

For the Palladium. MARTIN VAN BUREN. No. 11.

The rivalry to which we have alluded, continued more than ten years; yet notwithstanding the duration, and fierceness of their political collisions, their professional business was conducted in a spirit of unbounded liberality and chivalric confidence. Each has ever since borne ample testimony to the generosity and good faith with which he was treated by his adversary.

In the meantime, Mr. Van Buren and his distinguished rival were called to the higher courts. There he encountered the first talents in the State; and with such success, that on the republicans retaining their ascendancy, he was appointed, in February, 1815, attorney general of the State, in the room of Abraham Van Vleeten, then equally eminent for political sagacity and professional reputation. The duties of this office, and the extension of his practice, induced him, in the following year, to change his residence from Hudson to Albany.

From this time until his retirement, he was deservedly ranked among those luminaries of the profession, to whom in connexion with the judiciary, the State owes so large a portion of her prosperity and renown.

The public life and services of Martin Van Buren, demand a fuller notice than that bestowed on his professional career. His first connexion with political affairs, was in the great contest which preceded the civil revolution of 1801. His father, a Whig of the Revolution and an anti-federalist in 1788, was among the earliest supporters of Mr. Jefferson. Martin, then a law student at Kinderhook, espoused with great warmth the same principles; but his course was emphatically his own. It was the result of a decided conviction, that the conduct and doctrines of the men in power, were not only subversive of the rights of the people, but fast tending to the establishment of an aristocratical government. The strength and integrity of these convictions were severely tested. The gentleman in whose office he was a student, was a high-toned federalist; so was a near and much loved relative, his earliest patron. A majority of the inhabitants, including nearly all the wealthy families, and most of his youthful associates also belonged to the federal party, and that party then had the ascendancy, not only in his own town, but in the county, the State, and the Union. Aware of his superior endowments, and anxious to save him from what was deemed by many of his friends a fatal if not a criminal heresy, great exertions were made to attach him to the dominant party. Every motive which could operate on the mind of an ardent and ambitious young man, was held out to him, but without success. He persisted in maintaining the principles he had espoused, and he spared no pains to inculcate them upon others, especially by animated addresses at the meetings of the people. His devotion thus early to the cause of the people, though it exposed him to the implacable hostility of the federalists, secured to him the confidence and affections of the democracy of the town, and soon made him so conspicuous in his country, that in 1800, when only in his eighteenth year, he was one of her representatives in a republican convention composed of delegates from the counties of Rensselaer and Columbia, and held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the house of representatives. On that occasion, he assisted the veteran politicians, with whom he was associated in preparing an address to the electors. During the residue of his minority he was in the habit of representing the republicans of his town in the county conventions, and of taking as active and efficient part in the political contests of the day as any of his seniors.

His first appearance as an elector, was in the spring of 1804, when, in common with the great mass of the party in which he had been educated, he supported Morgan Lewis for Governor of New York in opposition to Aaron Burr. Here again his integrity and independence were strikingly exemplified. Mr. Van Ness, with whom he had recently been a student, was the intimate friend of Col. Burr; and Mr. Van Buren himself, whilst in the city of New York, had received many flattering attentions from that gentleman, then the idol of every circle in which he moved. Several of the leading republicans of Columbia county, including some of Mr. Van Buren's earliest friends, were among his warmest supporters. Yet he took a decided stand against Col. Burr, on the ground that he was the candidate of the party opposed to Mr. Jefferson, and to the democracy of the State. His course on this occasion subjected him to some temporary antipathies; but his wisdom and propriety were sanctioned by the judgment of the people; and at the present day will hardly be called in question.

In 1807 the democratic party were divided between Lewis and Thompson, and Mr. Van Buren was amongst the decided supporters of the latter. In 1808 he was appointed surrogate of the county, an office which he held until February, 1813; when the federal party, having gained the ascendancy in that branch of the legislature which controls the appointing power, he was promptly removed.

