

GAZETTE.

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1834.

We will here state for the benefit of those who may have occasion, hereafter, to address us, that the postage on Communications, or Letters relative to the business of the office, must be paid, other wise they will remain in the Post Office unattended to. Those interested, are particularly requested to bear this in mind, as we are determined no longer to be imposed upon by the ungenerous.

New York Election.—Van Buren has carried all before him in New York. Governor Marcy (Jackson Van Buren) has been re-elected by a considerable majority, probably greater than he received in 1832.

Ohio.—R. T. Lytle is re-elected a member of Congress, to supply his own vacancy, by a majority of 47 votes over his opponent "Wash. Mason," who run on his own hook.

An election for Officers of the Wabash Insurance Company, which took place on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL JUDAH,
THOMAS C. BAILY,
JOSEPH SOMES,
JOHN B. MARTIN,
CHARLES POLKE,
JOHN I. NEELY,
SAMUEL BRUNER,
SAMUEL COLEMAN,
HENRY D. WHEELER.

SAMUEL JUDAH, President,
and A. LE ROY, Secretary.

A True Bill.—It should really seem, from the conduct of some of the officers of the general government, as if they had no other employment than that of electioneering; and that they had received commissions for this purpose from headquarters. The honorable and republican character of the Secretary of the Treasury precludes all supposition that he countenances any such thing; and surely the Secretary of War must have changed his political complexion if he could wink at such impropriety; as to the postmaster general, from what has taken place under his own nose of the most disreputable character, it was to be expected that the gross misconduct would not only be countenanced but encouraged by him.

New Paper.—We have received the second number of the Evansville Journal, published in Evansville, Vanderburgh Co. Indiana; and from this specimen of the abilities of the Editor, Mr. Wm. Town, we have no doubt he will be found worthy of patronage. We wish him success in his arduous undertaking.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant of Evansville, to a gentleman of this place.
EVANSVILLE, NOV. 15, 1834.

Dear Sir.—The election for Directors for this district terminated in the choice of the following gentlemen:

Wm. Lewis, Marcus Sherwood,
James Casson, Robert Barnes,
Robert Stockwell, Chester Elliot,
Wm. Owen, John Shanklin

John Mitchell was elected President, and John Douglas, from Louisville, Cashier. Mr. Owen resigned his seat as Director, and in his stead we appointed Mr. Geo. W. L. White, of New Harmony, and elected Wm. Owen as Delegate to the mother Bank, who proceeds to-morrow, accompanied by Mr. Douglas, to Indianapolis. Our stock was all paid in by sunset on the 10th, and although there was some two thousand dollars deposited by some of our Kentucky neighbors to loan at the moderate sum of 10 per cent. per month, not one dollar was required from them. This, I think, speaks well for our little village.

INDIANA STATE BANK.

INDIANAPOLIS BRANCH.

We are gratified to be able to state that the full amount of the subscriptions of stock, on the part of the Stockholders of the Branch at this place, was punctually paid in, on Monday last, without any defalcation. Considerable anxiety was also manifested for the purchase of stock, and a small premium offered.

On Tuesday, according to previous notice, the election for Directors took place which resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen, viz:

Hervey Bates, B. I. Blythe, Samuel Henderson, John Wilkins, David Williams, Alexander W. Russell, Homer Brooks, James Blake

The Directors have appointed Mr. HERVEY BATES, President, and the Hon. B. F. MORRIS, Cashier. The salary of the Cashier, we learn, is fixed at eight hundred dollars per annum. Samuel Herriott Esq. is appointed the representative from the Indianapolis Branch, in the State Directors.

The Governor, we understand, expects to be able to issue his Proclamation for the Bank to go into operation in about ten days. — *Indiana Democrat.*

LAFAYETTE BRANCH.

On Monday last, the last day for payment of the first instalment of the Bank stock, the Stockholders came forward with great punctuality; and we learn there were a few delinquents, and that their stock was taken up and paid in very readily.

On Tuesday, the Stockholders proceeded to elect their directors for this Branch, which occupied the whole day, and resulted in the election of Messrs. John Taylor, Andrew Ingram, Isaac Coleman, Rudolph S. Ford, William Heaton, George Nichol, Israel Spencer, and John Sherry.

On yesterday the directors met, and unanimously elected Thomas T. Denbridge, President, Samuel Taylor Cashier, and Dr. Loyal Fairman State Director. We have not learned further of their proceedings. — *Wabash Mercury.*

TERRE-HAUTE BRANCH.

