

Communications.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 26th inst. I observe an editorial, under the caption of "Sunday Travelling," in which I think you have mistaken the views of the petitioners to the Legislature upon the subject, as well as the views of a majority of the community. You say—

"We noticed some weeks ago that the Central Railroad had discontinued running the passenger trains on Sundays, and now perceive that a number of petitions have been presented in the Legislature asking a closing of the public works against trade and travel on that day. Although at first view, especially to religious minds, this may be deemed a very proper course, we doubt whether it would answer the end intended, viz: the observance of the Sabbath day as a day of rest."

Now, sir, in this and the remarks that follow I think you are altogether wrong. Let the canal, by authority of the Legislature, be closed upon the Sabbath, and it will at once secure rest to those very useful animals, the horse and mule, without any danger of creating amongst them as a necessary consequence either "rowdyism, drunkenness," or its accompaniments "cursing and swearing." I have some experience on the line of canal, and I am free to say as the result of that experience, that if such a law were passed, boatmen generally (with perhaps excepting the packet) would not only acquiesce in it, but hail it as an act of justice to themselves and their animals. As one of them, I sincerely believe it would be conducive to a great moral change in that class of men, for there are amongst them, as among all other classes of laborers, men of intellect, whose minds are well disposed to read and reflect to advantage if they were allowed one day in seven to rest the mind as well as the body from labor. But on the contrary, I believe the mind as well as the body is impaired by successive and continued labor. It is no argument to this to say, as you have already said, that he who does not wish to run his boat on the Sabbath can "tie up."

Any person acquainted with the carrying trade, will see at once that it will not do for him to tie up his boat while others, who started after him, are allowed to pass him and arrive at the place of their destination before him. But suppose one may wish to "tie up the boat and stable the horses, attend church, and spend the day in devotion;" that one may not be the person having control of the boat. Then the whole boat crew must do violence to conscience, because one man has the power to say the boat must proceed. Do you call this "well enough" and the "best way?" In addition to this, consider the number of small boys that are engaged on the canal as drivers; they too must yield to circumstances, and learn to forget those pious precepts taught them perhaps by a widowed mother. His catechism taught him that the Lord commanded him to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," and that it was there forbidden him to drive his team on the Sabbath—that his employer was there forbidden to cause either his men or his cattle to work upon that day. But now he is taught a different lesson. He is not only taught that it is right for him to disregard all those early teachings, but the example is continually kept before him, and as he now has no opportunity more of referring to his books, he soon forgets accountability, and the effect upon his moral character in after life is easily imagined. But you continue by saying—

"For some years past our collectors have been in the habit of closing their offices from morning until six or seven o'clock in the evening, thus bringing together boats from above, as well as below—the result of which invariably was rowdyism, fighting, drinking, and any amount of cursing and swearing—a result we are free to say, which would not have been produced had the boats been suffered to proceed as they arrived."

Now, sir, if you had examined those petitions you would have found that those very evils are the ones which the petitioners expect to remedy by the passage of the law asked for. Just authorize the locktenders to close their locks at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and I'll be bound it will be done. The result then will be that each boat with its crew will stop in the level that 12 o'clock on that night finds them. You, Mr. Editor, were you a locktender, can very easily imagine how readily you would close your lock if such a law were passed. But as the matter now stands the locktender is confined and compelled to be at his post from the time the navigation opens in the spring until it closes in the fall, day and night, without intermission, and that, too, for a paltry consideration.—But that is not all: he is forced against his own inclination and better judgment to do violence to his conscience, which tells him God has commanded "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; in it thou shalt not do any work." But man has commanded him to work on the Sabbath or lose his situation during the week. Now all that is asked of the Legislature is to pass a law to prohibit men from exercising that power over his fellows which compels him to obey man rather than God. Why, sir, the veriest slave of the South has Sabbath privileges and is only accountable to God for the manner in which he spends it. The petitioners ask for a law that will extend the same privileges to those poor men and boys engaged on the canal that are enjoyed by other citizens, namely: a day of rest and a day of Sabbath privileges. Nor do I believe that by such a law the Commonwealth would be the loser in a pecuniary point of view. The Union and other lines lie over upon the Sabbath, and we do not hear that trade or individuals suffer by the arrangement. A few years ago a great ado was made about stopping the great commercial pendulum of the business community, the United States Mail, on the Sabbath. Has any body suffered by its ceasing to go one day in seven? The answer now is by the common voice emphatically no! The fact is, nothing is gained either by individuals,

companies, or nations, violating the laws of God, as "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a disgrace to any people." In conclusion, allow me to hope that your prediction about the Central Railroad Company may not prove correct; but however that may be, with the Legislature rests the responsibility.

