[illegible] with the white lilac [illegible] for some such refined melody, but [illegible] as instantaneously as it had been the sole voice of a convention [illegible] amidst a select meeting of radicals. [illegible] the house of the liberals were [illegible] anything, and to see them [illegible] drawing up as mute as mice, and [illegible] it was a regular puzzler to discover on which pair the light had shone during the bygone night, knowing as we did that there were at least a hundred original passages [illegible] Miller, encased within the headpieces then before us.

Their speeches, too, were quite quiaint: one (an Englishman) began by detailing the unfortunate determination of his last matrimonial speculation. He had got a pass one day to go from Thoracliffe to Folkstone, and on the way he fell in with one of the finest young women ever he seed! my eye as we say in London, if she was not a nipper, with a pair of cheeks like cherries, and shanks as clean as [illegible], she was bounding over the downs like a young colt, and truth, if she would not have lick'd him with her heels clean over my head if I had'nt caught her up and demanded a parley. O, Jem, man, but he was a nice creature! and all at once got so fond of notions, that there was no use of waiting; and so we settled it all that same night, and the next morning we were regularly spliced, and I carried her home to a hut which corporal Smith and I hired behind the barracks, for eighteen pence a week.

Well! I'll be blessed if I was'nt as happy as a shilling a day and my wife could make me for two whole days; but the next morning, just before parade, while Nancy was toasting a piece of tommy for our breakfast, who should darken our door but the carcase of a great sea marine, who began blinking his goggle eyes like an owl in a gooseberry bush, as if he didn't see nothing outside them: when all at once Nancy turned, and, my eye, what a squall she set up as she threw the toast in the fire, and upset my tinfull of crowdy, while she twisted her arms round his neck like a vice, and begins kissing him at no rate, he all the time blubbering, like a bottle-nose in a shoal, about flesh of his flesh, and bones of his bones, and all the like o' that. Well! says I to my wife, says I, this is very queer any how, and then I eyes the chap a bit; and then says I to myself I began to feel somewhat at seeing my wife kissed all round before my face (without saying by your leave) and says I to him, (rather angrily,) Look ye, mr. Marine, if you don't take your ugly mug a farther off from my wife, I'll just punch you with the butt end of my rifle! thunder and ouns, you great sea lubber that you are, don't you see that I married her only two days ago, just as she stands, bones and all, and you to come at this time o'day to claim a par in her! [There had been no infidelity on the part of the lady, for she had reason to believe that the marine was at the bottom of the sea.

An amicable arrangement was therefore entered into by the two claimants. But as brevity formed no part of the narrator's creed, the author curtails the conclusion, and gives it in his own words, thus:]—The explanation over, a long silence ensued, each afraid to pop the question, which must be popped, of whose wife was Nancy! and when at last it did come out, it was more easily asked than answered, for, notwithstanding all that has passed, they continued both to be deeply concerned of their mutual wife, and she of both, nor could a voluntary resignation be extracted from either of them, so that they were eventually obliged to trust the winning or the losing of that greatest of all earthly blessings (a beloved wife) to the undignified decision of the toss of a half penny. The marine won and carried off the prize, while the rifleman declared that he had never yet forgiven himself for being cheated out of his better half, for he feels convinced that the marine had come there prepared with a ha'penny that had two tails.

The following has been handed to us by the Committee of vigilance of the Parish of East Feliciana, for publication:

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAS. REWARD.

The above reward will be given, on the delivery to the committee of vigilance for the Parish of East Feliciana, La., of the notorious abolitionist, ARTHUR TAPPAN, of New York.

☞Papers opposed to abolition throughout the U. States are requested to give publicity to the above.—*La. Jour.*

Jackson, La. Oct. 15, 1825.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—*India rubber wearables.*—Reader, if you want to be treated to a curiosity, go to Samuel Chase's store, 33 Fulton street, opposite Holt's Hotel—walk up stairs—enter—look round, and say "mr. Chase, I want to see some of your wonders in the Chouchouchelinet". Mr. Chase will then show you, very politely and very attentively, some of the most curious articles—coats, pantaloons, cloaks, great coats, vests, caps, boots, shoes, pillows, cushions, collars, gloves, caps, aprons, suspenders, &c. &c., *all* without a single stich in them from any needle or by any tailor. —*U. S. Tel.*

The territory of Arkansas has decided by a large majority to apply for admission into the Union as an independent state. Population 51,000, of whom 9533 are slaves. Deduct 2-5ths of these, and the population, in Federal number, is 47,957; or 352 more than the required number.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

WESTERN MESSENGER.

