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Whig Congressional Convention. The Whig Convention of Delegates, appointed from the several counties of Frederick, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent the Congressional District composed of said counties, in the 44th Congress of the United States, convened in Winchester at 10 o'clock, M., on Friday the 7th day of November, 1854.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of the following officers, to wit: HENRY HOTELEZ, of Jefferson, President. ANDREW HUSTON, of do. Secretary. ANDREW HUSTON, of do. Secretary. ANDREW HUSTON, of do. Secretary.

From Frederick: Edward J. Smith, Andrew Brown, One absent. From Hampshire: John Kern, Jr., James Higgins, George W. Blue, Elie Reah. From Jefferson: Henry Holtzer.

Resolved, That as the county of Frederick has appointed to this Convention only half the number of Delegates to which she is entitled according to the ratio adopted by the other counties of the district, each delegate therefore from that county shall be entitled to two votes on all questions that may come before the Convention.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to nominate a committee to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States. When upon calling over the roll by counties, each member voting as called, it appeared that JOHN B. COOKE, Esq., of Frederick, by unanimous concurrence, was selected for that purpose.

Whereupon, on motion, the Chair proceeded to appoint the following named gentlemen, a committee of five, composed of one from each county of the Congressional district, to wait upon Mr. Cooke, and make known to him the foregoing resolution, with the respectful and earnest wish of the Convention, that he would accept the nomination, to wit:

Mr. Smith, of Frederick. " Kern, of Hampshire. " Davis, of Berkeley. " Ecker, of Jefferson. " Orrick, of Morgan.

Adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1854.

The Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Cooke, to inform him of his nomination, &c., through their Chairman, Mr. Smith of Frederick, reported that they had performed their duty—that Mr. Cooke had politely signified his acceptance of the nomination; and that he would favor the Convention with a written communication on the subject, through the committee, at the contemplated sitting of the Convention tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Adjourned to meet again at that time. Saturday, Nov. 8, 1854. The committee appointed to confer with Mr. Cooke on the subject of his nomination, reported further the following correspondence between that gentleman and the committee, which, in addition, is ordered to be incorporated in the minutes of the Convention.

To John B. Cooke, Esq. Sir—The undersigned, in obedience to a resolution of the Convention of delegates from the several counties composing this Congressional district, take pleasure in announcing to you, that, by the unanimous concurrence of that body, you have been nominated to represent them in the next Congress of the United States, in which the Convention respectfully and earnestly request your constant and assiduousness.

Nor can the committee permit the occasion to pass, without expressing, individually, their cordial concurrence, and high gratification, in being made the organs of urging your acceptance of the nomination made.

With the fullest confidence and highest respect, we are your friends and fellow-citizens. EDWARD J. SMITH, JOHN KERN, JR., THOMAS DAVIS, JOHN PETER, CROWELL ORRICK.

To Edward J. Smith, John Kern, Jr., Thomas Davis, John Peter, and Crowell Orrick, Esqs., a committee of the Convention of Delegates from the several counties composing this Congressional District.

GENTLEMEN: Twenty hours since, I should have undoubtedly declined the high honor now offered me by acceptance. I mean the honor of being nominated as a candidate for Congress, by so respectable a body of my fellow citizens, at which you represent. I was conscious, and am still conscious, of a desire, want of adaptation to the course of life into which you nomination, if ratified by the people, will lead me. I love the quiet and tranquillity of private life, and dislike the bustle and turmoil of public.

But the earnest representations made to me last night by two of your body, and a few hours of reflection since, have led me to the conclusion that I cannot, with propriety, decline the honor of being nominated as a candidate to the people of the district. It is almost superfluous to say how highly I estimate the honor of an unanimous nomination by so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens.

For the kind and cordial manner in which you, as a committee of the Convention, have communicated to me the result of its deliberations, I pray you to accept my hearty thanks. The kind feeling towards me which you individually express, is warmly reciprocated. Your friend and fellow citizen, JOHN B. COOKE.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be nominated by the Chair, for the purpose of drafting an address to the voters of this district, to be published at such time hereafter, as they may deem most expedient.

The Chair accordingly nominated, to compose said committee, Mr. Davis, of Berkeley, Andrew Hunter, of do. K. Smith, of Frederick.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the Chairman and Secretaries, for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the several newspapers of the district. Adjourned, sine die.

HENRY HOTELEZ, Chairman. ANDREW HUSTON, Secretary. ANDREW HUSTON, Secretary.

