

Murder of the Santa Fe Traders.
The St. Louis New Era of Saturday week, gives the particulars of the arrest at Independence of a man named William Mason, who confessed himself to be one of the bandits who recently murdered Charvis, a Mexican trapper, and other Santa Fe traders.

"Antonio Jose Davi Charvis, a citizen of New Mexico, started about four weeks ago, from Santa Fe for this State, accompanied by twenty men.—He had with him a large sum of money, and took two wagons with a number of mules. During his journey fifteen of his men deserted him, and returned to Santa Fe, owing to the severity of the weather. According to the confession of Mason, Charvis reached the Little Arkansas, about 240 miles from Independence, having with him five servants. His party was then assailed and plundered, Charvis being shot by McDaniel and Mason, to whom that task was assigned by lot. Mason says the servants were driven back to Mexico, and that \$32,000 were obtained in gold and silver. The accomplices whose names he gave up were, McDaniel, of Clay county, two men named Searcy, and one called Harris, and Dr. Prefontaine, of Westport, Mo. These men were part of a company of 15 or 20 which left Independence under the command of McDaniel on the 1st ult., for the Arkansas, to join Col. Warfield. Col. W. was, when Mason left, at the Little Arkansas with forty-five men, waiting to intercept a company of traders who were expected to leave Santa Fe about the 1st inst."

The New Era adds:
"It can no longer be a matter of doubt that Warfield has organized a corps of banditti for the purpose of plunder. His commission by the Texas government cannot save him, if he and his accomplices are taken, from the punishment due his crimes. He was in this city several months ago, and prevailed on a few persons to accompany him on what he termed an expedition for the capture of New Mexico. His plans, however, seem to have extended no farther than robbery and murder, or to have failed for the want of means to accomplish the object entrusted to him by the Texas government. At any rate, it is important that he should be arrested, and that President Houston should disavow having commissioned him for the business in which he has been engaged."

The St. Louis Reporter announces the arrest of Brown, one of the murderers of Charvis, the Santa Fe trader. He had just sold his horse, and had with him \$500 in silver. The two McDaniels have also been arrested at Liberty, Missouri. They had with them about \$5,000.

MORE TROUBLE.—We learn that a gentleman from Washington county, in this State, over the Lake arrived in this city last night, with a demand upon Governor Mouton, for a detachment of troops to aid in quelling a most alarming insurrection, attended with serious loss of life. The facts, as we understand them, are as follows:

Several hundred men from Hancock County, Mississippi, joined by many of Washington County, in this State, had formed themselves into a band of freebooters, for the pillage of property and the destruction of life. It is stated that they are well organized and armed, and are regularly encamped. Many lives have already been taken, and extensive robberies have been committed.

We take it for granted that a detachment of troops will be ordered to the scene of difficulties, in accordance with the demand made upon the Governor.—*N. O. Tropic of the 3d.*

TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.—We copy the following from the Jackson (Miss.) Southron, of the 26th ult:

"We learn from a gentleman direct from Benton, Yazoo county, some of the particulars, of a most melancholy occurrence. It seems a Mr. Trice had been hunting, and on his return he heard a noise in his gin-house. He called out and asked the cause—no answer was returned. He got off his horse and opened the door—a runaway negro and his wife, the property of a Mr. Vaughn, were inside of the door. The negro man raised a rifle loaded with slugs and fired at Mr. Trice, and the slugs entered his body and head. He asked the negro why he had shot him—no answer was returned, whereupon he raised his gun and shot the man down, at the same time severely wounding the woman. Mr. T. walked a few steps and sat down and in a few moments died."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees of the village of Jamestown, N. Y., at a meeting held on the 10th of May, 1842:

Resolved, That every person who shall within one year from the first day of June next, set out or cause to be set out and protected, one or more good and thrifty trees, shade or ornamental, upon the outer edge or verge of the sidewalk opposite their village lots in this village, said trees to be locust, sugar maple, horse chestnut, mulberry, elm, sycamore, willow, basswood, butternut, hickory or chestnut, which shall be in a good healthy condition on the 1st day of June, 1844, shall be entitled to a rebate of one half day upon his, or her highway tax for the year 1844 for each tree so set out and protected, provided that in no instance shall any person be allowed for any number of trees a sum greater than his or her tax for the year 1844.

