

## OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

Extract from the Report of the Committee upon the Boundary Question—Ohio Legislature.

"Your committee, after having examined into the proceedings of the Ohio Legislature upon the subject up to the last session, perceive that Ohio has assumed no attitude but that of the most conciliatory character, and such has been her forbearance that it has been tortured into a surrender of her rights.

Your committee feel, from all which they have been able to gather, in relation to this controversy, that when the appeals of Ohio have been disregarded and unheard by the only party, with whom she is in collision, if at all, it was but natural to expect more effectual means to secure her rights.

The course of Michigan, as the tenant or ward of the General Government during every phase which this controversy has assumed, should be clearly and fully noticed. What was her course after the running of Harris's line? She, through Mr. Cass, without any subsequent law or order from Congress, after Ohio had assented to that line, by a resolution of the General Assembly, procured the running of Fulton's line—notwithstanding the Surveyor General declared that Harris's line was the northern boundary of Ohio—and thus (while Mr. Cass was Governor of the Ter.) was her jurisdiction extended over the limits of Ohio, by means as insidious as unjust. What, let us ask, was her course last winter? While the question was pending in the Congress of the United States, and after the Senate had passed a bill favorable to the line claimed by Ohio; and before Ohio had intimated the course she would pursue in case her claim was rejected, Michigan, by her Legislative Council, passed a law making it highly penal for any person or who should exercise or attempt to exercise, any official functions, who should officiate in any office or situation under the laws of Ohio, within any part of the Territory over whom she had thus assumed jurisdiction.

But to evince her liberality, she has, through her Convention, recently made a proposition to Ohio, upon certain conditions to permit the line to be run. To this proposition Ohio cannot accede, coming as it does from a body possessing no powers of legislation, and the conditions being incompatible with the rights of Ohio. The language is—you may run the line, but you must forbear the existence of jurisdiction.

To show the feelings and course of Michigan the Committee would refer to the result of the efforts of the Commissioners of the United States, Messrs. Rush and Howard, to make a temporary adjustment of the difficulties. They made a proposition to the Executive of Ohio, and the acting Governor of Michigan, in substance that the line should be peaceably run, and that until Congress should have an opportunity of acting upon the subject, no criminal prosecutions shall be encouraged. In what spirit was the proposition received? By the Executive of Ohio it was at once accepted. By the Acting Governor of Michigan it was promptly rejected; and those Commissioners were compelled to return without accomplishing their mission, by the refusal of Michigan to acquiesce in the course by them recommended.

Assurances were made also to the citizens residing on the disputed territory, by the United States Commissioners, Messrs. Rush and Howard, that no interruption should take place in carrying into effect the laws of Ohio; and in consequence of such assurances the citizens were entirely unprepared to defend themselves against the acts of Michigan, by reason of which several of them were abducted, and the females of their families left unprotected and alone, and in many instances insulted.

Ohio, after finding that Congress would not act upon the subject, and after the act of Michigan referred to, determined to assert her own rights on the subject of her northern boundary. Accordingly the law of the last session passed, authorizing the running and re-marking of Harris's line, and extending her jurisdiction over the territory to that line. And it is in reference to the execution of this law, that his Excellency the Governor has directed the attention of the Legislature. In this communication are to be found facts in relation to the course of Michigan preventing the citizens of Ohio from peaceably discharging the duties due from them to her—that ought and would, under other circumstances, place a stain upon the character of that Territory, which years of chivalrous actions could not obliterate. We know that she has attempted to parry the consequences of such a course, by appealing to the people of the Union, by placing Ohio in a menacing attitude upon her territory, brandishing with her giant arm the weapon of torture and of death to terrify her into a peaceful submission.

From all this we dissent, and appeal to the facts of the case to furnish the most triumphant vindication of our course. To these facts Ohio appeals, to show who proceeded to the disputed line with the weapons of death, and attempted to make them their office.