A BOAT CAPTAIN.

JANUARY 30, 1850.

Reply to "A Boat Captain."

Passing over the no fear that horses and mules will be guilty of drunkenness, cursing, swearing, &c.—a charge no one brought against them—we content ourselves with pointing out a few errors into which a Boat Captain has fallen. While lecturing us for our remarks, why does he not attempt to refute the principles on which we grounded our objections. We care but little whether the canal is closed or not; but if the locks are to be closed, we think turnpike gates ought to be closed also, and travellers and others brought to a summary halt at 12 o'clock on Saturday night as it is proposed to do on the canal, which, to all intents and purposes is as much a "highway" as the other. Congress has hitherto studiously avoided legislating on points involving Church and State, because the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every man our broad land the free and unrestricted rights of conscience. Hence when the stoppage of Sunday mails was asked for under the plea of a moral and religious reform, a report was made on the subject that silenced all open opposition to it for a number of years—it being therein conclusively shown that such legislation would be in direct violation of the Constitution, and in all probability the entering wedge to a Church and State Government. In after years the P. M. General, yielding either to his own convictions or influenced by others, advertised the mail contracts on nearly all the interior routes in such a way as to stop most of those mails on that day, but far from all. Thus was brought about the partial stoppage of Sunday mails, and not, as might be inferred from reading a Boat Captain's communication, by LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT.

We might in reply to a Boat Captain point to the fact that conscientious locktenders and boat hands take their "paltry" situations with a full knowledge of what is expected of them—that in reality there is no compulsion about it. If it is contrary to a man's conscience to labor on that day, let him make the inquiry beforehand, and act accordingly. We know of an instance of this kind in the printing business, in which a journeyman declined a lucrative situation on a daily morning paper because Sunday work was required on it.

"Any person," says a Boat Captain, "acquainted with the carrying trade, will see at once that it will not do for him to tie up his boat, while others, who started after him, are allowed to pass him and arrive at the place of their destination before him;" and yet towards the conclusion it is admitted that "the Union and other lines lie over upon the Sabbath, and we do not hear that trade or individuals suffer by the arrangement." Now, if the Union and other lines do not suffer by this arrangement, if trade and individuals are not injured, what is to prevent any boat captain from following their example without any law about the matter. We all know what effects followed the unwise attempt to legislate the people into temperance a few years ago, and any attempt to legislate them into any other moral reform, unsanctioned by the masses, will in our opinion end in the same way.

For the Gazette.

Sunday Mails and Sunday Railroad Travelling.

In England and the United States it has become a custom almost universal to call our Sunday by the sacred appellation of *The Sabbath*, and to represent it as identically the institution which God delivered under that name to the Israelites at Mount Sinai. Excepting the simple circumstance of its alleged transfer from the seventh to the first day of the week, it is supposed by many to remain unchanged under the gospel dispensation, retaining its original divine character, and possessing all the sanctions with which it was at first established and enforced, so that it still continues to be the express command of God, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work; but the seventh (now the first) day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God—in it thou shalt not do any work—thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates."—Any neglect of this precept at this day is accounted a contempt of God's law, and a vice of the same heinous nature with other transgressions of the moral requirements.

Such is the opinion which has prevailed in the Church in these countries for several ages. The object of this article is to point out its incorrectness.

We do not mean that there is any impropriety in setting Sunday apart from the rest of the week as a season for religious improvement and public worship. So far the practice is sanctioned by apostolic example and recommended by numerous advantages, both private and general, too manifest to escape an observing eye. But then such a use of the day does not involve the notion that it is the ancient Sabbath, and consequently subject to the laws of that institution, or that it has been made particularly holy by any positive ordinance of Heaven. For this there is no proof; and besides, the consequences of admitting this supposition, unfounded as it is, are more alarming than its advocates seem generally aware. One thing is certain: that if Sunday be indeed the Sabbath, then it can be properly observed only in the manner which is prescribed by Moses for that day. The people were expressly forbidden every kind of labor of themselves,

their families, their servants, and their cattle, and this prohibition was enforced by the penalty announced in the following words: "Every one that defileth it (the Sabbath) shall be put to death: for who-soever doeth any work therein shall be cut off from among his people." But where is the family, how strict and punctilious soever, that keeps Sunday according to this command—imposing absolute rest on their beasts—abstaining from all their domestic employments, and refusing even to gather fuel, or to kindle a fire in their dwellings—for to this length did the prohibition extend: "Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations on the Sabbath day." Exodus, 35th ch. 3d v.

