From a late London Paper.

SAM SCOTT, THE AMERICAN DIVER.—This extraordinary man on Monday afternoon gave a flying leap from the topmast yard of the coal brig Wakefield, of Blyth, laying off Rotherhithe, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, who lined the shores on both sides of the Thames. He astonished the spectators for upwards of an hour on the topgallant yard by his feats, although it was blowing a gale at the time. On mounting aloft he fixed himself on the topgallant mast head, and with his feet kicking in the air, and his body from the top of the mast, remained in that position for some time. He then descended to the yard which was braced taut, and, although the ship was anything but steady, ran from one end of the yard to the other, without holding on by any rope, occasionally hurranguing the people. He made a shipmate, which he placed round his neck, and threw himself off the yard. He remained suspended for a few seconds with the rope under his chin, and raised himself with great dexterity on to the yard, when he exclaimed, "Come to-morrow and you will see me hang myself again." He then hung to the yard by one foot, with his head downwards, and exhibited many other antics. All this was done with the greatest apparent indifference, as if he were the most unconcerned person present. He stated that he had jumped off a place below the falls of Niagara, a height of 170 feet from the water, and amongst his other exploits he had leaped from a cliff at Port Isaac in Cornwall, 347 feet high into the sea; from Bangor bridge, the highest in Great Britain, 210 feet high, and repeatedly from the topgallant masts of English and American line of battle ships. At last he prepared for his leap, first making fast a handkerchief round his head, and securing one of his hands with a rope, which he wound about his wrist and fingers. After doing this he held up his arm, and exclaimed, "I only use one hand; the other is tied up, and I can't move it." He then descended to the place where he was to hang as iron, and to convince them that it was so, he rattled it against the topmast until he actually made the tower rear shake. He then made his last address previous to the leap, by acquainting the people that it was erroneous to suppose that a man's breath was taken away by falling from a great height, for while he was descending he would speak something, which he hoped would not be forgotten. He then pulled off his shoes, held them up above his head, and exclaiming, "Now, here goes," he made a flying leap from the end of the yard into the water, calling out as he descended, "Good bye, don't forget me as I come ashore." When he fell into the river the spray rose above him to the height of 12 to 14 feet, and in an instant his head and arms appeared above the surface of the water waving the silk handkerchief which he had fastened about his head while on the yard. Loud cheers greeted him from all quarters, and he swam ashore, the people on the shore seemed rewarded him with money, which he deposited in his shoes, and in a box carried by a man on crutches, for his benefit.

TRIAL OF MRS. KINNEY.—The trial of this lady commenced in Boston on Monday the 21st. instant. A large number of witnesses were examined, both on the part of the commonwealth and that of the defendant. The evidence closed on Friday last and the arguments were to commence the next day. The substance of the evidence against Mrs. Kinney is that her husband died very suddenly on Sunday the 10 day of April last, in great distress—that upon a post mortem examination, about ten grains of arsenic were found in his stomach, which in the opinion of the examining physicians, occasioned his death,—that a paper was found in Mrs. Kinney's kitchen upon which was written "poison"—that upon being requested by Mr. Kinney to give him something to allay his raging thirst,—she gave him some hot sage tea which was sweetened contrary to his wish,—that immediately after drinking it he grew worse—that there was a white sediment in the bottom of the bowl which contained the tea that resembled arsenic,—that another man who tasted the tea was taken sick and vomited frequently after it. There was no evidence however, to prove that Mrs. Kinney purchased the poison, or that she put it in the tea if there was any really in it.

Witness on the part of the defendant proved that Mr. Kinney was dissipated in his habits, and addicted to gambling—that he was greatly embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs,—that he was subject to fits of depression and melancholy,—that he had frequently threatened to destroy himself, at once he had actually made the attempt, —that she had always treated him and spoken of him in the most affectionate manner, —that she was greatly affected at his death, —that her visit to Vermont, about which so much had been said, was planned long before her husband's death.

There was no evidence that we could discover, that can fix the guilt of having poisoned her husband upon her. The facts that poison was discovered in his stomach, and a paper in the house marked poison are the only ones that seem to us any way suspicious, and there is quite as strong a probability that he poisoned himself, as there is that Mrs. Kinny poisoned him.—It must be remembered that he was extremely low, and suffering great pain before she gave him the tea which the government alledges contained the arsenic. We have no doubt that she will be acquitted, and as little as she *ought* to be.