Printer's Retreat, Indiana.

Saturday, November 31.

CASH.—We have begged, in vain, for a moiety of what is due us—our debtors have been deaf—we have commenced with the aid of the laws, to obtain what is justly due; those who pay costs must blame themselves only.

HANGING MATCH.

Several persons having lately enquired of us when John W. Cowan is to be hung at Cincinnati. We answer, on FRIDAY, the 27th *inst.*—being the next Friday.

WESTERN ROUTE.—To the few subscribers on the western route who have punctually paid us we owe an apology for the late irregularity in the delivery of our papers—both persons, with whom we made contracts, from unavoidable causes failed: and for the lack of what a large majority of our subscribers ungenerously withhold from us, (cash) we could not engage other hands.

The "Whig" of Cincinnati accuses us o copying from their editorial head without giving credit. As we have been absent for some time, we referred the complaint to our foreman, who pleads "*not guilty.*" Will the Whig do justice and return the offensive "Messenger", with the eight articles marked? We have, this week copied some articles from the "Whig," for which we have given that paper credit, although some of them have been going the rounds for a month.

INDIANA JOURNAL.

The editors notify the public that the Journal will be issued *twice a week*, as usual, during the approaching session of the legislature. Terms—one dollar, during the session, in advance. Subscribers names to be sent on by the members or by mail immediately.

U. S. BANK.—The notes of the bank of this bank, as was to be expected, now command a premium in many parts of the United States.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.—The second instalment was paid in on the tenth inst.—this was done in our district by the stockholders borrowing money from the people at six per centum to loan out at ten to favorites. For this they gave mortgages—the property, in many instances at three times its value. We receive the branch notes at par, except the Lawrenceburgh notes, which we take at five per cent discount, much of their money being loaned to negro speculators in Kentucky, must be lost by death, runaways, &c. Consequently those notes must be of doubtful value.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The fourth of March next, has been named by the friends of White, for a convention at Indianapolis, to form an electoral ticket.

The second Monday in December next, is agreed on by the friends of General Harrison, for the same purpose. The eighth of January, by the friends of Van Buren.

STATE PRISON.

The books of the state prison of Indiana show that the first prisoner was put into it in 1822—that there has been imprisoned up to Nov. 1825, 307 persons, viz:

For larceny, 197; for forgery, 17; for manslaughter, 15; for burglary, 15; for passing counterfeit money, 13; for rape, 7; for perjury, 8; for assault and battery, with intent to kill, 17; for receiving stolen goods, 5; for arson, 3; for bigamy, 2; for robbery, 2; for fraud, 1; for manstealing, 1; for letting out of prison, 1; for assault and battery, with intent to rob, 1; and for assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, 1. There have been discharged, 133; reprieved, 67; escaped, 49; retaken, 17; died, 11; discharged by the supreme court, 2; discharged by the circuit court on habeas corpus, 2, and now in prison, 54. There has been sentenced to said prison from the 3d. judicial circuit, viz: From the county of Ripley, 7; Jennings, 2; Jefferson, 7; Switzerland, 11; Dearborn, 23; Franklin, 9, and Decatur, 1. There have been imprisoned in said prison, 3 women, viz: Nancy Rivate, (yellow) for larceny; Nancy ———, (yellow) for arson, and Margaret Blunk;* for an assault and battery, with intent to kill.

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*Nancy Rivate and Margaret Blunk were married women and were jointly concerned with their husbands in the offences for which they suffered jointly.

WESTERN TRAVELLING.—The judge of our probate court adjourned court on Friday last about sunset, went a journey of one hundred and fifty miles, (from Vevay to Cincinnati and back) and held court on Saturday.

FINES.—The first fine assessed in this county, was by justice Campbell of Posey township—it was one dollar, on Ezekiel Petty, for vice and immorality.

