



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, June 9, 1853.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.

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

Borough of Stroudsburg.

We give below the Decree of the Court, at last Term, subjecting our Borough to the provisions of the Act of Assembly passed at session of 1851, entitled an Act "Regulating Boroughs. The Court struck out the section empowering the Town Council to furnish a supply of water, to establish a night watch, and to light the streets with gas, &c. which seemed to be the obnoxious features in said act, and originated some opposition thereto. Those who will carefully examine the Act of 1851, incorporating the Borough of Mercer (to the provisions of which Act we were subjected by virtue of the Act of 1815.) and the provisions of the Act of 1851, will discover that the Borough possesses but little more power now than it did under the old Act. It is true that the Common Council may more speedily effect certain necessary improvements, but they will in fact only accomplish indirectly what they had the ability to accomplish directly under the old Act. As the matter of paving has been deemed an important desideratum, in canvassing the merits of the new Act, we will for the purpose of illustration, advert briefly to that subject. The old Act authorized the Common Council to levy and collect a tax not exceeding one cent to the dollar upon the taxable property in said Borough, for the purpose of keeping the streets, &c. in repair. If the Council had exercised, in its amplitude, the power thus delegated, in assessing and collecting a tax at the maximum rate, a fund approximating to the sum of \$1100 per annum could have been raised. A judicious expenditure of said fund would in a very limited time have graded and paved, substantially, every street within the limits of the Borough. We are informed that it is the intention of the present Board of Corporate officers, to require only, the owners of property on Main street, to pave—at least for the present; and the paving to be done under the supervision of a committee appointed for the specific purpose, which will effect more uniformity, we hope, than has characterized some similar zig-zag operations in the Borough. There are some other provisions to which we will advert at some future time. We would say in conclusion, that upon due reflection, we do not esteem the requisitions of the new Act as onerous exactions upon the citizen,—as we hold that every judicious system of public improvement, nurtured by contributions from private property, correspondingly enhances the value of the same.

We are pleased to know that the modern regime meets the approbation of a majority of the citizens of Stroudsburg. It cannot be otherwise. Improvement is the order of the day; it is the watchword heard throughout the varied ramifications of human society; it is the stupendous lever that moves the moral world, and he acts unwisely, who essays to resist the mighty, the overwhelming impetus.

May 25, 1853. The Court of Quarter Sessions of Monroe county, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the Borough of Stroudsburg, in said County, decree that the said Borough shall hereafter be deemed subject to the restrictions and possess the powers and privileges conferred on Boroughs by the Act of Assembly passed the 3d day of April, 1851, entitled an Act "regulating Boroughs," except the 20th article of section 2d of said act; the powers and privileges of which are not extended to said Borough. The Court further decree that all the provisions of the original act of incorporation of said Borough or any supplements thereto, which shall conflict with the act of 3d of April, 1851, are hereby annulled and rendered void.

Plunder.

The State Appropriations, made by the last Legislature, amount to the enormous sum of \$5,500,000, of which upwards of two millions are for repairs, &c. &c., on the State Works. At least half a million of this enormous sum will be stolen by the State Robbers. So glaring have these robberies and official rascality become, the so-called democratic press, in many sections of the State, is forced, by popular sentiment to direct the attention of the people to it. The Eastern Argus, a leading democratic paper, cites the following: "We doubt whether a bigger set of rascals can be found in the Union than the vultures who are constantly preying on the public works of Pennsylvania. They have spread over the Commonwealth like so many highway robbers, plundering and stealing whenever opportunity offers, and are not unfrequently particeps criminis with men whom the people elected to protect their interests and guard their Treasury."

The fowl fever is prevalent in the Western part of the State of New York. At Rochester, last Monday, 'one Brama Pootra chicken and two hens,' sold for \$150; chickens four weeks old, \$1; eggs 50 cents each.

The rent paid by Presbury and Billings, for the Girard House, Philadelphia, is \$20,500 per annum.

Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, formerly a United States Senator, is out in a second lengthy communication substantiating his belief in the truthfulness of "spiritual communications." He has had communication with the spirit of John C. Calhoun who conversed with him, moved tables for him, chimed bells in most beautiful harmony, played on the guitar a most heavenly symphony, without any visible agency. Well, there are some strange things in this world of ours. If these things are true, they are certainly more than have been dreamed of in our philosophy; and if not true, it is strange that such men as Tallmadge can be so deluded.