The Boston Daily Advertiser thus describes her personal appearance during the trial:

She was dressed with great taste, in deep mourning, and wore her veil down. When the proceedings commenced, she raised her veil and discovered a countenance, which without being absolutely beautiful, was certainly remarkably interesting. She was quite pale and exhibited the marks of her recent imprisonment. Her forehead is very high—her eyes large and dark, and the general expression of her countenance highly interesting. Her general appearance was generally remarked as being entirely proper. She exhibited much firmness until the indictment was read, when she showed much feeling—the tears rolling down her cheeks. When it was through she sunk down—drew her veil over her face, and burst into tears.

The counsel were, for the Commonwealth Austin, Attorney General, and S. D. Parker.

For the prisoner Franklin Dexter and George T. Curtis.

T. S. Sinclair our paper went to press we have received the Boston Atlas from which we learn that Mrs. Kinney has been acquitted. The jury were out only five minutes. —*Harrisburg Chron.*

"A DEBT WITHOUT A NAME."—Under this head a correspondent of the Louisville Journal writing from Columbia, Adair Co., Kentucky, details the circumstances of a most heart-rending murder and suicide. The facts, briefly stated, are these: A Mr. Jacob Burkes, a plain and honest farmer, residing about two miles from Columbia, lost his wife about two years ago, for whom he entertained a more than ordinary fondness. After her death he became morbidly sensitive on the subject of his two little boys, in their lone and motherless condition. One of these was five years old at the time of his mother's death and the other seven. To add to his misery he took to drink, and from this cause his mind was measurably destroyed. In this condition, he determined, it is supposed, to take his own life, but unwilling to leave his children behind him, he first with an axe, while they were asleep, nearly severed their heads from their shoulders, and then went to the barn and hung himself!

CASE OF MCLEOD.—The examination of Alexander McLeod before Judge Lawrence, in this village, has been closed. It resulted in remanding him to jail until a requisition shall be made for the sum of $5,000 for himself, with two sureties of $2,500 each, for his appearance at court, to answer to the charge of being one of the gang concerned in the murder committed at the time the steamboat Caroline was burned. The testimony given in, is very contradictory—several witnesses standing to implicate the prisoner, while others swore positively to his being elsewhere on the night of the burning of the Caroline. If upon trial, the accused should succeed in establishing an alibi, and an acquittal follow, the question growing out of that affair, will of course be postponed. But if on the contrary, a Jury shall pronounce him guilty, then will the case assume a serious aspect. Our national government would not if it could, and could not if it would, interfere with the decisions of the tribunals of New York for the wanton committed against the laws of this state; the penalty must be inflicted. On the other hand, the act for which McLeod is arraigned, has been sanctioned by the British Government, and she is bound to protect her subjects. How then, in such a contingency, a collision between the two nations is to be avoided, is not easy to foresee.—*Niagara Courier.*

A FAMILY.—The New York Courier and Enquirer of Thursday, thus speaks of a Family now resident in Groton, New London County, Connecticut:

Daniel Whipple, a young man of 42 years of age, had a family of 16 children, and Noah Whipple, 40 years of age, had a family of 14 children. Daniel and Noah were cousins and had married sisters. In the visitations of Providence, *Daniel* died and also *Noah's* wife. The widow had 16 children to provide for, and honest Noah took 14 dear little creatures.

To mothers and fathers who quail at the idea of supporting a small family of 3 or 10 children, look at this good man's history, and learn a lesson of valor, fortitude, and resignation. Both families were entirely destitute, dependent on the labor of their hands for their support.

Noah was a stone mason, and daily went to his work with an honest heart and contented mind; and when he returned home at night, 14 children flocked around him at the door to receive a father's store and caresses. Mother they had none; and their father determined that they should have another to protect them during the day, when he was absent, and administer to their wants at night.

As an evidence of the purity of the religion of his people, he did not study alone to make himself happy in the selection he was about to make, he did not think alone of his children, but he thought of Daniel's—and moreover he thought of Daniel's wife, and became the father of Daniel's children and their mother the mother of his, making an united family of 32, two elder and thirty younger Whipples. All you fathers and mothers who are perplexed and dissatisfied in providing a small for family of ten or twelve children, visit Connecticut, and see a small house filled to overflowing like a bee hive, with contentment and pleasure impressed on the countenances of all; and you will return home instructed and contented.

The subjoined just and well expressed remarks, in reference to the true causes of General Harrison's popularity, and of the public CONFIDENCE in his fitness for the Chief Magistracy of a great nation, are from the last Cincinnati Republican:

GENERAL HARRISON.—A Southern paper asserts that this good man owes his elevation to his military reputation. It thought, as its friends everywhere feared, that this would ensure him success, and hoped he would be drawn into the lists, and be defeated in the late canvass such continued and reckless attacks upon his reputation. But no idea could be more mistaken. The people knew that he had won for his country many a noble victory, and for himself, in consequence, an enduring name! Still this was not *the cause* why they give him so hearty—so united a support. *That* lies deeper. And our opponents display their own ignorance, and betray their want of elevation, in so thinking or declaring.

