NEWS BY THE MAILS.

THE NEW SALEM (MASS.) MURDER.—The name of the man who was murdered in New Salem on the 17th inst., was Charles R. Weeks, not Oaks, as stated. Weeks was a young man, about twenty one years old, and Philbrook Whitney, his murderer, was about thirty-two years old. The Greenfield *Courier* says there has been an old grudge between the parties for about two years. On the day of the murder, and for a few days previous, they had been to work with several other laborers, in getting logs out of a mill pond. Weeks had several times joked and bantered Whitney, but there had been no quarrel. At the close of work, they were standing with the other laborers, near a pile of lumber when Weeks told Whitney he could throw him, and proposed a trial of strength, with the condition that if Whitney was thrown, he (Weeks) would not strike him; and that if Whitney threw him, (Weeks) he (Whitney) should not strike him. Whitney made no particular reply to the proposition, which Weeks spoke to him again about. Whitney finally spoke, and said he had better keep away, and immediately after stepped up to Weeks, and struck him three or four times. Weeks fell, but soon rose, and said Whitney had stabbed him—that he was a dead man—fell again, and immediately expired. On an examination of Weeks, it was found that he had been stabbed in the lower part of his bowels, in his hand, and in his face. Whitney was immediately arrested, examined before S. Giles, Esq., on the 18th instant, and committed to jail in Greenfield. The knife with which he stabbed Weeks was a long-bladed jack knife, and was found the next morning after the murder in a pile of boards on which Weeks fell when he was stabbed. Weeks was unmarried, but Whitney has a wife and four children. He cannot be tried before April. Under the present law, a person convicted of a capital offence must remain in prison one year after conviction before he is executed.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A BOY.—The Memphis *Whig* publishes the following particulars of an awful murder, committed by a boy eleven or twelve years of age, near Augusta, Ark., on the morning of the 9th inst.:—The name of the unfortunate man was Nathaniel Dandridge, who lived in the vicinity of Augusta, and worked a small farm. On the evening previous to the murder, Mr. D. corrected an apprentice boy named Campbell, for some misbehavior, and told him he would punish him again next morning. The boy arose about daybreak the next morning, loaded a double barrelled gun, went to the bed where Mr. D. was lying, and deliberately fired off the contents of both barrels into his victim's head, blowing out the brains and scattering the entire head into atoms. He then went out into the yard, hauled a small sled, which was used for hauling water, into the house, placed it alongside the bed, and rolled the body off the bed on the sled. It being too heavy for him to haul off, he went out and caught a horse, harnessed it, brought it to the door, and by means of a long rope fastened to the sled, hauled off the body some three-quarters of a mile to a swamp, where he left it and returned to the house. His next effort was to fire the house, but he was prevented in that by an old negro woman a slave of the murdered man. He then bid her to remain silent about what had happened, and left the house. Soon after, a neighbor came in, when the woman told him all she knew about the affair, who immediately got together several other gentlemen and started off in pursuit of the youthful murderer. They had not proceeded more than three or four miles before they caught up with him. He confessed that he had committed the crime entirely by himself, without any assistance from the woman, was taken back, examined before a magistrate, and committed to jail. The bed was covered with brains and blood and presented a most revolting sight. The body was respectably interred by his neighbors.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—It has before been intimated that the dead body of a man was found on Sunday morning last, in a field in the township of Independence. It appears that on Saturday night the deceased, whose name is Michael Dunke, left this city in company with his son. After proceeding about eight miles, both father and son went to a barn, laid down and slept. After sleeping some two hours, the boy awoke, and aroused his father. He refused to get up, and the boy left him and started for home. On Sunday morning, the body was found in an open field about four miles farther on, and twelve from this city. He was terribly wounded, having a cut some four or five inches long in the back of his head, a large gash on his forehead, above the left eye, and a cut under the left eye, about two inches long. There was no blood upon his body below the neck, proving that he must have fallen, or been knocked down previous to the infliction of the death strokes.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, Nov. 26.*

FATAL AFFRAY AT MOBILE.—Last night, about half past ten o'clock, an affray took place on Royal street between two of our well known citizens, George Carmelich and H. Miller, who keeps a barber shop on Royal street, in which Miller received a fatal stab in the throat, which caused his death within ten minutes.—*Mobile Advertiser, Nov. 21.*

TWO MEN DROWNED IN NEW YORK BAY.—Two men were yesterday lost by drowning in New York bay from the steamer J. C. Heartt, which left this port in the morning, having in tow a schooner and two canal boats. The first was Moses Hine, of Glenn Falls, N. Y., Captain of one of the canal boats in tow, and the second Thomas Gleason, of this city, deck hand on the Jonas C. Heartt. There was a heavy southeast wind blowing, causing the boat to roll very heavily. As soon as they came into the open bay the Captain was attempting to pass from the after gangway of the steamer to his own boat, when he missed his footing and sank before the headway could be stopped, and when the steamer had backed up to him he could not be discovered. The second man attempted to pass in the same way and from the same spot, about an hour after, and fell and sank within two minutes.—*Newark Advertiser, Nov. 27.*