A good reason is given by a contemporary, for the present "hard times." He says: "It is because one third of this nation have lived in idleness, on the labor of the other two-thirds, by means of credit, for the last twenty years."

Lynch Law—Bloody Outrage.
We heard yesterday, some of the particulars of an outrage, resulting in the death of two persons, perpetrated by a party of some twenty or more individuals, upon a planter by the name of Adams, and his brother, residing about eight miles from Covington, which we fear would hope, for the sake of humanity may prove unfounded.

The circumstances of the tragedy, as detailed to us, are briefly these. Adams was engaged in a law suit with some of his neighbors, which terminated in his favor. Shortly afterwards about twenty men rode up to Adams' place at noon day, and found him quietly seated upon one of the fences of his premises. The ringleader of the party asked him if he knew what they had come for? To which he replied that he did not unless they meant to kill him. He was told that such was their object, and they then commenced firing upon and killed him immediately. They likewise killed a brother of his. Adams' wife escaped with her son, a lad of twelve or fifteen years of age, and reached Covington in safety, after having been fired at by several of the party.

We learn that another brother of Adams arrived in the city yesterday, with a letter to the District Attorney, requesting the Governor to furnish the necessary force to capture the assailants, as they were all armed and too powerful for the civil authorities of the parish. Adams' wife and son were yet in Covington, and were afraid to return home.—Great excitement was produced by the outrage, which we yet hope may not be as bad as represented.

New Orleans Dec.
HORRIBLE MURDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, residing at Versailles, Illinois, about twenty miles from Peoria, were murdered on the night of the 17th ult., by their own son. The son was a maniac, and had been confined in a small house near the main dwelling.—During the night, he broke loose, and the father whilst endeavoring to secure him, was beaten to death. Afterwards he seized an axe and chopped his mother to pieces. A younger son escaped.—The maniac was captured next morning and put in close confinement.—*Louisville Jour.*

REMARKABLE BANKRUPT ESTATE.—In the case of Messrs. James Read & Co. of Massachusetts, who applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Act, George Morey, Esq. was appointed assignee. The Boston Daily Advertiser states that at that time the nominal amount of the debts was about \$800,000. Of this amount about the sum of \$450,000 consisted of Custom House Bonds, debts subject to offset accounts, and notes for the payment of which, bank, insurance and manufacturing stocks, &c., were held in pledge. The last named sum has been liquidated and paid in full, and in addition thereto, there has been paid in Court for distribution amongst the general creditors, more than \$200,000, a sum nearly equal to what has been paid by Assignees of all the other bankrupt estates in the District of Massachusetts, making the whole amount more than \$650,000 which has been liquidated and paid out of assets of this estate, (Jes. Read & Co.) within the short period of one year.

BRITISH APPROPRIATIONS FOR AMERICAN SERVICE.—About 12,000 dollars have been voted by the House of Commons to defray the expenses incurred by the British Government in defending M'Leod on his celebrated trial in the United States. Upwards of 2000 dollars have been appropriated for the conveyance of Lord Ashburton to and from New York on the late special mission. The same estimates show an item of 5000 dollars for the passage of Sir Charles Bagot to Canada, on his assuming the office of Governor General, and a further sum 914 pounds for the conveyance of his Excellency's luggage from New York to Canada.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Hoffeditz and the Rev. Benjamin S. Schneek of Pennsylvania, sailed for Europe in the packet-ship Albany, for Havre. These gentlemen are the commissioners of the German Reformed Church to present a call to a professorship in the Literary and Theological Institution located at Merceburg, Pa., to the Rev. Dr. Krummacker, of Elberfeld, in Prussia, the well known author of "Elijah the Tishbite," and other works.—Dr. Krummacker is considered as one of the ablest writers and pulpit orators of Germany; and his services in this country, if obtained, would be considered by the religious public as a national blessing.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

