

Whig Principles.
"The Will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of ONE MAN; one President, one term, a frugal Government, and no sub-Treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact; no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants."
The appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury to be vested in Congress.
The just restriction of the power of dismissal from office now exercised by the President.
The introduction of economy in the Administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures, and useless offices."
For President in 1844
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
Democratic Whig Nominations.
FOR SENATOR.
R. N. CARMAN.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
GEORGE LEECH.

An Apprentice to the Printing business will be taken at this office if application be made soon. One from the country would be preferred.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Wm. BRUCE, as a candidate for Colonel at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERS, as a candidate for Associate Judge, at the approaching August election.

The Mormons appear to be gaining strength as to numbers, in all quarters. Twenty-three citizens of Pittsburgh, have addressed those in authority at Nauvoo, to send them a regular preacher. We are told there is a Mormon residing in Terre Haute. Wonder if he can't find some additional hidden treasures.

Clay meetings are being held all over the country. Success to the rolling of that ball.

The President of the Gallipolis Bank of Ohio, a Mr. Farrington, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary in two cases, for three years in each case.

We this week publish for the special benefit of the Presbyterian Choir, "Rules and Regulations of a Choir," to which we invite the attention of every member. We think the Rules unexceptionable and which, if strictly adhered to, cannot fail to produce happy results.

A verdict of \$83,271 83 etc has been rendered against Mr. Wm. Price, formerly District Attorney of New York.

John M. Niles has been elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Connecticut, in place of Mr. Smith, whose term of service will expire next month.

During the recent visit of the Bishop of the Diocese 609 confirmations took place in the Episcopal churches of Philadelphia City and county.

Our neighbor in his last display, has charged us with committing an error in giving the ratio of representation as fixed by Congress! We can inform our long-sighted 'Squire, that we have the same reason to, (and can with the same propriety) charge him with committing an error in his correction of what we stated. We gave, in substance, from an exchange paper, what we saw in relation to the matter in dispute, not doubting but that it was an accurate representation. We are now taken to task by our neighbor, who has made an attempt at correcting us from another exchange paper! Query—In which paper was the correct statement, the Washington Correspondent of the Louisville Journal, or the National Intelligencer? What interest could any one have 'Squire in intentionally perverting what every one sooner or later would find out, supposing that we said is false, and what you have given is true? When next you have occasion to remind us of our errors, we would advise you to maturely deliberate upon what you say. You certainly must be in your dotage.

Free Trade notions are now almost entirely abandoned by those in the habit of thinking of cause and effect. A Protective Tariff and support of American industry, is the system daily gaining strength in every section of the country.

Our friend of the Wabash Express might better send advertisements to us when he wants hands to work on the Canal. If we have none to spare, we could get them.

Colt's Case.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that Judge Kent read a long opinion on the morning of the 12th inst., on the application of Colt for a new trial, and refused granting it. The rope is his doom.

The latest news from Florida is, one more Indian killed—war not quite over. We suppose it cost the government several thousand dollars to kill that poor Indian.

Some mischievous boys have been frightening the old women of Roxbury, Mass., to an alarming extent. Eggs have been found in many of the hen houses in that town, on which appears in raised letters, "Prepare for 1843."

A Ladies Home League has been formed in Philadelphia for the encouragement of domestic manufactures. They have pledged themselves not to use any article of wearing apparel, not made in America. Well done for the ladies. We always had an idea that they knew a thing or two.

The Chicago American says that there were eighteen hundred live squirrels recently shipped from Cleveland for the New York Market.

The Cincinnati Message is now exclusively conducted by practical printers, and is said to be considerably better and more useful than it ever has been. It takes printers to serve up, in a newspaper, what is entertaining, amusing and interesting. They can please more people than those unacquainted with the 'art,' and never fail doing it when they attend to their business properly. Success to the endeavors of our brother types.

RAGS, RAGS, RAGS.
The highest cash price will be given for any quantity of clean linen or cotton rags, delivered at the office of the Vincennes Gazette.

For the Vincennes Gazette.

'The Dress is not the Man.'