Monday, the 10th, was the last day for the payment of the first instalment of the Stock of the Terre-Haute Branch Bank. At the close of that day, the whole amount subscribed was paid in; and, in accordance with the law on that subject, on Tuesday last the Stockholders assembled in this town to choose Directors. The following gentlemen, having a majority of all the votes were declared duly elected:

Demas Deming, Chancy Rose,
Curtis Gilbert, Jas Farrington,
John D. Early, David Linton,
Saml. Crawford, J. Sunderland.

At a meeting of the directors, on Wednesday, to organize the Branch and elect its officers, DEMAS DEMING was chosen President, and JAMES FARRINGTON, Cashier. James B. McCall was likewise chosen a director to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Farrington's resignation. — *Terre Haute Courier.*

EVANSVILLE BRANCH.

The Stockholders in the Branch of the State Bank of Indiana, at Evansville, paid in the first instalment, of thirty thousand dollars in specie, on Monday last, to John Mitchell and William Lewis, Esq's, Commissioners appointed by the State Bank. On Tuesday, under the superintendence of the Commissioners, the Stockholders elected eight Directors as follows:

William Lewis, John Shanklin,
Robert Stockwell, William Owen,
James Casson, Marcus Sherwood,
Robert Barnes and Chester Elliott.

Who, together with JOHN MITCHELL, DANIEL NORTH, and FRANCIS SMORY, Jr. Directors appointed by the State Bank composed a full board.

On Tuesday evening the first meeting of the Directors took place, [Mr. MORRIS being absent] were qualified according to law, and took their seats. Robert Stockwell, being called to the chair, the board was organized and proceeded to choose a President, when John Mitchell was duly elected. The board then proceeded to appoint a Cashier, and JONAS DOUGLASS was unanimously elected. William Owen resigned in his resignation as a Director of this Branch, and George W. L. White was elected in his stead. Mr. Owen was then unanimously elected Director to the State Bank from the Evansville Branch.

The Director to the State Bank, and the Cashier of this Branch left this morning for Indianapolis. — *Evansville Journal.*

MADISON BRANCH.

The cash on the part of stockholders in Madison was paid in on the 10th instant without any defalcation. On the 11th the following gentlemen were elected directors on the part of the stockholders:—viz

J. F. D. Lanier, John King, Robert Craig, Benj. Hobbs, Lucas Barber, Wm. W. Page, C. P. J. Arion and Howard Watts.

The directors on the part of the state are Wm. Dutton, Robert Abraham and Williamson Dunn. On the evening of the 11th, all the directors held a meeting and elected J. F. D. LANIER, Esq., president—MILTON STAFF, Esq., cashier, and JONAS SERINO, Esq., clerk. J. F. D. Lanier, was also chosen a director of the State Bank, on the part of the Madison Branch.

We know not that it becomes us on this occasion to say any thing in praise of the selections, and we need not, and would not, were Madison, or Jefferson county, alone concerned; but this is not the case. The people of the whole state, and as many out of it, as may handle the paper of the Bank, have a right to know if a good selection has been made? As evidence of confidence on the part of the stockholders, we have been told that the choice of directors was nearly unanimous, while the vote for president and cashier, was entirely so—and as far as we have learned, the whole transactions have been generally approved. It is enough for us to say that the gentlemen elected possess wealth, talents and reputation, and their skill and fidelity in the management of the Madison Branch Bank cannot be doubted. — *Republic Banner.*

NEW ALBANY BRANCH.

We are informed that the whole amount of stock in the branch of the state bank, located at New Albany, was taken prior to the 10th instant, and that the first instalment, required to be paid on that day, was deposited with the commissioners in specie. On the 14th, an election for Directors took place, which resulted in the choice of M. C. Fitch, A. S. Barnett, P. E. Purly, Wisconsin Hyde, H. B. Shields, M. Robinson, S. G. Wilson and R. Dwayne.

At a meeting of the Directors, on the same evening, M. C. Fitch was chosen President, and James R. Shields Cashier.

We are also informed that the stock was taken generally by the farmers and mechanics of the country, and that every prospect exists of their realizing considerable profits from the operations of the institution. — *Comet.*

NEXT CONGRESS.

Geo. H. Dunn and Amos Lane, Esquires, are announced as candidates for Congress in the Lawrenceburgh (4th) District.

In the Wayne District, O. H. Smith, Jas. Rariden, and John McGarity will be the candidates—perhaps the only ones.

In the Seventh (Lafayette) District, it is believed Mr. Hannegan (the present incumbent) and Col. Hays, of Parke, will be candidates.

In the Indianapolis District, Col. Kinard, it is thought, will run without opposition. He is the present member.

In the Salem District, it is understood, Gen. Carr declines a re-election.