Ohio has arrived at that point, in the opinion of your committee, when nothing remains for her to do, but to give the warning voice of her people, that the law of last winter must and will be sustained.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

**Resolved**, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Northern Boundary of this State, is by a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay; thence, north east, to the Territorial line; and by the said Territorial line to the Pennsylvania line; and that it is due to the people of this State, and of the United States, to assert her right to the boundary aforesaid; and that she will maintain the same, by any & every means which may be lawfully used by a free and independent State of this Union.

**Resolved**, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to request the President of the United States, to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to meet with the Commissioners appointed on the part of this State, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act defining the Northern Boundary of certain counties within this State, and for other purposes," passed February 23, A. D. 1835, and join in examining and re-marking the line west of Lake Erie, between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, commonly known as "Harris's Line," as provided in said section of the act aforesaid.

**And Resolved** further, That if the President of the United States should decline or omit complying with the request of this State, then, and in that case, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to cause said examination and re-marking the line, aforesaid, to be completed at as early a day as practicable, by the Commissioners appointed by him, in pursuance of the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Passed both Houses, June 16, 1835.

## SYRACUSE, N. Y. June 17.

**Singular Disaster.**—The Canal Boat, Toulon, Troy & Erie Line, was destroyed by fire, on Friday night last, a few miles east of this village. An unusual, and to some of the passengers, offensive odor on board of the boat, was perceived by them, which was made the subject of so much complaint, that after retired to their berths, the Captain was induced to go into the midships to ascertain the cause. On making his entrance through the partition-door, an explosion instantly took place, which tore off the deck of that part of the boat, and threw the Captain into the canal. The fire spread so rapidly to every part of the boat, that the passengers had barely time to escape the flames by a precipitate retreat to the banks of the canal, in their night clothes, in which condition were a number of females. There were several families on board, emigrating to the west, and in the whole about twenty passengers,

who lost their household furniture, trunks, wearing apparel, money, and indeed every thing, except what they were sleeping in. The boat and cargo, consisting of ten or twelve tons of merchandise, was consumed to the water's edge.

The Captain of the Toulon alone suffered from the fire, being badly burnt in the face and hands. The explosion was occasioned by the bursting of a carboy of ether, supposed by expansion from the heat of the weather, which filled the boat with inflammable gas. The intervention of the partitions between the cabins and midship alone protected the people on board from the most imminent hazard. No blame is attached to any one, and the accident is without parallel in the navigation of our canals.

Standard.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the freemen of Dearborn county, to the number of about two hundred, was held at Wilmington, on Saturday, the 20th day of June, 1835, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Representatives in the next Legislature.

The meeting was called to order by Col. Wm. Flake, when DAVIS WEAVER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL JELLEY was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, on motion, it was

**Resolved**, That the citizens of the different townships now present, be requested to withdraw and select from among their respective townships any number of citizens not exceeding five, who shall constitute a committee to nominate candidates, and to report resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned for the purpose of having the provisions of the resolution carried into effect.

[The meeting-house, where the people had convened, being too small to accommodate those present, a committee was appointed to procure a larger room, who reported that they had obtained a room in the county Seminary.] The meeting having again convened in the Seminary, the different townships represented at the meeting, reported the following persons as their members of the committee—

**Sparta township**—Ebenzer Bedenah, Stephen J. Payne, Spencer Davis, Eliel Chaffin, James Willis.

**Lawrenceburgh**—John Johnson, William Williams.

**Cesar creek**—Alexander Noble, William Forsyth.

**Union**—Robert Wilber, John Downey, Allen Wilber, James M. Hastings, William How.

**Manchester**—G. H. Johnson, Edward Canfield, Wm. Caldwell, Lewis Payne.

**Randolph**—Samuel Fulton, Dr. John Morrison, John Tait, Jr., Samuel Best, Jr., Alex. E. Glenn.

**Laurens**—Walter Kerr, John Parks, James Lindsay, Clayborne Allen, Edward Owen.

HORACE BASSETT, Esq. then addressed the meeting in a very able speech, after which the committee retired, and being absent a short time, returned and made the following

## REPORT:

The committee, agreeably to instruction, report that they have nominated THOMAS HOWARD, HENRY WALKER, and WILLIAM CONAWAY, as candidates to represent this county in the next House of Representatives of Indiana.

