

VARIOUS MATTERS.

HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY.

The body of Mr. Jared Burr, a respectable young man, aged 23, who had his residence at Haddam, Conn. the 30th ult. on foot to embark at Chester Cove for New York, was found murdered in the woods on the road, his body covered with leaves, two balls through his head, and his pockets rifled of \$600 and a watch, which he was known to have with him. The Middletown Sentinel of Wednesday furnishes further particulars. It says of the deceased.

His friends supposed he had gone; but on the return of the vessel on Friday last they ascertained that he had not been in her. They then made inquiries, and found that he had borrowed an umbrella at a house on his way and then took a shorter way through the woods; and that was the last seen of him. On Sunday morning, a large number of the inhabitants turned out in search of his body, under the impression that he had been murdered. After searching about two hours, they found his body in a brook about a mile from the house he had borrowed the umbrella. It was covered with water, and concealed with moss grass, &c. with the exception of one leg which the water had probably washed off so as to expose it to view—thus leading to the discovery.

He was a respectable man, and has a father with whom he boarded, being a single man, and a number of connections living in Haddam. He had a peculiar movement of the eyes, and a head of hair as white as that of an old man.

P. S. We have just learned that a young man, of Middle Haddam, named 'Gilbert Brooks,' only about twenty years old, has been taken upon suspicion and an examination of him was to be held at Chester.

The New Haven Gazette gives the following as the reasons for suspecting that individual:—

He was in the store with a gun in his hand, and saw Mr. Burr count and put his money in his pocket book. He told Mr. B. that the route by the foot path through the woods was nearer than the road, and finally persuaded him to go that way. He then purchased some powder and buckshot at another store, and went into the woods ahead of Mr. Burr. Two buckshot were picked from the wound, and the wallet containing the \$40, which the prisoner did not know to be in the possession of Mr. B. was found on the body untouched."

THE INDIANS.

Later accounts from the Cherokees.—The Ozark Standard of the 14th ult., contains advices from his Fayetteville correspondent up to October 10, from which it appears that the commanding officers at Fort Gibson and Fort Wayne have issued orders upon the keeper of the military stores at Fayetteville for an additional supply of arms and ammunition, viz: for Fort Gibson, 132, muskets; Fort Wayne, 100 muskets and bayonets, 100 cartridge boxes and belts, 100 bayonet scabbards and belts, 10,000 musket cartridges, 10,000 rifle cartridges, and 500 musket flints. As the Standard observes, "we wish to create no unnecessary excitement, but the information we have received favors the contrary opinion. The whole matter looks very much like a 'note of dreadful preparation.' There are 20,000 Indian warriors upon our frontier, and it is impossible to foretell what will be the effects of the first blow which may be struck. In the event of union among the different tribes, the forces of the Government upon the frontier would be totally inadequate to the protection of our citizens. The militia must be looked to as the strong arm of defence—and amid the 'pomp, pride and circumstances of glorious war,' the recently organized corps of the 6th division may have an opportunity of signaling themselves for 'deeds of valor and feats of arms.'"

Singular Accident and Miraculous Escape.—One of the most singular accidents, accompanied by a most miraculous escape, that we have ever had occasion to record, occurred yesterday in Portland-place. Mr. Holland, a resident there, on returning from his morning's work, to dinner, took into his arms his little child—a girl about two years old—and was walking with it playfully about the house, when, finding the scuttle in the attic open, he ascended the stairs to look out. While he was standing on the steps a favorite kitten of the child's ran by them, and passed on to the roof.

The child exhibiting a wish to catch the kitten, the father thoughtlessly placed her (the child) on the ridge-pole of the house, (a brick house, three stories high,) while he went on the roof to catch young pussy. He had left the child but a moment, when it lost its balance, rolled over, and sliding from the roof, was precipitated on to the pavement below! To the utter astonishment of the spectators of this awful scene, the child was taken up, not only alive, but without the fracture of a bone, or any signs of internal hurt or harm. Her flesh was slightly bruised, but this morning she was as cheerful and, apparently, in as good health as ever, particularly at breakfast time, when she laid to as if nothing had happened.—Boston Transcript.

