

Report of the Commissioners of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind and Insane.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Vermont:

The Commissioners for the instruction of the deaf, dumb and blind for the year 1842, respectfully submit the following report:

Within the year ending on the 14th of May last, there were at the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb, twenty-two beneficiaries from this State who had been admitted by former boards of commissioners; of which number during that year four completed their terms of admission and were discharged; two have left the institution, and one other deceased.

At the meetings of our board in February and May last, we gave warrants of admission to four, as beneficiaries, three of whom are now under instruction; we have also extended the terms of two former beneficiaries two years. During the recent vacation of the Asylum, one other of our pupils deceased, reducing the number of our beneficiaries at the present term, to seventeen.

Your Commissioners further report, that at the commencement of the present year there were four beneficiaries at the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the blind, who had been admitted by former boards. Of this number one has since completed her term and been discharged.

We have drawn upon the Treasury to meet the bill of the institution for the year ending April 1, 1842, the amount of \$654 94, but having discovered an error in the bill for the amount of \$66 65, we have placed that amount to the credit of the State, which reduces the expenses for our blind beneficiaries for the present year to \$588 29.

Your Commissioners further report, that in the appropriation of the fund for the support of the insane poor, in pursuance of an act of the State Legislature of the last session, we found the duties and responsibilities of the office much increased. As the fund appropriated by the act was insufficient to meet all the cases that were reported to us, it became our duty to select, out of more than one hundred cases which were reported, such as appeared to be the most meritorious objects of public charity.

We learn from Mr. Robinson, clerk of the Great Western, who was on board the Vermillion at the time the catastrophe occurred, that the lake was calm, and but a very slight breeze prevailed from land. Still, the spreading of the flames through the boat was instantaneous, and the only passage from the boat to the pier was by the forward gangway.

House—Imprisonment for debt.—The Senate returned the bill repealing the act of last year, in addition to sec. 63 chap. 28, with an amendment, that it take effect from and after its passage: concurred in.

Mr. Pettibone arose and said that he had in his hand a resolution to introduce, not as a mere matter of custom, but as expressive of the feelings of his heart.

Resolved, That the unanimous and unfeigned thanks of this House be tendered to the Hon. Andrew Tracy for the impartial, honorable and dignified manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of the chair during the present session of the Legislature.

Mr. Tracy replied in a brief and eloquent speech which we should be happy to give, in compliance with the wishes, we doubt not, of all who heard it, but we are unable to do so.

Reports.—By select committee, a bill for a geological survey, which on motion of Mr. Shafter (who made the report) was laid on the table with the understanding that it shall not again be taken up.

Monday, Nov. 14, 4 A. M. SENATE.—The resolutions from the House of Representatives on the subject of the tariff were taken up, whereupon a call of the Senate was ordered, and eleven Senators only being present, there was no quorum.

HOUSE.—The Governor by message announced to the House that he had signed the bill in addition to the listing law, and after exchanging the usual messages, the Speaker adjourned the House without day.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—Died, in Waltham, on Tuesday last, Mr. John Chapin, aged 34 years. His death was caused by entering a well, which he had been digging, too soon after blasting a rock.

A NICE YOUNG LADY.—A young lady in Memphis, Tenn., criticizing gentlemen's modes of dress and fashions, says: "Moustaches are never worn by any of our young men."

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BURNING OF THE VERMILLION.

The following statement touching this melancholy catastrophe has been handed to us for publication.

Huron, 2 o'clock, P. M., November 6th, 1842.

The committee appointed by the citizens of Huron, to take measures to relieve the distress of the sufferers, and to make arrangements for the decent interment of the dead, in the unfortunate burning of the steamboat Vermillion, which took place at our port this morning, report the following facts as having come to their knowledge by the report of others, and from personal observation:

The S. B. Vermillion, Capt. Brundage, arrived here from Detroit this morning, about one o'clock, and stopped at the end of the pier, near the light house. Among the freight they were taking on, was a can of turpentine, which by some means was turned out and spread over the deck, and coming in contact with the chimney, took fire from stem to stern.

The passengers, some forty or fifty in number, were all asleep in their berths. They were soon aroused, but before they could get on to the pier the fastenings of the boat were burned off, and the boat drifted out of the river into the lake. Her boats were immediately lowered. One immediately swamped—the other was the means of saving many lives—but others were doomed, some to a watery grave and others given a prey to the devouring flames.