The members of the Bar and officers of the Superior Court for Greenbush county, have passed resolutions of respect for the memory of Gen. Rescort, and of condolence with his bereaved family.

A similar testimony was adopted at the County Court of Brunswick; and the resolutions in each case were transmitted to the family of the deceased.

STARTLING DISCLOSURE. We copy the following from the Western Messenger, published at Paducah, in Missouri, at the date of October 14: We the subscribers of the paper from which we copy it, have received, and we would receive the whole story with interest. But as plain a tale, from a source to which we have been accustomed to look for accurate information from that part of the country, we are obliged to give credit, to a certain degree; not to such an extent, however, as to consider it as anything more than a possible portion of the truth, especially as we are, however it may interest a few individuals.

FAVORS, (Missouri), Oct. 14. A FACT, which ought to be known. During the recent session of the Federal court, a very startling fact came out in evidence before the grand jury. It has been known for a length of time, that early last spring a very extensive counterfeiting establishment was discovered and broke up near the Neonge in this State. It had enticed in its fold, many citizens heretofore unsuspected, and until the publication of the testimony, conjecture was busy in probing out the cause of their seeming aberration. This, with a thousand other evils, can be plainly traced to the "spirit of party." A citizen of the city of St. Louis testified that he had been a consistent and faithful member of the Jackson party—that he generally supported the old line at every thing, and particularly on the subject of his opposition to the Bank. He was applied to by the notorious Neonge, a foreman, who was an applicant for the office of Secretary of State under Governor MILLER, to join the counterfeiter. The application was made in a political sense, and in the name of the party. They were both opposed to the bank, and desired its overthrow; the counterfeiter notes were very well executed, and would easily pass among the people as genuine; a cry had been already raised that the bank was creating a monopoly, and that it was a source of gain—and in proportion to the increase of counterfeit paper, would be the excitement of the people, if properly and judiciously managed. In this way, it was argued, the parties could make money for themselves—run down the popularity of the Bank, and advance the prosperity of Gen. Jackson's administration. It was also argued, there could be no more harm in this than any other political maneuver; but the citizen of St. Louis testified that he refused the proposition and kept it a secret.

Thus it has at last appeared in evidence, that if the Neonge gentleman had been successful, the Bank of the United States was to be put down in this and other Western States, for circulating good paper! The people recollect the outcry which was raised upon this subject about a year ago, but since the detection of the gentleman politician, this branch of the opposition to the bank has not been urged!

Mr. Adams of Iowa. It may be mentioned as an evidence of the personal popularity of the Hon. John Quincy ADAMS in his own district, in Massachusetts, that at a recent meeting of his fellow citizens, without distinction of party, he was unanimously nominated for a re-election to Congress.

A cotton factory upon a large scale, and with the best machinery and advantages, has been put into operation at Lynchburg, Virginia. The Lynchburg Virginian observes: "We look upon this establishment as opening a new era to this section of Virginia."

It is with pain and sorrow we have learnt that letters have been received in this city, announcing the death of JOSEPH FARSON, Esq., of Brentwood, in the county and on the borders of the City of Washington. He died, as we hear, at Salisbury, in North Carolina, (whither he went every year to examine into the management of his estates in that country, of which he was a native,) on the 27th ult. We shall not anticipate the grateful duty of his relatives and nearer friends, by writing his obituary. He has left a numerous young family, with their mother, to grieve over a loss which to them can scarcely be alleviated by public sympathy. As a conspicuous member of Congress, twenty years ago, Mr. F. was extensively known and respected; and our then very young city owes him a debt for the strenuous efforts he then made to serve and save it, which, unhappily, it can now only pay to his memory.

LEWISIA. The ship Niama sailed from Norfolk on Sunday last for Liberia, with 120 emigrants, 110 of whom were liberated by the late Dr. Hays, of Georgetown, Va., who also appropriated funds for their transportation. The Norfolk Beacon furnishes the following notice of this expedition: With the approbation of the Parent Colonization Society, these emigrants go to found a new Colony at Grand Bassa Cove, about 50 miles distant from Monrovia, on the coast of that continent, whose natives are still in darkness, and in the regions of the shadow of death. They are sent to give them the light of Christian example, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life. This Colony is to be established on strictly Christian and temperance principles. These first emigrants to this new Colony are nearly all members of the Baptist Church, and have in their number those, preachers of their own colour. Twenty of them can read and write; and a greater portion of them have valuable talents, and are of the most superannuated. And all of them seem to be above the ordinary class for vigor and intelligence.

