

From the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.

DREADFUL ASSASSINATION.—The following are the particulars of a bloody tragedy that occurred in N. Y., on Monday evening, the 20th inst.

In the early part of that evening, Mr. J. Corlies, the proprietor of a bowling saloon under Croemer and Haight's carriage establishment, in Broadway, near Franklin st., was observed in that place in company with a female. Shortly afterwards he was seen in Leonard street, standing against the railing of the Society Library, talking with this same female. The gentleman who observed them, went into the Carlton House, and told the bar-keeper to go out and have a joke with him. The words were scarcely out of his mouth before the report of a pistol was heard; and on going to the door, Mr. Corlies was found lying on his face on the pavement, and the female with whom he had been conversing, was seen running across Broadway, but no effort was made to arrest her. The unfortunate man was immediately taken into the Carlton House, and Dr. A. E. Hosack was summoned, who promptly came to afford such assistance as might be required.

On examining the unfortunate man, it was found that he had been shot from behind, the ball entering the occiput, and lodging in the forward part of the head under the nose. Dr. Archer, the coroner, was promptly on the spot with the hope of eliciting some clue to the murderer from Mr. Corlies. But he was in a state of insensibility, and as there was not the most remote possibility of his being restored to consciousness, he did not attempt to hold any examination, except to elicit such facts, as might possibly lead to the arrest of the perpetrator of the dreadful outrage.

Suspicion was fixed on Mr. J. H. Colton. Justice Mottel knocked at the door and obtaining entrance, asked if Mr. Colton was in—being answered in the affirmative, he stepped into the parlor and found Colton and Parsons, the proprietor of the house, seated together. Colton spoke to the Justice, when the latter informed him that he wished to see him in private. Colton then asked Mr. Parsons to step out of the room, when Justice Mottel slapped him on the shoulder saying "you are my prisoner, that man is murdered." Colton not appearing to understand him, he repeated, "that man is murdered, and it is suspected that you or a woman has done it." Colton appeared lost in thought for an instant, then putting his fingers to his head said, "the black boy told me that my wife went out this afternoon, but it couldn't be her either, as I have thought she loved him."—Colton here paused and remained absorbed within himself for a few minutes, and then said "Justice Mottel, how you did make my heart beat." Justice Mottel then took out his watch to note the time, which was a few minutes past seven, when Colton done the same, and remarked that his watch was a minute too fast, when St. Paul's clock struck the hour of seven, as he had then looked at it where he had been sitting in the parlor.

The reason for arresting Mr. Colton, was, that on the 16th inst, Mr. Corlies had him bound over in the sum of 5000 to keep the peace, he having presented and snatched a pistol at Mr. Corlies. The cause of the difficulty on the part of Colton, was jealousy, as we are informed, Mr. Corlies having been accused of too great familiarity with Mr. Corlies's wife.

Colton when arrested, denied all participation in the murder. His boots were examined and showed no evidence of having been recently in the street. The house was searched, but nothing found to excite suspicion, except a pair of pistol moulds, which being matched with the pistol that was fired in the street, appeared to be too large to suit it. When the Police officers visited his house, all the females attached to the premises were called before them, not one of whom was identified by the witnesses. While the officers were there, a woman came into the house, dressed in a straw bonnet and veil, and passed up stairs in great haste into the front room of the second story. Officers James and F. Smith and Drinker stopped her, and she said she had just come from Green street down Broadway, and had run like a race horse. She appeared to be acquainted with the inmates of the house, and was allowed to pass on without being instantly arrested; as she should have been, on suspicion.—In her dress she appeared to resemble the woman seen in the Bowling saloon with Corlies previous to his murder.