A MODERN JACK SHEFFARD.—A young man named Henry Johnson, was recently convicted in New York of burglary, and sentenced to imprisonment for seven years. The Express says:

"At the time of his being sentenced, his only reply was, in a tone rather as of speaking to himself, 'pretty well done—short and sweet, that is!' He was confined in one of the third story cells of the inner prison at the Tombs, preparatory to being sent to Sing Sing. Sunday night he succeeded in effecting his escape, removing the iron plate from the aperture in the wall of his cell, and forcing himself through the space of about seven inches; from which he let himself down to the yard by means of a rope made by cutting up his blankets and the sacking of his bunk; thence he climbed to the top of the watch house cells (a height of 30 or 40 feet) fastened his rope to a projecting piece of iron, and descended, within ten feet of the watch-house door, to Franklin street, when he succeeded in getting off. The manner in which the whole business was effected shows peculiar strength as well as great aptness for the task in hand. Altogether, probably, it is one of the most daring and astonishing escapes from a strong prison on record."



THE AMERICAN.
Saturday, May 20, 1843.

☞ We have on hand sixty reams of printing paper, similar in size and quality to the sheet upon which this is printed. Also 36 reams of super Royal 21 by 28 inches, which will be sold at cost and carriage, for cash.

☞ Mr. Webster has at last resigned the office of Secretary of State. Mr. Legare, the Attorney General, will take charge of the department, until Mr. Webster's successor is appointed.

☞ Mr. Cushing has been appointed Minister to China, in the room of Mr. Everett, who declined the appointment.

☞ Bicknell's Reporter of the 16th inst. says, that the Money Market of Philadelphia was, perhaps never, easier than during the week which has just gone by. The superabundance of idle capital is indeed surprising. We heard of a transaction a few days since, in which some first rate paper was negotiated as low as 4 per cent. per annum. The revolution in rates is indeed wonderful.

State Printer.

Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., Attorney General, has given an opinion against the validity of the election of Isaac G. McKinley to the office of State Printer. The Attorney General takes strong ground, and his opinion is ably written. We will lay it before our readers next week.

The Governor will of course be guided by the opinion of his constitutional adviser, and refuse to approve the bond of Mr. McKinley. The Printers at Harrisburg, who expected to divide the spoils, and who a few months since were loud in praise of Governor Porter, are now denouncing him for the feeble performance of his duty, with a zeal equal to their former sycophancy. The Democrats of the interior are aware of the motive, and know how to appreciate such disinterested and consistent conduct.

☞ The last Keystone has honored us with the following notice:

"The Editors of the Sunbury American, (doubtless at the instance of a certain tool of the Administration,) says that Messrs. Penn and M'Curdy, proprietors of the whig and antimasonic presses at the seat of government, are each to receive \$2,000 from Mr. M'Kinley, in consideration of the whig and antimasonic votes which elected him." Now, we pronounce this charge, we care not by whom made, a most unmitigated falsehood."

In the above paragraph we are not quoted quite correctly. We stated that it is understood that Messrs. Penn & M'Curdy are each to receive \$2,000! And we again assert that it is so generally understood and believed, at the time and after the election. The printers who expected to share the plunder to be derived from the office of State Printer, gave a grand festival at Nagle's Hotel a few evenings after the election, and at that festival were lovingly seated side by side, locofoco and antimason—democrat and whig.—There was such a mingling of the various "stripes" and "streaks" of parties, that any one who had been ignorant of the plotting—bargaining and sale of the few days previous, would have been at a loss to have accounted for the strange melee. During the festivities, Mr. Spackman, the whig Senator from Philadelphia, made a humorous speech, in which he exhorted his locofoco friends "to stick to the bargain!" to adhere to the terms of the contract!" "to act in good faith towards their whig allies, and permit them to reap their share of the fruits of the victory!"! We ask the editors of the Keystone, what the orator meant by these allusions! what contract! what bargain? The language is plain and intelligible, and there was not a single one of the large company present, who did not understand it perfectly. Why did not the editors of the Keystone rise upon the spot, and indignantly pronounce the foul charge made by Mr. Spackman "a most unmitigated falsehood!" Simply because every body believed it to be true—no body present had any doubt about it—and the editors would have rendered themselves ridiculous by such a denial.