CAPTAIN HAZLETT, OF THE STEAMER HARTFORD, KILLED.—On Monday evening, as the steamer Forest Rose was rounding to at Pomeroy, the steamer Hartford, coming down, ran with such force into her wheelhouse, as to break the Hartford's jackstaff, which, in falling, struck the head of Captain Hazlett, and fractured his skull. Mr. H. did not speak after the accident, and almost immediately expired.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 25.*

AGAIN CAUGHT WEARING THE BREECHES.—Miss Emma Snodgrass, a young woman of seventeen, belonging to New York, has a second time been taken into custody by the police of this city, for donning the breeches. The first time of her appearing in male apparel was, it will be remembered, when she applied for and obtained a situation as clerk at the clothing establishment of John Simmons & Co., Water street, from whence, on the discovery of her real sex, she was taken to the police office, and thence to the house of her father, a respectable city official in New York. A day or two since she returned to this city, and, in female apparel, put up at the Washington Coffee House. Yesterday she left the house, but soon after returned, dressed in a frock coat, cap, vest and pants. The barkeeper at once recognized her, and informed the Chief of Police of her whereabouts. What her motives may be for thus obstinately rejecting the habiliments of her own sex are not known.—*Boston Traveller, Nov. 26.*

DOING IT ADROITLY.—In the riots among the laborers on the railroad last spring, which were of such a serious character that martial law was essential for the protection of Steubenville, a man named Hamill was shot and killed by a party of the desperadoes, one of whom, James Markehan, has just had his trial. He attempted to prove an *alibi* by five of his friends. They were all heard separately. The first one called had no sooner mounted the stand than he was recognized and sent to jail as one of the murderers. The others all, by turns, were brought in, questioned, and rent out, and after a little lapse of time they discovered that the polite Sheriff had them all cribbed on a charge of perjury, guilt being pretty clear.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 24.*

MORMONS IN LIMBO.—Officer Howe, our City Marshal, on Saturday arrested six Mormons from Beaver Island, who have been on a marauding expedition in Milwaukee, Racine and this city. A large quantity of stolen goods was found upon them, and many articles have already been identified by our citizens, as having been purloined by these modern saints. The goods and culprits are safely lodged in the watch-house. It is said that others of this gang have escaped with a portion of the booty obtained from our neighbors up the lake.—*Chicago Democrat, Nov 22.*

BREACH OF PROMISE.—A young woman arrived in New Bedford a few weeks since, and soon after gave birth to a daughter in the house of Mr. George Hatch, who generously gave her shelter. A young man became acquainted with the woman, and pitying her condition, proposed marriage, and was accepted. He then gave the woman some money to purchase some necessary articles for the wedding, on the 24th inst; she went down town for that purpose, but instead of doing so she left the city and has not since been heard of. She said she came from New York. The child is at Mr. Hatch's house.

THE HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—Notwithstanding the large numbers who have visited our city during the past ten days, there are yet, as we learn from a reliable source, many of our country merchants who are afraid to come to Charleston. To these, we would again say, there is not the slightest danger. We have had several black frosts, and the epidemic has entirely disappeared—in fact the report of the City Register, published in our columns this morning, showing only 23 deaths for the week ending the 20th instant—thirteen whites and ten colored—manifests conclusively that our city is now, for its population, as healthy a city as any in the Union.—*Charleston Courier, Nov. 25.*

THE REGATTA.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.—The Charleston *Courier* says:—"Georgia and New York contributed largely to our regatta, and we trust to meet such representatives, and more of them, on future occasions of the kind. We may state, also, in this connection, that the purses, amounting in all to $1,500, were divided with singular approach to equality, as follows:—To Georgia, one race, $500; to South Carolina, two races, $550; and to New York, three races, $450. The two heaviest purses, $500 and $500, were carried off by colored oarsmen—the other four purses were taken by whites; three by New Yorkers, and one by the gallant Bell and his associates, from the cutter Hamilton."