PHILMARTIN ZETZEL.
Lawrenceburgh, 1835.

A meeting has been held in Cincinnati to consider the propriety of constructing a Rail Road from that city to Springfield, in Clark County, up the Little Miami Valley. This will be a continuation of the Mad river and Lake Erie Rail Road. And it is suggested as one of the objects to meet the proposed Southern rail-road, from Charleston, S. C. to Cincinnati thus connecting the Northern frontier with the Atlantic coast.

The people of the Whitewater Valley are making great efforts to open a communication from Lawrenceburgh up the valley of this river by means of a canal and rail road. West. Telegraph.

The Democratic Republican majority in the next legislature will not be less than 20 on joint ballot.—The Harrison fever has put the whigs completely on their backs. The Whigs begin to think of trying a new name. The whig presses throughout the State and country are beginning to prepare for a new candidate. One says it is authorized to say that Harrison and White won both be candidates.—another says the whigs will unite on some one and that if that one should be Webster or Clay all the others will be withdrawn.

It is plain to us that either the friends of White or Harrison must be disappointed. We think most clearly both. Harrison will not run unless he can get the whole whig vote. White will not unless he can be assured that he will be the sole opposing candidate to Van Buren. This he cannot be. The most probable result, in our view, will be the holding of a Congressional caucus at the meeting of the next Session and the nomination of Mr. Clay as the compromise candidate.

Western (Ohio) Telegraph.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Washington Telegraph says, as authorized, that "Gen. Harrison will cheerfully surrender his own pretensions in favor of a more stronger candidate. We have no doubt that Judge White will evince equal disinterestedness."

Well this is as it should be. Mr. Van Buren is a stronger man than either Gen. Harrison or Judge White; they will of course, both surrender their pretensions to him—if not cheerfully, then by the decision of the nation. Detroit Free Press.

The black legs of Lexington, Ky. are in trouble. It is found that no Judge Law can come up with them as effectually as Judge Lynch. Several have been sentenced to six months confinement in the work-house, where they will be employed in breaking up stones for macadamized roads.

From the Pennsylvania.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. Some of the whig papers hereabouts are already squabbling as to the individual from their ranks, to whom the Presidential vote of Pennsylvania shall be given, Webster, Harrison or Clay. Having by means of an anti-masonic alliance and a division on a local question, in the ranks of their opponents, gained a temporary triumph upon half the matter at issue, they are highly elated with their first victory, and talk of electoral votes as if 1835 were 1836. They doubtless find it a very pleasant delusion; and imagine themselves the 'setter up and puller down' of Presidents, as Warwick was of Kings; while in delicious day-dreams they distribute national honors, and recall the times of the elder Adams; for the younger he of that name no longer finds favor in their eyes.

The whig delirium, however, are mere phantasms. Pennsylvania is sound to the core on the Presidential question. The names of Van Buren and Johnson are graven on the hearts of her people, and as she sustained Andrew Jackson against all comers, so will she carry the nominees of the National Convention triumphantly through every species of opposition. This paper, we believe, was the first in Pennsylvania to declare itself in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, and now every democratic print in the State, whether it has been for Muhlenburg or Wolf, is enlisted in the same cause. Such are the prospects for 1836. Even if there were less unanimity in our ranks upon this subject, the want of fixed principles on the part of the opposition, and their hesitating policy, their vacillation from one man to another; now bringing forward a recreant democrat, and again a blue light federalist, and showing a new front for every week, ensure their certain defeat not only here but every where.

Before talking of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, let them find a candidate to compete for it with Mr. Van Buren. Set your man to stand the scrutiny which he must undergo, or cease to delude the opposition in other States with the idle hope that anything can be effected in this. As this cannot be done, the universal whig party may cease troubling themselves about Pennsylvania on the Presidential question. The people have already made up their minds upon the subject, and if called upon would vote to day precisely as they will vote a year hence, for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson.

