

LUCKY TOM.

A secret worth knowing. Tom Spooner was the luckiest dog in the world, at least so said his old cronies.—“He began like a poor good-for-nothing mechanic,” as they would say, without a cent in the world—without a whole shirt to his back; half a shoe to his feet and with nothing but his hands to work with.—And yet Tom Spooner is one of the most wealthy and influential men among us. “What a lucky dog that Tom Spooner has been!” He went among those who started in life with him, but who were now the frequenters of grog shops—idle and dissolute, by the name of Lucky Tom. It puzzled his old friends not a little to account for his luck. “He had no rich relations, and though not extravagant, he was liberal. He was no skin-flint. Could he know some art of magic that would unbosom the treasures of the earth, and spread its gold before him? He paid no attention to the words of fortune-tellers and gold finders; he merely staid at home, and yet his course had been attended year after year, and week after week, with a wonderful share of good fortune—good luck. He must be in possession of some secret of which others are ignorant. What can it be? What on earth can it be?”

If Tom had a lot of pork to dispose of, people were always willing to pay him a couple of cents more a pound than any other person! And, the dog! he was always lucky enough to pay his debts! It was never so unlucky as to feel the gripes of a sheriff, or hear the creak of the jail door. Tom married. “Why? this poor mechanic has taken the sweetest and most beautiful girl in the place. Who would have thought it! What a confounded lucky dog Tom Spooner is!—He must have got the girl by magic—yes, nothing less than magic!—And then Tom’s garden was a picture of neatness; the fences were never known to blow over, as did his neighbor’s. His land was rich, while that of his very next door neighbors would produce hardly anything but weeds! What does Tom put into his land? How he rises one step after another! If there is an important station to be filled, why Tom Spooner was always the man. He could get a note discounted at the Bank without security. If any question between neighbors was to be settled, why Tom—Lucky Tom—was always sure to be called in as umpire. “And now I think of it,” says one, “I never knew Tom to speak an ill word against his neighbor, which shows plain enough that there are many in his secret, and therefore that he dares not utter a word to their prejudice. He never drinks—because to be sure, if intoxicated, some one will snatch his secret from him. He has learned his wife the way too.—They both have the secret. He says nothing hard of his acquaintances. He goes to church regularly—but that is for mere appearance sake. He pores over books when he can find time—he must be learning something more of his art of getting rich. He is laying up treasures. And then he always has a lamp in his work room late, and he is always the first up in the house—which furthermore shows that Tom’s mind is always bent upon his secret. He can’t find time even to take a glass with his old cronies at the grog shop. He must have a secret worth knowing. It occupies his thoughts so much, that he minds nobody’s business but his own. And yet it does not weigh heavy on his mind—he is always good natured, contented and happy; he has no quarrelling in his family. All is pleasant and agreeable. Nothing is out of place. Strange! said these wise-ones, that Tom Spooner, that poor mechanic, who began with nothing, of whom every body prophesied that he would come out of the little end of the horn, and who believed nothing of it, but stuck to his work, should have been so fortunate—so lucky in life! Up early, late to bed, ever at work with hands or head!—he must have a secret worth knowing! Ah! lucky dog! Lucky Tom!—What can his secret be? Reader, what can his secret be?”

National Eagle.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

Coining establishment broken up. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Constable Ball, of this place, received information, confidentially confirming the suspicions heretofore entertained concerning the existence of a counterfeit foreign coin establishment in the neighborhood of Belleville. As the offence is appropriately under the cognizance of the U. S. Courts, Mr. B. communicated the facts to the Marshal of the District, Gen. Garey, who procured the necessary writs, and with Messrs. Ball, Sheriff Robinson, Constable Jones, and Mr. James Keene, proceeded to the place yesterday morning, and broke up the mint, arresting the principal, an Englishman by the name of Joseph Gardner, and John Campbell, one of his supposed accomplices.