Nothing can be plainer than that people ought to comply fully with these rigorous laws, or else relinquish the common tenet that Sunday is the Sabbath. There is no little absurdity in the solemn denunciations against the laxity of others' observance, while those from whom they proceed themselves habitually indulge in flagrant violations of the ancient institution, by subjecting their beasts to travel, their servants or their families to many household occupations, and kindling fires in their dwellings, thus flagrantly violating the laws which they profess to own. Such is the condemnation in which the most punctilious of the present day involve themselves by maintaining the popular but unsupported opinion we have mentioned.

We close this article with an extract from Bishop White's Lectures on the Catechism: "The blessing of the seventh day is mentioned in the second chapter of Genesis, at the closing of the act of creation; but this is thought by some to have been done without any intimation of an appointment in Paradise, and only to account for its being made to the children of Israel in the wilderness. Certain it is, that we meet with no instance of an actual hallowing of the Sabbath until we reach the 16th chapter of Exodus; and the manner of the giving and receiving of the institution carries strong appearances of its not being similar to the law of Moses. It seems not easily to be accounted for, if it had been observed by their patriarchal forefathers, of which, also, there is not a hint in their history.

In regard to its duration, it appears evident that so far as regarded the authority of the institution, it was not intended to be a new obligation can be shown, the institution ceased, even in relation to Jewish converts to Christianity, at the destruction of their religious polity, and that it was never extended to the Gentile Christians. Of this there shall be given but one proof, it being to the point. It is in the 2d chapter of Colossians: "Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of a holy day, of the new moon, or of the Sabbath day. These things are shadows of things to come, but the substance of the ritual law of Moses. And this may show the reason on which the Church avoids the calling of the day of public worship 'The Sabbath.' It is never so called in the New Testament, and in the primitive Church the term Sabbathizing carried with it the reproach of a leaning to the abrogated observance of the law."

VERITAS.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

BALTIMORE, February 5, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:—Nothing of a momentous character has developed itself during the last fortnight, and consequently I am again obliged to entertain your readers with the enumeration and elucidation of comparatively unimportant topics. The political atmosphere in this section is entirely monotonous, Congress having thus far enacted but little calculated to excite public interest. Our State Legislature has been almost wholly engaged, since its organization, in the consideration of numerous applications for divorce. In order to obviate the necessity of thus occupying the time and attention of that body, Mr. CAESAR offered a resolution, which granted to all married persons the power of extinguishing their matrimonial obligations at pleasure. The deleterious influences that such a law would exert, were, however, too clear; and after receiving signal denunciation from the members, the resolution was ultimately withdrawn. You are probably aware that a law exists in this State prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath. This, notwithstanding its beneficial results are demonstrative, has been much denominated by some of the members of the article. Our State Legislature has been almost wholly engaged, since its organization, in the consideration of numerous applications for divorce. In order to obviate the necessity of thus occupying the time and attention of that body, Mr. CAESAR offered a resolution, which granted to all married persons the power of extinguishing their matrimonial obligations at pleasure. The deleterious influences that such a law would exert, were, however, too clear; and after receiving signal denunciation from the members, the resolution was ultimately withdrawn. You are probably aware that a law exists in this State prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits on the Sabbath. This, notwithstanding its beneficial results are demonstrative, has been much denominated by some of the members of the article.

Mr. VAN WAGENAR, the Foughkeessie Blacksmith, has been delivering a series of temperance lectures here, which have once more aroused the enervated spirits of the cause. I attended one of his lectures on Friday evening last, and can freely say, that for sublime eloquence and cogent ratiocination, Mr. W. has no superior among the many expounders of temperance.

One day last week, in one of the fights that have so frequently occurred of late, a boy named PARK deliberately fired a pistol at another lad, the contents of which entered his temple, causing death in twenty-four hours. Price, as well as several of his associates, were arrested, and is now confined in prison to await his trial. It is truly lamentable to witness the moral depravity that is betrayed by the youth of this city. The most egregious outrages are sometimes committed by mere boys, whose conduct seems to be utterly beyond the restriction of paternal or municipal authority. Boys scarcely ten years of age are found with pistols, bowie knives, and other deadly weapons about their persons.

