

General Jackson.

The mortal career of Andrew Jackson seems to be rapidly approaching its close. We copy the following extract of a letter from the General to Mr. Blair, dated May 2d, and published in the Washington Union. The first paragraph relates to the General's papers.

"I wish them handed over to you, to whom I will then for the defence of my reputation. There are many private papers that ought to go into no other hands but a confidential friend's."

"Our friend Col. Polk will be glad to meet the brigadier and minister of Peel and Russell, put forth at this time to alarm the timid and spur up the American traitors. My dear friend, I am exhausted, and must close. I am a blubber of water from the toes to the crown of my head, and every line I write must pause for breath. May the choicest blessings of Heaven be bestowed on you and every branch of your family, in the united prayer of the inmates of the Hermitage."

The letter occupies a little more than two pages of letter paper. The handwriting is as good as the General ever wrote—no sign of tremor, and not a word scratched out, or interlined.

The following is an extract of a letter to the President, dated May 9th:

"I must close. I am greatly afflicted. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bondage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to his will. My whole house salutes you and lady; and may God preside over and give you a successful and beneficial administration to our beloved country."

Your friend, sincerely,
ANDREW JACKSON."

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth.

Late Commissioner of the Patent Office, has arrived and taken up his residence at Lafayette, in this State. When made aware, some months since, of his intention of resigning his office at Washington, we felt much regret, alleviated only by the knowledge that his great experience in business habits were to enrich our State. We rejoice also, that the President has selected so worthy and able successor in his place.

Mr. Ellsworth has some of the most splendid farms in the State; and we doubt not that his management of them will not only redound to our own benefit, but that it will stimulate our western farmers to greater improvements in the only banks in which they need ever desire, or ought ever, to hold shares. The Tippecanoe Journal thus announces his arrival:

The Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents—whose valuable Reports have thrown so much light upon the resources and industry of the country, as well as given accurate and important information in regard to new discoveries and improvements in the various useful arts—arrived here a few days since. He comes with the intention of making Lafayette his residence for the future. We welcome him among us, not doubting that he will make as valuable a private citizen, as he has heretofore made a public officer.

Tax Titles.

It may be of importance to land holders, resident and non-resident, to know that the U. S. Circuit Court, during its present session, decided that the deed of the Collector is prima facie evidence that he has pursued the statute in all things after the duplicate and precept came into his hands; and that a tax title is good, if the law has been complied with in the previous steps to the receipt of the precept by the Collector, where the proof did not rebut the presumption of the validity of the acts of the Collector raised by the deed. This decision gives to tax titles a value that they were not supposed to possess, although a somewhat similar decision had been made by our own Supreme Court. This is perhaps the first instance in this State where a tax title has been sustained against the proprietor, and perhaps a harder case will not be presented as it was a sale of a quarter section or 160 acres worth hundreds for a tax of about four dollars.

Howes & Mable's Circus.

The Company under the management of Messrs. Howes & Mable concluded an engagement last week in this place, and gave satisfaction to large and crowded audiences. Our limits will not permit us to go into details; but we cannot omit to make honorable mention of the company generally and particularly of the excellent band accompanying. It is very seldom that the bands of travelling menageries and circuses are full; and the few individuals composing them are in general unqualified for harmony. This band, however, is an exception. Gentlemen all, capital artists, with excellent music and beautifully arranged, they deserve what they invariably receive, high praise and credit. They visit the Wash counties from here, and we most recommend them to our Western friends, Donnan in particular.

J. J. Bugh's Saddles, &c.

We know of no other cause than the contemplated speedy completion of the Rail Road to induce Bugh to sell his excellent saddles at his low prices. However, people will continue to use horse flesh, and will therefore need elegant, light, and easy saddles and harness; for "the merciful man is merciful to his beast." Bugh furnishes all articles in his line, well made and cheap. It is no degradation to several others in the same business, to say also, that he is one of the best fellows in town, (except in pasturing!) We would advise our friends to read his advertisement, and then give him a call.

Note Books.

