



The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, July 7, 1855.

WHIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, **MOSES POWNALL**, Lancaster County
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, **ALEX. H. MCCLURE**, Franklin Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL, **CHRISTIAN MYERS**, Clinton Co.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg "Whig" furnishes that paper with the following item, which will give our readers some idea how the financial affairs of our State are managed by Gov. BIGLER.

"Glory to goodness," said an old lady. "I have borrowed money enough to pay all my debts!" A handsome financial operation, indeed, and not an uncommon one these days of profligacy. Gov. Bigler has caught the happy idea, and is about to work wonders. He proposes to borrow \$1,000,000 to pay the amount of debt. After adding nearly \$2,000,000 to the State debt, he is now about to redeem the credit of the Commonwealth by selling Peter to pay Paul. He advertises for a loan of \$1,000,000, to be awarded on the second Tuesday of August, at five per cent. interest, and the bonds to be free of taxation for any purpose whatever. This is Gov. Bigler's fourth loan in the brief period of eighteen months—amounting in the aggregate to \$2,575,000. A lovely beginning for a man pledged to reform. But what say the taxpayers?

Harvesting.

Many of the farmers of this county, have already commenced the work of harvesting. This is at least a week earlier than usual. We are pleased to learn that the crops have not been injured by the fly, and that the yield throughout will be a fine one.

Week before last, Mr. Thomas Heckman, of Northampton county, and J. S. Reese, of Allentown, caught in the Tobyhanna creek, in this county, 2,893 trout.

The Cholera.

This disease is prevailing to an alarming extent at Williamsport, Md. On the 25th ult., six deaths occurred and three on the 27th. A correspondent of the Chambersburg "Whig," says the disease appears to be on the increase, rather than showing any disposition to abate. Some of our most prominent citizens have been attacked. There are none to wait upon the sick, and general gloom is beginning to prevail. Much sickness is manifesting itself in the District, and in the neighboring one in Virginia, several cases and some deaths have occurred.

I have stolen from the bed-side of a dying man to pen you this. We have been compelled to suspend business almost entirely. In two prominent hotels there is but one woman to do the whole work.

A German named Christian Miller, was arrested on the North and South Turnpike, in Pocono township, in this County, on Sunday last, and lodged in prison in this place, on Monday, charged with an attempt to commit a rape on a little girl ten years of age, daughter of Mr. Jacob Edinger.

The Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, president Judge of this Judicial District has been appointed Codifier of the Revenue Laws, under the act of Congress, appropriating \$10,000 for that purpose.

Bank Charter Notices.—We notice announcements already published in the Harrisburg papers, pursuant to a provision in our Constitution requiring six months notice of intended applications for charters at the next session of the State Legislature.

Bank of Northumberland.
Honesdale Bank.
Miners' Bank of Pottsville.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bk of Allentown.
Bank of Gettysburg.
Cannonsburg Saving Fund Society.
Bank of Commerce.
Penn Township Bank.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bk of Catasqueus.
Blairsville Trust and Saving Company.
Iron Manufacturer's Bk at Portsmouth.
Lumberman's Deposit Bk at Portsmouth.

The capital invested in the Tanning business in this country, is estimated at about nineteen millions of dollars. There are about six thousand five hundred tanneries in the different States, which turn out annually at least twelve million sides of leather, valued at about thirty three millions of dollars.—Add to this one and a half millions of hides, imported every year, and we have some idea of the extent of the leather business in the United States.

Independence Day in Monroe Co.

The Fourth passed off in this place without any demonstration on the part of our citizens, except the explosion of thousands of fire crackers by some of the boys.

In Hamilton township the day was appropriately observed, by the citizens of that and the adjoining townships. They met in a beautiful grove at Lake Paupunoung, where the Declaration of Independence was read by G. F. Gordon; after which, an Oration was delivered by James H. Walton, Esq. which was pronounced by those who heard it, a splendid production. Appropriate addresses were also delivered by Rev. Messrs. Ritchie, Heilig, Hubbard, and Young.

Charles S. Dietrich and Lorenzo Hoffeditz, were the Marshals of the day, and we are informed every thing passed off with much credit to all concerned.

