

Broken Wind.—A broken winded horse had been kept in a field where there was not any water except in the bottom of an old line-kiln, and had recovered his wind. The owner ordered a stable shovelled full of quick lime to be renewed every five or six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it given every day to a broken winded horse aged about 8 years, which had almost a constant cough.—The horse was supplied with water thus prepared for about five weeks, and kept in the stable. He is now perfectly recovered in his wind, and free from a cough.—*Farmer's Reporter.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

One week later from Europe.

The packet ship *George Washington*, capt. Holbridge, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of March. By this arrival files of papers to the 23d March have been received.

The "Irish Enforcing Bill" was still straggling its way through the committee of the whole in the Commons.—Five clauses only were disposed of during the sitting of the 13th. The court martial clause was carried on the 19th after a long and animated debate, and then only after an avowal by Mr. Stanley, that ministers, without being asked to do so, but from feelings of justice, had struck out political offences of all kinds, and that all cases of libel, political meetings and matters connected with the press, had been taken out of the bill. For the clause, 270; against it, 130. This exclusion of some of the most offensive parts of the measure, is considered by the Liberals as a triumph, alike over the Tories and the Ministers. The following extract from a London paper of the 21st, shows the progress made by the bill during the sitting on the 20th.

Two amendments were proposed by Mr. O'Connell to the 12th clause. The object of the first was to allow the government to select as judge advocates to the courts martial any barrister of not less than five years standing. This was agreed to. As the clause originally stood, the selection was restricted to king's serjeants and king's counsels. The effect of the second amendment was to make the courts martial open courts. This also was agreed to, with the limitation that the court should be closed while the members considered their verdict.

On the motion of Mr. Stanley, the 16th clause was so amended as to render it necessary that warrants against persons refusing to attend to give evidence should be issued by the whole court. As the clause stood before, any single member of the court had power to issue such warrant.

In the 17th clause Mr. O'Connell moved an amendment, which was not adopted, and which prevents the court martial from inflicting corporal punishment of any kind.

The 18th clause being thought to render it imperative on the peers, in a proclaimed district, to detain all persons whom they found out at night until tried by a court martial, Mr. Stanley offered to amend the clause in such a way as would allow of bail being taken for the appearance of parties, and as would direct that no person should be arrested except under circumstances of suspicion. The clause, so amended, was agreed to.

In the 19th clause, which gives the power of domiciliary visits, some important alterations were made, on the motion of solicitor general. The clause as now amended, forbids the police or soldiery breaking into a house under any circumstances. If the inmates summoned refuse to answer, he is to be considered as absent.

In the course of the debates on the enforcing bill, the ministry have been continually losing strength. The ministry has doubled its number since the debate began; and among the deserters are some members whose votes must be considered a pointed censure. The English petitions against the measure are unusually numerous, and it is creditable to Scotland that there was not one petition in its favor, although the Scotch members nearly all voted for it. The public, (says a London paper of March 23d,) although sometimes slow to doubt, are always certain of being ultimately arrayed in defence of principle; and the cabinet miscalculated when they thought that they could offend against all their former professions with impunity.

The Newcastle Journal says the ministry cannot long hang together. His majesty, it is said, "begins to get weary. The people also begin to get weary. There has been enough of promise, promise; they now look out for a little payment; but they see no prospect of that. It is an incontrovertible fact that the king lately declared in public conversation, that he had but two ministers—Lord Brougham and Mr. Stanley. We believe the same remark would equally apply to the

state of things at the present moment." FRANCE.

Court of Assizes—Sitting of March 18.—ATTEMPT ON THE KING'S LIFE.—M. Moulin's counsel expressed his regret that the Procureur-General, who had previously before him all the documents and all the evidence he has at present, should not have abandoned the prosecution of Benoit earlier, as his client never ought to have been brought into court. He then pronounced a high eulogium upon the antecedent conduct of Benoit, and particularly dwelt upon his active professional exertions during the prevalence of the cholera.

The president then summed up and proposed to the jury the following questions:

1. Is Bergeron guilty of having, the 13th of Nov. last, voluntarily, and with premeditation, made an attempt on the life of the king? 2. Is Benoit an accomplice?

The jury retired, and after a deliberation that occupied not quite an hour, returned into court, and the foreman pronounced their verdict in the following terms: "By a majority of seven voices, viz. the prisoners are not guilty."

This announcement was followed by three rounds of applause, which the president did not attempt to check.

The president then pronounced the acquittal of the prisoners, and ordered them to be set at liberty forthwith.

Bergeron and Benoit embraced their counsel, and were soon surrounded by numerous friends, who offered them their congratulations. The auditory in going out of court shouted, "Vive Bergeron! Vive le Jury!"

