

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1850.

TERMS:
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

Notices of Advertisements.
The rewards offered for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries will attract attention. The citizens' subscription has now reached upwards of \$900. The Burgess and Town Council have added \$300; and Mr. John Sterrett, under a belief (now generally entertained) that his mill was designedly fired, offers a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. As it is desirable to keep the streets quiet, we would caution those having boys under their care to prevent them from scouting about the streets or alleys at night, as, under present circumstances, it is dangerous to do so.
The Annual Statement of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company appears to-day, and will give those desiring to effect insurance some idea of its resources. R. C. Hale, Esq., is the agent.
The Executors of Jacob Byler, Sen., dec'd, will dispose of his real estate on the 23d inst.
Attention is requested to the advertisement of Samuel Pleasant, Philadelphia. His line of Liverpool packets offers every facility to emigrants from Great Britain.

WOODCORDER.—The Burgess and Town Council have appointed JOHN RIGG WOODCORDER for this borough, and fixed the fee at 12 1/2 cents per cord.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Townsend Haines, Esq., having accepted the appointment of Register of the U. S. Treasury, the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth was tendered to D. M. Smyser, Esq., of Gettysburg, but declined on constitutional grounds, being at present a member of the Legislature. The Governor then conferred the appointment on Alexander L. Russell, Esq., late Deputy Secretary, a gentleman who combines every requisite of industry, ability, and learning to fill the station.

Locofocos and Corporations.
We have often wondered while reading the tirades of locofoco papers on Banking, what scheme they had in view to take the place of the old system. Having tuned their harps to banks, then banks with individual liability, then no banks, and yet all the time electing members of the Legislature who created one bad bank after another—is it any wonder that the people should have been at a loss to know what they were after. But the cat is at last left out of the bag, as the following comment on special legislation, among which Banking is enumerated, will show:

All this (special legislation) is wrong, or it is right. If it is wrong, let us stop it immediately. If it is right, let us extend it to everything; for if it is right for one thing, it must be equally so for another. If a man cannot issue a bank note, in other words, his note of hand, without special legislative authority, neither, without such authority, should he plough his land, gather his crops, sell a horse, or order a pair of boots.—And if he can do any of these things, including the writing and issuing of his negotiable note of hand to A or bearer, why should he not, without such legislative authority, have his note of hand printed or engraved for the same purposes? In other words, if one man may do anything by virtue of law, why may not all others who wish it, do the same thing by virtue of the same authority? We boast of our constitution as founded on equality of rights; of our legislation as providing equal securities for this equality. Yet nine-tenths of this very legislation grants exclusive privilege.

We find the above paragraph in the last Juniata Register, without credit, but as it smacks strongly of Jesse Miller, we think we are not far wrong in attributing its paternity to the Harrisburg Keystone. From it our readers will perceive what the locofocos are at—they would have every farmer, mechanic and tradesman to be HIS OWN BANKER, issue notes to pay their hands and debts—in short, to create a general shantipaster currency, in which "devil take the hindmost" would be the first article in the new creed.

In Georgia the same party has even gone a step further. After having gerrymandered that state in such a manner as to astonish the renowned Gerry himself, were he still alive, they have struck a blow at every form, manner and shade of exclusive privileges, by referring to a select committee a bill declaring

"That corporations are an enormous public evil, and that from and after the passage of this act, no corporation shall exist in the State of Georgia," and farther,

"That whereas marriage is a quasi corporation, inasmuch as it confers exclusive privileges; therefore, that marriage be, from and after the passage of this act, abolished, and all marriages solemnized in the State of Georgia, hereafter, be null and void."

The Pasha of Egypt has challenged all England to produce an English horse that can beat one of his blood coursers in a ten mile race, near Cairo, within sight of the Pyramids. He lays a wager at any sum between \$50,000 and \$250,000. The Pasha's horses are Arabian, and he is confident of winning, and his challenge is likely to be accepted. Such stirring sport ought to arouse the Egyptian mammoths to attack it.