Round the World.—It is estimated that when the Pacific Railroad shall be completed—its ultimate, may early construction, being now a matter of certainty—a jaunt round the world can be made in ninety-three days—as follows: New York to San Francisco, 4 days; San Francisco to Hong Kong, 25 days; Hong Kong to Calcutta, 6 days; Calcutta to Bombay, 31 days; Bombay to England, 35 days; London to New York, 10 days—total 93 days.

Arraignment of a Girl for the Murder of her Lover.

Agnes Anderson, the young woman charged with the murder of Mr. Taylor, at Augusta, Georgia, was lately brought up for trial.—The court room was crowded on the occasion. Agnes had on a black silk dress, a bonnet, and a green veil, and looked fatigued and care worn. When called to the bar, she advanced from her seat with a steady step, but when the clerk commenced reading the indictment and the finding of the grand jury, her assumed fortitude gave way, and before the document was read she became terribly agitated. When the clerk had finished reading the indictment, he put the usual question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" to which she replied, "I am guilty in self defence, and I wish I was hung and be done with it. I'll die for him; I love him; I wish I was hung for it; I don't want to live in chains." Her language here became incoherent, and in the midst of the excitement of the scene, the Judge very properly ordered the officer to remove her from the court room, as she is doubtless insane.

THE MODEL LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned last week, after a session of four days. In this time, the new State officers were inaugurated, a United States Senator for six years, and numerous other officers were elected, a law passed for holding a convention to revise the constitution, and various other important measures were adopted—sufficient, as another paper truly says "for some Legislators to have wrangled over through a six months' session."

The Common Council of New York City, have been guilty of another most atrocious piece of corruption, viz:—Making a pavement contract for \$600,000, when parties were standing ready to do the work, quite as well for about \$350,000! The Mayor vetoed the job but it was re-passed nevertheless; then followed an injunction—but that too is disregarded.—The contractors of course paid each "father" his price.

A Curious Calf.—Mr. Levi Griffith, of Canonsburg, owns a calf which is quite a curiosity in its way. It is a beautiful one, perfectly natural in its structure, but has two tails, or rather an excrescence, which protrudes from the breast, and is three feet in length. It was somewhat longer, but by the calf's tramping upon it occasionally, it has become a little shorter and presents a curious spectacle.

Enlargement.—It is stated that arrangements are now being made to put new locks in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, over 200 feet in length, and 26 feet in breadth. These locks will pass two boats at the same time, which will greatly facilitate business.

California Overland Emigration.—Up to the 20th ult. there had passed Fort Kearney, en route for California, 3,348 men, 905 women, 1,207 children, 1,320 wagons, 34,151 head of cattle, 1,691 horses, 740 mules, and 1,200 sheep there was no sickness among them.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

A man has been arrested in Harrisburg by Capt. Jacob Bennett of the City Police, for passing counterfeit \$10 notes of the City Bank of New Haven. They are extremely well executed, and in order that the public may be on their guard, against them, we publish the following description:

"City Bank of New Haven, Ct. 10s, letter C 9, payable to Samuel Mayer, dated August 1, 1851. The general appearance very good. The flower work on the four corners enclosing the denomination, will not bear a critical examination, the lines forming the scrolls and flowers being irregular and coarse. The vignette is so well done as to be almost entitled to be called a fac-simile of the genuine. The engraved writing is irregular in depth, which is not the case with the true notes. Toppan, Carpenter, Caslain & Co., New York and Philadelphia, engravers."

An ox, weighing 3,500 pounds, and perfectly white, raised in Illinois, and a five legged cow, have arrived in New York to be exhibited at the world's Fair.

Another Mexican War.