Although we reside some fifty miles from the seat of Government, we learn a little of the sayings and doings there. We occasionally get a peep behind the scenes, and when we choose to give our readers the benefit of our knowledge, we wish the editors of the Keystone to understand distinctly, that we hold ourselves responsible to them, or any one else who may feel injured—that we write at our own instance, and that as we would scorn to fast the responsibility on to another, we desire they will not do so for us.

☞ We copy the following from the Pottsville Empirion. We are glad to find that Judge Palmer, as one of the JOURNAL State Central Committee, does not approve of the inflated and bombastic manifestoes issued by the chairman of the committee, Col. Seth Salisbury, and we have heard other members of the committee express their disapprobation of the course pursued by the chairman, who we learn acts entirely on his own motion, without any consultation with the rest of the committee. From the Colonel's last manifesto one would suppose that the Johnson party were arrayed in opposition to our worthy Governor, and really credit the silly and fanciful story of an attempt on the part of Governor Porter to transfer the Johnson party to Capt. Tyler. In this county the friends of Col. Johnson are almost without an exception the fast and firm friends of David R. Porter. They have twice assisted in electing him to the chief

magistracy of the state—testifying their confidence in the man, and their approval of his administration by a thousand majority at each election. Their confidence in his capacity and faithfulness has remained unshaken amidst the bitter persecution and slanders of our whig opponents, and they cannot now be seduced from his support by the selfish and ungrateful conduct of former pretended friends, or the silly vagaries of designing political trucksters.

"TO THE FRIENDS OF OLD TREASONER."—The undersigned having received letters from several gentlemen, members of the Democratic State Central Committee, on the subject of a communication signed "SETH SALISBURY, Chairman, STRANGE N. PALMER, JOHN C. MYERS, and J. W. GRIFFITHS, Secretaries," which appeared in the 'Keystone' of the 22d ult., feels it his duty thus publicly to state that the language used in said communication is highly acceptable, and was published without his knowledge or sanction.

The plan and obvious duty of the State Central Committee is to advance the claims of COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, to the Presidency, and, in the language of the Resolution conferring the appointment, "to use all honorable means to promote the interests of the Democratic party of the state, to correspond with our Democratic fellow citizens in other states, to call public meetings, &c., &c." Is it not then the height of injustice to the illustrious man whose cause we have espoused, to mingle with the Presidential question, matters entirely local and distinct in their nature—calculated only to distract the party, and defeat the object we have so much at heart?
STRANGE N. PALMER.
Pottsville, May 13, 1843.

☞ The Pennsylvania Reporter notices the circulation of the following counterfeit:

Relief issues of the "Harrisburg Bank" altered from one's and two's to five's. They may be easily detected by holding them to the light.

The same may be said of the "Erie" and of the "York" Banks.

Two's counterfeit of the "Berks County Bank" are very plenty.

Two's counterfeit of the "Exchange Bank" of Pittsburg, are also very plenty, and are difficult of detection.

More Rascality.

No little excitement has been created in New Orleans by the discovery of a detention for about \$130,000! The particulars we copy from the Tropic of the 1st inst.