The following are known to be lost. The body of one man has been found, his name supposed to be (from his papers) Alexander Roberts, Captain or Mate of the schooner Ohio. He is supposed to have had a wife on board, who was also drowned. The body of Mrs. Charles Hoskins, of Kingston, Canada, has also been found. Her husband is among the living. He saved himself by swimming to the dock, after being separated from his wife by some one having seized him around the body and dragged him under.

The cabin maid is known to have been lost, probably burned to death. The above are all that are known to have perished; it is to be feared that others have perished whose names will not be known until their places shall be found vacant among their friends.

The officers and crew of the boat are all saved, and it is more than justice to say, that they conducted themselves with the greatest firmness and presence of mind, and were the last to leave the boat. Capt. Brundage rushed into the hottest of the flames and rescued a female from certain destruction.

We learn from Mr. Robinson, clerk of the Great Western, who was on board the Vermillion at the time the catastrophe occurred, that the lake was calm, and but a very slight breeze prevailed from land. Still, the spreading of the flames through the boat was instantaneous, and the only passage from the boat to the pier was by the forward gangway. From this cabin passengers were cut off by the flames. Some leaped overboard, and others were taken off by the yawl. One man who could not swim, clung to the burning wreck, in the water, for more than half an hour before he was discovered and taken off. The passengers who escaped saved nothing but their night clothes. The books and papers belonging to the boat were all destroyed.—[Buffalo Com. Adr.]

SENATE.—Bill—Relating to the punishment of capital crimes, reported by Mr. Butler, of the select committee upon the subject, without amendment. Upon the passage of this bill, an interesting debate arose between Messrs. Briggs, Bartlett, Camp, Eaton, Butler, Smalley and Plumb, in favor, and Messrs. Cutts and Barrett, opposed, when the bill was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—The Militia Bill.—The bill was ordered to a second reading, 130 to 65—to a third reading, 134 to 66. Messrs. Cushman and Baker gave their objections briefly to the bill, Mr. Cobb of S. briefly sustained it, and the bill was passed.

Friday evening, Nov. 11. SENATE.—Bills—Relating to the punishment of capital crimes, reported by Mr. Butler, of the select committee upon the subject, without amendment.

HOUSE.—Report.—By Military committee, on the several petitions and resolution relating to the militia, that no action is necessary, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw.

SENATE.—Resolution.—By Mr. Dillingham tendering the thanks of the Senate to its President, for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair; to which the President made a feeling and appropriate reply. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Report.—By judiciary committee bill in amendment of sec. 2 chap. 43 R. S. (fixing terms of Winbam and Windsor co. courts,) passed.

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Legislature of Vermont.

Thursday, 2 o'clock P. M.

SENATE.—Bill—Relating to the grand list, called up by Mr. Hatch, when Mr. Porter moved an amendment, the object of which was to empower listers, at their discretion, to assess mechanics, merchants and manufacturers, from one to one hundred dollars, in proportion to their respective gains.

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Vermont Phoenix.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1842.

Gov. HUBBARD'S MESSAGE.—The recent Message of Gov. Hubbard to the Legislature of New Hampshire is a long document, and treats of quite a number of things.

Our object in calling the attention of our readers to the Message, is to show what are Northern Loco Foco views upon the Tariff and the Governor's recommendation to nullify a law of Congress, requiring the States to district their Territory for the choice of Representatives.

Upon the New Tariff he spoke as follows: "A Tariff like this, unequal in its exactions, discriminating in its character, looking more to protection than to revenue, is without doubt uniformity in its operations which alone can make it conformable to the Constitution of the United States."

We are often told that the question of protection is not a question between the two parties. But there is nothing more certain than that the loco foco party is determined to wage deadly hostility to the whole system of protection. We say to Mechanics and Artisans, be not deceived: swallow not the pill, though ever so smoothly wrapped up in the 'judicious' phrasology of loco focism.

Again, on the subject of Apportionment the Governor says, "Congress at its late session passed an act requiring the respective States to district their own Territory for the election of Representatives to the popular branch of our Government, and also for fixing the ratio for such representation. New Hampshire, according to the provisions of the act, will be entitled to only four Representatives in Congress for the next ten years."

We had hoped that the doctrine of Nullification would never be proclaimed in New England—certainly not by one holding as high and responsible an office as that of Governor. But the very learned and wise Governor thinks the law unconstitutional. Well, suppose any individual in the State of New Hampshire refused to obey the legal enactments of the State, because he deems them unconstitutional! Would the Governor think him justifiable in obeying the laws only as far as "he understands them" to be constitutional? Certainly not.