We value General Harrison's military services. We love to dwell upon the success which attended his arms in the hour of peril, and the glory which he thus shed upon the American name. But he has higher merits than any which belong to the camp. That stern sense of justice which no interest could warp, and no passion blind; that wise humanity which no outward circumstance could change; that even tenor of goodness which made him always know and do his duty;—that rightful rule which neither large grants of power, nor fierce opposition, could shake or alter—those are the great virtues which mark his conduct, and stamp his character with a true manhood. And it is these virtues, and not his military services, which sway for him the public regard and confidence. It is, in short, the *morals* of the man which has caused the people to select him to rule over them, and which will make that rule an *epoch* in the nation's history.

A YOUNG HERO OF PULASKI.—Yesterday morning the store of Mr. McIlvain, West Baltimore street, was visited by two rather dashing subtractors, one of them arrayed in a cloak sufficiently capacious to conceal a multitude of sins, and other articles not intended for the public eye, and enquired for the proprietor. They were informed he the youth in attendance that Mr. McIlvain was at breakfast. After a moment's consultation, they concluded the youth could do as well, and asked to see some boots suitable of a superior quality, which were accordingly exhibited.

One of them endeavored to draw the young man's attention to a particular article, and the other improved the opportunity to convey a piece of broadcloth under his cloak, not however, without being observed by the boy. The next minute they discovered there was nothing to suit them, and left the store. The lad immediately took a pistol from the desk and followed the two young men of whom presently observed him and with that proper discretion which ever characterises the theft, cautiously separated from his companion and disappeared with the booty. The other afterwards find, seeing himself watched, threw the cloth over a fence, when the boy quickened his step and came up with him and at once demanded a surrender. The fellow demurred and threatened to shoot the lad for his insolence. The boy retorted in kind, and drew a pistol, Then the worthy made an attempt to escape. The lad seized him by the collar, the man struggled, and by a violent effort effected his escape, leaving the splendid cloak a trophy of the courage and determination of the resolute boy.—*American.*

INTEGRITY AND LIBERALITY.—The subjoined noble examples of integrity and liberality, as exhibited in that city, are recorded in a late number of the Philadelphia North American.

Patriotic Donation—We learn that our fellow-citizen, Mr. NATHAN DUNN, a friend to liberal education, has recently given to the Managers of Haverford School, the only Quakers College, we believe, on this continent, the sum of *twenty thousand dollars*, which establishes that interesting institution on a durable basis.

It has seldom, if ever, been our happy lot to record so munificent a donation, during the life of the donor; and what renders it the more gratifying is that the sum was voluntarily paid to Mr. Dunn, by Mr. Joseph Archer, the only surviving son and representative of our late benevolent townsman, Mr. Samuel Archer, to whom a part of his death was largely indebted to Mr. Dunn. This noble act is an earnest that the son inherits the virtues of his departed parent, who truly was a friend to the friendless and a father to the fatherless.

BODY OF NAPOLEON.—We learn from the Boston Advertiser that the ship Calumet, Capt Shreve, which arrived at that port on Sunday from Canton, left St. Helena. Oct. 21, 1840. On the 15th the ceremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon took place with great parade. The body, which on his death was embalmed by French chemists, was found in a state of complete preservation, the features being preserved.—It will be remembered that Napoleon died May 5. 1821. The body was conveyed on board the Belle Poule, which with the frigate, sailed for France on the 19th. These ships sailed from France July 7, and arrived at St. Helena Oct. 8.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—Benjamin Franklin says: "Printers accounts, though small, are a very good index of character. Let me look over my books and I will tell you the character of every person whose name is there."

To which a cotemporary adds: "This is upon the principle that a man, who is prompt and honest in small matters, will be in large ones. For he, who would defraud an editor of his subscription, would steal a horse or rob a church, and deserves to be published among thieves and robbers. Hence the printer's BLACK LIST, which Dr. Franklin first invented."

