Published Weekln BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR \$2.50, IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE OF SUPSCRIPTION.

A failure on the part of any customer to order a discontin-nance within the subscription year, will be considered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

DEFERRED ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. CLAY left New Orleans on the 22d ultimo, after a sojourn in that city of more than two months. He intended to stop a few days at Natchez, visit St. Louis, and then return home to Ashland. He was in excellent health.

Captain Lorin Larking, of the schooner Merchant, and Captain Pfister, of the schooner Robert Wilson, convicted at Charleston recently of having been engaged in the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, have been sentenced to pay each a fine of \$1,000 and remain in jail three years-being the least punishment allowed under the law.

In Boston, about \$150,000 per annum is paid for the support of public schools. This is said to be equal to the Parliamentary grant in 1841 for the whole of England.

The Hon. John Wentworth, of Illinois, has removed several times, and is about remove again for the avowed purpose of keeping at least twenty miles distant from a doctor or a lawyer.

A DANGEROUS GIFT .- A person some time since presented a young lady, of Washington city, with a daguereoty pe likeness of himself. Subsequently it was discovered that he had raised various sums of money by forgery, and the ludy immediately sent the picture to the officers of police, that they might the more readily discover the riginal.

THE LEAD TRADE OF THE WEST .- The Cylena Jeffersonian says that in March, just before the opening of the navigation of the Mississippi, he amount of lead corded up on the wharves at Gal ena was as large as eight millions of pounds .-The lead product the coming season will be enor- hat the shot came from an elevated position. On nious.

CALIFORNIA.-There are at present three new expeditions about to start for California; one from Fort Smith on the Arkansas, of about one thousand souls, under the charge of Mr. Leavitt, and another under the command of Major Russell, of Missouri, embracing many emigrants from Kentucky, and another under the guidance of Mr. Grayson, who leaves Independence, Missouri, on the 15th of April, for the valley of Sacramento, toriously at eadly feud, with respectable citizens, in North California.

THE SLAVE TRADE .- Documents lately captured in a slaver show, that slaves cost them from \$15 to 20 each on the coast of Africa. They sell them in Brazil at \$300 each. The cargo of the Pons would have realized \$250,000, and that of deed. He died about wenty four hours after rethe Panther \$350,000 over all expenses.

POPULATION OF EUROPEAN CITIES .- London contains about 2,000,000 of inhabitants, exclusive of strangers. The population of Paris exceeds 900,000; Vienna contains 330,000; Berlin 365, 000, and St. Petersburg 476,000.

JAMES G. BIRNEY has written a letter to the "Liberty State Convention" in Michigan, 13 which he recommends that they should ada wits present principles "The abolition of the Tariff and a direct tax for the support of Government."

FAVORITE NAMES .- A lady of Troy has ascertained the number of counties, cities, and towns in the United States, which bear the names of our first six Presidents; viz: of Washington, 103; Adams, 21; Jefferson, 59; Madison, 43; Monroe, 26, and of Jackson, 84.

No less than 623,000 young ladies are said to be now receiving education in French Convents; tremendous engines in the hands of the Pope in extending his influence over the French nation.

A Pittsburgh paper states that the fire which occurred nearly twelve months ago, is not yet extinguished. An immense mass of coal, is still burning, and is likely to continue for some time

There are four white-lead manufactories in Brooklyn, using a capital of nearly one million of dollars, and manufacturing annually upwards 210,996,000 lbs. of white-lead, litharge, red-lead.

AMERICAN WHALE FISHERY .- There are 736 vessels engaged this year in the whale fishery. famous old Nantucket 74.

Mississippi.-The legislature of this State at its late session passed an act dividing the State into four Congressional districts, in conformity to the general law of Congress.

THE " WASHINGTON TIMES," which lately flourished under the name of the "Madisonian," and recently became nutorious for its libellous attack adequate support.

and Calcutta at about the same time that the shocks were felt in Connecticut and Long Island, last October. Whatever natural circumstance Gazette. may produce the phenomena of earthquakes, the immediate cause must evidently be central in the earth, thus to affect oposite sections of the surface

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Judson, who lately killed Porterfield in Nashville Tenn., is the author of the well known articles published in various magazines, and still continued, we believe in the Knickerbocker, signed Ned Buntline. He was formerly a midshipman U. S. Navy.