Ratiff Bond's District, it is presumed, will re-elect the old incumbent. He is too valuable to lose at this time.

In this District, Mr. Ewing (the present member) it is supposed, will be a candidate for re-election. Whether he will have an opponent, we have not learned. — *Terre-Haute Courier.*

Principles of the Administration.—"All who are speculating upon a borrowed capital ought to break." — *Andrew Jackson.*

"The Merchants have ever been found arrayed on the side of the enemies of the country." — *Government Globe.*

"Perish Credit—Perish Commerce—Perish State Institutions." — *Hon. Mr. Beardslee.*

"The Removal of the Deposites is generally DISAPPROVED of by the friends of the administration." — *Senator Forsyth.*

"Sooner than Restore the deposits, I will suffer TEN SPANISH INQUISITIONS!"

"The Deposits are restored, they will be carried over my Dead Body." — *Andrew Jackson.*

"In the name of God, Sir! what do the people think to gain by sending their memorials here?—If they send ten thousand of them, signed by all the men, women and children and bearing the names of all on the grave stones, I WILL NOT RELAX A PARTICLE FROM MY POSITION." — *Andrew Jackson.*

"GO HOME and GO TO WORK, and leave the government to ME." — *Andrew Jackson.*

State of Louisiana.—James, slave belonging to Abijah Fisk, arraigned for having struck a white man.

The Attorney General read to the Court the 15th section of the black code, which decrees "That should any slave voluntarily wound or maim a white man, he shall be punished with death."

Mr. Crone Ker being called upon testified that he was at the corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, he saw some negroes quarrelling or fighting among themselves. He went up to them and ordered them to disperse, when the prisoner sprang from the crowd, where he the deponent was in the middle of the street, and struck him on the head with a pair of fire-tongs which he held in his hands.

Messrs. Smith and J. M. Saunders confirmed the foregoing evidence.

Dr. Davidson, Jr. testified, that he examined the wound a short time after its infliction, and that it was two and a half inches broad, and bled abundantly; that he dressed it.

Catherine Andre testified that on the 22d September she saw the prisoner coming from his dwelling with a pair of tongs, and saying to his wife, that he would kill a white man that evening, should he be hanged for it. He then went towards Bourbon street.

The attorney general then submitted it to the Court, who after conferring among themselves a quarter of an hour, declared the prisoner guilty, and condemned him to be hung on the 13th October, between ten o'clock, A. M. and five o'clock P. M. on the public square, parallel to the rail road. The Court valued said slave at the sum of \$150.

Signed, Ch. Maurian, Parish Judge; John Canchois, A. Fouché Cougou, M. Nicand, Fred. Frey, Ch. W. Goodrich, Ch. L. Garnier.

New Orleans Doc.

New Animal.—Burnes, in his very interesting travels to the East, speaks of an animal called "Rass" by the Kirgizzies, and "Koshal" by the natives of Pamere. It is larger than a cow, and less than a horse, of a white color, with pendant hair under its chin, and crowned with horns of hedge dimensions. These are described to be so large that no one can lift a pair of them; and when left on the ground the small foxes of the country bring forth their young in them. The flesh of the "Rass" is much praised by the Kirgizzies, who hunt and shoot it with arrows. This animal is said to delight in the coldest climate; and would appear, from its beard to be of the goat species, or perhaps, the bison. A common sized "Rass" will require two horses to bear its flesh from the field.

SENTENCE OF DEATH.

One of the most solemn scenes that any community could be called to witness, took place at ten o'clock this morning, in the Room of the Circuit Court. Henry Joseph and Amos Ous, the cook and mariner of the brig Juniper, having been convicted of the murder of Capt. Crosby, on board that vessel on the 19th of July last, were brought into Court for the last time, with the view of receiving the solemn sentence of the law. In the midst of an immense audience, wrapped in profound silence, His Honor Judge Story called upon the prisoners respectively to say any thing they might wish to say, according to the mild and merciful provisions of justice in our country, previous to the announcement of their fate from the bench. Joseph immediately remarked that he

had something to say; and then proceeded, with great apparent emotion, and with his countenance bathed in tears, though not with a distinct pronunciation, that "this man"—pointing to Ous—was perfectly innocent of the murder, and of all connection with it, or knowledge of it. After this, Ous himself, being allowed to speak, not only reiterated, most solemnly, the cook's declaration, but gave an explicit and remarkably distinct and sensible explanation upon some points of the evidence which had weighed most heavily against him—particularly his expressions on the day subsequently to the murder. The Judge, in passing sentence—which he said he must do—observed that the remarks of Ous were "proper for consideration," and that a representation might be made to the Executive in his favor. The execution was appointed for the 1st of December next between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. — *Bost. Transcript.*

OFFICERS' LIABILITIES: Heavy Damages.