And the question being taken on concurring in the nomination, it was UNANIMOUSLY agreed to.

The committee also reported to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

When, in a free country like this of ours, a few sordid and selfish men endeavor to obtain power by trampling upon the rights of the majority—when a set of men, such as compose a junta at Lawrenceburgh, endeavor to gull and entrap the people, by holding out false and shallow pretences—and when men without principle, and entirely regardless of the best interests of the country, adopt measures for their own aggrandizement, it becomes those whose best interests are thus set at naught, to adopt such measures as will, in their opinion, enable them to meet their enemy face to face, and with weapons of their own choice. Therefore

**Resolved**, That we believe the location of the County Seat at Wilmington is in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the freemen of this county, and that in said location the Commissioners acted from honest and correct principles.

**Resolved**, That we do most positively deny that any fraudulent or underhanded means were made use of in circulating and obtaining signatures to the late petition which effected the re-location of the County Seat; but that the matter was fairly and honestly conducted; and we call upon those who make the charge, to produce the proof.

**Resolved**, That the attitude assumed by the people of Lawrenceburgh is such that renders it necessary for the balance of the county to be on their guard, for their design is the self-interest of the few to the injury of the many.

**Resolved**, That we believe the object of the people of Lawrenceburgh is more to elect men who will meet their views and go for the Mammoth Bill advocated in the last legislature, (which would bring everlasting ruin and distress upon us and our posterity,) than to secure the retention of the Court House at that place.

**Resolved**, That we will not support any man for Representative who advocates internal improvements, such as rail roads and canals, on the principles of the mammoth bill.

**Resolved**, That the meeting held at Manchester on the 15th instant, with closed doors, when acting on matters of interest to the whole county, was in direct opposition to the principles of freemen, and without precedent in the annals of our history.

**Resolved**, That we will make use of all honorable means and exertions to secure the election of candidates this day put in nomination.

**Resolved**, That the thanks of the people of this county are due to our Senator and Representatives in the last Legislature, for their exertions in securing the passage of the law for the re-location of the Seat of Justice of the county.

The preamble and resolutions having been read, they were considered separately, and adopted without a single dissenting vote.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted, to wit:

**Resolved**, That we approve of the patriotic course pursued by the Rising Sun Times, and of the able support is has given to the friends of removal in this county.

**Resolved**, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five persons, to draft an address to the people of Dearborn county on the subjects of the relocation of the County Seat and of the approaching election. Whereupon, Messrs. Horace Bassett, Basil James, James Weaver, Alex. E. Glenn, and Samuel Jelley, were appointed said committee.

**Resolved**, That the Chairman appoint a committee of Vigilance, to consist of 10 persons in each of the townships favorable to the relocation of the County Seat, whose duty it shall be to correspond with each other, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the candidates nominated at this meeting; and that said committee shall have full power to call township meetings if they deem it necessary, and to fill all vacancies.

The following gentlemen were appointed said committee:

## RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP.

John Tait, Jr., Cornelius Miller, Hugh Espy, Edward Williams, James Rickets, William Morris-

son, Thomas C. Hall, Le Roy W. Lynn, Nelson Eastman, Samuel Best, Jr.

## UNION.

James M. Hastings, John Jenkins, John Stewart, John B. Platt, Chester Thayer, Robert Wilber, Wm. B. Phelps, Joel Oxley, James T. Smith, John Lewis.

## LAURENS.

W. V. Cheek, Jesse Smith, Stephen Wood, William Flake, Horace Bassett, Martin Trester, Aaron Foulke, Charles Stevens, James Bruce, Wm. L. Abbott.

## MANCHESTER.

Cyrus Mills, David Lostutter, John B. Round, John P. King, Joseph Johnson, William Green, William Caldwell, Cyrus Cross, Lyman T. Smith.

## CESAR CREEK.

Johnson Watts, Jacob W. Egelston, Wm. Lemon, George Pate, Laban Bramble, Isaac Randall, Franklin Allen, Robert Turner, Isaac Jones, David Williamson.

## SPARTA.

Cornelius Falkner, Collinba, Elias Little, Samuel Ewan, James Slater, Charles Dashiell, John C. Moore, John J. Akers.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Rising Sun Times, and in the Indiana Palladium.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

DAVIS WEAVER, Chm.