Effects of flattery.—An unsuccessful lover was asked by what means he lost his divinity: "Alas," cried he, "I flattered her until she got too proud to speak to me."

AN ANTI-BANK MEETING

Of the democratic citizens of Allegheny county, was held in the city of Pittsburg, on the 19th ult. for the purpose of publicly expressing their sentiments in relation to the suspension of specie payments. The Pittsburg Gazette represents the meeting as being one of the largest and most respectable ever held in that city. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Van Amringe, Gazzam, Kerr, Callaghan, and Avery. The following resolutions were adopted without opposition:

Resolved—That the tale put forth by persons interested, and the agents incorporated banking companies, that the banks can stop payment for three months, then resume, and again suspend at pleasure, is an absurdity, and contrary to law.

Resolved—That the mode pointed out by act of Assembly for individuals to enforce their claims against banks refusing to redeem their notes does not altar or impair the manner of proceeding by the commonwealth on a writ of quo warranto.

Resolved—That every bank which has stopped payment of its notes, in gold and silver, has by misuse, abuse, and contravention of the conditions on which it held its charter, forfeited said charter and rendered null and void.

Resolved—That the public good and the laws demand, that all banks which have stopped payment in gold and silver, should forthwith be proceeded against thro' the proper tribunal.

Resolved—That His Excellency David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, be requested to direct Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., the Attorney General of the commonwealth to issue immediately writs of quo warranto against any and every bank within this State, which has suspended payment in gold and silver, the legal and constitutional currency of the land, to the end that a decision may be had according to law.

Resolved—That a copy of the proceedings be sent to President Van Buren and Governor Porter, and that they be published in all the democratic papers of the State.

A Warning Voice.—"To preserve our independence we must not let our rulers load us with perpetual debt. We must make our selection between economy and liberty, our profusion and servitude. If we run into such debts, as that was must be taxed in our meat, and in our drink, in our necessities and our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our callings and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people like them, must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these government for their debts and daily expense, and the sixteenth being insufficient to afford us bread, we must live, as they now do, on oatmeal and potatoes; have no time to think, no means of calling the mismanagers to account, but be glad to obtain subsistence by hiring ourselves to rivet their chains on the necks of our fellow sufferers. Our land holders, too, like theirs, retaining indeed, the title and stewardship of estate called theirs but held really in trust for the treasury, must wander, like theirs, in foreign countries, and be contented with penury, obscurity, exile, and the glory of the nation. This example reads to us the salutary lesson that private fortunes are destroyed by public, as well as by private extravagance. And this is the tendency of all human governments. A departure from principle in one instance, become a precedent for a second; that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to mere automaton of misery, to have sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering. Then begins, indeed, the bellum omnium in omnia, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the natural instead of the abusive state of man. And the forehorse of this frightful team is public debt. Taxation follows that, and in its train wretchedness and oppression."—Thos Jefferson.]

Democracy.—"The system of democratic government is most beautiful in its structure, and benevolent in its operations. It is a transcript of the government of God.—It is supported by the profoundest researches of philosophy, by the sublimest teachings of religion, the purest piety, the dearest virtue; the firmest faith, the brightest hope, the most expensive charity. It gives to each the rights of all. Each man is estimated a unit, the sum of which makes up the whole. What is the right of one is the right of all. It confers no titles; it bestows no immunities. It makes each accountable of the whole, and pledges the protection to the whole for the good of each. The man that is born in insignificance, and bred in a corner, may, by a continuance in well doing, rise to the centre of glory and honor.—Merit is the only avenue to success. And the sons and daughters of the rich, by the neglect of virtue, by indulgence in vice, will sink into merited insignificance. The man in office may be removed without a revolution, while vacant seats are open to the emulation of all."

"I can conceive no form of government so perfectly compatible with the sublime principles of christianity, or so directly calculated to promote the happiness of all mankind, as a democracy. It needs only to be understood in theory, and adopted in practice, by a qualified to test its qualities, to secure the admiration and support of every philanthropist throughout the world." Bulch.

