

THREE DAYS' LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mary Howland, Capt. Wear, arrived here on Sunday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 27th of August, bringing Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 26th—three days later than our last.

It is evident that the crisis in English affairs is daily becoming more alarming. The House of Lords, instead of wisely falling into the current of popular feeling, which has now grown too powerful for resistance, have foolishly and madly attempted to breast the tide, which, if they be not met in time, will sweep them, their honors, immunities and privileges into swift destruction. They have added further amendments to the Municipal Corporation Bill, after which it past in committee. The committee was to report in three days, and there was no doubt of the report being accepted without discussion. They (the Lords) have likewise rejected some clauses of the Irish Church Bill passed by the House of Commons. Lords Melbourne and Duncannon supported the bill in its original shape; the opposition to it appears to have been led by the Duke of Wellington, than whom a more bitter and cold-blooded enemy of human liberty does not exist—not even excepting Nicholas of Russia or his fiend-like brother Constantine. The objectionable clauses were lost by a majority of ninety-seven against the Ministers. It appears that the Bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, which has passed the House of Commons, is to be postponed by their Lordships till the next session of Parliament. These arrogant and headstrong measures of the aristocracy will have the effect of rousing and exasperating still further the already excited feelings of the great mass of the English people, as well as of adding tenfold to the fearful responsibility which at this moment rests upon the Crown.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

ENGLAND.—The city has been tolerably free from reports to-day respecting the Ministry and the consequences of the threatened collision between the two Houses of Parliament—which would appear at all events, to be regarded with little apprehension by the fundholders.

The intelligence of this morning has renewed all alarm respecting the movements of the city guard at Madrid, and has, besides, a salutary effect in regard to threatened insurrections in Spain. These troops are regarded there with contempt, since it is perceived, that though they can set convents on fire, and murder helpless monks and friars, they are wholly destitute of that energy and power of combination which is to overthrow or place in danger the institutions of the country. The best things are now hoped for from the Spanish Ministry. The price of stock has risen considerably.

FRANCE.—On Friday and Saturday, several petitions were presented to the Chamber of Deputies against the project of a law for abolishing the liberty of the press. The general impression is that they will have no effect upon the Chamber, which scruples not to set public opinion at defiance. By one of the amendments proposed by the committee and adopted by the Chamber, no daily journal can appear until the proprietors have lodged the sum of \$25,000 of ready money in the hands of the government, as a security for the payment of fines and expenses, by whomsoever instituted. [Sun.]

BOURSE, Aug. 24.—Quarter to 4 P. M.

The stocks, particularly the Spanish, have sensibly recovered since last Saturday; the accounts given by the Government papers of the disturbances in Madrid having been deemed favorable by the speculators.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

SPAIN.—The Paris papers of Monday, which we have received by express, are chiefly filled with particulars of the late occurrences in Madrid. One of them states, on authority which we believe to be official, that the Marquis de las Amarillas had sent in his resignation, and was succeeded in the War Department by Gen. Moreda. It will be recollected that the dismissal from the ministry of the Marquis de las Amarillas was one of the professed objects of the late insurrectionary movement of Madrid of the 15th, bringing accounts of fresh disturbances, though not of the serious nature of those which were threatened on the 16th. It appears, however, that no messenger had yet reached Paris, after those who had left on the evening of the 17th.

A telegraphic despatch received from Bayonne brings intelligence (which appeared in the Times yesterday) of the arrival on Saturday last of Generals Alava and Lyaens at St. Sebastian, with 1,500 men. Some of the papers from the south of France state that Don Carlos had found it necessary to recross the Ebro, and was, when last heard of, in the mountains of Nature. One of them, however, affirms that he had taken possession of Burgos. Moreno, whose neck, it seems, was not broken by his late fall from his horse, is said to have taken up a position near St. Sebastian, where El Pastor was blocked up.

Some of the Paris papers attribute expressions to the Duke de Broglie, implying that the present state of Spain would become a subject of discussion at the approaching conferences at Kalisch, where the necessity of intervention on the part of France is likely to be admitted. If so it is argued that the French Government will be urged by the Northern powers to act in the same way, and pretty nearly for the same purpose, as in 1822, after the Congress of Verona; and as King Louis Philippe had been deterred till now from any active part in the affairs of Spain by the fear of displeasing the Northern courts, he will, at their desire, not hesitate to adopt a contrary course. But surely this is mere nonsense. Louis Philippe is bound by treaty to defend the Government of the young Queen; while the part his new friends in the North would wish him to play in Spain must be in favor of the pretender of course.