The finest and best Note Books ever printed in the Western Country, for sale at this office. But a few left. Send for them \$300.

The following gentlemen were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors at law in the Supreme Court of the State, on Saturday last:

James Wilson, George Keeney, William H. Findley, Albert G. Porter, David Reynolds, John M. Cowan, Reuben Farnsworth, Lewis S. Moffat, Lorenzo C. Dougherty, Andrew M. Carnahan, John T. Hughes, and Alexander C. Downey.

Achilles Vawter, has been appointed Postmaster at Vernon, Indiana, vice Samuel Read, removed. All right.

The Democrats of Alabama have nominated in State Convention, Nathaniel Terry, for Governor. The election takes place on the first Monday in August.

Col. Benjamin Sedley, Sr., Auditor of State of the State of Kentucky, died at his residence at Frankfort on Sunday, May 25th.

DISSOLVED.—The Repeal Association of Louisiana has been dissolved on account of the recent intelligence from Europe of the course of Mr. O'Connell in assailing the people of this country. The funds remaining in the treasury of the Association were appropriated to the service of the Female Orphan Asylum and the Charity Hospital.

SLAVERY QUESTION IN NEW JERSEY.—The question whether slavery can exist in New Jersey, under the new Constitution of the State, is about to be decided by the Supreme Court of that State.

John Pettit.

The Newcastle Courier, edited by a snappish little fellow named Grubbs, who always seems ambitious to enact in petticoats the political Mrs. Caudle, improves upon a late paragraph in the State Journal as follows:—The locofoco of the Lafayette Congressional District have re-disgraced themselves by nominating John Pettit as a candidate for Congress. If the character of the people is to be judged by the character of the Representative, there must be a great destitution of honesty, religion and morality in the 8th district.

This is the essence of the personal assaults now being made by the whig papers generally, against Mr. Pettit. Not a word is said against his political integrity as a democrat; not an intimation that he did not faithfully fulfill the functions of a representative in the last Congress. But, he is not pious enough, simply because he thinks the chaplains ought to be paid out of the \$3 per day of the members, just as every body else pay for such services, instead of appropriating the public treasure. Right or wrong, it is not likely that Pettit can accomplish his purpose if he aimed at; there is too much hypocrisy and humbug in Congress, for that; and the greatest hypocrites would clamor loudest against it; that's the way of the world. And at any rate, it is a very trifling matter. Who cares how the chaplains are paid, so that they get the money? Certainly not these clamorous and slanderous Whig editors. Why then should you so bitterly assail a man for a mere difference of opinion on such a matter? Simply because as a democrat, he is a thorn in the sides of whiggery, and its devotees can discharge their gall in no other way.

We are glad to see that there is one whig editor, who, from motives of policy, or some more generous sentiment, does not join in these personal assaults, and even ventures to rebuke them. We mean the Tippecanoe Journal, which is published at Lafayette, the place of Mr. Pettit's residence, and whose editor knows Mr. P. much better than those who assail him. The Journal of May 22d contains the following:

"The democracy—some of them at least—seem to be in ecstasies because we don't choose to vilify, abuse and blackguard their candidate for Congress, Mr. Pettit. The thing is unaccountable to them. They can't see into it. Well—it's no great matter, whether they understand it or not. It's a way we have, however. Mr. Pettit is known to the people of the district. He has served them in Congress, and, as we honestly believe, has done quite well, in a mere political point of view, as would any other man the democracy could have selected. He is bold and fearless—in some things rather reckless—and not without talent. Whatever his faults may be—and he has enough, in all conscience—he seeks not to conceal them. John Pettit is no hypocrite. What he is, he is, and he don't care who knows it. What he thinks, he is not afraid to avow, and that, too, upon the house tops. For this, we could not help respecting him, if we would."

Gov. Wallace.

The following is the card, to which we alluded last week, in which Gov. Wallace declines to stand as one of the Whig candidates to represent Marion county in the next General Assembly.

