BINGHAMTON COURIER.

"Equal Protection to all Classes."—JAMES K. POLK.

VOL. VII. NO. 12.] BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845. [WHOLE NO. 716.

IE. BINGHAMTON COURIER,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,
At $2 per annum, in Advance.

OFFICE AT J. R. ORTON'S BOOKSTORE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one week,	$00 50
" three weeks,	1 00
" 1 year,	8 00
Half column 1 year,	15 00
Whole column 1 year,	30 00
Professional Cards not exceeding 10 lines,	5 00

☞ Legal advertisements at the rates allowed by law.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Mortgagor John G. Ervine, Mortgagee Henry Mather, Assignee of Mortgage Ammi Doubleday; Mortgage dated the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty two, Recorded in Broome county clerks office, the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, at nine o'clock A. M. in book of Mortgages No. 10 pages 135 and 136, Amount claimed to be due at the first publication of this notice, fourteen dollars, amount to become due two hundred dollars with interest from the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty five. Description of Mortgaged premises, "All those two certain lots or parcels of land lying in the village of Binghamton being lots number five and six (5 and 6) in Doubleday and Lewis' subdivision of original lot number seventy eight (78) situated on the east side of the Chenango river and bounded as follows: southerly on Academy or Henry street: east by lot number seven (7); west by lot number four (4); and northerly by lands of H. Lewis, said lot number six (6) is fifty five feet front and fifty six feet rear and about one hundred and eighty six feet deep. Said lot number five (5) is fifty five feet front and fifty six feet rear and about one hundred and ninety five feet deep. Said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction on Saturday the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Court House in Binghamton in the county of Broome. Dated April 12th 1845. JNO. H. H. PARK, Att'y.
A. DOUBLEDAY, Assignee. 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of one execution issued out of the office of the Clerk of the county of Broome, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Horton in my bailiwick, I have levied on and shall expose to sale at public auction as the law directs, at the Phenix Hotel now kept and occupied by Isaac B. Gere in the village of Binghamton, County of Broome and State of N. York, on Saturday the 19th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Thomas Horton of in and to the following described premises to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the town Nanticoke and County of Broome and State of N. York, in the north east corner of lot number three hundred and sixty-five (365) of the Boston Purchase so called; and bounded as follows: on the south by lands of Charles B. Van Warren, on the east by lands of George Randall, on the north by lands of George W. Wilson, and on the west by lands of Daniel Moon, containing fifty three acres of land be the same more or less: together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.—Dated at Binghamton, this 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.
11 JOSEPH BARTLETT, Sheriff.

BY ORDER of Robert Monell Circuit Judge of the sixth circuit, Notice is hereby given, that an attachment has issued against the estate of Barton P. Ticknor, late of the town of Triangle county of Broome, an absconding or concealed debtor, on due proof made to the said circuit Judge, pursuant to the directions of the statute concerning "Attachments against absconding, concealed or non-resident debtors," and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he the said Barton P. Tickner appear and discharge such attachment according to law within three months from the first publication of this notice—And that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to the said debtor, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, for any purpose whatever are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated May 22nd 1845.
DWIGHT H. CLARKE,
10-w7 Att'y for attaching creditor.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of an Order of John R. Dickinson, Surrogate of the County of Broome, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the estate of John W. T. Potter, late of Conklin in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned at her residence in Conklin aforesaid on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1845.
MARGARET POTTER,
n7-6m Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—In pursuance of an Order of John R. Dickinson, Surrogate of the County of Broome, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel W. Hinckley, late of Chenango in said County deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at the house of Mrs. Eunice Hinckley, in Chenango aforesaid, on or before the 14th day of June next Dated Dec. 10, 1844. ELKANAH HINCKLEY,
38-6m Administrator.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
Binghamton, June 2, 1845.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me, by Chap. X. of the 1st part of the Revised Statutes of this state, I, J. CARTER ROBIE, Colonel and commanding officer of the 201 regiment of Infantry of the militia of the state of New-York, do hereby appoint a Regimental Court-Martial, for the trial of all delinquents and deficiencies in the said regiment, to consist of three members, viz: Major Wm. T. Broadfoot, as President thereof, Captain Wm. Park, and Lieut. Carlos P. Tucker, as members.