The Paris papers do not bring any foreign intelligence besides the accounts from Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Letters from Madrid to the 17th inst. were received in Paris on Saturday morning, in which it was stated that the Spanish Cabinet had unanimously resolved to demand from France a prompt armed intervention, in fulfillment of the Quadruple treaty. Despatches from Torenó were also received by the same as that of the private letters addressed to particular members of the French Government. It is reported that the events in California Semgosa have produced such a sensation at Madrid, that almost all the grandees of Spain, the principal functionaries, both civil and military, have resolved, in case France refuses to intervene, to join the part of Don Carlos.

TEXAS.—The New-Orleans papers state that a recent arrival from Texas brings information of great dissatisfaction on the part of the American settlers in that province, at the course of the Government of Mexico, and the proceedings of President Santa Anna; that they will not submit to the plan of centralism, or consolidation, to which all the other States of Mexico have acceded; that they are arming for resistance, in case the Government should endeavor to enforce submission; and that, if war should take place between them and the Government, "they look with confidence toward their fellow-citizens of the United States, particularly to those of the Western States, for assistance."

Nat. Intelligencer.

CHILE.—Advices from Concepcion have been received at New-Bedford, which represent the country as afflicted with earthquakes, the disastrous consequences of which are severely felt by the inhabitants, who are exposed without shelter to the cold of the season. Shocks of earthquakes resembling the report of cannon are heard and felt there regularly about twice in twenty-four hours. Notwithstanding they are so frequent, the inhabitants are much frightened at them—and on the first intimation of a shock when in their houses, with their arms run for the doors, affrighted at the threatening earth. It is the prevailing opinion that the city of Concepcion, if rebuilt, will be erected on a new site.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACT. One of the steamboats arrived a few evenings since with 500 passengers. On landing, every hotel and boarding house was full—accommodations for a great number of them could not be had, and they were compelled to take the steamboat and go to Jersey City to get shelter for the night.—Astor's Hotel, (if finished) and many other boarding houses, would not be sufficient to accommodate the crowds of strangers that are coming to our city.

N. Y. Daily Ad.

THE ROBBERS OF THE PROVIDENCE CARS EXAMINED AT WORCESTER, ON WEDNESDAY. The recent robbery of the Providence Cars, of a small trunk, containing \$25,154, was one of the boldest and most extensive ever committed in this part of the country, and the subsequent arrest of the robbers, and speedy recovery of the money, equally unexpected and remarkable. The prisoners taken—who, by the way, profess to be total strangers to each other—entered their names on the stage books, as William Hosford, James Grant, and John Andrews, who, with two other confederates, were passengers in the Cars from Providence to Boston, on Friday, the 16th ult. and rode in the double-bodied Car, in the box of which, situated between the two bodies, the stolen trunk was placed. The door of this stage-box was not locked, and, as all the robbers probably sat on one side of the Car, either of the two occupying the seats adjoining the partition, sitting back to back, could easily reach his arm outside, open the box below, take out the small trunk, and hand it to his next confederate, without being observed by any one not in the secret, and while the Cars were in motion.

Soon after the arrival of the Cars at the Depot the robbery was discovered, and officers instantly dispatched back to Providence, and a vigilant scrutiny of all strangers that arrived in Boston on Friday afternoon commenced. At seven in the evening Hosford got into the Worcester stage, driven by Morgan, at the stage office in Elm street; and Tankey, (and who has not been arrested,) got into the same stage, at the Boston Post office, without saying anything to the driver. Before this stage was permitted to leave Boston, the passengers were searched, but nothing being found upon any of them to warrant detention, they were all permitted to proceed. Between 10 and 11 the stage stopped at Brighton, and at Porter's, took in Anderson and Grant, who, while at the Hotel borrowed a piece of twine of a peculiar quality, which was afterwards found tied round the bundles of money at Framingham. Two men, looking through the window, saw them tying up small packages of paper apparently, and one of the peepers in was so much struck with their suspicious operations, that he warned Morgan against them, as doubtful characters.