WILD DUCKS.—Our sportsmen are having many a fine shot at the wild ducks in the bay. We never knew the web footed sailors to be more plenty than this fall. The vast quantity killed each year seems to lessen the flocks of wild fowl not a whit. Upon the whole line of lakes, no place can compare with Sandusky Bay for gaming and fishing sports. Indeed, the traffic in wild fowl and fish has become an important item to our commerce. Cincinnati looks to us for her whole supply, and all other towns upon our railroad claim their full share.—*Sandusky Register.*

ATTACHMENT OF A PARROT.—An incident touchingly illustrative of the power of attachment in the lower animals, is related in the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal*, of a recent date. In a small family in the south part of that city, there was a parrot which had found a home there for years, and had become a pet of the family. A child was taken sick last spring and was not seen by the parrot for some days. The bird had been used to repeat her name, and in the child's absence kept repeating the name so incessantly as to annoy the family. The child died; the repetition of the name was kept up, until one of the family took the parrot to the room where the corpse lay. The parrot turned first one side of its head, then the other towards the corpse, apparently eyeing it, and was then taken back. He never repeated the name again, was at once silent, and the next day died.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—The inmates of the house of Mr Samuel Seward, of this place, have been, for the past two or three weeks, continually annoyed by what some persons denominate departed spirits. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject of spirit knockings to write an article upon it, and will, therefore, only give the facts as they really occurred, and let our readers form their own conclusion. The first thing that led the family to suppose that something more than human agency was at work in their dwelling was the strange appearance of the furniture—being removed from its proper place, and piled up in the middle of the floor. This singular movement of the furniture occurred three times, the last of which the principal part was found against the door, the only entrance into the room. Since writing the above, some of the most singular manifestations have been made that are on record and had we not the evidence of Rev. James Jones, a man well and favorably known throughout the State, we would fear to relate them. A large dining table was turned completely upside down without any one touching or going near it, causing considerable damage to the piece of furniture. A chair was set in the middle of the floor, and no sooner was it placed in that position than it was turned topsy-turvy. Pillows were drawn, as if by magic, from the bed and thrown into the middle of the floor. Whilst the family were seated around the table at dinner, the largest plates upon the table took to themselves wings and flew into the middle of the floor. This seems an incredible story, but it is nevertheless true, and the half has not been told. We have always regarded these spiritual manifestations as a great imposition, but we must confess that this entirely transcends comprehension. It is worthy of remark that when the old war-worn veteran of the cross requested of the company to join him in prayer, and when he became engaged and faith was in lively exercise, the spirit departed, and troubled them no more that evening.—*Rising Sun (Indiana) Republican, Nov. 29.*

THE LOST AND THE LIVING.—The fearful November storm which swept over the chain of Western Lakes, brought sorrow and desolation to many a domestic hearth. The total number of lives lost will probably exceed sixty, most of them suddenly engulphed in the surging waters. On lake Erie one vessel is known to have gone down and not one survivor to tell the name or sad tale of shipwreck; and a propeller, full freighted, and carrying twenty-five or thirty persons, has strewn the shore with fragments of her wreck, but not a living soul survives to relate the cause and manner of her going down. It is probable, however, that the Oneida was overladen, or that some of her machinery gave way during the war of wind and waves. We learn the Oneida took on 3,500 barrels of flour, which filled her hold and some tiers deep on part of her main deck, and at the railroad depot received additional freight, beef and hams, in tierces. She was loaded nearly to her guards, and may have foundered in consequence. The floating wreck of the small boat with the books and papers of the vessel lashed to it, shows that there was a protracted struggle for life. The blow falls heavily in Cleveland and Ohio City. Capt. Rich formerly resided in Ohio City, but his wife and four small children are in Massachusetts. The first mate, Mr. Holgate, aged 30, resided in Ohio City. An aged mother, her only son, the staff of her declining years, a wife and child, and two sisters, one of them in feeble health and dependent on the brother, now mourn the loved and the lost. Mr. Williams, the second mate, has left a wife and child in this city. Mr Sherwood, the clerk, also of Cleveland, a disconsolate wife. The steward, a wife and child in Cleveland. Mr. Loss, one of the hands, aged about 20, leaves a widowed mother in Ohio City.—*Cleveland Herald.*

FATAL RESULT FROM SIRIASIS.—A case of death of an uncommon and painful nature, occurred in this city, a few days ago, under the following circumstances: On last Independence day, the youngest son, a bright and promising lad, of Mr. Joseph White, apothecary, of this city, was drowned in a pond in Brighton, while bathing. Mr. John Warren, of this city, who was on the spot at the time, endeavored to rescue the lad, and to resuscitate him. While engaged in this humane effort, he was bareheaded and unshielded from the rays of a scorching sun, and in consequence of the intense heat, though not aware of it at the time, he encountered a slight but fatal stroke of the sun. His health was impaired by the effects of this stroke, and occasionally he was affected with slight hallucination of mind, which grew more noticeable and alarming, till at length his family and friends concluded that his brain was deranged. Two months ago, while in church, Mr. Warren was suddenly attacked with a serious and violent sensation in the head, which rendered him senseless for some hours. This paroxysm created alarm among his friends, and he was advised to abstain from anything which would tend to irritate his mind. A short time ago, while on a visit to a neighboring State, he was again attacked with similar paroxysms; and having partially recovered, he was conveyed to his home in this city. From this time he remained in an unconscious state, up to the time of his death.—*Boston Traveller, Oct. 27.*

