# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE ABSENT ONE.....For The Tribune.

We think of you at Morning's dawn—we think of you at Noon—
We think of you 'mid Summer's heat, and 'mid the Winter's gloom;
Each season is appropriate for that one cherished thought:
How hard it were to name the time when you're remembered not.

We gather round the social hearth to hear some favorite page,
Whose simple, touching truthfulness might every thought engage;
The page will lose the power to charm, the audience, though dear,
We cannot keep our minds from it—we'd rather think of you.

The hours steal by as unobserved, night cometh unaware;
Still by the fire we sit and build our castles in the air;
Then, growing superstitious, our last night's dreams we tell,
And puzzle out a meaning that pleaseth us full well.

We wander by the lonely shore—around rise mountains high,
Before us ocean, wide and free, as in sight with the sky;
Now high, now low, on rapid wing the sea birds sweep along,
And mellowed by the water comes from boats the stound of song.

And are we, then, in that lone spot, to Nature's influence true?
No, no—we do not think of her, we think or speak of you:
That is the theme that never tires, the thought that's present still,
Keeping possession of the mind through favor of the will.

We wait along the rural roads near by the hawthorn hedge;
The pleasant promise peepeth out over the bank's low edge;
The sky above is deeply blue, the earth beneath is green,
Birds sing, streams flow; 'Tis beautiful, and felt but scarcely seen.

Strangely familiar with the land where now you dwell we've grown,
The land that is our heart of hearts ranked ever next our own.
How anxiously we long to gaze on that free, favored spot,
And say what now we can not write: Forget, forget is not!

DEVLIN, 1848. M. M.

## CALIFORNIA.

### A Mint Wanted—The Army and Navy Deserted.

The *Philadelphia North American* of Saturday, publishes a letter from Monterey, California; which we infer from the initials, was written by Rev. WALTER COLTON, the Alcalde of that city. His suggestions in reference to a mint are deserving of the immediate attention of Congress:

There are now about 3,000 persons at work in the mines. They average, at the very lowest computation, an ounce per day each man. This makes an aggregate of more than a million a month, and this quantity will be doubled in three months. This gold now goes to Mazatlan, Peru and Chili, where it is coined, and becomes a part of the currency of those countries. It is lost to us as the metallic basis of our circulating medium. It can be secured to us only by a mint, and one should be sent out here forthwith. There is at present very little coin in California, and the consequence is, this grain gold is sold here for $10 the ounce. It has been assayed by a competent person, and proved to be 23¼ carats good. It must, therefore, be worth at our mint nearly double what it is sold for here.

This monstrous sacrifice is made by Americans, by poor emigrants, and can be saved from it only by a mint, and the gold can be assured to us as a nation, and incorporated with our metallic currency only by a mint. Therefore send us a mint, and the sooner the better. Take one of your mints that is standing nearly idle, and a good assayer, and an honest treasurer, and send them to Chagres, over the Isthmus to Panama, and then to Monterey, and we will coin gold enough for you to pay the Mexican War.

It is impossible to procure labor at any price. The offer of $10 a day would not detain any one from the mines. The consequence is, our fields are without farmers, our shops without mechanics, our forts without soldiers, our ships without sailors.

The pay of a soldier, exclusive of his provisions and clothes, is about $8 per month. One of them got a furlough for twenty days from Col. Mason, went to the mines, spent six days in going and as many in returning, leaving eight for work there, and brought back with him $800, just about what he would make in eight years soldiering it. Is it to be wondered at then, that they desert. I doubt if there will be, by the time this letter reaches you, fifty soldiers at all the military posts in California. They will be in the mines; and if you send the few that remain to bring them back, they will themselves go to digging gold.

Nor does the Navy fare a whit better. Let a man-of-war anchor in our harbor to-morrow, and in three weeks she would hardly have men enough to get her to sea. Seamen who have been on this station five years, and who have $400 or $500 due them, forfeit the whole and escape to the mines. The only way a merchant vessel gets to sea is to give the men a strong interest in the voyage. There is no discipline, except what they choose to establish among themselves—each, for the time being, is cock of the walk.

The Isaac Walton, a Naval store-ship, has just arrived here from New-York, and it is calculated that it will cost as much to discharge her as the whole price of her freight around Cape Horn. Indeed she cannot discharge without the aid of one of our national ships, and the result will be the loss of some hundred sailors. It is in vain to talk about sentries, the sentries will run. The only remedy is to cut off all connection with the shore; and in that case a man-of-war might as well be in the midst of the Pacific as on the coast. But enough of this.