A desperate attempt was made the other night, by three of the inmates of the penitentiary in this city, to effect their escape, by cutting a hole through the wall on the third story of the building. Their designs, however, were frustrated by the Warden, who had been apprised of their object by one of their fellow prisoners. A new *modus operandi* for selling commodities was recently discovered to be in vogue, at an establishment, technically denominated a "Bazaar," situated in Baltimore street. The names of different goods were written upon slips of paper and placed in a box, from whence any person, for the sum of twenty-five cents, was allowed to draw one, and the article named upon the slip drawn was his. The prizes thus drawn were sometimes worth more than the amount paid for a chance, but of course in the majority of instances the contrary was the case. The business was broken up, and the proprietors held to bail for their appearance at Court, to answer for an infringement of the lottery law. Two, H. BROWN, went to see the animal, and immediately pronounced it an imposition, declaring it had no resemblance whatever to the original Nondescript, and accordingly had the fellow arrested, on a charge of obtaining money upon false pretences. The so-called Nondescript is said to be nothing more than an old "woolly

horse," which was formerly owned by a soap-boiler in New York.

Quite a novel circumstance transpired the other night at a fire. While the flames were raging in one end of the building, the ladies of the family were engaged at the other, making coffee and preparing refreshments for the firemen. This not only exhibited their characteristic goodness of heart, but their abiding confidence in the ability of the firemen to prevent the destruction of the whole building. At Lewistown, I am told, the custom is to treat the crowd, on such occasions, to a "horn"—quite a contrast, eh?

THE MARKETS.—Butter is selling at from 12 1/2 to 25 cts. per lb.; Eggs, 25 cts. per dozen; Apples, \$2.00 per bushel; Potatoes, \$1.00 per bu.; Turnips, 50 cts. bu.; Cabbage, from 1 to 6 cts. per head; Chickens, from 50 to 75 cts. per pair; and Turkeys, \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

THE WEATHER.—Last week the air was mild and sultry—the sky was clear and the sun shone forth with a genial warmth that well nigh incited the idea that spring was really at hand. This week, however, old Boreas is again dispensing his chilling blasts, and in a manner, too, that is anything but agreeable to your humble servant. Yours, respectfully, H.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 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.

A frame building on Main street, owned by E. L. Benedict, Esq., and occupied by I. T. Cordell as a tailor shop, was discovered to be on fire on Monday evening last, about 9 o'clock, but speedily extinguished. It caught from the stove pipe.

Thursday next will be St. Valentine's day, when sighing swains can vent their "mellowness" according to ancient rite, and the mischievous and malicious gratify their peculiar appetites—the print shops being amply supplied with missiles of all kinds.

ICE.—HOPPER has a plentiful supply of ice for the coming summer, which he will be happy to serve out to his friends in lots to suit. Having been anxious to rent his ice house, the present stock has been put up on the principle of "a fool for luck," and thus, independent of other grounds, merits a liberal patronage.

RISE EXPECTED.—Fears are entertained that the Juniata will rise to an unprecedented height, on account of the tears shed by our locofoco friends over the rascally trick their famous tariff played them in putting up the price of coffee beyond the poor man's reach.

A new Post Office has been established at Peru, Juniata county, and James Mathers, Esq., appointed Post Master.

A new Post Office has also been established at Baileysville, Perry county, on the line of the Central Railroad.

A WILD CAT.—The Register says that a wild cat of enormous size was killed in Lack township, Juniata county, on the first of last month.

Though disagreeing in some points with "A Man of the Age," we have no fault to find with his communication. Like him, we hold opinions, generally express them, and are, we trust, liberal enough in our sentiments to give all others—their Christian, Jew or Gentile—the same right.

We understand that WM. CHENNET, of this place, has been appointed "mud boss" on this division of the canal. There was quite a contest for the situation among the "democracy."