I was once travelling in a stage coach with several others who were entire strangers to me, and according to my usual custom I began a survey of my companions. At my right hand sat a middle aged man dressed in homespun clothes with an old plaid cloak wrapped around him. The expression of his face was rather severe, but there was a benevolent smile lurking round his mouth when he spoke, which was but seldom. On my left sat a fat red faced farmer who was eloquent on the raising of cattle and pigs, the price of corn, &c. Three half grown lads on the middle seat, but the most conspicuous object both to the eyes and ears was a young man on the front seat, dressed in the extremity of the fashion, his fine cloth cloak thrown gracefully over his shoulders, and a segar in his mouth. He talked incessantly, told us of the distinguished gentlemen in Philadelphia who had invited him to their houses, of the hand-some ladies who had honored him with their sweetest smiles, and gave a detailed account of various marvelous adventures he had met with, which made the youths in front of him open their eyes in wonder and admiration. He looked with supreme contempt on my right hand neighbor, spoke of the superior mode of travelling in England where the lower classes are not allowed inside seats, and said for his part he thought they should be made to keep their place. It was amusing to see him when the coach stopped, strut about and issue his orders with as much pomp as if he had been the wealthiest Nabob that India ever produced. Learning that I was from the West, he was desirous to know whether we had become civilized yet as he had a great aversion to savages. He said he had some idea of coming to the West, and asked if there were any partly settled counties to dispose of, as he should like to purchase one.

Surely thought I, this is some nobleman who has come inco, to pay us a visit, and I involuntarily found myself paying him more respect than is my common practice to give strangers. But I observed my right hand neighbor, whom I hardly noticed after the first glance, did not pay any regard to his high pretension, nor seem to be at all troubled at his invidious remarks concerning the lower classes.

We travelled together two days—as we drew near the hotel at — where our journey ended, I saw a change come over the countenance of our hero, and looking out, observed two men on the steps of the portico who seemed to regard us with great interest; and no sooner did we alight, than they arrested our aristocratic companion on the charge of robbery. Upon inquiry he was found to be a runaway footman who had stolen his master's clothes and a quantity of money, with which he had been making a glorious swell in several places.

While I stood speechless with astonishment at his villainy and my own gull-

bility, a splendid carriage came up with two servants, who, inquiring for the baggage of him with the plaid cloak, were told by him that he had none, except a small portmanteau which he held in his hand. He stepped into the carriage—told them to drive to his country house, and in a moment they were gone. I asked a gentleman who stood near if he knew the person that had just left, and was more than ever amazed at finding he was a gentleman highly distinguished for intelligence, benevolence, and piety, and withal very rich; and with whom I had long been desirous of becoming acquainted. 'Is it possible,' said I, 'that Mr. — travels in such style?' Why he looks like a poor man. 'Yes,' replied my informant, 'he has been out to a settlement of poor Germans to establish a school. He is always doing good in some way—he is a real gentleman.'

'Ah!' thought I, as I turned to enter the house, now I see that 'The dress is not the man.' And I determined not to suffer myself to be again foolishly deceived by the glare of dress and fine airs, and never to slight any one in a plaid cloak, since I had by this lost the only probability of forming an acquaintance which I had long wished for.

EMMA.

Money Market at Louisville.
Tennessee, 17 dis. Alabama, 22 a 25. New Orleans, 12 1/2; Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling, 10 dis. New Albany Insurance Company, 3. Virginia, 5 a 7 1/2 dis. Indiana, 3 1/2 scrip, at 45. Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, 10, scarce.

Cincinnati Banks.—Commercial Bank, Franklin Bank, Lafayette Bank, and Ohio Life and Trust Company, pay specie. Mechanics and Traders' Bank, 2 dis. at Cincinnati. The par at Cincinnati is Indiana bank paper, and specie is quoted at 3 per cent.

Interior Ohio.—The following banks are at par with Indiana paper at Cincinnati: Banks of Massillon, Xenia, Sandusky, Marietta, Mount Pleasant, Norwalk, Geauga, Zanesville, Circleville (H. Lawrence, cashier.) Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville, Clinton Bank of Columbus, Columbiana Bank of New Lisbon, Commercial Bank of Scioto, Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Steubenville, Bank of Wooster, Muskingum Bank, Western Reserve Bank, and Dayton Bank. These banks are at uncertain rates of discount here, none being offered.

