

## WEEKLY MESSENGER.

*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 lime-kiln, and had recovered his wind. The owner ordered a stable shovelful of quick lime to be removed every five or six days, and the water to be poured off, and a bucket of it given every day to a broken winded coach 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. Hollingshead, 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 struggling its way through the committee of the whole in the Commons.—

Five clauses only were disposed of during the sitting of the 15th. The court

martial clause was carried on the 19th

after a long and animated debate, and

then only after an avowal by Mr. Stan-

ley, that ministers, "without being asked

to do so, but from feelings of justice,

had struck out political offenses 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 extrusion

of some of the most offensive parts of

the measure, is considered by the Li-

beralists as a triumph, alike over the

Tories and the Ministers. The fol-

lowing 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 in the 12th clause. The

object of the first was to allow the go-

vernment 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 re-

stricted to king's serjeants and king's

counsel. The effect of the second

amendment was to make the courts mar-

shal 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 ren-

der it necessary that warrants against

persons refusing to attend to give evi-

dence 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

agreed to, and which prevents the

court martial from inflicting corporal

punishment of any kind.

The 18th clause being thought to

render it imperative on the patrols, in

a proclaimed district, to detain all per-

sons whom they found out at night un-

til tried by a court martial. Mr. Stan-

ley offered to amend the clause in such

a way as would allow of bail being ta-

ken for the appearance of parties, and

as would direct that no person should

be arrested except under circumstances

of suspicion. The clause, so ame-

nded, was agreed to.

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 de-

legates are some members whose votes

must be considered a pointed censure.

The English petitions against the mea-

sure 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 pa-

per of March 23d,) although sometimes

slow to doubt, are always certain of

being ultimately arrayed in defense of

principle; and the cabinet mis-calcul-

led 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:

Is Bergeron guilty of having, the 19th 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, x, 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 counsels, and were soon surrounded by numerous friends, who offered them their congratulations. The auditory is 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 to take the oath of allegiance.

#### From the N. Y. News Books.

ARROGIOUS 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 Mahlon 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 family for her recovery, her constitution sank under the effects of the

roaring 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 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 un-happily 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 carter's, 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 *ceinture* 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, fired 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 they 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 caravans and wagons generally accompany a caravan, and several men well armed with pistols, advance in front or bring up the rear. A drove of 240 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 Roan co. 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 loosing 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.

A few days previous to the fatal 2d, it appears that up to the 1st of Oct. 1832, the several harbors on the count were drawn into harsh language. Southern shore of Lake Erie cost the On the 2d, while Johnson, in company government, \$361,343, and the amount, with fifteen others, were engaged in the hands of agents \$17,630. The launching a boat, White approached 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 profligate, 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