### More about the Gold.

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a spirited letter from California, dated Monterey, Aug 29. We copy a few curious particulars:

At present the people are running over the country and picking it out of the earth here and there, just as a thousand hogs, let loose in a forest, would root up ground nuts. Some get eight or ten ounces a day, and the least active one or two. They make the most who employ the wild Indians to hunt it for them. There is one man who has sixty Indians in his employ; his profits are a dollar a minute. The wild Indians know nothing of its value, and wonder what the pale faces want to do with it; they will give an ounce of it for the same weight of coined silver, or a thimbleful of glass beads, or a glass of grog. And white men themselves often give an ounce of it, which is worth at our mint $18 or more, for a bottle of brandy, a bottle of soda powders, or a plug of tobacco.

As to the quantity which the diggers get, take a few facts as evidence. I know seven men who worked seven weeks and two days. Sundays excepted—on Feather River; they employed on an average fifty Indians, and got out in these seven weeks and two days, 275 pounds of pure gold. I know the men and have seen the gold, and know what they state to be a fact—so stick a pin there. I know ten other men who worked ten days in company, employed no Indians, and averaged in these ten days $1,500 each; so stick another pin there. I know another man who got out of a basin in a rock, not larger than a wash bowl, 2½ pounds of gold in fifteen minutes; so stick another pin there! Not one of these statements would I believe, did I not know the men personally, and know them to be plain matter of fact men—men who open a vein of gold just as coolly as you would a potato hill.

### Description of the Gold Region.

Correspondence of the Californian.

NEW-HELVETIA, June 30, 1848.

I have just returned to Fort Sacramento, from the gold region, whence I write this; and in compliance with my promise on leaving the sea-coast, I send you such items as I have gathered.

Our trip after leaving your city by way of Pueblo San Jose and San Joaquin River, we found very agreeable, passing over a lovely country, with its valleys and hills covered with the richest verdure, intertwined with flowers of every hue. The country from the San Joaquin River to this place is rich beyond comparison, and will admit of a dense population.

We found the fort a miniature of Manchester, a young Lowell. The blacksmith's hammer, the tinner, the carpenter, and the weaver's shuttle plying by the ingenuity of Indians, at which place there are several hundred in the employ of Capt. J. A. Sutter. I was much pleased with a walk in the large and beautiful garden attached to the fort. It contains about eight or ten acres, laid out with great taste, under the supervision of a young Swiss. Among the fruit trees I noticed the almond, fig, olives, apples, apricots and peach. The grape vines are in the highest state of cultivation, and for vegetables I would refer you to a seedman's catalogue.

About three miles from the fort, on the east bank of the Sacramento, the town of Suttersville is laid out. The location is one of the best in the country, situated in the largest and most fertile district in California, and being the dépôt for the extensive gold, silver, platina, quicksilver and iron mines. A hotel is now building for the accommodation of the traveling public, who are now obliged to impose on the kind hospitalities of Capt. Sutter. A party of men who have been exploring a route to cross the Sierra Nevada mountains have just returned, and report that they have found a good wagon road on the declivity ridge between the American fork and the McCossamy rivers, the distance being much less than by the old route. This road will pass through the gold district, and enter the valley near the American fork.

A ferry is to be established at Suttersville, on the Sacramento, and the road across the islands improved soon, which will shorten the distance from this place to Sonoma and your city about twenty miles.

After leaving the fort we passed up on the south bank of the American fork, about twelve miles. This is a beautiful river, about three fathoms deep, the water being very cold and clear; and after leaving the river we passed through a country, rolling and timbered with oak. We soon commenced ascending the hills at the base of the great Sierra Nevada, which are thickly set with oak and pine timber, and soon arrived at a small rivulet. One of our party dipped up a cupfull of sand from the bed of the creek, washed it, and found five pieces of gold. This was our first attempt at gold digging. About dark we arrived at the saw-mill of Capt. Sutter, having rode over gold, silver, platina and iron mines, some twenty or thirty miles. The past three days I have spent in exploring the mountains in this district, and conversing with many men who have been at work here for some weeks past. Should I attempt to relate to you all that I have seen, and have been told, concerning the extent and productions of the mines, I am fearful your readers would think me exaggerating too much; therefore, I will keep within bounds. I could fill your columns about the mines here, far excelling the Arabian Nights, and all true to the letter.

As near as I can ascertain, there are now about 2,000 persons engaged, and the roads leading to the mines are thronged with people and wagons. The implements used are shovels, picks, tin pans, wooden bowls and Indian baskets. From one to nine ounces of pure virgin gold per day is gathered by every man who performs the requisite labor. The mountains have been explored for about forty miles, and gold has been found in great abundance in almost every part of them. A gentleman informed me that he had spent some time in exploring the country, and that he had dug fifty-two holes with his butcher's knife in different places, and found gold in every one.

Several extensive silver mines have been discovered, but very little attention is paid to them now. Immense beds of iron ore, of superior quality, yielding from 85 to 90 per cent, have also been found near the American Fork.

A grist mill is to be attached to the saw mill for the purpose of convenience of families and others settling at the mines. The water power of the American Fork is equal to any upon this continent, and in a few years large iron foundries, splitting and nail mills will be erected.