—Suffolk, October Term, 1834—As Deputy Sheriff. Tuesday, the 24th December last, was the last day for the service of the writs for the next January Court, and was during the whole day and night tempestuous and rainy. A writ, with orders to arrest and commit the body of — N. that day, was handed to the officer, who declined the service—but from the urgency of the plaintiff, accepted the writ to do what he could with it. The defendant and the Deputy were soon introduced, and the object of the call made known. He found N. already in confinement, by reason of sickness, and under the operation of medicine. The rain at the time was falling in torrents.

The countenance of the patient gave conclusive evidence that he was no subject for removal or close incarceration. A prescription only was left, and a second visit appointed for consultation. The Deputy confided in the sick man's honor for two days. At the expiration of that time, the body had been taken with a running fever, and the honor or soul had died, supposed of mortification. The plaintiff was notified of all the facts—of the storm, the real sickness of the patient, his absolute inability to pay, (consequently there was no loss) and at the same time a tender was made of all the expenses incurred by the plaintiff. But no—the debt and costs, amounting to one hundred and seventy dollars, must be paid or a suit brought. The officer was not to be driven to such terms. A trial was had before Judge Williams, now holding Court in this county, the past week. The officer relied on two points, in full justification—first, the severe sickness of the patient, and second, his poverty and entire inability to pay that or any other demand. To these facts, even highly respectable witnesses attested. The Jury returned a verdict of \$12.50, and \$3 cost. All other charges were at the cost of the plaintiff. It has been said that six of the Jury considered one cent damages about right between man and man, but that the Jury fees ought to be recored.

The officer, we believe, was well satisfied to part with his money, rather than with his humanity.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN.—The following communication is from a gentleman of very high respectability at Salem, Mass., and at his request it is inserted.

There has recently been discovered, in Salem, Massachusetts, and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufacturers of this country the high promise of an original, beautiful, and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labor and expense than flax, and does not, like that and similar materials, require to be renewed annually, (being a perennial,) and the preparation of it for manufacturing being far more simple than either; and its great natural affinity for coloring matters, and its requiring no bleaching, being objects of the highest importance, give it a very decided preference over that manufacture. A few specimens of the manufacture of this material into small fancy articles have been produced, some of which being colored of various tints, present such a beautiful silk-like appearance as to have been actually, in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses this decided advantage, that it not only sustains the action of water unimpaired, which it is well known silk will not do, but the repeated action of water rather appears to strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have offered to make the experiment, that it can be spun upon machine.

And while it offers to other branches of manufacture very important substitutes for those substances, hitherto used, it offers a material, very superior, in many points, for paper. It is believed, from some specimens already produced, that paper of every description may be manufactured from it, possessing a pearly whiteness, durability, beauty of texture, and smoothness of surface, unrivalled by any other ever before manufactured in our country. And it is susceptible of the most colors, in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be the first material of the kind ever before discovered in this country, that holds out the prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen, and cotton being exotics, and the discoveries of course exotic; but this material is indigenous, a native of this country, discovered by one of her own daughters, which circumstances, together with its intrinsic worth, seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us.

Substitute for Wood and Coal.—We have been turning for the last fortnight this article by itself and with coal, by way of experiment. Thrown into the grate by itself, it is consumed more rapidly than coal, but burns much longer than the same weight of wood, and gives out more heat. At thirty-seven and a half cents per barrel, the price for which it is delivered in any part of the city, it is a little more costly than coal at seventy five cents per barrel, the average price here. Used with coal say one-third of cake, particularly in kindling a fire, it will be found serviceable; as it catches as readily as a pine knot, and ignites the coal quicker, than any thing we have tried heretofore. — *Natchez Journal.*

Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.

Luke W. Moore, a merchant, from Sharon, Hillsborough county, N. H. was arraigned on an indictment, for obtaining on the 3d of July, 1833, a quantity of West India goods, &c., to the amount of \$478 96, from J. Vincent Brown & Co. of this city, by the means of false representations as to his solvency. Moore introduced himself to Mr. Brown, who he was entirely unknown, and expressed a wish to trade.