The wife of Colton, from whom he had been separated since the previous Tuesday, resided in the adjoining avenue, where the coroner immediately went.—Being refused admittance, he forced open the door, and entered the front parlor, where Mrs. Colton was found seated on a sofa, dressed in white, with a black cape thrown loosely around her shoulders, and her head reclining on a pillow.—He raised her head and finding that she was alive, asked her why she did not open the door. She turned her eyes towards him, gave a stare, but no answer. He then asked her if any thing was the matter with her? She refused to reply, but dropped her head, and appeared to be feigning partial insanity. He asked her if she had been out of the house during the day, and a number of other questions, to none of which she would reply, but rolled her eyes and closed them, without uttering a word. He felt her pulse, which appeared strong, and then directed her to be raised up and walked about the room, in order to restore her if it had been after effects of fainting.—

She was then held in the arms of Justice Mottel and Frank Smith, and walked into the bed room in the rear and laid upon the bed. The coroner then appeared to think from her breath, that she might possibly have taken some narcotic poison—a stomach pump and an emetic were sent for. Before they arrived, she appeared to recover, and they were sent back without use.

Her colored servant stated that she had taken no food during the day, save a cup of coffee in the morning, and a cup of tea at night, and that for the past several days she had not eat food enough to keep a person from partial starvation.

Her apartments were thoroughly searched by the officers, and her shoes examined, to see if she had recently been in the street, but nothing was found to sustain suspicion against her, nor ought to excite that she had any knowledge of the death of Corlies, save her singular conduct when the coroner broke open the door of the parlor. A straw hat and a green veil were found in a band box, in an adjoining room, and a miniature of Colton on her dressing bureau. No phial that had contained narcotic poison was found in her apartments, or anything else to induce a belief that she had attempted to commit suicide, and the fact that she had come to her bed room door and spoke to the colored servant when Justice Mottel first entered the house, induces a belief that her strange conduct was feigned for some cause best known to herself.

Corlies never spoke after he received the wound, and died about ten o'clock.

The councils were in session, and on learning an account of the affair, they offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, for the detection of the murderer.

About 11 o'clock, night, Charles O. Connor, Esq., private counsel of Mrs. Colton, called at her lodging, No. 86 Vesey street, where she had been left by the coroner in charge of officers, and persuaded her to go to the tomb, where she was conveyed in a cab. It is further stated, that during the early part of the evening, a woman called at the boarding house of Mr. Corlies, in Leonard street and enquired for him, but he was not in. She walked some distance into the hall of the house, and when the bonnet and green veil that were found in the apartments of Mrs. Colton, at 26 Vesey street, were shown to the female of the house, who saw the person that called, she identified them as the same worn by her.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

The arrival at New Orleans of the Neptune from Galveston on the 31st, bringing news from Texas as late as the 16th, puts us in possession of several items of interest.

The war spirit is breathed freely, and altho' Great Britain has offered to negotiate for peace between Mexico and Texas, on condition that the latter shall abolish slavery within her limits, there is no prospect of the acceptance of Britain's good offices, which are never tendered, as the citizens of Texas well know, without some sinister design lurking at the bottom of all her boasted philanthropy.

Gen. Rusk, who recently took chief command of the army, addresses the people through the Houston Star, and declares his intention, if they will sustain him, to prosecute vigorously the offensive war. Felix Houston, who battled so manfully in the first war with Mexico, and then retired to the peaceful fireside of his own home, is again ready to buckle on his old armor and march to the contest.

The escape of the Mier prisoners is doubted by the Houston Star. Letters received from the Texian prisoners taken at San Antonio, confirm the account of their most unhuman treatment, which Moorish barbarity could scarcely surpass. One of the prisoners writes:

"Three days since, myself and five others were put to the cart and made to draw 1700 lbs of lime from the Castle to the village, about half a mile, and sundry articles back to the Castle, and to add to our other hardships, a number of us are very badly supplied with clothes, in fact we are very ragged, and almost eaten up with vermin. Our condition continues the same notwithstanding our complaints to the high powers, and God knows how long it will last, for we can see or hear of nothing to encourage us to hope for a speedy release."

Efficient preparations have been made to organize and equip new recruits in the Texian army, and the force is so augmented as to bid defiance to the new invasion which is promised from the Mexicans, and will probably appear on the borders.

