

person upon a second conviction of larceny... the property stolen is under the value of five dollars, or upon a second conviction of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, where the property stolen is under the value of five dollars, shall be sentenced to suffer imprisonment and labor, for a period not less than one nor more than three years.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all capital felonies and crimes in the District of Columbia, not herein specially provided for, except murder, treason and piracy, shall hereafter be punished by imprisonment and labor in the penitentiary of said District, for a period not less than seven nor more than twenty years.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every other felony, misdemeanor, or offence not provided for by this act, may and shall be punished as heretofore, except that, in all cases, where whipping is part or the whole of the punishment, except in the cases of slaves, the court shall substitute therefore imprisonment in the county jail, for a period not exceeding six months.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all definitions and descriptions of crimes, all fines, forfeitures, and incapacities, the restitution of property, or the payment of the value thereof, and every other matter not provided for in this act, be, and the same shall remain, as heretofore.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any free person shall, in the said District, unlawfully, by force and violence, take and carry away, or cause to be taken and carried away, or shall by fraud unlawfully seduce, or cause to be seduced, and free negro or mulatto, from any part of the said District to any other part of the said District, or to any other place, with design or intention to sell or dispose of such negro or mulatto, or to cause him or her to be kept and detained as a slave for life, or servant for years, every such person, offending, his or her counsellors, aiders and abettors, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine, not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment and confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary, for any time not exceeding twelve years, according to the enormity of the offence.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to slaves not residents of the District of Columbia; but such slaves shall, for all offences committed in said District, be punished agreeably to the laws as they now exist: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to extend to slaves.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz:

- For the preservation of George's island, Boston harbor, five thousand dollars.
- For Fort Adams, Rhode Island, one hundred thousand dollars.
- For the completion of fort Hamilton, New York, ten thousand dollars.
- For repairing fort Columbus and castle Williams, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.
- For fort Monroe, Virginia, eighty thousand dollars.
- For fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty thousand dollars.
- For the completion of fort Macon, eighty thousand dollars.
- For the completion of the fort on Oak Island, North Carolina, ninety-five thousand dollars.
- For fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina, forty-five thousand dollars.
- For fortifications at Pensacola, Florida, one hundred thousand dollars.
- For a fort at Mobile point, ninety thousand dollars.
- For repairs of the battery at Bienville, Louisiana, three thousand and four dollars.
- For repairs of fort Wood, Louisiana, three thousand six hundred dollars.
- For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]

AN ACT for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend relief to any importer of foreign merchandise who may have been charged, under the provisions of the third section of the act, entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the duties on imports," passed the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, with any duty in addition to the duties existing on such merchandise previous to the passage of this act, to the amount of said additional duty: *Provided*, Said merchandise shall have been imported previous to the first day of January last: *Provided also*, That no person shall be entitled to the relief authorized to be given by this act, who, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, by himself, or his agents, factors, or correspondents, could have complied with the provisions of the said third section of said act; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall require and receive satisfactory evidence, from every person claiming the benefits of this act, that such diligence has been used, and that he has acted bona fide, and without any intent to violate or evade the provisions of said third section, before he shall grant the relief herein provided.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 37.]

AN ACT for the sale of the lands in the State of Illinois reserved for the use of the said springs on the Vermillion river in that State.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Illinois shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Legislature of said State has or may direct, the whole or any part of the lands reserved and set apart by the President of the United States, on the twenty-ninth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for the use of the salt works on the Vermillion river, in said State, and to apply the proceeds of such sale to such objects as the Legislature of said State has or may direct: *Provided*, Said land shall not be sold for less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

