoes, of a good quality.

A competent physician is employed and such other means provided as to ensure the necessary care and attention to the sick. The prisoners at the time of my visit were generally healthy.

The *apparel* of the convicts consists of tow linen shirts and pantaloons, with caps made of stiff cloth suited to the purpose.

Their situation for *cleanliness* is equally good. Three of their number are constantly engaged in cooking, washing, making and mending. The dining room, kitchen and apparel are kept in excellent order. The cells and bedding are clean and free from any kind of filth. It is the uniform rule to change their apparel every Sunday morning. They are during the week as cleanly in their persons and clothes as laborers in like employments.

They are engaged in various kinds of *mechanical labor*, brick making, coopering, blacksmithing, wagon making, millright work, and sawing with a whip saw. These are to be their employment during the warm season. Their labors are not more severe than is required by the spirit and true interest of the law, nor such as to endanger their health.

Upon the subject of *instruction*, the superintendent has complied with the law. Each prisoner is furnished with a bible and testament. A Sunday school is kept in the prison, yet very few preachers or philanthropic persons visit the prison for the purpose of teaching the prisoners, although accommodations are provided for the purpose.

The *government* of the penitentiary is well adapted to the spirit of our laws, and the reformation and safe keeping of the prisoners. Conversation and intercourse between them are prohibited to as great an extent as the situation of the building and the nature of their employments will admit;—there being at this time fifty-six prisoners, and but thirteen cells which are fit for use. Nineteen more cells have been completed, which from the newness of the timber and materials are considered too damp and unhealthy for use. In a short time, however, they will be sufficiently dry, and the present inconvenience in some degree remedied. I am inclined to think a further number of cells ought to be provided.

The *punishment* is such (and not more rigorous) as to produce the necessary observance of the regulations of the prison. The prisoners, such as are unruly, wear a chain around one leg, and those who are more turbulent, around both legs: one half however, or more perhaps, do not require even that, and are free from such incumbrance.

The *books* of the prison are of good paper and suited in binding and size to the keeping of the necessary entries, which are regularly kept by the superintendent himself or a person employed by him for that purpose.

In conclusion, the influence of the institution upon the morals of the convicts, (under the economy and good government now existing) furnishes the most satisfactory proof of the wisdom of our laws in providing for a penitentiary system "founded on the principles of reformation and not of vindictive justice." Of the convicts now in the prison, and of the number who may at any time be there, a great portion have been led to the commission of their offences by evil company, intemperance, and sudden passion,—in many instances under circumstances leading to a conclusion that they committed them without maturely reflecting upon their nature and consequences. The penitentiary deprives them of the opportunity of annoying the community, whilst the punishment deters others; and solitary confinement in cells during those hours in which labor is not required, as well as their condition generally, is calculated to produce reflection and reformation in the minds of the convicts.

Repectfully, your ob't serv't,
STEPHEN P. SEALL,
Visiter State Prison.

Route from New-Orleans via Florida and Savannah. A meeting of the merchants of Savannah was held Jan. 15th, at which it was resolved to subscribe forthwith, on the opening of the books, to the stock of the charter of the "Atlantic and New-Orleans Seaboard Line Company," granted by the State of Georgia. $100,000 to be assigned to Savannah, $75,000 to New-York, and $75,000 to New-Orleans and Mobile. Joseph Cumming, chairman—Wm. Robertson, secretary.

MAJOR DOWNING.

To my old friend Mr. Dwi[illegible] of the New York Daily Ad[illegible]

Washington, Dec. 6, 1834.

I suppose you have read the m[illegible]ge long afore this, and begun to think that the time aint far off when we shall all on us be called on to give the Frenchmen a stirrin' up, for not paying us that just debt they owe us.

I wish I could write French as well as I can American, for then I'd sit down an give Louis Phillippe my notions about this business, for I am plaguily afraid he and his folks don't know as much about the nater of this country as they ought to know. If they or any other nation, think that because we differ in opinion here among ourselves on home matters, we are goin to carry our differences into foreign matters, they are amazingly mistaken.