OUR JAIL.—So insecure is this building considered, that it was deemed necessary last week to apply to the Legislature for a special act to remove the persons confined therein, charged with riot and arson, to the Dauphin County Prison for safe-keeping. The act having been passed, Sheriff Contner and Deputy Sheriff Sigler removed them on Monday morning as authorized. This at once brings up the question of a new jail, and it now remains to be seen whether the Grand Jurors at April and August terms will stumble over justice to save a few dollars and cents, or do what ought to have been done long ago. If it is intended hereafter to keep prisoners for trial, of course no one will object to its erection; on the other hand, if it is contemplated that they shall walk out whenever it pleases them, the better way would be to shut it up, abolish the Quarter Sessions, and leave rogues do as they like—though in that case we hope the gentry will try their hands on the property belonging to members of grand juries who want no jail, before they touch that of common folks.

ACQUITTED.—David C. Knepley, tried at Harrisburg for the murder of his father, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

BOROUGH AFFAIRS.—Our town authorities have passed an ordinance for the appointment of a Captain and Two Lieutenants of Police, who, in conjunction with the citizens, are authorized to form a night patrol, with ample power to close all places of resort at ten o'clock at night, and arrest any and all persons found in the streets after that hour who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. The ordinance is stringent, but as violent diseases require violent remedies, the body politic can only be purged into a sound state by such means. We give a few of its principal sections:

SECTION 2. The said Captain and Lieutenants of Police are hereby authorized to appoint a suitable number of citizens in each ward of said borough to be a Police and Night Watch in the same, whose duty it shall be, under the direction and control of said officers, to patrol the streets and alleys of said borough during the night, and to arrest all persons disturbing the peace, or guilty of any misconduct; all persons found in circumstances of suspicion, and all persons found in any of the streets or alleys, after ten o'clock at night, without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and them safely keep in the jail or some secure place, until they can be brought before the Chief Burgess or some Justice of the Peace of said borough for examination.

SECTION 3. All riotous and disorderly conduct, the firing of guns, pistols, crackers, or other fire works, making bonfires, placing obstructions in the streets, alleys or side walks, raising false alarms of fire, maliciously ringing door bells and knocking or pounding on doors, cellar doors, houses, steps or windows, blowing horns, mock serenades, loud hallooing, profane swearing and obscene talking, are hereby forbidden within the Borough of Lewistown, under a penalty, on conviction, of not less than one dollar and not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 5. No oyster cellar, refreshment room, bowling alley, or billiard room, shall be kept open in said borough on Sundays, or after ten o'clock at night on week days, under a penalty of not less than one dollar and not exceeding ten dollars for every such offence.

SECTION 6. Until otherwise ordered, no person shall be allowed to stand in or walk through the streets and alleys of said borough, without good and sufficient reason, after ten o'clock at night, under a penalty of not less than one nor more than five dollars for every such offence.

SECTION 8. Any person who shall obstruct or resist the officers or members of the police or night watch in the discharge of their duties, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars; and further, it shall be the duty of the Burgess and several members of the Town Council to have all such persons bound over to answer for said offence at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Millin county.

The project has been started to incorporate Lewistown into a city, and seems to meet with much favor on the ground that a Mayor could exercise a more extended authority.

COFFEE.—The Hollidaysburg Standard thinks our dish of coffee, served up a few weeks ago, is too strong. For the palates of those who preached up the Tariff of '46 as having raised the price of wheat when a famine existed in Europe, it no doubt is, but all those who had "credulity" enough to believe that oft-told tale, will, we hope, have sense enough to believe that the same animal put up the price of coffee! Aint that fair?

P. S. The Tariff has given coffee another lift—it is now retailing at three pips a pound. Alas, for the poor man now.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit relief note, of the denomination of two dollars, purporting to be of the re-issue of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, has been detected at Lancaster. The vignette and medallions are rather coarsely done, but the counterfeit is a dangerous one, well calculated to deceive.

The New York Evening Post says: "In his plans for putting down any unreasonable proceedings on the part of the fanatics of the South, Gen. Taylor is understood to declare that he will not ask the aid of a single man from the States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line."

SUICIDE.—The Democrat learns from DAVID ROTHROCK, Esq., that he held an inquisitor on Friday last week, on the body of a young man named THOMAS P. LONGWELL, who committed suicide by hanging himself to a sapling. It appears that he left his father's house about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, 30th ult., apparently in good health and possession of his mental faculties, and walked some ten miles to a spot known as "Crissman's Knob," where he committed the rash act, it is supposed under the cover of night. Being missed next morning, search was made, and he was traced to the spot by his tracks in the snow. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. No cause is assigned for the commission of the act.