A Night of Alarm—More Fires.
The stable of Mr. JOHN HIMES was fired at an early hour on Monday evening, but fortunately discovered by Mr. WM. MONTGOMERY and extinguished before the flames spread.

About nine o'clock, Mr. GEO. BLYMYER discovered a fire in his stable, and promptly repairing to the spot he succeeded in arresting it with a board. The alarm was given in this case, and the firemen turned out with much alacrity, but their services were not needed.

About half an hour after the above alarm, the stable of Messrs. T. R. & J. McKEE was found to be on fire, and spread so rapidly that its contents, consisting of a carriage worth about \$200, a saddle, harness, cutting box, a quantity of wheat, rye, corn, oats, hay and straw, were totally consumed. A stable adjoining, on the premises occupied by Mr. S. BERRYHILL, was also burnt. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, carrying the sparks on buildings more than a hundred yards distant, and it was only by strenuous exertions that the owners and occupants succeeded in saving their property from the devouring element. The great contest however for the ascendancy between the flames and firemen, was at the buildings in close proximity to the fire. Mr. SNYDER's stable, in which a quantity of unfinished furniture had been stored, was but sixteen feet distant, and although it and the adjoining one were ignited at different times, they were both preserved. The Pioneer Company's stables were somewhat farther off, but being in the direction of the wind, were in imminent danger, as every hole and crack was filled with live sparks, and the roof fairly covered with them. The Horse here did good service by deluging the roof, while the citizens quenched the fire in the inside with buckets. Had this building got within the grasp of the flames, that part of Lewistown bordering on the creek would inevitably have shared its fate. Messrs. McKEE estimate their loss at \$532, with an insurance of \$133 3/4.

Shortly after the above, Dr. L. HOOVER's stable was discovered to be on fire, but extinguished before it obtained any headway.

We have heard of other places in which suspicious persons were seen, and everything made in readiness for applying the torch; but a general watchfulness on the part of our citizens succeeded in averting further mischief for that night.

As may well be conceived, these repeated attempts to fire the town, created a general alarm among the citizens, and on the next day about nine hundred dollars were subscribed to be offered in rewards for the detection and conviction of the incendiaries. This was subsequently followed by an additional reward of three hundred dollars from the Burgess and Town Council, so that \$300 will now be paid for the conviction of the first, and \$200 for each succeeding one. Other precautionary measures have also been adopted, but to ensure safety, prompt, decided and energetic action must be continued until those guilty of these heinous offences are arrested in their mad career.

Mr. A. G. JONES, the proprietor of a new chemical discovery, by which clothes are washed with but little labor, has successfully introduced it into our borough, and those who have tried the experiment, aver that it is "the very thing." It costs a mere trifle, and a wash that usually occupies a whole day can be put out of the way in two or three hours. He has already disposed of a number of county rights, but an opinion having been given that the patent is informal, purchasers cannot avail themselves of privileges conferred.

A WHITE NEGRO.—The North Carolinian tells a story of a slave who has gradually become white. The change is supposed to have been caused by the bite of a rattlesnake, which occurred some ten or a dozen years since. He was formerly as black as any African, and now shows no signs or sign of the negro except the kinks in his hair. If true, it would be a good plan for our darkies who desire to change their skins, to visit Granville, the Narrows, &c., during the ensuing summer, and take a bite from the rattlers.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN REED.—We announce with feelings of deep sorrow, the death of our venerable citizen, the Hon. John Reed, which took place on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., at his residence in this Borough. Judge Reed was the oldest member of the Carlisle Bar, and died at the age of 84 years. The illness which terminated his existence was short but severe. On the opening of the January term of court, on the Monday preceding his death, he was at his place among his brethren of the Bar. He soon after, however, complained of being unwell, and deemed it advisable to return home. On Saturday evening he died. The announcement excited that deep sensation which a community feels for the loss of an eminent and respected citizen.—Carlisle Her.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
The Governor has nominated Wm. B. McClure for President Judge of Allegheny county. Some debate arose on the nomination, during which Mr. Drum drummed up the extraordinary ground that Judge Patton's time did not expire until the day his commission was made out, although it specially mentions that he was appointed for ten years from the 22d of January, 1840! The following are the facts of the case: In July 1839, Governor Porter commissioned Judge Patton to serve from the 12th of July to the end of the next session of the Legislature. In January 1840, Governor Porter nominated Judge Patton to the Senate, and on the 23d of January 1840, Judge Patton was confirmed by the Senate, and on the 20th of March following his new commission was made out for ten years from the 22d day of January 1840.