SAMUEL JELLEY, Sec'y.

To gratify the prevalent taste for something marvellous and prodigious, as well as to offer to the philosophic mind a subject for reflection, we give a brief description of a freak in nature's operations, as it is related to us by a friend of ours, which excited the "special wonder" of many of our citizens. We allude to a whirlwind which was witnessed at the falls of the Ohio river, on Sunday last, 14th ult.

A heavy and lowering cloud, lumbering with distant thunder, was lying in the south and another of less magnitude in the northwest, and another in the north-east. Each seemed to be surcharged with electric fluid, which was emitted and flashed across the air in various directions, brilliant and luminous; notwithstanding the broad glare of a mid-day's sun. A storm appeared inevitable. The clouds were driven apparently by opposing winds, until they at length came into pretty close contact, at which point they seemed to remain stationary, each contending for the ascendancy. After a few minutes, as if by mutual consent, they were seen to furnish small light clouds, which contrasted very strongly with the deep and threatening aspect of the great mass. These latter teemed into the same channel and lowered by a serpentine course, until they reached the earth, and assumed the form of an ordinary whirlwind. This was at the lower end of the Falls. After "kicking up a dust" in the vicinity of Shippingport, the whirl proceeded up the river and paid a visit to the "Hoosiers."—The first exhibition of its powers, were observed in the neighborhood of that splendid edifice, erected by the State, for the accommodation of gentlemen of notorious reputation. Here it gave a mere prelude to the future demonstrations of its power, by throwing high into the air—shingles, clapboards, plank, and other smaller particles; and after proceeding into the town and unroofing and damaging several houses very considerably, it at length reached the street, immediately on the bank of the river. Here the front wall of one brick house was thrown down, and the gable end of the building in which "Uncle Sam" sells our lands (as some would have it) torn out and also partially unroofed. The lady of the house, who is a large corpulent woman, ran out to escape its ravages—just in time to be encircled by its windings, and was carried some distance in the direction of the river; but finding her rather unwieldy, it abandoned the idea of submerging her in the river, and loosed its hold, after having prostrated her like an "idolater of the East" upon her face. Her son ran to her rescue, and he too found himself in a similar predicament, being knocked down by a wagon bed which had been lying near, and which now changed its element by sailing off into the river. The son of Judge Read (late a candidate for Gov) was snatched up from the yard of his father, to a considerable elevation and deposited snugly in the mud, a few feet from the water's edge. The boy was not injured. A stage, two horses and the driver were the next objects of its attack. These were seized, transversed and capsize, and the hind wheels and bed being detached, the residue, including horses and driver, were thrown furiously down the high and very steep bank of the river, a distance of 70 or 80 yards—both considerably bruised. It then struck into the river, and here was the scene of its grandest exhibitions. The water was drawn by its force for many yards around and sucked up to a great height—forming a pillar, broad at its base and tapering to the top. Thus formed, it played back and forth and occasionally, for an instant, would become perfectly motionless. The most vivid imagination can only conceive of the sublimity and grandeur of the scene. It continued in the river for four or five minutes, and afforded to the gazing and awestruck multitude an opportunity to witness, with what of calmness they could possess themselves, its desolating progress. The waters of the Ohio were "troubled" to their bed, and lashed the shores violently; and even for hours after, the waves still heaved, as if "remembering" its that were over. It crossed the river in a direction south east, and progressing into the timber a short distance and twisting off the tops of a few trees, again returned to the water, where it vanished into "thin air." Much speculation was afloat as to its origin, and there were many long and grave faces and much false philosophy. We supposed it to have been formed by the same causes which produce our ordinary whirlwinds, though upon a "larger scale."

## BOSTON MASS., June 20.

**Riot in Ann Street.** On Sunday evening, about 7 o'clock, the peaceable inhabitants of Ann Street were thrown into a state of great consternation, by the most ferocious riot that has occurred there since the destruction of the "Tin Pot," by a mob.