The St. Louis Reporter, speaking of the murder of Gov. Boggs, says:

"It was supposed that the assassin was one of Joe Smith's followers, and that he would be caught before he could reach Nauvoo. Letters, it was said, had been written from Jefferson city, to Gov. B., before his assassination, putting him on his guard against an assault threatened against his life by some Mormon fanatic. The information was sent to Jefferson city by several respectable persons, who had learned from a Mormon belonging to Nauvoo, that Joe Smith had been endeavoring to persuade some of his followers to murder Gov. Boggs for the course he took against them a few years ago. We give this rumor for what it is worth."

State Bank of Illinois.—The Sangamon Journal, of the 14th, contains the following paragraphs in relation to this bank.—*Lot. Jour.*

"The branches of the State Bank at Chicago, Jacksonville, and Danville, have been discontinued, and their specie deposited with the mother bank. This does not look much like preparing for redemption but more like liquidation. We know nothing, however, of the determination of the bank. Those who have its paper had better pay their debts with it as fast as is convenient and others who have their hands full of it, and wish to purchase farms, cannot do better than buy up the lands of the bank. These lands are generally first-rate selections, and are sold on the lowest terms."

"So soon as the Western banks resume specie payments, the State Bank, if she fails to keep company, forfeits her charter. The Western banks will resume some time in June. The State Bank cannot resume at that time, as we believe, and of course will forfeit her charter.—She can then do no business but wind up, unless the Legislature relieve her. This will hardly be done. Hence there is much probability that she will wind up. In case the latter alternative be adopted, she has been given by our Locofocos five years to close her concerns."

A bold attempt at burglary was attempted at Cincinnati on Tuesday night last, by three persons, who tried to force an entrance into the Drug Store of W. Q. Hodgson, on the corner of Sixth and Western Row. The noise they made at the windows, aroused Theodore Marsh, a youth who slept in the store. He opened the door and fired a pistol at two of the burglars, at the window. A third whom he had not perceived, near the door, indicted on him a dangerous wound with a knife. A scuffle ensued in which Marsh was severely beaten, but he succeeded in knocking down one of the villains with his pistol, breaking off the hammer in his skull, and holding on to another till he was taken by the watchman who came up opportunely. The two burglars taken are Shields and Robertson—the former recently pardoned out of the penitentiary, received the fractured skull, and is thought dangerously wounded. The third villain escaped.

The courage displayed by young Marsh was that of a firm resolute heart. It is hoped that his wounds, though severe and dangerous, may not prove fatal.—*Lot. Gaz.*

The slave population—their food.

The slave population of the South is better fed than the peasantry of any part of continental Europe, and luxuriously compared to a large proportion of the operatives in Great Britain.—A full supply of animal food, usually bacon or salt pork, and salt fish, with corn bread, is allowed to the slave; to which is added, either the Irish, or still commonly, farther South, the sweet potato, and, instead of corn, rice, in the lower districts of Carolina and Georgia. In Virginia, and the West, fresh meat is given to them not infrequently. To most of them is allotted a piece of ground (a patch) for a garden, in which they grow sundry vegetables and fruits for their own use, and not seldom for that of their masters, by whom they are paid a fair price. Poultry and eggs, which they also have of their own, are more generally sold by them, either at their master's family, or at the nearest village or court house; and with the money they purchase groceries and other minor luxuries, or articles of personal adornment. The fruit, which they raise in the largest quantities for their own consumption and for sale, is the water melon. The house slaves partake of the fare of their superiors, with the exception of a more restricted use of wheat bread; but this cannot be called a privation among a people whom, as in the case of these of the South and West, maize is the bread-corn, and the preferred one of the country.

Defaulter.—If a clerk, in the receipt of two or three hundred dollars a year, scarcely giving him the means to keep the body and soul together, appropriate a small sum belonging to his employer to his own use, he is called an embezzler; is arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to the state prison. He is a poor devil, and gains no sympathy. But if a public officer, having political influence, friends, a splendid mansion, and a well furnished table, appropriate to his use \$100,000 of the public money he is merely a defaulter.—A smart fellow who has only failed to account for certain moneys. A visit to Europe, or a trip to the Cape de Verde, excites a little attention, gives birth to a few squibs in the newspapers, presently to disinterested (?) enquiries regarding the time of the return of the defaulter, then to well motivated doubts of his guilt, and anon the cries of shame and persecution.