Marriage Ceremony.—The following certificate was duly granted to the parties therein named, and signed by an embryo justice of the Peace, in Peoria, county, Illinois:—To all the world greeting, know ye John Smith and Peggy Myers, is hereby certified to go together, and do as the old folks does, anywhere in copornas precinct, and when my commission comes, I am to marry'em, and date'em back to kiver accidents."

Maine Law-Voter.

On Monday, the 20th ult., the people of Michigan voted on the Liquor Law question. The enactment is similar in its provisions to the 'Maine Law,' and a proviso was contained in it that it should be submitted to a vote of the people, to be approved or rejected by them. From the returns which we see published, we judge that it has been carried by at least 25,000 majority—many counties voting for it in mass, and even the city of Detroit, giving 300 majority for it.

Brownson, [Catholic] in the last number of his review, maintains.

"That if the Church should direct the Catholic citizens of this Republic to abolish the Constitution, the liberty and very existence of their country; as a sovereign State, and transfer it to the crown of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, they are bound by a Divine ordinance to obey."

All funerals in Paris are performed by one chartered, registered company. They have got a privilege, a concession, a monopoly from the government. If you die in the Catholic religion, nobody else can bury you. They have an office that is open 14 hours out of the twenty-four; they have 500 black horses, eighty hearse of various sizes, (one expressly for giants,) drivers, bier-carriers, carpenters, drapers without number; they have shields and armorial bearings ready painted for all the titled families in Paris; they have hangings for doorways and churches, with embroidered initials in the alphabet; they supply water, whether blessed or not, makes no difference; they undertake every thing with nothing, to do the whole, and then send you, or rather your executors and survivors, a swinging bill. The tariff of prices shows that there are pompes from 3.975f. down to 5f.—Home Jour.

The Memphis Express says the case of Spaulding vs the Corporation of Baton Rouge, for damages, laid at \$2,500, for the seizure of their "Floating Palace" by the authorities of said Corporation last Winter, for refusing to pay the usual circus tax, was decided by the United States Circuit Court, at New-Orleans, last week, in favor of the corporation. The license set up by the plaintiffs to navigate the waters of the United States, on giving security that the revenue laws would not be violated, was considered by the court as extending to vessels engaged in commercial business only, and not to vessels like the Floating Palace, used for the purposes of exhibitions.

Look out, Girls.

At the Pennsylvania State Fair, to be held at Pittsburg in September next, there will be a premium offered to girls under twenty-one years of age, (and we never saw one beyond that yet,) of a silver cup for the best ten pounds of butter, and for the second best a pair of silver butter knives. For the best five pounds of butter, a set of silver teaspoons, and for the second best a silver cup.

Thal Chaise.—The Portland Advertiser explains how it happened that the splendid chaise, built as a present to General Pierce from his friends in Portland, came to be given to Col. Strickland. The chaise unfortunately was not completed until after the official had been disturbed whereupon the zeal of the givers was so much cooled that it was put in a store instead of being sent to Washington.—Finally it was given to Col. Strickland, who was a disappointed applicant for the Bangor Collectorship. What a falling off. Intended for the President of the United States, and given to a rejected office-seeker!

A distinguished scientific writer of N. Y., says persons struck with lightning should not be given up as dead for at least three hours, and should be drenched freely with cold water at first, and afterwards water and salt.

In New York, on Friday, six persons were killed by a steamboat explosion, two by the burning of a bakery, four by falling of buildings, one by lightning, and one by scalding.—total 14.

Crawford County.

The Whigs of Crawford County held a public meeting at Conneautville, on the 15th ult. Hon. John W. Fanely delivered an able and pointed address, urging the Whigs to prepare for the coming contest. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially endorse the nomination of our candidates for Surveyor and Auditor General, and Canal Commissioner. With such men as MEYERS, MCCLURE, and PAWNALL for standard bearers, even defeat would be honorable. In them we recognize that honesty, integrity, and capability that should be the ruling qualifications in those who are selected to fill offices of trust and profit. They are alike distinguished for their intelligence and high moral worth, and should receive the support of all good citizens and well-wishers for the welfare of our Commonwealth, and if elected they would discharge the duties of the respective offices for which they are named in a manner honorable to themselves and beneficial to the State.

Resolved, That we would respectfully urge upon the people the importance of choosing legislators who are in favor of the sale of the Public Works; believing that such a course would be the best method of getting rid of the oppressive taxes which are now levied, and rebound to the credit and good name of the State. In the hands of designing and unscrupulous men, the State Improvements have been a vast political machine, full of bribery and corruption, and it is high time that the people should be heard denouncing such an engine of public villainy and demanding an immediate remedy.