The said court will convene on the 4th day of October next, at the house of Wm. H. Muzzy in the town of Chenango, and adjourn from time to time, as shall become necessary for the transaction of business.
11 4w J. CARTER ROBIE, Colonel.

New Plough Manufactory.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The subscriber has commenced the manufacture of Ploughs, in the village of Binghamton, and is now prepared to furnish the Farmers of Broome County with a superior article, made of the very best castings and timber, and of the latest and most approved patterns. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call at his manufactory, one door north of John A. Collier's office in Franklin st., where the Ploughs may be examined, and where they may be obtained as cheap as at any other establishment in the state of New York. Ploughs will also be repaired at short notice, and by competent and experienced workmen; and all kinds of farming produce will be received in payment.

N. B. Ploughs and CASH exchanged for all kinds of Lumber.

I. L. BARTLETT.
Binghamton, April 2, 1845. n2-tf

HAT AND CAP STORE.
REMOVAL,

A. B. ROGERS has removed to the store opposite his former location, now occupied by Wm. Pratt (2 doors west of Rexford's corner, Court-st.) where he will be happy to see his friends and Customers, and where may be found a handsome assortment of HATS, CAPS, and all articles in his line of business, all of which will be sold as usual cheap and on the most favorable terms.
Binghamton, March 26. 1845.

To the Ladies in particular.

AND to all who are desirous of a YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE, or are troubled with PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, recent FRECKLES, TANNED or DRIED and SHRIVELLED SKIN, or PREMATURE WRINKLES,
LE BAUME DE NINON,
or
THE FRENCH BALM OF BEAUTY,
will be found the best remedy ever yet offered to the public. Price 50cts pr Bottle. For sale by L. M. REXFORD, only agent at Binghamton. 6

New Goods at Hall's

The cheapest Store in town and no mistake

LADIES Summer Dress Goods, a large assortment of summer Goods for men and boys. Cheap Broadcloths and Satinetts very low—Sheeting cheaper than ever—Shawls, Gloves, Calicoes, 500 pieces lower than the lowest. Always look for Hall's store before purchasing.
May 1. 1845.

TREMENDOUS RUSH AT THE EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

W. H. NOLAND has just returned from New York, with the Spring Fashions. Don't forget to call and see them.
Binghamton April 2, 1845. 2

The Hero's Last Hours.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

"A few more days, and all must be over with the Hero of the Hermitage."—*Daily Paper.*

A few more days and he must sleep in death;
A few more days, and unto God, who gave,
The brave old Hero must resign his breath,
And sink serenely to a tranquil grave;
Sink like the sun, more glorious at last
Than when his rays in broad effulgence glowed,
And over sea, and plain, and mountain cast
Meridian splendor from its high abode.

For valor, wisdom, justice, truth renowned,
By tyrants hated, and by freemen blessed,
With all his country's loftiest honors crowned,
He goes to welcome his eternal rest;
Rest, that his soul has sighed for many years,
With the dear partner of his manhood's prime;
Rest in a realm undimmed by doubts and fears,
Beyond the power of change or sway of time.

Statesman and warrior, patriot and sage!
A nation weeps thy late and slow decay;
First of the living great on history's page,
Who will remain when thou hast passed away?
Who of that noble band, the tried and stern,
Men of the old heroic stamp and creed,
On whom the present race may look and learn
How to be wise in thought, and bold in deed?

A few more days, and over all the land
The bell's deep toll, the cannon's solemn boom
From west to east shall sound the sad command,
"Ye people, mourn your hero in the tomb!"
Him, slumbering peaceful, strife can reach no more;
By glory's halo circled is his name;
And long, oh freedom, as thy eagles soar,
All thy new triumphs shall record his fame!
New York, May 18. —[*Union.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

Profits of Poultry---Keeping Hens.