"The Editor of the Indiana Journal. Sir, I have been informed that the Whig Convention for the County, which assembled on Saturday last, did me the honor to nominate me as a candidate for the Legislature, to run at the ensuing election; I regret that this should have occurred; as my circumstances are such as to forbid my accepting the nomination. I have never before resolved to comply with the wishes of my friends, nor would I now, but for the necessity which compels me to devote my attention to my profession and to the superior claims of my family. Be assured, therefore, that I do not accept the nomination. I am fully sensible of the obligations which the past kindness and friendship of the people of Marion have placed me under to them, and nothing but the severest necessity prompts me to this step. By communicating the foregoing through the columns of your paper, you will confer a favor on your friend and ob't's't.

D. WALLACE.

Personal Assaults.

The whig papers are just now very busily engaged in making personal assaults on our candidates for Congress, Owen and Pettit. We wish, by the way, they would hammer away a little at Jo. Wright, as well. It is a good sign this whig abuse; we never feel so sure we are doing right, as when we are receiving copious showers of it. We think it about the same as to our candidates; and therefore regard the present assaults upon Owen and Pettit as the highest encomia which Whiggery could bestow.

S. C. Sample.

A letter to the editors dated Oxford, Benton co., Ind., May 31, says: "Samuel C. Sample, the Whig candidate for Congress in the 9th District, spoke in our Court House this day to five Whigs and one Democrat. This, we think, is but poor encouragement, after having the notices posted up in different places for more than a week. Our friend Charles [Cathcart] has not been read yet."

Niggery.

Mr. L. G. Thompson, nominated by the Whigs of the 10th District, has, since the nomination, written a letter declaring himself an abolitionist. If he supposes that will get him into Congress, he must be very imaginative. How office-seekers can degrade themselves!

Roger Martin, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Madison District, is an Irishman by birth—and a mechanic at that. Does this look as though the whigs were aristocratic, and opposed to foreigners.—Tippecanoe.

It looks just like the trickery always practised by the Whigs when they find themselves in a "tight place." If they could elect one of their "parlor politicians" in Henley's district, they would be very far from nominating Roger Martin, or any other Irishman or Mechanic. They once played the same game with the Presidency; and in this instance as in that, they only support their man in the belief that they can use him if he should happen to be successful through the force of humbug.

Miami County.

The Democrats of Miami county held a convention at Peru, on the 17th April, of which James Douglass was chairman, and John M. Witt was secretary. The following nominations were made: Representative for Wabash and Miami, BENJAMIN HENTON; Prosecuting Attorney for Judicial Circuit, NATHAN O. ROSS; for Sheriff, Miami county, JOHN CLYMER; Co. Commissioner, JAMES TILLET; School Com., ELI COOKE; Auditor, REUBEN HARRISON; Assessor, ROBERT WATSON.

In Harrison county, Nathaniel Albertson is a candidate for the Senate, and Wm. Saffer and F. McRea, for Representatives. These are all good men, and will make excellent Representatives for the People of Harrison. We hope they may all be elected.

The unwashed Democracy have a mortal antipathy to soap factories.—Louisville Journal.

Had the Journal said "the people of Indiana" instead of its cant phrase "unwashed Democracy," it would have been nearer the truth. The "soap" of coonery and whig financing in "soap-factories," has naturally created a "mortal antipathy" among the Hoosiers; nor have they forgotten the "soaps."

The Odd Fellows' Lodges in New York are giving \$50 each to the Pittsburgh relief fund, besides donations from Odd Fellows individuals. A creditable proceeding.

The Cincinnati Jews have sent \$354 25 to Pittsburgh, for the sufferers by the fire.

Another Destructive Fire at Pittsburgh.

It seems to us that the Millerites are to have their great fire of property, even though mollier earth seems likely to escape, judging from the extensive ones likely occurring all over the country. That most of these fires are the work of incendiaries, is admitted on all hands. We feel disposed to ask if the Millerites know any thing about them? This fire, in a city already suffering from one of the most extensive disasters of the kind which has ever occurred in the country; the great fire in the city immediately opposite close upon its heels; now another in the city, would argue the presence of as vile a set of wretches as ever existed. To burn them in the flames kindled by their hands, would be the best use to make of them.