The riot on Sunday evening originated from an act of humanity on the part of a small boy towards an intoxicated and wounded Irishman, whom he saw seated against the side of a house, near Page's Court. Seeing the man bleeding badly, the lad advised him to get up and seek his home, and offered to put him in the way of reaching it. The man accepted of the boy's friendly offer at first; but, after walking along a few steps, a suspicion probably came across his excited brain that the boy intended to betray him into the hands of a constable, and he turned round suddenly and kicked the boy. The kick was the signal for a number of other boys near to hoot at him; and their shouts were heard by a party of men who were carousing in the house of a Thomas Jourdan, in Page's Court, and seven of them rushed down into Ann Street, armed with brick bats, and commenced an indiscriminate attack upon every one passing in the street.

In less than a minute they cleared the street for the space of 100 feet on each side of the Court. Shortly after the first rally, Mr. Rufus Peterson, a rigger, passing near the Court, was seen by one of the rioters, Richard Cummings, who yelled out—"Here goes one of the—scals," and immediately another came out, and knocked Peterson down by a blow with a bamboo pole, 12 feet in length. While Mr. Peterson was lying in the street, he was again struck on the head, with a stone weighing eight-and-a-half pounds. Fortunately his skull was not fractured, and hopes are entertained, that though very severely injured, his wounds will not prove fatal.

The rioters soon dispersed, but Constable Ellis, with the assistance of a resolute man named John Brown, succeeded in arresting two of their number, viz. Richard Cummings and John Mitchell. Cummings had crawled up through the scuttle in the roof of Jourdan's house, and hid behind a chimney, and Mitchell had secreted himself in a shed in the yard. Cummings was ordered to recognize in the sum of \$500, to appear at the Municipal Court, and Mitchell in \$300—with an understanding, that, should Mr. Peterson's wounds exhibit any unfavorable symptoms, the prisoners' bonds should be immediately increased. In the meantime, they were committed to jail, for want of bail.

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Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Statesman, dated

## PORTSMOUTH, June 12, 1835.

Sir:—A murder, attended with the most horrid circumstances, was committed in Kittery, Maine, on Wednesday afternoon last.

The wife of Theodore Wilson, a man of notoriously irregular habits, and possessed of a fiend-like disposition, left his house, upon a visit to the one nearly opposite, where a woman was lying dangerously ill. While there she was alarmed by the appearance of her husband, whom she saw marching before his house muttering imprecations of vengeance, and his eyes gleaming with fury and madness. In spite of the protestations of the two women of the house, Mrs. W. ran across to her husband. He seized her, threw her down, and taking a stone from the wall, beat her brains out! In ten minutes after she left the house of her neighbor, she was a mangled corpse by the road-side. But the craving of his bloodthirsty soul was not yet satiated. After he had ascertained that Mrs. W. was quite dead, he rushed over to the house which she had just left. Only two women were at home, and one of them lying sick. After breaking 14 panes of glass and staving the panel of the door, he was prevented from consummating his purpose by the timely interference of some neighbors, who were attracted thither by the screams and noise consequent to the affray. Wilson made no attempt to escape, and when asked by one present if he knew what he had done, he replied, "Yes—I have murdered my dear wife;" and observed that he only regretted the failure of the attempt upon the lives of the two women, against whom, he said, he bore "a mortal enmity." He was secured, and lodged in York Jail to await his trial.—Mrs. W. was an amiable woman, much beloved and respected.

A thousand aggravated rumors are afloat respecting the subject, but the facts here set down are the only authenticated ones which have come to my knowledge.

**Singular Circumstance.** Early in February last, a number of persons in Calais, (Me.) were violently attacked by pains in the limbs, and in the bowels, alternate diarrhoea and constiveness, cramps, &c. The disease seemed to be of a character to baffie the skill of physicians: it extended, and in the course of some months, about one hundred persons, of different conditions, sexes and ages, were afflicted in this way. Many of these persons apparently recovered from their indisposition, and afterwards had a recurrence of the disease. Several of them died in great agony, and as strong suspicions of poison were abroad, it is singular that no post mortem examinations took place. An investigation, however, was had, by some of the inhabitants, and it was ascertained that there was only one article of food, of which all the persons attacked with the disease, had participated. This was some Muscovado sugar, which had been imported from the W. Indies, and it was thot that this painful, lingering disease might have been occasioned by some deleterious matter contained in the article. A gentleman with his family, all of whom had been attacked with this singular complaint, but who are now convalescent, came to this city about a week since and brought a quantity of this same sugar. It was analyzed by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, who ascertained that it contained oxide of Lead in the proportion of one drachm to the pound! In what manner it became incorporated with the sugar, is unknown.