On the 26th of July last, more than 9 months ago, a package containing \$130,000 in U. S. Treasury Notes, was sent by mail from the Custom house to the Treasury Department at Washington. The package, it appears, never reached its destination, and during the past week an agent from the Treasury Department, charged with the business of investigation, has arrived in the city. Has been busily engaged in probing the affair to the bottom, but as yet the result of his labors has not been made known. Enough has transpired, however, to render it quite certain that the money did not leave the city. It seems that the Treasury notes when received here are marked "cancelled" across the face, in order to prevent their further circulation in case of accident. If the notes in the missing package were so marked the marks did not accomplish the purpose intended, for the Custom house shows, we are informed, that some of the same identical notes comprising that package, have been again received here and forwarded to Washington! Altogether, the business is very mysterious and difficult of solution. That a pretty extensive scheme of rascality has been consummated, is quite clear; but upon whom suspicion should fall is another affair.

Stolen Treasury Notes.

The Washington papers state that R. P. Dowden, a Clerk in the office of the Register of the Treasury, was arrested on Thursday last, charged with having stolen about \$500 in canceled Treasury notes, having pasted over the canceling marks and endorsed several names upon their backs and faces. The circumstances given in evidence are these: He has been employed in counting canceled notes recently returned, and several days after being thus engaged he sent a negro of the city named Robinson to Baltimore to a Mrs. Dorsey with a letter signed Benj. Cambelle, Jr. directing her to sell five \$100 notes which were enclosed. She tried to do so but was unsuccessful and the negro brought them back. He then gave the negro \$100 notes to sell in the city, promising him \$100 if successful. Robinson tried to sell them to a Mr. Spice, but was unsuccessful. Suspicion was excited by the negro's having the notes, and soon after Dowden was seen to write a note which was sent to Mr. Spice signed Benj. Cambelle, Jr. and requesting him not to mention that the negro had offered him the notes. Dowden was committed to prison, but afterwards bailed by his father-in-law in the sum of \$2500. A Mr. Hervey, also a Clerk in the Department has also been suspected of having been concerned in the affair, but nothing has been proved against him.

The Globe of Saturday evening says that three men had just been arrested at Brown's Hotel, in that city, charged with taking or having Treasury Notes said to have been sent from the Custom House at New Orleans in July last, to the Treasury Department, and not received by the Treasury. It adds that they came to Brown's on the 2d inst., and entered their surnames alone on the register, as follows: Breedlove, Jewell and Austin. When they sent to the Post Office in that city for letters, the messenger was told to ask for letters for J. S. Merrit, in place of or for Jewell, and for J. S. Austin, for Austin. Breedlove, it is said, is the son of J. W. Breedlove, Esq., of New Orleans, one of the most respectable residents of that city.

LEVEE FOR THE SEDUCER.—The trial of this renowned gentleman—upon an indictment containing two counts, one for adultery, and the other for fornication and bastardy—took place in Towanda last week. He was found guilty on the first count.—He is also indicted of an attempt to produce abortion, and will not be sentenced until next court.
Lycington Sentinel.

MISCELLANY.

Editorial, Condensed and Selected.
Washington Irving is about to write a life of Washington.

Flour at Cincinnati on the 5th \$3 00 a \$3 10, at canal. Wheat 50 cts.

The remains of Commodore Porter are to be conveyed home in a national vessel—they are now in a leaden coffin.

The system of solitary confinement has been abolished in Rhode Island, it having been found to operate in an unfavorable manner upon the health of the prisoners.

A bed of anthracite coal, said to be equal to the Lehigh, has been found in the Parish of Claiborne, La.

The President of the United States has recognized GEORGE M. TRAYNER as Consul of Denmark for the port of Boston.

The Army.—Gen. Gaines has been assigned to the command of the third military department. His headquarters will be at St. Louis Missouri.

Tax Ridden.—New York city is taxed to the amount of about one million per annum.

Not so bad off.—Baron Stieglitz, who lately died at St. Petersburg, Russia, left property to the amount of thirty millions of dollars!

