

INDIANA PALLADIUM.

By V. M. Cole & E. Curtis.

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COMFORT.

I'd like to have a little farm
And leave such scenes as these,
Where I could live without a care,
Completely at my ease.
I'd like to have a pleasant house
Upon my little farm
Airy and cool in summer time,
In winter cold and warm.

I'd like to have a little wife—
I reckon I know who;
I'd like to have a little son,
A little daughter too.
And when they'd upon my knee,
I'd like a little toy,
To give my pretty little girl—
Another to my boy.

I'd like to have a little chaise
That we might take a ride,
I'd like a little pony for
My boy to jump beside.
I'd like to have a little cash,
And owe no little debts;
There's nothing in the world so much
An easy temper frets.

I should not like my wife to shake
A broomstick at my head,
For then I might begin to think
She did not love her NED;
But I should always like to see
Her gentle as a dove;
I should not like to hear her scold,
But be all joy and love.

If I had these I would not ask
For any thing beside,
I'd be content thus smoothly through
The tedious world to glide.
My little wife and I, would then
No earthly trouble see,
Surrounded by our little ones
How happy would we be!

In the tempest of life, when the waves and the gale,
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail,
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution depart,
Look aloft and be firm, and be careless of heart.

If the friends, who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrow like clouds are array'd,
Look aloft to the friendship which shall never fade.

Should the visions that hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, be swifter to fly,
Then turn and through tears of repentance regret,
Look aloft to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the sons of thy heart;
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart;
Look aloft from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To the soil "where affection is ever in bloom."

And oh! when death comes in his terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his poll on the past,
In the moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, look aloft and depart.

IMPROPTU

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG BLUE-EYED LADY.

The stars that gem the midnight sky,
Exalt our thoughts to joys above;
The beams that lighten from thine eye,
Bring heaven to earth, for heaven is love.

[N. Y. Knickerbocker.

THE BEDEVILED DOCTOR.

He was one of the politest men you ever saw; and as he smiled and talked, smiling and talking as though his heart was brimful of kindness, and his head of ideas, you could not have dreamt that at times he was such a mad-man as we all know him to be. I presume, however, that the truth, that he was now and then so very kind, and so very sensible that he got out of his stock prematurely, and then he was bedeviled indeed.

I met him in the Park one day, in the most savage state of mind imaginable. His beard was as long and black as a patent shoe-brush, and as stiff; his eye was like a lighthouse under a perfect tempest of brow; his shirt collar was as stiff and upright as a judge, and looked as if it would act the wife's part, and take his ears off; and his coat was so bedeviled that the whole street sneezed as he walked through it.

My eyes watered as he came up; and when in his medical manner, he seized my arm, making an impatient patient of me, I felt my courage ooze out—not at my pores, but my nostrils.

"I want your advice," said he, and he swept me away into his studio.

"She's an angel," said the Doctor, putting on his study coat—an old veteran of the ball-room and promenade minus one skirt—"She's an angel," said he, "and I'm bedeviled with her!"

"An angelic effect, truly," sneezed I.

"Sir!" resumed the M. D. man—"I'm possessed to have that girl."

"That is," interjected Ego, "you're possessed to possess her, or have a strong prepossession for her."

"Be done," said he—"She was destined to be my wife—she longs to be my wife—and the Grand Sultan shall not prevent her."

"Probably not, but perhaps the father may; now Doctor dear lend me your ear, and I'll put you in the way of being a husband—or, what is the same thing—put the old man out of the way of your becoming so."

"Say on."

"You tend the family, I think."

"True, I own to being their medical tender, tho' it's a tender subject."

"She can live, can't she?"

"How! Speak false! By Galen, sir, I've a lancet at hand, and will bear no such questions."

"Nay, dear Doctor, but she can sham for your sake, surely; be very sick, for instance, sick abed on the father's side; but quite well and able to run away on your side!"

I saw his nostril dilate, and the white of his eye diminish; it was evident his conscience was easier.

"It shall be done," said he.

"What!" asked I, most lamp-like. The scavenger of the human system smiled grimly through his beard.

"Meet me here this evening at nine," said he.

At nine I was there. The professional slat lay on the table—and I read thereon: "Come at once to Mr. John Spooner's, whose daughter is very sick, and wants the Doctor, with a pain in her head."