The granite of the mountains is superior to the celebrated Quincy. A quarry of beautiful marble has been discovered near the McCossamy River, specimens of which you will see in a few years in the front of the Custom House, Merchants' Exchange, City Hall, and other edifices in your flourishing city.

P. S.—"The cry is, still they come." Two men have just arrived for provisions from the Adjuba River, who state that they have worked five days, and gathered $950 in gold—the largest piece weighing nearly one ounce. They report the quantity on that river to be immense, and in much larger pieces than that taken in other parts.

### Steamboat Ventilation.

To THOMAS SOTHS—Vesey.

*To the Editor of The Tribune.*

STEAMER OREGON, Wednesday, Dec. 6—½ P. M.

We are here about twelve miles below Albany, fast aground; and while all hands are making desperate efforts to clear the craft, I take occasion to mention a subject which is forcibly suggested to my mind every time I enter a steamboat, and that is *Ventilation*. While so much attention is now being paid to this matter in churches, school-rooms and halls, it is to me matter of astonishment that it is so much neglected on board of our finest steamers. The style and splendor of the Oregon justly entitle her to the epithet of "floating palace," yet even here I find I must sleep in impure air. Probably 150 or 200 persons slept in the cabin last night; and yet I question if any important current of fresh air has been allowed to pass through it to-day. Indeed, I do not know but hundreds have eaten and slept in the cabin for weeks without being once thoroughly ventilated. I do not speak of this as being peculiar to the truly noble vessel in which I am now writing: I find the same to be the case with all our steamers. The effect of such omission is more severely felt in the sea-boats. When one is treading the confines of sea sickness, and just ready to eject the contents of the stomachum a few mouthsful of contaminated air suffice to hasten the unpleasant denouement. All traveling is not for business merely—many of the passengers are in pursuit of health. Surely, then, every reasonable exertion should be made that they may not be compelled to breathe unwholesome air. In my opinion greater provision should be made in our steamers for the purposes of ventilation; for as the cabins are now constructed, I question if every aperture were open during the whole day, whether it would effect an entire change of air. But at least, let a regard for the health and comfort of the traveling public induce proprietors to direct that all means that do exist be fully employed. VIATOR.

## CITY ITEMS.

SATURDAY, December 9, 1848.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The following report was received this forenoon:

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Dec. 9, 1848.

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR: There have occurred one new case and three deaths from Cholera since my report of yesterday. Respectfully,

ALEX. R. WHITING, Health Officer.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.—We have seen Gung'l! Absolutely seen and shaken hands with Gung'l. Therefore "we feel authorized to say" that Gung'l has arrived! Our handsome friend Hall did the honors—somewhat as follows:

*Our Handsome Friend*—Mr. Items, allow me to present you to Mr. Gungle—Mr. Gungle, Mr. Items.

*Gung'l*—(Bows, makes a grimace and says nothing, but holds out his hand.)

*Items*—I am very glad to see you, Mr. Gung'l. How are Mrs. G. and the little Gung'ls?

*Gung'l*—(Shakes his head and says nothing.)

*Items*—You speak English, I presume, Mr. Gung'l?

*Gung'l*—Ich verstehe nicht.

*Items*—Parlez vous Français?

*Gung'l*—Ich verstehe nicht.

*Items*—Parla Italiana?

*Gung'l*—Ich verstehe nicht.

*Items*—Habla V. Español?

*Gung'l*—Ich verstehe nicht.

*Items*—Wrg lledywn gahwr?

*Gung'l*—Ich verstehe nicht.

*Items*—Eelah ga-bowh-Seminole-ugh!

*Gung'l*—Ich verstehe nicht.

*Items*—Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

*Gung'l*—Ja!!! (and the great Gung'l threw himself frantically into our arms, and the interview closed with a flow of tears and an invitation to dinner.)

FIRE—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the house 230 Mott st. caused by some children playing with a box of matches, but was quickly put out. About 2 o'clock this morning the large building, 9 Dutch-st. occupied by Messrs. Worthington, Francis & Welsh, as a coffee and spice manufactory, was discovered to be in flames. The whole interior of the building was consumed before the fire could be extinguished.

FOUND CONCEALED.—Last evening one of the officers of the Custom House found a young lad concealed in a large box in the basement of that building. On being taken to the Station House he gave the name of Charles R. Judson, but it is thought that he is the son of Mr. Russ, who ran away from home some 15 or 18 days since, and for whose recovery a reward was offered. The lives of Monroe Edwards and other characters of a like stamp were found on his person, together with a pistol, bullet mould and $40 in gold. An investigation in the circumstance takes place in the Mayor's Office this day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Wallace vs. Vanderpoel, Jr.—Action for damages from the bite of a dog, already referred to.—Verdict for plaintiff, $60.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—*Mr. Editor:* In *The Tribune* of Wednesday, your Sleer of New-York has given a truthful account of the shameful condition of the Streets, but he does not *really* point out a remedy. The very fact that a large number of the streets are not cleaned at all, while the Contractors are getting regularly paid for cleaning them, shows that the Aldermen either neglect their duty, or connive at the imposition. The question then is, are the Aldermen responsible to any one? I think not: and our only remedy appears to be the ballot box. To effect our purpose party lines should be temporarily abolished, and we should vote for sound business men who are no politicians by trade, and are above truckling to contractors because of their political influence.