We deem it to be the duty of every American citizen, who has a regard for law and order, to set his face as a flint against every species of 'Nullification' and 'Rebellion.' The doctrines promulgated by many of the loco foco oracles, we consider dangerous in the extreme, and we shall not fail to combat them, in whatever form, or under whatever guise they may make their appearance.

'Glory to Vermont.'—This is the caption of a paragraph from a New Orleans paper, giving an account of the election of Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, &c. in this State.—"Alex. Tracy, Democrat," says this paper, "was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, by 21 majority; and Paine, Democrat, was elected Governor by nine hundred majority over Smiley, Whig." This must be a precious piece of intelligence to the loco. Long do we wish them such 'Glory' as this.

The Washington Globe does not like Mr. Spencer's addition to the Loco Foco ranks, and thinks what some one said a long time since, that Mr. Spencer could belong to no party which could succeed. The Globe man thinks truly, that the readers of Mr. Spencer's letter will require him to clear up his own conduct before his vindication of Mr. Tyler can be very decisive. We hope they may find the proper place to "put him," as he intends to do duty in the loco ranks hereafter.

MR. WELLS, of the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Ct. delivered an address before the Legislature of this State at its recent session, and introduced four of his pupils. They were examined upon various subjects, and the exhibition is said to have been one of great interest. Eighty-one beneficiaries from Vermont have been educated at the Asylum. The present number at the Asylum, from this State, is sixteen.

The 'Asylum Journal' meets with a very flattering reception from the press. One Editor remarks that it is a much better paper than is published by some who profess to have sane minds.

NOTES ON AMERICA.—By Dickens.—The long-heralded work of Charles Dickens, (Boz,) has been published in this country, in every possible form. The popularity of the writer, and the cheap form in which the book is published will give the 'Notes' an extensive circulation. There is much stormy denunciation by the critics, against what the author was pleased to say of our Manners, Customs and Institutions; and we think were he to visit our country again his reception would be less enthusiastic, than on his recent visit. We think, however, that it is among the best of those works which have been written upon our country by foreign tourists.

The following is an extract from an article on Millerism, in the Nov. number of the Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters: "This bold prediction is based upon shadow and moonbeams, the calculations in its construction set at defiance all the rules of arithmetic, and it is one of those singular fictions—the world has seen others of the same sort—which make all to laugh whom they fail to make weep. How manifestly absurd the idea, that the Almighty should have left the duration of this globe in obscurity, except as it may be added by alarum calculations from the length of hours and trumpets, the counting of days as years, the mystical definitions of beads and images, and the measure of time, times and half times, by a process as unsatisfactory as that of pouring water into a bottomless vessel!"

A NICE YOUNG LADY.—A young lady in Memphis, Tenn., criticizing gentlemen's modes of dress and fashions, says: "Moustaches are never worn by any of our young men."

One of the Southern papers having asserted that 'Miss Lucy Long' was to be set to music, the editor of the Picayune gave his opinion that she had a great deal better be set to work.

The humors raised on a man's head by a cudgel are now called frigidological developments.

Why are ladies' dresses about the waist like a general meeting? Because there is a great gathering there.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.—The Whigs in the State of New York are beaten by some 20,000 majority.

It is a regular Waterloo affair—a complete sweep. Their Artillery, Infantry and Dragoons, under the command of Gen. Apshy, are completely routed and overthrown. In a few portions of the State the Whigs did their duty, and manfully contested the ground with their opponents. In the city of New York, the contest was spirited—and the Loco Foco majority was about the same as in 1840.

In the city of New York the question of Protection or No Protection to Home Industry, entered directly into the canvass. This brought to the support of the Loco Foco ticket, of course, the entire Foreign Importing Interest, as also the votes of a large number of Merchants, and Clerks. On the other hand the great Mechanical and Laboring classes, whose interest is involved in the maintenance of a Tariff, are slower in seeing the benefits that would accrue to them, by sustaining those men who favor Protection.

The Loco Foco party in other portions of the State, as they did in this, and other States, skulked from placing itself directly on the ground of absolute Free Trade. The vote, also, of Senator Wright on the Tariff Bill, was calculated to deceive many. Had he voted against the Tariff, as no doubt he will hereafter, and had the plain issue of Free Trade or Protection, been understood, the Whigs would have carried the State by a large majority.

