



# The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, July 21, 1853.

## WHIC NOMINATIONS.

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

**JUDGE GEORGE R. BARRETT** will learn from the *Honesdale Democrat*, hold the fall courts in the several counties of this Judicial District, he having determined neither to accept nor reject the appointment of Codifier of the United States Revenue Laws until after the first of December next. The *Democrat* states further, that in consequence of the most pressing solicitations from leading democrats in all parts of the district, Judge Barrett has reconsidered his former decision, and will take the nomination for Judge if it shall be tendered him by the Democratic Conference of the district.

Judge *Hubbell*, who has been on trial at Madison, Wisconsin, for a long while on a charge of high crimes and misdemeanors in that State, has been unanimously acquitted.

**A CITY DESTROYED.**—In the foreign news by the Atlantic it is stated that on the 1st of May the City of Shiraz, in Persia, was destroyed with twelve thousand of its inhabitants, by the shock of an earthquake. This is the second city in Persia, and in former years had a population of 40,000 persons, but an earthquake in 1824 nearly destroyed it. It was formerly a place of great beauty, and is celebrated by the Persian poet Hafiz, who was a native of Shiraz, for its beauty and fertility. Since the earthquake of 1824 it has greatly declined in both, most of its public structures having been ruined by that calamity.

**MONUMENT TO THE CAPTORS OF ANDRE.**—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y., by laying the corner stone of a monument to Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, the three patriots by whom Major Andre was captured at that place. It is to consist of three blocks of marble with a shaft between thirty and forty feet in height, with an appropriate inscription.—Some 6000 persons were present on the occasion.

The French clergy are now throwing difficulties in the way of mixed marriages between Protestants and Catholics. Most of the priests refuse to pronounce the benediction on these unions unless where a formal engagement is taken to bring up the children in the Romish faith. The church is no longer contented with the common compromise, according to which boys are educated in the father's and girls in the mother's belief. The consequence is that several mixed marriages have lately been celebrated by Protestant clergy.

## Opening of the Crystal Palace.

The ceremony of opening the Crystal Palace at New York, took place on the 14th inst. President Pierce, attended by Messrs. Guthrie, Davis, Campbell, and Cushing, members of his Cabinet, and Sidney Webster, his private Secretary, were present. The opening prayer, by Bishop Wainwright, the opening address by Mr. Sedwick and the response by President Pierce were all appropriate, expressive and eloquent. Vocal and instrumental music pealed, at intervals through the vast aisles with a grand, inspiring effect.—The general effect of the Palace seems to have surpassed all expectations. The articles for the exhibition are not properly arranged, still all is in a greater state of forwardness than could reasonably have been expected. The *Tribune* finds fault that neither the architects, designers, laborers, exhibitors, or mechanical inventors, were represented upon the platform—the seats of honor—at the opening of the exhibition.

As regards visiting the Exhibition, the *Tribune* makes the following sensible suggestions:

"Let us say once more to our Country friends. Make no haste to visit our great Exhibition. Come at your leisure and come prepared to spend two or three days in systematic observation and careful study of whatever may strike you as most worthy. Take your time in coming and try to have time at your command when you do come. You will probably want a Catalogue in hand, wherein to pencil your observations on what you may think worthy of note; and no complete Catalogue can be ready for some days yet. By-and-by we shall doubtless have Excursion Trains arranged to bring in and return their hundreds and thousands at reduced rates of passage; the weather will be cooler and all circumstances more favoring. The Exhibition will richly repay you the cost of attending it, but take your time.

The Annual Commencement of Lafayette College, at Easton, will be held on the last Wednesday of July, inst. The Annual Address before the Literary Societies of the College, will be delivered by the Rev. GARDNER SPRING, D. D., of New York. On the preceding evening, the Rev. WM. HENRY GREEN, of Princeton, will deliver the address before the Alumni.

The wool crop of Mercer county, Pa., for the present year, is estimated at two hundred thousand pounds, which, at the prices which have been obtained, will be worth about ninety thousand dollars. Prices have varied from 42 to 48 cents, averaging 45.

The largest plate of glass in America, 16 by 9 feet, was broken on Tuesday, as the workmen were setting it in the window of a Broadway Restaurant, New York. It cost \$1080.