In the House, the locofocos are bent on censuring Mr. Ball because he was making exertions to pay the February interest, and in the meantime did not pay due obedience to the Canal Commissioners and one of their pets. During the debate on appointing a Special Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, Mr. KILLINGER (whom a correspondent of the Democrat calls a *small potato*, but who if small, is not exactly of the *rotten kind*) said he felt certain that the enquiry would be fruitless, inasmuch as the conduct of the State Treasurer had been unexceptionable, honorable to himself and highly beneficial to the State at large. Still as an act of justice to Mr. Ball, he would not refuse the inquiry, lest the impression might go abroad that Mr. Ball's friends were afraid to subject his official conduct to investigation and scrutiny. It was clear that the other side of the House was disposed to make capital out of this delay in paying for a locomotive or two. But they could not succeed. When the people of the State learned that Mr. Ball was husbanding the resources of the Commonwealth, in order to meet the semi-annual interest, they would applaud the act. His whole official career had been marked by distinguished success, and eminent financial skill. He had done what no State Treasurer before him was able to do. He was able to meet the semi-annual interest without asking any special loan for the purpose, and he would come out of the proposed inquiry, free from all suspicion, and free from all censure. His fair name and fair fame would not suffer, and all Mr. B. desired was a fair Committee, and a fair investigation. Under the chairmanship of his friend from Luzerne, (Mr. BEAUMONT,) he hoped to have such a Committee, and such an investigation. Partisan zeal and rancor, could not reach Mr. Ball. His deeds were before the people, and the thanks of the people of the State were due him for his manly course in standing up for the honor and credit of the State. Then let the inquiry be made—let investigation go on, and let us see whether there is not a large share of the odium endeavored to be put on Mr. Ball, justly resting on his complainants, the Board of Canal Commissioners. Another fact in this connexion was that Mr. Ball was retaining the filthy relief notes as they come into the Treasury, for the purpose of destroying them, as directed by the act of Assembly. There were a second issue of these relief notes being made, and they would shortly take the place of the worn out notes now in circulation.

THE SCAPTEL.—We have a number of this publication, designed for popular and professional reading, and edited with much ability. It is published by E. H. DIXON, M. D., New York, at \$1 per annum.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—A laborer was killed by the falling in of the earth, on Mr. Murray's section, a few miles below this place, last week.—Huntingdon Journal.

OHIO COAL.—The Cincinnati Gazette says—For several days past we have used in our parlor grates, coal from a newly opened vein just below Burlington, O. It is a very superior article for such use—igniting readily, producing a steady flame free from any disagreeable odor. The coal we have used came from the first products of the mine on opening it, and has been for some time exposed to the weather. The quality will be found to improve as they drift in. We understand that arrangements are to be made for a regular supply of this coal in the city.