"Now, sir," said the shaven and shorn mediciner, flourishing his lavender handkerchief—"Now, my dearest friend, do you engage the father while I snatch the daughter—play the ass with the old man, while I play the horse with the young woman, by running away with her."

"Done," quoth I, and we started.

The back stood at the door. "I shall be out presently," said the groom expectant to the groom actual—"and mind you, drive to Judge Smith's, as though you'd a corpse in the coach."

We found the old man moping over the grate. "Doctor," he groaned, "I wish you'd cure the gal of these turns, once for all. One'd most think she was crazy, to make such a mess about a small headache. If she'd the rheumatics like I have, 'twould be worth while to talk of pain."

Who could blame the Doctor for wishing to cure the poor child "once for all" of such a father!

"Pray, sir," asked I, as the Doctor followed the maid from the room, "do you suffer much from the rheumatism?"

"Pray, sir," said he, sliding his glassy eye over me—"who are you?"

That's a yankee answer with a vengeance, thought I. "I—I, sir—I'm a friend of the Doctor's, sir—met him in the street, and stepped in, hoping to have an introduction to you, sir. My name, sir, is Sam. Brown, the dentist's son."

And by great wheedling I shoved the old man off into an ocean of talk, where I thought he might float till morning.

Half an hour past by, and suddenly the ancient mariner stopped. "That Doctor's mighty long any how," said he; and he forthwith proceeded to gather up his limbs for an inspection of this intricate case in the back parlor. I saw that I must put out as soon as his back was turned; for, if I waited till it was up, he would shoot me as an auxiliary to the noun substantive that had sought an adjective in his domain, and gently I stepped down stairs.

The back was still at the door. "Haven't you seen the Doctor?" The coachman said, no. I was at a stand. If I ran, my medical friend might Burke me for cowardice; if I stayed, the father might doctor me with a charge of buckshot. As I stood boubting, a man rushed down the stairs; and by my side. I felt at that moment as an onion must feel when running to seed—very slim, all head, and no heart; but my pursuer touched me, not, and shouting to the driver to drive on, threw himself into the corner, ignorant of my presence.

Now I knew it was not the Doctor, for he wore a cap; and this man had a hat on. Was it the father! Probably it was that enraged old serpent; and my heart went pit-a-pat, like any baker in town.

And away we whirled over the stones; shot round the corners, and shaved by the lamp-post in a manner most miraculous; men glanced by us, and dim-sighted houses gleamed for a moment in the distance—presently we stopped.

"Where are we," cried my companion.

"At Judge Smith's."

"Out upon you—to Doctor Spooner's, you fool—quick—quick; every minute's worth a mine of gold."

The astonished driver, who had taken my comrade for the Doctor, cracked his whip, and away we whistled again. The plot began to thicken; where the lovers were, what the old one was after, what the result would be, and what would be the end of my share in it—were queries that made my brain spin and hum again. And still away, away rumbled our carriage as if it meant to prophesy railroad locomotives; a corner was turned, and we were running down a narrow street; presently I heard a shouting, a sprinkling of curses—horses hoofs—and then came a terrible shock which threw me upon my face, on the forehead—and lastly, an overthrow. Kicks, licks, broken glass—a desperate lunge—and hatless and bamboozled, I stood in the open air under the sickly gas lights. Two carriages lay prostrate before me, the horses struggling for release—then out shot from the other coach a female head, with streaming locks and—alas! a streaming nose; and then up started a man, wild, dusty, and like myself, beaverless. I knew him at once, though his calm and liverlike air was defunct; it was the Doctor!

I had just seized his arm, when a shout from behind turned us upon a pivot—half disengaged from the back from which I had eloped, appeared the venerable and most irascible form of John Spooner. The lady shrieked anew, the watchman wound his rattle—windows were up—doors flew open—the dogs howled; it was no time for delay, and seizing again the Doctor's arm, I hurried him through an infinity of streets.

"And now," cried I, "explain!"—and I threw my battered felt tenement into an arm-chair. He did so: they had mistaken coaches; the elopers had driven to the Rev. Robert Spooner's in John's coach, and he to Judge Smith's in their's; each had discovered his error, and in the rush to rectify it, had met—and the plot had been unmasked.

"And what next?"

"I must go to the springs and recruit."