MR. EDITOR—I ask your attention, while I give you a statement of my attempt to profit in rearing poultry. I am a mechanic, hire a house and lot; and I wish to submit for the benefit of others in similar circumstances, the results of attempting to profit by poultry. I saw, in the Central New York Farmer, a statement of Master George Bement, upon the subject in question, and that has induced me to ask a place in your invaluable paper for this article.

The result is for one year, ending the 1st of December, 1844, as follows:

POULTRY ESTABLISHMENT.	DR.
35 Hens,	$ 4.38
1 Top knot cock and hen,	1.00
Grain for feeding,	15,00
Rent of barn and yard,	18,67
Cost,	39.05
	Cr.
88 Hens,	$11.00
1 Top knot cock and hen,	1,00
3,115 Eggs,	32,45
	$44.45
	39,05
	$5,60

Thus you will see that I have a clear gain of $5,60, paying the enormous rent for the use of the barn and yard. My own labor I do not count, because it was given before and after each day's labor.

The yard in which the poultry were kept, is a triangular area, surrounded by a high picket fence; through the centre of this yard, a stream of water passes, affording the poultry all the drink they needed; and in the centre of the yard there is a bed of coal dust; and what is not a little singular, each hen had her particular place in which she always rolled.

I will however, state that the stock of hens had increased from 35 to 88, and that the increase is 53. I hope this effort will spur on others who think they will TRY to do some thing to make their way through the world in the best manner possible for the convenience of themselves and families. Much can be done to render less the sufferings incident to man; and we are hereby admonished of the truth of the old adage,

"He that by the plough would thrive,"
Must either hold himself, or drive."

ANOTHER MONSTER UNEARTHED.—Dr. Albert C. Kock, the discoverer, in 1840, of the bones of the great *Missourium* of Missouri, has recently unearthed, in Washington county, Ala., a very nearly complete skeleton of a most colossal and terrible reptile, that may be justly termed the king of the kings of reptiles. Its length *is one hundred and four feet*—the solid portions of the vertebræ are from 14 to 18 inches in length and from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, each averaging 75 pounds in weight. Its greatly elongated jaws armed with not less than forty incisors or cutting teeth, four canine teeth or fangs, and eight molars or grinders. These teeth all fit into each other when the jaws are closed, and it is clear that the animal was of the carnivorous nature. The eyes were evidently large, and were prominently situated on the forehead, giving the animal the power of keeping a constant and vigorous watch for its prey. The body had members attached resembling paddles or fins, which in proportion to the size of the animal were small, and were doubtless intended to propel the body of this enormous creature through the waters of those large rivers and seas, which it inhabited or frequented.—Each of these paddles or fins is composed of 21 bones, which form in union, seven freely articulating joints. The ribs are of a very peculiar shape, and exceedingly numerous. They are three times the thickness at the lower that they are at the superior extremity. This is, in substance, the Doctor's description of his prize, which he has removed to Mobile. Where is Barnum?

A LETTER EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. John R. Peters, Jr. who accompanied the American Embassy to China, arrived yesterday morning in the ship Bazaar, and states that the Emperor of the Celestial dominions has written a letter, in the Chinese and Mantchou languages, to the President of the United States, which is six feet long by three feet wide! Mr. Peters saw the letter. It is written on yellow paper, inclosed in a yellow silk case, and is now in the hands of Dr. Parker for translation. It is expected that it will be sent home in the next ship.—[News, May 29.

From the Albany Argus.

Mr. Grump at Home.

Mr. Grump returns from a journey. His wife meets him at the front door.