## Political Quarrels.

There is wrangling and quarrelling among the Democratic party. At Washington the administration cannot please Mr. Buchanan, the minister to England, who modestly wants to assume the management of all the questions between the two governments, and write his own instructions! In Missouri a contest is going on between Benton and Acheson and their respective factions. In N. Hampshire Mr. Burke is still carrying on his war against the administration and its organ at Concord. In Ohio a feud has sprung up between rival parties; in Pennsylvania there are various elements of discord ripening for an explosion; in New York the old war of the Baraburners and Hunkers is revived, and throughout the land there are minor squabbles on local issues, which excite the belligerents to an undue degree for such hot weather.

## Horrid Murder in Ulster Co. N. Y.

One of the most brutal and revolting murders ever perpetrated, says *The Kingston Republican*, was committed in the Town of Woodstock, in this County, on Friday afternoon last, and that, the murder of a wife by her husband! George A. Wentworth and his wife Harriet had some dispute on that day as was customary with them. Wentworth left the house, a short distance from which he waited the departure of his son, when he returned, entered the house, approached his wife from behind, seized her by the hair, and drawing her head back, cut her throat, with a razor, from ear to ear, nearly severing her head from her body. Their daughter, aged about 16 years, was present, and in attempting to rescue her mother received severe wounds on her arms. Wentworth was immediately arrested, but suffered to witness the funeral of his victim, on Saturday. He was wholly unmovable. On Saturday evening he was lodged in the County Jail in this village. Wentworth is about 50 years of age, and his wife was a year or two younger. They had eight children, all of whom are living.

**Three Hundred Dollars for a Prize Essay.**—The Tract Society of the M. E. Church in New York, offer the sum of \$300 for an Essay on systematic Benevolence, with particular reference to the philanthropic finances of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The length, it is stated, should not exceed one hundred pages duodecimo. They must be sent in previous to the 1st of January next.

**FROST.**—On Sabbath morning, the 26th June, says the Somerset (Pa.) *Visitor*, a sharp frost hung upon our neighborhood, and on its departure, left rather a withering mark upon the vegetable kingdom. Potatoes, and many of the more tender garden plants, had their tops changed from their native green to a more darksome hue. On the same morning there was frost in Indiana county, freezing the corn.

A novel dental operation was performed at Allentown, Penn., by two of the resident physicians one day week before last. It was the extraction of three fangs from the mouth of a large rattlesnake.—Before commencing the extraction, chloroform was administered until the snake was wrapped in slumber, when the teeth were drawn without difficulty.

**Gold Attached.**—A lump of gold, said to be worth \$12,000, the arrival of which at Trenton (N. J.) recently created some little sensation, was attached in that city on Friday for a board bill of thirty dollars.

**D. L. & W. R. R.—Southern Division.** We learn that the Board of Managers, in view of the large business which is anticipated over this Road, have unanimously resolved to furnish it with a track of the most substantial and durable character—the rails to weigh not less than eighty pounds to the yard. Several of the contractors have already commenced operations on the line, and the work will be pushed forward with unremitting energy.—*Lackawanna Herald.*

## Serious Accident.

On Saturday 9th inst., as Mr. Benjamin Treadwell, with two young ladies, was returning from a pleasure-ride down the River Road, the horse took fright near the lime kilns of Mr. Uhler, and ran into one of the pits, which is on a level with the road and much exposed. The pit was fortunately half full of lime, which prevented a serious catastrophe. One of the young ladies received considerable injury from the fall, from which there was at the time some doubts of her recovery. She is now, however, out of danger, and doing well. As the accident occurred late in the evening, the horse and carriage were left remaining in the pit until Sunday morning, when they were taken out having received little or no injury.—*Easton Argus.*

**Blackberry Cordial** is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand for twelve hours, then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one third part of spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use.—This is very valuable medicine in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and especially valuable in the summer complaints of children.

## The Proof Thickens.

The *Johnstown Echo*, a locofoco journal, makes the following disclosure as to the management of our State improvements, which are well calculated to startle the honest Locofoco taxpayers of the Commonwealth, and should induce them to go to work in earnest this fall, and secure the election of Moses Pownall, to watch and correct the misdeeds of the Locofocos, whom they have aided to put in power.