## Mercury.

**A Notorious Villain.** The New York papers give the particulars of a villain by the name of Sterling, who has married, and deserted or killed by his brutality, 4 or 5 women in the course of as many years past. His last wife died in that city a few weeks since, when he abandoned her infant child in the street, but was detected, and multiplied atrocities exposed. The N. Y. Times thus traces his history, as developed at the police office:

It appears that Charles M. Sterling was born at Mount Desert, an Island off Hancock county, Maine, where he resided until he attained to man's estate; but it seems that the unenviable character he had acquired was the cause of his removal soon after that period. The next place to which he was tracked is Baltimore, where he appears to have been in possession of some capital, commenced business, and prosecuted it successfully. While there he married an interesting young lady, whom he soon after abused, and with whom he some years since removed to Boston, where four years since he lived at the head of Rowe's Wharf, with his wife and two fine children. His continued and still increasing abuse, however, soon drove her from him, to seek a home among his relatives at Mt. Desert carrying with her an infant. The vessel in which she embarked, however, was lost at sea, and the injured wife, with her infant, and all else on board perished in the wreck. The schooner was afterwards found at sea, and a large amount of clothing and property taken out and carried into Cape Cod. Thither Sterling proceeded, claimed and obtained possession of nearly all the goods, & instituted suit against other persons for the residue, and had them held under recognizance to answer his complaints. He never, however appeared to prosecute the suits to trial, but returned to Boston with such of the property as he could get possession of.

Here he, after a short courtship, again married. His second wife was a Miss Elizabeth Gales, a tall, darkish complexioned girl, though extremely good looking, and from whom he obtained about \$300, the savings of her previous industry. In a short time after her marriage, she was driven from him by ill treatment, but was afterwards persuaded to return and accompany him to this city, "where they for some time boarded in Washington-

street, but afterwards kept a confectionary in another part of the city. In the mean time his abuse of his wife had increased almost beyond female endurance, and his affairs again becoming unprosperous, they determined to give up their house and again board out. For this purpose his wife packed up her things, and all her clothing with the exception of a very ordinary suit in which he introduced her to a boarding house, where he left her, and stealthily shipped every article of furniture and clothing of his and her's, except what she had on her at the time, to Nyack, Rockland co. leaving her utterly destitute of money, clothes, or means of subsistence. From Nyack he proceeded with his spoils to Mazonicus, in the same county, and took boarding with a Mr. Furman, whom he shortly left to board with a Mr. Harper, at Ramapo. He however, soon returned to Mazonicus, and boarded with a Mr. Krempt, at which place he reported that he had been robbed of \$800 while there, and then it is said, himself robbed Mr. Harper of \$25, with which he made off. His next location was in the township of Franklin, Bergen county, N. J. where he boarded with Mr. Christopher, who had a daughter twenty years of age, who fell a victim to the seductive arts of the visitor. He also persuaded her to leave her paternal home, and accompany him to this city. They boarded together in Washington street, but he soon abandoned her, and again returned to Ramapo. The unfortunate girl was again taken to the hearth of her stricken father, where she, with the misplaced attachment and her shame continued to remain.

At Ramapo, Sterling again entered the matrimonial state with a Miss Rose with whom he lived six or seven months, when she was taken very suddenly ill at midnight with vomiting, and died at seven o'clock in the morning. Her death is very generally attributed in the neighborhood to poison. After the death of this lady, Sterling returned to Mazonicus, where he soon became very attentive to a young widow lady named Henderson, who was possessed of some property; but she had either the good luck or the good judgment to reject his offers of marriage. Foiled in his attempt he next laid siege to the heart and hand of Mrs. Stichtel, a wealthy Dutch widow, but from her, also, he received a repulse which he had not the sophistry to overcome. Finding he could make nothing of either mother or daughter, he improved a favorable opportunity, it is said in the winter of '33, and robbed the latter of the clothing of her deceased husband, and \$10 in money, and disappeared.