Eh! Susan—you are here! All well I suppose. What! Children sick with the measles? Little Tom had a bad fall? Well! it's always so I think. A man need not expect to set foot in his own house, without being greeted with evil tidings. Don't keep me here in the draft. I've a shocking cold. Want good nursing.—Suppose I can't get it now, since children all under the weather. They will be attended to no doubt, whatever becomes of me. Give me some tea, as soon as you can, with a little toast Susan, not too brown remember, but just like mother's toast (if you can,) with a pickled oyster or two, after my journey. Mind the tea is hot. No slops for me. Will I see the children? Not now. After I've had my tea.—Can't bear any thing more at present. Heigh-ho! "A Bachelor leads an easy life." Pity one can't know when they're well off! Tea not ready yet? Well, heaven grant me patience! It was never so at my mother's, before I was noosed. She had always a nice oyster pie or something of that sort, if one came home unexpectedly, or brought a friend to dinner. What do you say? I desired you to economise as closely as possible, on account of that heavy endorsement that is likely to ruin me! If I did, economise is one thing, and meanness another, and saving about your own useless trumpery, is a different matter from starving a man in his own house. There now! tears I declare!—Well, it's always so—I can't say a kind word by way of advice (which heaven knows every woman needs) but you must fall to weeping.—I'm thankful that I'm a patient man—that I can't be disturbed by trifles, no nor by great events either. Had that been possible, I should have been a dead man long ago. Then you might have cried indeed, for you would have been left a lonely widow, to the end of your days, I'll take my oath on it. I am glad if any thing stops your tears, but I thought such an ideа would make them flow the faster. Tea ready you say? Well I'll see if you have any thing fit to eat, and you can stay in the room in case any thing should be wanted. It would be a wonder indeed if nothing was forgotten.

Mr Grump seats himself at the table, and after swallowing a plate full of buttered toast, four dozen of pickled oysters, and sixteen cups of tea, falls asleep in his chair, to the great relief of his wife, who quietly glides up stairs to her sick children.

THE FRENCHMAN'S DOG, OR A DOSE ADMINISTERED BY THE DOCTOR.—There is a class of men in this world who for the most trivial cause, bluster and look big. They are of the Bob Acres school, and will swagger and swear they have killed or can kill a dozen men a day; but once test their metal, and like the valliant Bob, their courage [illegible] finger's ends. Let one of them be but met with a bold front, and like the friend of Willian Patterson, so far from evincing a desire to personal chastisement, he is apt to become laudatory of the action at which he first affected to take offence.

We will, as lawyers say, quote a case in point. Yesterday, about the time the clock toiled three, Dr.—— and two friends entered the Blue Dial Restaurant with the view of dining there. Simultaneously with them there entered a fierce looking Frenchman, with a face all beard and a military frock all buttons. He was accompanied by a dog—a cur of the lowest degree. The animal happened to come in contact with the Doctor's legs, and from his position there he turned up his snout and gave a snarl at the "great medicine man," which the latter promptly repaid with a kick that sent the canine intruder away yelping under his master's legs, who by this time had taken his seat at one of the small tables.

He saw how the Doctor's foot had been applied to the posteriors of his favorite dog, and how the latter calling upon him to avenge, as it were, the blow—sought for safety and for succor behind his chair. His first impulse seemed to be to spring on the Doctor, who, by the way, though made of the sternest stuff, is not a Sampson in appearance; but a moment's reflection appeared to dissuade him from carrying out his design. He was, however, evidently far from being satisfied with things as they were. He knocked the end of his cane violently against the ground, hurriedly stroked his beard, looked compassionately on the dog, and revengefully on the Doctor, and seemed by all his gestures fully bent on "nursing his wrath to keep it warm."

The doctor all this time took but little notice of him; his dinner over, he settled the bill for himself and two friends, and was near the door on his way out when he was slapped from behind on the shoulder. He turned round and there stood the enraged Frenchman. He looked at the doctor, and the doctor scowled at him as ferociously as if he were about to amputate his arm or his leg.

The Frenchman, giving a twirl to his cane said, "What for you kick my dog—eh! You know me one man of honor—shall have the satisfaction for my dog at de ter pace duel—eh?"

"I don't know who you are, nor do I care what you are," said the doctor. "I only know I kicked your dog, and I am anxious to know what you have got to say about it?"