On the whole, with the exception of a few Indian depredations, we think the accounts here given of Texian safety and promised prosperity are quite flattering. *Cin. Eng.*

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI.

The Patriots will triumph. Late news from the island at New York confirms the progress they had made in resisting the Government forces. Aux Cayes has fallen into their hands, and they have now at their control the whole south of the island and the entire population.—From Legone they were to march to Port Au Prince, in a force of 15,000. Boyer the President, determined to resist, had ordered all the females to repair to the harbor vessels.

The Bainbridge, of our Navy, Capt. Johnson, was in that port, and would stay till difficulties were settled.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, APRIL 17, 1843.

SPRING AT LAST.

We can hardly convey to our readers any news by telling them that we are at last greeted with spring weather; but we like to talk about that which gives us pleasure; and it is with extraordinary pleasure, after a long and cold winter, and a cloudy, stormy and severely cold March, that we again hail a clear blue sky, a warm reviving sun, the singing of birds, and all the other agreeables that usually come with spring.

The ancients displayed their usual ingenuity in adapting names when they gave that of the god of war to the month that has just passed; for great havoc has the old soldier played with the spring arrangements of the farmers, besides committing other devastations too numerous to mention. All have, no doubt, joyfully given him parole for eleven months, regretting only that they could not discharge him in full. But his cruelties will soon be forgotten in the enjoyment afforded by the delightful months of April, May and June; and ere he returns, the cold of fall and winter will have gradually hardened us against his renewed attacks.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

The Clermont (Whig) Courier, speaking of the late Congress, says:—

"We claim, then that the promises of Retrenchment, made to the people in 1840, has been fulfilled, and that, so far as this particular is concerned, they have no just ground of complaint against the Whig Congress or the Whig party."

Against this assertion we give below the evidence of three whig journals.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, the leading Clay paper of the East, says:

"What has the present whig Congress accomplished? Nothing, literally nothing. Its leading traits taking them as a body, are vulgarly, selfishness, treachery and a disgraceful inconsistency, which has called forth the contempt of their constituents." Not a solitary measure was shown to the female of the house, who saw the person that called, she identified them as the same worn by her.

The New York American, a prominent Clay paper of the city of New York, says of this same Congress.

"They came forth to this mission amid shouting and popular exultations and triumphs. They return, to obscurity and oblivion, to sorrow, disappointment, sadness and silence."

The Xenia Torch Light, the whig organ of Green county, gives in the following evidence on the subject.

"And what good has been conferred on the country for all this waste of treasure! Excepting the tariff, we might say nothing."

"We must express the opinion that, if the 27th Congress had loved party less and their country more, they would have left the national affairs in a much better condition. The bankrupt law was another measure which was passed and then repealed. That law, perhaps, deserved its fate. It has been very unpopular since its enactment."

TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

The following officers for Pleasant township were elected on Monday of last week.

Trustees—James Givens, Benjamin Dugin, Wright Hicks.
Constable—T. J. Stivers.
Clerk—J. T. Smiley.
Assessor—Andrew H. Free.
Treasurer—John Kay.

BRIBERY.—Upon a disclosure made by one of the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, charges have been preferred against members of the Board of Canal commissioners of that State, of attempting to bribe members to influence their votes on measures pending in relation to said Commissioners; and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter.

THE CORLIES MURDER.—The coroner's jury on the inquest held over the body of Mr. Corlies, who was shot in the street in New York, have returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a wound by some person unknown; and Mr. and Mrs. Colton were therefore discharged.

The N. O. Bee says that about 1000 persons will rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth on the 1st of May, for the purpose of emigrating to Oregon Territory.

ISLE OF PINES.—An expedition was lately fitted out from the U. S. Ship of War Vincennes to pay the Isle of Pines a visit, and ascertain whether the rumors of its being a piratical resort be true. The force comprised three boats, eight officers, and forty men provisioned for thirty days.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The entire vote of the State is yet unknown. Hubbard's majority so far is 1047, and last year, in the towns to hear from, it was 502. Placing all whose politics are unknown, against the democrats, their entire strength will be in both branches 142, and majority 41.—The Patriot sums up the result thus.