When the Slaver Pons was captured and the negroes on board knew the fact, they gave a shout says an officer, that might have been heard a mile.

LOSS OF STEAMBOATS .- No less than twenty-five Ohio rivers, within the last six mouths.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE. - The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has ananimously resolved to remain in connexion with the Methodist Episcopal Church; to resist, as it has vaiformly done from the first, the introduction of slavery among its members; to hold no connexion with any ecclastastical body that shall make non-slaveholding a condition of membership in the church, and to stand by the discipline as it is. The Conference has also expressed its determination to favor the division of the general funds of the Church, as provided for in the plan of separation. There was at no time any warmth of feeling or division of sentiment respecting these matters. So says a letter from a member of the Conference, published in the North American.

A BAD MAN COME TO A BAD END .- The Frankfort (Kentucky) Commonwealth of March 10th has the following statement.

John U. Waring Killed .- On Saturday last about the middle of the day John U. Waring, while passing along Main street, Versailles, between Divine's Tavern and Shelton's tavern, was shot down. On examining the wound, it was discovered that the ball had entered the forehead just above the eye, and had passed downward, cutting the tongue. The inference of course was arch, we understand, a rifle was found in the Shelton's tavern, near the gable window beging the signs of a fresh explosion; and as the pla was the only one from whence such a shot coul have been aimed, public opinion is unanimous hat it came thence. We do not learn that any prijcular person is suspected of committing the ded. Mr. Waring was himself a man of desperaon and violence. He it was, who slew the late ame! Q. Richardson; and he had been engaged i many a bloody rencounter. Indeed we can scace remember, when he was not no-& he was commonly regarded as an enemy of mankind, haing made few friends and many bitter foes. Ahough there may be few who will mourn his deal_though there may be many who will rejoice at the world is rid of a dangerous and desperate van of blood-all must unite in condemnation othe manner of the dreadful ceiving the shot. Of post mortem examination it was found that the best had passed down his throat into his lungs. Te examination disclosed a fact long suspected, than wore a strong coat of mail made of steel.

DINNER TO MR. TOLER.—he public dinner to Mr. Toler, upon the eve of is departure, by citizens of Lynchburg without spect to party, took place, at the Franklin Ho, on Tuesday evening last, and was altogether brilliant and interesting affair. About 50 clock, company, to the number of about 160, sat down an excelto the number of about 100, sat down an excel-lencepast. Charles L. Mosby Esq. resided, assisted by Dr. Rob't S. Payne and J. Wm. Dudley, Esq. In answer to a toast, expessive of the feelings of this community towards hi and which was received with great enthusiasmyr.

Toler addressed the company in an eloquent feeling manner. Brief addresses, weekpowled. ment of complimentary toasts, were made by Dr. D. Patterson and Joseph K. Irving Esq. of Amherst, and by the Senior Editor of this paper. The occasion was one of peculair interest. It was not only a tribute to the personal virtues and public services of Mr. Toler, but a testimonial of the sense, entertained by the people of Lynchburg, of the value of the press, conducted, as he conducted it, in a spirit of candour, courtesy and dignity and with signal ability. The presence of many gentlemen of the democratic party showed that the most decided expression of opinion, and the warmest party zeal, if joined with fairness and consideration for the opinions of others, do not necessarily preclude an Editor from enjoying the respect and esteem of political opponents. The evening passed off in a delightful interchange enjoyment .- Lynchourg Virginian.

Conclusive .- " Can't be helped-the Baltimore Convention said it-and Polk must stick to t, and I will stick to him, by hokey," said a Hoosier politican of some local fame, yesterday, when whose aggregate tonnage is 232,701. New Bed-ford, Mass., furnishes 256 of these vessels, and Island!" "I don't, continued the Hoosier, "the Baltimore Convention didn't say a word about that are, and Jemmy Polk don't-a Whig lie, by hokey, that's flat.