The Frenchman knit his brows, began to raise and compress his lids, put his cane quietly under his arm, and coolly replied:

"I have got dis one ting to say, monsieur—dat I have one vera large dog at home, dat would *positive bite if you kick him!*"

The Frenchman took a pinch of snuff, politely touched his hat, and walked out. The doctor and his friends followed, impressed with the belief that it is by no means as dangerous to kick some Frenchmen's dogs as it would seem to be.—[N. O. Pic.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The following example of the progress of luxury in the great cities, is published in a New Haven paper, in reference chiefly to what may be seen in New York:—"In the bookstores of this city an unprecedented number of splendid annuals are to be found some of them as high as $30. This for a mere fancy book, is no mean sum. I saw fans to day in a fancy shop valued at $9, but Bonfanti has them as high as 80 or 100 dollars. They are beautifully ornamented with precious stones and oblong mirrors of the size of a dollar, and sometimes in addition, a minute gold pencil and ivory tablets on the side of the handle.—Muffs are sold as high as $150, in Maiden lane; pocket handkerchiefs hang in Broadway windows at $50 to $75; a flute of tortoise shell for $120, while Black, Tompkins and Ball, successors to Marquand & Co., jewellers on Broadway, the day before New Year's, retailed behind their counter fancy goods in their line to the amount of five thousand and ninety dollars! So we go. This evening near the same store.—are seen seated to wretched looking women, with emaciated infants in their arms, begging for bread!"

Laconic Correspondence.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

Brevity in epistolary correspondence has long since come to be regarded as a characteristic of great minds Whether the following correspondence is to be regarded as the emanation of genius, a "discerning public must decide," as the quack said when he spoke of the curative powers of his patent medicine.

The first letter is from a lady who keeps a boarding house in this municipality, to one of her *weeklies;* the second is his reply:

WEDNESDAY, 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. ——, Room No. 24,

Sir—I send your account by my Bill, foot it immediately, or quit the house.

Yours, in want of money, J—— R——.

Bill, we would here remark, is the ladies colored servant, well known to all the boarders as the "man of all work." A few moments after Madame J—— R—— put her note in the hands of Bill, he came running down stairs, crying as loudly as if some person had attempted to assassinate him. The following note, which he held in his hand and handed to his mistress, explained the cause of his wailing.

WEDNESDAY, Room 24, about 10, A. M.

Mrs. J—— R——,

Madam—Not finding it convenient to foot your account, I have *footed your Bill.*

Yours, T——S.

Liebig when a Boy.

Liebig was distinguished at school as "booby," the only talent then cultivated in German schools being verbal memory. On one occasion being sneeringly asked by the master what he proposed to become, since he was so bad a scholar, and answering that he would be a chemist, the whole school burst into a laugh of derision.—Not long ago Liebig saw his old schoolmaster, who feelingly lamented his own former blindness. The only boy in the same school who ever disputed with Liebig the station of "booby," was one who never could learn his lesson by heart, but was continually composing music, and writing it down by stealth in school. This same individual Liebig lately found at Vienna, distinguished as a composer, and conductor of the Imperial Opera House. I think his name is Reuling. It is to be hoped that a more rational system of school instruction is now gaining ground. Can any thing be more absurd and detestable than a system which made Walter Scott and Justice Liebig "boobies" at school, and so effectually concealed their natural talents, that for example, Liebig was often lectured before the whole school on his being sure to cause misery and broken hearts to his parents, while he was all the time conscious, as the above anecdote proves, of the possession of talents similar in kind to those he has since displayed?—[Dr. Gregory on the head and character of Liebig, in the Phrenological Journal.

A MOCK DUEL AND DEATH.—The keeper of a hotel in Cincinnati, Robert Bland, was shot a few days ago, by his friend and brother Englishman, Saml. Pownil, who keeps a variety store. Bland died of his wounds, and Pownil was arraigned before a Justice on a charge of fighting a duel. It appeared from the evidence that both had been drinking till they were much intoxicated, when they commenced bragging of their skill in shooting with fowling pieces, which terminated in boasting of their tact and courage in fighting duels. Bland, in order to test the courage of his friend, took down two pistols and told him to take his choice, assuring him that both were loaded. Pownil, after examining the pistols to ascertain the fact of their being loaded, chose a brass one, and Bland told him he had chosen the best. One then challenged the other to go out into the street, and decide the matter. They went out, each expecting the other would back out, when Pownil shot Bland through the body. Pownil was deeply affected when he became sober, and during the examination in court, went into the most terrific convulsions, at the deed he had perpetrated, and the consequences attached to it. What more solemn warning could be cited against the evils and vices of intemperance?—[N. Y. Sun.