A Democratic Governor.
4 Democratic Members of Congress.
A Democratic House.
A Democratic Senate.
A Democratic Council.
and Democratic County officers, in nine out of ten of the counties, and the complete overthrow of faction, treachery and federalism.

DEATH OF OLD PIONEERS.

The Zanesville Aurora of the 30th ult., informs us of the death of two of the oldest citizens of Muskingum county: the first, Capt. James Hampton, one of the most remarkable men of his time. He emigrated from Virginia to Zanesville in 1805, where he has since resided, and where he died on the 25th, at the home of his son-in-law, G. A. Hall, Esq., in the 67th year of his age. But few men of the West were more generally known or more generally esteemed. He filled many responsible public trusts with fidelity to the public and honor to himself.

The other is Capt. James Taylor, in the 74th year of his age. He received a commission from Gen. Washington of Lieut. Dragoons in 1793, and served under Wayne in his severe conflicts with the North Western Tribes, in one of which he was severely wounded. He was a brave soldier, and endeared himself to his companions. The military, and his brothers of the Masonic fraternity followed him to the grave.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Neptune arrived at New Orleans on the 21st bringing dates up to the 18th from Galveston. The only important news is the disposition of the Texans generally to organize an invasion force to carry on the war against Mexico. A public meeting was held in Richmond, at which it was determined to raise such a force, if aided by other counties, as will push forward and release all Texan prisoners. The Houston Telegraph expresses the hope that Capt. McCullough, who is at the head of a well armed and well trained body of troops, will dash forward to Laredo as speedily as possible, as he may thus be enabled to cover the retreat of Col. Fisher and his men, and escort them with safety into the settlement. *Cin. Eng.*

ARRIVAL FROM OREGON.—We were most agreeably surprised yesterday by a call from Dr. Whitman from Oregon, a member of the American Presbyterian Mission in that Territory. A slight glance at him when he entered our office would have convinced any one that he had seen all the hardships of a life in the wilderness. He was dressed in a fur cap that appeared to have seen some ten year's service, faded and nearly destitute of fur; a vest whose natural color had long since fled, and a shirt—we could not see he had any—an overcoat every thread of which could be easily seen, buckskin pants, &c. the roughest man that we have seen this many a day—too poor in fact, to get any better wardrobe! The Doctor is one of those daring and good men who went to Oregon some years ago to teach the Indians religion, agriculture, letters, &c. A noble pioneer do we judge him to be—a man fitted to be a chief in venturing a moral empire among the wild men of the wilderness. We did not learn what success the worthy man had in leading the Indians to embrace the christian faith, but he very modestly remarked that many of them had begun to cultivate the earth and raise cattle.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ACCIDENT STRANGE AND HORRIBLE.—At a raising in Armstrong county, Pa., a few days since, says the Pittsburgh Intelligencer, and on good authority, "while the men were engaged in raising the barn, some women were catching chickens, and cutting their heads off preparatory to the feast usually served up on such occasions. Two children, a boy and a girl, having observed the process gone through with by the women, with the chickens, laid her head down on a block of wood, while the other proceeded to chop her head off with a hatchet. Two men on the top of the barn who were in the act of receiving a log from those who were pushing it up from below, hearing the screams of the women, and terrified at seeing the horrid sight, let go their hold of the log, which fell, and in falling crushed nine persons to death! The details of this affair are too sickening to admit us to dwell upon them: it is sufficient to state that our information may be relied upon."

WHARFAGE TAX.