GREECE.

The accounts in the papers from Greece, describe the arrival of king Otto as having had a most beneficial effect on the various parties in that new kingdom. Several of the chiefs are said to have summoned their adherents to lay down their arms, and take the oath of allegiance.

From the N. L. News Books.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Passengers from Bordentown, (N. J.) in the steam boat yesterday morning, brought the thrilling intelligence that a most singular, unlooked for, and inhuman murder had been perpetrated in that place, by a young man named Joel Clough, upon the person of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, an estimable young widow lady, consort of the late Dr. Hamilton. It appears that Clough had been for some time a boarder in the house of Mahlen Longstreth, Mrs. H.'s father, at the corner of Main street, and the road leading to Trenton, where Mrs. H. also resided; in the course of which time, Clough had formed an ardent attachment to Mrs. H. and had repeatedly offered to wed her. She, in the mean time, however, had favored a rival suitor, a highly respectable citizen of Bordentown, and it became rumored that ere long they would be united. This was too much for the unfortunate Clough. About 12 days ago he left Bordentown and went to New York; returned on Thursday, and on Saturday, feigning sickness, retired to his room, and thus prevailed upon the lady to enter his apartment, under the expectation of administering relief, when he suddenly sprang up, seized her arm, drew a dagger, and threatened her with instant death if she refused to marry him. She did refuse, and he instantly stabbed her; and before her screams brought assistance, he had inflicted eleven wounds upon her, each one of which would have probably killed her! A gentleman hearing her cries, rushed up stairs, just as she had broken from the demon's grasp, and was descending them, the blood gushing from her mouth and wounds! She fell into his arms, and was thus carried into the parlour below. She lived about a minute, during which she told her mother who had wounded her, and why it was done, and died.

On examination, it was found that the weapon had entered her heart three times; seven times in her side, breaking a rib, and once in the left arm, which was also broken.

Mr. Clough, we learn, has parents or other relations, residing somewhere in New England, and has hitherto borne an unsullied and amiable character.—He has been an extensive contractor for stone-work on rail roads, and was recently engaged on the Camden and Amboy rail road at Bordentown. After he committed the rash act, he swallowed a quantity of laudanum he had prepared, with the hope of destroying his own life; but a medical process soon frustrated that of his purpose, and he was secured and committed to Mount Holly Jail, to await his trial at the next court.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of the unfortunate Mrs. Dewey, which took place at the residence of her father on Saturday night. Notwithstanding the hopes entertained by the faculty for her recovery, her constitution sunk under the effects of the brutal and sanguinary assault of her fer-

ocious husband, whose turpitude was also increased by the additional and unnatural crime of infanticide. An inquest was held on Sunday, on the mutilated remains of the deceased, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned. We have reason to know that it was in consequence of her most urgent solicitation, that no steps were taken to pursue the murderous fugitive during her life-time. The restraint being now unhappily removed from those on whom, with the forgiving temper of the dying Christian it was charitably imposed, we trust that such measures may be adopted as will bring to the just punishment of his offences, the unnatural monster, that, by one premeditated blow, sacrificed the existence of his wife, and the unborn offspring of their fatal union.

Dewey has been arrested, and committed to goal at Plattsburgh, N. Y.—It appears that after he had cut his wife's throat, he proceeded to the carters, in order to tell him to get ready, and appointed him a place where he ordered him to wait; but that on returning home to obtain his trunk, in which were his clothes and money, turning from St. Vincent street into St. Paul street, he saw a crowd around his door, and immediately ran back, jumped into the sleigh, and proceeded with the utmost haste to cross the river. On the route he exchanged his cloak for a capot, and purchased the *centure* of the carter alleging he was in difficulties with his creditors. The person who purchased his cloak observed to him there were marks of blood on it; he said they were not marks of blood, but of red paint, a pot of which he had broken a few days before. At Champlain, he did not go to his relatives, but stopped at a tavern, asked for a glass of liquor, which was put before him; he rose and left it untouched, went to the bar and asked for another; and drank it off; asked for supper and bed, went immediately to his room; on entry, blew out the candle, and walked the room all night. Next morning the tavern keeper gave him a letter of introduction to his brother, who also kept a tavern at Plattsburgh, to which place he walked, hired himself to him as bar-keeper, and filled the situation to last Saturday morning, when a letter was received by the landlord, stating the circumstances, and that the young man with him was the individual accused. The letter was immediately read aloud in the presence of Dewey and several other persons, inhabitants of Plattsburgh, when he confessed he was the man, and was subsequently committed to prison.

Montreal Herald.