The Sleer's argument, that "we have ordinances enough to keep the streets clean and free from obstructions—which desirable ends can be easily and thoroughly accomplished," looks very well in print, but let us see how it is in practice.

*Case I.* Last Spring the writer of this made fourteen formal complaints to the Corporation Attorney against a butcher who kept a meat shop in City Hall-place without a license, and obstructed the sidewalk in a manner which annoyed all the decent residents of the entire block. On making the eleventh complaint, the Attorney said that unless the nuisance was abated at once, he would impose a fine, though the Alderman of the Sixth Ward had requested him not to do so. After the fourteenth complaint the butcher was let off on paying twenty shillings and clearing the walk. In two or three weeks he was again displaying his meats out on the walk, and continues to do so, in defiance of the ordinance, to this day, unmolested.

*Case II.* Five weeks ago a petition signed by the occupants of all the houses in Sixth-st. between First-avenue and Avenue A, was presented to the Board of Alderman, representing the bad condition of the street—which the Contractor who built the sewer had left interspersed with holes and gullies in the pavement—also, that the street had not been cleaned since the 1st of August last. This petition was referred to Alderman Crolius to report thereon. No notice has been taken of it thus far, nor has the street been cleaned during the five weeks—though the Contractor has been regularly paid on a certificate signed by Alderman Crolius himself, which may be seen at the Controller's Office.

*Case III.* is Duane st. between Broadway and Elm-st. This being in the Sixth Ward, the owners and occupants have given up in despair after trying faithfully, since June last, to get even a single cleansing of their street. They are now making preparations to have the immense beds of mud carried off by private subscription among themselves.

These are incidents which have come under the writer's own observation, and which go to show fully that there are no City Ordinances which private citizens can cause to be enforced, even by the most industrious and persevering efforts. D.

Come on, friends! Descend to particulars, and see if we cannot shame the Aldermen and Assistants into some sense of decency and duty.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—Last night, about ½ o'clock, the Oil Factory in Division-st. Brooklyn, caught fire and was consumed.

A more serious fire, however, occurred this morning at about 3 o'clock. It was first discovered in the barn of Gen. Johnson, at the Walabout, and soon extended to all his outbuildings, which were extensive, and consumed 6 horses, several cows all his crops, 40 to 50 tons of hay, a large quantity of corn, &c. &c. All the carriages were also burnt.

This fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Gen. J. was partially insured.

TROUBLE IN YALE COLLEGE.—We learn from the *Northampton Courier* that the faculty of Yale College have punished several of the actors in the annual ceremony of "burying Euclid." The faculty were determined to break up the custom, and threatened this year to take severe measures with any who might engage in its repetition. Hence the student who delivered the sermon, and the one who read the poem, with one or two others, were expelled. Others were rusticated or otherwise punished. Nearly all the students were spectators, but only the actors were punished. A tutor who went among them as a spy was roughly treated. The students kicked him, knocked off his hat, and snow-balled him, until he was obliged to flee for his life.

SUGAR HOUSE BURNED.—We learn from the officers of the steamer F. M. Streck, which arrived last night from Donaldsonville, that the sugar house of Mr. Thomas May, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, was destroyed by fire on the 28th inst. About 200 hhds. of sugar, which were in the building, were also destroyed, and the flames were not extinguished when the Streck passed. From the same source we also learn that a frame building containing a quantity of corn, owned by Madame Mallacher, in the parish of St. James, was also destroyed by fire on the same day. [N. O. Pic.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A new chapel at Pokemouch, in Gloucester Co. N. J. just completed, together with vestry adjoining and old chapel, were destroyed by fire, on the 13th ult. The new building was 100 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 26 feet posts, with a fine tower. The loss by this fire is estimated at $4,000.