The following is from the Morning Post of May 28th: Last evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Samuel Young, immediately back of Seventh street, extending along Fountain to Washington street, down to Poplar street, and before it could be extinguished, between seventy and eighty dwellings, and other houses, were destroyed!

No doubt, we understand, is entertained but this fire was the work of an incendiary, as there was no other means by which it could have originated, in the stable. The amount of property destroyed is not large; but it falls upon a class that are not able to bear it. The dwellings destroyed were mostly occupied by working people and small stores, who saved but little in the general conflagration that prevailed. Fortunately, the evening was calm, and there was no wind to carry the flames beyond the neighborhood where they originated. If it had been otherwise, the calamity might have been almost as destructive as the fire on the 10th of April.

Attempt to Burn the Aqueduct.

An attempt was lately made to burn the Aqueduct at Pittsburgh. The Chronicle says, "that a quantity of shavings and wood had been collected together, and placed immediately under some large timbers, laying at the end of the abutment, and then set on fire by some fiend in human shape. Had the fire been discovered a few minutes later, it would have undoubtedly got under such headway, as to have rendered it impossible to save the noble structure."

Fire at Zanesville.

The Recorder gives an account of a destructive fire in Zanesville. It says the fire was discovered in the east part of the bridge crossing the Muskingum River and connecting Putnam to Zanesville. In a very short time, every thing being perfectly dry, and as yet no means brought into requisition to arrest the progress of the flames, the very valuable mill and factory at the west end were enveloped in flames and reduced to a heap of ruins. An engine was brought to the Putnam side of the river by way of the upper bridge in time to prevent the further progress of the devouring element in this direction. At the east end the engines were brought more easily into action and were instrumental in saving the draw bridge and a small portion of the east end of the large bridge.

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Estimate of property destroyed, is about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. The bridge is estimated at \$14,000. The factory, machinery, contents, &c. 6,000. The mill and several thousand bushels of wheat, 14,000.

Aggregate.

\$34,000. The factory was the property of Mr. Thomas, and was understood, acquired by his personal uninvestigated industry and enterprise. The mill was the property of Beaumont & Co., and was covered by an insurance equal to its value. This was the only property insured. The piers of the bridge sustained considerable damage. The one at the east end is very much damaged, and we presume will have to be removed when the bridge is rebuilt.

Great Fire in Lafayette!

On Monday night last, our town was visited by the most extensive and destructive fire that has ever occurred among us. The entire row of buildings on the north side of Main between Ohio and Welsh streets, with the exception of the premises occupied by Webster's Book Store, Otis & Co.'s Dry Goods and Grocery Store, and the Mammoth Store, on the east, and Meeker & Co.'s on the west, is in ruins!

The principal sufferers are Mr. Catherwood, proprietor of the American House; Dr. Halliday, Druggist; J. B. Congle, Saddler; J. S. & A. Casad, Hatters; S. Greenough, Boot & Shoe manufacturers; Fry & Jackson, Job Printers; and the heirs of Richard H. Johnson, heirs of John C. Chamberlain; Thomas S. Cox; and the heirs of Simeon S. Ayres.

The book store of A. P. Webster, being in imminent danger, was gutted, and his loss in the destruction of books, &c., was considerable. The store of Otis & Co. was cleared of goods, as were also several other mercantile houses adjacent to the fire—causing more or less loss by waste, theft, &c. The space in front of the public square, and the streets and alleys, were covered with goods of every description.

The stables contained twelve horses, six or seven of which were burnt to death. The entire loss in buildings and other property, cannot be less than Twelve or Fifteen Thousand Dollars—and but little, if any insurance.—Free Press, May 29.

The Second Great Race.

The second great race between Fashion and Peyton came off on the Camden Course on the 28th ult. Fashion was the winner. Time, first heat, 7.43; second, 7.57.