At Framingham they all got out & walked around the premises of the Stage-House, kept by Postmaster Angier, as any other passengers might do. They all proceeded on again towards Worcester, but at Westford Hosford left the stage, on pretence that he had discovered that he had lost his pocket book in Framingham, and must go back after it. The next morning he engaged Postmaster Beals, of Westford, to take him down to Framingham, and there was observed to rummage round Mr Angier's wood-pile, after which he returned to the bar-room, and professed to have found what he had lost. He then engaged Mr. Beals to take him to Worcester, and when they reached there they found Grant, who also wanted to be taken back to Framingham. This excited the suspicion of Mr Beals, who, with the assistance of citizens, searched and detained both him and Hosford, till Constable Clapp arrived from Boston, and made a specific charge against them, on which they were committed for examination. Clapp then proceeded to Sturbridge, where Morgan was waiting for him to pursue Andrews to Stafford. Morgan suspected Andrews because he had paid his fare through to Hartford, but left the stage at Stafford without assigning any reason for so doing. They accordingly found him at Stafford waiting for the N. York Mail stage, and brought him back to Worcester. In the meantime, Mr. Angier, the Postmaster of Framingham, had found the money under his woodpile, where Hosford was seen reconnoitering.

In consequence of the suspicious complexion of these facts, four complaints, by the respective owners of the stolen money, were preferred against them, and, upon their examination, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Pratt, of Worcester, they were ordered to recognize in the sum of \$20,000 each; and, in default of bonds, were committed for trial before the Court of Common Pleas at Cambridge, in December.

Boston Statesman.

THE EAGLE COURSE RACES AT TRENTON. The lovers of the turf have had some sport at Trenton since Tuesday last, and the knowing ones have perhaps been more deceived, and disappointed than on any previous occasion.

The first contest on Tuesday was for a Sweepstake, free for all ages, two mile heats—entrance \$500, to which the proprietor adds \$500. Six subscribers, and closed.

J. C. Stephens enters Florante, 4 years old—by Eclipse W. R. Johnson "Lucy Ashton, 5 " by Gohanna. W. B. Stockton " Monmouth, 5 " by J. Richards. J. H. Holmes " Oliver, 4 " by Mayday. J. Alston " Tarquin, 4 " by Henry. S. Laird " Mingo, 4 " by Eclipse.

We copy the following particulars of the result of this trial from the United States Gazette.

FIRST DAY'S RACES. Yesterday the first race came off, being a sweepstake, free for all ages, two mile heats, \$500 subscription each, half forfeit, and \$500 added. The day proved to be very fine, and the course was in excellent order. Three of the horses, Florante, Tarquin and Oliver, were withdrawn, leaving the field to W. B. Stockton's horse Monmouth, by John Richards, W. R. Johnson's mare Lucy Ashton, by Gohanna, and S. Laird's Mingo, by Eclipse. Much interest was excited on the contest between these celebrated stocks, though Monmouth was the general favorite, and odds were freely offered on him against any other horse, without ready takers.

At about half past twelve, the horses were brought to the stand, and at the tap of the drum, moved off in beautiful style, Monmouth taking the lead, closely pressed by Lucy Ashton. He led fairly during the whole of the first mile, when the mare, being hard-ly pressed by Mingo, held back, and gave up the contest to Monmouth and Mingo, taking care to save her distance. At one mile and a half Monmouth still led the field; at one and three quarters, Mingo closed on him, and appeared to gather at every leap; as they approached the last turn, they were fairly side by side, and here the contest was hard. Mingo, in the turn, gained on his opponent; Monmouth made a desperate effort for the lead, but Mingo sustained his position, and came in less than half a length ahead. Time, 3 minutes 50 seconds.

During the interval allowed for preparation after

the first heat, it was evident from the action of Lucy Ashton's attendants, that she had been reserved for the second heat, and though some odds were offered on Mingo, there was much doubt and indecision among the knowing ones.

In about 25 minutes they were again brought to the stand, at the word, Lucy led off in gallant style, running from the start with the determination not to be passed. For the first mile, she led clearly with Mingo second.