The success of the project of a single colony was never designed, however, to be the limit of American enterprise and philanthropy in this great cause. The friends of civilization feel that their great work has just begun; and that the institution of one Colony is but the commencement of a series of operations. It is the first in a series of similar ones, and the friends of Africa, furnishing to our race people of color an ample and safe asylum; and expanding like our own Republic by the Union of many sister states into one great and free confederacy.

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It is an inducement to the planting of such a Colony that the young men of Philadelphia have united to form a Society, and have chartered the ship Niama, to carry out stores, and every thing necessary for the commencement of the new colony at Grand Bassa Cove.

There is also on board the ship Niama, 14 very valuable stores, liberally by the friends of the cause, and which have been sent out by the friends of the cause, and who had been previously liberated and sent out by the Niama family. These are all amply provided for; having large stocks of clothing, provisions, and every thing necessary to render them comfortable.

There is also on board the same ship two white gentlemen and one lady who go out as instructors. Upon the whole, there has no expedition gone to that country better equipped and which had fairer prospects of success than the present.

The location of the first 15 miles of our Rail Road is now rapidly progressing, and expected to be completed for the winter. It is understood that the improvements which have been made, both as to the character and expense of this portion of the Road, are greater even than were anticipated by the Engineer of the work, Messrs. Robinson, Esq., at the time of making his report in January last. The portion of the line, from the probable point of branching to the coal pits, to Richmond, is so peculiarly favorable, that a locomotive engine can transport over it with ease 2000 bushels of coal at a load.

The Valley of Falling Creek, which is used in effecting a descent to that of the South Anna, is believed to possess decided advantages over any other approach to this River or the Pamunkey within ten miles in another direction.

The whole cost of the Road when completed to this valley will fall short \$100,000. The line passes through large tracts of woodland, the owners of which can send wood to market during the winter months of a profit to themselves as well as to the company. All demands have been relinquished by the landholders, and timber for the purposes of the company is abundant.

On the whole, we may look with entire confidence to the completion of this third part of the road in one year from this time, and during the winter of 1855-56 a large amount of business may be expected to be done.—Rich. Com.

The Cincinnati Intelligence states that the locks connecting the Miami Canal with the Ohio river are now in complete order for the passage of boats.

There are ten locks each rising ten feet. They are 85 feet wide and 90 feet long between the gates. Boats with pointed bows can pass 84 feet long and 17 1/2 feet wide. They will admit a flat boat 79 feet long and 17 1/2 feet wide.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road is steadily advancing towards Weldon, on the Roanoke. From Portsmouth to Suffolk, the road has been for some time past in operation; from Suffolk to Newburg, 24 miles further, the rails are laid; and from the latter place to a point ten miles east of Weldon, the road is under contract.

Old Age and its Blessings.—The Newport Mercury of the 1st inst. notices the death in that vicinity of a Mr. Godfrey King, aged 83 years, the number of whose descendants now living, is upwards of 200, of whom 124 were present at the funeral.

Climate of East Florida.—A journeyer at St. Augustine writes that "I fully satisfied, that the climate of East Florida is more uniform than in any other part of the United States; and so far as its temperature is concerned in the restoration of the invalid, it far surpasses France or Italy, if the statements of travellers are to be relied on.

Judge Wm. Smith, Alabama, formerly of South Carolina, is announced as a candidate for Congress, in the Huntsville District, now represented by C. C. Clay, Esq., who is believed to be the people for the office of Governor of Alabama.

FROM EUROPE. By the arrival of the packet ship France, Capt. Funck, at New York, from Havre, Paris dates of the 24th of September, and by the ship Henry, Capt. Gray, London dates to the evening of the 26th, have been received. The news they bring is not of an interesting description.

Spain.—The Parliament of England was further prorogued by commission on the 25th of September, to meet again on the 27th of the same month.

France.—The Envoy of the Sublime Porte delivered his credentials to King Louis Philippe, at an audience, on the 23d Sept.—His excellency and suite then proceeded to the Tuilleries in his Majesty's carriage, and were introduced by the Count de St. Maurice, Ambassador, and Mr. Jauricq, Secretary and King's Interpreter for the Oriental tongues.