FEMALE PROWESS.—On the early records of this county, we find the following allowance made by the court of claims:

"Dec. 1816, *Elizabeth Jones*, is allowed one dollar for a *Wolf* scalp, killed by her."

We lament that the circumstances of this capture are not narrated in full—it would have pourtrayed some of the amusements of our hardy female pioneers. We had the pleasure of an acquaintance with mrs. Jones;—she was an amiable woman—she has been dead many years.

MEMORANDUM.—In noticing the death of mr. Kern, we were misinformed as to the person; it was *John G. Kern* and not Samuel.

GAMBLING.—We are sorry to say that there is a collection of youthful gamblers at Jacksonville—if the practice is continued, we will have a legal investigation.

COURTS OF OLD TIMES.—In 1815, the board doing county business, were under the necessity of advertising for people to bring in their claims against the county—now it requires the vigilance of three commissioners to prevent imposition of improper claims, and are frequently overreached.

THE BANK AGAIN.—We had supposed that we were done with the Lawrenceburgh branch bank, at least for a season. What we have said about this institution was said with reluctance, because we know there are those who are ready to assert that we cannot speak the *truth* about any thing connected with Lawrenceburgh. This has not, however, in any instance, deterred us from discharging our duty—and how far we have sustained ourself in our former remarks about the bank, we leave the public to judge.

It now becomes our duty to state that it is very currently reported that the branch bank at Lawrenceburgh recently loaned something like *sixty thousand dollars*, on an *accommodation* note to a Kentucky negro driver, for the purpose, it is supposed, of buying up a drove of human beings. Now the people ought to know whether this is true or false; and we publicly call on "E. D. John, cashier," to come out and either confess or deny the charge. We throw open our columns to him to vindicate the bank, if the statement is false. It is likewise said that the farmers of Dearborn county, whose *farms are pledged* for the money of the bank, cannot obtain a cent out of the bank on a note; they must buy a bill of exchange—and even this is a hard matter since the large draft made by the negro driver. Now how long shall these things be permitted to continue? How long will the people suffer themselves thus to be imposed upon? We think not long.—*Rising Sun Times.*

☞We learn that the Lawrenceburgh branch bank is again out of pension funds, and the pensioners are not all yet paid. We wonder if any of *these* money went to Kentucky to buy human beings?—*Hist.*

RHODE ISLAND.—On Friday the Grand Committee made their report upon the state of the votes for members of Congress, the result of which was as follows:

Whole number of votes,	7,707
Necessary for a choice,	3,854
Dutee J. Pearce,	3,924
Wm. Sprague, jr.	3,021
Tristram Burgess,	3,877
H. Y. Cranston.	3,659

A resolution declaring Pearce and Sprague elected was passed by the assembly, and the Governor directed to furnish certificates accordingly.

Improvement in road making.—A London paper describes an experiment which is making in the neighborhood of the metropolis, of a new composition for the surface of roads. This experiment is making on the Vauxhall road, with a material called by the patentee "bituminous lava." It is thus described:

"Its composition is asphaltum, silex, oxide of iron, and lime, and large furnaces are in operation on the road, where the ingredients are combined, and from whence the composition is poured in a semi-fluid state on the ground where it speedily congeals. When dry, this composition is very hard, and will bear the smartest blow without injury; and in an experiment which we witnessed, a piece of granite was placed under the wheel of a heavily loaded wagon, and was crushed to pieces without at all affecting it. A small part of the Brixton road, near the Horns, at Kennington, where it has been used, has stood the test of severe trial for 9 months, and of the mill wall, at Poplar, for 12 months. Should it be found to bear the extremes of cold and frost without injury, it will be found an important desideratum in road making, as although the original outlay is about the same, it will require less expenditure to keep it in repair than a common road.

VOLUNTARY STARVATION.—Professor Hufland, in one of his journals, gives a most extraordinary case of a tradesman, who impelled by a succession of misfortunes; and absolutely destitute of the means of procuring food, retired into a sequestered spot in a forest, and there resolved to starve himself to death. He put the determination in force September 15, and was found on the 3d of October (eighteen days) still living although speechless, insensible, and reduced to the last stage of debility. A small portion of liquid was given him after which he expired. By his side was found a pocket book and pencil, with which he had contrived to keep a daily journal of his state and suffering; and states that he was a respectable tradesman, possessing good property of which he had been deprived by misfortune and villainy and that he had come to the determination of starving himself to death not so much with the view of committing suicide, as because he was unable to procure work; that he had in vain offered himself as a soldier; and was too proud to apply to unfeeling relations.