AN ACT for the relief of the citizens of Shawanetown.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall and may be lawful for any purchaser, the assignee or legal representative of any purchaser, of any in or out lot or lots in the town of Shawanetown, in the State of Illinois, which lot or lots may have been sold for the non-payment of the purchase money, to re-enter the same lot or lots which may have so been sold, with the Register and Receiver of the district of Shawanetown, at any time within six months after the passage of this act upon the following terms and conditions, to wit: by paying, in addition to what has heretofore been paid upon each lot, five dollars, and upon each out-lot, one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there be, and hereby is, granted to the Trustees of the town of Shawanetown, and their successors in office, for ever, in trust, to sell, or otherwise dispose of, for the purpose of graduating and paving the river bank within the limits of said town, all the vacant ground not necessary for streets, all the in or out lots within the bounds of said town, which remain unsold, and all such as may remain unsold under the provisions of the first section of this act; this act to be carried into effect under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

[PUBLIC—No. 39.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications at Fort Washington, upon the river Potomac.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of War, he, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase in fee simple, from the executor or trustees of William Dudley Digges, deceased, a certain piece of land required for the complete defence of the works at fort Washington, on the Potomac according to a survey of the same, deposited in the Topographical Bureau at Washington: *Provided*, the said purchase can be effected for the release of the amount of judgement against William Dudley Digges, deceased for thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty nine dollars and eighty seven cents, with interest from ninth June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen until paid and costs which, the sureties of the late Robert Brent have assigned to the United States: *And provided*, that the persons who are legally authorized to convey the said land shall make and execute a good title thereto, in fee simple with an acquittance of all claims against the United States for the previous use or occupation of all or any portion of the premises or for any alleged injury to an adjacent fishery, the right and title to which is to be released to the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, upon the completion of the above purchase, on the terms and conditions specified, the proper officers of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter upon satisfaction upon the judgement aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 2, 1831.

The Supreme Court and Georgia.—A correspondent of the Washington Globe, under the signature of "Sidney," has published a more detailed account of the several opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the Cherokee case, than has been before published. He heard all the opinions read, and had a glance at that of the Chief Justice in manuscript.

The case as presented to the Court is briefly stated thus: The Cherokees, claiming to be a foreign State, filed their bill in the Supreme Court, setting forth numerous grounds of complaint against the State of Georgia, and praying, among other things, that this State, her Governor, other officers, and all her citizens, should be perpetually enjoined from interfering, in any manner, with the lands within the Cherokee boundary; that the Cherokee nation should be declared a sovereign and independent State; that the laws of Georgia, claiming the exercise of jurisdiction over them, be declared null and void, and the treaties with them should be carried into full force against the claims of Georgia.

"Upon this case," the Chief Justice, in a concise, but able opinion, declared it to be the judgment of a majority of the Court, that the injunction should be refused and the bill dismissed. He admitted the Cherokee tribe of Indians to be a State having peculiar relations with the United States, but of what particular description, he did not define. He contended that this Indian tribe was not a foreign State or Nation, within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore the Court could not entertain original jurisdiction of the cause. His reasoning on this point, I thought entirely conclusive. He insisted also that the matters of complaint set forth in the bill were wholly of a political character, and therefore not proper subjects for judicial cognizance. On this ground, too, it was decided the Court had no jurisdiction.

The last principle is supported by "Sidney" to preclude every inference attempted to be drawn from the opinion, that the Court intended that some other course, sustaining the Indians in their pretensions, could be taken, before other judicial tribunals, having complete original jurisdiction. Nor was any thing heard from either of the Judges, from which it could be justly inferred that, in their opinion, there was any mode by which the rights of these Indians, as individuals, to the lands claimed by them, could be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

Judge Johnson gave an opinion, with his usual ability, force and perspicuity, showing again his great good sense and prudence (from which he very seldom departs) in all matters touching the rights of the states and the power of the General Government. Agreeing with the majority of the Court in their judgement pronounced, he gave his own reasons which differ in some respects from those given by the Chief Justice and by Judge Baldwin. He went further than the former, but not quite so far as the latter. He denied that the Cherokee nation was a foreign State. He acknowledged that the Indian tribes had some political existence, but contended that they were not States; that until the government recognized them as independent States it was

not in the power of the Court to recognize them. He argued that they need not have been so recognized; and he contended that if the Cherokee nation was a foreign State, and this character alone could give them a right to sue in that Court, then most surely the Court had no jurisdiction over matters transpiring and existing within the limits of such foreign State. This argument was considered happy, forcible, and indeed unanswerable.