Mysterious Affair. We received yesterday evening, in a slip from the New Castle Gazette, the following account of an inquest held in that place over three dead bodies:

We were called upon as a juror, yesterday to examine the dead bodies of three negroes found packed in tierces, similar in make and size to those used for packing fine New Orleans sugar. It appears they were forwarded from Baltimore to Philadelphia by the Union Line Company and labelled, "H. G. Francis." They were put on shore at this place on account of the disagreeable odour that came from them while lying on board of the steamboat—and upon a suggestion being made that they contained human flesh, one of the tierces was opened which was occupied by two female negroes packed face to face—the casks were accordingly removed from the wharf to the public burying ground, and there opened and an inquest of twelve men called to examine the bodies—who returned a verdict that "the said persons came to their death by means unknown to this jury."

The decomposed state in which the bodies were found prevented a thorough examination of the same—the necks of the two females appeared to have been dislocated and the nose of one broken, together with the eyes nearly forced from their sockets—whether this was done previous to their death, or caused by forcing them into the tierces is uncertain.—The man was in a better condition than the women, rather above the middling size, stout built, very dark, and we should judge near thirty years old—there was a piece of blue cloth tied round his large right toe, which may have been placed there by the persons concerned, for a particular purpose. One of the females was nearly white, the other a bright yellow—a plain brass ring was found on one of the first mentioned right hand fingers—they were all without any covering, and packed in straw and corn blades. After the examination was over they were buried in one grave, together with the tierces that contained them.

Various conjectures have naturally arisen as to the probable manner in which these persons were deprived of life, and the uses for which they were intended,—our opinion is, however, that they died natural deaths, and were intended as subjects for dissection—although that belief is somewhat staggered when we consider the particular season of the year, and the fact that neither of the medical colleges of Philadelphia, have, as yet, commenced their regular course of lectures.

We are well aware that the Faculty must have articles of this description to examine for the purpose of benefiting the living, but we must say that the forwarding of subjects at this season of the year, through a line intended principally for carrying passengers, deserves the strictest censure, and should the authors be discovered, a severe punishment, (if possible,) should be inflicted, as a caution to future dealers in this new article of southern transportation.

*This name is fictitious, without doubt, and was written upon a card, and nailed on the head of each tierce.

Texas.—The Mexicans appear resolved to keep the Texans with their hands full. Not only have large bodies of troops been sent to that state; but Mexican agents have excited the neighboring Indians to attack the American colonists. The Comanches and Cherokees have already made several incursions; so that ex-governor Houston and other gentlemen have been obliged to write to Washington to entreat the interference of the national government.

Americans to the rescue! Remember the condition of our revolutionary ancestors, when the Indians were excited against them: shall we suffer our colonial friends to be massacred by Mexicans, and have them driven from the colonies which they have honorably purchased and laboriously improved? New-Orleans Bee.

A fatal Duel.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Delaware. It is dated Palermo, August 11th:—"We have just anchored here. We left Malta on the 2d, in the company of the English fleet; they left us last evening. On the 7th, at Gergenti, an unfortunate affair occurred between two of our gallant officers, one of whom was mortally wounded in the breast, and died in twenty-four hours; the latter is recovering. We have not heard a word of the Constitution—we look for her daily. We are all well and in high spirits, with the hope of soon steering homeward.—We expect to be at New-York in November."

PRAIRIES OF WEST MISSISSIPPI. THEORY OF THEIR FORMATION.