A serious accident occurred just previous to the race, by the falling of one of the stands, which has been much magnified by the papers. Wonderful as it may seem, but from 12 to 20 individuals were injured, some seriously, though perhaps not mortally.

Wyatt, the condemned murderer, in the Auburn State Prison, attempted to commit suicide recently, by opening a vein with a piece of tin obtained from a button. He was nearly successful, but was discovered by his groans before life was extinct, and taken to the hospital. They will endeavor to cure him of course, so as to have him in good condition for killing according to law. What a disgusting idea! How disgraceful to civilization, to say nothing of Christianity.

The vote in the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to rescind the restrictive rule, so that the property of the Church may be divided—is lost; the requisite number not having voted in the affirmative. If the Delegates of the Southern Conference, assembled in Convention at Louisville, should now separate, says the New York Mirror, they could claim none of the joint property of the Church. The law will undoubtedly consider them as separatists.

RECTOR OF PA.—The Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., has been elected Bishop of the diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania.

How does the letter E turn you into a whiskey manufactory? Tell us that, ladies.

Tennessee.

The contest for Governor in Tennessee is conducted with great spirit. The candidates are Hon. Aaron V. Brown, dem., and Ephraim Foster, Fed. Both candidates are making a tour through the State and meet at appointed places to discuss political questions. Their discussions are frequently enlivened with passages of wit and humor. One encounter at Jackson is described in the Jackson Republican.

Mr. Brown, who was the last speaker, in concluding his argument, said his great object had been to draw Mr. Foster back to his old republican principles—if he failed, all he could say was, in the language of scripture, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone"—and he hoped on the 7th of August [election day] the people would let him alone. Mr. Foster retorted that there was another passage of Scripture, in which a certain man by the name of Aaron was mentioned, who, while Moses ascended the mount to receive the law of God, built a golden calf and worshipped it, and that it was a fair calypso (pointing to Mr. Brown).

Mr. Brown replied that such was the fact; that Aaron did build a golden calf, but that was made of gold, (a sort of faint drop,) whereas he, Mr. Foster, had built his calf of clay.

After the applause which followed this remark of Mr. E.'s had somewhat subsided, Mr. Foster replied his Clay god was formed in the image of his Creator, that our Creator made Adam of clay, and that it would have been much better had Aaron made his golden calf of Clay.

Mr. Brown answered that Mr. Foster's Clay god like all other false gods, had been overturned.

As Mr. Foster was not very prompt in replying to this last shot, Mr. Brown resumed the sparring; he finished; and observed to the audience, that as he was a stranger to them, he hoped they would give no importance to their wit and levity, but that they would go to their homes and think seriously upon the grave subjects they had heard debated.

Mr. Foster seemed to think that "it would never do to give it up to Mr. Brown"—and he again rose and said his competitor reminded him of a drunken preacher or a loose hearted who, at the close of his sermons, always admonished his congregation to do as he said, and not as he did.

Ah, replied Mr. Brown, looking Mr. Foster in the face, you are for sermonizing, are you? I will not pretend to say what kind of a preacher you would make, but this much I do know, that you would afford the best text for a sermon I know of. With such a text, the most ordinary minister might preach an excellent sermon, either for Texas or Arkansas—either for a tariff or against the tariff—either for a Bank or against a Bank—either for Jackson or against Jackson—either for Clay or against Clay.

Piety and Proscription.

The following paragraph is extracted from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, which is, as the phrase goes, one of the "most religious" papers in the country. We are puzzled to understand the drift of the writer exactly, unless he means that the "proscription" of whiggery is a religious virtue. If the writer is correct in his statements, there can be no other conclusion than the above, unless it be that the more pious a man becomes the less generous he is; and of course the Journal of Commerce will not agree to that. Here is the extract:

"It is a curious fact that the most proscriptive administrations have been the most church-going, if you except Van Buren, who was not very devout while here. Jackson was as regular as a clock in his attendance at the First Presbyterian in the morning. Not in vain did his poor mother teach him the catechism, of whom and of which teachings I have heard him speak with lively interest. Mr. Adams has always been exemplary in these matters. But Mr. Monroe and Mr. Madison before him, did not often darken the doors of the church. They were not, however, like Jefferson, unobtrusive in the opposite direction."