It would seem that men no sooner get hold of the public purse than they turn rogues at once. The atmosphere of office is contagious to rascality.—especially that of the Custom House.—The developments lately made in Mr. Poin-dexter's report, are enough to turn the whole colored population intensely white. But such is the state of our morals in regard to such matters, that the knaves who paid a dollar a gross for steel pens, and charged the government twenty dollars, will be applauded for their smartness.—And there will be no check upon these things till the distinction that is made between the poor clerk and the rich office holder is removed by an expression of public opinion, and of disgust that cannot be mistaken.

And our elections, how are they carried on!—Bribery, corruption of every kind, and perjury seem to be the chief agents. We have seen how our prison doors are opened, and miserable convicts let loose upon the community in consideration of their votes. And the result of the election is called, by partizan prints, an expression of public opinion! Bah.—*Sun. Mer.*

Sunday Schools.—These are excellent institutions, where the rising generation are taught to fear God, to honor and obey their parents, their A, B, C, the ten commandments, and such other things from the holy book as the wisdom and experience of their teachers suggest. Such knowledge grows up with them, and the lessons they learned are never wholly forgotten—the teachers of a Sunday School have done more to add to the happiness and improve the morals of the human race than all the teachings of the pedants. I was once a Sunday School scholar myself, and well do I remember the quiet, the pure and almost holy influence that my teacher had upon or over my young mind. Though I have since wandered into a world of scepticism on religious matters, the seeds of religious hope and reliance that were there sown, are still growing with me and around my heart. Excellent things are these Sunday schools.—*Sun. Mer.*

Writing on Papers.—The New York Sun says: "A large number of suits are now pending against persons for violations of the post office law, in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name are written on the paper it subjects him to a penalty of \$5, and \$3 1/2 cents costs. If the case is tried and goes to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict, and leaves no option with the court."

Delirium Tremens.—The Boston Journal says that this terrible disease, attendant on continued free indulgence in intoxicating drinks, may be effectually cured by giving the patient a strong decoction of wormwood, taken as hot as it can be borne, and repeated until the agitation subsides and sleep is obtained. If this does not answer, and it continues for a long time, analysis may be administered by a skillful and strictly temperate physician. In nearly one hundred cases of delirium tremens at the House of Correction in Boston, we have the authority of Dr. Butler for saying that every one has been cured by wormwood tea taken hot and freely.

A large turtle, just arrived from the West Indies at Baltimore, crawled overboard from a schooner that was lying in the stream opposite Chesnut-street wharf. Not liking the uses to which he was about to be put, he very quietly 'trotted off,' and left his owners to provide some other substance to feast upon. It is supposed he has made tracks back for the West Indies.—This is the very latest absquatulation.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
New York, May 11, 1842.

The great race between Boston and Fashion came off this afternoon—there was an immense assemblage of people there. Bets were offered and taken until the last moment, at small odds on Boston who was generally the favorite. He was mounted by Gil Patrick, and Fashion by Joe Laird, the son of her trainer.

Boston being nine years old, carried 126 lbs. while the mare's appropriate weight, being but five, was 111, making a difference of 15 lbs., which within 3, was the same allowed Henry in the race with Eclipse. This is supposed to have allowed Fashion about eighty rods advantage in each heat, on account of her lack of years.

The exciting moment for the start having arrived at last, the horses took the ground, while the immense concourse was breathless with anxiety. Boston having won the inside, they came up evenly, and went off at the signal like an arrow from the bow. The heat was closely contended on every inch of ground, but was won by Fashion in 7m 37 1/2 seconds. The start was even, and he passed her on the third mile. She passed him at the first gate on the path, and kept her lead, beating the heat by 50 yards exactly.

Second heat.—After a lapse of 30 minutes the

bugle sounded, and the horses were called for a second heat. The signal being given, away they dashed, and after a spirited contest the heat was won by Fashion, who although behind him about his length the first three miles, passed him at the gate on the first quarter of the last, and won the heat by a length in clear. Time 7m 45 seconds, beating Eclipse's time four seconds. The three first miles were run in about 1m 57 1/2 each mile, and the last 1m 55s.

