



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, May 19, 1853.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, Lancaster County
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, Franklin Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, Clarion Co.

State Central Committee.

- Chas. Thompson-Jones, Phila., Chairman.
- John Price Wetherell, " "
- Charles Gilpin, " "
- John H. Diehl, " "
- George T. Thorn, " "
- Hon. Henry D. Moore, " "
- Jacob S. Roberts, " "
- John Kessler, " "
- Robert L. Martin, " "
- John Bishop, Delaware.
- Henry S. Evans, Chester.
- David E. Stout, Berks.
- Caleb N. Taylor, Bucks.
- Maris Hoopes, Lancaster.
- Daniel Kerr, " "
- Hon. Thos. M. Bibbhaus, Labanon.
- Hon. James Pollock, Northumberland.
- Wm. K. Mahaffey, Dauphin.
- Wells Coverly, " "
- Henry D. Maxwell, Northampton.
- James W. Fuller, Lehigh.
- O. H. Wheeler, Carbon.
- Hon. John Torrey, Wayne.
- A. K. Cornyn, Franklin.
- Robert G. Harper, Adams.
- Joseph Garretson, York.
- A. B. Sharp, Cumberland.
- Wm. T. Wilson, Clinton.
- Edmund Blanchard, Centre.
- Thos. W. Lloyd, Lycoming.
- S. K. Glasgow, Huntingdon.
- George Raymond, Blair.
- C. H. Frick, Montour.
- John R. Edie, Somerset.
- Franklin Stewart, Columbia.
- Wm. P. Miner, Luzerne.
- John Sturdevant, Wyoming.
- John C. Adams, Bradford.
- H. H. Frazier, Susquehanna.
- John Miles, Erie.
- Hon. A. Robertson, Beaver.
- Josiah King, Allegheny.
- John Major, " "
- James Campbell, Clarion.
- David Leech, Armstrong.
- T. J. Coffee, Indiana.
- Lloyd Jones, Montgomery.
- Hon. Jos. H. Kuhns, Westmoreland.
- John Fenlon, Cambria.
- James M. Sellers, Juniata.
- A. Washbaugh, Bedford.
- John Fulton, Clearfield.
- Wm. F. Wagonseller, Union.
- G. V. Lawrence, Washington.
- Benjamin Bannan, Schuylkill.

In accordance with the Resolution adopted by the late Whig State Convention, the above named gentlemen have been appointed the State Central Committee.

HENRY M. FULLER,
President.

Wilkes-Barre, May 9, 1853.

The Popular Educator

Is the title of a new monthly Magazine, published by Alexander Montgomery, No. 17 Spruce street, N. Y. and sold at 12 1/2 cents per number, or \$1.50 a year. Through the politeness of the publisher, we have been favored with a copy of the first number. This publication is excellent in design, and exceedingly able in execution. It proposes to be the general instructor of all, and especially of those who wish to become self-made men. Here will be found a monthly digest of studies in language, natural history, mathematics, the fine arts, the useful arts, mechanics, professions, philosophy, and history,—each topic being treated with clearness and made comparatively easy to the apprehension of every one who really desires to enlarge his stock of knowledge. We know of no publication now issued, which is calculated to effect a greater amount of good than "The Popular Educator," and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a most excellent publication and eminently deserving of patronage.

Fire!

Fire was kindled in the woods on the north side of the Blue Mountain, near Tatt's Gap, on Saturday evening last, and burned very rapidly till Monday morning, when the citizens in the neighborhood succeeded in putting it out. What amount of damage has been done we are unable to state, but presume that considerable timber has been destroyed.

Caution to School Teachers.

The following report of a case tried at Allentown on the 2d inst., may be of some benefit to School Teachers. We copy from the Democrat.

Commonwealth vs. Aaron Reich.—Assault and battery on oath of Charles Forest. The defendant was teacher of a school, and the complaint was of an excessive corporal punishment of the prosecutor, who was a lad in the school. The jury found that the punisher had been too severe, and found the defendant guilty. Sentence, \$1 fine and two cents costs.

Judge of the Supreme.

The Daily News of the 14th inst. announces that Gov. Bigler has commissioned the Hon. John C. Knox to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Gibson.

The "Easton Sentinel" says the small-pox is raging in the Northampton county Poor House.