This note is dated on the tenth, which day he had employed in constructing a little hut of bushes and leaves. On the seventeenth he complains of suffering much from cold, and in his journal of the eighteenth, he mentions having suffered from intolerable thirst, to appease which he had licked the dew from the surrounding vegetables. On the twentieth, he found a small piece of coin and with great difficulty reached an inn where he purchased a bottle of beer. The beer failed however to quench his thirst, and his strength was so much reduced that he took 8 hours to accomplish the distance about two miles. On the twenty-second he discovered a spring of water, but though tormented with thirst, the agony the cold water produced on his stomach, excited vomiting and convulsions. The 23d, made ten days since he had taken any food but beer and a little water. During that time he had not slept at all. On the twenty-sixth, he complains of his feet being dead, and of being distracted by thirst; he was too weak to crawl to the spring, and yet dreadfully susceptible of suffering. The twenty-ninth of September was the last day on which he made any memorandum.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the New York Star.

We have so little news now that the chance is that there may be something important next week. The King of the Belgians (who does not disdain to draw £5,000 a year from the treasury of England as pensioner,) has landed at Ramsgate, and remains here a short time on a visit to the Duchess of Kent, his sister.

The King of France remains in *statu quo* at Eu. He is dreadfully afraid of "infernal machines," and leads such a life of terror as a tyrant ever should lead. The prosecutions against the Parisian press are renewed under the new law.

We have a rumor that the King of Holland is about to abdicate in favor of his son, the Prince of Orange. Some say that the visit of the King of the Belgians is connected with this. Nothing positively is known.

The change of the Spanish Ministry has much amended the prospect of affairs in that country. The declaration in favor of a liberal policy gives as much an ovation to Louis Philippe, as it communicated delight to the liberals in Europe.

Extraordinary case of death by fright.—On Tuesday a boy named Jas. Driscoll, aged 9 years, died at the London Hospital, in consequence of the following circumstances:—It appeared that the boy, who was originally a fine intelligent child had stolen three farthings from his mother, who is a poor woman, residing in the neighborhood of Lime street. This petty theft was soon afterwards discovered, and the result was, that it was determined to punish the boy by placing him in a vault underneath the Lime street church. The child was kept in this dismal place two days and one night; and when he was removed, it was perceptible that he had undergone a remarkable change. He seemed scarcely conscious of existence or recognition. His physical powers were equally depressed. His distressed condition induced his parents to take him to the London Hospital, where every attention appears to have been paid to him. At times he exhibited some symptoms of returning society; but as soon as he was questioned as to the cause of his illness, he would shriek, and gather his bedclothes up as to hide any object, and say, "There she is—there is the lady in white!—I told them they would kill me when they put me there!" He would then relapse into a state of stupor and insensibility. While in bed, in the night, he would repeatedly see a lady in white, calling upon him to pardon his sins, and to take him away from this world. No beneficial effect accrued from the medical treatment afforded him, and he daily wasted away, and died a complete skeleton.