A most disastrous fire, attended with a loss of life, occurred at Peoria, Illinois, on the 28th ult. It broke out in the large building at the corner of Main street and Printers' alley. The lower story of the building was occupied by Mr. A. Herron, druggist, and the upper stories and rear by Dr. Decker, as the New York Temperance House, and by the printing offices of the Daily Champion and Weekly Register. Owing to the inflammable materials, the flames spread with great rapidity. An explosion took place in the drug store, which brought the burning building down with a tremendous crash—killing Mr. James Kirkpatrick, the editor of the Peoria American, and seriously injuring several others. Mr. J. Pickett, the editor of the Champion, who rushed into the building for the purpose of saving his books and papers, was suffocated and perished in the flames. It is supposed that several other persons were burnt to death. Nothing was saved from the building. The books and papers of the Masonic Grand Lodge were among the property destroyed. The total amount of the loss has not been ascertained.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
The Senate, on the 24th, proceeded to the consideration of a resolution, submitted by Mr. CLAY, authorising the joint committee on the library to purchase the original manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. CLAY eloquently addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. He referred to the universal love of the people for the memory of Washington, and the interest every American feels in contemplating anything that ever belonged to him, or which had emanated from his hand. Mr. Clay stated that the manuscript was now in the hands of the descendants of Mr. Claypole, the editor of the Daily Advertiser, a paper formerly published in Philadelphia, which was selected by Gen. Washington to publish this address. It had recently been advertised for sale at public auction; and he (Mr. C.) was not being willing that this document, which was and always would be so venerated by the American people, should be lost to the country—perhaps be transported to grace the parlor of some European nobleman, had thought proper to make this effort to secure it for the library of Congress.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay stated that he had in his parlor at Ashland, a broken goblet which was used by Gen. Washington in camp, during the revolutionary war, and he would say that no other object in his possession was so much valued, and none which was looked on with so much interest by those who visited him.

Mr. Foote said he had no objection to the resolution, and would be willing to vote millions for the purchase of Washington's farewell address, if, by so doing, the men of the north—the usurpers of southern rights, who were combined, to some extent, with traitors in the midst of the south—might be defeated in their incendiary movements, or if they could be compelled to yield to the influence of the sentiments which Washington had promulgated in the address in question.

Mr. Webster arose to advocate the adoption of the resolution. He said it proposed an object which would be gratifying to the whole people. Mr. Clay had said that the goblet used by Gen. Washington during the revolution, was in his possession, and proved an object of interest to all who beheld it. He (Mr. W.) would state a circumstance, also, in illustration of that feeling of veneration and respect with which Americans beheld objects which once belonged to the Father of his Country. It would be remembered that the Continental Congress voted several medals to Washington, Morgan, Greene, and other generals in the revolutionary army, in token of the appreciation of their services. General Washington, during his life time, collected a number of these medals, together with others of Dr. Franklin, which he placed in a little casket—his own medal in the centre, surrounded by twelve others. At his death, this casket passed to his executors, and about twenty-five years ago, it seemed expedient to the person who held it to offer it for sale. It was brought to Washington, and a proposition for its purchase was introduced into Congress by a gentleman from Massachusetts—but a constitutional question arose whether Congress had the power to appropriate money for such purposes as the purchase of those medals. (Laughter.) After a debate of two or three days upon this constitutional question—by the vote of those who believed it unconstitutional, the proposition was laid on the table. He (Mr. W.) at once sent and purchased the casket—the medals were now in his library amid numerous autographs of Washington, and when friends or strangers did him the honor to visit him at home, if they were acquainted with the circumstance to which he alluded, the first objects which they had requested to be shown were those relics of Washington.

Mr. Jefferson Davis opposed the resolution as inexpedient. He said printed copies could be obtained in abundance, and read by the whole people. He thought that the Senate proposed to run into an extreme in relation to those matters of veneration, unbecoming the American people.

Mr. Borland also opposed the resolution. He intimated that unscrupulous speculators had secured, and were securing, relics of the patriots of the revolution, and appealing to Congress to purchase them, for no other object than to fill their purses with the fruits of their speculations. They had seized upon every thing which might be supposed to possess a sufficient interest to form a basis of speculation, and hawked them about the capitol. If the practice was to be encouraged, he did not doubt but that the sacred bones of Washington would, at some future day, be offered for sale.