A few days since we stepped into the Candy-shop of Mr. MARK MILLER, of this place, and must confess that we were very agreeably disappointed in noticing some of the finest Candies we ever saw, and have no hesitancy in saying that Mr. PRICE, the gentlemanly foreman, can turn out as fine specimens as can be produced at any establishment, either in Philadelphia or New-York.

In connection with the candy business Mr. M. has on hand and is now manufacturing a superior article of Lemon Syrup.

Call and examine the articles.

The Editor of the *Miltonian* had a rapping communication, the other day, with a man who had died in arrears for the paper, four years ago. The spirit told the Editor to call on a certain person who was indebted to him when living; the Editor did as directed and received his pay.

Mexican News.

Dates from Mexico to the 4th have reached us by New Orleans. Santa Anna has been inaugurated as President, and governs that ill-fated and, it is to be feared, doomed country. He has bridled the Press, established a censorship, and demanded securities. We see from this that if there is to be a government of despotism, it is not to be one of anarchy; and that hence Mexico is more formidable under one Tyrant than she was under some five hundred Tyrants.

The movement in California upon Sonora, when heard of in Mexico, will no doubt excite a good deal of feeling against the United States.

Gen. Almonte, who is coming to the United States as Santa Anna's Minister, is well known here. He speaks English well, and is a man of talents and address.

Santa Anna, in confirming Sloc's contract, shows good faith to the United States so far.

Run Away.—The wife of an Englishman ran away from her husband at Pottsville with another Englishman. They were overtaken at Northumberland by the injured and indignant husband. The woman was taken back, and the abductor lodged in jail at Sunbury.

The Texas Gold Discoveries Fully Confirmed.—NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—Galveston dates to the 10th of May have been received here by the steamship Mexico. The accounts of the discovery of gold mines are fully confirmed. The Galveston News has been informed by a gentleman from Hocklurt, that a party of citizens, just returned from an exploring expedition, found gold in a mountain 70 miles north-west of that town, both on the surface and by digging. They brought back some lumps valued at \$5650.

The Austin Gazette, hitherto incredulous, fully endorses the most favorable reports, and says that it can no longer entertain the least doubts of their correctness, and expects soon to hear of discoveries equaling the California mines. It is said that the deeper the diggings, the more abundant and richer the gold. The principal region is bounded on the east by the San Saba river, and on the south by the Llano river.

We learn that the citizens of Newburgh, N. Y., recently held a public meeting to take into consideration the subject of extending their Branch Railroad from Chester, where it intersects the New York and Erie Railroad, to the Water Gap, there to connect with our Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road; by which means they would have direct communication with and access to this valley.—There is a great deal of wealth in Newburgh, and no lack of public spirit, and we doubt not but they will succeed in their enterprise.—*Lackawanna Herald.*

New Mode of Electioneering.

We clip the following piece of intelligence from the Fredericksburg, Va. News: A New Feature.—We are informed on reliable authority that on yesterday, at the White Oak Church, in Stafford County, after the religious services were over Gov. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Congress, being called on, addressed the congregation which was there assembled. As this is a new feature in political electioneering and something never before heard of in Virginia, we publish it for the benefit of our candidates at large. We had made up our minds not to be startled at anything in this Democratic age of progress, but must confess our unfeigned astonishment at this new use to which the Church of God and the Sabbath day are appropriated in a christian community.

West Branch Lumber Trade.

The lumber trade on the Susquehanna, this season, has been unusually successful. A gentleman from Lock Haven, who has paid some attention to the subject, estimates that 4000 rafts and arks, valued at \$2,000,000, have gone past that place on their way to market. In addition to this, an immense quantity of lumber enters the West Branch below Lock Haven, and is manufactured at that place and Williamsport, and sent to market by the Pennsylvania Canal. The lumber trade of the Susquehanna is rapidly increasing, and the price of the article constantly rising.

The 4th of March will fall on a Sunday for at least 30 years.

Bigler and McCreary.

The people of Pennsylvania will learn with regret that Gov. BIGLER has withdrawn his requisition for McCREARY, the notorious kidnapper. He was guilty of one of the most brutal crimes—that of stealing human souls from the freedom they were entitled to and selling them into perpetual Slavery; and yet the Executive of the State, who is sworn to execute the laws faithfully, has quietly abandoned the requisition, and thus permits the inhuman monster to run at large, without even a trial.