Well, this ignorant chap is a rude type only o the partisan. A caucus meets at Baltimore; it makes up what is called the "Democratic creed;" partisans catch it up; the press echo it back as the will of the party, and rulers obey. What's the use of having a Congress? Why pay for a Government at all? If a caucus at Baltimore, once in every four years, can settle the policy of the upon Senators, has been discontinued for want of nation, why not call it, do away with your Con-

EARTHQUAKES .- It appears by recent accounts, a few thousands an honest agent to receive foreign this State. The following paragraph should be refused at the office where sent, because of its e- that night. The news that Judson had killed that earthquakes were experienced at Smyrna ministers, &c. and record (for all that we should need in this event is a register) the decrees of the aforesaid caucuses as the public law? It would save a deal of trouble and expense .- Cincinnati

NATIONAL FAIR.

It is proposed to hold a National Fair at the City of Washington on the 20th of May next, for the purpose of exhibiting specimens of every kind of handicraft or manufacturing skill employed in the nation, with a view to effect upon the policy of the legislature in sustaining our domestic national interests. From the circular of the "Committee of Superintendence of the National Exhibition of American Manufactures and products of Mechanical Art" we extract the following nems of information in regard to the Fair:

"The committee propose that the exhibition shall be opened at Washington on the 20th day of May next, previous to which date ample provision will be made for the reception, security, and suitateamboats have been lost on the Mississepps and | ble disposition of all specimens which may be sent to their care.

"They invite the transmission of specimens of every kind of manufacture and handicraft known to the artizans of the United States, and desire that price, as well as the maker's name, be furnished with each article intended for exhibition. Committees will be appointed for the superintendence and arrangement and preservation of all parcels sent to the exhibition rooms.

"The rooms will be ready to receive articles for exhibition from and after the 1st of May. The exhibition will be kept open not less than two

Owners of parcels exhibiting during the exhibition will unless directions to the contrary be given, be expected to allow the sale of such parcels at the prices marked, to be delivered at the close of the exhibition.

"All goods intended for exhibition can be directed to Mr. David A. Hall, secretary of the committee who will see to their safe-keeping, and attend to their being repacked after the close of the exhibition.

"In case of a sale of them, the money will be duly transmitted.

"As there will be many goods undisposed of which the proprietors may not desire to have returned, and prefer to have sold for their benefit, the committee will cause a sale at auction of such articles as the owners may desire to have so dispos-"Motive power will be furnished at the exhi-

bition rooms for such of the machinery as may re-

addressed to himself individually. The Baltimore American has these forcible and pertinent remarks concerning the exhibitions of American industry to be made at the National

"The opponents of protection seem to be a little uneasy at the prospect of the grand display to be made soon in Washington of the products of American industry, skill and ingenuity. The exhibition of British fabrics, day after day, in the Capitol itself, called forth no remark. But for American industry to attempt to sustain itself by a fair manifestation of its claims, and to make such attempt in the face of party decrees which have denounced its overthrow-all that is presumption

"The Union cannot object directly to the movement itself, but it insists that both sides shall beseen. "Let the merchants," it says, "also appear with the productions of other countries, for the purpose of fairly testing which is the best fabric, and which would be the cheapest, if the tariff duty

were reduced to the revenue standard." " Certainly-let both sides be seen. There are British agents enough in our country to appear in behalf of Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham, with the best specimens of British manofacture. Let them come. They have had use of a room in the capitol already. Let them come -and for the better information of our law makers let them fix to each parcel of their wares and merchandize two labels-one showing the price under the present stress of American competition, and the other, indicating what the price would be if American competition were broken down, and the possession of our market given up by American legislators to British monopolists.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A northern paper thus speaks of the " Radical of the New Hampshire Democracy, which late. net such signal defeat by the allied power of the

of the higs and Independents:

"Rad" ism is a word of remarkable significansuch princip. It is the literal embodiment of surplus-revenin compound as anti-bank, antianti-internal-impanti-railroad, anti-corporation. vantageous respectment, in each and every ad-

The Manchester (N. American, after stating that the Whigs do not with a facility and II. of the State, holds the follows, the official "speil" so low :

"We by no means claim the result this elecwithout the assistance of the friends of ow that, this revolution could not have been effect Hale, time. There was an 'allied army,' as out this nents say-not a corrupt coalition, but a unipoall men who felt that their own safety was 2f when the rule of any party becomes intolerable. There was conciliation and compromise to a great degree among both the Whigs and the Independents; without it, instead of achieving a victory we should have been baffled and defeated."