Fatality of Fashions.—It is a startling fact that human life is shorter in New England now than it was fifty years ago. There are diseases now which were hardly known then; and which bring thousands to a premature grave. What is the cause of all this? Has our climate essentially changed? No—unless it be for the better. The cause is to be found, doubtless, in the corrupting fashions of the times, which regulate the food and the dress of the people, and which make idleness more respectable than honest sturdy industry. We deprecate these fashions; they are rapidly leading us, as a people to these excesses, which have proved the ruin of other and earlier nations. It is time this subject were looked into with as much solicitude and care as politicians look for the causes of civil liberty and the public good.

In olden times—in the days of the revolution—when sons worked willingly in the forest and the fields, and partook of the simple but substantial fare of their own farms; when daughters wore thick shoes, loose gowns, and labored at the spinning-wheel and loom, such diseases as consumption and dyspepsia were seldom or ever known. Doctors were rare acquaintances then. But, now, if a young man would appear respectable, he must carry a green bag to court rather than a bag to mill, he must wield a yard-stick rather than a hoe or shovel; and, as for young ladies—alas! their shoes must be of kid thin as wafers; their chests must be puffed up in corsets as closely as a Chinese foot, and their time must be spent in spinning street-yarn, thumping the piano forte, or discoursing sentimental song. All these fashions are prejudicial to human life and health. Oh, that fashion would ever take the right direction, and! go upon the maxim of sanctioning nothing which interferes with the laws of health. Then would the hopes of our country brighten, and individuals would enjoy an amount of comfort which is now too willingly but blindly sacrificed in false state.—Maine Cultivator.

MOBILE.

The editor of the Mobile Advertiser, noticing some of the proceedings in that City makes the following touching allusion to the sufferings which have been endured by those who could not flee away from the epidemic.

Few communities have ever been called to suffer as we have suffered. Pestilence and Death has been in our midst, and have done their work. Most of our citizens fled from before the destroyer, and left the fate of the city in the hands of a few. Of these a portion had been prostrated by sickness, and the remainder were borne down with fatigue consequent upon their assiduous to the sick and dying. Upwards of five hundred of their fellow citizens had been swept away, and consigned to the house appointed for all living—their associates, their bosom friends, their dearest companions, one after another had fallen around them—they were discouraged, sorrowful, dispirited and sick at heart. At this time, this peculiar time, when the city was defenceless, and the energies of her citizens broken and prostrate, the DEMON OF INCENDIARISM, with torch in hand, appeared in our midst! In the stillness of the midnight hour, the torch is applied—and behold! our city is wrapt in flames! Night after night in constant succession, were we aroused from our slumbers by the midnight alarm bell, and the startling cry of fire! There was no security—no safety. Every one felt when he laid his head upon his pillow at night, that should he sleep, the roof over his head should be enveloped in flames before the morning dawn. All knew these horrid fires to be the work of incendiaries—of monsters, who were of us, among us in our very midst. Under such circumstances it is to be wondered that an unprecedented and almost uncontrollable excitement prevailed! It could not be otherwise. The fact is, our citizens were driven almost to a state of desperation.

Perilous Adventure.—Mr. Schoolcraft once related to us a story of two little girls twin sisters, and the prettiest lasses in their tribe, belonging to the Star family, mentioned in his article in the proceedings pages, which is not unworthy of record here. They wandered away, on one occasion from their father's encampment, on the coast of the Pictured Rocks, and were found after a search, sitting on the edge of one of the highest precipices of this stupendous range. They had their feet over the precipice, and were gazing on the vast expanse of water, quite unconscious of their danger. The father had the presence of mind not to alarm them, and called them away in a gentle, unconcerned tone, by which means they were rescued. These persons, now women grown, are still living. Their brother, MEX OUBAUM, of Sault St. Marie, is well known to Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT.—Knickerbocker.

A Sterling Truth.—We find the following item in the Boonsville Register; it should be printed in letters of gold.