CRIM. CON.—There is great excitement this morning, May 20, among the curious ten thousand to hear the trial of a process issued by the court of Chancery, to ascertain whether a lady named Eliza Lockyear, has been false to her marriage vow. The parties have moved in a respectable sphere, and to make the matter more unique, we hear that the legal adviser of the husband intends to produce the daughter of the unhappy wife to testify to her mother's criminality.—[N. Y. Gazette.

REDRESSING WRONGS.—The Picayune states that the young man who ran off from Troy with another man's wife, the day he became of age, had been arrested in that city, upon a writ issued by the agent of the deserted husband, who claimed $20,000 to heal the wounds in his domestic peace. The agent, however, adopted the first of Nature's laws, and took care of himself—he got the verdant youth to pay him $5,000 to settle the matter, and he acknowledged the receipt of $2,000, as compensation for the husband, and pocketed the rest for his trouble.—[N. Y. Mirror.

Four different languages are spoken in Great Britain. There are something like 2,000,000 in Ireland who speak Irish and cannot speak English—many in Scotland, also, do not speak English. In the Isle of Man, there is a population who speak a branch of the Teutonic tongue.

The board of Excise of this town, after one or two meetings, when the Board was not full, held their final meeting, in this village, on Monday last. Counsel was heard before them, on the subject of granting licenses, after which, by a vote of three to two, they decided against granting any licenses for the ensuing year.—[Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

N. York and Erie Railroad.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following synopsis of the law passed on the 14th May in behalf of the New York & Erie Railroad Company:

The Company to be released from all liability to the state, provided they shall construct a single track from the Hudson river to lake Erie together with a branch to Newburgh, within six years. To effect which—

The law authorizes the company to issue three millions of Bonds in liquidation of the State lien, provided a subscription to their Capital stock of three millions be obtained within a year and a half, and 25 per cent be collected thereon and expended, and the real estate of the Company be discharged from all incumbrances. The Bonds to have priority over all other liens, and the interest upon them from their date of issue to the time fixed for the completion of the road to be deposited with the Comptroller.

An Agent is to be nominated by the company, with the approval of the Governor, who is to give surety in the sum of $50,000 for the faithful appropriation of the proceeds of the Bonds.

The State reserves the privilege of purchasing the Road within one year after its completion, on the repayment of its cost and 14 per cent. interest.

The present stockholders are not to be subject to the provisions of the law, unless they shall within six months from its passage exchange two shares of their stock for one hereafter to be issued; the company being required to pay into the treasury of the State all dividends that may accrue on any unexchanged stock, until such dividends be sufficient to pay off such a proportionate amount of the State lien as the whole of outstanding stock now bears to that lien, which lien is equal to about double the amount of stock.

Three competent engineers, Messrs. Jervis, Childs and Allen, are appointed to locate the Road through Broome and Sullivan counties: and in case a practicable or judicious route cannot be obtained in Broome county, permission is granted for the construction of a portion of the Road around the Great Bend of the Susquehannah river, in the State of Pennsylvania, the assent of that State thereto having already been obtained.

The Argus of the 24th May, contains the act relative to the State Census, passed on the 7th ult. A column or more is taken up with forms of blank returns to be filled up by the Marshals. The duties of Town Clerks, County Clerks, Town Superintendents &c., in regard to the Census, are defined in the bill. The Town Supervisor, Town Clerk & Town Superintendent are on or before the 1st Monday in July to meet and appoint a Marshal for each election district if there are more than one in a town, and a certificate of such appointments must be made by [illegible] forwarded to the town clerk of each town by the County Clerk on or before the 16th July. The duties of the Marshals close on the 1st of September, by which time their labors must be completed. The compensation of the marshals, town superintendents & county clerks for services in taking the census shall be audited by the board of supervisors of each county and assessed as part of the contingent expenses of such county, and paid as are such expenses.