ON THE USE OF THE ROD .- The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer has these remarks :

read, remembered, and practised, not only by normous postage, and was sent to the dead office, teachers, but by parents. "Spare the rod and in due course of time. Now, said the Superinspoil the child," is a most erroneous doctrine for tendent, I will show you what valueless things are the present enlightened age. For nearly fifty sent through the mails, in comparison to their exyears I have been a father, and now, at the close of life, I rejoice that I can say, I have never given a blow to a child. The letter says: "There is one subject connected with this school which I would note particularly: this institution has no sent through the mails, in comparison to their expense. I do not know what is in this, but we will of manhood (he was not thirty years of age) the dutiful and effectionate son of a widowed mother bowt a yard of course cloth, like crash, worth perhaps a shilling, which had been sent to some dry goods house in this country, as a specimen of the literature. Here was a young man in the prime of manhood (he was not thirty years of age) the dutiful and effectionate son of a widowed mother —a tender, confiding and devoted husband—most exemplary and highly esteemed in all the relations of life—first stricken to the heart by his code of by-laws no arbitrary regulation, further than a specific form for its exercises. The kindly expressed will of the teacher is the law of the school; and so perfect has the work of this law been found, that not an irregularity has occurred." Let teachers every where lay down the rod and try this law.

BARNBURNER .- The term "Barnburner" we find ofter applied to a certain class of politicians but never fairly understood its application or the origin of the term. Many of our readers may be as ignorant as ourselves, we therefore give the explanation from the Cincinnati Atlas:

This term, in its political application, according to the N. Y. Tribune, "grew out of a story of a Dutch farmer in Pennsylvania, whose barn was over-run with rats which devoured his grain. Unable to discover any other remedy, the Dutchman set fire to his barn and thus rid himself of rats, barn, grain and altogether." The Tribune well remarks that the parallel between this and the radicalism of our day, which seeks to get rid of the evil connected with banks, corporations, &c., in the same way, need not be pointed out.'

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

A correspondent of the Eastern Argus, writes from Washington, under date of Feb. 21st, 1846. the following graphic description of the Dead Letter Office, in the General Post Office Department, He says:

Among the places which I have visited, is the Dead Letter Office, in the Post Office Department. It is certainly an interesting part of that building. You will be surprised at some of the facts that I learned there. The business of the Dead Letter Office alone, employs four Clerks all the time. One opens the bundles containing the letters sent to Washington, from the several Post Offices, after they have been advertised, and no owner found for them. He passes over the letters to two other clerks, who open them all to see if they contain anything valuable. If they do not, they are thrown on to the pile on the floor. No time is allowed to read them, as that would be impossible, without a great addition of help. The number of dead letters returned to the General Post Office is astonishingly large. You will be "As the committee can only give this general surprised when I tell you that it is fourteen huninvitation to the manufacturers and artisans of the dred thousand a year, and under the cheap postcountry, each one will be pleased to consider it age system, is increasing! Hence it requires stopping to read a word. Any one who is so silv as to write a mass of nonsense to an imaginary too dear for so small a whistle .- At the end of have accumulated to a huge mass, and having been in the mean time stowed in bags, are carted out on the plains, and there consumed in a bonfire. The huge bags make five or six cart loads whole community is now deploring, having learneach quarter.

The letters containing any thing valuable-or. in fact any matter enclosed-are passed over to a purpose, and they are canvassed by this gentle-Here you see the singular matters that are someseveral hundreds have been found .- An iron chest is kept for the purpose of these deposites. In looking over the files in that chest, I was astonished at the amount of money there, and the large sums contained in some of the letters. Some single letters containing \$50, \$40 \$30, and down to for his wife or children.) who had made a mistake, in sending it, and no owner could be found.