Monmouth's rider appeared determined at the start to leave the heat to Lucy Ashton, and reserve himself for a third—but before the close of the race, as if afraid to trust the mare, he made an ineffectual push for the lead, and the race was then left to the mare and Mingo. At one mile and a half, the mare was about a length ahead, a part of which she lost in the next quarter, and at the last turn, after a desperate struggle she was passed by Mingo—and she gave up the contest, Mingo coming in several lengths ahead. Time—3 minutes 49 seconds.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE VESSEL.—We have been favored by Capt. Hurd, of the American schooner San Felipe, from Texas, which arrived last evening, with a full and very interesting account of an outrageous attack which was made on his vessel while lying near the mouth of the Brassy river, by the armed schooner Correo, under Mexican colors, commanded by Capt. Thompson.

It appears from the statement we have seen, which is signed by the passengers of the San Felipe, that the Correo had fired at a steamboat while engaged in lighting the American brig Tremont, lying at anchor off the Bar, previously to her attack on the San Felipe.

As soon as the steamboat had gone inside the Bar, the Correo was joined by a small armed sloop, and both stood for the San Felipe, and opened fire upon her without ceremony the moment they arrived within shot. But Capt. Hurd, suspecting their intention to be of a hostile nature, from their first appearance, and having arms on board, gallantly gave battle and put them to flight after a combat which lasted nearly an hour.

The next morning the Correo was discovered about five miles distant, upon which she was chased by the San Felipe, (towed by the steamboat), overtaken, obliged to surrender, and is brought captured to this port.

The lateness of the hour at which we received the statement of the affair prevents us from giving it as fully as we could wish. The manly and intrepid conduct of Capt. Hurd deserves the highest encomium.

DEATH OF JACOB KUHN.—The Boston papers of yesterday announce the demise of the venerable Jacob Kuhn, at the age of more than any other individual in New England from the office he held. Mr. K. was chosen under the Colonial Government, messenger, or sergeant-at-arms, to the House of Representatives in Massachusetts, which he held for more than half a century, and was never absent a day from his official duties, during that long period of time. No better proof of his integrity and talents can be adduced than that he was annually re-elected, without opposition, amidst party strife and political calms, never having an opponent.

Nat. Intelligencer.

"Murder most foul, as in the best it is,
But this most foul, strange and unnatural."

It was our province on Saturday last, to witness one of the most horrible and revolting scenes, that human atrocity ever devised. A woman and two children, lying upon the floor of a single room, all murdered by one hand—and that the hand of the Husband and Father. The horrid deed was perpetrated by a monster in human shape, by the name of John McConen, a Cabinet-Maker, who lived on Walnut, near Columbia street. There are various reports and opinions, with regard to the circumstances attending this unprecedented and unnatural murder. But there is but one opinion as to the foulness and atrocity of the deed. The annals of crime do not contain a more cold-blooded and black-hearted murder. The woman, when we first saw her, was writhing in the last agonies of death, the blood gushing from the throat and mouth, at every heave of the chest. Her head and face were most shockingly mutilated; one side of the head was completely crushed in. From the number of gashes upon her, it would seem that she had made resistance. The inanimate corpses of the children, one about 4, and the other 2 years; as they lay stretched out upon the cold floor, steeped in their young and innocent blood, formed one of the most heart-rending and heart-sickening spectacles we ever witnessed. For the honor of human nature, may we never look upon the like again, or have to record another deed of the like.

The wife, was the daughter of a respectable mechanic in Pittsburgh, and is said by those who knew her, to have been affectionate to her husband, and correct in her deportment. She had, it seems, just returned from market, with another woman, who occupied an upper room in the same house. The latter, we learn, states that shortly after she had gone up stairs, she heard the back door below fastened. She then heard an altercation—then some shrieks—then blows. When all was silence—it was the silence of death. The voice of maternal affection—the joyous prattle of innocent and beautiful childhood was hushed—forever hushed. The murderer had made desolate, by one fell swoop, his own fireside. The following particulars of the temporary escape, and subsequent detection of the wretched man, are from last Saturday Evening's Post.