The Boundary.—The Hibernia brought our commissioners appointed by the British Government to act with the American Engineers in running the North Eastern Boundary line.

An Accomplice of Edwards.—The N. O. Bee says that a man named Willis, who was recently sent to the Louisiana penitentiary for forgery, turns out to be one of the accomplices of the great financier, Monroe Edwards.

The Millerites have applied to have their Temple, in Boston, insured for seven years. So the end of the world is postponed.

A serious accident, resulting in the death of one and the great injury of many, passengers, happened on the railroad near Charlestown, Mass.

The value of the production of Illinois for 1839 was estimated at \$5,411,600.

The New Orleans Courier states that \$447,000 were coined at the Mint at that place during the month of April. Of this amount \$380,000 were in gold.

The flight of Graves has been dramatized at Jackson, Miss.

The amount of Treasury notes, which the Secretary proposes to redeem, is about \$8,000,000.

A lady recently recovered \$2,000 from a gentleman for hugging and kissing her rather roughly. She should set a high value upon the money, as she got it by tight squeezing.

The free masons of Tennessee, are erecting an asylum for orphans of those belonging to the order.

A letter from Tampico to the Charleston Transcript states positively that 17 of the 160 Texan prisoners captured by the Mexicans at Mier, have been shot by order of Santa Ana.

Horrible.—A shocking and unnatural murder was committed a short time since in Lawrence county, Mississippi, by a mother on her child. While the child was asleep, she procured some lead, which she melted and poured down his throat. The cause of this inhuman act is not stated.

Among the recent deaths abroad, we notice the following:
At Genoa, Lady Fanny Erskine, daughter of the late General Cadwalder of Pennsylvania, and wife of Lord Erskine, British Minister at Munich, aged 59.

National Bankruptcy.—The London Sun, in noticing a new attempt of Spain to raise a loan, says:—

"Spain cannot pay her debts, she has no intention of paying her debts, she has lost all sense of honor. The country is bankrupt, and persons who embark money in the funds of a bankrupt State, know the result."

The price of a passage from New York to New Orleans, around the coast, is \$70.—Through Pittsburg, the price is \$30.

Lard Oil.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that four manufacturers in that city have made, during the past year, 116,944 gallons of Lard Oil—the value of which was \$72,089. The quantity of lard required was 7,302 barrels; the consumption of the oil is said to be rapidly on the increase.

Horn, the supposed murderer of his wife, had a further examination on Monday afternoon, which resulted in a final commitment to await his trial at the November term of Baltimore County Court. The examination was conducted by I. NEWITT STEELE, Esq. prosecuting attorney for Baltimore county, and JAMES M. BUCHANAN, counsel for the prisoner.

Cromwell.—A letter in the Wilmington Republican, from the U. S. frigate Columbia, says:—"The boatswain's mate granted (Cromwell) was discharged from this ship but a few days before we sailed from New York; his old messmates say that he often bragged of mutinies he had been engaged in, in the merchant service."

A new kind of Onion has recently been introduced into this country. It possesses the singular property of procuring from one onion, six or seven in a clump, under ground similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal, grows very large, and is easily cultivated.

Birth of a Royal Princess.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the columns of the metropolitan papers on the 25th April.

Kidnapping.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that this crime is increasing all along the borders of the Free States. Several instances have occurred lately in which wives and children, born free, and known to be so, have been torn from their homes, and forced into slavery.

From the Mercer (Penn.) Western Press.

The State Printer.
The Harrisburg Argus alleges that the Keystone is not only connected with the Reporter and Gazette, but also with the Antimasonic Telegraph and the Whig Intelligencer, in its arrangement to perform the public printing. We have this fact also from another source on which we can rely, and which in our mind places its truth beyond question.