They found in the cellar of the house, which is the last dwelling on the left side of the Newark and Belleville road before it enters the village, a complete and efficient die striking establishment, tools, presses and metals. Gardner and his wife professed to be entirely innocent of any thing like coining money, he pretending to be a mere die-sinker by trade, and a stamper of medals, &c., and nothing further to criminate him was found in the house. Convinced, however, of the criminal character of the establishment, the party continued their search, and in the course of two or three hours, discovered two Spanish dollar dies in a stone wall under the barn. Other dies of different kinds, were subsequently found in a stone fence adjacent to the house. One of the gentlemen, observing a muddy spring hole at a short distance, thrust his hand in and pulled up a bag of spurious Haytian coin. The search of the house was then renewed, which resulted in the discovery of a package of fine gold, supposed to be worth some hundreds of dollars, and several pieces of spurious silver Mexican coin.

Among the dies are some of five franc pieces, dated 1831—Spanish and Mexican dollars for 1816, and several Haytian pieces nearly worn out. The dies are in general extremely well executed, and correspond exactly with the face of the coin found. It is believed that a quantity of coin had been sent to N. York within a few days, which a little earlier information might have secured. Gardner and Campbell, who were arrested in the neighborhood, are both in Mr. Hays, prison.

The officers have done the State a service in breaking up this foreign establishment, but they unite, we believe, in ascribing the chief credit to the Jersey Ball.

From the Boston Transcript.

Primitive Simplicity. The subjoined Presentments were made, by the Juries for the county of York, in Maine, and were extracted from the Records of Trials there, 100 years ago, at which time the customs and habits of the people had so greatly changed from the “primitive simplicity” of the first settlers, that they were copied even then, as curious memoranda. Can any of our friends in Maine tell us if the Records are still in existence?

1636. We present Mr. Thorp for scandalizing Mr. Syms by saying, he eat a Drum of Cawdell a Morning for breakfast.—Thorp’s answer hereto was that he supposed he had eat a silver thimble full of Cawdell to his breakfast. Mr. Thorp paying the Jury Fees is discharged.

1631. We present Peter Grant, a Scotchman, for not returning to his wife.

We present George Glimer for bidding the Devil take Mr. Thorp.

We present Geo. Garland for frequenting Sarah Wolfe’s House after warning given.

1632. We present Jér Shear for Idleness, walking up and down in neglect of his calling.

1634. We present John Wadleigh for a common Sleeper on the Lord’s Day at the Public Meeting.

We present Florence Edge, the wife of Robt. Edge, for slandering Good Parker, the wife of John Parker, in saying that she longed for Rev. Mr. Parker.

We present Christian Ellingwood, the wife of

Wm. Ellingwood, for lying under a Common fame of having two husbands. We present Wm. Warder for denying the College to be any ordinance of God, and that therefore it was not his judgment to give any thing to it when there was something demanded for it.

1637. We present James Harman for Suspicion of Incontinence with Mary Clay. In inference to this affair, this Court enjoins an act of Separation to be henceforward between them. So if the said Harman and Mary Clay be found suspiciously together, on due proof Harman shall forfeit 10.

1639. Joseph Phipp presented for breeding a disturbance in the Town Meeting, by flinging Mr. Jordan’s votes on the ground.

We present Mr. Thorp for abusing Mr. Robt. Jordan in his own house, insomuch that Mr. Jordan was forced to command his own servants to turn him out of doors.

We present— for Contemptuous Treatment of Capt. Hayde, being a man in authority, Theeing and Thouing him.