## NEW-YORK—[Official from State Canvassers.]

| Cos. | 1848. Taylor. | V. Buren. | PRESIDENTIAL VOTE. Cass. | Clay. | 1844. Polk. | Birney. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 3968 | 2407 | 4972 | 7169 | 6916 | 124 |
| Allegany | 2789 | 2969 | 1293 | 3913 | 3640 | 635 |
| Broome | 2490 | 777 | 1959 | 2891 | 2508 | 106 |
| Cattaraugus | 2084 | 1296 | 1677 | 2743 | 2634 | 687 |
| Cayuga | 4318 | 3979 | 1934 | 4948 | 5392 | 376 |
| Chautauque | 4207 | 1628 | 1931 | 5012 | 5057 | 314 |
| Chemung | 1543 | 2096 | 728 | 2791 | 2592 | 106 |
| Chenango | 3795 | 1481 | 2616 | 4213 | 4459 | 243 |
| Columbia | 3043 | 2140 | 2141 | 4322 | 4691 | 11 |
| Cortland | 1979 | 1803 | 946 | 2878 | 2538 | 343 |
| Clinton | 1941 | 1221 | 1472 | 1919 | 2218 | 410 |
| Delaware | 2832 | 2908 | 730 | 3971 | 4230 | 265 |
| Dutchess | 5776 | 4295 | 3227 | 5799 | 5627 | 27 |
| Erie | 7847 | 2657 | 3364 | 6965 | 5690 | 473 |
| Essex | 2629 | 1119 | 1061 | 3612 | 1998 | 145 |
| Franklin | 1553 | 911 | 974 | 1524 | 1591 | 50 |
| Fulton & Ham. | 1976 | 1892 | 389 | 2197 | 2132 | 100 |
| Genesee | 2690 | 1111 | 1180 | 3604 | 2135 | 296 |
| Greene | 2707 | 1428 | 1581 | 2966 | 3489 | 30 |
| Herkimer | 2150 | 3693 | 1255 | 3519 | 4346 | 600 |
| Jefferson | 4241 | 4342 | 2444 | 5576 | 6291 | 712 |
| Kings | 3511 | 817 | 4882 | 5197 | 4949 | 77 |
| Lewis | 1223 | 1248 | 769 | 1648 | 2073 | 154 |
| Livingston | 3730 | 2100 | 839 | 3773 | 2709 | 210 |
| Madison | 2898 | 2739 | 1065 | 3663 | 3648 | 1311 |
| Monroe | 6519 | 4671 | 1443 | 6973 | 5611 | 430 |
| Montgomery | 2924 | 1692 | 2255 | 3447 | 3279 | 35 |
| New-York | 25670 | 5106 | 16971 | 26365 | 29296 | 117 |
| Niagara | 3191 | 2589 | 1318 | 3100 | 2569 | 310 |
| Oneida | 6432 | 4616 | 3383 | 6883 | 7717 | 1144 |
| Onondaga | 5442 | 4942 | 2229 | 6495 | 6578 | 732 |
| Ontario | 3949 | 3027 | 1772 | 4368 | 5630 | 435 |
| Orange | 4172 | 1434 | 3175 | 4520 | 5303 | 37 |
| Orleans | 1722 | 1722 | 818 | 2369 | 2311 | 276 |
| Oswego | 3655 | 4234 | 1134 | 3771 | 4362 | 802 |
| Otsego | 3929 | 1941 | 3674 | 4743 | 6668 | 413 |
| Putnam | 416 | 415 | 206 | 579 | 1731 | — |
| Queens | 2444 | 998 | 1326 | 2547 | 2731 | — |
| Rensselaer | 6241 | 2600 | 2685 | 6397 | 6363 | 144 |
| Richmond | 1069 | 125 | 1140 | 1063 | 1 | — |
| Rockland | 559 | 209 | 1064 | 794 | 1679 | 1 |
| Saratoga | 4448 | 1405 | 2515 | 4759 | 4230 | 119 |
| Schenectady | 1718 | 444 | 1668 | 1814 | 1679 | 51 |
| Schoharie | 2724 | 654 | 2671 | 2998 | 3023 | 111 |
| Seneca | 1767 | 1523 | 1369 | 2327 | 2560 | 124 |
| St. Lawrence | 5667 | 5021 | 613 | 4777 | 6006 | 48 |
| Steuben | 4207 | 2423 | 2775 | 4305 | 5512 | 241 |
| Suffolk | 2189 | 1400 | 1931 | 2497 | 3575 | 14 |
| Sullivan | 1672 | 934 | 1369 | 1739 | 1964 | 59 |
| Tioga | 1782 | 789 | 1693 | 1999 | 2561 | 90 |
| Tompkins | 3003 | 2048 | 1270 | 3045 | 3013 | 322 |
| Ulster | 4939 | 2277 | 1976 | 4964 | 4703 | 12 |
| Washington | 4406 | 2748 | 1225 | 5024 | 5270 | 338 |
| Warren | 1579 | 618 | 1019 | 1330 | 1791 | 118 |
| Wayne | 3567 | 3030 | 797 | 3008 | 4046 | 963 |
| Westchester | 4112 | 1912 | 2186 | 4238 | 4412 | 19 |
| Wyoming | 2381 | 1630 | 1337 | 2754 | 2162 | 414 |
| Yates | 1651 | 1493 | 862 | 2066 | 2118 | 207 |
| Total | 218,603 | 120,519 | 114,318 | 232,472 | 237,588 | 15,812 |
| Taylor's maj. over Cass | | | | | | 104,285 |
| Taylor's maj. over Van Buren | | | | | | 98,093 |
| Van Buren's maj. over Cass | | | | | | 6,192 |
| Cass and Van Buren over Taylor | | | | | | 16,225 |
| Polk over Clay in 44 | | | | | | 5,116 |
| The Garret Smith ticket received | | | | | | 2,545 |
| Total vote in 1844 was | | | | | | 465,892 |
| Total vote now | | | | | | 435,976 |
| Less than the vote of '44 | | | | | | 29,906 |
| Taylor's vote less than Clay's | | | | | | 13,879 |
| Cass, Van Buren and Smith less than Polk | | | | | | 215 |

We are indebted to the *Albany Evening Journal* for the above returns.