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—In a notice yesterday of the death of the boy Geo. Highland, on Gwynn's Falls, we styled it accidental death. Since then we have received information which leaves us in doubt whether we should not call it murder. From evidence taken before Justice King, it seems that a youth named Charles Leaman, who lives in that vicinity, during the morning of Friday had been watching to shoot a hawk, which was hovering around, and for that purpose had charged his gun heavily. In his rounds he came to the Falls, where he found George Highland, Kennedy and other lads skating. He laid the gun down, continuing their present, and particularly Kennedy, who appeared to have a desire to handle it, not to touch it, as it was heavily loaded. Kennedy persisted and took it up, and after handling it a moment, he wheeled off on his skates some ten or twelve paces, and telling a negro boy to stand out of the way, deliberately aimed it at Highland, and firing, lodged the load in his head. He survived but a short time. Kennedy, seeing what he had done, asked if he was dead, and receiving an affirmative reply, he hastily removed his skates and ran into the city, where he was arrested and brought before Justice King, who committed him to prison to await a trial, having, as we understood, refused to take bail. Kennedy is a youth of about sixteen years of age. We hardly know how to classify this crime. The apparent absence of motive almost precludes us from calling it murder, and yet it bears a semblance of design. The occurrence happened in the afternoon, and we understand that the parties had bartered skates in the morning, and after the exchange had some slight quarrel.—*Balt. Sun.*

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—We mentioned, the other day, the terrible explosion of the steamboat Cherokee. The annexed particulars are from the Vicksburg Whig, of the 11th instant:

The steamboat *Cherokee*, Capt. Harris, running as a regular packet from New Orleans to the various points on the Arkansas river, was descending a few days since, when at a little town called Lou-kemp, about sixty miles above Little Rock, she collapsed the flue of one boiler, and bursted another. The boiler which exploded was hurled with terrible velocity directly through the cabin, crushing every thing that impeded its impetuous progress, and tearing away the starboard side of the boat leaving it a hopeless wreck. Ten passengers, and the second engineer, were killed instantly, and six others were so badly scalded, that they survived but a few hours. Capt. Harris, who was in his berth at the time the explosion occurred, was hurled from it into the after part of the ladies' cabin, with such violence as to break his back, and little hope of his life is entertained. The Cherokee was just leaving the landing, and the first revolution of her engine sounded the death note of sixteen hapless beings. The explosion must have been a powerful one. The noise, we are told, was tremendous; and the boiler which bursted was literally rended from end to end.

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.—Seven years ago, we imported our Locomotive engines from England: now we supply all Europe with them machines. A few years ago we imported our British goods, so perfectly made, that the far famed artizans of the "last anchored isle," find themselves unequalled in producing their equal. In France, Russia and Austria, the case is precisely similar. In every thing which relates to steam, the yankees go ahead. At the present time, there are fifty Frigates on the stocks at New York for the Russian and Spanish Governments, and Mr. Cochran has a number of many chambered cannon, just finished in the same city, for the use of the Egyptian army. Lots of Rifles are on their way to France.

But it is not only in the matter of Steam Engines and fire arms that the superiority of American machinery is apparent. Within the last few months, an enterprising yankee has built an improved cotton gin, and has it in full operation in the town of Manchester.

In 1837, a cargo of Austrian wheat was sent from Trieste to New York. Those who sent it, ascertained that when ground in this country, it produced a greater quantity of better flour than could have been manufactured from the same wheat in Austria. A knowledge of this fact caused the company who made the shipment, to send a special agent to America to purchase a *mill* and the New York Herald gives us the gratifying information, that a complete flour mill with eight run of stones, capable of turning out 500 barrels of flour a day, running gear, in short, every thing but the walls has been made in this city, and is now on its way to Europe. An American miller, from Richmond, is engaged to superintend its operations for three years.

TRIAL FOR SEDUCTION.—The Boston Mail reports a trial which took place in that city on Saturday, for seduction, in which a verdict of four thousand dollars was given against the defendant. He was a married man, named Seth Maynard, the father of three children. The plaintiff was a highly respectable man, named Levi Polland, the victim of seduction was his daughter, one of eight children. The daughter being the principal witness, and the case excited a great deal of interest, and developed acts the most diabolical.

"The defendant began with the most distant and civil attentions to her, both belonging to the choir of a religious society, she being also a member of the church also connected with the same society. He then advanced to expressions of interest and affection, and when clouded by the reproof he was a married man, he also prepared an artfully wrought tale of the absence of all obligation of heart or morality, connected with his marriage. With the appearance of a distracted devotion to his unsuspecting victim, he besought her to elope with him. She steadily refused. A number of letters were introduced breathing the most ardent affection, and in themselves complete evidence of the arts practized, and no less full of strength of the principal he was obliged to overcome. It is one of the most melancholy features of a case of real seduction, that the mind of the victim must first be debauched, and all virtuous principles of morality and virtue eradicated from the heart, ere she has consented can be accomplished. The subtle deceit practised in the case now going on, to mould the mind of this virtuous and beautiful girl to the purposes of lust, almost surpass the bounds of credulity; and has made every breast in a crowded auditory revolt at such shocking depravity. It was not until more than a year after the first advances, that the devoted girl sunk a sorrowful sacrifice to seduction."

Gen. Harrison has resigned the Clerkship of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton Co., Ohio. Are the Locos satisfied?