War aint kalkilated to bring much profit to any nation, especially to our nation as things now stand, but it will never do to look to profit or loss account in a business of this natur.

The Frenchmen owe us five millions of dollars, and they must pay it, or we must try and get it out on 'em if it costs five times the sum. The mode of doing this, is for Congress to say. If Congress says, "wait a spell," I for one of the people say agreed. If Congress says take French property enuff to pay the debt, I say agreed; and then if the Frenchmen do any thing in turn that looks like war, and Congress says "go at 'em boys," I for one say, "I am ready"—and if any man may think he can do more good at the head of a Brigade of Militia than I can, he is welcome to my sword and cock'd hat, and I'll take his place in the ranks, I don't want a better place to do my duty to my country, than that.

I thing it is the duty now of every man on this point, to drop all politics. Every man to be sure has a right to give his opinion in Congress, as to the best mode of settlin this business; but when once that Congress has ordered what is to be done, then my notion is for all parties to shake hands and stand by the Government, and if it comes at last, to the point, and war is the word, then off coat and go at it, and have no disputing among ourselves till we have thrashed the enemy.

If Congress should agree with the General, that the best course, in case Frenchmen don't pay us, is to take French property on the ocean, I suppose the Frenchmen who lose their property, will think it mighty hard in us, well if they do, they will understand exactly how our merchants felt some 20 years ago when their property was taken from them—it aint a good tasted dish any way.

Howsomever, I have a notion, that the best way arter all to bring the Frenchmen to their senses, is to stop all trade with em, till they settle all old accounts. This is a peaceable mode and they'll soon find out we can give up their ribbons and ruffles a little better than they can give up our cotton and Tobacco, 'tis amazin to see how much good solid articles go from this country to France, and paid for in fashions and trash, that aint worth, when you raly come to look close into 'em the expense of bringing out.

Some will say that our cotton and tobacco will go to France through other countrys: well let 'em go so. The French can't do without 'em, and will have to pay so much more for 'em. And then, again, some will say that the French silks and ribbons and gew-gaws will come to us through other countries, and if needs will be called "English or Italian, or Swiss, or Spanish," but there's a rod in pickle for all that—If I and the General only come out with a proclamation to our women and gals, and ask 'em to drop all use of French goods, the jig will be up with the Frenchmen at once—they may deceive our consuls and Collectors, but they can't deceive our gals, for they can tell a French hat and French ribbons, and French Flommery as far as you can throw a club.

If any one thinks our gals aint got patriotism enuf in 'em for this, when they come to understand the natur of the business, they will be as much mistaken as Commander Hardy was last war off Stonington. Some one went off and told Hardy the yankees had but two guns, but had no flannel to make catridges with, and that was true enuf; so he brought in his ships and began to blaze away, but as soon as our gals come to hear on't they turned to, and afore 12 o'clock there warnt a flannel petticoat left in Stonington. Commodore Hardy got the hull on 'em about his ears in catridges about the quickest, I tell you. And after that when any one would tell him sich and sich a place had no flannel to make catridges with, he'd scratch his head and say, "but I'm afraid they have got gals and flannel petticoats, and that's about the same."

I don't mean to say nothin about home politics now till this French business is settled. My spunk is getting up a leetle about it—and I don't know but I shall brush up what little I once knowed of that lingo, and tell the 'parley voos' in their Congress 'up Chamber' a thing or too perhaps they have forgotten about this country.

Your friend,
J. DOWNING, Major
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Rhode-Island.—The Legislature of this State re-assembled at Providence on Tuesday the 13th inst. for their second semi-annual session: William Sprague, Jr. Esq. Speaker. Thomas Rivers was elected Clerk to supply a vacancy—Rivers 35 votes, C. F. Searle 31.