## INDIANA—[Official.]

| Counties | 1848. Taylor. | Cass. | V. Buren. | Clay. | 1844. Polk. | Birney. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen | 991 | 1059 | 13 | 861 | 849 | — |
| Adams | 281 | 398 | 1 | 198 | 296 | — |
| Blackford | 61 | 231 | 28 | 81 | 205 | 3 |
| Brown | 59 | 560 | — | 59 | 432 | — |
| Boone | 773 | 916 | 66 | 816 | 871 | 8 |
| Bartholomew | 1911 | 1165 | 28 | 1035 | 1068 | 13 |
| Benton | 60 | 58 | 3 | 40 | 69 | 1 |
| Clinton | 726 | 964 | 87 | 645 | 844 | 12 |
| Clark | 1200 | 1510 | 28 | 1130 | 1417 | — |
| Crawford | 509 | 397 | — | 432 | 397 | — |
| Clay | 500 | 734 | 29 | 429 | 662 | — |
| Carroll | 822 | 1008 | 76 | 712 | 965 | 8 |
| Cass | 881 | 829 | 55 | 768 | 871 | 18 |
| Dubois | 258 | 579 | 1 | 229 | 501 | — |
| Daviess | 735 | 701 | 2 | 807 | 764 | — |
| Delaware | 822 | 694 | 58 | 940 | 732 | 3 |
| DeKalb | 347 | 577 | 45 | 269 | 327 | 6 |
| Decatur | 1245 | 1096 | 143 | 1275 | 1091 | 68 |
| Dearborn | 1378 | 1801 | 176 | 1616 | 1971 | 10 |
| Elkhart | 756 | 1050 | 142 | 758 | 964 | 1 |
| Fulton | 423 | 404 | 39 | 344 | 308 | 6 |
| Fayette | 1040 | 765 | 86 | 1051 | 908 | 17 |
| Floyd | 1018 | 1134 | 17 | 956 | 981 | — |
| Fountain | 900 | 1343 | 138 | 947 | 1387 | — |
| Franklin | 1411 | 1695 | 51 | 1325 | 1583 | 3 |
| Grant | 325 | 623 | 359 | 353 | 423 | 197 |
| Greene | 918 | 921 | 6 | 762 | 969 | — |
| Gibson | 860 | 802 | 15 | 796 | 810 | 8 |
| Harrison | 1227 | 1047 | 1 | 1252 | 1144 | — |
| Hendricks | 1158 | 775 | 173 | 1262 | 844 | 26 |
| Howard | 275 | 355 | 152 | (New County.) | | |
| Huntington | 457 | 463 | 46 | 277 | 316 | 4 |
| Henry | 1215 | 1605 | 455 | 1458 | 1005 | 188 |
| Hamilton | 699 | 805 | 31 | 859 | 766 | 139 |
| Harrison | 665 | 806 | 40 | 719 | 736 | 2 |
| Jennings | 926 | 784 | 96 | 872 | 669 | 14 |
| Jefferson | 2075 | 1609 | 107 | 1835 | 1427 | 50 |
| Jackson | 632 | 1071 | 7 | 660 | 1048 | 1 |
| Johnson | 676 | 1114 | 46 | 659 | 1150 | 15 |
| Jasper | 86 | 190 | 128 | 128 | 175 | 8 |
| Jay | 276 | 392 | 142 | 331 | 352 | 42 |
| Kosciusko | 797 | 676 | 64 | 623 | 553 | 5 |
| Knox | 1044 | 741 | 3 | 1070 | 821 | 1 |
| Lagrange | 629 | 636 | 114 | 590 | 457 | 38 |
| Lawrence | 1070 | 1031 | 18 | 1019 | 1085 | 3 |
| Lake | 158 | 208 | 139 | 114 | 206 | 5 |
| Laporte | 1027 | 877 | 226 | 1003 | 831 | 53 |
| Marshall | 305 | 428 | 91 | 199 | 256 | 54 |
| Miami | 741 | 770 | 70 | 569 | 517 | — |
| Marion | 1877 | 1789 | 189 | 1715 | 1624 | 20 |
| Montgomery | 1501 | 1347 | 109 | 1450 | 1341 | — |
| Morgan | 986 | 1029 | 112 | 1023 | 1078 | 24 |
| Monroe | 1001 | 1004 | 30 | 921 | 1118 | 12 |
| Martin | 342 | 497 | 7 | 278 | 516 | — |
| Madison | 824 | 997 | 55 | 813 | 851 | 24 |
| Noble | 497 | 613 | 53 | 330 | 438 | — |
| Owen | 882 | 953 | 15 | 754 | 888 | 1 |
| Ohio | 439 | 459 | 6 | 193 | 168 | — |
| Orange | 760 | 861 | 6 | 707 | 1038 | 3 |
| Posey | 761 | 1226 | 19 | 673 | 1154 | — |
| Pike | 519 | 510 | 1 | 459 | 491 | — |
| Perry | 559 | 335 | 8 | 564 | 334 | — |
| Putnam | 1647 | 1300 | 10 | 1540 | 1367 | 9 |
| Parke | 1398 | 1319 | 9 | 1377 | 1329 | 12 |
| Pulaski | 135 | 224 | 1 | 123 | 124 | 1 |
| Porter | 343 | 491 | 77 | 311 | 395 | 14 |
| Ripley | 1114 | 988 | 173 | 1060 | 908 | 89 |
| Randolph | 631 | 787 | 323 | 818 | 859 | 206 |
| Rush | 1142 | 1392 | 87 | 1260 | 1362 | 42 |
| Shelby | 1121 | 1414 | 18 | 1107 | 1342 | 7 |
| Spencer | 681 | 471 | — | 586 | 496 | — |
| Switzerland | 1093 | 1106 | 44 | 961 | 1006 | 8 |
| Scott | 188 | 447 | 16 | 481 | 441 | 1 |
| Sullivan | 465 | 1142 | 5 | 464 | 1221 | 1 |
| St. Joseph | 817 | 667 | 332 | 863 | 683 | 33 |
| Steuben | 315 | 352 | 194 | 328 | 303 | 42 |
| Tipton | 183 | 235 | 3 | 109 | 119 | — |
| Tippecanoe | 1269 | 1523 | 405 | 1530 | 1551 | 37 |
| Union | 326 | 657 | 208 | 362 | 672 | 60 |
| Vermillion | 830 | 763 | — | 587 | 762 | — |
| Vigo | 1585 | 852 | 57 | 1515 | 856 | — |
| Vanderburgh | 534 | 667 | 22 | 675 | 556 | 1 |
| Washington | 1126 | 1643 | 22 | 1149 | 1660 | 5 |
| Warren | 708 | 460 | 68 | 779 | 470 | 10 |
| Warren | 457 | 862 | 21 | 394 | 850 | — |
| Wayne | 2085 | 1432 | 839 | 2321 | 1436 | 318 |
| Wabash | 847 | 730 | 140 | 691 | 575 | 19 |
| White | 268 | 305 | 34 | 259 | 212 | — |
| Wells | 252 | 416 | 18 | 185 | 306 | 3 |
| Whitley | 318 | 373 | 21 | 222 | 237 | 2 |
| Total | 69,907 | 74,745 | 8,100 | 67,867 | 70,181 | 2,106 |