Judge McLean agreed in dismissing the bill, but gave no written opinion. Judges Story and Thompson were not present, but it is said they dissented on every point. Judge Davall was absent during the whole trial.

This is the substance of the views taken by the majority of the Court, given by one who heard them delivered; and we can find nothing to justify the assertion of some of the Clay presses, that the majority, while they disclaimed jurisdiction of this cause, were of opinion that the conduct of Georgia towards the Cherokees, has been unjust and oppressive. Such an expression had it been made would have been extra-judicial and entitled to no more weight than the opinions of any equal number of individuals of standing and character. Questions of politics and morals, are not subjects of their judicial cognizance, and to travel out of the records, for the purpose of given opinions upon subjects connected with so much partisan excitement and recrimination, could not be approved by discreet wishers of the Judiciary. It would be an unfortunate incident, if the federal judiciary after solemnly deciding that the case which they were considering, did not come within the scope of their powers, but was a domestic question between Georgia and her own subjects, had proceeded to deliver an opinion upon the moral aspect of a case which they disclaimed.

If it be true that such an opinion is entertained and was expressed by the Court, it is nevertheless subject to discussion, as much so as any other opinion of any individuals, not carrying official sanction and final adjudication, and may be, we think, controverted with much force by the friends of Georgia. Whether, however, the conduct of Georgia in this domestic question, be or be not oppressive and unjust, a scholastic can have no just bearing upon the parties intended to be chiefly affected by the allegations so frequently made by party zealots to the alleged hardships of the case. The Supreme Court having decided against the Cherokee pretensions to sovereignty, and against their right to deny the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, that decision carries with it a full sanction of the views taken by the President, and a full acquiescence in his refusal to aid the Cherokees in their pretensions. So far then as it is intended to make the complainants against Georgia, a party against the administration, the decision of the Supreme Court must defeat such designs. It is the present or ultimate duty of Mr. Van Buren, if he is the editor of the Telegraph would take a retrospect of his own designs, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence for the last eighteen months, which have not been concealed from the real friends of the administration, he would not look to the future interests of the Secretary of State for the origin of the Globe. But for intrigues, hostile to Gen. Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which that editor was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper would have been discouraged, and it is presumed, would never have taken place.

"We need not dwell upon the condition Gen. Jackson would have been placed in on a recent occasion, had he been obliged to rely altogether on such pretensions as the Telegraph. 'Guilt is always suspicious. Real plotters and intriguers think every body else is plotting and intriguing also. In this case, they have endeavored to conceal their own schemes in the loudness of their denunciations against others. They may thank themselves for the establishment of the Globe; and others will thank its editor for the promptitude with which he has sided against the effects of their ambitious plans, with irresistible force, upon their own heads."

Remarks by the editor of the Telegraph.

That this article, which appeared editorially in the Globe, was written by Mr. Kendall, is manifest. That Mr. Kendall does know all about the establishment of the Globe, we admit. He now pretends that "but for intrigues hostile to Gen. Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and efficiency of his administration, of which the editor [of the Telegraph] was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper [the Globe] would have been discouraged, and it is presumed, would never have taken place."

Here, we have the distinct assertion of Mr. Kendall, that the editor of the Telegraph was engaged in intrigues hostile to Gen. Jackson; and that "his designs, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence for the last eighteen months, which have not been concealed from the real friends of the administration" is the cause of the origin of the Globe. Here is a bold avowal that the Globe was established to put down the Telegraph. Now, Mr. Kendall knows that the editor of the Telegraph has it in his power to prove by evidence, which neither he or Mr. Blair dare controvert, that this statement is utterly untrue. But, if Mr. K. is so well informed of the correspondence of the editor of the Telegraph, he can certainly produce some positive proof of the intrigues which he alleges have been carried on for eighteen months. We hereby release all persons whatever, from any injunctions of secrecy, and defy Mr. K. to produce a single letter, or to adduce a single conversation, however confidential, which will sustain his charge. We thus remove all impediment and challenge the proof. Having done so, we defy the editors of the Globe to do the same thing for themselves, their counsellors, aiders, and abettors. We ask of the press throughout the U. S., the sheer justice of republishing this article.