In relation to those prairies, which have received the appellation of prairies, from their surfaces, denuded of timber, being at certain seasons covered with long grass, I am not of the opinion of those who think that all prairies have originally been produced by firing the timber annually, and thus, by repeated combustions, destroying the timber as well as the sprouts. That much ground has been denuded by such means, I would admit, and the cause certainly would appear a sufficient one for those prairie districts, to which no other cause apparently could be assigned. By whatever method plants begin first to germinate in such deposits, it is evident, as I have before stated, that where the vegetable matter is thin, and the season unfavorable, they are liable to perish; and where they would not altogether perish, it must be remembered, that this country was stocked, as the more distant prairies still are, with buffalo, which, by their periodical occupation of the country in numberless herds, assist in exterminating plants of a vigorous constitution. These may be enumerated amongst the efficient causes of a prairie or meadow state of extensive tracts of country. This view of the subject is some what strengthened by the fact of plants, in modern times, encroaching on the prairies; for I have observed they encroach on the sides where vegetable matter has been washed and accumulated, finding a nutritious bed there into which they can push their innumerable delicate fibres, secured from the devastating teeth and hoofs of the buffalo, which have now all left this part of the country; for where man settles, that animal never remains long. But there is also another view of the subject.

These vast prairies of the west, as well as the diminutive ones in question, must be admitted to be ancient floors of the ocean.—When it abandoned them, they were of course, without plants, and unless we admit their spontaneous growth, we must suppose them to have germinated from seeds derived from plants growing on lands which had been left with a higher level than the ocean, before it receded from these prairies. Their borders would, of course, be planted first, and thus we can conceive of every new generation of plants giving some of its seeds to the winds and the waters, and gradually extending the forests, like the present members of the human family, advancing upon and settling the country for the uses of posterity. This seems a more natural and just method of accounting for the immense prairies of the west, and the pampas of the southern portion of the South American continent, than conjectural opinions founded on a convenient method adopted by the Indians in securing their game, and which they have practised at all times, certainly with the effect of thinning, but without destroying the timber, as we know from the immense forests of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Arkansas, which were once annually fired by the Indians, to burn the high grass, that they might better see their game—a practice which destroyed the undergrowth but only thinned the trees; and now that the Indians have left these countries, we find the undergrowth rapidly occupying the ground again. Before we receive opinions altogether hypothetical in relation to the cause of the prairie condition of land, it seems as if we were bound to enquire what was their first condition, consistent with the geological fact that they are ancient floors of the ocean. It, therefore, appears to me to be probable that many of these prairies have never since the ocean left them, been covered by any vegetable of greater importance than the graminæ. Under this view of the matter, it is consistent to suppose, what is personally known to me to be the fact in many observed instances, that trees and plants may be transplanted to those prairies with perfect success.

Featherstonhaugh's Geol. Report.

FRUIT. Why are some fruits improved in sweetness by drying or half withering on the trees? Because their watery parts thus exhale, and the sugar is virtually increased in quantity.

Why should grapes hang on the vine until they are perfectly ripe? Because unripe bunches never get any riper after they are gathered.

Why should grapes be eaten soon after they are gathered? Because, unlike other fruits, grapes do not improve in flavor after gathering.

Why should the crowns be removed from ripe pine-apples? Because, when suffered to remain, they live upon the fruit till they have sucked out all the goodness.

Why does an apple, when cut first, appear white and after a time brownish? Because a fermentation arises from the rest of the fruit absorbing the oxygen of the atmosphere; the apple having previously been, by its tough skin, protected from the contact of air. Donovan.

Why are certain apples called russetings? Because of their russet or reddish brown color.

Why are chestnuts best preserved thro' winter in sand? Because if there be any maggots in the chestnuts, they will come out, and work up through the sand to get air.

Why is fern preferable to straw for the bed between the layers of fruit? Because it does not impart that musty flavor which is so often produced by the straw.

Why are the autumnal fruits, as plums, pears, &c., more crude and indigestible than those of summer? Because, in part, of the state of the constitution. Thus, at the commencement of summer the system is more aerved and braced by the atmosphere of winter and spring, and by the dryer food which necessarily obliges us to take at those seasons: so that the cooling fruits of summer are wholesome from their opening the bowels, &c. But it is not wonderful that a continuance of watery and nutritious food like fruit, should, towards the autumn, produce debility in constitutions partly predisposed to it, by the continual and relaxing heat of the summer months.