BAPTISM OF POCAHONTAS.—One of the vacant panels of the Rotunda in the Capitol at Washington has been filled by a painting by Chapman which a correspondent thus describes: "This morning I visited the Capitol for the purpose of seeing the new and splendid picture of CHAPMAN a native of Alexandria, which has lately been placed in one of the vacant panels of the Rotunda, and for which he receives TEN THOUSAND dollars from the Government. The painting represents Pocahontas, the celebrated daughter of Powhatan, as she is receiving the ordinance of baptism by affusion from the hand of Mr. Whitaker, the Rector of the first Episcopal Church in Jamestown, Virginia. The scene is laid within the walls of the rude and simple church, the columns of which are so arranged as to impart an air of dignity to the interior. The Indian maiden is dressed in the English style, her external robe having fallen gracefully from her person, and is in a kneeling posture. Other figures, Indian and American present, such as the Governor of the Colony, Sir Thomas Dale, the brith er of Pocahontas, and a savage relation, who appears to be meditating revenge for such a traitorous abandonment of the religion of her fathers. In contemplating this beautiful painting, and especially the principal figure, one is strongly reminded of that heroic girl whose history is drawn with such affecting simplicity and inimitable pathos in the book of Ruth, especially at that crisis of her life, when with a decision of character and a vigor of resolution so much beyond the delicacy of her sex, she declares to her strange mother-in-law Naomi, who wanted to persuade her back to the communion of heathens and to the service of her idol gods: "Intreat me not to leave thee, nor to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou dieest will I die, and there will I be buried." Let the Lord do so to me and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."—*N. Y. Obs.*

THE SOUTHAMPTON MURDERS.—We learn that at least $15,000 in silver have been found on the premises of Mr. Scott, the Quaker, who was murdered, together with five of his household, by a miscreant who had invaded the home of a miserly old man under the impulse of a diabolically criminal cupidity.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

NORFOLK (VA.) ELECTION.—The Election to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Rolfe, took place in the Norfolk and Princess Ann District, on Monday, Dr. Francis Mallory, the whig candidate, was elected without organized opposition. The state of the polls was so far as we have learned, Mallory 1 majority of over 700—Elizabeth city and Isle of Wight to hear from.

NEWSPAPERS.—Mr. Jefferson, while a minister in France, wrote to his friend in this country, Col. E. Carrington: "Where it fell to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to choose the latter."

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PERIODICAL EXTANT.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

NEW-YORK MIRROR,

A Weekly Journal of the Fine Arts, Polite Letters and the Fine Arts;

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Memoirs, Biography, Novels, Tales, Travels, Voyages, Poetry, Criticism, History, Arts, Sciences, Narratives, Incidents, Adventures, Scenery, Correspondence, Sketches of Society and Manners, Passing events of the Times, Anecdote and Gossip, the Fashions in Dress, and every other subject within the range of Polite Literature, is contained in its Plan.

The whole forming, at the end of the year a *large quarto volume of 416 imperial pages*; being a beautiful ornament to the Drawing room table, and an elegant and an attractive and charming embellishment to the centre table, on account of the ENGRAVINGS.

EDITED BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

It has been said, that the American people are fickle in their attachments; that they are fond of change and variety, and willingly part with an old friend for the novelty of a new acquaintance. As far as it relates to us, we can unequivocally deny the assertion. It is now more than seventeen years since we, a mere boy at the time, commenced the publication of the New-York Mirror; undaunted by all its changes and vicissitudes thousands of its early friends and subscribers have adhered to it with a constancy no less flattering to ourselves than it is complimentary to their permanent attachments.

We now contemplate an important change, viz. a commencement of our nineteenth year, on the 1st of January next.—In making all its changes and improvements we have followed the example of many of our contemporaries, who, after publishing their papers for several years, were so far encouraged by adopting this plan, that their subscribers might not thereafter be confused about the beginning and end of the *publication year*. But the more important part of our change is, our intention of giving an elegant steel plate engraving every month, many of which we have already selected. And engravings equal to any of them." We have now a number of artists employed, and have made arrangements to have the plates printed three months in advance of their publication, so that they may be carefully dried; and sustain no injury whatever by small carriage. No engravings of a more attractive or *fascinating* character, ever came from the *burin* of an artist, than those now in preparation for the New York Mirror. They have never been equalled in this country, and cannot be surpassed anywhere; at least, this is the opinion of numerous *connoisseurs* to whom we have shown the twelve that have been selected for the new volume; and, we have not the shadow of a doubt, but that they will create a *sensation*, when they are presented to our subscribers, who, we are confident, will be delighted with them. We also intend to give the public debt incurred for Internal Improvements, have passed both Houses.