Cruelty of a Father.—In a little village near Landau, resided a respectable family, consisting of the father, mother, son, and daughter. Until the year 1828 they had always lived together in the greatest harmony. At that period the daughter, then very young, formed an attachment to a man of low birth and connexions, which circumstance gave the greatest offence to her family, and more especially to her father. Neither entreaties or menaces were of avail to shake the young lady's affection for her lover: and the father, seeing that all was in vain, resolved to employ the most horrible means to be revenged upon her.—He made her go down into one of the cellars of the house, where he walled up a space in a corner so as to form a narrow dungeon, the entrance to which he afterwards closed up with stones and mortar, leaving only a small aperture, through which the hand could be introduced for the purpose of supplying her with food. He then, to allay the suspicions of his neighbors, gave out that he had sent his daughter to a boarding school. Shortly afterwards he spread abroad a rumor that she was dead, and went in to mourning for her. During seven years the unfortunate girl remained enclosed in this dungeon. Every week her father took her down fresh straw to lie upon, and a measure of boiled potatoes, which was to serve for the whole nourishment until the next visit. About three weeks ago a happy accident delivered her from this dreadful durance. One of the servant maids, whose curiosity had been excited by the father's conduct, and by the circumstance of it being strictly forbidden to all the family to enter the cellar, resolved to approach the interdicted cave. When at the door she began to sing, and soon afterwards she heard a faint cry in the corner. Approaching the spot from whence the sound proceeded, she was soon informed of all the circumstances of this horrid affair. She immediately gave information to the authorities of the place, who, on arriving, released the wretched living member long and doleful captivity. The father and mother have been placed in custody. The unfortunate girl on being restored to the light of day, presented the most hideous appearance. She was unable to stand, her legs having been so long bent under her as to have deprived her of all use of them. It was hardly possible to recognize a human being in the miserable and deformed object.—Courier Francais.

Married on the 14th July, at Exeter, Mr. Joshua Stokes, of Sudbury, to Mrs. Ann Drake Partridge, of Exeter. It is not a little singular, and will certainly afford argument for fatalists in favor of their system, that these parties, who are now getting in years, were acquainted in their youth and about to be united in the bands of wedlock; a difference however, took place and they parted. After a while each got married, and in the lapse of years became single, when the courtship was again renewed, with precisely the same result as before—a quarrel and a second separation. Each again got married, and having become once more single, they resolved to put out of the power of caprice, or aught but death to separate them more, by indissolubly uniting themselves in the silken bonds of Hymen.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The board of managers of the Washington National Monument Society has nearly completed its arrangements for the collection of subscriptions in all the states and territories of the Union. A list of the additional appointments will be found in our paper of to-day. The board has the most flattering prospects of success in its patriotic undertaking, and there seems to be no doubt of a speedy commencement of this great national work, which is to reflect so much honor on the character of our country, and the patriotism of its people. The Press throughout the U. States has, with a generous and commendable spirit taken the subject up, and is recommending it to the favorable attention of the public. The board seems to have omitted no opportunity to promote the objects of the society, and to give every one the privilege of contributing to the erecting of the magnificent structure about to be raised to the memory of the illustrious WASHINGTON.

All who bear the American name will have the opportunity presented to them of resisting in the noble modern king. The soldiers and seamen in the service of the United States, whom the collectors might not be able to reach, have been or will be called upon for their contributions through the paymasters of the army and the Pursers of the navy; and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States are requested, as will be seen by the resolution below, to make collections among the Americans abroad, so that no American can complain of not having an opportunity to manifest the respect in which he holds the memory of the great Father of his Country.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We have been permitted to read a private letter, dated Brazoria, October 8, in which it is stated that the inhabitants of that place are every day alarmed by the Mexicans; that some two or three hundred of the latter had proceeded to Gonzales, about 150 miles distant, demanded the arms and ammunition of the Americans, and on being refused the attempted the town, but were repulsed with the loss of 30 or 40 killed or wounded, none being killed on the part of the Texians. The writer states that there are about 500 Texians in the interior battling with the Mexican troops, and that about 2000 of the latter were to have been at the mouth of the Brazos on the 20th instant. The Brazorians are building a fort to give their visitors a warm welcome.

We have also seen a call, to arms of the free men of Texas, dated 30 camp of the volunteers, and signed by several of the influential Texians, to their fellow citizens. They state that at the action of the 3d Gonzales, the Mexican commander was slain. The rifle of Americans are no trifles in deciding the fate of military officers.

We have learned that a letter of the 13th ult. Brazoria, received last evening, in which it is stated that the Texian forces under general Houston had taken the town of San Antonio or Texar, with 1500 men, under his command. The Mexicans had retired at the approach of the Texians; and the city was taken without resistance. It is also stated that a convoy of $70,000, belonging to general Cos, had fallen into the hands of the Texians.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

WILLIAM G. JONES was yesterday arraigned before the Circuit Court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—the third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Court on the first indictment to be imprisoned 3 years, on the second four years, and on the third twelve months; and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the state of Maryland.

HARRIS'S TRIAL.—The case of the directors of the bank of Maryland vs. Thomas