Among this money is a good deal of counterfeit. The letters are all labelled, not only with the sums, but also whether containing counterfeit or good bad half eagle in another were two letters, each containing \$300 counterfeit money. It was on and was no doubt the remittance of one counterfeiter to another, who had been in the mean time, apprehended, or was suspicious, or was watched, and hence had been too cunning to call for the had instead of reaching its interesting destination, brought up in the dead letter office, passed through rupt dynasty which had ruled it so long and so ost so much racking of the heart strings, and the one who was with him in his agony, "he looked badly; such a union as we hope always to see, licate pledge of affection had been tossed into far worse before death than he did afterwards!" of on chest, instead of encircling the taper finger | In this frame of body and mind he proposed to Be love" for whom it was purchased.

manufacture of the article, by some factory in England. Of course, the postage being thirty times its value, it was refused by those to whom it was directed. I saw two night cops that were taken from a letter only a few days since. If the pour fellow to whom they were sent does not sleep in a night cap till he gets these, his head will be cold. It is impossible for the Department to attend to finding owners for the comparatively valueless things that are received; as night caps, ribbons, garters, stockings, stays, hustles, &c., &c., and they are therefore thrown into the recepticle of things lost to earth," and a pretty "kettle of fish" there is in that recepticle, you may depend.

In these cases, arranged and labelled for the urpose, are the legal documents found in letters. hese are numerous, and run back for a long erm of years. They are most carefully preserved. The beneficial policy of this preservation has been often illustrated, and most strikingly so, only the other day. A gentleman in a distant State, wrote the Superintendent that some seven or eight years ago, a large package of most valuable papers had been lost through the Post Office. They involved the right to a large estate. If he could not find them, he would be irretrievably ruined, and begged him to search in the Department for them. He did so. He told me that the first case he o- Gentlemen endeavored to aid Judson in escaping pened, under a pile of other papers, he saw a to the Hotel, but Porterfield and his friends follow-He did so. He told me that the first case he olarge package, answering the description. He took it out, and it was the very papers he wanted. They had slept there quietly for years. The postage was about \$10—and they had originally, by some mistake, failed of their rightful owner .- ground, stunned by the fall. Not less than eight The package had been carefully preserved, and

the owner pecuniarily saved. I have given you but a faint description, after all, of this interesting portion of the General Post Office operations. My letter has reached a prudent length, and I must stop. The gentleman who superintends this wing is Jere. O'Brien, Esq., of Brunswick, in our country. He has been here about ten months. To his politeness I was much farther molestation or interference on the part of indebted, in my observations. I have heard his any one, gentlemanly deportment spoken of by others in this connection. He is a fine specimen of the New England gentlemen, and I am happy to record his success in obtaining a place in this De. number of persons among whom, we are inform-

MURDER, AND MOB, AT NASHVILLE,

relates the following lamentable occurrence, disswift hands to open so large a number without closing the fatal and horrible effects of unrestrained passion:

person supposing it will be ultimately read by Our community was, on Saturday last, thrown some one, may save himself the trouble hereafter. into a state of the most painful excitement, by the He may depend upon it not a word will be likely sudden and violent death of one of its most worthy to be read of the letter unless the encloses some- and esteemed members. Of the circumstances thing valuable in it; and that would be paying which led to this inclancholy event, and of the deeply exciting occurrences which followed it, we each quarter, the letters that have been opened, propose, in discharge of our plain duty as a conductor of a public press, to present a brief parra-