We have been not a little amused at an authentic account of a late interview between Col. Benton and the Postmaster General. Mr. B. walked to the department, and sent in his name to the Postmaster General. 'Show him in,' said Mr. Wickliffe. Mr. B. strode in with even more than his usual swagger, and demanded in a blustering and peremptory tone, the examination of certain papers. 'You cannot see them,' quietly remarked Mr. Wickliffe. 'Why not?' almost roared Mr. B., 'is it not the practice to allow gentlemen to examine the papers on file in the department?' 'Yes, always,' said Mr. Wickliffe; 'but I shall not let you see them.'

Mr. Benton thereupon rose and left the room in a tremendous rage, leaving the Postmaster General as calm and cool as a morning zephyr.—*Lot. Jour.*

The Palmyrene (La.) Gazette states that a little above Baton Rouge, a flat boat loaded with dry goods, was lately entered in the night and two or three skulls were loaded with plunder.—The owner of the boat, awakened by a noise, snatched up a bowie knife, and sprang at a robber who had just taken his pocket-book. The robber went up the hatch-way, but in doing so, received the whole blade of the knife in his body, and staggered and fell overboard, leaving the deck covered with blood. The skulls were abandoned by the rest of the gang, and the property, with the exception of the pocket-book carried overboard by the rascal who was killed, was recovered.—*Lot. Jour.*

The late Abolition Movement.—In the charge of Judge Noah, to the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions in New York, we find the following extract, having reference to the proposed abolition convention in that city and the discussion of the question of a repeal of the Union. The Judge talks like a patriot:

It is understood that an abolition convention is to be held in this city during the present month, and it has been avowed in the official Gazette attached to the interests of the delegates about to assemble, that the question of repealing the Union between the North and the South, will be openly discussed on that occasion. This has been in part contradicted, but coupled with a declaration that no violence shall prevent the discharge of their duty. It is possible that the objects and intentions of this convention may have been misrepresented, for it is difficult to believe that even fanaticism carried to its fullest extent, could have the boldness to broadcast doctrines of the most treasonable import, in the midst of a population devotedly attached to the Union of the States. The people have an undoubted right to assemble and discuss any question connected with the maintenance of their own rights, and the preservation of our free institutions—but it is unreasonable to suppose that, in any attempt to carry out the object of this meeting, however ostensibly humane they may be, that such convention will be permitted to suggest, much less discuss, a project embracing a dissolution of our happy form of government. Should the experiment, however be made, which would evidently tend to a disastrous breach of the public peace, it will be your duty to present the agitators, and indict every person whose active agency may lead to such results, and this Court, by the rigid enforcement of the laws, will convince any body of men, making this city the theatre of their deliberations, that their objects and intentions must be strictly legal, rational and justifiable.

The 80 clerks of the Land Office at Washington, have united in a warm and highly complimentary letter to E. M. Huntington who retires from the management of that department to accept the office of U. S. District Judge for Indiana.—*Lot. Gaz.*

The milk in the cocoa nut is accounted for at last. The Montreal Herald has the following paragraph.—*St. Lou. Bull.*

One of our quondam devils has astonished the Yankees not a little by absquatulating from New Orleans with about twenty thousand dollars in gold. After leaving our office at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to New Orleans, where he established himself as a newspaper agent, and was doing a profitable business. His name is John F. Curns, and it is supposed he has cleared out for Texas. He had become well known as an enterprising dealer in magazines and periodicals in New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, St. Louis, and other southern and western cities.

A Violinello's Price.—Batta's violinello, from which he draws such enchanting tones, was once sold for 300 francs to a French family in a small town in Spain, and remained for years silent and neglected. One day it came under the eye of a connoisseur, who at once pronounced it to be worth 3,000 francs, but he was treated as a wild enthusiast. Some time afterwards, Batta accidentally fell in with the instrument and determined to possess it, but its intrinsic merits had become known, and he could not obtain it for less than 8,000 francs. Having had it repaired, it is now considered to be without a rival.—An English gentleman lately offered Batta 25,000 francs for his favorite; but the artist declared that no price could induce him to part with it. Upon this the amateur offered Batta the same sum for the reversion of the violinello after the master's hand was unstung by death, but whether this has been accepted is not said.

The Chinese have a very emphatic expression descriptive of a great blusterer.—They call him a "paper tiger."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Agricultural Interest.