I engaged his passage for the next morning.

It was night—and I was walking up Broadway—when, to my horror, I saw my friend with two non-medical attendants from the police office, crawling along the flags. He had been arrested for an attempt to kidnap a patient at the point of death, with a view to dissection.

I obtained an interview with him. "And who," I asked, "is to prove this absurd charge?"

"The patient herself."

"Ann Spooner!"

"The same."

I was thunderstruck; but at his request, undertook the cause, and of course gained it; chiefly by my eloquence and legal knowledge—partly from the total want of proof. But the Doctor could not withstand the subsequent slow fever of ridicule. To be prosecuted for such a crime by his Dulcinea—to fall in love at first sight—run away in a hackney coach—upset in the mud—give the lady a bloody nose, and be made a Barker in revenge—was too much. He moved into the country.

Two years after I saw him again; he was a bachelor still; fancy free to the length of the chain of mortality—and I suspect he never again suffered himself to be bedeviled by any angel of them all.

Cin. Mirror.

THE WAY TO SUCCEED.—"I owe my success in business chiefly to you," said a stationer to a paper-maker, as they were settling a large account; but let me ask how a man of your caution came to give credit so freely to a beginner with my slender means!"

"Because," replied the paper maker, "at whatever hour in the morning I passed to my business, I observed you without your coat at yours."

CLEARANCE EXTRAORDINARY. Cleared the 1st inst, a large two story Dwelling House, for the port of Edgecomb, where it arrived the same day, and was safely landed. The house was taken from a wharf in this town, and put upon two large gondolas. It was rather a novel sight to see so large a building crossing our harbor.

Wisconsin Int.

THE POST OFFICE.

Letter Postage.—Single letters consisting of one piece of paper, are carried by the mail 30 miles for 6 cents.

From 30 to 80 miles, 10 cents.
" 80 to 150 "12"
" 150 to 400 "18"
Over 400, miles, 25 cents.

Double, triple, and quadruple letters, in the same proportion. A letter weighing less than one-ounce, pays but triple postage. An ounce always paying as four letters.

Newspaper Postage.—For each newspaper carried not over 100 miles, 1 cent.

Over 100 miles 14 cent.

But if carried to any office in the state in which it is printed, whatever is the distance, the rate is 1 cent.

Pamphlet Postage.—Magazines or pamphlets published periodically, not exceeding 100 miles, 14 cents per sheet. Over 100 miles, 2 1-2 cents per sheet.

Pamphlets not published periodically, not exceeding 100 miles, 4 cents per sheet. Over 100 miles, 6 cents per sheet.

Periodical papers, where religious or irreligious, if not in pamphlet form, pay as newspapers.

Mal-practices of post masters, in opening defacing or refusing to deliver papers, should be immediately reported to the post master general, but sent from another post office, to prevent mistake!!!

Post masters are to furnish intelligence to publishers, gratis, when subscribers either refuse, or neglect, for an unreasonable time, to take the papers. Penalty for neglecting this duty, is the subscription money.

Post masters are liable to a penalty, for opening papers, without license from the owners.

CELEBRATION AT CONCORD, N. H. A letter from a friend at Concord informs us that the Centennial Celebration on Saturday was in every way grand and satisfactory.—The crowd of people was immense, in the Old Meeting House, the frame of which seemed to feel as if all its audiences of two hundred years were again risen to sit there.

The Oration was elegant and interesting. The musical performances in the Meeting-House consisted of Mr Pierpont's Ode, written originally for the Boston centennial celebration—the 107th Psalm of the Old New England Version—Mrs Heman's Ode. The Pilgrim Fathers—and a Hymn, written for the occasion, by B. D. Winslow, of the late senior class in Harvard University. Four hundred gentlemen dined together, after the services in the meeting-house, among whom were His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Judge Davis, Mr E. Everett, Mr J. Phillips, Mr Alden Bradford, and Mr Phillip Hone of New York. Five hundred children, from the public schools were in the procession, and partook of refreshments after the exercise; and from five to six hundred ladies assembled at a public collation. Bos. Cour.

