



# The Jeffersonian.

Thursday, March 2, 1854.

## Preaching.

Rev. J. MILLER, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock, the fifth of March.

## Mad Dogs!

During the past two weeks quite a large number of dogs, hogs and cattle, laboring under a fit of hydrophobia have died in Chesnut Hill, Pocono and Stroud townships, which has caused considerable alarm and consternation among the citizens of those townships.

We were informed yesterday that one or two persons had been bitten by a dog in his mad career through part of Chestnut Hill. These facts are startling, and every citizen of the county should at once secure or kill his dog, which will prevent the spread of this most execrating malady.

## Court.

The February term of the Monroe county Courts commenced on Monday last.—There are a large number of persons in attendance, many as suitors, witnesses, &c., and others to see and be seen. The Grand Jury returned a number of true bills, a report of which, in connection with all other matters that are disposed of at this term, will be laid before the readers of the Jeffersonian next week.

## Sad Accident.

A son of Mr. James Dennis, aged about 7 years, was accidentally killed near the residence of Mr. Geo. Bittenbender, in Hamilton t.p., on the 23d ult. about 4 o'clock. All the facts we could learn in relation to this sad affair are as follows:—Mr. Jacob Supers was engaged in hauling limestone, and passed the Beaver Valley School house just at the time the scholars were dismissed from school, and by some mishap the young lad, in attempting to get on the sled, fell and slipped under one of the runners of the sled and was instantly killed.

Gen. George Ford and Daniel B. Vondermuth, members of the Lancaster Bar, (whose arrest, on a charge of fraud and forgery upon the Pension office at Washington, an account of which we laid before our readers last week,) have both since absconded—the former to Europe, the latter south, probably to Texas.—Their sureties are good, and amount to \$19,000. It is said the transactions which are charged as fraudulent cover a period of 15 years, and that the amount of money drawn thereby is \$50,000.

## Completion of the North Branch Canal.

The Columbia Democrat publishes the report of Gen. William Brindle, Superintendent of the North Branch Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, by which it appears that this important improvement is now completed, and will be in operation in early Spring.

Rents in New York.—The New York Mirror, as illustrating the upward tendencies of everything but newspapers, says the occupant of store No. 5 Astor House, who has heretofore paid \$1500 rent, is to pay \$3,750 after the first of next May.—The rent of the stores in front of the Metropolitan Hotel which has before been raised to \$2000.

Death of Gen. Armstrong.—The Washington Union is mourning for the death of General Robert Armstrong, one of the editors and proprietors of that paper. He departed this life on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, at his residence in Washington City. His age was 63, and his disease congestion of the brain. Gen. A. distinguished himself in the war 1812, and was for many years the bosom friend of Gen. Jackson.

Banks.—The Senate have passed bills to recharter the Bank of Middletown; to recharter the Bank of Northumberland; to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown. They defeated the bill to recharter the Bank of Gettysburg.

Liquor Destroyed by a Mob.—On Monday last week Mr. Jeremiah McLaughlin, while under the influence of liquor, fell from the steps of Wilson's hotel, at New Lisbon, O., and was instantly killed. This so excited his acquaintances that they attacked the grocery where he was made drunk and destroyed all the liquor in it. Several other groceries were visited and treated in the same way.

The Bill to appropriate three millions of dollars for the construction of six steam frigates, was taken up in the Senate on Thursday, and passed in less than one minute.

A slander case was tried at Danville last week, in which the jury found a verdict of \$800 against the defendant, for having slandered a young lady whom he had formerly courted, and of whose character he had at that time spoken very highly.

A farmer in France, near Rodez was in the habit of cruelly ill-treating his horse. A few days ago, the animal being at liberty, rushed on him, threw him down, trampled on him, and bit him severely. He uttered loud cries, but it was some time before they were heard, and when at length some persons went to his assistance he was quite dead.

## Rail Road Accident.

On Sunday last a locomotive was run up the Belvidere Delaware rail-road to examine its condition, and on its return, while crossing the culvert near Milford, which had been undermined by the freshet, was thrown over the embankment. One of the hands was killed and two others severely wounded.

It is denied that there is any truth in the reported "engagement" between Ex-President Fillmore, and Miss Porter, of Niagara.

The next session of the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church will be held at St. Peter's M. E. Church, Reading, on the 23d March. Two hundred members will be in attendance.

Devastating Tornado.—A violent tornado, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the village of Harrison, Ohio, on the 14th ult. blowing down houses, fences, trees, &c. Among the buildings injured was the Presbyterian church, which was unroofed.—Bags of wheat it is said, were blown out of a wagon, and sticks of timber whirled through the air like feathers. A young man named William Pruden had a leg broken, and a number of others were injured.