"We have not heard a single statement put forth in the above address contradicted. In the community, where the facts are known, no man will have the effrontery to deny the truth of this address.—We are credibly informed, that instead of sixty thousand dollars of claims having found their way into the State Treasury, without passing through the hands of the Superintendent of the road, the amount swells to the enormous sum of *Eighty-four Thousand Dollars!* The manner in which payments have been made upon the road has long been the subject of universal complaint. Our merchants and mechanics are all more or less dependent upon the laborer, and when the State does not meet her engagements with those who toil for her, how can they comply with theirs? That a great State should thus treat her operatives, is most disgraceful. Robbery of the laborers has been reduced to a system, and the only individuals to whom the system has proved a blessing, are a few of the check-roll speculators along the road, who somehow, have always plenty of money to buy the time of the laborers at a discount of from 10 to 15 per cent. Where do these check roll sharks get the money they employ in this unrighteous traffic? How comes it that the check-rolls purchased by these speculators always find money to meet them at Harrisburg, while those for which our merchants have given a fair equivalent are never paid? Why is it that a few individuals are in favor of the Treasury of the State, who receive thousands of dollars upon check-rolls, when the laborers are turned away without a penny? Is the Treasury a partner in this infamous shaving? Are speculations in Schuylkill coal lands profitable? and must money be had to carry on these, and the speculations in check-roll? It is said that one individual on the Portage Road purchased check-rolls to the amount of fifty thousand dollars! Where did he get the money? Was it his own, or was he only an agent? Perhaps, if an answer was obtained to these questions, and a few others, information would warrant us in asking the poor laborer on the Portage Railroad, who had been fleeced of the proceeds of his labor, we would soon ascertain where the blame lies.

## Mortality.

The number of deaths in the city of New York during the past week was five hundred and thirty-eight, which is an increase of one hundred and thirty-three on the preceding week. As usual, a large number of deaths was caused by consumption, fifty having died of that fatal disease; and there were three hundred and seventy-two under ten years of age.

The deaths in the city of Washington for the half year ending the 30th of June were five hundred and seventy-nine, of which eighty-five were of consumption, and two hundred and ninety-two under ten years of age.—*National Intelligencer.*

Jonathan Gregory, Esq., well and favorably known to the press of this State as the Chief Manager of V. B. Palmer's News Agency, Philadelphia, died in that city, on the 24th ultimo, in the 67th year of his age, after a protracted illness.

A fatal accident occurred on the railroad near Wilmington, Del., on the 7th inst. The ears were thrown off the track by a piece of wood which had been maliciously placed across the rails. Three persons got on the train between the express and baggage cars at Wilmington, unknown to the conductor, to avoid paying the fare. One of them, J. M. Jones of Philadelphia, was instantly killed—and the others named James Riddle and John Jeffrey, residing in Baltimore, have since died. The company offer a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the miscreant who placed the wood on the track. The Coroner's Jury exempt the company from blame.

Next morning, on the same road, the freight train ran off the bridge at Brandywine Creek, precipitating the train into the water and drowning the engineer, named Charles Griven, also the fireman, whose name is Richard Titus.

**Scarcity of hands.**—Farmers everywhere complain of the scarcity of hands. It is reported that as high as \$2 25 per day has been offered in Kent County, Del. without success.

The Allentown (Pa.) *Democrat* states that Mr. G. M. Foering, of that place, in connection with a couple of gentlemen from Southampton county, have the patent for a new lime kiln of a novel construction, which possesses such decided advantages over every other kind of kiln as to promise an entire revolution in the lime burning business. It is thus described: The kiln is lined with fire-brick, and is 31 feet high, with a hopper on top, capable of holding a large quantity of stone, which keeps falling down into the kiln as fast as the lime is drawn out below. It will burn on an average 200 bushels of lime per day. Wood is used in burning, and three or four pieces of ordinary hickory or oak wood will last half an hour. Two cords of wood will burn between 200 and 300 bushels of the best lime. The lime is drawn off every twelve hours. The kiln is the invention of Mr. Schevder, of Rochester, N. Y.

A child, of two years of age, fell out of a second story window in Allentown, some days since, and when picked up was found to be unharmed.