Illinois.—We learn from the Illinois Advocate, that, in addition to Gen. Duncan, the late member, Judge Young, Judge McKelvey, Mr. Charles Dunn and Mr. James Turney are candidates to represent that State in the ensuing Congress.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Supreme Court, the venerable Chief Justice delivering the opinion, has refused the injunction asked by the Cherokees against the State of Georgia. They will not doubt be likewise gratified to hear that the editors of the Telegraph are not satisfied upon that question. We may hope that opposition to the removal of the Indians will cease, and that all those who desire the welfare of the aborigines of the country, will unite in promoting their relocation and permanent location west of the Mississippi river. The decision was not delivered until after our paper went to press yesterday. We copy the following from the National Intelligencer of this morning.

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

The Supreme Court of the United States terminated its annual session yesterday. Among the decisions pronounced previous to the adjournment, was one upon the application, on the part of the Cherokee nation, for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the State of Georgia. The decision of the Court was an unequivocal denial of the injunction.

The opinion of the Court was read by Chief Justice MARSHALL, and is therefore to be presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the Court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee Nation is not a foreign nation, in the sense of the Constitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the Court, are not Sovereigns, independent of the sovereignty of the United States, but Domestic dependant Nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians.

The Supreme Court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties as Nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, however, as individuals to the lands granted to them, it is distinctly in the case in the opinion of the Court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the Supreme Court for adjudication.

The opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case was not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application for the interference of this Court in the case would be entirely unavailing. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign nation; and the relations between a foreign nation and the States are placed in the charge of a different branch of the Government. For this Court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it. If it were true, as argued, that the Cherokee nation is oppressed by the State of Georgia, &c. &c. it belonged not to this Court, (the opinion concluded,) but to other tribunals, to assert their rights and redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice BALDWIN delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the Court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the opinion which had been read.

Mr. Justice JONES also delivered a separate opinion on the question.

Our own opinion on the subject is of little consequence; but the reasoning of the Court upon the constitutional provisions bearing upon the case appeared to us to be conclusive.

Will Rice.—We are indebted to Col. Stambaugh, Indian agent at Green Bay, for the following notice of this singular vegetable. Col. Stambaugh has left with the Editor a small quantity of this Rice, which will be distributed to persons who may desire to experiment on its culture. Would it not grow on the margin of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canals?

It is found in nearly all the streams and marshes north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude. I have not ascertained that it is peculiar to any particular kind of soil, but grows most luxuriantly in still, sluggish waters, which bottoms having a proportion of sand and loam. Those who are best acquainted with its history at Green Bay, believe it to be a biennial plant, requiring the period of two years from the fall of the seed to bring it to maturity—but the Indians pronounce it to be an annual plant—the old chiefs, who are now with me, are firm in this belief, and I have no doubt of the correctness of their opinion. That it grows from the seed and not from the root, all appear to be perfectly satisfied. The stalk is from four to fifteen feet in length, depending upon the depth of the water, to which element, I believe, its growth is exclusively confined; the shortest stalks I have seen it in great abundance, in water from three to ten feet deep. The Indians harvest their Rice on Fox river, and its tributary streams about the middle of September, and further north proportionally earlier—in the 47th degree of north latitude it is ripe, when it is but shooting into heads at Green Bay, about two and a half degrees South of that point.