If this were Gov. BIGLER's first neglect of duty, there might be some excuse to offer; but it has been his settled policy that all offences committed against our laws on the side of Slavery should go unpunished. Thus ALBERTI, professional kidnapper, was pardoned out of the Penitentiary; RIDGELY, who murdered a negro in Columbia, was never brought to trial; MAYO, who attempted to abduct NEAL, is still at large, uncalled-for by the Governor; and now McCREARY and his associate, who kidnapped the PARKER girls, and connected with which was the murder of MILLER, have been finally permitted to go unwhipped of justice!

We are glad to see the press speak out boldly on the humiliating subserviency of Gov. BIGLER. The Philadelphia Daily Register, a neutral paper, says:

The Maryland papers state that Gov. Bigler has withdrawn his requisition for McCreary and Merritt, the kidnappers of the Parker girls. This was one of the most infamous cases on record, the victims being natives of this State, and the crime of kidnapping being aggravated with that of the murder of Miller. Counsel were sent by Pennsylvania to Baltimore, the facts established, and the girls brought back. We can hardly believe that Gov. Bigler would permit two wretches to escape whose criminality was indirectly pronounced by a Baltimore jury. Yet we cannot forget, that only a short time ago, a Maryland constable, who killed an unfortunate negro, shooting him dead, and then escaping, was not prosecuted for the murder; and we still have a fresh recollection of the manner in which Gov. Bigler permitted the escape from justice of the notorious Mayo, who had beaten and attempted to abduct Daniel Neal.—No requisition was made for him, so far as we can learn. Is our State Executive aware that his official duty is to see that the criminals who escape over the line are brought to trial. In this important matter, we must say, that Gov. Bigler has shown himself entirely incompetent.

We have heard it suggested that he is afraid of offending Maryland. This, if true, would be a burning insult to our sister State. We have a better opinion of the men who direct the affairs of Maryland, than to suppose they would volunteer the advocacy of any ruffian, kidnapper and murderer who escapes from our State.—If the Baltimore jury that sent the Parker girls back to their home, had been able to punish the scoundrels who abducted them, we should not now have to deplore the wretched inefficiency of Gov. Bigler. He is a willow switch that can't stand up right.

Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad.

The Board of Directors of this company held a meeting on the 24th inst., at which the route of the road was permanently located, from the mouth of Sandy Run, on the Wissahickon, near White-marsh, to Hollertown, near the Lehigh River, a distance of 36 miles. The line leaves the Lehigh by the Saucon Valley, which is followed to the summit at Simes Gap, thence through the "flatlands" east to Quakertown, to Rock Ridge, at Coffee's Gap; thence through Lands' Ridge, by a tunnel about 1800 feet long, and across the East Branch of the Perkiomen near Sellersville. It then ascends Derstein's Run, to the summit, between Perkiomen, Skippack and Neshamony, and crosses Hatfield plains to the Wissahickon at Sandy Run, about 14 miles from the city was not finally determined upon. Under its charter the company is authorized to approach the city at any point, either by way of the Wissahickon to the Schuylkill, and thence along the river to West Philadelphia, or by any intermediate street between the Delaware and Schuylkill lines.

Singular Accident at Paris.

A horrible calamity has just occurred in Paris, and it may be well to make it known, as such accidents ought to serve as examples. A gentleman, feeling a slight itching in his ear, took up a friction match in order to dispel it. In the ardor of a conversation he was sustaining, he introduced the sulphurous end; the contact soon produced ignition, and the downy lining of the ear caught fire; a portion of the sulphur adhered to the flesh, and burnt there persistently. The unfortunate man never spoke again. His sufferings were so agonizing that his tongue became powerless, and after two days torment and unavailing efforts of the surgeons, he died.

AN OYSTER CATCHING A MOUSE.

In Allentown, Pa., one evening last week, the proprietor of a restaurant left a few oysters standing in the basin on the floor; from the heat of the room they partially opened; during the night it appeared a mouse undertook to creep in between the shell, when the oyster fastened on the mouse and made a victim. In the morning the oyster was picked up with the mouse tightly pressed between its shell.

The French government maintains forty thousand four hundred and twenty-eight priests, at an annual expense of about nine millions of dollars.

Another Dreadful Calamity—Fall of a Building and great Loss of Life.