Domestic Slave Trade.—A Tennesseean, in a letter to the editor of the Connecticut Observer, thus alludes to the slave trade which is carried on between Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

We are happy to say, that little of the buying or the selling takes place in East Tennessee; but are sorry to observe, that such an outrage on humanity is permitted to pass unnoticed by our laws. The route of the negro trader when he travels by land passes through East Tennessee. Men of great capital say, \$50,000 or \$100,000 are engaged in this inhuman traffic, and carry it on as the regular business of their lives.—They have private jails in Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and near Fredericksburg, Va. Here they incarcerate their victims till they have collected a sufficient number to form a drove. The men are then chained on each side of a long chain, by one arm two and two till there are 20, and even 70 to a chain. From this they are never loosed till they arrive at the place of their destination. Many droves consist almost entirely of women and children, who are torn from their relations, and forced to foot it from the shores of Chesapeake to the banks of the Mississippi. A number of carryalls and wagons generally accompany a caravan, and several men well armed with pistols, advance in front or bring up the rear. A drove of 200 lately passed through East Tennessee. They had a great deal of sickness and one was buried in Knox co. the next night they interred one in Roanoke, and the next night we heard the buried two on Cumberland Mountain.—These monsters are objects of general detestation; no gentleman would feel himself at liberty to keep company with them, yet it is strange that they are tolerated. Louisiana has lately passed a very severe law against this traffic, and it is hoped that the other states will follow this example. The policy of Maryland and Virginia in permitting it, is to get rid of a portion of their most vicious population; but to the western states it is a most losing trade, in which immense sums of money are sent out of the country, and a vicious degraded and miserable population is received in exchange.

A murder of a shocking character, perpetrated under the most aggravated circumstances, was committed by Robert White, on the body of Hugh Johnson, of Sullivan county, on the 2d inst. The circumstances are briefly these:

A few days previous to the fatal 2d, Johnson and White, in settling an account, were drawn into harsh language. On the 2d, while Johnson, in company with fifteen others, were engaged in launching a boat, White approached the party, and calling the unfortunate man aside, deliberately presented a rifle, and shot him dead. A ravine intervening, and the shock created by a deed so daring and desperate, prevented the apprehension of White, who, we regret to say, is yet at large. Mr. John Johnson, the brother of the deceased, a respectable citizen of Sullivan county, offers a reward of fifty dollars for his apprehension. The deceased has left a large family to mourn his loss.

In addition to the above reward, we are authorized by a letter from his Excellency Noah Noble, to say that the Executive of this State will pay a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of Robert White, the murderer of Hugh Johnson, and also all reasonable charges and expenses for his safe delivery in some jail within the bounds of Indiana.

In addition to the reward of 100 dollars offered for the apprehension of White, the murderer of Johnson, by the Executive and J. Johnson, a further sum of 250 dollars is offered by forty respectable citizens of Sullivan county, whose names are left with the Editor of the Courier. The reward is now 350 dollars.—*Wabash Courier.*

Case of Steeprock.—The trial of Steeprock, an Indian of the Tonawanda tribe, for the murder of his wife, came on at a court of Oyer and Terminer held at Batavia last week. The trial excited considerable interest, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused. The testimony, independent of his confessions, was confined to two witnesses. The one an Indian who saw the wife of Steeprock in July last, in full chase after her husband along the Tonawanda feeder towards the village. They passed out of sight. He soon heard her scream and the voice of Steeprock "in full anger." The other witness was a white man who saw Steeprock sitting by the dead body of his wife, fanning her face with his handkerchief, and crying. He at first said to those who came up and charged him with murdering her, that she died of cholera, but afterwards admitted that he killed her in self-defence. His story was that they had been together after provisions, that she was intoxicated, and being afraid she would pawn the provisions for liquor, he had taken the basket in which they were and passed on.

His wife, who was a strong woman and a great fighter, followed him, and when she overtook him commenced a most furious attack on him, which he repelled for some time, until becoming angry at the violence of her attack, he struck her so hard, that as he expressed himself "the breath went out of her body—she breathed no more."

Buffalo Rep.

DEATH BY AN ELEPHANT.—*Mad'le D'Jeck.*—On the 25th the two elephants lately seen at the Cirque Olympique, were exhibited at Pacaudiere, in the department of the Loire, in France.—Two Englishmen acted as leaders to those animals, and at night they marched them off to La Pallisse, a small town within 4 leagues of that village. The owner having observed in the eyes of one of those elephants, named d'Jeck, that it harbored some ill-humor against one of the leaders who had ill-treated it some days before, warned him of his fears, and recommended him not to accompany the caravan. This the leader did not attend to, but on the contrary, affected to be more severe than usual towards the beast. They had, however, scarcely travelled a league when the elephant, stung by its conductor, who wished to force him on, turned round, seized the man with his trunk, and lifting him off his horse, flung him several feet above his head. The unfortunate leader, having had his leg broken by the fall, was unable to escape, and the elephant laying hold of him a second time, threw him into a ditch, and trampled him under his feet. The infuriated animal then ran towards a carman, who was journeying along the road, seized him and pitched him into a field. The poor man fortunately came off with a few slight bruises; but his horses took fright, and would have probably added to the confusion had not the car upset in a ditch along the road, where they were compelled to stop. All these misfortunes would have been but the prelude of others, had not the horses of the Paris mail-coach, which was passing at the moment, stopped in good time, and the other leader, at the risk of his life, succeeded in calming and securing the elephant. The unfortunate Englishman was conveyed to St. Martin d'Estreaux where he expired in a few minutes.