Mr. Clay begged leave to inform the Senator from Arkansas, that the manuscript of the farewell address of Washington, which was proposed to be purchased, had not been hawked about the capitol. The gentlemen who had it in their possession, had made no application to sell it here. It was his own proposition, which had come up on his own motion, of his own resolution, and without the application of person or persons.

In the Senate on the 30th, Mr. Clay submitted a proposition to settle the whole question of slavery, and spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President—I hold in my hand a series of resolutions which I desire to present to the consideration of the Senate. Taken together they propose an amicable arrangement of all the questions in controversy between the free and slave States, growing out of the subject of the institution of slavery. It is not my intention, at this time, to enter into a full and elaborate discussion of each of the resolutions as proposing a system of measures, but I desire to present a few observations upon

each resolution, for the purpose of placing them fairly and fully before the Senate and the country; and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion of my remarks, to make some general observations about the state of the country and the questions to which the resolutions relate, whether they shall, or shall not, meet with the approbation and concurrence of the Senate, as I most earnestly hope they may—as I sincerely trust they will. I trust that at least some portion of that time which I have directed with careful deliberation to the preparation of these resolutions, and to the presentation of this great national scheme of national compromise and harmony—I hope, I say, that some portion of that time will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposition.

Mr. Clay here introduced the preamble and resolutions as follows, commenting upon each as read:

Whereas, it being desirable for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all questions of controversy between them—rising out of the institution of slavery—upon a fair equality and just basis. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition, by Congress, of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2. Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the Territories acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is expedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from any part of the said territory, and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all the said Territories not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the introduction of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3. Resolved, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio Del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, extending to any portion of New Mexico, whether lying in the east or west of that river.

4. Resolved, That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debts of that State, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said State, to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of dollars, in consideration of the duties as pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the United States, and upon the condition, also, that the said State shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State—without the consent of the people of the district, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the district.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit within the district the slave trade, and slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the district, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the District of Columbia.

7. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory of this Union.

8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular law.

Wm. R. McCay, Esq., will hereafter be associated with H. J. Walters, Esq., in the publication of the True Democrat. Barring politics, we wish them all the "good that printers are heir to" without any of the ills.

The Odd Fellows will give a supper at the Town Hall on the 22d inst., in which members of this and adjoining counties are invited to participate. Tickets admitting a Lady and a Gentleman, \$1.00, may be procured from Samuel Hopper, Ellis Griffith, Daniel Donor, Charles Steinberger, James Irvin, Jas. Parker, Thompson Shimp, George W. Stewart, Thos. Mays, or John Davis, committee.

MEANS OF ARRESTING THE FATAL EFFECTS OF CHLOROFORM.—An eminent Surgeon of France relates two cases in which the inhalation of Chloroform proved nearly fatal. He however succeeded in reviving his patients, after all ordinary means had failed, by placing his mouth upon theirs, and forcibly insufflating the lungs by rapid aspirations and expirations. A medical practitioner in Paris, states, that in two instances of approaching dissolution by the inhalation of Chloroform, he recalled life by thrusting two fingers deep into the throat, down to the larynx and esophagus; a sudden movement of expiration followed and recovery took place.

Items of News.
The number of hogs cut and packed at Madison, Indiana, during the present season, was 86,277.
Amongst the other rubbish which floated past Cincinnati lately, was a small frame house. It was labelled "to rent."
Alexander Duncan, Esq., of Providence, has given twenty thousand dollars to the Butler Hospital for insane, of Rhode Island.

Brownsville, in this state, and its environs, in 1840 contained a population of 2040. By a recent enumeration, it now numbers nearly 4500.
At a meeting of the democracy of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Gen. Joseph Lane was proposed as the next locofoco candidate for President.