THE POLICE FORCE AND EXPENSES OF THE CITY AND DISTRICTS OF PHILADELPHIA.—At the present time, the expenses of the police of the city and districts are much greater than the mass of our citizens imagine. From information obtained from reliable sources, we are enabled to give the number of police officers in the Philadelphia Police District, composed of the City, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington, Richmond, Penn, Southwark, Moyamensing, and West Philadelphia, with the expense of maintaining the same, as well as the amount incurred by the several districts, and the number of officers in each. The Marshal's police force is composed of the Marshal, twelve lieutenants, and one hundred and sixty seven policemen, at the annual expense of $77,650. Of this amount, the salary of the Marshal, $2,000, is paid by the County Treasurer, and the salary of the lieutenants, $2 per day, and policemen, $400 each per year, by the different Corporation Treasurers, in the annexed proportion:—City—four lieutenants and fifty-five policemen; Moyamensing—one lieutenant and twelve policemen; Southwark—one lieutenant and eighteen policemen; Spring Garden—one lieutenant and twenty six policemen; Northern Liberties—one lieutenant and twenty-one policemen; Kensington—one lieutenant and twenty-four policemen; Penn—one lieutenant and four policemen; Richmond—one lieutenant and four policemen; West Philadelphia—one lieutenant and three policemen.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Nov 26.*

SINGULAR FACT—LARGE TREES.—There is now standing on the premises of John and Mahlen Carver, in Byberry township, Pennsylvania, an elm tree that measures twenty-five feet in circumference one foot from the ground, and the trunk retains its size with but little diminution for over thirty feet, where the limbs branch out. A curious incident is connected with the history of this tree, in the fact that the farm on which it stands was taken up by patent from William Penn by John Carver, who came over with him from England, and that the premises have regularly descended from father to son, by will, and always to "John Carver," of which the seventh of the name is residing thereon at the present time. It is very doubtful whether there is any other property in the country which has never been sold. There are also growing on the premises two pear trees, which came from England with the original John Carver. There is also standing on the premises of Alfred Worthington, in the same township, a chesnut tree that measures, one foot from the ground, twenty-eight feet in circumference, and six feet from the ground twenty five feet and eight inches. This tree retains its full vigor and is probably the largest tree in the country.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SNOW IN BOSTON.—The following table, says the Boston *Traveller* of Nov. 27, contains a list of the days in each of the last fifteen years on which the ground in this city was whitened by snow, for the first time. The earliest day appears to have been on the 4th of October in 1841, and the latest on December 17th in 1847—a difference of 74 days—the average day of the first appearance of snow on the ground in the fifteen years, being the 18th of November:

1838	October 20.	1846	November 25.
1839	November 21.	1847	December 17.
1840	October 26.	1848	November 9.
1841	October 4.	1849	December 6.
1842	November 24.	1850	November 26.
1843	December 7.	1851	October 27.
1844	November 26.	1852	November 23.
1845	November 30.		

THE FIRE AT LOWELL.—The loss by the burning of Stott's flannel mill at Lowell, on the 25th inst., is estimated at $25,000. Mr. James Law, employed as a watchman on the premises, perished in the flames. He was missed during the progress of the fire, and could not be found. After the mill had been entirely burnt down, however, the burnt and blackened corpse of the unfortunate man was discovered in the ruins, entangled in some flannels. The circumstances indicate that he had gone into the second story of the mill, wrapped himself in some flannels that were piled there, and fallen asleep, from which he never awoke. The verdict of the coroner's jury was in accordance with this supposition. Mr. Law leaves a wife and children to mourn his untimely end.

ABOLITIONISM AND FREE NEGROES.—James G. Birney is out again in favor of African colonization. He has a letter in Fred. Douglas's paper, in which he alludes to the pamphlet which he published last year on the subject and sustains its doctrines. He says:—"Some years ago, with many others, I thought that the emancipation of the slaves among us would be aided by the free people of color remaining in this country; that their increasing privileges and consideration in the free States—for then I supposed that they were all favorable to emancipation—would elevate the slave, give him a high self-respect, and, in the end, contribute to his liberation. In these expectations, I am free to confess, I have been altogether disappointed."

SIX HOURS FROM BUFFALO TO CLEVELAND.—The new line of railroad between Buffalo and Cleveland is composed, going west, as follows:—First, the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, reaching from Buffalo to the line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania; second, the Erie and Northeast Railroad, reaching from the east line of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie; third, the railroad from Erie west, to the line between Pennsylvania and Ohio; fourth, the railroad from the last mentioned line to Cleveland. The passage can now be made between the two cities, at all seasons of the year, in six hours. The distance is about two hundred miles.