On Wednesday of last week, the two Houses assembled in joint ballot for the election of a Senator of the United States, in place of Hon. N. R. Knight, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Twenty ballotings were had without effecting a choice. The average vote for each candidate was as follows:

Albert C. Greene, (Whig)	40
Elisha R. Potter, (Democratic*)	29
William Sprague, Jr. (Anti-Masonic)	11
Scattering	2
Necessary to a choice	42

Finding all efforts to effect a choice ineffectual, the Grand Committee adjourned *sine die*, leaving the election in the hands of a new Legislature, which will be chosen and will assemble in April.

*We have designated Mr. Potter as "Democratic" as the most accustomed appellation of the friends of the Administration, whose votes he received, although he was himself of opposite sentiments throughout former contests, and is now opposed to the adoption of a purely specie currency. *New Yorker.*

Five hundred dollars reward, which it is thought will be augmented to two thousand, is offered by the citizens of Huntsville, Alabama, for the apprehension of the murderer of a young gentleman of that place, named Alexander P. Porteus, who, on his return to Huntsville, from a journey, in November last, was waylaid, assassinated and robbed on Cox's mountain, about 40 miles from that place. The murderer's name is supposed to be John Callan, a tailor by trade, who has been traced from the vicinity of the murder to Raleigh, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of which place he was seen the first week in December, on his way to Milton, in that State. The identity of the murderer with the man who passed near Raleigh, was ascertained by an article of dress, on which the name of the murdered young man was written, and which he gave to a negro boy as a recompense for directing him on the road to Milton.

Legislative Sparring. It is so seldom that a good thing is said in a legislative body—law-making being a proverbially dry business—that we carefully treasure any little exhibition of the kind without querulously inquiring whether there be any derogation of dignity is lended therein. The following instance of sharp-shooting on Friday last between two members from the "Commercial Emporium" is too good to be lost: *New Yorker.*

The House in committee of the Whole, Mr. Murphy in the Chair, had under consideration the bill for the destruction of Bears in the town of Florence.

Mr. C. C. Rice thought this bill should be referred to the select committee on Botanic Practice.

Mr. J. Haskell said that the standing committee of Doctors would be a better reference. As that committee had little else to do here, he thought they might be employed in skinning and dissecting Bears. At any rate he should move an amendment directing the bodies of Bears to be delivered over to the Doctors for dissection.

Mr. Rice said, that as a member of the medical profession, he was anxious to perfect himself in the science of anatomy, but he must assure his colleague (Mr. J. Haskell) that the faculty would not be compelled to resort to the dissection of bears, while they were so abundantly supplied with two-legged subjects by their friends of the botanic school.

Another Gunpowder Plot. We learn from Capt. Smith, (says the Baltimore American) from Montevideo, that a diabolical attempt had been made in the first week in December, to blow up the U. S. schooner Enterprise, then lying in the harbor of Montevideo. It appears that a mulatto seaman belonging to the schooner, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposite in the powder magazine coils of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying the vessel and crew frustrated The investigation which immediately succeeded the discovery, showed that the crew of the Enterprise had all been at their proper stations except the mulatto in question, who was found in the boat alongside, where it was evident he had gone to be out of the reach of danger. The United States ships Natchez, Ontario, and Erie, were also lying at Montevideo at the time of this affair, and when Captain S. sailed, Com. Renshaw was holding a Court Martial over the mulatto, who, it was supposed, would be executed. *Com. Advertiser.*

Accidents. An Irish boy, aged 9 years named Michael Mangin, was killed at Lowell, on Monday evening, about sunset, in the planing machine, of Goodhues & Brooks. It was purely accidental. The boy had been in the frequent habit of entering the building for the purpose of getting chips and shavings. The other boys were in the room at the time on the same errand. Michael was in a hurry to fill his basket, and crept under the machine for that purpose. It is supposed that after stooping to pick the chips, he incautiously raised his head, and brought it in contact with the whirling machine. It was but the work of a second—for the top of his head was taken off close above his eyes. He breathed but an instant.

Turkey. The following intelligence has been received from Constantinople of the 25th of November.