Knowledge for the People.

Benefits of advertising. We are pleased to see, by an Editorial in this morning's Gazette, that our merchants, or some of them (and we doubt not all will soon see the utility of it) adopting this mode of making known what they have for sale.

If generally and uniformly adopted, it would double the amount of business done in this place in one year. We know of more than one instance of western merchants coming to this city to purchase dry goods, and after referring to the papers as all business men do in all places, and not seeing a single article of dry goods advertised, naturally concluded there were none here, and departed for the east immediately.

Cin. Eve. Post.

It has recently been decided in New York, that railroad and steamboat companies are responsible for the safe transmission of baggage, notwithstanding their advertisements that it is "at the risk of the owners."

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, arrived at this port near the close of last week, bringing London advices to the 15th ult. eight days later. The intelligence is unimportant.

Parliament was prorogued on the 10th, by the King in person, after an unusually protracted session of seven months. The principal measure of the session has been the bill for the reform of Municipal Corporations, which has received the royal sanction. The Address of the Commons on the occasion of the prorogation alludes to the fact that a new loan of £15,000,000 has been effected, in order to defray the expense of the Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies. The King, in his reply, informs them that treaties have recently been concluded with Spain, Denmark, Sweden, and Sardinia, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade.—Parliament will re-assemble on the 5th November.

The revenue of O'Connell derived from the voluntary contribution of his admirers, amounts for this year to above \$60,000.

The King of France has just created thirty new Peers of the realm.

New Yorker.

It is currently reported here that two conferences were held during last week by our minister respecting the affairs of Spain, and at the latter the Russian Ambassador was present, when it was decided that the French intervention should take place, and that forty thousand French troops were to enter Spain.

The news from Spain continues to be unfavorable to the Queen. It is said, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, that a liberal junta had been formed in Madrid, and that the Queen had adhered to it. We do not think the latter part of the report probable; if it be true, she has been driven to this desperate measure by hard necessity, and it is only a prelude to the total destruction of her authority. Insurrections in favor of Don Carlos are taking place in all parts, & desertions both from the French Legion and the English mercenaries are abundant. Espeleta proceeded to raise the siege of Bilbao, in which, according to the *Moniteur*, he succeeded. It is reported that the Curate Merino has been taken, but this partisan has been disposed of in so many ways already, that we are not inclined to pay the report much attention. The constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed at Badajoz. London Standard.

TURKEY. Intelligence from Constantinople to 10th Aug. states that the plague was making fearful ravages in that city. The last intelligence bro't to the Porte from Albania was, that the vanguard of the army of Roumeley Valesky had been routed, with the loss of three thousand men on attempting to cross the river Matt. Scautri is still holding out, although we had a report some days ago that it had yielded. Prince Milosch, on his arrival at Constantinople, marked his sense as to who are rulers of Turkey, by violating all Ottoman etiquette in going at once to the palace of the Russian legation before he visited the sultan. This, it is said, has deeply mortified his highness; but Prince Milosch, we may be sure, well knew what he was about.

Tumult at Utica N. Y. By the Northern Mail of this day, we are apprised of a serious tumult at Utica on Wednesday, at the assembling of the State Anti-Slavery Convention. The City Council had voted to allow them the use of the Academy for their meeting, which fact contributed very materially to the strong excitement already existing. It seems that they finally resolved not to make use of this building, but to avail themselves of the tender of the Second Presbyterian Church, made some days previous.

Two meetings of the citizens opposed to Abolition were held prior to the appointed day, to take measures to prevent the assemblage of the Convention. As soon therefore as the Convention, numbering four hundred members, had been organized on the morning in question, its proceedings were interrupted by the entrance of a procession, headed by Hon. Sam'l Boardley, Member of Congress, and the Hon. Chester Hayden, First Judge of the County, to inform them that their assemblage was contrary to the wishes of a great majority of the citizens of the county, who were determined that it should be broken up, and it was essential to the public peace that the Convention do adjourn.