Cass's maj. over Taylor...4838. Polk's over Clay...2314

A TRIAL FOR MURDER COMMITTED FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.—A special term of the Supreme Judicial Court was commenced in Worcester yesterday, for the trial of John Cook, jr. of Ashburnham, for the murder of his wife, fifteen years ago, by poison. The prisoner has Hon. B. F. Thomas, of Worcester, and Milton Whitney, of Fitchburg, for Counsel: for the Government, Ezra Wilkinson, Esq. We condense from the *Worcester Telegraph* an account of the first day's proceedings. Mr. Cook is charged with the murder of his wife some fifteen years since, or in the Winter of 1833-4, by giving her poison on a certain Sabbath afternoon; and that in February last, the appearance of the remains of the deceased, which were still in good preservation, led to an examination, under the direction of the Medical Board, when it was found that the stomach contained arsenic. These, in connection with previous circumstances, caused the arrest of Mr. Cook.

The chief witness for the Government is the sister of the deceased, Mrs. Ward. Her testimony was, in substance, that Mrs. Cook, who had been in good health previously, was taken suddenly sick on a Sabbath afternoon, and was in great distress trying to vomit; in the evening the deceased had a second distressed turn, when the prisoner sent the witness out of the room and gave the deceased something to drink, after which her distress increased. At five o'clock on Monday morning the husband sent for a physician, and at ten o'clock on Monday she died, and was on Wednesday buried in her wedding clothes. The deceased left about $300 in money and notes, of which she had refused to let her husband have a part about three weeks before her death.