A large right-whale was taken last week in Provincetown harbor, by several persons who discovered him from the shore, and put off in boats to capture the visitor.
A locomotive on the Gloucester Branch Railroad, Mass., on Monday, ran foul of the bowsprit of a vessel which protruded over the track. The vessel got the worst of it, as might be expected.

The number of hogs packed in Cincinnati during the late packing season was 396,486, including 8,000 destroyed by fire in the establishment of Messrs. Pugh & Co.

The Locofoco Convention of Huntingdon county in appointing delegates to the State Convention, recommend the nomination of Col. John Cresswell, of Huntingdon, for Canal Commissioner.

The ice in the Mississippi recently formed an impassable barrier for twenty-five miles, near Cairo, holding five steamers fast in the gorge, and sinking the Boston. It was clear at last accounts.

"The Itch at Hagerstown" is not so bad as had been represented. No schools were dismissed, but some scholars who had it were, and no families are down with it, as all who have it are up and scratching. So says the Pledge.

A grave has been opened near Rochester, New York, and the body of a respectable young man torn out, tied with a rope round the neck, dragged to the road, and there left, where it was found. A medical student is in custody for this act.

The extensive Flouring Mills of Messrs. T. A. Brickland & Co., at the corner of Market street & Thirteenth, St. Louis, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. Supposed incendiary.—Loss, \$20,000—insured for \$15,000.

A Farm is advertised for sale in the town of Pompey, one mile and a quarter southeast of the village of Manlius Square, on the road to Fabius, by Pompey Centre. A good chance for a "Roman Consul."—Boston Post.

On Friday evening, Jan. 18th, the house of Ann Maria Reiter, (an aged German woman,) in Alsace township, Berks county, was broken into by three white men disguised as negroes. One held her mouth while another robbed the house.

Gov. Fish has proposed to the Legislature of New York the establishment of Courts of Conciliation, by means of which parties disposed to a just settlement of their differences can do so amicably, promptly and without the expense of long and tedious suits at law.

Mr. Gall, of Albany, has, after a great deal of labor, succeeded in manufacturing spectacles with two distinct visions in a single lens. The one vision is for ordinary distances, the other for remote. The improvement has been examined by gentlemen skilled in such matters, and they pronounce it "good."

Some two acres of land on a hill, on the Monongahela river, near Pittsburgh, moved down upon the turnpike a few days ago, after a thaw. One two story dwelling is completely cut in twain, the greater part of it having been carried down the hill. One end of it is still standing, as though it had been cut off by a huge rock. The inmates escaped.

The St. Louis papers publish lists of the steamers blown up, sunk, or otherwise destroyed in the West, during the past year. The total number is 112, of which 83 were totally lost. The estimated pecuniary loss is set down at \$2,000,000, and the loss of life upwards of 200 persons, and perhaps as many were wounded or maimed.

The great will case of the heirs of General James Taylor, called "Williamson and Wife and Tibbatts and Wife vs. Berry, Trustee," tried at the Special Term of the Chancery Court, at Newport, Kentucky, last week, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs. This decision will change the control of millions of property from a trustee to the legal and natural heirs.

On Tuesday the 18th ult., while some men were engaged in making timber on the first fork of the Sinnemahoning, an axe in one of the hands of a chopper, glanced and flew from him the distance of twenty feet, and striking a young man by the name of Robert Proctor, with so much force that the whole bit, entering the left breast, pierced to the heart, causing death almost instantly.

GENERAL PILLOW AND THE CAMAROG DITCHES.—This distinguished commander has written a letter to the editor of the North American Review, in defence of the fortifications erected at Camarog during the Mexican war. It will be remembered that the General had the ditches constructed on the wrong side of the wall. He now makes a feeble effort at explanation by saying that this was a mere trap set to catch horse thieves! He also, as usual, endeavors to shift the responsibility to other shoulders, by charging it upon General Patterson.

Mosquitoes and fleas are supposed to be the souls of backbiters and slanderers.