"The murderer instantly fled, and had proceeded over Mill-creek bridge, about three and a half miles from the scene of his crime, when he was overtaken by the officers and conducted to the jail, followed by a immense crowd, who were so exasperated that they would no doubt have lynched him, had he not been hurried off on horseback to the prison. On his arrest, he stated that he had murdered his wife, and he knew he should be hung for it, and he killed his children, because he was determined to leave no offspring to be disgraced by his crime. We have never seen our community in a state of greater excitement, than that occasioned by the horrors we have described. The murderer is a man about 28 years of age, medium height, dark hair, and eyes, high cheek bones, aquiline nose, narrow chin, a red scar on his left cheek, and a countenance, on the whole, unmarked by any expression of evil, but on the contrary of rather an amiable appearance.

P. S. McCowan was first overhauled by Mr. S. Lippincott, and drew a knife from his pocket, but immediately gave it up and surrendered himself, on being threatened with a blow from a stick, by Mr. L.—the officers, Messrs. Madison and Brooks, accompanied by another person, arrived at the instant, and he was secured.

Cin. Rep.

AMERICAN PIN MANUFACTORY.—Robert Hoe & Co. of New York, have invented, and are making machines for the manufacture of Pins. It completes sixty pins in a minute. The machines are worked by steam power, and four of them can be attended by one person. The pins are of superior quality and can be made cheaper than those wrought by hand. This is certainly an important improvement in domestic manufactures.

From the Farmer's Journal.

CHOLIC IN HORSES. It is a source of consolation to sensitive minds to reflect that the diseases of the brute creation, are few and simple in their nature; but at the same time, it is mortifying to know that they are not considered sufficiently important to require the attention of men of science and ability. Too little attention is generally devoted to a proper acquaintance with these diseases, when their treatment properly belongs to every husbandman. If each farmer, having a knowledge of an approved remedy for any disease, would communicate it, the information would become as extensive as the Register is circulated—nor would I consider it too heavy a tax upon its columns. These truths being impressed upon my mind, I am disposed to follow the humble manner of some of your correspondents, and give a receipt I have always found singularly efficacious for choleric horses.

The causes of this disease are numerous—bad food, hard rides, constipated bowels, sudden transitions from heat to cold, and the reverse, bots, and even customary food, when the system is previously weakened by fatigue and over action.

To cure the disease produced from any of the foregoing causes, I generally administer an ounce of laudanum in a little water, which has invariably succeeded with me—but candor compels me to acknowledge my veterinary practice is not extensive; but I have used the above recipe successfully, after the ineffectual administration of a variety of other remedies, which entitles it to further of trial.

Its mode of operation may be explained upon philosophical principles. The various causes of the disease generally destroy the equilibrium of circulation and excitability. The blood flows from the surface of the body towards the point of disease or weakened action, and congestion ensues in some part of the alimentary canal. So long as this congestion exists, so long must nervous irritation, and spasmodic action, and consequently, the suffering of the animal continue. But restore this altered circulation and derangement, and ease follows; a healthy and natural condition of the system immediately supervenes. Now no remedy promises so far to fulfil these healthy indications as laudanum. It is a powerful anti-irritant, and diffusive stimulant, as well as spasmotic. The irritation being relieved by any remedy, the spasm relaxes, and a cure follows as surely as light drives away darkness. No danger need be apprehended from its early administration; but if fever and inflammation were to exist, it would certainly be forbidden. This condition of the system requires bleeding, purging and clistering; and frequently a use of cold water on the surface.

R. H.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING. A worthy young friend of ours not many years ago, having industriously applied himself to become master of a mechanical art, set up a shop for himself; and as we would advise young beginners and others to do by all means, he wisely informed the world of his intention by an advertisement, and at the same time, prepared to inform his own mind "of matters and things in general," by becoming a subscriber to our long, broad paper.

Some six months after, meeting with our young friend at the barber's in answer to our inquiries as to how he succeeded in business, he told us of his general success, and descending more to particulars, he expressed his surprise at receiving the day before, "all the way from Palmyra" in the State of Missouri, an order for the products of his shop, to the amount of several hundred dollars; and he added, "what I am at a loss to know is, how the man came to know any thing about me, or my business!"

After being gratified with his surprise, we told him we could solve the difficulty. We reminded him of his advertising in our paper for three months, at his first setting out, and informed him that we had subscribers at Palmyra. He could not but admit that the advertisement, which he had inserted more for fashion, than for any belief in its certain utility, had been of immense advantage.