Hereupon, Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Petersburg, Madison County, a leading Colonizationist, and not a member of the convention or the Anti-Slavery Society, offered the convention the use of the church in Petersburg, which was accepted, and the Convention adjourned to assemble at that town, thirty-five miles distant.

Of course, all this was not effected quite so peaceably as we have written it. The church, it is said, was seriously injured and some of the flying rumors with which our city is filled assert that one of the city aldermen was roughly treated. We omit further particulars. New Yorker, Oct. 23.

From the New Albany Gazette.

There is now building at Messrs. BENTON and WALKER's steam engine establishment, (New Albany) an engine for a steamboat to be called the *Benjamin Sherwood*; of the following power and dimensions. Her cylinder is 33 inches diameter and 7 feet stroke. She will have 8 boilers 14 inches diameter and 24 feet long, with double flues 14 inches diameter.—This tremendous battery of steamboilers will be equal to the power of 204 horses, constantly at work, or 408 horses with a relay; according to the English mode of calculating horse power. But according to the American, as tested by long experience, these boilers when clean and well supplied with good fuel, will produce a power equal to 544 horses, with a relay; or 272 horses constantly at work. Her fly wheel will weigh upwards of 21-2 tons.—We are also informed by Messrs. Benton and Walker, that their contracts for new work in the engine way this year, (1835) will amount to \$5,000 dollars; their contracts for repairs could not be clearly ascertained but supposed to amount to between 20 and 30,000 dollars more; making in all the round sum of 115,000 dollars. Who would have believed ten years ago, that business in the steam engine way to this amount, would ever be done in one shop at New Albany? This is emphatically an age of steam.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, professor of sacred rhetoric, in Andover Theological Seminary has received a call from the Light St. Church in New York, of which Dr. Cox was formerly pastor. We understand that Dr. S. has accepted this call, and that in consequence he has resigned his professorship at Andover. Landmark.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS. Short Wheat, a newly introduced kind of wheat spoken of with high commendation by a correspondent of the Farmer and Gardener, was, in May, 1834, obtained in New York from a Polish emigrant (who had just then arrived) by a gentleman living in the interior of Pennsylvania. Of this wheat the gentleman just mentioned raised a crop. He praises the grain

for its unrivalled beauty, its abundant yield, its great produce of flour and its capacity to withstand adverse seasons. For all these properties it is highly valued in Poland, from which country it originally comes. The grain, it is further said, is beautifully white—the berry rather short and very plump (whence it derives its name) and it weighs 64 lbs. per bushel.

BLACKLEGS.—The editor of the Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Ely, who is travelling in the far West, writes home an interesting account of the dealings with some blacklegs on board a steamboat. They attempted to gamble; and the captain ordered them forward. Here one of them was very insolent. Dr. E. says;

"Captain Baldwin, as brave as Julius Cæsar, bore the insolence of the fellow for some time, and then told him to 'go below.' He refused; and with his left hand the captain hurled him down the stairs. With a sword cane in his hand, he endeavored to ascend, in resistance to orders, but the captain wrenched the sword out of his hand and threw it overboard; at the same time seizing a chair, he broke it over his head, commanding him to keep below. 'Why, captain,' said he, in a coaxing tone, 'do you beat my head to pieces?' 'Haven't I behaved myself peaceable? Don't beat me so said he, while endeavoring to ascend and get near the captain. He'll stab him,' cried one of the passengers. 'I've got no knife,' exclaimed the blackleg, and at the same instant unsheathed a butcher knife, twelve inches long, from its glittering case and made a blow at the captain. Some one gave his left arm a blow which made him drop the case from his hand.