Spain.—Don Carlos is stated in the French papers to be dispirited and in ill health, owing to fatigue, privations, and disappointments. It is also rumored that his partisans are in contemplation of calling to the throne of Spain the eldest son of the pretender, who is about seventeen years of age. The Catholics being in possession of no resources, find great difficulty in procuring supplies of arms and other munitions of war.

Portugal.—Accounts from Lisbon are not here this week, received a few days since, but they confirm the intelligence of Don Pedro's approaching dissolution, and that he had given orders to be conveyed from the Ajuda to the Quetzal Palace, the place of his birth, and was left lying in the very room in which he was born. He had expressed a wish to perform some religious duties, and show hereafter, that he did not depart this life at variance with his brother Don Miguel, which, it is added, his Ministers took care to prevent.

The intrigues respecting the Regency were going on; the present Ministers imagining that the Duke of Braganza, in opposition to the Duke of Leuchtenburg, and that negotiations have already taken place with his mother at a country seat, three leagues from this city.

Advices from Constantinople, that the Turks had been more destructive than for many years past, seems now again to be decreasing. The Turks are beginning to lose their prejudices with respect to sanitary precautions, and are beginning to imitate the higher circles and most of the ministers of the Porte. The number of victims has been between three and four thousand daily.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette. DEATH OF DON PEDRO. By the arrival at this port of the Manchester, Capt. Winslow, from Lisbon, we have received through Mr. Sanderson, Lisbon papers to the 26th of September. The chief news, is the death of Don Pedro, which occurred on the 24th.

The papers are occupied with the proceedings of the Chambers and of the citizens, in consequence of this affliction. It was recommended that the Chambers cease their session, out of respect to the "gentle giver of the chaffier, the conqueror of the usurper, the restorer of public liberty."

The young queen, DONNA MARIA, is declared to be authorized to enter upon the duties of governing. The following is a list of the new Portuguese ministry: Duke Palatinus, President of the Council.—Don Francisco de S. Ruiz. Duke of Berretto, Minister of War. Antonio Barreto Ferraz de Vasconcellos, Minister of Justice. Jose de Silva Carvalho. Coude de Villa Real, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Aguilinho Jose Friere, Minister of Marine.

LATE FROM EUROPE. The packet ship Bully, Forbes, has arrived at New York from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 29th September. The date from England comes out later than before received. We submit the following items from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Advertiser.

France.—The schism in the French Cabinet, says the Messenger, is no longer a secret; and a proof of this will be found (says that paper) in the fact, that since the 15th September when Marshal Gerard became re-established in his illness, he has not once met his colleagues at the Tuilleries.

Gen. Sebastiani had left Paris for Naples, where he will remain until February. Before his departure he received complimentary testimonials of the confidence of the King. The essay of the new sailing-carriage, the *Estimote*, completely failed. The multitude of spectators being disappointed, rushed upon the carriage to destroy it; but the armed force interfered, and drove them back; and it was conducted, with the persons belonging to it, to the Ecole Militaire, surrounded by an escort of troops of the line and cavalry, who to the Seine about 150,000 cubic metres of water proceeding from rain and the fountains.

The last census of the population of Paris carries the number of the inhabitants to 785,000, who occupy 29,000 houses. This is about 23 individuals for each house.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Mr. HENRY'S Accidental Death.—To the Editor of the United States Gazette. Philadelphia, Sunday afternoon. Sir—In conformity with the desire of some friends in Lancaster, I met, on Saturday the 1st of Nov., an accident from that place.

Half an hour, before the specified time I had my balloon completely inflated; and as the spectators were already on the ground, I set off six minutes before three, P. M. Although I had announced my intention of going at three.

At that time, the thermometer indicated a temperature of 54 deg. and the barometer stood, at 26 deg. 8. The wind nearly due east, was light and irregular. My course was at first westward, so that I passed immediately over Lancaster, when a change of current took me several miles in a westerly direction. As I did not rise high, I could distinctly hear the sound of the horses' hoofs, as their riders pursued me. My elevation at that time was 27 deg. 5, and the temperature 44 deg.

A new and higher current of air from the north and west, soon drove me back towards Lancaster; which as I passed, it appeared to be half a mile less to the westward of my course. I could see the assemblage in the inclosure in which I had left them, but I was out of hearing of their exclamations. My elevation at this time, was about 28 deg. 37 or, very nearly a half a mile above the earth. At this time I could see a vast number of beautiful country, and among other objects recognised the Susquehanna, and its bridge, at Columbia.