## Judge Myers—The Whig Candidate for Surveyor General.

Do the Whigs know, or feel that they have a candidate in the field, for the office of Surveyor General—a man of great moral purity, integrity and uprightness—a man every way competent and worthy to fill the office—one that would be an honor to the State and to the station?—Is the Whig party 'dead' as its enemies declare, or is it only sleeping to awake with energy to resume its labors for the country, with increased vigor? Or is it to remain under the ban of proscription, trodden down with the iron heel of its corrupt and tyrannical opponents?

What participation have the Whigs in the Government? They are but the mere 'heavers of wood and drawers of water'—the payers of taxes for that use of their opponents. Of the FIVE MILLIONS paid out of the State Treasury annually into whose hands does it go? What Whig office holder or agent receives a dollar?—Excepting the State interest, the entire disbursement goes into the hands of Locofoco office-holders, contractors, &c.—Not a Whig in any walk of life is allowed to approach a dollar of it; although the Whigs pay much the larger portion of the taxes, and bear much the greatest portion of the burthen of government.

But the Whigs are a proscribed class, although composed of a large majority of the free born population of our country. They are trampled upon by foreign aid, and spoiled of all participation in our Government. They are pronounced 'dead' by those who are feasting and rioting upon their substance, to allow their fears of retribution. But will they rise again? will they tamely submit to the reign and vengeance of foreign enemies against whom their forefathers fought and bled and triumphed?

Will the Whigs so disgrace their Revolutionary sires as to succumb to the descendants of those who fought against our liberties, slaughtered defenseless women and children, and armed the murderous savage in a relentless war against us?

Who and what are the Whigs that they should be thus humbled down and persecuted by those in power? What would our country have been but for their valor, patriotism, self denial and energy? Who fought and bled and won the liberties of this country? Who were they that stood with Washington and his compatriots in the times that tried men's souls? They were Whigs and none else! The foreign influence that sways the political destinies of this nation were then armed against us.

Whig patriotism, Whig valor, Whig treasure, Whig heads, Whig hearts and Whig blood achieved the independence of this country and all the blessings that have followed from it! Does any one deny this? This then is the key to the secret why the foreign legions and their friends are so anxious to have the Whig party and their principles die!

Is there a Whig in the land that does not burn with indignation at the thought of the foreign influence that is used to trample upon the descendants of the heroes of the Revolution—to proscribe and vilify the patriots of the war of 1812—and to calumniate the men who won imperishable honor and renown for their country on the plains of Mexico?

What would have been the result of the Mexican war had it not been for the wisdom, valor and foresight of Taylor and Scott? noble sons of Revolutionary fathers! Who will dare to say that the humbug generals created by Polk, had they been given the command, would not have disgraced their country and trampled its honor? From what trials, difficulties and dangers was the country ever extricated but by the aid of Whigs? What measure of policy was ever adopted that resulted to the benefit of the country, but by the Whigs? And what honest statesman was there ever of expansive mind who did not award to the Whigs the highest intelligence and the purest patriotism?

## Fire in Honesdale.

Early this morning a fire occurred on Sixth Street. It consumed a cabinet shop, a blacksmith shop, a large stable for the accommodation of boat horses, the building known as Military Hall, and an extensive bakery. The cabinet shop belonged to C. P. & G. G. Waller, Esqs., and was in the occupancy of two Germans. It was not insured. The loss is not much. All the other buildings belonged Mr. George Britenbacher. His loss is from \$4,000 to \$5,000, while his insurance is only \$1,300.

The fire was first discovered in the second story of the Cabinet shop, and as no body lodged in the building, as no fire was used about the premises at this season of the year, it is difficult to account for the destruction except by supposing it to be the work of an incendiary.—*Democrat*, 13th inst.

The Boston Post says:—"Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she was married. Courage girls!"