James B. Clay, Esq., son of the late Henry Clay, has purchased a stallion in New York, for which he paid the handsome sum of \$4000.

The Allentown Frieden-bote, in noticing the proposition of the Eastern Argus, to make Easton a city, to distinguish it from "Bethlehem, Allentown, and other villages," uses the following plain and comprehensive language:

"Well, for the sake of distinction, this is surely not necessary. Easton can well be distinguished and known from other towns, by its unheard of bombast,—by its large number of vagabonds and scoundrels,—by its numerous brothel houses,—by its disproportionate number of drunkards and loafers,—by its pride and by its derision of country people, especially those who do not speak English.—Easton, Easton—have care, for pride goeth before destruction."

RISE IN CROCKERY.—Among the many articles that have advanced in price in our market, says the Boston Traveler is that of crockery ware, which, owing to the high price of coals and other materials in the Staffordshire Potteries, England, they have been obliged to raise their prices from twenty to thirty per cent., and, consequently, the rise here must follow.

## Fight between Congressmen—Anticipated Duel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A serious fracas occurred last night, between Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, Democratic Senator from Alabama, and Hon. Wiley P. Harris, Democratic member from Mississippi. Clemens, it appears, refused to acknowledge an introduction to Harris, whereupon angry words ensued, and the result was that Clemens knocked Harris down. The belligerents were separated, but a duel is anticipated.

## Election in Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 23.—An election took place yesterday to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives, caused by the election of Mr. Fessenden as U. S. Senator.—C. G. Game, Whig, was chosen, having about 50 plurality.

## Miles and Clouds of Pigeons.

The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer of the 13th ult. says:

Yesterday morning the sky here was almost black at intervals for several hours with flocks of pigeons going north. We saw one duck which, from the time it took to pass, must have been over a mile long. They flew so near the earth that they could easily have been shot on the wing, and made in their rapid flight a noise like the voice of many waters.—They doubtless came from the immense pigeon roosts in Kentucky and Tennessee, where for some time past the woods have been breaking beneath them."

The Columbus (Ohio) papers inform us that the upper air in that region is darkened by miles upon miles of pigeons. There is a great odor of pigeons about the place. Men kill pigeons, eat pigeons, sleep on pigeon suppers, and dream of pigeons—people's teeth are wearing out in chewing pigeons, people's eyes are growing inflamed looking at pigeons, and people's brains are becoming fuddled in contemplating the endless panorama of pigeons. The "frogs of Egypt," once upon a time, were sparse in comparison with the pigeons that overwhelm the interior of the State.

## Shooting Challenge Extraordinary

John Travis, the well-known professor of the pistol, in New-Orleans, has accepted the following remarkable challenge from Mr. Bertis L. Rhodes:—

Rhodes bets Travis \$1,000 to \$500, that he (Travis) cannot, within ninety days, produce a living man, who, standing thirty-six feet from the said Travis, will allow him (Travis) to shoot with a pistol, (off-hand) an apple placed on the said living man's head—the apple not to exceed four inches in circumference.—The said Travis is to have three shots at the apple, and must hit the apple once to win the match. If he does not hit the apple, or if he hits the man, Rhodes wins. The match is to come off within ninety days, and within five of the city of New-Orleans.

## Philadelphia Markets.

FEBRUARY 23, 1854.  
Wheat Flour, per barrel \$8 90; Rye do, \$6 00 per barrel; Corn Meal \$4 50 do. Wheat per bushel \$1 90; Rye 1 10 cents; Corn 80 cents; Oats 42 cents per bushel.

There are in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, it is said, seventeen large rolling mills; twelve principal or large foundries; twenty glass manufactories; about twenty engine and machine shops; five large cotton factories; four large flouring mills, besides some smaller ones; and it is estimated that there are more than one hundred steam engines in operation in the city and vicinity, besides those above named.

## Unmitigated Cruelty.

On Wednesday morning last a case was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Thompson and Allison, in Philadelphia, which portrayed more brutality and cruelty than we thought could possibly be practised by any human being. It was a *habeas corpus* brought by the parents, G. B. Hammer and wife, to recover possession of their child.