The late Prince Augustus of Portugal. This young Prince was probably one of the richest individuals in Europe. His clear yearly income from his landed property in the Roman States and in Bavaria was above 618,000 guilders, or 60,000 sterling. A still larger sum he was said to command as interest from the immense capital he possessed (in different countries), left him by his father, the late Eugene de Beauharnais, which had accumulated during his minority. His Royal Highness was born the 9th December, 1810, and was only married a few weeks since to the Queen of Portugal. He has left four sisters, and one brother, whose names and ages are as follows: Princess Josephine, his eldest sister, born March 14, 1807, married June 19, 1823, to Prince Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden, by whom she has six children; Princess Eugenie, his second sister, born December 23, 1808, married May 22, 1826, to Prince Frederick of Hohenlohe Lederberg, nephew of the Duchess de Dine, Valerian’s niece; Princess Amalia, third sister, born July 31, 1812, married to the late Don Pedro (the father of the youthful Queen), October 17, 1829; Princess Theodolene, fourth sister, born April 13, 1814; and Prince Maximilian, his only brother, born October 2, 1817, who is a Lieutenant in the Bavarian service. All these Princesses and Prince bear the additional name of Napoleon.

Terre Haute, Ia. June 11.

The Season. So far, the season has been one of the most extraordinary within our recollection. During the last twenty days we have had drenching rains—torrents of it—affecting the Wabash and smaller streams to such an extent as to threaten the worst consequences to the farms on the low lands. Already, we fear, much damage is done—and the river still rising! (Thursday evening, June 9.) On Sunday night, the rain fell in torrents, and continued, with but slight intermission for eight hours. On many farms the sprouting corn is entirely washed away, even where the influence of the river is not at all felt. Indeed, every thing betokens a disastrous season to the grain grower. In addition to these misfortunes we may add, as a matter local to those interested in the progress of the National Road, that the work on it is nearly suspended, owing to its condition along the whole line. The streams adjacent are out of their banks, and the road, in many places completely under water. This is a serious public loss, and a no less serious private one to the industrious individuals employed as workmen thereon.—Some estimate may be formed of the quantity of grain, from the fact, that a steamboat, of 80 tons burden, actually made two trips as far up as Peru, several miles above Logansport! This has been heretofore deemed impracticable.

Courier.

Nantucket.—We understand that the good people of this flourishing island, of all ranks and condition, had a rational “blowout” on Thursday last, in honor of the passage of the Indemnity bill. Business was generally suspended—the shipping decorated with flags—a salute of one hundred and twenty guns fired—and hearty congratulations interchanged by the young and the old, males and females. In the evening all the public buildings and many private ones, were brilliantly illuminated with the best that the Pacific Ocean affords. This rejoicing is very natural, for there is no place in the country, New Bedford perhaps excepted, which will enjoy a more permanent benefit from the passage of the bill, than the industrious and thriving little island of Nantucket. A large number of whaling ships were ready to sail, waiting the result, the officers and crews of which have here this bid adieu to their “sweethearts and wives,” for a long period of time.”

Del. Gazette.

Melancholy. We understand that one day last week, a young lady was instantly killed on board of a canal boat, between this place and Schenectady. She was sitting on deck, with her head placed on a trunk, reading, and supposing her head sufficiently low to avoid all the bridges, she was thrown off her guard; and the boat being under full headway, and passing under an uncommonly low bridge, before she had an opportunity of discovering her danger, her head was caught and crushed in a horrid manner between the timbers of the bridge and the trunk on which she was leaning.

The unfortunate young lady was a foreigner, arrived in this country but a few days since with an only brother, who was on the boat at the time of the occurrence. We have not learned their names.

Amsterdam Intelligencer.

From the Farmer & Gardner.

Agricultural Societies.—The legislature of Indiana, with a foresight which reflects great credit upon the law givers of that striping in the confederacy, have passed a law providing for the organization of AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES in the several counties of that state, as also for a GENERAL STATE SOCIETY, which are endowed with chartered privileges. The business of organizing the societies, in their incipient state, is made a part of the duty of the Commissioners of the several counties, and thus they become a part of the machinery of the government of the state, who not only foster, but give them being. This early attention to a subject of such deep importance to the agricultural interests of Indiana, speaks volumes of praise in behalf of those to whom the people have confined the sacred trust of law making; and we really should rejoice to see those who are placed in the same relation in our own and others states, willing to profit by the experience of this young but thrifty and rapidly growing sister of the west. We have with considerable labor prepared an abstract of the law, which we shall speedily publish for the information of our readers.