Horrible.—BURLINGTON, Vt., July 2.—Mr. J. Mason, of the firm of Mason & Jewett, of Richmond, was instantly killed last evening. His neck came in contact with a circular saw, which instantly severed his head from his body.

A foot race came off week before last, near Doylestown, between an American and an Irishman. The amount staked was \$10—distance, five miles. The American came out winner.

They have got a very benevolent old gentleman in Troy. On Christmas he boiled a dish cloth, and gave the broth to the poor.

Within about a fortnight three towns of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Gordonsville, Va., have voted \$535,000 to railroads.

Allegheny County Prison contains seventy-five inmates.

The Latest from China.

Capture of Nankin—Its Evacuation and the Defeat of the Rebels.—From the same highly respectable and reliable source to which we have been previously indebted for important information from China, we have received a copy of a private telegraphic despatch received in London, from Trieste, by one of the first mercantile firms in the British metropolis: The India and China mails have arrived, with advices from Canton to the 20th of April, and from Hong Kong to a later date. The capture of the city of Nankin by the insurgents is fully confirmed.

The Hong Kong Gazette of April 22 confirms this information, and says that the capture was effected on the 21st of March. It adds, however, the important intelligence that the insurgents were subsequently compelled to evacuate the city, and that on the 6th of April they were defeated in an engagement with the Imperial troops about thirty miles south of the city of Nankin.

There was also in circulation, at the closing of the Africa's mails, a report to this effect—Shanghai abandoned. The information, however, was too vague to produce much effect, for it was impossible to decide whether Shanghai was 'abandoned' by European residents, by the people generally, by the Imperial forces, or by the insurgents. The most probable version seems to us the latter—or that they had abandoned all attempts on Shanghai after being compelled to evacuate Nankin.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Great Match Race.—On the 20th ult., a horse race was to have taken place near Monterey, California—distance 10 miles, over a level country. The following were the stakes: \$10,000 in cash (a side), one thousand head of cattle (valued at \$23,000), and five hundred young mares, (valued at \$5000), making in all \$90,000—40,000 a side.

The Chinese think that the inventor of ink was one of the greatest men that ever lived; that he enjoys a blessed immortality, and is charged with keeping an account of the manner in which all ink is used here below, and for every abuse of it he records a black mark against the offender.

A horse in North Carolina has turned out a magnificent mustache. The animal belongs to Dr. James, of Salisbury. The mustache is described as being as neat as one as can be found under the nose of any dandy in the country. The hair is about an inch in length just under the nostril, and branches out from the center.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that two young men, near that city, recently caught a cat, and while alive, commenced taking its hide off. As they got it nearly off, the belongings of the animal brought together some of the neighbors, and the scoundrels fled. They have not yet been caught, but an effort is being made to arrest them, when we trust they may be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

Fast Traveling.

Mr. S. Lawrence, of Boston Mass., left La-salle, Illinois, at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon, last week, for home, going by way of Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo, at each of which cities he made a short stop. At Buffalo he took the "lightning express train" to Albany, and from there reached Boston via the Western and Worcester Railroads, arriving on Friday afternoon, at half-past four o'clock. The actual distance traveled was eleven hundred and fifty miles, and the time consumed only forty-nine and one half hours!

The Hot Week in June.

For five days, commencing on the 19th, the weather was truly exhausting and oppressive. Many lives have been lost, a larger number, it is probable, from a similar cause, than we have ever before been called upon to chronicle. On Thursday evening we had a fine shower, and thereafter there was a decided change for the better. The range of the thermometer, at the merchants exchange, from the 18th to the 24th inclusive, at 3 P. M. was as follows:

18th,	82deg.	22nd,	95
19th,	88	23rd,	96
20th,	95½	24th,	82
21st,	95½		

It will be seen by the foregoing that the hottest day was Thursday, the 23d, although according to our own feelings, Wednesday at the same hour, was still more oppressive.—Inquirer.

At Newark, (N. J.) on Tuesday, the Thermometer registered 97deg. as the maximum temperature, being higher than has been recorded in June for more than ten years.