The Senate of Louisiana have passed the House Bill repealing this tax by a vote of 11 to 2. The bill only waits the signature of the Governor to become a law. We infer from the vote given that he will not veto it, though such an intimation is thrown out in some of the New Orleans papers. If he does not, the West will be freed from a tax alike odious and unjust, and New Orleans freed from difficulties, which, in the end, must seriously injured her commerce.—*Cin. Gaz.*

TAXATION IN VIRGINIA.—A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature taxing gold and silver plate one per cent, over \$50, value; fixing a tax of one per cent, on salaries and incomes and fees from any office, calling or profession over \$400, fixing a capital tax of \$10, on physicians, surgeons, dentists and attorneys (who do not practice in the Court of Appeals, and if they do, \$20), if such person does not prefer to pay the one per cent, upon his income over \$400, fixing a tax of one and half per cent, up on the excess over \$100 of yearly rent or value of every toll bridge or ferry (except such as are held by joint stock companies) and upon every newspaper a maximum tax of \$10.

From the Ontario Messenger.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at its present session, has made a very important decision respecting the meaning and construction of that provision of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits the states from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. All the judges, except Judge Story and Judge McKinley, were present and concurred in the decision.—It is said, however, that Judge McLean dissented from some of the positions assumed in the very able and lucid opinion of the court which was delivered by Chief Justice Taney.

The case is this:—Arthur Bronson loaned a sum of money to one Kinzie and took from him, a security, a mortgage on real estate in Illinois. By the laws of that state which were in force at the time of the execution of the mortgage, Bronson on the failure of Kinzie to pay the sum which it was given to secure, would be entitled, on application to the proper court, to a decree for the sale of mortgaged premises to the highest bidder.

Subsequent to the execution of the mortgage, the Legislature of Illinois passed two laws, one providing for the redemption, by mortgagors and their judgment creditors, of lands sold under mortgages, and the other providing that, before the sale of mortgaged premises, they should be appraised by three persons selected for that purpose, and that they should not be sold unless as much as two thirds of the sum at which they had been appraised, should be bid.

The money for which Bronson's mortgage was given, not being paid, he instituted proceeding for its foreclosure, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Illinois. When the cause came before the court for a decree of sale the question was raised whether the decree should direct the mortgaged premises to be appraised and not to be sold for less than two thirds of the appraised, and that the sale should be subject to redemption, as provided by the acts before mentioned, or whether the decree should direct the sale to be made in respect of the provisions of those acts. On this question, the Judges of the Circuit Court disagreed, and on their disagreement, the cause was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme court have decided that the laws of Illinois, which were in force at the time when Bronson's mortgage was given, entered into and formed part of the contract between the parties; that the two acts before mentioned, in as much as they materially and injuriously affected the remedy of Bronson to enforce his rights under his mortgage, were in conflict with the provision of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the states from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and were therefore, void in respect to that Bronson was entitled to a decree for the sale of the mortgaged premises to the highest bidder, without regard to the provisions of these two acts.

This decision is now the established law of the land. It is founded upon reason, justice and sound constitutional principles; and we believe that "it will abide unshaken, the text of human scrutiny; of talents and of time."

We rejoice that an effectual veto has thus been put upon a most vicious and unwarrantable system of legislation, which, in effect, abrogates contracts which the parties to them have made, and, without their consent, substitutes others in their stead. All such legislation is completely nullified by this decision.

TEXAN INDUSTRY.—The Star, of late date says the citizens have quit loafing and speculating, and are now engaged in planting every acre of land that is found in or near the city. "There is not an idle man to be found, but every one has turned planter and is cultivating a crop of corn or some other useful vegetable. It is thought, that the crop of corn, potatoes and cotton in that section will be greater this year than in any former year."

OREGON.—A meeting is called at St. Louis of all who intend to emigrate from that point, to meet and make preliminary arrangements for the expedition.

MURDERED.—Hiram Bessly, of Columbus, Mo., by five of his slaves, while in the woods adjoining his plantation. The first to strike a blow was a young female.

"Pompey are you willing to be damned, if I do it, the Lords will" inquired a pious friend.

"O yes, Massa, and more too; I am willing to have you damned also, Massa," replied Pompey.