LIQUOR MOVEMENT IN NEW BEDFORD.—In the Board of Aldermen last evening, says the New Bedford *Mercury*, of November 27, the report of Mr. Cook, the liquor agent, was received, for the quarter ending Oct. 25, 1852. The following table shows the purchases, sales, waste &c., at the agency:—

	Sold.	On Hand	Fell Short.
Pr Purchase per Gal.			
Brandy 668	308	373	3
Gin 442½	253¼	175	15¼
Wines 439½	181 23 32	208	42 25 32
Rum 1 672¼	1,422 1 15	388	62 17-15
Cherry Brandy. 42	16 29 32	23	2 3 32
Alcohol 662	298 ⅝	228	35⅞
Doz Bottles.			
Ale and Porter.. 42	38½	8¼	1⅞
Wines..... 8	2 10 12	5 2-12	

THE MAINE LAW IN BOSTON.—On the 24th inst. thirty persons were confined in the North watchhouse, chiefly for drunkenness. On the 25th twenty-five prisoners were confined in the same watchhouse on a similar charge.

TWO NEW TOWNS IN LEWIS COUNTY, N. Y.—The Board of Supervisors of the county of Lewis, says the *Republican*, at its late session erected two new towns. The one taken from the westerly part of West Turin, is called "High Market." The other, taken from Leyden and West Turin is called "Lewis."

Condition and Prospects of the Icarian Community at the City of Nauvoo, Illinois.

[From the Nauvoo Tribune, Nov. 13.]

The Icarian colony, composed chiefly of French and German emigrants, and which admits emigrants from all other countries when they adopt its system of social and political organization, and when they fulfil all its conditions, is engaged at the same time in agriculture and industry.

It cultivates several farms which have yielded this year bountiful and valuable harvests. It has gathered over twelve hundred bushels of fine, good wheat, over two hundred bushels of excellent sweet potatoes, over two thousand five hundred bushels of very good Irish potatoes, from fifteen to twenty thousand heads of cabbage, which it is now making into krout, besides many other vegetables, onions, carrots, beans, turnips, etc; and it is now engaged in gathering six or eight thousand bushels of fine corn, which is brought in the husks from the prairie, by wagons, and husked with pleasure by the entire community before it is sent to the community mills.

The masons, the carpenters, the joiners, the glaziers, and the painters of the community have nearly finished a large edifice of cut stone, designed for a school for the Icarian children. It is the intention of the community to build another edifice, and receive into its school American children.

The community is about to re organize its concerts and theatres. A portion of the hall will be reserved for Americans, thirty or forty of whom will be admitted each evening, provided they procure tickets, which will be distributed at the office some days before, in such a manner that each one can, in his turn, be accommodated.

The commission who accompanied the Icarians who went to establish themselves in Iowa, has returned. They found a suitable location which will afford water, wood, stone for lime, clay for brick and pottery, stone coal, and fertile prairies for cultivation. The settlers have commenced their works of occupation, of construction, and of clearing, and have registered their claims of pre-emption.

Next year other Icarians will go and form new establishments by the side of the first. They will first erect a saw and flouring mill, and a brickyard, and then commence the construction of a village, or commune.

The community contemplates the construction, in its workshops at Nauvoo, of a small steamboat.

It expects new members, who have departed from Havre and Bordeaux, while several American and German societies have announced their intention to unite with it.

Domestic Miscellany.

Five of the Smith family, including John, were discharged from jail at Pittsburg on the 22d inst.

Robert Louden is on trial in Philadelphia for the murder of Henry McGary.

The slaughter-house of Mr. Tipton, just north of Columbus, Ohio, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 23d inst. Two beeves and forty-four hogs, ready dressed, were also consumed. Less, about $8,000.

Richard Welch, at Albany, has been sentenced to the Auburn State prison for twelve years, for breaking into a canal boat and committing a rape upon the person of Margaret Ann McCarthy, the chambermaid.

James S. Baker, Esq., has been appointed, by the Governor of Wisconsin, Comptroller, under the general banking law just adopted in that State.

On the 25th inst. the ice extended nearly across the river at Albany.

The Redemptorist priests of the Catholic church give a mission at the Albany cathedral during the next two weeks, commencing this evening.

A contribution box was placed upon the table of the judges of the Presidential election on Tuesday, at Van Buren, Ark., and $25 was collected towards raising the Washington monument. This was doing pretty well, taking into consideration the number of votes polled, which was only 221.

An official list of the lost and damaged vessels on the lakes, between the 7th and 20th of November, presents the following summary:—Schooners 26, steamers and propellers 6, and brigs 3—all either wrecked, seriously damaged, or compelled to suffer loss by throwing overboard portions of their cargoes. Twenty one lives are reported lost.

Ned, a slave, convicted of manslaughter upon Moses, also a slave, at Natchez, Miss., was sentenced to be branded in the left hand with the letter M., and the sentence was carried into execution on the 13th inst, in the jail yard, by the Sheriff.