LOCOFOCO STATE CONVENTION.—The Locofoco State Central committee, have fixed upon the State of Williamsport, in Lycoming county, as the place of holding their next state convention, to nominate a candidate for canal commissioner, the time being the 19th of June next.

From California.

Election of U. S. Senators—Great Fire at San Francisco.

By an arrival at New Orleans dates from San Francisco to the 31st December have been received.

The Assembly met on the 17th. Gov. Burnett was inaugurated, after which Col. Fremont and Col. Gwynne were elected U. S. Senators.

The mining operations are almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the heavy snows and rains, and great numbers of the miners are daily coming into San Francisco.

A tremendous conflagration took place at San Francisco on the 24th December. A large portion of the city, nearly one half, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from one million five hundred thousand to two millions of dollars.

The Constitution of California has been adopted—12,000 in favor and 8000 against it.

Items of News.

Mr. John Grove, of Bethel, Bucks county, killed a hog on the 15th ult., weighing when dressed 942 lbs.

The St. Louis Dispatch states that there were 21 deaths of cholera at St. Louis during the week ending the 13th ult.

The Cincinnati Gazette announces that another cotton factory, running 4,000 spindles, is about to be erected in that city.

A large number of manumitted slaves have purchased a tract of land in the neighborhood of Bedford, and contemplate building themselves houses and settling thereon.

The Mormon delegates allege that the charge of polygamy and bigamy, brought against the citizens of Deseret, is utterly unfounded, and that it is a cruel calumny.

At Gettysburg, on Wednesday last, a verdict was obtained by Henrietta Melhorn against Frederick Moritz of \$400 and costs for breach of promise of marriage.

George W. Cooper has withdrawn from the Johnstown News. It will hereafter be published by Wm. Foster, who has been connected with it for the last year.

Grace Greenwood has taken to swearing. She said of an old mill which had gone to decay, the water having dried away in the stream—it was not worth a dam.

The barn of John G. Seltzer, in Womelsdorf, Berks county, was destroyed on the 27th ult., by fire, together with 15 head of cattle, two fine horses, and all his grain. The loss is estimated at \$2,100 on which there was an insurance of \$900.

The report of the New York chief of police states that during six months preceding last November, 21,620 persons, destitute of house or home, were furnished with lodgings in the various station houses in that city.

The Cumberland Civilian states that the negro man who mutilated his wrist in his attempt to chop his left hand off with a hatchet, when foiled in his effort to run away, has since died with the lock jaw, brought on by his self-mutilation.

The jury in the case of Samuel Drury, tried in New York, for an attempt on the life of Thomas Warner, were on Saturday discharged, being unable to agree. They stood eight for acquittal, and four for conviction.

The family of the late Mr. Charles Frick, of Hagerstown, Md., have recently fallen heirs to an estate worth \$40,000 or \$50,000, by the death of an uncle in Illinois. They are at present in indigent circumstances.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.—Letters have been received at Pittsburgh, announcing the death of John Mecaskey, of that city. He was left with five companions on a desolate island in the Pacific Ocean, where they all starved to death.

RETALIATION.—The Albany Evening Journal recommends that in case any of the Southern States should pass resolutions refusing to use Northern products, we of the North can retaliate by ceasing to *cheat tobacco*.

Newspapers of the 2d of January, received from the city of Mexico, announce that Senor Don Manuel Pena y Pena, whose name is attached to the treaty of Guadalupe, has died of an attack of apoplexy.

Peter Miller, the heir of the late Peter Miller, of Easton, to whom the entire estate of the latter was recently adjudged by the Supreme Court, died at his residence in Ohio, on the 16th ult. The large property which he inherited, will descend to his children, of whom there are twelve.

DIED.

On the 21st ult., in Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, Rebecca S., consort of William B. Oglesby, and daughter of Charles Barnitz, Esq., of Haver, York county, aged 31 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The sudden departure for another world of her whose death is chronicled above, is another sad warning of the uncertainty of life. Far away from loved and honored parents, one week brings the intelligence that ordinary health is enjoyed, the next that her spirit has fled for other realms, and that her body now reposes in the cold and silent embraces of mother earth.—Such scenes, though of frequent occurrence, are hard to realize by parents and relatives who are not near the bedside of a departing one, and hence deprived of that final farewell which remains engraven on the heart for many years, and affords a melancholy consolation as memory brings the form and features of those that were, but are not, to view. May her sleep be the sleep of peace.