1 Man gone over Niagara Falls. Two men, who were attempting a few days since to pass from Grand Island to the Canada shore, were forced into the rapids near the great cataract, and they both jumped out of the boat. One of them was rescued by the people on shore, but the other a Mr. Brailly, was hurried over the falls and was seen no more.

The Secretary of War left this city on Monday last, with his family for Detroit.

Globe.

From the London Times—April 21st.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The Paris papers which we received at a late hour this morning by express, puts us in possession of the whole report of Saturday’s proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, by which we find that the debate on the American claims has been brought to a close. The bill, as amended by the committee, proposing a grant of 25,000,000 francs, was voted by a majority of 289 against 137. According to an amendment proposed by General Valaze, to which ministers assented, and which was agreed to by the Chamber, the indemnity is not to be paid until the French Government shall have satisfactory explanations with regard to the message of the President of the Union, dated December 2, 1834.

Two other amendments—one that no interest should be paid, and the other, that the interest should only commence from the passing of the bill, were both lost. From some observation in the Journal des Débats upon the passing of this bill, it would appear that Mr. Livingston is not expected to remain in Paris in his diplomatic character nor return thither as Ambassador, should he go to America. The Journal thus expresses itself—it is probable that Mr. Livingston will think proper to be the bearer himself to his government of the account of all that has passed here, in order not to expose himself a second time to the inconvenience of having his correspondence published. It is probable, also, that the American government will think proper not to send him back to France, in order to spare him the inevitable embarrassment under which he must labor after the written expressions that have been attributed to him in the course of the debate.

We do not blame the American government for having given so complete and so prompt a publication to Mr. Livingston’s letters; perhaps it was demanded by the forms and practice of his institutions: but such a publication must often have the effect of sacrificing individual negotiators, it being impossible to require that the negotiator who has spoken publicly ill of the country to which he is accredited, should continue to be well received by the people he has offended. These are the reasons which induce us to look upon the longer stay of Mr. Livingston in Paris as very difficult, and his return as very uncertain.

London, April 22.—Since the passing of the American Indemnity Bill nothing of any consequence has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies. That vote appears, in the mean time, to have given no satisfaction to any party, save and except the government and its vile retainers. Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, does not appear to be satisfied with it, if we are to judge from his preparations to leave France, which have suffered no interruption in consequence. The American ship of war, too, which had arrived in Harve, still kept aloft from the shore, and showed no disposition to pay the French Government the compliment of placing herself under its guns. [True Sua.

Liverpool, April 25.—The long protracted debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the American Indemnity Bill, was brought to a close on Saturday, when, as we anticipated a month ago, the French made a virtue of necessity, and the bill was carried by a majority of one hundred and fifty-two votes—there being 289 for, and 137 against it. Every amendment proposed by the opposition, except one, was rejected. After the bill was passed, the opposition, proposed, first, but no interest should be paid, and next, that the interest should commence only from the day on which the bill was passed. The Chamber of Deputies negative these propositions; consequently the whole sum of 2 millions francs will be paid, together with full interest from the date of the treaty. The arrears of interest will amount to nearly 5,000,000 of francs.

Pittsburgh, June 2.
Canal Packets.—Travellers on the canal give a good account of the speed and accommodations of our Canal Packet Boats. The conveniences which attend this mode of travelling are numerous, and will induce many to take this route, who have been in the habit of going to New York by the Erie Canal. We have heard several gentlemen, who have come through on our canal, speak in the highest terms of our packet boats, and give them a decided preference to those which run on the N. Y. Canal. We hope this preference is well founded, and that we shall continue to deserve it. [Statesman.

Two days Later from England.—We have received, through Hudson’s correspondent, information from St. Andrews, New Brunswick, of the arrival there of the Princess Victoria, Capt. Paul, bringing London dates to April 27th, inclusive. We find the following additions to the new ministry, not before published, also some alterations:

Sir J. Hobhouse is appointed to the India Board.