BOSTON.—At as late an hour as six o'clock last evening, the thermometer indicated a temperature of 95—a remarkable degree of heat for so late a period in the day.—Journal of the 22d.

The Hot June.

The present month is likely to prove memorable in the annals of the weather as the hot June. We have had nothing like it for many years. According to the Register at McAllister's in Chesnut street above Second, the following has been the condition of the temperature since 1843—

June 16, 1843, 95deg.	June 28, 1844, 95;
June 9, 1845 95;	June 19, 1846, 92;
June 23, 1847 97½;	June 27, 1848, 96½;
June 23, 1849, 97;	June 29, 1850, 93;
June 30, 1851, 95;	June 30, 1852, 95;
June 20, 1853, 96.	

On Thursday, the 15th, at noon their thermometer stood at 89 degrees
On the 16th, same hour, 88 do
" 17th, 91 do
" 18th, 80 do
" 20th, 93 do
" 21st, 95 do
" 22d, 93½ do
" 23d, 93 do

On Wednesday last, at 3 P. M. the thermometer at our office door stood at 95 degrees. The Boston Traveler gives the following particulars in relation to the weather in that city.

The greatest altitude we ever observed in June was 97, for a few minutes only on the 30th, in 1841, and which within an hour was followed by a shower of the largest hail we have ever seen.

Since that time the thermometer has risen in June to 93 and upwards, on 6 days, viz: on
June 25th, 1843, to 93
" 9th, 1845, to 93½
" 22d, 1849, to 95½
" 20th, 1850, to 94½
" 16th, 1852, to 93½

But the hottest day in June, on the average, within the last 12 years, was the 29th in 1850, when at Brooklyn, N. Y., according to an eminent meteorologist of that city, the thermometer stood about 90 for nine successive hours.

At the Observatory at Cambridge, the thermometer yesterday, as is usual in the country, on a hot day, rose two degrees higher than in this city, or to 97,—the change in the wind took place at 5h. 47m., or 17 minutes later than here, and the fall in the thermometer thereby produced, was twenty degrees.—Inquirer.

The Beginning of the End.

Gen. Scott was defeated last fall, mainly by the cry of the Locofofos that he would appoint Mr. Seward and other free soilers to office, and put down the agitation of the slave question was the object of the silver gray leaders who opposed and defeated Scott. Gen. Pierce was held up as the Union compromise candidate—pledged to sustain both—and show no favor to Disunionists, north or south. The Pierce men denounced Seward and all who opposed the Compromise measures, as enemies of their country.—Well, three months of the Pierce reign has passed. That shows that his pledges have been violated—that rampant Disunionists, north and south, have been awarded, to the exclusion of Union and Compromise men. Indeed his favors have been generally extended to the advocates of the Nashville and Buffalo Conventions. This fact has become so notorious that prominent Locofoco editors and individuals, all over the country, are denouncing him. The Union men of the South, generally,—the New York Democrat and others north, join in denouncing his course. Even in New Hampshire, at a State Convention, Edmund Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, and editor of the Union at Washington, offered a resolution censuring him for having appointed Free Soilers and Secessionist to office, to the neglect of the National men of the party. Even in the New York Legislature, Senator Cooley, a leading Locofoco, declared war against him for holding Martin and John Van Buren in regard, without asking pardon for defeating Cass in 1848.—This is the beginning of the end of three months, but not the end of four years.—Canton (Ohio) Repository.

A large copper colored snake, with three heads and five tails, was killed on a mountain near Bedford, recently. The Inquirer says it has been stuffed and sent to the Philadelphia Museum.

Broadway, New York, is perhaps the most densely crowded thoroughfare in America, 528 omnibusses pass through it incessantly.

A monster tree is said to have been discovered in California, which measures two hundred feet in height, and eighty feet in circumference!

The borough of Pottsville wishes to borrow \$16,000, to cancel some of its outstanding orders.

The State Robbery.