The following letter from the New York Journal of Commerce is copied by the National Intelligencer, with the remark that "we know that its statements are substantially correct, so far as they relate to Gen. Garland's departure for the Upper Rio Grande, and the strong force of all arms which will be there under his orders." It is scarcely possible that we shall not get into another war with Mexico by this movement, unless a want of means shall prevent Santa Anna from raising an army to carry it on. If such a calamity shall come upon the nation, all good citizens may have cause to regret it. It will not be the mere disaster of a war with a weak and impotent nation, which can offer no formidable resistance to our conquering armies; but the infinitely greater calamity of a conquest of the vast territory and the semi-barbarian people of Mexico, and their incorporation into our government. But we hope no such evil may befall us.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 1. Gen. Garland, who has been here, en route for New Mexico, has left for his important command. He arrived here in much less time than was expected, after he had been summoned to this place.—He has received his instructions, and I conjecture that they embrace both diplomatic and military powers. He is undoubtedly to proceed forthwith to New Mexico, and to march into the Mesilla valley with a force that will enable him to encounter Gov. Trias, who is there before him, and who is prepared to expel him or any other American intruder.—It may be that Gov. Trias will retire before Gen. Garland, and that Santa Anna will suffer the United States to take and keep possession of that disputed territory. But such is not the apparent intention of the Mexicans.

Our Executive Government have decided that the disputed territory belongs to us under the treaty, and would be ours supposing the boundary line to be run from "point immediately north of El Paso" westward.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION has resulted in the choice of a full "democratic" delegation to Congress—one member being elected as a volunteer candidate over the two regulars. The Whigs gained six members in the House and one in the Senate of the State—there being ample room for gains in those bodies.

Pennsylvania Senate.

The terms of the following Senators closed with the expiration of the late session of the late Legislature.

- 1. Philadelphia city—Charles O'Neill. 2. Philadelphia county—Thomas Forsyth. 11. Adams and Franklin—Thomas Carson. 13. Cumberland and Perry—Joseph Bailey. 15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—R. A. Murtrie. 16. Luzerne, Columbia and Montour—C. R. Buckalew. 17. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming—George Sanderson. 19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Jno. Hoge. 21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—Archibald Robertson. 22. Allegheny—James Carothers. 25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—Christian Myers.

Those in roman are Whigs, and those in italic democrats.

The 1st, 11th, 15th, 21st, and 22d districts are decidedly Whig. The 25th, though a democratic district, was last represented by a Whig. The party preponderance in the Senate depends upon the result in the doubtful districts. The importance of holding a majority in one branch of the government, at least, should induce every Whig to feel a deep interest in the matter, and do his duty at the next election.

Singular Phenomenon.—On Walnut Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, excavations are being made on the line of the new Short Line railroad. The workmen are in excavating passed through layers of crystallized lime-stone, and soap, or slate stone, alternately, in which very little water was found. A few days since, however, when they were about one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the earth, the flame of a candle or of a burning match accidentally came in contact with a liquid supposed to be pure water, that had gathered in one of the holes drilled in the rock. Much to the surprise of all present, the apparent water instantly took fire, not after the manner of inflammable gas—but sent up a strong, clear, and steady flame, as if it were composed of some kind of oil. On applying fire to the liquid which was in the other drill holes in the vicinity, it also burned in the same manner. Since that time lamps and candles have been entirely dispensed with, in the subterranean apartment, the substance continue to burn steadily, and emit an excellent light. Many persons whose curiosity is excited, visit the spot daily to witness the singular phenomenon. The liquid gives no unpleasant odor while burning.—Cincinnati Sun.

A World's Temperance Convention is to assemble in New York on the 6th of September, to continue four days—the object being to promote the prohibition of the traffic in and use of intoxicating beverage to all countries of the world.

WASH FOR THE HEAD.—"A mother" asks, "what is an efficient remedy for removing dandruff in the hair, as she has an objection to using an ivory comb?" This objection is well founded, as it increases the evil. The following wash, applied with a small piece of flannel, to the roots of the hair, will be found excellent. Three parts of oil of almonds; one part lime-water; to be shaken up well, and can be procured of any chemist.—Lady's Book.

A woman named Sarah Flood shot John Mackenzie, at Savannah on Saturday, killing him instantly. He had given some offence to a young son of hers.

The Welsh have a saying, that if a woman was as quick with her feet as with her tongue, she could easily catch lightning enough to kindle the fires with, having enough left to heat the oven once every week.

The Goshen Whig is responsible for the following exceedingly brilliant article:

DIAMOND.