Buffalo, May 14.—A terrible calamity occurred in this city yesterday. The building on Main street, occupied as a banking house by Messrs. Robinson & Co., and Robert Codd, while undergoing repairs, suddenly caved in, the roof and every story being carried through to the ground.

It is feared that 15 or 20 workmen, and some persons occupying the upper stories are beneath the ruins.

The utmost excitement prevails, and the Fire Department and a large number of citizens are clearing the ruins.

The front of the shops had been taken out for repairs, and the building was left without proper support.

The building was five stories high, and the entire inside and back wall fell into the cellar, carrying the men who were at work on each story down with it.

An immense pile of lumber has been got out, and five men have been rescued alive—one with his leg badly crushed and the others seriously injured.

Three dead bodies have been recovered—one that of John Hufford, master carpenter, whose head was completely crushed.

While digging in the rear, a man felt his hand tightly grasped by one beneath the ruins, and clearing away, a boy was discovered who had been jambed in between the timbers for upwards of an hour. The men worked hard to rescue him, the little fellow bearing up bravely, though much crushed and exhausted. He was at length restored to the arms of his father, who stood by in speechless agony watching the efforts of the men. The boy's name is George Kinskey; he is much injured internally, but hopes are entertained for his recovery. The fire department is now organized to work during the night.

It is supposed that fifteen persons are still beneath the ruins, all of whom are doubtless dead, as the ruins are piled up in a thick solid mass from the cellar to the second story.

Much excitement prevails throughout the city.

No more bodies yet in sight.

The Accident at Buffalo.

Buffalo, May 14.—The accident in this city last evening occurred between five and six o'clock. The building was situated at No. 162 Maine street, and was formerly occupied by Robinson & Co., as an exchange office, and Robert Codd, for banking purposes. The property had recently been purchased by Wm. H. Glenroy, and was being refitted and repaired by him for the purpose of opening an extensive crockery and glass warehouse.

The lower part of the brick wall had been removed for the purpose of putting in a glass wall, but owing to some defect in staying up the wall above, the whole fell in, and buried beneath the rubbish nearly all who were engaged in the repairs.

The loss to the owner of the building is between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

The search at the fallen building was continued all night by torch-light.

About 5 o'clock this morning, three more dead bodies were discovered. One was grasping a plane tightly, as though struck down while in the act of using it.

It is supposed that five or six are still beneath the ruins not yet cleared out.

The labor goes on unceasingly. The boy rescued last night is doing well. A coroner's inquest will be held this P. M., when a thorough investigation into the cause of the accident will take place. Rumor, at present, attaches all blame to the builder. The bodies recovered are terribly mangled.

GYPSUM AT THE FAR WEST.

The Fort Smith Herald publishes a letter from the pen of Dr. Shumard, of that place, who was acted as Geologist in the expedition under Capt. Marcy, in his reconnaissance of the headwaters of Red River. We give the material portions of the communication:

This field is probably the largest in the world, and extends from the Wichita Mountains to within a short distance of the nearest Mexican Province. Throughout its entire extent the Gypsum presents itself to the surface in such a manner as to be very easily worked, and is of the purest quality. Not unfrequently we traveled for miles over continuous beds, which, from their snowy whiteness, and the great abundance of glittering *Selenite* (transparent Gypsum) they contained, added greatly to the interest of the scenery; while here and there immense bluffs—often several miles in extent, and thickly capped with the same material, projected to the height of two or three hundred feet above the level of the surrounding country. In many places it was observed to be twenty feet in thickness.

Gypsum which, when burnt, produces the Plaster of Paris, is one of the most important substances in nature. Besides being one of the very best fertilizers of the soil, it is largely used for building and ornamental purposes, and is every year becoming more and more important, in a commercial point of view. Hence its discovery in inexhaustible quantities, cannot but be looked upon with the utmost degree of interest.

Another Murder.

A man named Casper Landparter, for whom a bench warrant was issued at Pittsburgh, was overtaken a few miles from Butler by the officers, and arrested. Under pretence of changing his linen the officers went with him to his room in the tavern, where he drew a pistol and knife, and killed one of the officers instantly, and wounded the other so severely that he has since died. The murderer escaped. He is of French extraction—five feet ten inches high, about forty-five years of age one eye very black, high cheek bones, and every dark complexion.

Spiritual Manifestations.