We published a few weeks since a letter from Mr. Merriman, late Representative from this county, explaining his position, and sustaining the charges made by him against the Canal Commissioners. But we come now to the figures and facts. Before the Legislature, and in his letter, he charges the Canal Board with fraud, and says that they 'defrauded the Taxpayers out of \$150,000 in letting 26 miles of grading on the New Portage Railroad, by letting the work to favorites, when as good men as are in the State bid for the work that much lower.' It will be remembered that a locofoco committee white-washed the conduct of the Canal Board, notwithstanding the evidence produced against them was of the most conclusive kind. She annexed statement of a portion of the lettings, on the work referred to, with the amounts at which the different sections were let, and the bids thereon, will show the Tax Payers of the State that the charges preferred by Mr. Merriman were too true. These figures are taken from the published testimony taken before a committee of investigation, and from a part of the Legislative Record. Read and ponder these facts:

SECTION, No. 14.	
Andrews, Ban & Ban,	\$7,450
Jacob B. Lyon & son,	5,630
W. G. Campbell,	5,000
John Berkholder,	5,393
Neal & Materson,	5,440
	4)21,463
	15,366
	6,094

SECTION, No. 12.	
Andrews, Ban & Ban,	\$6,190
Read & Materson,	5,180
Wm. G. Campbell,	5,440
G. & H. H. Tharnburg,	5,770
	3)16,390
	15,463
	927

SECTION, No. 10.	
Charles Carson,	\$7,150
Berkholder & Co.,	4,945
J. B. Lyon & Co.,	4,530
Robert Stewart & Co.,	4,880
	3)13,905
	14,635
	13,515

SECTION, No. 23.	
Wm. H. McQuaid,	\$6,380
John N. Law & Co.,	4,455
Rhoads, Douglass & Co.,	5,596
Painter, Gordon & Co.,	5,000
	3)15,046
	15,015
	305

SECTION, No. 22.	
H. L. Patterson & Co.,	\$27,675
Read & Materson,	17,140
Rhoads, Douglass & Co.,	18,708
Painter, Gordon & Co.,	16,960
McNeal, Fine & Co.,	17,098
	4)70,406
	17,601
	10,074

SECTION, No. 21.—TUNNEL.	
J. K. Morehead,	\$103,025
Painter, Gordon & Co.,	81,100
Douglas, Rhoads & Co.,	68,200
McGraw, Reilly & Co.,	88,200
James Burns,	91,330
Hunter, Kirkpatrick & Co.,	88,450
	5)417,280
	83,456
	19,569

SECTION, No. 20.—RE-LET.	
John Burkholder,	\$32,709
Painter, Gordon & Co.,	18,580
Rhoads, Douglass & Co.,	19,512
Patrick Burke & Co.,	19,960
McGraw, Reilly & Co.,	23,885
	4)86,937
	121,734
	10,966

SECTION, No. 27.	
(Contract is made by J. Porter Brawley and Jos. Bailey.)	
Alex. McCommon & Co.,	\$20,680
Morrison, Rhoads & Co.,	14,070
McGraw, Reilly & Co.,	15,800
Bark, Barny & Co.,	16,670
Rhoads, Douglass & Co.,	16,792
	4)62,222
	15,555
	5,025

SECTION, No. 26.	
Alex. McCommon & Co.,	\$21,630
(Contract made by J. Porter Brawley and Jos. Bailey.)	
Morrison, Rhoads & Co.,	14,000
D. H. Lutz & Co.,	17,330
McGraw, Reilly & Co.,	19,205
Painter, Gordon & Co.,	17,660
	4)62,195
	17,040
	7,581

SECTION, No. 25.	
Jacob Bailey, (Contract signed by Joseph Bailey.)	\$14,900
Hambright & Co.,	36,050
Painter,	35,080
Morrison, Rhoads & Co.,	39,240
Bark, Barny & Co.,	37,600
	4)143,870
	137,317
	7,383

SECTION, No. 24.	
George W. English,	\$14,419
Howley Downing,	10,500
D. H. Lutz & Bro.,	9,750
Elias Overdeer,	9,685
Morrison, Rhoads & Co.,	10,450
	4)10,356
	10,006
	14,333

*Price at which this contract was let.
†Average of other bids for the work.
‡Loss to the State.
It will be observed that the name of J. Porter Brawley figures in two contracts, awarded to him and other 'favorites,' by which upwards of \$12,500 were lost to the State, when good and responsible bidders would have done it for just that much less. But we have no time to enlarge upon the subject at present. We submit the facts for the consideration of the People.—Meadville Gazette.