The mode pursued by the Indians in gathering their Rice is quite diverting. Two or three of them take a canoe, and as one paddles it through the Rice, the others hem the stalks into the canoe and beat off the grain with small sticks; in this way they collect their load in a few minutes. It grows so luxuriantly in Fox river, near the portage of the Quisconsin that it is sometimes difficult to find the channel for small boats, although it is a fine navigable stream. The portage between the Fox and Quisconsin rivers is only about a mile and a quarter. Yet I believe there is not a stalk of Rice to be found in the Quisconsin. I have not learned this circumstance satisfactorily accounted for, the Fox river, you know, flows into the Lake, and the Quisconsin into the Mississippi.

The Louisville Daily Journal is a paper conducted with singular courtesy and frankness.—Speaking of Gen. Jackson, that print says—"We admit that he does not possess a single qualification for the Presidency; that he has done a single good act with a good motive, that he has violated every pledge he ever gave, that he has applied hundreds of thousands of the nation's money to his own private use—all this and more we freely admit." The supporters of Gen. Jackson ought to feel much obliged to the Louisville editor for not further extending his admissions. He might have said worse things, and no less true than any of those which he has put in print; but there was too large a portion of the milk of human kindness infused into his nature, and he fore bore. He merely, like Malcolm, speaking of Macbeth—

that he sees and knows more, much more than he unfolds." But the best of the paragraph, like a lightning bolt, is behind. Bad as Jackson in the Louisville paper thinks there are others quite as bad, and a little worse, and therefore the Kentucky editor cannot go "the whole figure" with the opposition folks and respond to the sentiment, any body rather than he. Henry Clay, he says, is the man; we are in favor of him and no one else; and if he cannot be elected, he thinks it will be "better to bear the ills we have than fly to others which we know not of." "We are not therefore, for the any bodies, but for a right sort of body, (Henry Clay, "and no one else") and if we cannot get such a one, we have no anxiety to exchange one bad body for another bad body, in order to fantasize the country with hope deferred."—N. Y. Ev. Post.

From the *Mt. Ple. Eagle*.

SOLOMON G. KREPPS, a Senator of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Fayette county, and an anti-mason, some time since addressed a letter to Mr. Donelson, the private Secretary of General Jackson, intimating to him that the Pennsylvania Legislature had it in contemplation to nominate General Jackson for re-election; and wishing to know of him whether General Jackson would again be a candidate if nominated. Mr. Krepps is a Senator, and has received the confidence of his fellow citizens; it would have been a breach of politeness not to have answered his letter; although if Mr. Donelson had known his full character he would have refused an answer. The following is the answer of Mr. Donelson, in which he states that the President "would no doubt, feel it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his administration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania, to whose partiality and early support he is much indebted."

Now, what was the conduct of Mr. Krepps after having received this very polite and cautious reply to his officious letter? Why he at once communicated the fact to an anti-masonic editor, who is known to be among the most violent and slanderous of the enemies of General Jackson. Solomon Krepps is an Anti-Mason! Why did he write to Mr. Donelson? Obviously to procure alimony for the slanderers of General Jackson to feed upon; and the anti-masons are welcome to all the advantages they can derive from such dishonorable conduct, on the part of one of themselves.

The conduct of Mr. Krepps will be considered still more remarkable, when it is known that he did not even attend the meeting of the members of the Legislature that nominated Gen. Jackson for re-election.

The King of Sardinia has just published an edict calling three new classes of conscripts under arms. It is said that the Piedmontese army, by means of this reinforcement, will be raised to 120,000 men. This extraordinary development of force, connected with a multitude of other circumstances, particularly the recall of the Sardinian Ambassador at Paris, does not allow a belief in the pacific disposition of the Cabinet of Turin.

On the morning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> of Dec. died in his dungeon in Fort St. Julien, Lieut. Don Pedro de Mello Braganca, Minister of Justice, during the late Regency, and formerly representative of his sovereign at various European Courts; an individual who had drawn to himself the highest degree of respectability from his long-trying services, well-directed talents, and universal integrity of conduct. Aligned with the very moment that Don Miguel set his foot on shore at Belem, and Pedro de Mello sent a prisoner to Belem Castle, and afterwards, for greater security, placed in solitary confinement in a dungeon of Fort St. Julien. It is known that he conspired himself with this reflection, that, at his age, the question of liberty or imprisonment was of little consequence, otherwise than as death would soon set him at large from the malice of his powerless enemy. At eighty years of age he has closed his eyes and expired—not surrounded by relatives, nor friends nor even dependants, but among his prison-guards, to the total exclusion of all who might take a deep and affectionate interest in his last moment.