Mrs. Ward also testified to some intimacy between the prisoner and a Miss Cynthia Metcalf previous to his wife's death, and that they were afterwards married. The sexton at Ashburnham testified that after death the body swelled so as to burst the coffin. Dr. Webster of Cambridge, testified to finding four grains of white arsenic in the remains of the stomach of the deceased. Dr. Pierce of Ashburnham, testified to having sold the prisoner poison to kill rats, but Mrs. Ward testified that they had no rats in the house. [Boston Trav. 8th.

FIRE IN THE RHODE ISLAND COAL MINES.—A letter in the *Boston Post*, dated Pawtucket, December 7, announces that a fire has occurred at the Roger Williams Coal Mine, burning their large building that covers the entrance to their shaft. The miners had been preparing their matches, after which they went down into the shaft, where soon an explosion of some kegs of powder took place, which set the building on fire. The report was heard distinctly one mile. The anxiety for the men who were in the bowels of the earth was intense, but they soon made their appearance out of a hole in the ground some 300 feet from the fire. The building was entirely consumed. In fact the work of destruction had done its worst before the engines from Pawtucket reached there. The loss will be some thousands, whether insured or not we cannot say.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Mr. Henry Ryer, proprietor of Ball Spring Cottage, New Haven, has been indicted for manslaughter. It will be recollected that he struck his cook over the head with a poker, some three weeks since, from the effects of which blow she has since died. It was stated at the time of the affair, that in consequence of being reprimanded by Mr. Ryer, the woman assaulted him with a carving knife, and that he to defend himself from her attack, struck the blow which has proved fatal. Mr. Ryer has been arrested and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

FIRE—STORE BURNT.—The store near Shepard's wharf, occupied by Capt. Andrew Brown, was burnt on the evening of the 3d. The stock, consisting of dry goods and groceries, to the amount of $2,000 or $3,000, was totally destroyed—no insurance. The building belonged to the Railroad Company, and was so badly burned that it will be hardly worth repairing. [Hallowell Gazette.

## Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,500 Treasury Notes | 107½ | 50 Canton Co. | 33½ |
| 5,000 U S 6s '56 | 103½ | 100 do | 33½ |
| 800 U S 5s '53 | 97 | 5 Erie new, full | 64 |
| 500 Ohio 6s '69 | 104 | 129 do | 63½ |
| 1,000 Ill Fundable Bds | 44 | 50 do | 63 |
| 5,000 do | 43½ | 50 do | 63½ |
| 5,000 Ind State 5s | 56 | 25 Erie old stock | 59 |
| 2,000 do | 56½ | 200 Harlem Rd | 50½ |
| 6,000 Erie Bds | 61½ | 50 do | 50½ |
| 500 Harlem Preferred scrip Stk | 50 | 50 do | 52½ |
| 11 Merch Bk | 105½ | 50 do | 50 |
| 20 Rowery Bk | 94 | 100 do | 53 |
| 250 Farmers' Trust | 29 | 100 do 6mos | 54 |
| 100 do | 29½ | 250 do Dec 13 | 53 |
| 50 do | 29½ | 200 do 6mos | 54½ |
| 100 do | 29½ | 100 do 30 | 53 |
| 300 do | 29½ | 550 L Island | 20½ |
| 150 do 30 | 29½ | 200 do b10 | 20½ |
| 150 do | 29½ | 300 do b6mos | 21 |
| 200 Morris Canal b10 | 7½ | 150 do b10 | 20½ |
| 213 Canton Co | 33½ | 25 Nor & Wor b30 | 34 |
| 100 do b10 | 33½ | 50 do | 34 |
| 100 do b30 | 32½ | 100 Reading b30 | 28½ |
| 50 do | 33½ | 200 do s15 | 28½ |
| 25 Co s10 | 33½ | 50 do b10 | 28½ |
| 75 do | 33½ | 6 N Y & N Hav | 86 |
| 150 do | 33½ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,000 Treas Notes | 107½ | 100 Harlem Rd s60 | 50½ |
| 5,000 Penn 5s | 76½ | 150 do s30 | 50½ |
| 5,000 do | 76½ | 100 do | 50½ |
| 3,000 Reading Bds | 55½ | 100 Farmers' Trust | 29½ |
| 50 Reading Rd | 28½ | 100 Canton Co b30 | 33½ |
| 200 L I Rd b4m | 21 | 75 do | 33 |
| 100 do | 20½ | 50 do | 32½ |
| 300 do | 20½ | 50 do | 32½ |
| 50 do b30 | 20½ | 100 do b3 | 33 |
| 400 Harlem Rd | 52½ | 20 Erie Rd full | 63 |
| 100 do b30 | 52½ | 100 Morris Canal | 7½ |
| 100 do | 52½ | 100 do b30 | 7½ |

## Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

SUPREME AND CHANCERY COURTS—Published on Saturday.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Nos. 8, 31, 58, 59, 61, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75. Part II—Nos. 44, 48, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76.

### Law Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Chief Justice Oakley and Judges Vanderpoel and Sandford—Decisions on Appeal.

*Palmer & Peters, plaintiffs