## New Use for Cotton.

Invention, which goes far to make useful almost every production of nature, has found a new use for cotton, in which, without doubt, a very large amount will be employed. We allude to the mattresses now coming so favorably and extensively into use in preference to any article heretofore tried. The writer of this has used one for some six months past, and has found it to possess every requisite and desirable quality of a mattress, without the objections so frequently urged against moss, curled hair or husks—as the husks moulding from damp, bad smells from the curled hair in summer, and the lumpy matting of the moss. The cotton filling, prepared by a patented process, has none of these annoyances, is always elastic, and will, with ordinary care, last a life time. Our friends "way down on the old plantations" will please make a note of this, and consider that the invention is a feather in their caps,—or rather money in their purses,—as the demand for the raw material at home will doubtless materially increase the price. We feel sure that if the real qualities of this mattress are ever made known to the public generally, five hundred thousand bales a year would not satisfy the demand for its manufacture. The article having been thoroughly tried on the principal steamships and approved by their owners, as well as by physicians who have tried and strongly recommend them, we doubt not the Patentee will make a fortune on them. The agents for this city and the union generally, are Messrs. Doremus & Nixon, 21 Park Place and 19 Murry street.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

## Desperate Riot at Hazleton on the 4th.

The Constable, CHRISTIAN COURTHRIGHT, attempted to arrest the brothers Brinnen, and in doing so, was knocked down and dreadfully beaten by the Irish crowd, who would doubtless have killed him, but for the interference of a number of citizens who came to the aid of the constable.

While this was going on, Dingman Courtright, the brother of the constable, came in contact with a portion of the mob; was knocked down with a stone, and while being held down on the ground, an Irishman stepped up and threw a large stone into his face, breaking his jaw-bone in a horrible manner,—he was also stabbed in several places about the body.—We are pleased to learn that he is doing as well as could be expected.—*Tamaqua Gazette.*

## Supreme Court.

The following important opinion was delivered in the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday week:

Armstrong vs. Ware. Opinion of the Court, Lowrie, J.  
The law gives a lien to mechanics on every building erected by them; but not for adding to, or altering the old building. The parties in their contract call this work additions and alterations; but is it properly so? Every part of the house was constructed, except a part of three walls, and even in these the openings are new.

There must necessarily be cases where it is difficult to decide whether work done is to be regarded as the erection of the alteration, any building which old materials enter as an element; which would be unreasonable. A saddle may be new, though old stirrups, and even some leather of an old one be used in making it. A saw mill may be new though it has an old water wheel or forbay. Where the structure of a building is so completely changed, that in common parlance, it may be commonly called a new building or a rebuilding, it comes within the lien law. This is sometimes difficult to decide, and then it must be left to the jury. Under the evidence here the court might have decided that it is a case of 'building erected' within the meaning of the lien law, and ought to have ordered a nonsuit. Judgment reversed and a new trial awarded.

## The Mammoth Pictorial.

It will be just as we predicted—*Gleason's Pictorial* is now triumphant, and the great gas light is becoming extinguished. Barnum's *News* has reached us, razed; that is, only half its original size. We congratulate Mr. Gleason, and the public, who, perceiving at once the intention of the great showman, have supported Mr. Gleason. This is as it should be—what enlightened man but must repudiate a system where wealth will seek to annihilate the talent and industry of those who were the first to conceive and carry into execution the designs exhibited in *Gleason's Pictorial!* Honor to whom honor is due.—*New York Pleasantry.*

## Philadelphia, Easton, and Water Gap Railroad.

We are informed that the managers of this important enterprise have secured a large and admirably located lot of ground in the Northern Liberties as a site for a depot for their road. It comprises the entire space bounded on the north by Noble street, on the south by Willow, on the west by Front street, and on the east by Washington Avenue, a thoroughfare fifty feet in width; Willow and Noble streets measure each fifty feet wide at this place, and Front street is sixty feet wide, so that this lot will have all about its spacious business streets. As regards the area of the lot, it is 150 feet on Willow street, the same extent on Noble, 340 feet in front, and a somewhat less extent on Washington Avenue. The selection is convenient to the river, and when the depot is constructed there, it will no doubt give a great impetus to business in that section.

A man named Lauchan, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment in Philadelphia, for selling liquor to boys.