Soon after leaving Lancaster for the second time, I entered and passed through the clouds, which though thick enough to conceal the earth from my view, did not seem to be more than twenty or thirty yards in thickness. Emerging from this stratum, I suddenly found myself in a bright sunshine, with a vast field of white vapours below me, convoluted into singular forms, and presenting a variety of elevations and depressions.

I continued above the clouds for nearly an hour, and during that time I saw the earth only three times, and then for but a moment, as the rolling clouds beneath happened to break their well preserved continuity.

As I fell below the clouds, I was surprised to see a beautiful river, full of boats and vessels, and to find myself almost immediately upon a small town, on its margin, while I saw another of greater size, at a little distance inland. After some reflection, I felt sure that it was not either the Susquehanna or the Chesapeake; but it never entered my head to suppose that I could have seen the Delaware, as I have reached the banks of the Delaware, at New Castle, and that the beautiful city of Wilmington lay in sight, to the north of my position.

Attempting to descend here, to avail myself of the river, I encountered the eastern current, with which I had started at Lancaster, and was carried by it across the state of Delaware, near Cooch's Mills, 3 miles from Elkton.

As I passed over a house near this place, some white people hailed me, "who are you?" I replied by asking "where am I?" which they answered "go back where you came from." I soon after let go my anchor, near to the turnpike, and fortunately, it laid hold of a fence, when I called to two black men to come to my assistance, which they at first declined, without giving me any answer in words. After repeated solicitations, they were induced to approach, and drawing down upon me, they held me with their hands.

Soon afterwards, I was joined by a party on horseback from Elkton, who taking hold of the anchor-ropes, as I sat in the car, carried me, sailing through the air, along the turnpike to Elkton, a distance of 3 miles, where at half past 5, I landed, and was charged the gas, filled the balloon, and at seven, had finished the folding and securing the balloon, car, &c.

As we passed along the turnpike, the intention of trees sometimes made the road too narrow for the passage of the balloon, which was then, by jerking the cable, elevated above them, and brought over their tops.

This morning I went to Frenchtown, and by rail road and steambath reached Philadelphia at 5 P. M.

It is not easy to tell the exact distance traversed during the two hours, and six minutes passed in the air, but it is probable, that it was not less than one hundred miles.

In descending, I adopted a simple plan of estimating the force and direction of the current beneath me. A feather of sufficient size to be visible a distance, loaded in such a manner as to fall slowly, floats along with this balloon and its current, and it suffers another atmospheric movement, when it is seen to take the new direction. The amount may thus be guided to a choice of current before he enters it. In ascending, the same kind of knowledge may be had by letting off very small balloons, prepared for the purpose, and carried up in the air, and it is probable, that I could have done so, had I been so prepared.

I cannot conclude, without expressing my thanks to the friends at Lancaster, who gave me countenance and assistance, and to the good people of Elkton, who did every thing in their power to promote my comfort and convenience.

The annexed table will show the various altitudes, and their corresponding temperatures. I should have noted the time of entering the clouds, and their exact elevation, but I was so completely absorbed by the beauty and variety of the phenomena, that I entirely forgot to make at that time, the necessary observations.

I am, very respectfully, Yours, &c. JAMES MILLS. Time: Barometer: Thermometer. 3 54 29 8 44 W. 3 5 27 5 44 N. W. 3 15 25 0 46 S. 3 15 22 0 24 E. N. E. 3 30 20 4 32 S. E. by S. 4 0 19 9 33

Balloons.—It appears by a Southern paper, referred to by the United States Gazette, that on the 10th of October, 1854, that the first ascension with a Balloon in this country, was made by Mr. Blanchard, at Philadelphia, 9th January, 1793. Amongst the many thousand spectators, was WASHINGTON, our first President, of glorious and beloved memory.

The Murderer taken.—We are informed that a letter has been received by the Post Master at Portsmouth, (Va.) from the Jailor of Elizabeth City, N. C. giving the information that Michael Sikes, who killed Butson Fentress, at Mount Pleasant, in Norfolk County, Va. on the 24th ult. has been apprehended and committed to the jail of Elizabeth City, where he will be detained in custody until demanded by the authorities of Virginia.—Bell. Pa.