On the Tariff question the Loco Foco party shape their creed to any latitude. It is well known that the leaders of the party are arrayed in deadly hostility to the system of Protection; yet to gain votes, they become all things to all men. They are for a "judicious Tariff;" or no Tariff, as suits the time and place. If the question can be fairly understood and brought to a direct issue, we have no fears for the result. Let the Loco Focos repeal the Tariff, and the Whigs will re-enact the Revolution of 1840.

The Boston Atlas gives the following final summary of all the votes at the late election, compared with last year. Neither candidate having a majority of all the votes, the Legislature will elect the Governor in January. The political character of the Legislature will not be decided until Monday, the 25th of the present month, when forty or fifty vacancies in the House will be filled.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—Repetition of votes for Governors—Complete Returns.

1841. 1842. Davis, Morton, Set. g. Davis, Morton, Set. g. 55,374 51,367 39,253 54,941 56,152 63,242

So far as ascertained, the House stands, thus far, Whigs, 134 Loco, 140

The towns that can close on the fourth Monday may yet save the State, if the Whigs do their duty.

When a cat drinks rum, you may look out for a rum pass!

It is stated that there are sixty-two taverns in the city of Washington licensed for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Did you ever see a boy, when his beard began to grow, who did not know more than his grandfather?

Here is a young mechanic just opened, give him a job. He will remember his first patron as long as he lives. We have never forgotten our grateful feelings to the man who gave us the first job we received in printing. To be sure it was small—and besides it was never paid for—but he intended to benefit us—and we have always held him in grateful remembrance. Encourage the young man and he will never forget you.—Portsmouth Jour.

One of the greatest crimes of the clergy, is said to consist in neglecting to denounce, in the most pointed terms, the sin of 'cheating the printers.'

Public Land Sales.—The President of the United States has ordered sales of considerable quantities of land the ensuing winter, in Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. There are advertised for sale in Michigan, at Kalamazoo, Genesee, and Iowa, in January and February next about 2900 sections, or 1,792,000 acres; in Illinois in January, 1500 sections, or 900,000 acres, at Dixon and Chicago; in Missouri in January and February, 1300 sections, at Fayette, Lexington and Springfield; in Wisconsin, at Green Bay, 900 sections, in January; and in Iowa, in January, February and March, 1600 sections, at Fairfield and Dubuque.

The Peoria Register estimates the amount advertised at \$211 sections, or 5,255,000 acres, and remarks upon the probable results of the sale as follows:

"As some of the townships are fractional, we have had to conjecture the number of sections in them, and we give the above as the result. Strict accuracy is not aimed at. Of the \$211 sections here estimated, it is for us to suppose that a third are occupied by pre-emptioners (the settlers on the land) who must pay by the day of sale. If 273 sections be 'claimed' in this way, they will bring, at \$800 each, \$2,184,000. It is probable that none will be bought save by pre-emptioners, and that the balance (5478 sections) will be thereafter subject to entry.

How this \$2,184,000 is to be raised by the settlers in these hard times, it is difficult to imagine. We do not doubt that petitions will go on from every land district praying for a postponement of the sales.

A CURIOUS CASE OF FEMALE DECEPTION. One of those strange and almost unaccountable cases of deception which we hear of once or twice in an age, was developed at the police office on Saturday afternoon. A person who has for the last four years followed the business of a tinker and tamster alternately in this city, and who is well known to many of our citizens, was brought up before Justice Osborn, charged with hanging out false signals—being not exactly what outward appearances would lead honest and unsuspecting persons to believe—sailing under false colors. About two weeks since this person was married to a very respectable and hard working girl, who by her industry had laid up a considerable sum of money. The poor girl found out in few days that all is not gold that glitters—that appearances are deceitful—in short, that her dear husband was a woman! This being fully established to the satisfaction of all parties, the faithless swain—or rather deceitful jade, was arrested, examined at the police, and sent to jail. A crowd of the curious followed her ladyship to her new lodgings, making many original and spirited remarks, called out by the novelty of the case. No other reason can be assigned for this strange marriage alliance, except the desire on the part of the husband to possess himself of the money which the object of his affections had saved up from her hard earnings and unwearied industry.—Albany Citizen.

THE DEATH OF COLT.