As some men were blasting a rock at Swampscot, on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph R. Millet went up to it, and told them he was going to touch it off with his cigar. They tried to persuade him not to do it, but finding him determined, they ran. He immediately set fire to the powder, and as instantly his head was blown to pieces, and when the men came up, he was dead.—[Boston Bee.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED IN THE ISLAND OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.—A letter from Stockholm, dated 12th of April, says that the Swedish Diet has responded to the appeal of the King and in a manner which secures freedom to the four or five hundred slaves belonging to the Swedish Island of St. Bartholomew. The Estates acceded to the proposition of the King by voting 10,000 piastres yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island, and compensating the loss of their masters.

The amount received by the Pittsburgh sufferers is $132,190,65, exclusive of the $50,000 from the state.

Capt. Wilkes, of the Exploring Expedition, found an Irishman at the Fejee Islands, who was the father of forty eight of the "Natives."—He had large expectations, but death stopped his career to the regret of "a large circle of wives & children."

It is stated that an old lady in Iowa, while recently in the woods, was bitten on the end of her nose by a rattlesnake. The old lady recovered, but the snake died! Coroner's verdict—*poisoned by the snuff!*

"At present, the Scotch poor are not fed; they exist on the recollection of what they ate in former years!" So says an Irish paper.

TAKING IT COOLLY.—The New Bedford Murcury, a whig paper, thus records the result of the Virginia election:

"The whigs have carried all the members of Congress except fourteen, and lack only fifty or sixty of a majority in joint ballot of the legislature. Well done, gallant whigs of Virginia!"

Green, the reformed gambler, says the game of Faro is a thousand per cent stronger than stealing! That might be called a *tough* game.

"The mother of Jacob Frederick Carock, now widow Coonrod, seventy-five years old, resides in Hartford, Susquehanna county, Pa—She came from Germany twenty-six years ago, parted with her son soon after her arrival in this country, and has not seen him since; and now she humbly asks editors of newspapers throughout the States, to insert this notice to aid a lonely widow in enquiring after an only, but still dearly beloved son."

From and after the 30th May, convicts from the 3d 4th and 5th Senate districts, are to be sent to the New York State Prison Buildings in Clinton Co., instead of Auburn and Sing Sing, as heretofore.

Laws of New York.

An Act relating to Excise, and to licensing Retailers of Intoxicating Liquors.
Passed May 14, 1845.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. On the Tuesday next preceding the first Monday in the month of May next, the electors of the several towns and cities in this state, shall determine by ballot whether the board or boards of excise, in their respective towns and cities, shall or shall not grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

§ 2. The officers in each town or ward, who hold town meetings, or ward elections for charter officers, at the place or places of holding the last preceding town meeting or election, shall, on the day specified in the first section, proceed at the time of day, and in the manner provided by law for such meetings and elections, to receive the ballots of the electors qualified to vote in such town or ward for town and ward officers, in which ballots shall be written or printed, on the inside thereof, the word "license," or the words "no license," and deposit the same in a box provided for that purpose, and the same shall be canvassed by said officers, and the result thereof shall be entered in the book kept by the town clerk, or other officers, in which the proceedings of town meetings and charter elections in cities are usually entered. All the provisions of law for ascertaining the qualifications of electors at town or ward elections, and to punish false swearing and fraudulent voting thereat, shall be applicable to elections or proceedings under this act, to determine whether licenses shall or shall not be granted.

§ 3. If at such meetings or elections, a majority of such electors in such town or city present and voting shall cast their votes for "no license," it shall not at any time thereafter be lawful for the board or boards of excise of said town or city, to grant to any person whatever any license to sell intoxicating or spirituous liquors or wines, in such town or city, until such determination shall have been reversed by vote, as hereinafter provided.

§ 4. Whenever a decision shall have been made by the electors of any town or city, as hereinbefore provided, and whenever one-fourth as many legal voters of such town or city, as shall have voted at the last preceding election, shall, in writing, request the justices of such town, or mayor of such city, to present the question of "license," or "no license," again to the electors, then such justices, or mayor, shall, at least four weeks previous to such election, notify the electors by public notice, posted in three conspicuous places in each town, and in each city, published once a week in a newspaper, that the said question will be again presented for their decision; and the same shall be again decided in the manner, and at the time provided for in the first and second sections of this act.