The arrogant air of foppish indolence, always disgusts a man of common sense.—One honest, industrious mechanic worth the whole herd of perfumed exquisites, who infect our streets with their dinkies turned down and not a cent in their pockets.

The Dark Side of Matrimony. Lately, a slave in the West Indies, who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman, and desired him to take her again. The clergyman asked what was the matter with her?—"Why massa, she no good. The book says she obey me. She no wash my clothes. She no do what I want her to do." The minister: "But the book says, you were to take her for better or for worse." "Yes, massa, but she all worse and no better.—She had too much worse and no good at all.

Mr. Elihu Burnet, the learned blacksmith of Worcester, Mass., has acquired a knowledge of fifty different languages, laboring at the same time two thirds of the day at an anvil. Professor Lee, of Oxford in England, was a carpenter until somewhere in his twentieth year, yet a student of languages also. He is now one of the most distinguished oriental scholars in Europe. These two individuals may serve to illustrate the difference which a series of years will show between one who trifles away his hours of leisure, and another who employs them in some useful undertaking.

The Montreal Herald says, we are informed that his excellency, the governor-general, intends to proceed to Upper Canada about the last of this month, when he will dissolve the House of Assembly, in order that there may be a new election, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the inhabitants on the subject of responsible government as explained in the report of Lord Durham, and as supported by the rebels in the Upper Providence.

The President having been informed that measures were on foot to take out to Europe a party of Sacs and Fox Indians for exhibition, he has directed the District Attorneys and Collectors of ports, to prevent their departure for such purpose. This is right, for when abroad they would be more than strangers in a strange land, as they would be altogether unacquainted with customs of civilization, and would be entirely at the mercy of their keepers.

Sir John Harvey, the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, has issued a proclamation commanding all persons to abstain from cutting timber, or in any way trespassing upon any part of the "disputed territory," and giving notice that the warden, J. A. MacLaughlan, is authorized to seize, take and destroy all timber which may be cut in violation of the proclamation.

A story is afloat about St. Louis, Cincinnati, and the region there away, to effect that, while a steamboat lay, by some where on the Missouri river, one of the hands refused to enter the boilers, for the purpose of cleaning them, on the ground that they were too hot! that he was then beaten and compelled to go in, and was taken out in a few minutes, literally baked to death. The names withheld,—it is hardly credible.—(Humburg.)

The Administration candidates for the Assembly from the city of New York have pledged themselves to oppose granting charters to any new banks, to the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and to loan the credit of the State to works of internal improvement and in favor of the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill with the specie clause.

Pete Gumbo and Sam Johnson on the suspension.—"Yaw, yaw, Pete," said Sam Johnson to his chum, yesterday, "wha, look hea!—yaw, yaw! wat for you hab dat dere bog hang roun your neck, like wat little massa Willum toat he books in when he gwine to school!—yaw!"

"Oh, oh, Sam I dis child found out something—white folks monsus unsarin—do banks worse! What's I got in dis here bog, eh? yaw, yaw!"—"Fore God, I hab ebery cent of twenty-nine dollar and three picayune, in dis little bog, an all in de clar gity—de raal specier! Sam, as de sayin is, I toats my own."

"Wat for couldnt you leab it wid your massa, like me, or hab it lock up in your trunk?—spose you want's folks to see you got specier?"

"I couldnt do dat, Sam, no how; cause as how you see I wanted to subspend specier payments like de great regulator in Fillydelfy. Nigga, sint you heard ob dat yet?"

"Bless God, Pete, I aint. Wat is dat you calls him?—you always finds out de pollyticks; but wat is dat, Pete, any how?"

"Well, I doesnt zaetly know, Sam; dat is I cant comprehend, myself; but dey tells me its a great rhino-cerosus, or some oder big monster, wat's mighty ob carrying oder people's specier. But it dont get dis nigga's, I tells you!"

"By golly, den I thinks, Pete, you hab acted perfectly right. I'm bressed if I dont follow de sute. I gwine now right strate to ax massa Charley for my specier—yaw, yaw."

We look upon this measure of Sam and Pete, as a formal resolution to suspend. N. O. Pic.