"The insurgents in Syria seem no longer to act in masses, but resistance continues in detail. A great part of the arms which were so cruelly required to be surrendered by the inhabitants have been concealed, and are privately delivered to insurgent bands, which are dispersed in the form of guerillas, but, act with unity. Syria is in a state of warfare, from which it will not emerge for a long period. The Sultan is content to act the part of an armed observer, and appears to wait the moment when he can try the chance of war with more safety. Reschid Pacha is in a posture to commence hostilites at a moment's notice.

According to accounts from persons of unquestioned authority, a crops of 10,000 Turkish troops are so placed on the frontier as to be able to cut off the communications of Ibrahim by a rapid movement against Latakia, in case the Egyptian Commander should be obliged to change his line of operations. No hostilities, however, have yet taken place between the two armies, although Ibrahim is indignant at the menacing position of his Turkish adversary, and has bitterly complained thereof. No answer from Mehemet to the proposal of the Sultan consenting to remit the payments regularly in future, and punctually perform his duties towards his Sovereign, has been received, but Mehemet is now on a journey to the interior of Egypt, and this may have delayed the answer. The greater part of the Egyptian fleet has left the coast of Syria, and has returned to Alexandria, probably to winter there, but some suppose for the purpose of bringing reinforcements of troops to Ibrahim.—The engineers are now turning their attention to the construction of a road from the capital to Adrianople.

Arctic Land Expedition. Letters have been received from Capt. Back, dated the 7th of May. He was actively engaged in making preparations for his departure for the coast; and though under all circumstances, he had resolved to divide his party, and take only one boat and crew with him, his spirits were high, and he was convinced that no real danger need thus be apprehended. The Esquimaux to the eastward of Coppermine River are considered uniformly gentle and friendly to strangers. In this direction they are not brought in contact with any hostile tribes. Captain Back's supply, even of dry food, for a party reduced as he proposes, will probably be ample. The labor of transporting stores for them will be less than if all proceed; and those left behind will push forward assistance during the season, to meet the advance on their return in autumn. *Com. Adv.*

Chivalrous act. As five or six young ladies belonging to Miss Draper's seminary at Hartford, Conn., were on Tuesday last crossing a foot bridge over a considerable stream, they became dizzy and could neither go forward or return. In this fearful situation they remained for some time, until one of them fell into the water below, and was carried down the rapid current. The cries of the young ladies for relief reached the ears of Master Charles E. Babcock, son of Charles Babcock, Esq. fourteen years old, and the gallant boy plunged at once into the current, swam to the drowning girl, carried her ashore, and then went to the bridge and led each of the young ladies safely to the shore. If some one of these girls does not fall in love with this brave lad, and thus furnish him the appropriate reward for so noble a deed, there is less romance in good old Connecticut than—we hope there is. *N. Y. Enquirer.*

The Canal. Some three weeks ago, O. H. Smith, Esq. of this Village, was appointed by our Legislature, to go on to Columbus, Ohio, where the Legislature of that State is in session—to present to that body an application from this State to construct a portion of our contemplated White-Water Canal through her territory. We perceive that the matter was laid before the Legislature of Ohio, by the Governor on Saturday the 24th ult. Mr. Smith returned from his mission on Wednesday last. He says there was a probability that the matter would sleep something like a week before it would be acted on. He thinks that the permission asked will be granted, though the Cincinnati and Hamilton influence in the Legislature is very warmly opposed. *Connersville Watchman.*

Murder. Letters were yesterday received from New-Orleans, giving the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Mr. Day, a carpenter, son of Mr. Asa Day, of this city, who left Boston last fall with his wife, to whom he had been married about three months. He was passing the street on his way home, when he accidentally run against a black, who was shutting up a store, and being irritated, threw a brick, which struck Mr. Day on the head, breaking his skull. He died in a few hours. He was a worthy man, and his melancholy fate has excited great sympathy for his bereaved family. *Boston Transcript.*

Liberia. The American Colonization Society has determined to despatch to Liberia, in the course of the ensuing month, a vessel from New Orleans, with the sixty-two re-captured Africans, lately placed at the disposition of the General Government by the judgment of one of its Courts, and whom the Society have undertaken to restore to their native land. The vessel will also carry out a plentiful supply of provisions and trade goods, with several bales of cotton. They have also directed to be purchased and sent to the Colony, by a vessel shortly to sail from Philadelphia, all the necessary implements for manufacturing cotton, such as cards, wheels, looms, &c. in order that the women, and children, and men, unable to engage in the labors of agriculture, may be usefully employed in a House of Industry.