BORDER DIFFICULTIES.—The Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig contains the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Hancock Plantation, in relation to the arrest of Daniel Savage, a citizen of Arizook county, who was attempted to be carried off, on a civil suit, by individuals known to be authorized agents of the authorities of the Providence of New Brunswick, on the 11th inst.

It appears that great excitement prevailed upon the border, and that the people aided by the U. S. States troops, succeeded in effecting his rescue. Subsequently the citizens met, and passed sundry resolutions expressing indignation at the outrage, and it was

"Voted, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Capt. Webster, commanding the U. S. troops at Fort Kent, for so promptly furnishing assistance to the civil authorities to recapture our citizens on our own soil, as defined by the late treaty and to secure and bring the offender to justice."

PLOUGHING FOR CORN.

The American Farmer, says—In ploughing up corn and oats ground, the farmer should neither spare his team or his plough, as the deeper he goes the better prepared will his soil be to sustain the crop sown upon it. It is fact which cannot be disputed, that corn always stands drought better, looks green and healthy longer and nine times out of ten will yield more fodder and more grain, than that which is planted in shallow ploughed ground. There is no mystery, as that two and two make four.

The roots penetrate beyond the depth at which, by evaporation, the earth becomes deprived of its moisture, and there find in store, for them that necessary ingredient to healthful vegetation, and thus escape from the evil of being parched up for want of water.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.—The following has been found by the writer an easy and successful way to raise them: Place small pieces of dead turf, as large as one's hand, just below the sod, in hot bed, and plant the cucumber seed upon them. When the stems are two or three inches long, the pieces of turf are removed, plants, roots and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance rapidly in growth and produce fruit two or three weeks earlier than when planted in open ground. Suitable turf is easily obtained where grass has been inverted the previous summer or autumn. The young plants should be set out as soon as they will probably escape the frost.—*Albany Cultivator.*

ITEMS.

SPECIE.—The Columbia brought 607,452 dollars in specie from Liverpool, and a considerable amount from Halifax.

A London editor calculates that the nominal debt of Great Britain is equal to a dollar a minute from the commencement of world.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—The distress at Newcastle, England, at the last accounts was so great, that 5130 persons were receiving indoor or outdoor relief; and there were 480 inmates in the Union Workhouse. In Leeds, the relief granted to out door paupers, was £2000 more than it was three years ago, and the number of applicants had increased from 3,431 to 14,839.

Earthquake in Vermont. The Montpelier, Vt. Watchman states that on the night of the 14th, about 9 P. M., a distinct shock or shaking of the earth, accompanied by a rumbling noise, much like that of a heavy wagon passing over frozen ground, was observed by many people in Montpelier and vicinity. It seemed to come in an Eastern direction.

A COLD MARCH.—A correspondent, "C. P." informs us, that yesterday at sunrise, the mercury was down to 49 deg., which is 13 below the freezing point.—But few of the present generation remember so cold a march. In 1789 and 1803, the weather during March was unusually severe.—*Enquirer, March 24.*

QUAINT EDITORS.—There is a Henna in Iowa, a Tiger in Indiana, a Cake in Ohio—all Democrats—the first terribly cross when setting—the second cross on coons, which are his entire diet, and the third a kind of tart half nibbled to death by the ladies.

NOT BAD.—A Lowell printer requests one of the Millerite preachers to "call and settle" for the printing of some advent hymns before he goes up. He says, "we can go before a magistrate and swear that we believe he intends to leave the State."

HOW TO SAVE OIL AND CANDLES.—Use sunlight two hours in the morning, and dispense with candles and lamps two hours after 9, P. M. The morning sunlight is much cheaper, and better than evening lamp-light.

"Without faith it is impossible to be saved," was read by a French preacher to read.—"without faith it is impossible to be shaved."

A country editor says, "There's no use holding back any longer—we'll sign the temperance pledge. Young folks are getting so cussed mean, that they don't send us any more wine and cake when they get married."