English paper.

Expense of Harbors on Lake Erie.—By a report from the Engineer Depart-

ment, it appears that up to the 1st of Oct. 1832, the several harbors on the Southern shore of Lake Erie cost the government \$361,343, and the amount in the hands of agents \$17,630. The three Light Houses at Buffalo, Grand River, and Cleveland cost \$6,860.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15.
The Burning of the Treasury office.—An inquisition has been holding for a week past relative to the fire. The conclusion has been arrived at by the Executive, that the fire proceeded from design. This has been the general opinion from the beginning. No general report of the inquisition has as yet been made. Nor is it known who is to be made the scape goat. Rumors are afloat, and we leave them so.

The most rational plan for the emancipation of slaves, we have ever seen is one contained in the January number of Blackwood's Magazine. It is as follows: The writer proposes, that as soon as a Slave arrives at the age of twenty-one, he should be appraised, by some tribunal, so constituted as to ensure fair play, at his actual value. Suppose the slave, for instance, to be appraised at £120. As soon as by his earning and savings (for slaves in all Slave countries have some privileges of laboring for themselves,) he had accumulated 20/ he should be at liberty purchase therewith his liberty on Mondays. The next 20/ should secure him his liberty on Tuesdays, and so on, to the end of the week; the master's allowance of food and clothing to diminish in proportion as the slave become free. By this system, the temperate and industrious Slaves would at length procure their liberty, while the idle and prodigal, to whom liberty would be of no value, would remain Slaves.—*Boston Atlas.*

Cholera in Havana.—We have been favored with the following schedule of interments in the Compo Santo, or principal burying ground of Havana, from 10th to 22d March inclusive.

10th M th	127	of whom 29 was whites
11th "	152,	" 39 "
12th "	137,	" 40 "
13th "	141,	" 41 "
14th "	140,	" 33 "
15th "	181,	" 40 "
16th "	177,	" 39 "
17th "	176,	" 64 "
18th "	266,	" 75 "
19th "	235,	
20th "	227,	
21st "	235,	
22d "	333,	

This is exclusive of the soldiers, and a large number buried in two or three cemeteries outside the town.

Sudden death of five persons.—Mr. Gill, of Wolfcreek township, this county, a revolutionary pensioner dropped dead from his feet on Wednesday morning last.—The house of Mr. Gill is a brick one, with a brick kitchen attached to it.—While watching the corpse of Mr. Gill on the following night, a violent storm arose, which lifted the roof off the large house and threw it on the kitchen which gave way to the immense weight, thereby instantly killing four ladies and wounding two or three others who were unfortunately in that part of the dwelling at the time. Three of the ladies were daughters of Mr. Gill—the name of the other we have not yet learned.—*Pa. Western Press.*

Colts.—To break him never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with the bridle. When he walks well, bring him to trot after him; then lead him often in the saddle.—Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase it. Then let one hold and another mount him, and ride after another horse in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go on at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt without breaking his spirit.—*N. E. Fr.*

Irish Living.—"How would you like a living in Ireland?" asked Lord L. of a clerical suppliant; "they are scarce, but there is a vacancy in the county of Cork." "So I perceive, my Lord," replied the Reverend, laying down the newspaper; "I have just read a paragraph, headed 'Another protestant clergyman shot'—livings are scarce; but I confess I should not like the next presentation of a Whiteboy musket."

A curious fact is related of Mr. Calhoun in preparing his speeches for the press. He is said to walk the room and re-deliver them, while a writer commits the sentence to paper.

Apology.—The United States Gazette says the laws for preventing hogs from running at large in the city of Philadelphia, is entitled "an act to legitimate the children of Martha Morse."

The Philadelphians, are noted for their fatherly care of va grunts!

The bloody story told by a Ranger under Capt. Boone, and the probability of an Indian war, turn out to be sheer hoaxes. *Whirling Thunder*, a Winnebago Chief, has issued his proclamation to nullify the rumour of an another meditated war against the whites.