James Irvin, who has been on trial for murder, at Pittsburg, Pa., was found guilty of manslaughter on the 24th inst.

Mr. H. S. Hopkins, of Brookfield, Conn., attached to Turner & Co.'s Menagerie and Circus, died at Hoover's tavern, in Winchester, Va., on the 20th inst. He had been making arrangements to winter the menagerie in Winchester.

Adam Henry Mindendorf met his death at Cincinnati, on the 24th inst., by falling from the attic window of a house.

James Henry Keane died in Dubuque, Iowa, about two weeks since, leaving a farm and some other property, with no relations in the State to claim his effects. He was from Columbus, Ohio.

At a late meeting of the trustees of the State University of Georgia, at Athens, Dr. Joseph Le Conte was elected Professor of Natural Sciences, in place of Professor Jones, resigned. We congratulate the trustees and the friends of the University upon their fortunate selection.

A son of Jacob Drake, of Troy, O., assaulted his sister-in-law, on the 16th inst., with a fire shovel, and left her, as he supposed, dead. He then cut his own throat, but not doing it effectually, he opened an artery in his arm, and bled to death.

In one of the precincts in Lynn Boyd's districts in Kentucky, the polls were opened on Monday instead of Tuesday, by some misunderstanding of the officers. Many refused to vote the second day, through fear of being prosecuted for voting twice.

On the 20th inst., two canal boats were passing under the wooden bridge at Dayton, Ohio, at the same time; one of them was crowded against the centre truss, which gave way, and the bridge fell across the boats, but did no serious injury.

Gas, for the first time, was to be lighted in Milwaukee on the 23d inst.

There was quite a jam of floating ice in Merrimack river, above the Concord free bridge, on the 25th inst.

The bill to incorporate the town of Burlington, Vt., as a city, has passed both houses of the Vermont Legislature.

Jeremiah Hurley, employed on the new building at the corner of Franklin and Federal streets, Boston, fell several feet therefrom, on the 24th inst., and died in a short time.

The number of inmates at the Deer Island Hospital, Boston, on the 25th instant, was 627.

The Haverhill (Mass.) *Gazette* says: "At the recent State election the votes for governor in this town and Lawrence were precisely the same. In each town the vote stood for Clifford 458, for Bishop 412, and for Mann 226. It is somewhat singular that there should have been in both towns the same number of votes for the same candidates."

The Grand Jury of Columbia county, at their session last week, took notice of the prevalent custom of disposing of articles by lottery at the various fairs of religious and benevolent societies, as being injurious to the morals of society.

The Canadian executive has given notice that a tract of twenty-four millions of acres of land, lying mainly north-east of Lake Huron, in the latitude of the American mining districts of Lake Superior, will, as soon as surveyed, be thrown open to the landless in gratuitous tracts of one hundred and sixty acres. Alternate sections will thus be given away without price, those lying between them being reserved for sale to cover the expenses of surveying and opening the country to immigrants.

Dr. T. C. Worthington was committed to jail at Marlborough, Md., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., on the charge of having inflicted a mortal wound upon Mr. Charles Crook, an overseer in Nottingham district. Mr. Crook was alive on Tuesday evening, but the *Gazette* says no hopes were entertained of his recovery. It is supposed that Dr. W. was laboring under aberration of mind at the time.

Mr. James McCloskey has made a proposition to the portwardens of Camden, N. J., for the removal of Smith's Island from the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, to a depth of four feet below low water mark, for the sum of $300,000.

The number of deaths at New Orleans, for the week ending on the 18th of November, was 258; of this number sixty-eight were by cholera, and forty two by yellow fever.

The steamer Washington Hunt, owned by Messrs. Silliman & Robinson, of West Troy, sunk in the river at that place, on the 25th inst.

A man named David Sloan was robbed at Louisville, on the 24th inst, of $1,250 in American gold.

Mr George A. P. Healey, of Boston, has just finished, at Concord, N. H., his portrait of General Franklin Pierce.

Mrs. Nichols, the woman's rights editor of the Windham county *Democrat*, received six votes in the Vermont Legislature, for Director of the State Prison.

The New Hampshire Mechanics' Association celebrated their fiftieth anniversary at Portsmouth, on the 23d inst.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is now completed, forming a continuous line of rails from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Heretofore there has been a gap of ten miles from Greensburg to Beatty's Station.

General Bernes, of Corveta county, Georgia while attempting to get upon the cars of the Georgia Railroad, at Stone Mountain, on the 22d inst., unfortunately slepped and fell under the train. Both his legs were cut off above the knees, and he died of his injuries on the 23d.

On the 20th inst, while the Light Artillery Blues were engaged in firing a funeral salute of half minute guns in honor of the memory of Webster, at Montgomery, Ala., a cartridge prematurely exploded, terribly mangling one of the corps, Mr. Joseph Baker, so that he died in the course of the next day.