Earl Minto, Postmaster General.

The Lords of the Admiralty are Lord D’Albany, Admirals Adam, and Sir W. Parker, and Hon. Capt. Elliot, R. N. Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Labouchere.

No other news.

N. Y. Star.

From the N. York Papers of June 5.

THE PROVISION MARKET.—From the extravagant prices maintained in our markets by every thing that is fit to eat, one would suppose that a famine is approaching—supposition which receives no countenance either from climate or soil, or from the budding promise of the season. The butchers assure us that within the last week, they have been obliged to pay cash for bullocks as they stand, horns, hoofs, hair and offal, at nine cents per pound. Other meats are in proportion, and meat has been much dearer.

The wandering Piper. This mysterious philanthropist has given three exhibitions in this city, [Cincinnati] the last on Saturday the 13th inst., at the Bazaar, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum. The audience was highly respectable, but not so numerous as we could have wished. This was, no doubt, in consequence of oppressively warm weather. Many we understand, who purchased tickets, staid away. The performances gave general satisfaction, and elicited repeated applause.

Republican.

Eruption of Vesuvius. A Naples letter of 24th April, published in a London paper, makes this statement:

“Vesuvius, which had for the last fortnight given indications of an approaching eruption, burst forth last evening in all its fury. During the afternoon a storm of hail and rain had detained the visitors at Besina, who would have been inevitably sacrificed, as the very ground round the crater, where hundreds had been walking only the evening before, was carried up into the air at the first explosion.—The Pope’s girandola, of a thousand rockets, is a joke to it. At half-past nine (within less than three hours) the detonations ceased, and the fire gradually subsided. This morning there is not even the least smoke.”

MAIL STAGES.

We find the following article and letter in the Albany Daily Advertiser proposes Hon. HENRY CLAY and Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, as the Whig Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The rumor that Mr. Forsyth had succeeded from the Cabinet on account of the appointment of Amos Kendall as Postmaster General, is contradicted from the South. We see it stated that Mr. F. was consulted with regard to this appointment, and expressly approved it.

We hear with great satisfaction that a thorough reform having no relation to political opinions, is about to take place in Washington. A most rigid inquiry is now going on in the offices of the several Departments, and the morality, economy, correct deportment, and general industry, as well as the official conduct of the several subordinates, clerks &c., is undergoing a severe scrutiny, under the direction of the President himself. Right.

Amos Kendall, manager all the sharp and some flat things which have been said of him, is said to be most efficiently laboring to set his house in order, against the meeting of Congress. He has a Herculean task before him, but he goes about it like a man of business. He is in his office by 8 o’clock, A. M., and what is more his clerks are obliged to follow the fashion. Some of them, who have been accustomed to another course, feel melancholy, but there is no help for it.

New Yorker.

Murder. A young woman named Anne Crook, aged 19, was murdered at Haddam, Conn. on Sunday last, by her sister-in-law. It appears that Miss Crook, who was living in the house of her brother, was about to be married, and had purchased some furniture, which she was arranging in a room which she intended to occupy. On this, a quarrel had arisen between the father of Miss C. and her brother’s wife, who threw a hammer at the old man. Miss C. interfered, by words only, to stay the quarrel, and her father went to the door to call in some neighbors, when the woman struck her in the pit of the stomach, either with a hammer or her fist, with such force that she fell on the bed never to rise again. She exclaimed to her father that her sister-in-law had killed her,—and, though she lived till the afternoon of the next day, she never spoke again. The perpetrator of the deed fled the town on Sunday evening, but was pursued and arrested at Durham on Monday morning, as she was on the point of taking the stage for New-Haven. She was taken back to Haddam for examination.—This is the second murder in Connecticut within the month of May—though in either case the culprits were foreigners.

TALCAHUANA, March 1, 1835.

Earthquake in Chili.—On the morning of Friday, the 20th of February, 1835, about 20