New Rates of Postage.

We give in a condensed form, the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next.

Table with 2 columns: Description, Rate. Single letters or any number of pieces not exceeding 1/2 oz. 5 cts. Half an ounce, 200 miles or less, 10 cts. If over 200 miles, 15 cts. Duplicates (not mailed), 10 cts. For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage three cts.

Newspapers of 1,800 square inches or less, sent by Editors or Publishers, from their office of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles, Free. One copy, not exceeding 100 miles, 10 cts. Over 100 miles and out of the State, 15 cts. All sizes over 1,800 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.

Pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals, any distance for one ounce or less, each copy, 2 cts. Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, 14 cts.

Quarter post, single cap, or paper not larger than six cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, 2 cts.

The U. S. Navy.

The Washington Union publishes a list of the Navy of the United States, according to which it consists of—

- 10 Ships of the Line.
1 Razee.
12 First Class Frigates.
2 Second Class Frigates.
17 Sloops of War, (first class.)
6 do (second class.)
8 Brigs.
8 Schooners.
8 Steamers.
4 Store-ships.

New England has already invested thirty millions of dollars in railroads, most of which investment pays a dividend of 6 and 7 per cent; some as high as 10 and 12 per cent. Railways now in progress will absorb twelve millions more of capital, all of which will probably be completed in five years, which will nearly perfect their system of iron net work, banding six States together as one State, giving increased energy to the hand of labor—bringing out new sources of production, and establishing a certainty, as well as a cheapness and frequency of intercommunication, especially promotive of social intercourse and happiness among the laboring classes, who cannot travel unless at low rates of fare. It is but twenty years since the first rail was laid in New England, and now the results already produced, by private enterprise, are such as to excite astonishment and admiration.

MEXICAN OUTRAGE.—The Washington Union makes the following statement:

Mr. Alexander Atocha, a citizen of the United States, engaged in extensive commercial enterprises in the capital, where he had resided for several years a wealthy American merchant, was suddenly ordered to quit the republic, in the short space of eight days. Mr. Atocha immediately applied to our minister for protection, and a strong remonstrance was forthwith despatched to the Mexican government. But the allotted period of eight days passed, without a reply, and Mr. Atocha was forced to abandon his dwelling, furnished in the most tasteful and expensive manner, to relinquish his lucrative commercial business, and, with a large family, to depart for Vera Cruz, whence he sailed for New York, where he has arrived.

It is a question of political importance that should at once be decided in this case, whether our inoffensive citizens are to be thus driven, like dogs, from Mexico, without the allegation of guilt or offence against their laws.

A VETO.—The Albany papers contain the Veto Message of the Governor of the State of New York, of the bill appropriating \$197,000 to the different canals in that State. It is very long, making seven columns and a half of the Argus, and goes fully and ably into the merits of the case. His reasoning upon the different points involved, is conclusive. The bill was lost in the Legislature on being returned, there not being a constitutional majority in its favor.

A Woman Hanged.

The following paragraph has appeared in nearly all the papers, east and south: "A Mrs. Reed, under sentence of death at Lawrenceville, Indiana, for the murder of her husband, after several ineffectual attempts to hang herself, has confessed, not only the poisoning of her husband, for which she was condemned, but two other persons before, as well as the murder of a nephew for his money; and, as though these enormities were not enough, she has also confessed having caused the death of two children by starvation!"

There is at least one error in the statements made: Lawrenceville is not in Indiana, but is in Illinois.