The bill requiring quarantine from Maine to Georgia, and the Senate, with the following amendment, which was agreed to by the House, and the bill approved by the Governor:

"*And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Governor of the State of Maine, shall comply with his constitutional obligation to the State of Georgia, in the premises, the Governor of this State shall, by proclamation, suspend the operation of this act."

This bill is passed because of the refusal of the Governor of Maine to give up a captain and crew of a vessel who carried off slaves from the port of Savannah.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—The Lexington, Ky. Observer contains a confession made and signed by Gilbert N. Richey, who was hung at Carlisle, Nicholas county, Ky. on the 25th of November last. The murderer states that he was desired by a Mr. Fuller to take the life of one of her neighbors in August last, named Mrs. Stone, in consequence of the jealous suspicions of the former, who promised him a reward of six dollars, and all the money he could thereafter get, besides making other promises of various kinds to tempt him to the deed. He was acquainted with the parties a length yielded to the temptation, and on the 13th of August proceeded to the house of Mrs. Stone, where he found her alone but a neighbor entering before he could execute his purpose, induced her to leave the house in company with the intruder to prevent suspicion. He however presently returned, and as before was asked to take a seat, Mrs. Stone being then alone in the house. He declined, and at once knocked her down with his fist. She recovered and ran out of the house, whilst Richey, who had secured a short knife pursued and caught her about thirty yards from the house, when he again with a heavy blow his fist first brought his victim to the ground, and in an instant at one stroke with the knife nearly severed the head from the body. He was arrested on the 15th, and convicted. The murderer was but 22 years of age.

MOST DISTRESSING.—*A family burnt to death.*—The Oswego (N. Y.) Gazette details a most melancholy occurrence which took place in that vicinity, on the 22d ult. The dwelling house of Mr. Jesse Smith was discovered to be on fire about 1 o'clock in the morning, but before it could be got under control, the whole of the inmates, consisting of Mr. Smith, his wife and three children, were burnt to death.

VERY GRATIFYING.—General Jackson has lived to see the first man he turned out of office for opinion's sake, almost unanimously elected to succeed him in the United States; and the follower of his footsteps, quite as unanimously rejected.

A COLORED SETTLEMENT.—The New York Sun states that there is in Mercer County (Ohio,) a colony of colored persons. It was founded by a Mr. Augustus Wattles, who purchased a tract of land for himself and a few other colored men. His example has been so well followed that there is now taken up by the colony full 24000 acres. They have laid out a town to be called Carthagena, which is situated at the head water of the Beaver river, about three miles south of the grand Reservoir. The Sun speaks of the character of the colony in honesty and industry is highly spoken of, and it is a gratifying fact, that the use of ardent spirits is strictly prohibited. A good school and a College are in contemplation. Some advance made in the cultivation of mulberry trees for the purpose of making silk. The improvements on their farms and their breeds of cattle are all of the best kind—and the neatness and regularity of the whole village excites the pleasure and admiration of travellers.

RICH BEQUESTS.—Harvt Grandom, a quaker gentleman, of great wealth, lately died in this city, bequeathing the greater portion of his estate to various benevolent institutions. Amongst others, he gave to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society $3000, an equal amount to the Young Men's Colonization Society, the same sum to the Pennsylvania State Temperance Society, and ground rents, amounting to $1500 annually to a benevolent society, either formed or to be formed, whose object shall be to furnish fuel and clothing to the poor, who abstain entirely from spirituous liquors.

We learn that the Temperance Benevolent Society is the only institution, at present existing in our city, which comes within the purview of the donor's intentions.—They intend therefore claiming this handsome yearly sum.—*Phila. Post.*

COLORING MARBLE.—The art of coloring marble, so as to give it the richest and most beautiful tints, has been recently carried to great perfection in Italy, by M. Cicori. A solution of nitrate of gold penetrates about the twelfth of an inch; it gives a beautiful violet purple to the marble, and digrees gives a green color; solution of dragon's blood also penetrates marble giving it a beautiful red. It is penetrated by all alcohol tinctures of coloring woods, such as Brazil wood, Campeachy, &c. The alcoholic tincture of cochenille, mixed with a little alum, produces a very bright color which penetrates far into the marble, and makes it resemble the red marble of Africa. Orpiment dissolved in ammonia quickly dyes marble a yellow color, which becomes more vivid the longer it is exposed to the air. The solvent which causes colloring matters to penetrate furthest into the marble is wax. Verdigris, which has been boiled in wax, and applied to marble quite hot, penetrates to the extent of nearly half an inch, and produces fine emerald.