Having recently heard much of the reported good fortune of the Rev. Robert Armstrong of Newburgh, in purchasing among other minerals, what he supposed was a topaz, but which turned out to be a diamond, we have taken pains to get the real facts of the case, and find them to be there:

Mr. Armstrong, who has, for some time past devoted much of his leisure time to mineralogical pursuits, purchased a lot of minerals, some months since, of an Englishman in New York, among which was supposed to be a topaz. Upon an examination of these minerals a considerable time after their purchase, Mr. Armstrong was struck with the close resemblance of this supposed topaz to the real diamond, and was led to subject it to a test of its real qualities. This test confirmed his hopes, and the opinion of others acquainted with the subject, was sought and given in favor of the valuable character of the gem.—Mr. Armstrong has been offered \$500,000 for one half of the brilliant, but has declined the proposition. Its weight is two and half oz., and if a real diamond, its value will be more than \$2,000,000. Mr. Armstrong is now taking measures to have the character of the mineral put to the severest scrutiny, and we believe he has but little doubt but that scrutiny will result according to his wishes. If a diamond it is the largest in the world. It has passed in disguise through several hands, its valuable qualities not having been discovered by the person who originally took it from the earth, nor by any into whose possession it subsequently passed until it fell beneath the scrutiny of the present possessor. If genuine, it will put the Rev. gentleman in possession of immense wealth, and this wealth, we have no doubt, he will use in a commendable way.—Goshen Whig.

The wheat, oats and rye crops in Allegheny county, Md., are said to be very promising and unusually forward.

A NEW PEACEMAKER.—Mr. Mesmyth, of the great iron factory at Patriofoff, England, announces a wonderful discovery. He has invented a mortar, against which no vessel can stand for an instant. You have only, as he asserts, to plant a couple of these mortars in each port and harbor on the coast, and you may then dispense with all other means and appliances of war. Let an enemy's fleet approach the harbor so protected, with a single match the train is fired, the shell rises in the air, and falling on the doomed vessel, shivers it into splinters, and sends it to the bottom. Never was invention more complete—at least on paper. A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, commenting upon the probable influence this engine of destruction is destined to exercise upon general diplomacy, aptly remarks: "We are not sanguine, but we really hope that Mesmyth's mortar may be successful. If it were possible to sink a ship—to destroy a regiment at a single blow—to do this easily, cheaply, rapidly, at all times and in all places, there would be no more wars. Men would not dare to make war. No victory would be worth the blood it would cost. It certainly is not so at this time; but with these wholesale destroyers, the price of victory would be incalculable."

The New York Economist thinks that the production of gold is perhaps even in greater amount than the multiplication of paper. The Australian fields are known to have yielded, in thirty days to February 5th, 275,308 ounces—\$5,506,160 and there arrived in New York from California in the same thirty days, \$6,618,319. Thus the two sources supplied to commerce over \$12,000,000 in a month, and succeeding months have not diminished the average, as far as California is concerned. The amount is near \$15,000,000 per month actual receipts, or \$180,000,000 per annum. Hitherto these vast means have been rapidly absorbed by the rising prices and increasing wants of commerce and trade, and this absorption has counteracted the influence of gold upon the fixed property. This process will continue, but with less force; and a more rapid increase in property valuation may be looked for.

The Miller property.—We have been informed that two gentlemen made their appearance in Easton last week, who represented themselves as the agent of a lady, residing in the interior of the State of New York, claiming to be an heiress of Peter Miller. The announcement of the fact, of course, creates much anxiety on the part of some. Whether the lady will contest the present disposition of the property is doubtful; but it is reported she will.—Belvidere Intelligencer.

Geology of California.

We have received from J. W. Coffroth, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth of California, a copy of Professor Trask's report on the geology of the Sierra Nevada, or California range, which contains much that is of interest to both scientific and practical men. Professor Trask states, in this document, in his account of the geology of the primary or central district of the State, included between latitude 30 deg. 30 min. and 40 deg. north, that the serpentine rocks, when found in the form of slates, particularly, are entitled to more consideration than has been bestowed upon them by the mining community, as repositories of the precious metals. He adds:

"It is to this class of rocks, that we are in a great measure, indebted for those valuable deposits of gold which the slate contains, as well, also, as the auriferous quartz veins with which they are so frequently combined. It was on these rocks that one of the greatest geologists [Mr. Dana] of the age based his opinion on the probable value of this State as an auriferous district, long before the discovery of gold, and subsequent time has demonstrated how correct and just were his opinions; and yet public opinion, even at this time, has neglected to take cognizance of this class of rocks, so far only as accidental circumstances have thrown them in their way. I think that no hazard would be incurred by expressing the opinion that this class of rocks will be found, in many cases, the prolific sources of wealth in the future, equalled only by the auriferous quartz, and excelled by none. This class of rocks, or those known by the name of chlorite, which is but a variety of this group, is represented in Mariposa county, at the locality known as Bear Valley; and a sufficient illustration of its value will be found in the excitement that prevailed on its discovery. Moccasin creek, four miles south of Stevenson's Bar, Tuolumne county, and river, is also another point at which they may be studied with advantage.

"These are but two of many instances in which the auriferous deposits have been developed in this class of rocks; and when found, it is as much an integral of the formation containing it, as the thread of gold that permeates the vein of quartz.

"In addition to its containing gold as an integral part, when unassociated with the veins of quartz, it frequently becomes the retaining medium of this metal when in contact with those veins. Hence has arisen much loss to parties who have engaged in that latter branch of industrial employment, from the neglect of attention to this important point."

The rock known as Buhr mill stone abounds on the Pitt river, and also north of Goose lake. Primary limestone covers much space between the American and Merced rivers. Recent sandstone is found between the Merced and Tuolumne rivers. As regards the auriferous quartz, Professor Trask suggests:

"That the value of these veins will be found in the relative age which they maintain to the rocks with which they are found in connection, being modified as their passage is found to be through igneous or sedimentary rocks."

Platinum appears as widely distributed as gold, there being scarcely a section of California in which gold has been discovered that this metal is not also found. It occurs on Salmon river; on the South Fork of the Trinity, about eight miles from its mouth; on Butte creek, near Reeves' Bar; on Horcut creek; and Canon creek of Butte county; in the Middle Fork of American river; on Calveras river; on Wood's creek and at Gold Flat. Silver has been found in the Southern district in several of the rivers that have been opened. There is a vein of it at Carson Hill, and it is also found in the old Dominion north of this; in the Relief mine south of it; in the New York mine at Eagle Hill; at the Chilean mine, two miles north of Columbia, and at Frazer's mine, twelve miles east of Sonora. At all these localities, except Carson Hill, it is generally disseminated through the quartz. Copper is found on the North Fork of the Trinity river; on the Middle and South Forks of Feather river between Nevada and Grass Valley, and in many parts of the southern mines; Chromium is found in abundance upon Nelson creek, near its junction with Feather river; on the ridge between the North and Middle Forks of American river; on Bear river, four miles above Anson's Ferry; in the Cayota Diggings, near Nevada, and on Deer Creek, two miles below Nevada. The report gives a list of localities in which cinnabar, rock salt, obsidian, iron, magnetic iron, emerald, magnesite, jasper, arsenic, Franklinit, argenteriferous galena, white, clouded, variegated and jet marble, and a variety of other valuable minerals are found. Mineral springs are widely scattered through the country, being mostly chalybeate and sulphur. The sulphur spring at Jackson, in Calaveras county, is the most important of all, and, as its waters are powerfully medicinal, it will probably become a place of resort for invalids. Professor Trask also visited a number of caverns, some being of considerable extent, in calcareous formations.

PETRIFIED MAN.—The Morris (Ill.) Yeoman states that not long since, while some men were digging in a coal bank, near the canal, they exhumed the body of a man, in a perfect state of petrification. From the corduroy cloth in which the legs are encased, the cords and seams of which are truly defined, it is supposed to be the body of one of the Irish laborers engaged in the construction of the canal. The limbs are nearly perfect, and are completely transformed to stone.

The quantity of lumber annually transported on the New York canals, has increased from \$2,814,527 in value, in 1834, to \$11,061,345, the value of last year's business. The total value for nineteen years has been \$95,665,477.

"What are you down there for?" said a gentleman in one of the Mississippi towns to a lofer who was lying in the gutter.—

"Me, oh, I've only fallen a martyr to the gallon law, that's all."

A Singular Funeral.