ROBERT PORTERFIELD, whose untimely death a ed that E. Z. C. Jupson had stated that he had had criminal intercourse with his, Poterfield's wife, sought an interview with the latter on fourth clerk who occupies a separate room for the Wednesday last, in presence of several individuals, to one of whom, it was said, Judson had made nan. It is very interesting to examine the hetero- the statement. That individual, when asked in geneous materials of this room, that have been ex- Judson's presence, if such statement had been racted from letters, and accumulating for years. made to him by Judson, promptly answered in the affirmative. Judson strenuously denied it; imes transported through the Post Offices, the but Porterfield, placing no confidence in his deniamount of monies, that at various times has been al, drew a pistol and would have shot him on the found in letters, is very large. - When any thing spot, had be not been prevented from doing so by of value, as money, drafts, &c., is found, the rule those who were present. On the evening of the s. to return it to the Post Office, whence it came, day in which this interview took place, the indiand the Postmaster of that office, must advertise vidual at whose office it was held, made known n, or use any other means best calculated to find to Mr. John Porterfield, the brother of the deceasthe owner. If all his efforts fail, he returns it to ed, that, prior to the interview Judson had called the General Office, and it is labelled and filed a- upon him and confessed that he had made the way. Sometimes as much as \$300 are found in statement in question to the individual about to be a week, in dead letters? I think within this month brought forward as a witness, but that for the purpose of saving his life, which he knew would be taken by the Porterfields, if the fact were proven upon him, he intended to deny ever having said any thing of the kind. Both the Messrs. Porterfield became entirely satisfied that Judson had made the infamous statement charged upon \$1 .- One 'etter contained' a £40 note-very like- him, and, we are informed upon reliable authorily the property of some poor emigrant, (intended ty, that there cannot be a doubt of his having

Notwithstanding this, however, the affair might have been dropped here, but for the fact, that on Friday, Judson and Mrs. Porterfield were known to be alone together for a considerable time at money. There were many bad small notes, scat-tered through the piles. In one case there was a this circumstance was revealed to her unfortunate husband, he fell to the floor, as if a ball had penetrated his heart. He was of a singularly amiable of the laws of Congro-Texas and nullification of the laws of Congro-Texas and nullification some New York Bank, new, and very nicely done and confiding disposition and devotedly attached to his wife. He had, in the depth of his attachment, and in the purity of his own pure heart, hitherto shut his eyes to certain acts of impropriof social feeling, clearly demonstrating that the absence of all intoxicating liquors is no bar to festive string of rings of various fancies and values, taken sions which readily found their way to the minds from the dead letters. Many a love token of this of others. But when apprised of the interview modest kind, envelloped in a letter, couched in at the grave yard, his agony of mind was beyond most honied words and intended, in the mind of description. He suffered more than a thousand of the writer, for the dearest girl in the universe deaths. His nerves were wholly unstrung - he became sick in body as well as in mind-it seemed as if he would be bereft of reason, and apprethe practical hand of these old grey baired clerks, hensions were entertained lest he might do some cerned in immediately ridding the State of the co who never stopped to read the tender effusion that act of violence on himself. In the language of

made it.

his brother John Porterfield, on Saturday, about meet assing out of the chest, the matters that hulf after three o'clock, to take a walk, without are equieye on the shelves, and in the cases, any expectation, it is confidently beleived, of meebons, and interesting. Here are books, and rib- ting with Judson. Unfortunately, however, they er things. 'es and hoisery, and a thousard oth- met with Judson near the Sulphur Spring, when did ribbon, ow one specimen of a most splen- a rencounter immediately took place. Three much out of placeral yards, that seemed very shots were fired at Judson, as we understand, he, she should bring her hasband, noswered, "I will ndorn the bonnet re—when it was intended to backing the while, and professing a disinclination bring what is more valuable than any treasure in every four years, can settle the policy of the remarks:

adorn the bonnet to shoot. After the third shot, he fired and shot near which had not use from the subject of the Normal School established by greas and President, and, in their stead, hire for the subject of the Normal School established by as \$8.63. It had been of which wound the latter died about It o'clock to shoot. After the third shot, he fired and shot a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain, which to shoot. After the third shot, he fired and shot a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain, which the subject of the Normal School established by as \$8.63. It had been of which wound the latter died about It o'clock.