## Starvation in Spain.

It appears that the miserable condition which Ireland was reduced a few years ago is paralleled by what is now taking place in Spain. A writer in a French paper says:—

"In vain the venerable Bishop of St. Jacques, in presence of more than six hundred unfortunates, resembling moving corpses, who daily besiege his gate, has sold his mules and his carriage. In vain has he reduced himself and his servants to the mere necessities, in order that he might give the rest to those who perish of hunger. All that he and the other bishops and clergy, all that the government can do according to the *Esperanza*, is but a drop of water to extinguish the conflagration. When we speak of the government, however, we must remember that a last contribution made by it of 3,000,000 of reals had not been distributed. In the mountains, the starving die by dozens, and in many places fevers of the most dangerous character are joined to the famine. Hundreds of sick expire for want of nourishment and medicine.—The streets of our cities are encumbered with old men, women and children, with the visages of corpses, covered with miserable rags, and even worse, troubling themselves no longer except to die in quiet, and imploring with loud cries the succors of the public charity. At the gates of the Archbishop's Palace more than a thousand people wait for daily bread; and I hear that one day lately 4,500 poor assembled to receive the alms distributed in the city by one gentleman."

## Mosquitoes—Mode of getting rid of them.

Mr. Fortune, travelling in the interior of China, found the mosquitoes almost intolerable. In the boat there was no rest for him. He was finally advised to purchase some mosquito tobacco. The Chinese take some bamboo or other substance, get the sawings of some resinous wood, juniper tree or such, mix it with some combustible matter, and cover the stick with it near to its extremity, then hang it up and burn slowly. The odor is not unpleasant. The saw-dust is sometimes put up in paper and burnt on the floor.—Various species of wormwood are used, and the stems and plants are dried and mixed with some inflammable substance.—The mosquito has an aversion to the substances, and whenever they are set on fire the insect leaves. We should have this introduced for our summer use.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

## Bethlehem.

A correspondent of the *Charlestown (S. C.) Mercury*, in speaking of Bethlehem, Pa., says it is one of the most delightful summer resorts in the country.—The same writer, in giving a short history of the town, says it was founded in 1741, by Count Zinzendorf and his Moravian brethren—the settlement has remained to this day a peaceful, prosperous and remarkably high-toned community. Its inhabitants have preserved intact their love of order, refinement and education, and their purity of life is proverbial. A fine female seminary, established there nearly a century ago, has now 150 pupils, the number, to which it is limited.

This pleasant little place has been the theatre of operations for some of the best botanists our country has produced.—From this centre the Rev. Dr. Schweinitz made his vast collections, now to be seen in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and the science has had other enthusiastic followers in Bethlehem since his day. The pioneers in botany and entomology in the United States, were Pennsylvania clergymen, such as Muhlenberg, Schweinitz, Melshimer and others.

## Whig Extravagance.

It appears, says the *Richmond Whig*, that there will be some twenty-three millions surplus in the treasury on the 1st of July. This is the prosperous condition a Whig Administration leaves the country in; yet we everlastingly hear Democracy prating over Whig extravagance about election times, and telling the dear people that the Whigs are not to be entrusted with the public money. When did ever a democratic Administration leave a surplus in the treasury? On the other hand, they have always left exhausted coffers and an accumulated debt. Already the organs of the party are setting to work to devise some plan to spend the surplus left by the Whigs. As the ostensible means of making way with it, some of them propose to plunge the country headlong into another war. The people need give themselves no concern about the disposition of this surplus. A Democratic Administration can spend it.

A novel funeral procession might have been witnessed in Petersburg on Thursday. A negro drayman having been accidentally drowned, he was escorted to his last resting place by all the draymen of the Cockeye City. The horses he had driven during his sojourn on earth were led by a groom immediately behind the hearse, and were followed up by the principal mourners mounted upon a dray.—These in their turn were succeeded by something like one hundred drays, and drawn by two horses, making in all a cavalcade nearly a mile long, and composing the noisiest, if not the most impressive, funeral procession it has ever been our misfortune to witness.

The Frederick Examiner states that a cooper in that city made a flour barrel in the space of ten minutes, which was considered quick work, whereupon Mr. Harrison Knight, another cooper, undertook for a wager to make a barrel in less time and succeeded in completing it in 7½ minutes.

**Murder Cases.**—There are on the calendar for the August term of the Oyer and Terminer, in Philadelphia, the large number of thirteen homicide cases, which are to be tried. All these occurred anterior to the Fourth of July.