To young mechanics, and other business men we would say, encourage the press with your subscriptions and advertisements, and you will be certain not to regret it.

ROBBERY.—\$500 REWARD. On Thursday, the 17th inst. a trunk containing a large sum of money, supposed to be at least \$25,000 in cash, with checks and other securities for a further amount, was put on board the steamboat bound from New York to Providence, to go from thence to Boston by the railroad. On the arrival of the car at Boston, the trunk was missing. An express was instantly sent in time for the steamboats which arrived in New York on Saturday morning. Amongst others who had remitted part of the missing money &c. is the house of Morgan, Ketchum & Co who sent \$9,054 partly in money and partly in checks; Messrs. Pain & Spalding, \$6000; Mr. Bolles also sent money by the same conveyance. There were other sealed packages and letters in the trunk—one apparently containing money, addressed to Charles Sprague Cashier of one of the Boston Banks. No trace of the lost property has yet been discovered. A reward of \$500, is offered for the whole of the contents of the packages, or a proportionable amount for any part thereof.

N. Y. Paper.

A REMARKABLY CASEOUS CASE. A Colonel Meacham of Richland, in this State, has made this season 300 cheeses weighing 125 pounds a piece. He has one which weighs fourteen hundred pounds, and several others that weigh 800 pounds a piece. The largest one—which is supposed to beat the mammoth cheese presented to Jefferson by the loyal town of Cheshire, Mass.—he intends for Gen. Jackson; the other big ones are to be presented to the Vice-President, to Gov. Marcy, and one to each of the cities of New York, Albany, Troy, and Rochester. The aldermen of the several cities, we suppose, will discuss the question of the proper disposal of these cheeses, at the Council Board, as they are the mouth-pieces of the people.

N. Y. Trans.

AN ANTI ABOLITION MEETING was held at Merced Bridge, New Hampshire, on the 10th inst., at which JAMES MOLINEUX Esq. presided, and JOHN P. COFFIN officiated as Sec'y. The resolutions adopted were of the right kind—disapproving of the acts of the abolitionists, but denouncing all attempts to suppress their meetings or publications by acts of violence. An excellent speech was made upon the occasion by JEREMIAH ELKINS Esq., in which the tendency and consequences of northern interference were eloquently portrayed. Mr. E. said he had resided a greater portion of his life among slaveholders, and it was his sincere belief that no class of people in our country live with as little labor and care, or with a greater degree of content, than the slaves of the South—that they "are well fed and comfortably clothed—in sickness they are treated with tender-

ness and care; and in old age they are not sent like our own poor, to languish out a miserable existence in hospitals and poor houses, but are provided with every comfort under the roofs of their own houses, and in the society of their own families."

The evidence of one such man as Mr. Elkins who is practically acquainted with the subject, is worth more than the wire-drawn arguments of a host of abolitionists, who know nothing of the matter, even in theory.

Boston Statesman.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE. A few days since, the body of a little boy who had been employed as a driver to a canal boat, was found in a stable near the towing path of the Lehigh Canal at South Easton, with scarcely any signs of life remaining. He was taken to a house near by, and shortly after expired. It appeared that he had for some time been afflicted with the dysentery, and being unable to perform his duty to the satisfaction of a brutal employer, he was kicked and beaten in the most savage manner, and finally dragged upon the tow-path, there to die. He crawled into the stable, and was found in the state described above. His little boy, emaciated by sick-pensiveness bore the marks of severe bruises. How any person bore the impress of humanity could thus abuse an innocent helpless boy, is unaccountable, and we hope strict justice may be rendered unto him. He has since been apprehended.

Easton Argus.

JUDGE LYNCH IN PETTICOATS. The Bangor Advertiser tells a story of a young man in that vicinity who had for some time past been paying his addresses to a girl in the same neighborhood; for some cause or other, the swain determined to withdraw, and penned a billet intimating to the lady that he was no longer to be considered among the number of her admirers. This epistle he confided to the care of his sister, who, ignorant of its contents, presented it in person. A family council was immediately called, and the luckless girl was condemned to suffer instantly, the penalty of braving the enraged beauty. It is said that the mother and daughter, whipt or frightened the offending girl until she fainted, and was conveyed senseless into the house of a neighbor.—N. Y. Adv.