If so many thousands of Locofocos were bought by "British gold," how happens it that not one of the party is able to boast of having spurned the proffered bicrof In all our little curiosities that *all*, who got sight of the yellow boat, jumped at it—*Louis. Jour.*

MELANCHOLY.—Lewis T. Kirk, Recorder of Ottawa County, Ohio, and a Mr. Steele were drowned at Port Clinton a few days ago. Mr. Steele and the father and brother of Mr. Kirk were upset in a canoe in attempting to cross Portage river, and Mr. K. plunged in to their rescue. The father and brother were saved, but the noble fellow who perilled his life to save theirs, was lost.—*Cleveland Her.*

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.—The Fort Wayne Times (Ind.) states that the last Indian payment at the Forks of the Wabash the Indians made a proposition to sell their lands and that Gen. McIntosh (although not officially authorized by the Government) took the responsibility, "while they were in the humor," of treating with them for about 200,000 acres, being the whole of the Miami lands in this State. The price agreed to be paid is about $1 10 per acre, and the Indians to move West in five years. The Chiefs are worth 50 to 100 ponies each at the time, and there is little doubt that the Government will confirm the treaty.—*New Albany Argus.*

A SIGN.—An exchange paper says that the best sign a dry goods merchant can raise in the West in order to make a ready sale for his goods is "NOT MARRIED."—*Boston Atlas.*

The suggestion is pretty good; but it does not go far enough. The following, written upon a sign, in a New England village, was better: "Dry Goods. By John Bigelow; who *wishes* to get married." *This sign drew all kinds of custom. The single* ladies went, of course; and the *married* men always told their wives to go, under the impressions that they could easily cheat *so great a fool!*—*Detroit Daily Adv.*

STRABISMUS.—The New York Star says: —The operation for the cure of squinting is performed, we believe, in two to four minutes—and the charge is from one *hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars.* The discovery is a very important one, and we think the benefits derivable from it should not be confined solely to the wealthy. Could not the practitioners who have introduced the operation in this country afford to perform it at a less exhorbitant charge?

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Richmond Whig that a shocking accident occured on the Fredricksburg Rail Road on Monday evening, under the following circumstances:—South of Taylorsville, in a curve and deep cut of the road, the engineer saw a *person walking* on the outside of the rails, some hundred yards ahead, and from his position, he thought he was in danger of the approach of the engine. Unfortunately, however, the person ran ahead and he stepped upon the track when the engine had reached within twenty yards of him; putting it full speed. It was then too late to stop the train—the engineer cried out to him at the top of his voice, but from the circumstance of the man's deafness he did not hear a single word, and the man was crushed to death in an instant.

His name is reported to be William Sinan, a mechanist, and he lived near Louisa Court House.

BLARNEY BEFORE ELECTION.—Dear People!—nobody but us can imagine how pure patriotic, sublime and sagacious you are! You can't be humbugged! You can't be misled! You are always as right as a book, and nobody can gum you. In short, you are the *ones*.

RAVINS AFTER ELECTION.—You miserable, despicable, know nothing, good for nothing rascals! Bought up by British Gold! Led away by Log Cabin fooleries! Gummed by coon skins! Blinded by shinny skins!—Dead drunk on Hard Cider! Senseless, beastly, contemptible wretches! Go to the devil.—*Log Cabin.*

PENNSYLVANIA LOAN.—The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has issued proposals for a loan of one million of dollars interest at 5 per cent. reimbursable after 1870, offers to be received until the 20th January. The object is to meet the interest on the state debt falling due on the 1st of February, amounting to about $800,000.

MAINE.—A letter from Augusta to the editor of the Portland Argus, states that the Governor and Council had counted the votes for Representative to Congress from the Eastern District of Maine, and had declared Mr. Lowell, the present Van Buren member, elected by a majority of four votes.

BOARDING HOUSES.—*A family burnt to death.*—A correspondent of a long in a neighboring city agreed with a landlord to board and lodge with him for one year at the rate of three dollars per week—and as he was good care never to bring any friends, he in return proposed to give the like accommodation for good dinners. The covenants in the agreement were that in all invitations to the landlord for such guests, and when the boarder was absent from dinner *the same amount* should be allowed him! He took good care never to bring any friend, but in all cases was absent *from dinner!* The result was that he got his board and lodging *gratis*, and brought his landlord in debt to him every week fifty cents, and at the end of the year paid nothing, but owed his landlord *twenty-six dollars* as his just dues in virtue of the cunning contract.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *George Arnold* of Franklin township, to Miss *Maria Dixon*, of this place.

On the 22d ult, by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *John Stover* to Mrs. *Mary Plick*—both of Franklin township.

OBITUARY RECORD.

DIED.

In Huntertown, on Saturday the 19th ult. *Ann Maria*, daughter of Mr. Peter Deardorff, aged 3 years, 2 months and 17 days.