It is important to all legislative, as well as in all party movements, that what are called common interests, should be well guarded. But, clear as is this principle, we have allowed it to be violated in numerous instances, and, the consequence is, that we now feel the bad effects of that violation.

The agricultural interest was supposed, for instance, to stand on so firm a basis, as to be wholly free from danger, let what might happen to the commerce and manufacturers of the country. This was a fatal mistake. Politicians did not, for obvious reasons, mean to disturb it. But they did mean to strike a blow at the system under which our commercial interests had grown up, and they have partially succeeded; but to their surprise, though not to the surprise of thinking men, that blow has well nigh prostrated the agricultural interests, also. So must it be ever. All these interests are linked together, and that which does hurt to one, will do hurt to all.

We endeavored a short time since to call the attention of our agriculturist to this fact, and to show them that it was absolutely essential to their welfare to look about them, and prepare for the change which this conduct, in part, and in part, the opening of new States west of us, must produce on the character of their employments. We are glad that papers of both political parties have published our remarks, calling the attention of their readers to them, and, we hope, that the subject will be well discussed and considered, so as to produce something like a harmony of action on this subject—for it is a subject which very nearly concerns all classes and all interests.

The Indiana Journal, referring to that article, says:

"From what we learn from the farmers in this quarter, many of them are determined to try some other crops than those they have heretofore been raising. Several of them have sown considerable quantities of hemp, others are turning their attention to the culture of tobacco, and some are disposed to make the trial of manufacturing sugar from Indian corn, and are now planting with a view of that object."

And what the Indiana farmers are disposed to "try," the Ohio farmers must soon do. But for both, one thing is necessary, let them cultivate what they may, hemp or tobacco, or sugar from Indian corn, or the beet root, and that is, a good home market. No industry, no fertility of the soil, can save them without that; but with that, this North West of ours, with its rich earth, and the energetic men who till it, would be as independent as any country need be.

And how is this home market to be obtained? Let our farmers, and the friends of the farming interests, put this question home to all! How can we secure this home market? There is one plain course open before us all, and only one, as it appears to us, and that is, to build up manufacturing establishments wherever it can be done. That course has made New England what she is. Her soil, we know, is sterile; unlike ours, she has nothing scarcely to gather from its flinty bosom; and yet, poor as it is, they who cultivate it, prosper even now. And why? Because every rail almost, the chief water power certainly of New England, is devoted to manufacturing purposes, so that farmers find at their very doors, a ready sale for all that they grow, and are happy, contented, and out of debt. Nor is this all. That same bleak New England, with its sterile soil, has the whole Union indebted to it, and is competing with England in India and South America, and wherever her manufactures are allowed to enter upon any thing like equal terms!

Now what New England is to the East, and South, Ohio and Indiana may become to the West, and South West. The same line of policy would bring about the same results. Build upon our water courses, have our Lowells, and Nashuas, and Pawtuxets, and let the sound of the hammer, and the water wheel, and the music of the loom, be heard all about, and farming interest may become as independent and happy here as there. Does the farmer ask us, if we seek his interest directly by pecuniary investment in this matter? Certainly not. If able, let him make it—if not, not. But there is one thing farmers can do, far better than paying out money, and this is, to resolve that American labor shall be so protected, as to put it beyond the reach of foreign labor.—This will cause manufactures to spring up everywhere about us, and, as a matter of course, when this is so, the Farmers of Ohio and Indiana will have a good home market, and soon be out of debt, and make ours, not debtor, but creditor States.

We trust that the good people of Ohio and Indiana will ponder well on this subject.

Steamboat Sunk.—The Frankfort, Ky., Commonwealth, of the 17th, has the following:

The steamboat Gen. on her downward passage, from this place to Louisville, on Friday last, when near the lock and dam No. 2, came in contact with a log or snag, and sunk. We understand that the boat was run into shoal water before settling down.

A juror was once fined five dollars for not attending a special court. His excuse was that he took no newspaper and was not aware of the time—the judge said this was an aggravation of the offence—every good citizen was bound to take a newspaper—and fined him ten dollars. A sensible judge that.

Snuff takers differ from all the rest of the world, because they turn up their noses at what they most admire.

'Man is a pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear,' and it is woman that winds up the string.