Porterfield soon spread like wild-fire. The pub-lic mind, wound to a pitch of deep and maddening excitement, was in a condition to be thrown off its balance. Here was a young man in the prime wife's dishonor, as he believed, and then shot through the head by the atthor of the destroyer of his happiness ! A large crowd soon collected in and around the Court House, where Judson, who had been

immediately apprehended, was brought before an examining Court. The Court was in the act of preparing an order for his commitment to jail, when J. Porterfield, frantic at his brother's deaths and injuries, made his appearance in the count room, and the cry burst forth from the crowd, "make way for John Poterfield—let bun kill Judson!" The Sheriff, Lanier, who was in the Clerk's box, where also was Judson, sprang forward and met Poterfield, who had jumped over the railing behind the bar, about midway between the railing and the box, seized, and with the aid of one of his assistants, held him for some moments—Porterfield struggling violently to re-lease himself, by the aid of some friends ever-powered the Sheriff, and, drawing a revolving pistol, commenced firing at Judson, who started in a run out of the house. Porterfield following in close pursuit and firing at him, as often as occasion would permit, down the steps, across from the Court House to the City Hotel, and up the steps of the staircase of the Hotel. One or two or ten shots were fired at him-all, it is said ber Porterfield-but not one of which took effect. He was knocked down with a rock between the Court House and the Hotel, and only escaped. for the moment, by jumping from the portice of the third story to the ground, which he effected without breaking or dislocating a limb! Thence

Here we mostly aincerely wish we could ead. our painful parrative. But it is not permitted to us. About ten o'clock that night, a considerable ed, were some of our most respectable citizens-still laboring under the intense excitement which the occurrences of the day had produced, proceed-The Nashville (Tennesee) Whig of March 17, ed to the jail, and against the remonstrances, and proceeded with him to the Public Square with the avowed intention of hanging him. This, however, was not done.

The rope, it is said, with which it was attempted to hang him, broke. We suspect it was intentionally cut. Reason had by this time begun to resume its sway, and Judson was finally carried back to the jail and delivered into the hands of the keeper by the same party who had taken him out. His situation, we understand is somewhat precarious, rendered so by the bruises he received, and possibly from some internal injury occasioned by his fall from the portico.

Against this taking the law into their own hands by an excited community, we must lift up our voice. It is of evil precedent and most dangerous tendency, and can never be justified. When it becomes an habitual practice, our institutions will be at an end. And it should be recollected, that every act of the kind, whatsoever be the provocations, as it familiarizes the public mind with such scenes, tends to deprive the law of its great and only barrier against encroachment and overthrow -respect and reverence for it on the part of the cople themselves.

On the present occasion it cannot be denied that there existed the strongest incentives both to individual and public excitement-incentives however, not likely to be understood or appreciated abroad. In this country, as far as our knowledge roes, public opinion not only excuses, but justifies, he summary and unceremonious killing by the husband of the man who dishonors his wife. fore God, we could stand by and see such an offender shot down by the injured husband, with as little regret as we could see a sheep-killing dog shot! Had Robert Porterfield armed himself with a musket and shot down Judson, as he walked the streets, he would have stood excused and justified before this community. Had John Porterfield succeeded in his attempt to kill him, he too would have been excused by public opinion. He was acting under the influence of such maddening provocation, as every one, who knows him, knows he would not have acted, had time been given him for cool reflection. Nor let the summary punishment which awaits the seducer in this country be deemed too harshly of. The offender is aware of what will probably follow, if detected. He knows perfectly well that death, in most cases, is the penalty of the offence, upon the commission of which he coolly and systematically enters. That is the reason why the crime is of an rare occurrence in

the South and West, in proportion to population.
In the foregoing narrative we have discharged a disagreeable, but peremptory duty. We could have desired to pass over the occurrences without such distinct allusion to the supposed criminal in-tercourse between Judson and Mrs. Porterfield. But the prevalent belief of the fact of such intercourse, and of the additional fact, that Auction. himself, had made it known, affords the only satisfactory explanation as to the true cause of the amentable occurrences which have transpired. Simple justice to our community required a public statement of the exciting influences under which they were acting. It was every way due, not only to the Messrs. Porterfields and their immediate friends, but it was due to the whole community, that the singularly exciting causes, which were producing effects, so much to be regretted, should be made known to the world. This we have endeavored to do, as well as the hurry of the occasion would permit.