On the 27th of December ult. at Millerstown, Adams county, of consumption, Dr. *John Paxton*, in the 44th year of his age.

On Thursday last, at the residence of J. Gavin, Esq. in this borough, *Anna Clara*, daughter of Mr. — Lefever, of Williamsport, Md. aged 5 months.

On the 21st ult. *George Augustus*, son of Jacob Keller, Esq. of Mountjoy township, in the 5th year of her age.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, that valuable

FARM,

late the property of ROBERT M'CREARY deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, 5 miles from Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road, adjoining farms of Eli Horner, Heirs of Andrew Horner, and others, containing

One Hundred & Six Acres,

of excellent land. There is a good proportion of timbered and meadow. The improvements are

A GOOD

LOG HOUSE,

and Barn and other buildings. There is a never failing Spring of water near the house. A YOUNG ORCHARD of choice fruit, &c.

Application to be made to the subscriber.

SAM'L S. M'CREARY,

Agent for the Heirs.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5, 1841. 4t

☞ If the above property is not sold it will be for rent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *ICKES & BRIDGES*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them, and who in the concern under the name of WILLIAM ICKES by Note, Book or otherwise, are hereby notified that all of the Books and papers in the hands of Mr. J. C. Bridges, who is duly authorized to settle the same, and will be found at the house of Mr. A Under wood, opposite the store, up stairs.

☞ The Store will be continued at the OLD STAND by Mr. W. Ickes.

JOHN C. BRIDGES,
WILLIAM ICKES.

York Springs, Jan. 1, 1841.

☞ As the subscriber contemplates leaving this neighborhood during the spring, he would recommend to those who remain indebted as above, the necessity of adopting the SURLIEST means to settle.

J. C. BRIDGES.

January 5, 1841. 3t-41

NOTICE.

Estate of PETER GINTLING, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PETER GINTLING, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to George Trostle, residing in the same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against said deceased, to make know the same to the subscriber without delay.

GEORGE TROSTLE, *Adm'r.*

January 5, 1841. 6t*-41

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection of a new

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

in the Borough of Gettysburg, will be received by either of the undersigned, until the *16th day of January next*. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs M'CLEAN. The materials of the present Edifice are to be used so far as they may be deemed advantageous.

JOHN M. STEVENSON,
JOHN R. MACFARLANE,
JOHN HOUCK,
WILLIAM M'CURDY,
DAVID M'CREARY,
MOSES M'CLEAN,
JOSEPH BAYLEY,
Building Committee.

December 29, 1840. td-40

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are required to take notice that the account of Philip Berlin and John Radebaugh Trustees of HENRY WINEMILLER, has been filed for settlement in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and that the same will be presented for confirmation and allowance on *Monday the 25th of January* A. D. 1841, at Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

By the Court,

AMOS MAGINLY, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 29, 1840. td-40

ADVERTISMENTS.

Grand Jury—Jan. Term, 1841.

Borough—Joel B Danner, George Gyer, John M. Stevenson, sen. Wm. Taughinbaugh, Robert G. Harper.

Hamiltonban—Ezra Blythe, Sam'l Biker, John M'Ginley, Jacob Ruffensperger, Washington Blythe.

Franklin—Rob't Sheakly, Daniel Mickley, sen.

Germany—Isaac Snyder, John Lichty.

Hamilton—Jacob Bushey.

Conawago—William Knight.

Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Richard Adams.

Mountjoy—John Hunter.

Straban—Henry Hoffman, Peter Smith.

Tyrone—Joseph Hill.

Reading—John Brough.

Liberty—Charles Donaldson.

General Jury—Jan. Term.

Conawago—David Wertz, Jacob Little, John Kuhn, John Busby.

Hamilton—William Bell, Adam J. Walter, Jacob Smith, jr. Henry Group, George Hewitt.

Latimore—Jacob Bowers, George Robinette, Jacob Grient, John Day, Gideon Grient.

Mountpleasant—Abraham Brenneman, Joseph E. Hemler, James W. Foster, David Clapsaddle.

Straban—Thomas C. Sharrer, John Golden, jr. Isaac Mentfort, James L. Neely, Ralph Picker.

Hamiltonban—Andrew Marshall, Samuel Cobean.

Reading—George Hellinger.

Germany—Joseph Riddlemoser, William M'Ilvein.

Cumberland—John Scott, William M'Cullough, George Plank.

Mountjoy—Adam Wirt, John Benner.

Franklin—John Walter.

Tyrone—David Cooley.

Oxford—Mathias Eichleberger, Joseph Berlin, Jacob Slagle, Peter Diehl.

Liberty—John Musselman, jr. Henry Wertz, Martin Newman.

Huntingdon—John L. Sadler,