The next we hear of him is in this city where he, nearly a year since, married a Mrs. Hamilton, the mother of the infant whose desecration has been the means of bringing this double distilled villain to the knowledge of the world.

**Another prize Fight.** Another of these brutal "fights" took place no many miles distant from this city yesterday. The combatants were James Reed, (the person who fought on the Jersey shore last winter) and one Barrett, a regular English pugilist, but more recently an actor at the Bowery Theatre. These men, with their friends, had previously announced yesterday as the time of their meeting, and had chartered two steamboats to conduct the spectators to the spot. To the credit of Captain Sherwell, of the Steamboat Norfolk, and Capt. Vandal, of the Washington, they refused to go, when they were informed of the nature of their mission. The parties, however, procured to steamboat, Jas. Fairlee, and at half past 9 o'clock, proceeded to Barren Island, (East Chester) where they perpetrated the outrage against the laws, which is the subject of this article.

The combat was to take place for \$1000 a-side, but it is computed by those present, that more than \$20,000 was at stake.

When our paper went to press the steamboat had not arrived; but we understood from a gentleman who said he had witnessed the scene, and came to the city by land, through Harlem, that Barrett came off conqueror, after a fight of one hour and twelve minutes.

Forty-two rounds were fought, at the last of which Reed was knocked out of the ring, and was unable to resume his place until after the time (half a minute) had elapsed. William Hatfield and James Phelan were seconds on the occasion.

N. Y. Sun.

**A Second Joan of Arc.** Ellen Mack, a young Irish woman, who used to sell fruit in the streets of London, was lately brought up to the police in a state of insanity, having taken it into her head that she was selected by the Almighty to bring about the separation of Ireland from England. She accordingly gave up her honest calling, and on Monday, after uttering some Irish cries at Chapel, she proceeded to Lincoln's Inn Field, threw her stockings and shoes away, and walked barefoot to Smithfield, where, to show her faith, and the especial protection vouchsafed to her, she made her way unarmed through droves of cattle. The drovers were astonished, and declared they dare not venture to do the like, and such a crowd gathered about Ellen Mack, that business was obstructed, and it became necessary to lock her up.

N. Y. Sun.

Emigration to the West is going on at a great rate. The average of passengers to the west by the port of the lakes is estimated at twelve hundred a day, while the travel by land is immense. The Erie Observer says that it is not an uncommon thing for seventy teams, each with a family of not less than five people, to pass a given point in one day on their way to the West. One would think that at this rate the whole east would be drained of its population. It holds its own, however, and seems not even to miss the host which it is daily sending forth to people the fertile region of the west.

N. Y. Times

**Death by Lightning.**—The house of Mr. William Morris, in this town, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm on Thursday, the 11th inst. at half past one o'clock. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton had just arrived from the country, and had been in the house not more than a minute, when she was instantly killed, having retired to a small room to divest herself of her wet clothing. A little girl of Mr. Morris, about 14 months old, was considerably injured, and her clothes torn from her body; she is in a fair way of recovery. Two negro children were also knocked down and hurt, but are recovering. The lightning struck two trees, about 10 feet apart, one of which was within 10 feet of the shed room, in the south corner of which it entered, and where Miss Hamilton met her melancholy fate. The room was literally torn to pieces, and nearly every sleeper in the house was broken for a distance of 30 feet.

## Wilmington (N. C.) People's Press.

The New-Hampshire folks are glorifying themselves with the reflection that a majority of the present Cabinet are natives, and now, or formerly, citizens of that state; viz. Lewis Cass, Levi Woodbury, and Amos Kendall. We doubt whether this luck has ever before happened to any state, except possibly Virginia.

The Boston Post tells of a lady in that city who "would swear the legs off an iron pot for a glass of liquor." We should not cry if her friends were also given to lick her!