The day before his melancholy event, his son and his only daughter, the Marchioness de Niza, presented their humble petition at the foot of the throne, for permission to attend their aged father, to offer him their filial consolations, and receive from him his last paternal blessing, but they met with the cruel modification of a refusal! The body itself still remain an imprisoned relict, to be buried beneath the pavement of the prison—was there is no consecrated burial ground within the confines of this Fort—or be consigned, as others have been heretofore, to the wild waters that beat against its walls.

A respectable gentleman of this city, the head of a family, requests us to mention, by way of caution to the public, a circumstance in which he was a party materially concerned. A few days since his lady was called to the door to speak with a young woman who seemed very anxious to see her. Mrs. G.—, as we shall call her, enquired whether charity was asked for; and, on receiving an answer in the negative, remarked that she was then particularly engaged, requesting her to come again the following morning.—This the young woman promised to do, observing that she had something to communicate of the utmost importance to her peace of mind.

The lady made her husband acquainted with the matter, and desired him to be within call at the time appointed for the interview. At eleven o'clock the young woman came.—Her story was, that Mr. G. had seduced her a year before, and that she was now the unmarried mother of an unfortunate little one, four months old; whether girl or boy we are not informed. He had accosted her as she stood gazing into the shop window of a silversmith; asking whether she would like to have a musical box which he saw; she was admiring. She said yes; he went in, bought it, and gave it to her. She then, with a child of ten years of age, whom she held by the hand, walked away with him, &c. The lady asked whether she could recognize the gentleman; and she said, in the old form, that she had but too much reason to know him. Mr. G. was then called, and came in. His accuser declared, at once, that he was the man. He expressed his determination to detain her, and directed his son to go for a constable. His lady, convinced that the tale was a mere fabrication, but naturally desirous to hear no more of it, had her hand on his arm, and begged him to let the girl go. The jade seized the chance—bolted, and was out of reach in a minute.

The following singular incident is said to have occurred near Waterford a few years ago.—There is a bridge over the Mohawk just below the Cohoes falls, a long and dark passage, some fifty feet above the rocky bed of the river. It seems they were repairing the bridge, and forgot to close up the entrance on one side, when a horseman, ignorant of the ruse he was incuring, entered upon the dangerous passage. When he reached the

other side, he found the toll gate closed and the keeper a bear, the bridge being impassable to any but a goat or a knob. The traveler however, succeeded in knocking the fellow up and induced and him to come out with his lantern after some difficulty persuading him that he had not dropped from the clouds. The recently awakened man, however, seemed so shy of the wet and shivering stranger, and cast so many fearful looks towards the dark alley from which he had just emerged, that the other impatiently snatching the lantern from his hands, wheeled his horse towards the bridge. The moment however, the light struck upon the skeleton beams and glanced on the water far beneath, the traveller was so shocked with his narrow escape from so horrible a fate, that he flung upon the spot. His sagacious and sure footed horse had crossed upon the central timber of the bridge—the planking having been all taken up—and if he swerved the width of a fathom from his perilous way, would have involved his rider in the certain death that awaited him on either side.

From the *Mobile Register*, March 5. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We have been politely furnished by a passenger in the ship Wanderer, from Vera Cruz with files of the Censor, a daily paper published at Vera Cruz up to the 18th ultimo. They are in the hands of a friend for translation and whatever is found of sufficient interest will appear in our next paper. The news of Guerrero's apprehension and imprisonment reached us some days ago—it now appears that he has been executed. We have seen a letter, dated at Mexico, the 17th February, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following interesting extract: "General Guerrero was executed at Orizaba on the 14th instant, and in consequence of the decisive measure, many of his party have espoused the cause of the existing government and we have no doubt but our revolutionary troubles are at an end; at least we hope Alvarez is the only leading man now remaining, and the exhausted state of our resources will soon compel him to abandon his important posts. Since the News of Guerrero's execution reached Mexico, the city has exhibited a continual scene of festivity. The bells of the Cathedral and the Convents have been in constant motion for many hours."