The *National Intelligencer* recently published an article recommending the calling in the aid of legal authority to suppress spiritual rappings, as they are called, and similar absurdities. The *Intelligencer* of last week contains a letter from the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, formerly U. S. Senator from New York, Governor of Iowa, etc., remonstrating against the article referred to. This letter is accompanied by another, dated January 10th addressed to the Hon. James F. Simmons, late U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, referring to the fact that Mr. Simmons believed in those manifestations as he had stated in conversation with Mr. T., and in an article in Putnam's Magazine, giving his experience on the subject. This experience confirmed Mr. T. in his own impressions received from researches he had made. He says that his attention was first seriously called to the subject last spring by a newspaper attack on Judge Edmonds for his belief in it, and as he had known the Judge for thirty years as a man of acute mind, talent for investigation, and unimpeachable integrity, he was induced to scrutinize the "spiritual manifestations." He avers that the result, of his experiments were of the most astounding character, satisfying him that the medium did not know whence either the raps or the communications proceeded. All the questions Mr. T. put were propounded mentally, and the medium could not know what they were nor how to answer them. He declares he has frequently received communications far above the capacity of the medium, and perfectly characteristic of the persons from whom they purported to come, as for instance, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster. He has received communications through writing, speaking and rapping mediums.

Mr. Tallmadge undoubtedly believes all this, and has no doubt of holding converse with the spirits of Calhoun, Clay and Webster; but will find it hard to inspire others with that belief—or with faith to believe in any such absurdities.

General Tallmadge endeavors to explain the spiritual rappings in the following manner, to Senator Simmons:

"The next question is, from whence do these manifestations, whether physical or moral, proceed? Judge Edmonds was told that they were all according to natural laws, which would in due time be fully developed; and he was directed to read Von Reichenbach's Dynamics of Magnetism and Electricity—a book he had never heard of before—as a means of enabling him to understand these laws. I have read the book myself. The writer proves conclusively the discovery of a new element, which he calls *odis* or the *odis force*. He proves that this element prevades not only the human system, but material world and the whole universe.—He finds it in the rays of the sun, moon and stars.

Late English writers of high reputation consider the existence of the *odis force* as well established as that of the magnetism and electricity. It combines many of the qualities of the two latter, and is antagonistic to some of them. It may be presumed, therefore, that this newly discovered element enters, in some sort, into these manifestations. It is said that this accounts for the physical manifestations. But no one can show how this force produces them. And even if this were proved, it still remains to account for the intelligence in the communications which are received. That intelligence does not come from tables, or chairs, or other material objects. It must come from mind, or from a spiritual source. This new element may be the medium of conveying it to us.

To illustrate, let me suppose that a friend in New York wishes to communicate with me in Washington. He sends his communication to me through the electric telegraph.

The communication is received and written down here the same as a communication is received and written down through the rapping medium. I ask how is that communication from my friend conveyed to me? The answer is, by the electric fluid. But does the electric fluid make the communication? The answer is no, the mind of my friend does that.—So in the case of the rapping medium, the communication comes from some source of intelligence. This intelligence, as every one knows, who has investigated these matters, does not come from the table that is moved by some invisible power, nor from the medium, nor from any one present. It is therefore to be inferred that it comes from a spiritual source; and more especially when communications are received on subjects exclusively known to those communicating."

The Lancaster Examiner states that there is a German family residing in that city who the past winter were in the habit of killing and eating such dogs as they could get possession of. They were too lazy to work, and resorted to this method of obtaining a livelihood.

The large Stock of blood horses, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Gibbons, were sold at auction on Tuesday, at Madison, N. J. Among the number sold, was the celebrated racer "Fashion," now 17 years old, bought by Mr. Morris of Morrisania, for \$1550. Boudnets O'Blue, mother of Fashion, 26 years old, brought \$100. Patsy Anthony, 13 years old, \$280. Mariner, 17 years old, \$270; and others of lesser note at prices varying from \$70 up to \$620. The sale attracted a large concourse of people from Newark, New York, and other places.

The Post-Office Department are to have the new stamped-envelopes ready by the first of June. But if they commence their distribution by the 1st of July next, it will be as soon as one can hope for. They are to be sold at \$3.20 per hundred—\$3 for the stamps, and 20 cents for the envelopes.

Carpenters in Oregon are getting \$6 per day and boarded, and common laborers \$3 per day and boarded.