§ 5. Whenever, by the provisions of this act, the electors of any town or city shall have determined that no license shall be granted in such town or city, whoever shall sell by retail, any intoxicating or spirituous liquors or wines, or in any manner, or by any device, shall sell by retail within such town or city, shall be liable to all the penalties imposed by title nine, of part first, chapter twenty, of the Revised Statutes, for selling of strong or spirituous liquors or wines, without license; Provided, that the restriction shall not extend to any physician prescribing or administering such liquors or wines for medical purposes.

§ 6. Whenever a majority of the electors of any town or city, present and voting, shall have voted to grant licenses according to the provisions of this act, the board or boards of excise of such town or city shall have the same power and discretion to grant or refuse licenses, which they had prior to the passage of this act; but no charge shall be made for such license.

§ 7. In case the overseers of the poor shall neglect for ten days to prosecute for any penalty provided by title nine, part first, chapter twentieth, of the Revised Statutes, any other person may prosecute therefor in the name of such officer, by giving security to the court or officer, before whom he prosecutes, for the payment of all costs, if he shall fail to recover judgment; and in such case, if prosecuted to effect, the penalty shall be applied as now provided by law; and any property made necessary for a tavern-keeper to have to entitle him to a license, shall be liable to any execution to be issued, on any judgment recovered for any such penalty, except such property as is now exempt from levy and sale, by execution and distress for rent.

§ 8. The provisions, of this act shall not extend, [illegible] New-York.

§ 9. All laws conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE.

[In a letter published in the Lynn (Mass.) Pioneer, giving a description of the fire in Pittsburgh, we find the following passage.]

"The big church below me kept the flames in check, and not until the buildings beyond me had done their worst did my house take fire. I was sitting upon a trunk, my wife beside me, and Jesse behind us, in the open cross street, a little east of our house, when four or five of the mass came to me and asked where my house was. I pointed to it, and accordingly they went to work and cleared every room in the house, bringing out everything, I believe, that it contained, the kitchen furniture only excepted; they brought out every bedstead, every bureau; they brought my lip salve, my tooth brush, all my books and papers, every straggling pamphlet and newspaper, and finally, pulled my sign off the window-shutter. Nor did they stop at this; they procured a dearborn wagon and never stopped till they had carried every article to a place of safety, taking glass and breakable articles in their hands. I do not know the name of one of them. Two black girls of 14 or 15 years of age, carried out a good furniture wagon load of articles, taking them up to the new court house, and watching them till they were finally removed, and all refused not only compensation or wages, but they refused to accept presents.—To one man I presented a mantle clock, because I believed it could not be saved but by being carefully carried to the country. He took it away. Yesterday I went out and left my office door open, and when I came back, the clock was on the mantle piece, keeping time and exactly right. My goods were carried to six or seven different places upon the hill above the town; they have all been returned to me I believe, and all that I have paid for trouble taken was two dollars to the wagoner. Yesterday a colored woman brought home our first washing of white clothes since the fire, and begged that we would accept the trifling favor from her, because we had done so much for 'her kind of people.'—Mrs. E. saw a bundle of her clothes upon a cart on the evening of the fire, as she was going up the hill; she took hold of it, and the cart went on, leaving the heavy bundle on the road with her. Two little ragamuffin boys, less than 12 years old, came to her assistance, and carried it a great way to the house of an acquaintance; when she took out her purse to pay them, there was not a cent in it. It was a handsome bead purse; she offered it to them. 'No, indeed,' said one of them, 'we'd be ashamed to take any thing from you at such a time as this.'"

THE PILLORY and the whipping-post still form a part of the instruments of punishment in Delaware. Wm. M. Porter was tried and convicted at New Castle during the last week, of horse stealing. He was sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, and to remain in the pillory one hour, which punishment was inflicted on him on Monday. He is to be sent to New Brunswick on the 3d of June, where he will again be tried for a similar offence.

GONE AT LAST.—Senator Allen has been married in Ohio to Miss Coons. A contemporary, referring to his consistent course, says, "he never thought that Mr. Allen would go off and join the Coons."

Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn., received $5,000 as a fee in one law suit, recently.