New York vs. New Jersey.—It appears that New Jersey has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the U. S. in which she sets forth that she is justly and lawfully entitled to the exclusive jurisdiction and property of and over the waters of the Hudson River, from the 41st degree of latitude, to the bay of New York, or midway of the said river, and to the midway of the channel of the said bay of New York; and that the whole of Staten Island Sound and the bay with the land covered by water of the said river, bay and sound in the like extent. To bring the matter to an issue, she has filed her bill accordingly, and procured a subpoena to be served on the Governor and Attorney General of this State, to appear before the people of the state of New York and answer the bill, under the penalty of five hundred dollars. The Governor has informed the Legislature, that unless otherwise directed, he shall not set the Attorney General to protest against any evidence of right on the part of the state of New Jersey by appearing, and contest the suit in its progress to its final result.—N. Y. Ev. P.

Massachusetts Marriage Bill.—The Boston Patriot says: "The Western Mail, to the Marriage Bill proposed in the House of Representatives on Saturday is made lawful for any authorized person to join in marriage any negro, mulatto, or Indian to any white person. Formerly the law imposed a penalty on any one so marrying, and the marriage itself was declared null and void. This is certainly important. It is known to all the world that Massachusetts shrank by the late census, that she then possessed, and still does possess, fourteen thousand signing dunces; or in other words, that there was surplus female population over the male of fourteen thousand. Now, we seriously advise the fair dames of the Bay State, to take no advantage of this proposed law, no doubt intended for their special benefit, for we know a whole regiment of very sober and excellent young gentlemen in this city, who dislike the folly, fashion and extravagance of our 'dandies,' and whenever the spring advances and travelling becomes tolerable, they intend forthwith to proceed to Massachusetts, wife-hunting. Let the signing duncels put on their artless looks, and honest pun dresses; they will achieve more conquests than with all the artificial gaudy and foreign finery in christendom. If it be any consolation to them, we are authorized to say, that one of the Editorial fraternity, who is called a clever (in the Yankee sense of the word) good-for-nothing fellow, will be Captain of the regiment—his price is only fifty thousand dollars, and those who know him think this dog cheap."—N. Y. Mer. Jdr.

REFORM IN BRITAIN.

The London Times, which perhaps expresses the feelings of the nation with as much fidelity as any other print in the country, gives the following enumeration of subjects, to which the attention of the new administration should be directed:

1. Retrenchment of Expenditures.
2. Parliamentary Reform.
3. Reform in the Law Proceedings.
4. Revision of the Poor Laws.
5. Abolition of the Game Laws.
6. Total Repeal of the Corn Laws.
7. A better distribution of the Taxes, and entire release from some of them; and
8. An overture of all side Monopolies, which enable individuals, or knots of men to rob the community, in a manner at once insulting to the rights of commerce, and ruinous to its solid interests.

Fire in Georgetown, D. C.—A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown, at an early hour yesterday morning, by which much property was consumed, and which caused no little alarm to the inhabitants. It commenced in the house of the Rev. Doctor Balch, opposite to what are called Cox's buildings, and before it could be got under, had totally destroyed the Doctor's residence, together with the adjoining dwelling houses. The cause cannot be well ascertained, but it is believed to have originated in the drawing-room where it is supposed the fire had not been sufficiently extinguished the night previous. It was first discovered by the watchman who patrols that part of the town, between 3 and 4 o'clock, A. M. who observed volumes of smoke and flame to issue from the front windows. The alarm was instantly given, and just in sufficient time to enable the inmates to escape with their lives. When the Doctor and Mrs. Balch were aroused, and attempted to make their way down the stairs to the door, the flames raged so strongly as to render escape