Mr. Brown made some inquiries respecting his business, and Moore stated to him, that he had always paid cash, and dealt where he could purchase cheapest, and did not owe any thing in Boston, or any where else, and that he had recently bought out his partner, Farley, and paid him, and that he was worth from \$6000 to \$10,000. Upon this representation, Mr. Brown sold him the goods at cash price, but as Moore requested to have "a little time to turn round, and get the money together, after he got home," Mr. B. accepted of a note for the amount, payable on demand, with interest after the expiration of three months, with the understanding that he should not be troubled for the money during the three months. It was proved on Moore's trial, that he had been in the habit of purchasing on credit in Boston; that he owed at the time, two firms in this city one from \$300 to \$400, and from \$100 to \$150 to the other; that he had not paid his former partner, Farley, whom he had bought out, for his share in the partnership stock, but that in September following, he assigned all his property to his brother and Farley, to secure them what he owed them. — *Post.*

Misery in High Life.

"Did you hear of a woman of quality, an Earl's daughter, perishing for want the other day near Cavendish square? The sad story is, that she had married an attorney, a bad man and had several children; they all frequently experienced the want of bread. Lady Jane grew extremely ill and faint with hunger. An old nurse, who had never forsaken her mistress in her misfortunes, procured by some means a repast; Lady Jane sent her out to buy a cow heel, the nurse brought it in, and carried a piece of it to her mistress. No, said she, I feel myself dying—all relief is too late; and it would be cruel to rob the children of a morsel; by waiting it on one who must die. So saying, she expired. I leave you to make your own comments on this domestic tragedy, in a metropolis drenched in luxury. What will Sally say to tides-dishes and third courses now?"

A Puzzle for Jurists.

There is in the bride of this city, says the New York Sun, a negro man who is claimed by three persons, ostensible owners, as their slave, whom they represent to have fled from their service in the south to this city, where he was apprehended and lodged in prison. One of the proprietors of this putative slave owns two-fifths, the other two-fifths, and another one-fifth. One of the two fifth owners demands that the slave shall be taken back to service in the south; the other two fifth owner is opposed to this, and wishes the slave to remain here, and the one fifth owner refuses to take any interest in the question, pro or con. Here then is a balance of power among the owners, which the one fifth owner alone can decide; the legal question being quite a different matter. Now to enable the party owner who wishes to go south, he must necessarily divide him in some way. The counsel for the slave says to that owner, "Take your two-fifths—take five pounds of fish; but if in so doing, thou shouldst one drop of Christian blood, on thyself be the penalty." We leave this question for the learned to decide; meantime the reputed slave remains in prison to abide the issue.

Blood Cattle.

A large sale of improved stock, belonging to the estate of the late Henry S. Turner, of Haverly Ferry, Va. took place a few days since. The following extraordinary prices were given:

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| One Durham Cow, 3 years old, for | \$2.6 |
| One do Bull, 2 years old, for | 3.25 |
| One do Heifer, 1 year old, for | 2.31 |
| One do Bull Calf, 1 month old, for | 1.62 |
| One 3 4 do Aitch Cow, for | 1.50 |
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Origin of Drinking Healths.

The drinking healths took its rise from the Danes being in this island. It was frequently customary with them, whilst an Englishman was drinking, to take that opportunity of stabbing him. The English, upon this, entered into combination to be mutual pledges of security for each other while drinking; so drank to each other's health and preservation. From hence arose the custom of pledging and drinking healths.

The latest Snake Story.—David Springstein, of Newtown, L. I. we believe, has for some time enjoyed the reputation of a celebrated Snake eater, indulged in that luxury during the recent races, to a fatal extent. He undertook, it seems, to swallow a large black snake, for his own gratification and that of certain amateurs who collected to see the exploit, and having bitten off and spit out his head (which portion of the serpent it seems he is not fond of,) he actually swallowed several mouthfuls of the body. But, being unwilling to "go the entire animal," he stopped short in his meal, and either from eating too much or too little, it made him sick, and in a few hours he died. — *N. E. Star.*

A special election to supply a vacancy in the present Congress took place on the 27th ult. in Illinois. Mr. May, who had been previously elected a member of the next Congress, walked over the course without opposition.

It is open to any one who may wish to make experiments.

Silliman's Journal for October.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD AND COAL.

Cotton Seed Oil Cake.—We have been turning for the last fortnight this article by itself and with coal, by way of experiment. Thrown into the grate by itself, it is consumed more rapidly than coal, but burns much longer than the same weight of wood, and gives out more heat. At thirty-seven and a half cents per barrel, the price for which it is delivered in any part of the city, it is a little more costly than coal at seventy five cents per barrel, the average price here. Used with coal say one-third of cake, particularly in kindling a fire, it will be found serviceable; as it catches as readily as a pine knot, and ignites the coal quicker, than any thing we have tried heretofore. — *Natchez Journal.*

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