IMPROVEMENTS. The improvements in our city within a year have been very great; the resurrection of the college, the birth of the banks, the completion of the Fourth-street church, and the growth of the many neat school-houses which have risen in several of the wards,—give us something to show strangers with a reasonable and modest degree of pride. In some of the eastern cities, during this same period, changes have been made more curious than any of ours. Many new and beautiful stone buildings have been torn down by the owners merely to be built over again; for it has been found, in many cases, that buildings might be so altered as to make the consequent increase of rent far more than pay the interest of the cost of alteration.

In New York an immense stone university has been built, and a hotel is nearly up, in which the whole city may sit down to dinner; it is of Quincy granite. Cin. Mir.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward has been offered by an enactment of the legislature of Mississippi, to any person or persons who shall arrest and bring to trial, and prosecute to conviction under its laws, any person who shall utter, publish or circulate within the limits of that state, the Liberator, or any other paper, circular, pamphlet letter or address of a seditious character. On conviction of such offender, the governor is authorized to draw his warrant on the treasurer for the sum.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—We understand that on yesterday on the Steam Boat LeFlore just before landing here, a man was caught in her fly wheel and immediately killed. From the best information we have, his name was Lynch, and came on board the boat at Cincinnati, with two or three horses. He was decently interred in our grave yard. New-Albany Gazette.

THE recent elections in Indiana for Representatives to the State Legislature, resulted in the choice of a majority favorable to a liberal system of improvements. To what extent shall that system be carried, and how the means shall be procured, will be the distracting questions. We have little doubt of the State adopting some system. There should be no doubt on the subject. The present necessities of the people call for improvements, whilst the future prospects of the State imperiously demand them, at the hands of her law givers. There seems to us, to be an almost unanimous concurrence of opinion, upon the necessity of the undertaking, the only doubt is, as to the propriety of involving the state, to obtain the means to prosecute these works. The representatives cannot be too well informed of the public will, and where there is any doubt of the course which will be pursued, by any member elect, his constituents should make it their business to inform him of their wishes, they should meet and instruct him. New-Albany Gaz.

SOMNAMBULISM. A young lady by the name of Jilson, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, is practising wonderful exploits to the astonishment of the good folks of that place. It is said she can read books which she has never before seen, see objects through an inch plank or brick wall, and all this with a thick quilt of cotton bats before her eyes, and a leaden cap over that! At this distance from the scene of wonder, we are inclined to pronounce it all a hoax, and marvel that she does not make this manifest. Let the girl's ears be closed as well as her eyes and we fancy the charm will be broken. Lebanon Star.

THE whole amount of tolls collected on the Canals and Railways of this Commonwealth, in the present fiscal years, up to the fifth inst. is given in the Harrisburg Chronicle at \$539,225 23. The Chronicle predicts that the revenue from our improvements will this year exceed \$700,000. Phil. Gaz.

From the Washington Globe.

IMPORTANT BANK ARRANGEMENTS.

We take great pleasure in announcing, that the period has now arrived when the better currency than that furnished by the United States Bank and its branches is to be furnished by many of the State Banks, which Mr. Taney predicted they "probably" could do.

It is in the following arrangements, which, we are informed, have been entered into voluntarily by the Deposit Banks, as far as named, for the redemption of their notes in New York, or Philadelphia, and the receipt of each other's notes, viz:

BANK OF BURLINGTON, Burlington, Vermont.—This Bank redeems its notes of all denominations of five dollars and upwards *unlimitedly*, at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New York. It also received the notes of all Banks which are at par in New York or Philadelphia.

MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, Albany.—This Bank redeems all its notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, *unlimitedly*, at the Merchants' Bank in the City of New York. It also receives the notes of all Banks which are at par in New York or Philadelphia.

BANK OF AMERICA, New York.—This Bank will receive the notes of all the Deposit Banks situated north and east of that city, of the denomination of 50 dollars and upwards, on deposit, from Deposit Banks, which they may have received from the Receivers of sales of the Public Lands.

MECHANICS' BANK, New York.—This Bank will receive the notes of the two Deposit Banks in Boston, (the Commonwealth and Merchants,) which having arranged with this Bank to redeem the same, of all denominations of five dollars and upwards.

GIRARD BANK, Philadelphia.—This bank will receive from all the Deposit Banks, the notes of any and all the Deposit Banks north and east of Philadelphia, which they may receive from the Public Land Receivers, of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards.