Mr. John A. Campbell has declined the Supreme Court Judgeship of Alabama, which was tendered him by Governor Collier.

Obituary.

Burtis Ringo, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Flemingsburg, Ky., on the 7th instant in the 90th year of his age. He witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis. He removed to Kentucky in 1816 and has resided in Fleming county ever since. His living descendants number above sixty souls.

We are called upon to day, says the Newark *Advertiser* of Nov. 27, to announce the death of the Hon. J. Tonnelé, at his residence, near Bergen Five Corners, Hudson county, last evening, after a long illness. He was a native of New York city, forty six years of age, and was a member of our State Senate during the sessions of 1848 and 1849.

BILLY BOWLEGS.—We learn from Capt. J. M. Taylor, direct from Tampa, that Billy Bowlegs, and a portion of his tribe, are making preparations to go west. Their time of departure is uncertain.—*Ocala (Fla.) Congressier, Nov. 17.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Sullivan and Clark, the Convicts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Hon. Judges Edwards (presiding Justice,) Mitchell and Roosevelt on the Bench.

Nov. 29.—Previous to the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the General Term of the Supreme Court was opened.

Joseph Clark, convicted some time since of the murder of Gillespie, the policeman, and James Sullivan, convicted of the murder of a man named Smith, when interfering between him and prisoner's wife, in a domestic quarrel, were placed at the bar.

It will be recollected, that on an appeal from the Oyer and Terminer, to this court, new trials were granted, which decisions were reversed by the Court of Appeals, and it consequently becomes necessary that this court should re-sentence the prisoners.

The District Attorney read the order of the General Term of 29th Oct., which directed that the prisoners should be brought up this day, and he moved that the prisoners be further committed to the custody of the Sheriff, until the 4th of December.

Judge Roosevelt said—It seems to me that counsel for prisoners should be heard on some of the questions which it appears to me, arise in this case. I had drawn up in writing the suggestions which occurred to my mind, in reflecting on this case, and I am free to say they were not arrived at without difficulty. The statute provides that, before the Court directs the execution, they shall inquire into the facts and circumstances, and if no legal reasons exist to the contrary, the Court are to sign the warrant of execution. It seems, although it is not perfectly clear, that this law of the Revised Statutes remains yet unrepealed on this subject. The law requires of the Court, in the present case, individually each member of it, to sign the warrant that consigns a human being to the scaffold, in obedience, not to our own judgment, but to the judgment of the appellate tribunal. It is a grave case, and I am free to say has been to me a source of deep and most anxious reflection, when our act should be shared under the *quasi* corporate organization of the Court itself. If the difficulties arose in my own mind, I might have kept them in my own bosom; but we must here individually sign the warrant. This being so, we have taken time for consideration; we have taken several weeks, and it is now proposed by the District Attorney, very properly, that we should take still further time. But it appears to me, from a consideration of the characteristics of this case and its consequences, that counsel should be heard deliberately, and with due preparation, on any question that might arise in the case. I do notmean that it is necessary to go over the original ground again, but on the question as it now presents itself. An act passed the last session, retrospective, as it appears, in its character, and which alone has brought on this court the duty to act in the matter now before us. It is under that act—a special act, passed at the last session—an act, it appears to me—I may be wrong—which is not in harmony with the general spirit and character of our jurisprudence—an act, in a criminal case, not in favor of the weak against the strong, but in favor of the strong against the weak—an act allowing the appeal, common to the then existing law, in favor of the people against the prisoner. An appeal, as it then stood, could not be taken, which under that law was taken, and the result of which is, that the decision of this Court was reversed, and we are now called upon to sign the warrant in direct opposition to the decision before pronounced. It is proper that I should observe, that the views which I have thrown out, or rather the suggestions of consideration—for this is the most proper name to give them—are my own, and I am alone responsible for them. I have reduced them to writing, but it is unnecessary to detain the court and audience by giving more than this brief outline.

The District Attorney remarked, that at this stage of the case, ready as I am to meet counsel in all cases, especially in cases involving the life of a human being, I would still suggest to the Court that the act referred to by the learned Judge was not a special act.

Judge Edwards did not think it was necessary to discuss the question. If any question is to be raised, counsel will have an opportunity to discuss it on Saturday next. The act referred to was a general act, to meet all cases.

The prisoners were then removed, and an order entered for their being brought up again on Saturday next.

The Murder of Baxter, the Watchman.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Edwards and Aldermen Oakley and Ward.

Nov. 29.—William Johnson, a stout built young man, twenty one years of age, a native of New York, and a painter by trade, was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Charles Baxter, the watchman on board the ship Thomas Watson, at the East river, of which crime Nicholas Howlet and William Saul have been found guilty, on separate trials. Johnson is the man alleged to have been in the boat whilst Howlet and Saul went on board the ship where the man was killed.