An affair of honor came off between two gentlemen of New Orleans on the 25th ult. The distance was twenty paces; the weapons pistols. At the third fire one of the combatants received his antagonist's ball in the leg a few inches above the ankle.

CLIPPING.

A fire in Natchez burnt the residence of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, candidate for the United States Senate—and a fire in Vicksburg has burnt the residence of his opponent, the Hon. Sargent S. Prentiss.—Neither has the advantage of the other, therefore, in this particular.

The total expenditures of the State of Vermont for the year ending 20th September, were \$71,665.55. The amount of the State School Fund is \$119,648 21. The Bank Safety Fund amounts to \$19,332 73.

In Attala county, Miss. recently, the people did not wish the court to sit, because they were not ready to pay their debts, either just or unjust. The sheriff knew this, and having an eye to a re-election, when called upon by the judge to open the court, he handed in his resignation, which the judge refused to receive. The sheriff then cleared out—the court could not go on.—And that's the way it was done.

A public meeting was lately called at St. Augustine, at which resolutions were passed recommending a division of Florida Territory. For several years past this sub has engaged the attention of the people of East Florida.

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal has placed at its head the name of George M. Troup as a candidate for the Presidency.

The hostilities between the Ross and Ridge parties have again broken out. A letter, bearing date Evansville, Sept 23d, states that on the night previous, about midnight, the Ridge party crossed the Washington county line, and murdered Beng, and two of the Radliffs of the Ross party, which has caused considerable excitement. The Ridge party are flying to the wharves for protection.

A late number of the Raymond Times, published in Hinds Co., Miss., contained twenty and a half columns of advertisements by sheriffs, collectors, and marshals, three columns and more of notices of insolvents, election candidates, &c., and only seventeen and a half lines of reading matter.

At Noblesville, Ind., Lewis Furman recovered one cent damages, in an action against Caleb Collins, for the seduction of his (F.'s) wife.

The Louisville Journal speaking of the Ohio River, says it does not run very fast, but shows a good deal of bottom.

An English paper, in giving an account of a tory dinner, says that "the Queen Dowager and other state paupers, were toasted."

A committee has been appointed by the Legislature of Rhode Island to enquire into the prominent causes which occasioned the suspension of specie payments by the banks in that state—Messrs. Hazard, Simmons, Blake, Whipple and Clarke, constitute the committee.

Florida dates to the 19th ult., says that a detachment of Dragoons belonging to Post No. 17 was fired upon while crossing the Oscilla river by a party of Indians, and seven killed and others wounded. Two families are reported to have been attacked by the Indians, but their names are not given.

An apple tree was in full bloom at Kingston, (R. I.) on the first inst.

A prisoner confined on a charge of larceny, recently escaped from the jail of Lehigh County, Pa., but returned in a few days, says the Bulletin, and surrendered, because he found he could not maintain himself in the wide world.

New Jersey.—The clear majority, obtained by the democratic party, of the popular vote in the recent elections in New Jersey, is ascertained, by the official returns to be 2252. A respectable majority this to be represented in Congress by Whig members!—Metropolis.

A country greenhorn, after being joined in the chains of wedlock, was asked by one of the guests, a friend, if he had paid the parson; to which he replied, "Oh no; he's owing father for a peck of beans, and we'll make a turn of it."

There is but one man in jail at Nantucket, and he threatens to prosecute the town unless the building is made more comfortable.

Resumption in Tennessee.—In the legislature of Tennessee on the 24th ult. Mr. Smith said he had just received intimations from a high quarter, which rendered it not at all unlikely that all the banks in Tennessee would resume specie payments within ten days.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Senate of Tennessee, recommending Martin Van Buren for President, and Gov. Polk of that State for Vice President.

Damages to the amount of \$240,000 have been claimed in a suit against the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road, by a Mr. Johnston; for what is not stated. Probably for killing a cow.

Advertising.—Advertising is to trade what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling go-ahead power; and yet there are some persons so blind to their own interests, as to ponder over a cent which yields them from a hundred to a thousand per cent.