The captain caught the right hand, which held the knife, much resembling a Turkish scimitar, and the same instant, Mr. M'Gunnegle, of St. Louis forced the deadly weapon out of his grasp. A gun was then handed to the captain, & the disarmed ruffian was compelled to keep below. One of his comrades attempted, at one moment of the fray to seize the captain, while keeping his opponent from ascending; but a fellow passenger interfered, & told him, much to his discomfiture that he was one of the same gang. All of them, doubtless being intimidated by the force of men on the right side of the controversy, thought prudent to keep aloof.

A few minutes after the contest was ended, the offender was landed on the Illinois side of the Ohio. He swore that he would be the last man the captain should ever live to put ashore, and that he would shoot him whenever he should see him. At the mouth of the Tennessee river, on the Kentucky side, the other members of this blackleg company left us, with feelings of mortification that they had come there twelve miles without any success in their business.

Murrell, the Land Pirate. A religious paper in Columbia, South Carolina, has asked the question why the people of Tennessee suffer the infamous man named above to live; to which we answer, because the people of Tennessee have a reverence for the laws and the demands of justice. Murrell is immured within the substantial masonry of the Tennessee Penitentiary—and at a late attempt to escape which was detected, and which he was believed to have originated, he was honored with a block, chained to his leg, while he is in the labor yard, so that he is in a hopeless situation during the day of seeming liberty by an escalade or rush.—Besides which he has been given plainly to understand by the Superintendent, Mr. McIntosh, the value of whose words all Western rogues know well how to estimate, that, on the least attempt to escape either among the prisoners, or by an assault of the Murrell clan from without, the very first step shall be to put an instant end to his life! This Murrell knows! It has been told him by an iron-pale for years after he has been discharged from his wardenship. Measures have been taken to make this matter secure; and thus ten years of Murrell's life will pass, if death do not release him. At the expiration of his sentence the people of Tennessee do not expect to see him set at liberty. For this man there is no more sun—no pleasant flowery world—no laughing brook, or gentle fire-side home. He is an outlaw upon a boisterous sea—every wave his enemy, and every breeze his foe. Western Methodist.

Free Negroes of New Orleans. A Mr. Trimble at New Orleans, was recently killed by some free negroes who were quarrelling at his house. A pistol was also fired at a Mr. Nixon, an attorney, who was conducting the culprit to the watch-house. It appears the free negroes in New Orleans are a great nuisance. Out of a population of 60,000 persons, 35,000 are coloured, and of these last, 15,000 are free; yet they are not permitted to reside there, unless in the employment of white persons; nor to trade on their own account, nor carry firearms. Star.

Canal Tolls. The tolls collected on the New-York canals for the first week in October, amounted to the sum of \$30,035.33. The whole sum received for tolls from the opening of navigation to the 7th of October, has been \$1,154,000.

Tumult in Boston.—The Boston Transcript of 24th ult. contains the following postscript.

Three O'clock.—A crowd of three or four hundred persons are assembled in front of the anti-slavery office. The mayor has just addressed them that he knows that Thompson is not in the city, and will not be present at the anti-slavery meeting. The crowd has not, however, dispersed.

Still Later. A letter, written at 6 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday states, that the riot had greatly increased, and that they were in possession of GARRISON, leading him through the streets with a rope about his neck.

We commend (says the Rising Sun Times,) the following proverbs to the attention of the different classes of individuals for whom they were specially designed.

PRINTER'S PROVERB.—Pay thou the printer in the days thou owest him, that the evil day may be afar off, lest the good man of the law sendeth thee thy bill.—GREETING.

Remember him of the quill, and the little devil around him, & when thou weddest thy daughter to the man of her choice, send thou unto him a bountiful slice from the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbor hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbor's paper, nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, least thou standest condemned in the sight of him who drives the quill and thy character be hawked about by poor children.

LARGE REWARD.—The President of the Commercial Bank, at Albany, has offered a reward of \$15,000 for the apprehension of the late Cashier of that institution, and the recovery of the amount of his delinquency, which is stated to be one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Two thousand dollars is offered for his person, without the money, if lodged in any jail in the United States.