A novel funeral occurred in New York a few days ago according to the Tribune. The deceased was Calvin Brown, who was the husband of Mrs. Fish, so extensively famous as the inventor of the "Rochester Knockings." The services were commenced by prayer and reading the scriptures, and the Rev. S. B. Brittan, who is known as a writer on "Spiritual manifestations," followed with an Address. We quote the Tribune's account of the remaining exercises:—"At various points in his address, there were rappings, sometimes apparently on the bottom of the coffin and others on the floor, as if in response to the sentiments uttered. The rappings were loud enough to be distinctly heard in every part of the room, but they elicited no remark from any one. Prof. Brittan read a communication, purporting to have come from the deceased since his entrance into the spirit-world, through a medium who was not present, and apparently intended for those assembled. While it was being read, the rappings were very distinctly heard. At the close of the address, several friends sang the piece, 'Come ye disconsolate,' after a few remarks, during which the rappings were heard more distinctly than before."

The Face of Man upon the top of his Head.

In the city of New York, where rents are so ruinously high, and competition in business is so ceaselessly active and energetic, almost every method that it is possible for human ingenuity to invent, is resorted to, for the purpose of obtaining customers, extending trade or making "more money." Of all these methods, one of the most extraordinary and at the same time simple, if not effective in its ways, is that by which the daguerrotype process is made to play a novel and conspicuous part. It seems that some one of the enterprising hatters in that Metropolis, has a daguerrean gallery connected with his salesroom or manufactory, expressly fitted up and devoted for the accommodation and benefit of his own customers.—(On purchasing a covering for your caput in this store, you are furnished with a daguerrotype—of your countenance—the image—large or small—being firmly affixed to the lining upon the inside of the crown of the new beaver, so that whoever wears a hat thus garnished, is sure to have the likeness of his own face upon the top of his head.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.—A gentleman wishes to publish the following for the relief of humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it, and all of them in a short time: "Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half a pint of sweet oil; bathe the parts affected, then a sound cure will speedily be effected.—Lynchburg (Va.) Express.

Abolition Blasphemy.

The horrid language which follows is extracted from an account of the proceedings of the recent abolition convention in Boston:

"Mr. Henry C. Wright commenced by saying that he was an atheist to anything which sanctioned slavery. I would put my heel upon any Government which sanctioned slavery. If God sanctioned slavery, I would put my heel upon him. (Hisses and applause; 'order from the Chair; Hisses and laughter from the gallery.) Yes, I would refuse to obey such a God; I would put such a God upon the auction block, and sell him like a beast. (Hisses.) Mr. Wright proceeded to say that he was an atheist to any God that sanctioned slavery; he would spend his money and his life to overthrow such a God and such a Government. The day is past when we should look to attributes or titles. He had no respect for the name of God in the mouth of a warrior, a slave holder, or a rumseller."

CRIME IN NEW-YORK.—Three murders have been committed in the city of New-York within a few days past. A boy of fifteen who was intoxicated, stabbed his brother aged 20, because the latter was trying to take him home. The young man lived but a few hours after he was stabbed. The second case originated in a dispute between two men about a debt of one dollar, when one stabbed the other, causing his death after a day or two of suffering. The third and most aggravated case took place on Monday morning last. A man named Thomas Hine, attacked his wife with an axe, and before her cries of "murder" brought assistance, the terrible wounds had been inflicted. The murderer, a man of about 50 years of age, was found standing in the room with an axe in his hand, and his wife lying prostrate upon the floor in a dying condition, with three distinct wounds upon her head, from which her life's blood was fast flowing.—Means were immediately taken for his arrest. He made no resistance, and said that he did the act on purpose, as he had been informed that his wife cohabited with a grocer living in the store below. He assigned no other cause for the rash act.

Mackey, who murdered a man last fall in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, was last week convicted of assault and battery! If he had murdered two men, it would probably have been brought in by the jury as a harmless joke.

Mary Ann Wheeler's Trial.

The trial of this young girl for the murder of her seducer, J. M. W. Luce, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was finished, last week, by the discharge of the jury, who could not agree upon a verdict. The jury were out three days and not being able to agree on a verdict, they were discharged by the Court. There is no doubt that Luce richly deserved his fate, and it is well that there were members of that jury firm enough to refuse to convict for murder. If she is not tried again this term the Court will discharge her on bail—so it is said.