On Saturday afternoon, about 6 o'clock Capt. Winthrop Richardson, a well known retired sailor, of Boston, crossing the Maine Railroad track at Melrose, a few miles from Boston, was struck by the express train and dashed to pieces, not a piece being found larger than his hand.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The contracts for the construction of the entire Southern Division of this road, were made during the past week. The Southern Division extends from Scranton to the Delaware river, at the point of bridging, about five miles below the Delaware Water Gap, and a distance of fifty-six miles. The sections are one mile each, and are counted from Scranton, No. 1, to the Delaware river, No. 56. The following are the allotments of work:—

Sections 1 to 10 inclusive, to Malone & Co., of Lancaster, Pa.
Sect. 11 to be disposed of.
Sect. 12 to Nathan G. Howe, of Luzerne county.
Sections 13 to 15 inclusive, to John L. Travis & Co., of Luzerne co.
Sections 16 to 18 inclusive, to Bloom & Carmichael, of Luzerne co.
Sections 19 and 20 inclusive, to Connelly & Walsh, of Luzerne co.
Sections 21 to 23 inclusive, to William Cleary, of Newburgh, N. Y.
Sections 24 to 41 inclusive, to H. S. Wells & Co., of Bradford co.
Sections 42 to 46 inclusive, to Mott & Humesley, the former of Pike co., the latter of Lancaster, Pa.
Sections 47 to 56 inclusive, to Noyes, Clark & Co., of Wyoming co.

The contractors are required to complete their contracts ready for the superstructure at different dates, from 1st July to 15th August, 1854, with one exception—the contract of H. S. Wells & Co.; being very heavy, and embracing a tunnel, it will end on the 1st October, 1854. The work will commence on the whole line in the month of July, and it is confidently anticipated that by this road anthracite coal will reach the city of New York in the year of our Lord 1854.

It is seldom that so large and responsible an enterprise is pushed with so much energy and vigor; a result attributable to the strong, influential willing, working stockholders embarked in this important and most valuable undertaking. The interest and exertions bestowed upon this object by the wealthy and substantial citizens of New York and their neighbors, amount almost to enthusiasm, and boken a bright future in the destiny of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys.
[Lackawanna Herald.]

Coup de Soleil or Sun Stroke.

A correspondent of the New York Times, gives a few precautionary hints upon this subject, which are important. He says, Coup de Soleil is caused by the direct action of the sun's rays upon the head, producing severe congestion of the brain, or effusions of blood in and over its substance. The patient, when attacked, falls or drops suddenly, deprived of sense and motion, and frequently dies on the spot. Sometimes, however, reaction takes place, ending in inflammation of the brain. All persons exposed to the influences of the sun in hot weather, are, of course, liable to an attack of coup de soleil. But from a variety of circumstances, both in relation to the constitutional habits of individuals and extraneous influences, some people are more liable to it than others. The principal predisposing causes, or circumstances which predispose to this affection, lie in that peculiar conformation of the body, consisting in a large head, full face, broad complexion, short, thick neck, broad shoulders, ample chest, globular abdomen, short stature, inclined to plethora, and obesity. Such individuals are often subject to bleeding from the nose, and to sensations of weight and fullness in the head, particularly when, or after stooping or making unusual body exertion. When in bed they find it necessary to have their heads elevated, as when low they are restless, and their breathing more difficult. Individuals of this description, whose vocations expose them to the sun, should most assuredly change their business in summer to in-door work.

The symptoms of its approach differ somewhat. In some cases its attack is very sudden, with slight indications, if any, of its approach; though as a general thing, vertigo, or dizziness, ringing in the ears, dimness of sight, pain and heaviness in the head, are the precursors of an attack of coup de soleil, and of apoplexy. Persons experiencing these symptoms, or their approach, should immediately quit work and ride home; and by making as soon as they can, free use of cold applications to the head, will, in all probability, recover. The treatment of coup de soleil should be prompt and simple. Cold water, in affections of this kind, possesses surpassing efficacy; though much depends upon its sudden, as well as upon its timely application.

Therefore, while some one goes for a skillful physician, put into immediate practice the following directions; and in all probability, the life of the patient will be saved, viz:—Place the patient in a cool and airy situation, with his head and shoulders elevated, and while some one is removing his cravat, unbuttoning his shirt collar, and removing, or loosening whatever else that may be tight about his person, dash suddenly cold water on the head. This may be done with a pitcher, or any suitable vessel, held at some little distance above the head, pouring out upon it a large and steady stream.