The Rev. J. B. Finney, the present Agent of the Colony, having expressed a desire to enter upon missionary labors, his original object, the Board has appointed Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, late of Connecticut, Colonial Agent in his place, apprising him that "he will be relieved from the duties of that station, and enabled to devote himself wholly to his professional pursuits, so soon as they can procure the services of a suitable successor to the agency. *National Intelligencer.*

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, (Tory) under date of the 28th December, holds the following language respecting our treaty.

"The question of the twenty five millions of francs to be paid by France to the United States of America, will soon (in a few days) come upon the *tapis*. Until it shall be decided, Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, keeps himself shut up from French society, and will not allow of any visits to him, nor will he return any. The Message of President Jackson will it is expected, speak out in the most decided terms on this subject, and that speech is waited for by the Government with great anxiety.

"Bets are made to a large amount that the Chamber of Deputies will again reject the law project, or at any rate reduce the sum to be voted to twelve or fifteen millions."

The Louisville Journal, in copying from an eastern paper the account of a very tall fellow with the eastern editor's speculations as to what this tall fellow did with his feet when he went to bed remarks that there is a mammoth in Louisville much taller, and who finds no difficulty with his feet—as he always, when he lies down, *shuts up, like a jack knife.* *N. Y. Courier.*

Important. The Trustees of the village of Brockport have passed an ordinance forbidding the boys and girls from sliding down hill on sleds. This may for ought we know, be an exceedingly proper ordinance," though it will probably be unpopular amongst the youngsters of that village. But, after all, if that considerate municipality must trouble itself with such slippery legislation, it would have been more to the purpose if it had made it penal for the boys and girls to slide up hill after they had got to the bottom. Such an offence as *that* might have been worthy of attention, and would have been more sensible than the other. It is the duty of all corporations to prevent *backsliding.* *Ib.*

The Man that takes the Newspaper. We have had a host of doubts within the past five minutes, as to who is the real one that *takes* the paper. There are three classes of these gentry, properly speaking—he who subscribes for the paper and *pays* for it—he who *steals*, and he who *borrows*. He who subscribes *gets* it, he who steals surely *takes* it, and he who borrows *keeps* it. The first is every inch a *gentleman*—the second merely a *thief*—but the third is an *impostor*, a *robber*, and a *knave*; for he *imposes* upon the generosity of his neighbor—*robs* him of his paper, and *cheats* the Printer. *Buffalo Bulletin.*

Frankfort, Ky. Feb. 11.

Melancholy Occurrence. On Sunday evening last about 8 o'clock, in the Mansion House, in this place, Samuel Q. Richardson, Esq. was shot, with a pistol, by John U. Waring, and died on Monday night, about 7 o'clock. We understand that Mr. Richardson was unarmed at the time he was shot. As Mr. Waring is in the hands of the law, it is not prudent that we should publish any thing which we have heard, in relation to this lamentable affair. Mr. Waring will be tried before the Justices to-day.

The mortal remains of Mr. Richardson were, on yesterday, conveyed to Fayette for burial, attended to the top of the hill by a large number of the members of the General Assembly and citizens. *Argus.*

What Next. A Hartford, Conn. correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, has furnished that paper with a serious matter-of-fact description of a mode of *catching shad by steam!* The description is accompanied by an explanatory diagram, and although you may laugh at the notion, gentle reader, we have no doubt that it will soon be put in successful operation, and add another to the multitude of Yankee inventions.

Massachusetts. On Monday the 19th inst. the *third* trial was had in the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts for the election of a Representative in the next Congress, and resulted in the choice of Nathaniel B. Borden, Esq. Anti-Masonic, over Hon. William Baylies, present Member. *New Yorker.*