EXECUTION. On Friday last, Nelson, a slave, the property of Mr. Richard Clifton of this county, was executed, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Mr. Edward Jones of this place, in September last. Comparatively very few persons attended, a motley of whom were of his own color, of both sexes—a few white women also were present. Nelson met death with composure, but displayed nothing like hardihood. He prayed several minutes, in an audible voice, and afterwards sang a hymn, apparently an extemporaneous effusion. Some of the persons who were present, specimens of natural eloquence. We recollect only one of the expressions with which we were struck at the moment—one in which he compared the trembling of his heart to the quivering of the leaves in the fall of the year. The simile was pertinent and highly poetical.

We saw nothing, on the occasion, to induce us to change the opinion, long since entertained, and frequently expressed, that public executions should be entirely abolished, and that malefactors should meet their doom within the limits of the prison walls. We do not believe that one man or woman, who witness the execution of a felon, left the spot with a more improved, or a bad character reformed. On the contrary, we should not be surprised if his apparent willingness to endure, absolutely induced some to doubt whether his were not an enviable fate.

A few days before his execution, we accidentally heard a shrewd negro man make a remark which strikingly illustrated the utility of public executions as a measure of moral reform. He said, that for his own part he had no fears of the gallows as in any other mode, believing that it was the sure and certain road to heaven! And he referred particularly to an execution that he had witnessed, in which the felon, after the execution of the criminal, and even his apparent extirpation, stamped not only death, but even the solemn preparation for his resurrection of every thing like terror. We think our legislators would be performing a service to the community by devising some little consideration as to the features of our criminal code.—[Lynchburg Virginian.]

SENTENCE OF DEATH. At the United States District Court in Boston, last week, Henry Joseph, a negro, and Amos Otis, a white, were tried for the murder of Capt. James Crosby, of the brig Juniper, bound from that port to Surinam—the former as principal, and the latter as accessory. The murder was perpetrated by the black, and it appeared clear to the jury who tried them that the white countenanced him, and they were accordingly convicted. On Saturday they were brought into Court to receive the sentence of the law, when, says the Transcript, one of the most solemn scenes took place that we remember ever to have witnessed.

In the midst of an immense audience, wrapped in profound silence, His Honor Judge Story called upon the prisoners respectively to say any thing they might wish to say, according to the mild and merciful provisions of justice in our country, previous to the announcement of their fate from the bench. Joseph immediately remarked that he had something to say, and he proceeded, with some emotion, to state, that with his countenance bathed in tears, though not with a distinct pronunciation, that "this man—Otis—was perfectly innocent of the murder, and of all connection with it, or knowledge of it."

After this, Otis himself being allowed to speak, not only reiterated, most solemnly, the cook's declaration, but gave an explicit and remarkably distinct and sensible explanation upon some points of the evidence which had weighed most heavily against him—particularly his expression on the day subsequently to the murder. The Judge, in passing sentence, which he said, he must do, observed that the remarks of Otis were "proper for consideration," and that a representation might be made to the Executive in his favor. The execution was appointed for the 2d of December next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Another warning.—A beautiful little girl named Annette Dias, the daughter of a poor widow, residing in Greenwich street, New York, was playing on Saturday with her brother in the kitchen, when she approached so near the fire, that the flames caught her clothes, and before assistance could be rendered, she was so dreadfully burnt that medical aid was useless; she lingered in great agony until Sunday morning, when she expired.

And another.—A female child of Mrs. Radcliffe was burnt to death in Jefferson Street, on Saturday Evening last. The little innocent, about 5 or 6 years old, gathered some shavings, and without suspicion of the consequences, placed some fire in the midst of them, when they blazed forth, covering her all over in flames. The screams of the child brought the mother and others to her aid—but too late to render any assistance. She was so dreadfully burnt, that she died the same evening.

Long Funeral Procession.—The Boston Advocate mentions that the funeral procession of Mrs. St. Henry, recently buried there, consisted of 730 girls, 592 boys, 764 men, 164 women, 39 coaches, 2 carriages, and 4 chaises.—She belonged to the community of the Ursulines.

Juvenile Delinquency.—A mulatto girl, in the seventh year of her age, was detected last evening, at a public house in South street, in setting fire to a bed in one of the upper rooms. When interrogated as to her motive in so doing, she replied "cause I wanted to be bad."

On Sunday, a public assembly was appointed to assemble in the hall of the Chamber of Delegates, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a committee to receive the resolutions of the Convention, and to appoint a committee to receive the resolutions of the Convention, and to appoint a committee to receive the resolutions of the Convention.

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