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, Baltimore.—This Bank redeems its notes *unlimitedly*, in New York, at the Merchants' Bank; and in Philadelphia, at the Philadelphia Bank; and it receives on deposit, and in payment of all dues, the notes of all good Banks which are redeemed in these cities.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, Washington.—This Bank redeems its notes *unlimitedly*, in Philadelphia, at the Girard Bank; and in New York, at the Bank of America, Mechanics' Bank, and the Manhattan Co. It receives on deposit the notes of all such Banks as are at par in either of these cities.

BANK OF VIRGINIA, Richmond.—This Bank redeems its notes, *unlimitedly*, in Philadelphia, at the Girard Bank, and the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; and in New York, at the Mechanics' Bank; and Manhattan Co. It receives the notes of all banks, above the denomination of ten dollars, which redeem their notes in either of the above cities.

BANK OF AUGUSTA, Augusta.—This Bank redeems, at the Bank of America, in New York, such of its notes as may be received by the receivers, of proceeds of sales of Public Lands.

PLANTERS' BANK, Natchez.—This Bank has, in no instance, since it became a selected Bank, refused to receive from a Public Receiver a note of any one of the Deposit Banks. It will continue to receive on deposit, from the Public Receivers, the notes of each and all the Deposit Banks without regard to their location.

UNION BANK, Nashville.—This Bank issues but few notes which are not made payable upon their face, either at Philadelphia or N. Orleans. It will receive in payment of all dues to the Government, the notes of all Deposit and other Banks, which redeem the same either in New York or Philadelphia.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans.—This Bank redeems at the Merchants' Bank in New York, all its notes which may be received by Deposit Banks, in payments on account of the Government. It will receive on deposit, from the Receivers of Public Lands, the notes of all such Deposit Banks as cause them to be redeemed in N. York or Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans.—This Bank will redeem, at the Bank of America, in New York, such of its notes as may be received by Deposit Banks for all payments made on account of the Government. It will receive on deposit from the Receivers of Public Lands, the notes of all such Deposit Banks as cause them to be redeemed in N. York or Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL BANK, Cincinnati.—This Bank will redeem at the Girard Bank, in Philadelphia, all its notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and upwards, which may be received by the Deposit Banks, to be placed to the credit of the United States. It will receive on deposit, from Public Receivers, the notes of all such deposits and other good Banks, and its agency at St. Louis, as redeem the same in N. York or Phila.

CLINTON BANK, Columbus.—This Bank will redeem at the Phenix Bank, in New York, all its notes of the denominations of fifty dollars and upwards, as may be received by any Deposit Bank from the Public Receivers, the notes of all such Deposit and other good Banks as redeem the same either in N. York or Philadelphia.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Indianapolis.—This Bank will redeem, at the City Bank in New York, any of its notes of the denomination of fifty dollars, and upwards which may be received by any Deposit Bank, from the Public Receivers. It will receive on deposit, from the Public Receivers, the notes of all such Deposit and other good Banks which redeem the same either in New York or Philadelphia.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA, Richmond Branch.—This Bank will redeem, at the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, and the Merchants' Bank, in New York, all such notes of the denominations of fifty dollars and upwards, as may be received by any Deposit Bank from the Public Receivers. It will receive from the Public Receivers the notes of all such Deposit Banks as redeem the same either in N. York or Philadelphia.

BANK OF MICHIGAN, Detroit.—This will redeem, in the City of N. York, through their agents, Messrs. John Ward & Co., all of its notes of the denominations of \$50 and upwards, as may be received by any Deposit Bank from the Public Receivers. It will receive from the public Receivers the notes of all such Deposit and other good Banks as redeem the same either in New York or Philadelphia.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, Detroit.—This Bank will redeem, at the Bank of America, in New York, all such of its notes of the denominations of fifty dollars and upwards, as may be received by any deposit Bank from the Public Receivers. It will receive from the Public Receivers the notes of all good banks north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and of such southern Banks as redeem the same either in New York or Philadelphia, of the denominations of 20 dollars and upwards.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Pittsburgh.—This Bank will redeem, *unlimitedly*, such of its notes as may be received by any Deposit Bank, from the Public Receiver, at the Commercial Bank in Philadelphia. It will receive on deposit, on public account, the notes of all such of Deposit or other good banks as redeem the same in N. York or Philadelphia, of the denominations of twenty dollars and upwards.