The New York papers of Saturday are filled with accounts of the preparations for the execution of Colt, of his marriage, his suicide, and the fire at the jail. We have abridged the account, which we find in the Plebeian, as relating all the particulars in a plain manner:

"Nothing could exceed the excitement among the populace, in expectation of the execution of John C. Colt. Early in the morning all avenues to the prison were blocked up by persons eager to obtain ingress. Even positions which could not possibly command a view of the yard were occupied; and along Centre-street, Franklin, Leonard, and Elm, the crowd was dense.—The universal theme was the execution of the criminal, and signs of ungovernable impatience were manifested to learn the result. The Sheriff had decided, in answer to the urgent request of the prisoner, to stay the execution until four o'clock. Quite a number of citizens, say over two hundred and fifty, were admitted by orders from the Sheriff to witness the last scene. The information of the peremptory refusal of the Chancellor to grant a writ of error arrived in the morning.

It was rumored that attempt had been made to bribe the three deputy keepers, to connive at the escape of Colt, in the dress of Miss Henshaw, but the same was communicated to the deputy sheriff, and every precaution taken to prevent his escape. Colt passed the last night of his life calmly, and slept little, being principally engaged in writing. He was visited during the day preceding, by Miss Henshaw, and intended on that day to have been married, but in consequence of the interposition of friends, it did not then take place. The preparations for the execution were made early in the morning. The gallows were erected immediately under the window of Colt, and his car must have been annoyed by the hammering necessary to the erection of the instrument of death. Colt's brother was at the door of the prison on its opening in the morning, and remained in his cell. This brought us to about ten o'clock, when the excitement was most intense, and expectation was indulged that the prisoner would be speedily executed.

At about twelve o'clock, David Graham and Robert Emmett, Esqrs., the prisoner's Counsel, visited him, and with Colt's brother, the Rev. Dr. Anthon, Justice Merritt, the Sheriff and others, witnessed the ceremony of marriage between the prisoner and Miss Henshaw. The latter looked pale and haggard and deeply affected. It must have been a sad and solemn ceremony, the young mother, a bride and a widow within a few short hours. After the ceremony, which was performed by Dr. Anthon, he remained a short time in the cell, and then left the husband and wife for an hour, to take the last sad parting. At about one o'clock, Colt requested some hot coffee, which was furnished him. At that hour he had desired to take leave of the deputy keepers. The day was bitterly cold, and the scene in the prison yard solemn and exciting in the extreme. Several inquisitive individuals were around the gallows, examining its construction and testing the strength of the rope. Numbers of our most respected citizens were passing to and fro, and several friends of Colt obtained ingress to the prison for the purpose, if possible, of seeing him for the last time.—Of this number, was Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker, whose parting with the prisoner was deeply affecting. About half-past one o'clock, the brother of the unfortunate man took his leave of him in company with Caroline Henshaw. His appearance was sad in the extreme, and he exhibited the spectacle of a man broken down with bitterness. The young wife was in a paroxysm of grief. Again and again Colt took leave of her, and for nearly five minutes she was convulsed in tears. The Sheriff subsequently, by the request of the prisoner, entered his cell. To him Colt repeated his assurance that he murdered Adams in self-defence, begged him not to execute the awful sentence of the law, and still cherished the hope of something interposing to prevent his execution. He was given to understand that hope was fled, and that at four o'clock his fate must be sealed. He was anxious about the time, and set his watch by the Sheriff's. He requested to be executed in his own dress, and finally, to see Dr. Anthon. For about ten minutes they were engaged in prayer, when Colt testified his wish to take leave of all his friends.

This leave taking over, he requested of the deputy to be left alone till the last moment. His cell door was closed and he was left alone. This was about two o'clock. No sound was heard from his cell, and it was not until about twenty minutes to four that the Deputy Sheriff, Hillyer, knocked at his cell, and stated that he wished to bid him good bye. Colt was walking up and down his cell. He bade Hillyer farewell and was once more left.

Round the spot where Colt was to suffer, a large concourse had assembled, & a dense line was formed from the wall of the prison to the apparatus of death. The Aldermen of the city were for the most part present. Judges Inglis and Lynch, and two or three of the police justices were also present.

At length four o'clock arrived, and officer Walker came to the platform over which the gallows was erected, and announced that Colt was dead.

It was true. At five minutes before the time, Dr. Anthon and the Sheriff and under Sheriff went to the cell of the prisoner. Dr. Anthon entered first, recoiled back, and turned pale. There, lying on his bed, still warm, with hands becmearred with blood, and a small dirk-knife blade buried in his heart, was all that was mortal of John C. Colt. In the anguish of those last desolate moments, rather than meet the fate of the common felon, he had anticipated his doom. His hands were placed across his body, and a large gash had been formed, apparently by the turning of the knife. His mouth was open and his eyes partially so. The corner, who was present, took possession of the body with a view to holding an inquest.