How beautifully this state of affairs tallies with the declaration of the Keystone, a few days previous to the election of State Printer. So decided was it then in its declarations of attachment to pure democracy, that it would not accept the post of State Printer, if it could not be elected without the aid of Whig votes!—The result was a pretty commentary on this declaration. The Keystone could not get Democratic votes enough to elect it—and in order to secure the election, it agreed to divide the spoils with the federal papers at Harrisburg. The addition of thirty federal votes to the Keystone, and its election to the office of State Printer, was the result of this bargaining with the enemies of democracy.

How all these papers are to be consolidated into one great state paper, which is to rule and direct the Democracy of Pennsylvania, has not yet transpired. But only think of Theophilus Penn and C. M'Curdy being the co-publishers of the Democratic organ of the Keystone State! What an amalgamation will be there, of the black, the blue, and green, without a streak of white to recommend it. And the one man, too, who charges David R. Porter with being treacherous to the Democracy of Pennsylvania! At the very time they were making their false charges of corruption against the Governor, they were actually in treaty with the enemy, and opening the way for him into the very heart of the Democratic camp. Was ever greater treachery perpetrated towards a confiding Democracy! The reckless and unblinking policy of the whole transaction—the base charge against Governor Porter, who stood in the way of the meditated betrayal, made for the sole purpose of hiding their own criminal intentions—stamps the whole transaction as unparalleled in the annals of political treachery.

The desertion of Democratic members in favor of the re-charter of the bank, black and dark as it appeared, was honest when compared with this. This was done openly—the traitors went over to the enemy's camp in the broad face of the day, and they did not seek to sacrifice honest Democrats, to divert public attention from their own course. In the present instance, the traitors did not openly go over to the enemy, but have provided a way for him to participate in the councils at Democratic headquarters—and while in the very act of committing treachery themselves, were charging that crime on David R. Porter, the only man who stood in their way.

Will not the Democracy of the State demand the repeal of the law, by which this unholy combination hopes to plunder the Commonwealth! Will it ever consent to receive from the allied knives, as its organ, the pie-bald concern they propose to furnish it! We hope not—we trust not—we believe not.

INSANITY.

The Italian vagabond who shot at our worthy Mayor on Monday was of course insane. Every body who chooses to commit murder now a days is insane, because no person of sound mind would dare to attempt the commission of such frightful offences. Of course, that argument, is a perfectly plain one. But this plausible argument, if generally acceded to, will lead to some very desperate adventures, unless there should be a plan adopted for taking charge of insane persons. A man, mad enough to commit murder, is too mad to be at large. He should be placed in such a position as will forever put it out of his power to embue his hand again in the life warm blood of a fellow being. Life is too precious and too sacred a boon to be held at the will of every madman who prowls the street. Our legislature should be supplicated to pass some law for the safe keeping of insane people; for no man knows now at what hour he may be shot down by some assassin, who is forthwith acquitted and set at liberty to "kill more men" on the ground of insanity. This is intolerable, it is frightful, and our legislature should take the matter in hand.—*Saturday Museum.*

American Silk.

We have been shown specimens of the silk manufactured at the establishment of Mr. J. W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, which are in the highest degree creditable to American skill and industry. The articles consist of two pairs of close pantaloons, the one red and the other blue, such as are worn upon the stage, and were made for Mr. Forrest, the tragedian. We are not judges of this kind of fabric, and cannot, therefore, say how this American silk will compare with that of Europe; but we can say, that the articles we have seen are strong in their texture, exceedingly neat and beautiful in appearance, pleasant to the touch, and what is quite as important as either, sold at just one half the price of foreign fabrics of the same description. The establishment of Mr. Gill is very prosperous, as the demand for his goods is every day rapidly increasing.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the French paper in this city, upon the authority of a letter from Paris, says that the Commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of slavery in the French Colonies, are going to propose its abolition. They have two plans in view. The first fixes the cessation of slavery in 1853; the indemnity to the Colonies is 150,000,000 francs.—The second plan proposes freedom to children born since 1838, M. M. De Broglie, Passy, de Tracy, Tocqueville, and other philosophic Liberals are on this commission.—*N. Y. Express.*