CANADA. It will be seen from the following remarks of the Montreal Vindicator, that already are the Canadians talking of a separation from England, and an union with the United States:

"Since the Tory newspapers discuss, and Tory coteries talk so freely of a separation from England, and connection with the United States, the Vindicator may notice the subject without being charged with sedition."

"We have already said that a foreign yoke, although lined with velvet, sits not easy on the necks of native born Americans, and that European bondage will be endured in America no longer than it is convenient. We now add that the Western hemisphere is too far advanced in civilization, wealth, and population, to owe obedience to the dictates of the antiquated Eastern world. Our spirits are roused at the thought, and we experience a feeling of debasement in reflecting that we are the last among the inhabitants of this continent to declare our capability of governing ourselves, disenthralled from the clumsy operations of foreign direction.—The time worn principles of ancient kingdoms correspond not with the 'fresh, the fair, the ever free principles, that govern and control men in this bright and beautiful world of the West. Even the emigrant of yesterday finds the valleys of the West as green, the hills as wild, and the skies as bright as those that adorned his native land. An affection for Europe has in a great measure ceased to be a national feeling. Why indeed should the children of America regard the soil or the flags of Europe with any more affection than the children of Europe regard the soil of the easternmost parts of Asia?—The march of the world is Westward."

"We speak of this subject not as one connected with the present politics of the day, but as an event that appears approaching in the course of human affairs."

LIBERTY. We are pleased to find that the State of Tennessee has passed an act to encourage the emigration of free persons of color to the Country of their Fathers, where they may enjoy all the blessings of a free Government, in preference to remaining here, where they must always be considered an inferior and degraded Class. Tennessee has done this, by simply providing that ten dollars be paid to the American Colonization Society, or any other, for every free person of color which they shall remove from that State to a Colony in Africa provided for their reception. We shall be glad to hear that all the Southern States follow the example thus set them; but as it is estimated that every adult emigrant carried to Liberia, including his maintenance for six months in the Colony, costs sixty dollars, it would seem proper that the State of which such emigrant formed a part might sustain a larger portion than one-sixth of this expense. In the year 1833, Virginia passed an act allowing, we believe, twenty-eight dollars for the removal of each free emigrant from that State to Liberia; but the act provided that the emigrant should have been free at the time the law passed. The consequence has been, that few claims have been made on the Treasurer. Good policy, it would seem, to make the provision effective, would extend it to all free emigrants.—Nat. Int.

SHOCKING MURDER. We have various verbal accounts of a most fiendish outrage committed in Randolph, in Orange county, a few days since, all of which concur substantially in the following particulars.

A Mr Peak, between twenty and thirty years of age, who resided with his father, an elderly gentleman, in low circumstances, was engaged to a young lady in the vicinity, and was to have been married in a few days. His mother-in-law was opposed to the union, and the contemplated residence of the couple with the young man's parents. One morning last week the old lady got breakfast for the family the principal dish of which consisted of "harsh." Her husband, his son, and two daughters, eat of it, the son quite freely; and soon after they all became sick. The young man complained first, when the old lady, anxious to insure the work of destruction, advised him to take some pearlash and water, which she prepared for him. On taking the fumbler, he raised it to his nose, and told her that it had the same smell as the "harsh" he had just eaten, and he suspected it poisonous. Refusing to drink the infernal decoction, she asked for the tumbler, but he was determined to hold on to it, and sent for a physician. On his arrival it was soon ascertained that the "harsh" and the water in the tumbler, were highly charged with arsenic. The young man grew worse rapidly, and finding that he could not be relieved, made his will, bequeathing all his property—about \$1,500—to his intended wife, and died before night. It is said the old gentleman has since died, and the recovery of one of the girls was considered doubtful. On being arrested and examined, Mrs P. confessed her crime, and was committed to jail for trial in December next. Such horrible atrocities occur but seldom in our State.—Woodstock Vt. Cour.

At a recent election of officers for a militia company in Waterville, Me., Geo. H. Boardwin, a respectable colored gentleman was chosen captain by a majority of six votes. He accepted the trust, in a happy and appropriate address to his constituents.

King Otho of Greece was lately crowned with a pasteboard crown, the gold one not having arrived.

A gallows was lately erected before Garrison's (the abolitionist's) house in Boston.