A Costly Spree.

Our readers have probably all heard of the recent "jollification" indulged in by our legislators, to which the legislators of Maryland were invited. They may have heard likewise of the mountainous bill for "wine and fixins" that accumulated in consequence (upwards of \$6000!) and which these honorable hosts impudently call upon the State to liquidate. We have waded the political press, in order to note how such an appropriation would be viewed through partisan spectacles, ere we ventured an opinion in regard to the 'shave'; and conclude that the "agony" is reserved for some future campaign. This may do for politicians, but a more general expression seems to have been called for under the circumstances.

We have no serious objection to the dignified Legislature of Pennsylvania swilling wine and gormanding upon costly viands until, like the Maine Law, they get under the table, providing, they do not put their hands in our pockets for the means to foot the bills. Let private purses be ever so plenteous, it is doubtful whether their owners will approve of this mode of relieving them. Most people are willing to "treat" occasionally, but to be turned into "walking change" for the accommodation of every man who chooses to make a beast of himself, is neither agreeable or profitable.

Pennsylvania is encumbered with a debt of \$40,000,000 and upwards, and is a by-word at home and abroad by reason of her liabilities. To meet the current expenses, and to aid in the liquidation of this debt, property is taxed heavily—very heavily. Under any other circumstances such taxation would be deemed oppressive; as it is, the people submit cheerfully, in order that they may be enabled to look the world in the face through their children's children's eyes, at the farthest.—But when a new demand upon their purses is made, to liquidate such bills as their representatives may choose to run up for bacchanal feasts, to the disgrace of their manhood, the people have just cause for complaint. If they submit to such an imposition they are unworthy of the name and privileges of freemen, and a disgrace to their ancestry. If they do not "spot" the honorable gentlemen who were engaged in this affair, they deserve to be imposed upon, and cut off from redress.

The originators of that grand "swary" are in a dilemma, between the horns of which there is little choice. If the Treasury bleeds to satisfy the debt, they are politically damned. If it is thrown back upon them, they must stand in the light of "sponges," who know how to order a good dinner, and leave their friends to pay for it. In either case, their best way is to pull up stakes and go West, or to Liberia—though the Liberians might not receive them without certain papers which their constituents could not conscientiously give them.—New Dawn.

Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Railroad.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: In *The New York Express* a paragraph appeared referring to a report of J. W. Allen, Esq., Civil Engineer of the Morris and Essex Railroad, upon the practicability of connecting the Sunbury and Erie Railroad with the Morris and Essex by means of the "Delaware, Lehigh and Wyoming Valley Railroad, thereby opening the Wyoming coal fields to this City. If Mr. Allen means the latter be a gravity road with stationary Engine, the connection would be practicable; if, however, he refers to a locomotive coal carrying road, he speaks with an imperfect knowledge of the facts, or has been deceived by the misrepresentations of interested parties. I agree with Mr. A., that it is highly important to this City to have the connection made with the Sunbury and Erie Road and New Jersey Roads. This connection we shall have, when the road now building through Cobb's Gap, via Seranton Pa., known as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shall be finished, and also the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Road shall be built, connecting the Jersey and Erie Roads by the nearest practicable routes through the valley. A NEW YORKER.

The people of Columbia, S. C., are indulging in ripe cherries, of the May Duke, Biggareau and Black Heart varieties.

The public debt of Canada is between \$23,000,000 and \$24,000,000. It comprises various loans, the longest of which has 28 years to run.

The New York Herald devotes one of its pages in a recent number to a historical review of the horse trade of that city. The number of horses in that city is estimated at 23,540, and their value at \$2,495,000. The number of men directly dependent upon the labor of their horses for subsistence is stated at 12,710, while many thousands rely more or less upon them in the transaction of their daily business. In 1825 the proportion of horses was one to every thirty inhabitants; now it is one to every twenty-three, thus showing that the application of steam to machinery, and the different mechanical inventions which have since been made, have not had the effect either of diminishing the value of horse labor, or reducing the number.

Taking the Cream off a Hoosier.—One of the Indiana Senators twitted Clark, of Rhode Island, of coming from a state so poor that the Governor was obliged to raise calves and peddle milk, because his salary would not support him. "True," Clark replied, "we sell milk and raise calves, but we don't send them to Congress, as your State does." The Hoosier felt as though he was badly skinned.