Whether there are other errors, we do not know. We see by the Vincennes Sun, that the woman spoken of has, as they say paid the penalty of the law. There is so much in it that is gratifying to the Christian, as well as to all others who reverence the law, that we copy the Sun's account, only regretting that it despatches the affair so summarily. What a harvest some of the adroit editors of the east would have made of such an event! Hanging a Woman!—a she devil, if the truth is told; and making the penalty to her the Gate of Heaven! What a "glorious consolation" this idea must be to the pious men thus engaged in upholding the majesty of the Law! A few feet of rope saves her, perhaps, from eternal perdition! A cheap redemption, indeed! How the "penny papers" would have "improved" upon all this! Nor would they have passed so lightly over "the credit due to Sheriff Thorn, for the feeling manner in which" he strung up the woman! The changes they would have rung upon his exceedingly amiable performance of such a christian duty, would have added indefinitely to the gratification which, if he be at all sensitive, he must ever reflect upon with pleasure, even after the zest of present enjoyment is blunted by time! They would have analyzed with great acuteness the difference between killing "feelingly" in cold blood, and killing in a passion; this would they cultivate the kinder qualities of men, while they filled their own purses with "the price of blood," as a means of further usefulness.

The next time the Sun has such a chance for doing good to the public and itself, we hope it will make more of it than it does in this:

EXECUTION OF MRS. REED.—The execution of Mrs. Reed who was convicted at the last Circuit Court at Lawrenceville, Ill., for poisoning her husband, took place on Friday the 23d of May, 1845. A large concourse of persons, of both sexes attended to witness the execution—she was conveyed from the prison to the place of execution in a carriage, accompanied by the Sheriff, Mr. Thorn, and the Rev. Mr. Seeds, and under a strong guard. She appeared calm, and resigned to her fate, and at the gallows joined with the clergyman and others, in solemn prayer and in singing. At half past three o'clock, the signal was made, the rope was cut, and she was launched into eternity. The body remained hanging for near half an hour. The ceremony was truly impressive, and much credit is due to Sheriff Thorn, for the feeling manner in which he executed the painful duties devolving on him.

Fate of an Irving Woman.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has the power of granting divorces. A case was heard before this court a short time since, of which the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following report—brief, but full of material for the following report:

The parties had lived in New Bedford. Now the husband is in Rhode Island and the wife in Boston. He had suspected her of unfaithfulness, and she had left him and soon lived openly in disgrace. A letter which she wrote him many months ago was produced and read to the court, in which she expressed and deeply affecting. She was in great want and destitution, and appealed to his generosity. "Bitterly," she said, "have I paid for my folly. But I was not alone guilty; and soon I fell among the woe carried me deeper than ever." She begged for a little money to save her from hunger and want. "Little William," she added in this part of the letter, "often asks of you, and Ellen always speaks of your return when I have no bread to give her."

Another letter of a later date was produced and shown to the Judge. It was written after she had been legally notified that her husband sought a divorce. It was coarse and vulgar—too much so to be read aloud in open court. The ruin was complete, and one could almost see beside them haggard want, and bitter repining, and the inability to repent. The divorce was granted, and the wretched outcast is left to her fate, without the possibility of returning; forever barred from the love and protection of him on whose arms she had rested for many years, and who is the father of her children.

The following is not applicable in its moral in these regions:

THE CLERK AND THE DEVIL.—A merchant's clerk came into a printing office a short time since, and seeing a pile of papers lying on the table, (it being the day of publication,) he was well expressed and deeply affecting. She was in great want and destitution, and appealed to his generosity. "Bitterly," she said, "have I paid for my folly. But I was not alone guilty; and soon I fell among the woe carried me deeper than ever." She begged for a little money to save her from hunger and want. "Little William," she added in this part of the letter, "often asks of you, and Ellen always speaks of your return when I have no bread to give her."

Another letter of a later date was produced and shown to the Judge. It was written after she had been legally notified that her husband sought a divorce. It was coarse and vulgar—too much so to be read aloud in open court. The ruin was complete, and one could almost see beside them haggard want, and bitter repining, and the inability to repent. The divorce was granted, and the wretched outcast is left to her fate, without the possibility of returning; forever barred from the love and protection of him on whose arms she had rested for many years, and who is the father of her children.

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