The District Attorney appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. John Cochrane and Jonas B. Phillips were assigned as counsel for the prisoner.

The same course was pursued in this case as in the other trials, in regard to the jurors. Each was interrogated as to his indifference between the people and the prisoner. Some were excused, and the following were sworn to try the case:—

1. E. Boynton, 15th ward.	7. Jas. Fowler, 8th ward.
2. C. N. Decker, 10th ward.	8. Alex. Read, 17th ward.
3. A. Brown, 9th ward.	9. L. R. Shaw, 3d ward.
4. J. W. Kilsby, 9th ward.	10. Jos. Schultz, 2d ward.
5. R. B. Greenwood, 6th do.	11. J. Johnson, 18th ward.
6. Wm. P. Cook, 7th ward.	12. L. Chichester, 7th ward.

The District Attorney then proceeded to state the case for the prosecution, and said that he would adduce evidence to prove that the prisoner, Johnson, was seen in company with Saul and Howlet, at a bowling saloon, on the night of the murder, and also that he was the person who remained in the boat during the time Howlet and Saul were in the commission of the felony.

The testimony in this case was nearly the same as that adduced on the former trials. The only new evidence was the following:—

John Smyth deposed—That in the afternoon of the day preceding the death of Baxter, about four o'clock, he thinks he saw the prisoner on board of the ship Thos. Watson; he came where witness was examining coffee on the deck, near the gangway; he, the prisoner, went on board the vessel; witness was attending to the discharge of coffee; there were about six hundred bags on board, worth $14 a bag—movables in cabin worth $200 or $300; a passenger's baggage was on board, and two barrels of shells; they were removed the next day after the death of Baxter.

Thomas Kelly, keeper on Blackwell's Island—Was at Cherry street the night Baxter was killed; saw prisoner, Saul, Howlet, and others, seven altogether; returned to the Island about five next morning; crossed from Sixty-first street; knew prisoners and others before that night; saw prisoner in a light-colored boat with a red stripe, at foot of Sixty-first street; asked prisoner what brought him up so early; he said he was taking a cruise; he asked if they were up at the tavern at foot of Sixty-first street, as he wanted to get something to drink, he having been up all night; he said Saul and Howlett had been taken up on board of a vessel, and that he had escaped; showed a stick which he said he owed his life to; it was over two feet long; the bark was knocked off, as if it had came in contact with something; witness told him he thought he was leading a bad life; he said he would knock off as soon as he could get the price of a horse and cart; he said he was going to put the boat up, and go and see what had become of Howlett and Saul; prisoner showed a silver watch with a black string, which he said was worth thirty or forty dollars, and that he intended to sell it; he then left with the boat; the last he saw he was about fifty eighth street, standing up in the boat; the boat was about sixteen feet long; prisoner knew witness to be a public officer; he came ashore and went to the tavern; no other person was present; prisoner saw witness at No 51 Cherry street; did not speak to him there; spoke to Howlett; prisoner said he had been fired at that night, and that he had been fired at a dozen times within the last month.

John A. Smith—Resides at foot of Forty-seventh street, near East river; lets boats; about 5 o'clock in the morning, about the time Baxter was killed, prisoner brought a boat to his place; next saw prisoner in Chambers street, about a week ago; knew prisoner before; the boat he left with witness was new; two pair of rowlocks, painted white or light lead color priming; had two pair of sculls in her, one pair painted green, one white, the other not painted; the name branded on her "G. C. Newman;" he told me to keep her until he came or sent for her; the boat was taken away without the knowledge of witness; prisoner left a pair of pumps and a pair of boots, which he took out of the boat; they were quite wet; he said he had been up all night, and did not want to take the boat down with him.

George C. Newman No. 245 Front street, boat builder, built a boat for prisoner last of July or first of August last, sixteen feet long, two pair of row locks, primed white inside and out; name of witness was branded on her; has never seen the boat since.

John Morrison—Was in bowling saloon the night Baxter was killed in company with the prisoner, Howlet, Saul, and others; left in company with them; parted at the corner of Roosevelt and Cherry streets; Howlet Saul, and prisoner turned and went towards the East river; prisoner lived in Washington street. Witness purchased a pistol on the third of July last in Chatham street, near Tryon row; sold it to Howlet about five or six weeks before Baxter was killed. (The pistol shown was exactly like the one he bought.)

Michael Wogan, of the Fourth ward police, arrested prisoner at No. 11 Carlisle street, about 11 o'clock, on the morning of 25th of August; Morrison and Sullivan were with him; put some questions to him, he did not answer; went with him to 166 Washington street; prisoner said he was home the night before at 166 Washington street, and that he had no more clothes than he had on; went to 166 Washington street; the woman there said prisoner had a trunk in the house, which was opened, and contained coats, vests, and shirts; he said he went home the night before about 12 o'clock; the woman said he had not been home the night before.