ARKANSAS. From a statement in the last Arkansas Gazette, shewing the population of the several counties in that Territory, (with the exception of two, not yet heard from,) it appears that the whole number of inhabitants in the Territory amounts to 51,806. It is supposed that the population of the two counties not included will swell the number to about 53,000. The census just taken, shows an increase of 11,000 souls within the last two years. Reducing the slave population to federal numbers, and there is just about a number of inhabitants equal to the ratio of Congressional representation—and consequently enough to justify the application for abstinence into the great family of the Union.

The cat let out of the bag. [A Yankee trick.] An Illinois paper says:—"An itinerant Yankee passed through this village a day or two since, and spent a night with us. He put up handbills as soon as he arrived, announcing theatrical entertainment—a farce in one act, 'The Cat let out of the Bag,' &c. in the usual manner of such things. When the time arrived, the house (Snow's Ball room) was crowded—but no body appeared on the stage for some time. At last a shrill whistle was heard—then a Jew's harp—then a villainous three stringed fiddle—and finally, a plain dressed, awkward looking chap, entered with a very deliberate step, having a bag throw over his shoulders. The audience all rose a tip toe with expectation. He seated himself, with the bag between his legs—began to untie it, held the top with his hands, the audience gathered nearer and nearer—Now! he cried—clapping his hands: Scat! and lo! out spring a furious Tom Cat, pell mell among the hats and bonnets.

Such a scene of confusion! some aimed for the windows—some for the doors—some screamed—some cursed and swore—and more laughed. At length they were calmed—but the curtain was dropped!—an epilogue was spoken:—"Ladies and gentlemen," said the manager, "the farce is over; we thank you. He was interrupted by huzzas and hisses.

The whole room was in an uproar—many were angry—but more were delighted at the fellow's impudence—and some even went so far as to call for it again. The swearer was for tearing him to pieces, but the laughers were more numerous, and carried the day."

BLOODY DUELS. We have heard a rumor, of a most unpleasant character, that several duels recently occurred down the river, in which an officer of the Navy, a Mr. Marshall, was the chief actor. The account states that the quarrel commenced on board of a steam boat, and that the parties went on shore, in Arkansas, to settle the difficulties. It is said, that on the first fire Mr. Marshall was shot in the hip, when he demanded of his antagonist, if he were satisfied. Being answered in the negative, another fire took place, when Mr. M.'s antagonist was killed. The second of the slain party then entered the list, and Mr. M. killed him also. A third, the friend of the unfortunate victims, then fought with Mr. M.'s second, who was likewise killed. Mr. M. then fought with the individual who had slain his friend, and succeeded in despatching him.

Such is the horrible tale, as we have heard it, but hope sincerely that it may prove to be much exaggerated. Should any part of it prove to be erroneous, it will afford us pleasure to correct it.

Cin. Whig.

Judge Lynch, like genius is of no sex, and as it appears from our recent foreign accounts, of no country. Lynch's law is not only in vogue in all quarters of the world, but its adjudications are often made in petticoats as in pantaloons. The 'Ermine of Justice' must hereafter divide its dignity with the aporn strings of judicial proceedings, and we take it the proverbial tardiness of the law will be done away with, and the reproach of the 'law's delay' become an obsolete reproach. Sure are we that such portion of it as comes within the administration of the lady tribunals will be prompt in its preliminary operations and rapid enough in execution. Justice will not be slow in their hands we take it, and we have quite as little doubt that it will be sure. A case lately occurred in Maine, which convinces us that feminine jurisprudence will never 'parley with the guilty.' It seems that a love-stricken youth of that region who had been attentive in his devoirs to a damsel of his neighborhood, had thought better of it, and sent an epistle by his sister announcing to his Dulcinea that he had concluded to go no further in the business. The luckless bearer of the communication, though utterly ignorant of its contents, was considered by the discarded fair one and her mother, as coming within the purview of the Code Lynch, and was accordingly subjected instantly to the penalties therein provided. The poor girl was whipped and frightened almost to death, and was conveyed entirely senseless into a neighboring house. It is gratifying to hear, that the old hag, as well as the young hag, or daughter, were promptly placed in the custody of a civil officer, and will probably be dealt with according to the rules of a different dispensation than that of the Lord Chief Justice of the Lynch Bench.

N. Y. Courier.