Yesterday morning a case was heard in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges Thompson and Allison. It was a *habeas corpus* brought by the parents, G. B. Hammer and wife, to recover possession of their child. From the testimony before the Court, it appeared that G. B. Hammer and wife were the parents of a sprightly little boy of about 6 years of age, named Charles John Hammer.—He was born out of wedlock, and at the age of a few months was abandoned by his parents and placed in the Almshouse. From this institution he was taken by a family residing in Berks county, total strangers to the child, and kept until last Christmas. The parents of the little boy married a short time after his birth, but made no attempt to reclaim their offspring until a few weeks ago, when they obtained him from the family who had thus far nurtured and supported him.—As soon as the parents obtained his custody, a systematic course of torture was commenced. Although his parents were in easy circumstances he 'picked up the crumbs of bread and the seeds from pies that fell upon the floor while the girls who worked for Mrs. Hammer were eating their dinners.' He would eat the hard crusts found in the yard, and when spoken to about it, would reply, that he was so hungry that he could eat anything.—He was whipped unmercifully. His mother struck him over the head with a lap-board with such force as to raise a lump as large as a walnut. His father took him out of bed while asleep, and flogged him severely with a shoe, as the mother told one of the witnesses, for five minutes. The child's cries were heard by the witnesses, and his artless appeals, 'Oh father don't whip me any more, and I will be a good boy,' were totally disregarded. His mother has put him out of doors in the severest weather, but thinly clad, and compelled him to stay in the yard for an hour and a half at a time until he became so cold as to be unable to walk. She would threaten to beat him to death for calling her mother, and would frequently knock him down. But the greatest torture, and that which aroused the indignation of the young ladies who worked for Mrs. Hammer, was the resort of that mother to *hot irons*, with which she seared and burned the flesh of her child. According to the testimony, Mrs. Hammer picked up a hot flat iron and said, 'come here Johnny, till I iron you out. The child replied, oh no, mother, it will burn me.' She then placed the iron first against one cheek, and then the other, put it against his hand, ran it up and down his legs and concluded by opening his pantaloons, and holding it against his naked flesh until it burned the skin off. In this condition he was found when taken out of their possession by a good Samaritan named Mary Ann Lewis, a woman of middle age, who had heard of the parents' cruelty, and took measures to relieve the child from their barbarity. Mrs. L. stated to the Court that, after she heard of the child's tortures she could not sleep at night, and felt it to be her duty to rescue him. She and another lady hunted up the young ladies who worked for Mrs. Hammer. They did not wish to testify against Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, as they would lose their places as tailoresses, and one of them said she should be out of work. Mrs. Lewis replied 'never fear, God is a merciful God, and he will provide for your wants.' The young ladies at length agreed to testify, and they did with tears in their eyes. Wm. R. Dickerson, for Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, after the testimony was heard, remarked to the Court that he had just told his clients that they were not fit to have the care of a child, and he would not ask that the child be returned to them. He had not supposed that such brutal conduct could exist in our community. His own feelings had been greatly shocked. He would ask that the grandfather, who was willing to take the child, should have the care of him to bring him up.

Judge Thompson said—that it appeared that the child had been abandoned by its parents at a very tender age. This divested them of all legal right to the child's custody. The grandfather had never shown any feeling for the child, and had left him entirely to the charity of strangers. Had it not been for the superintending care of providence; who always raises up some kind hearted person like Mrs. Lewis, in emergencies like the present, the fate of the child would have been hopeless indeed. It may be viewed as a special Providence. The details of the case are of the most shocking character, and the court awarded the child to Mrs. Lewis, his generous protector, if she will take the care of him. Mrs. Lewis willingly took upon herself the care of raising the child, and every one present felt that he could not be entrusted to more worthy hands. The members of the Bar present immediately took up a subscription among themselves, which they deposited in the little boy's jacket pocket; and he left the Court room with his foster mother happy in his new-found friend. Mrs. Lewis had never seen the child before last Saturday, and was an entire stranger to the parents. The boy is an intelligent little fellow.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### Late News from Europe. WAR INEVITABLE.

The steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived in New York the 20th, bringing the latest news from England and the seat of war.

The Russian ministers in England and France, have broken off all diplomatic relations, and returned for St. Petersburg; and the English and French ministers at St. Petersburg have been recalled.

The war discussion in the British Parliament is deeply interesting, and seems to grant the war to be unavoidable and justifiable on the part of the Porte and its allied powers. Lord Aberdeen, Premier, repelled the newspaper accusations of being secretly the tool of Russia, or of receiving the hog-head of gold from the Czar, which was among the charges preferred against him. He is at the head of the Cabinet and of the peace party, but tacitly concedes his influence to be inadequate to avert the coming evils of an Eastern war.

Omar Pasha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men, and divided the Russian army, the right wing of which is at Krajova, the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest. Omar crossed in person at Oltenitza, and at last accounts was only two days distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak.—The supposed object of Omar's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krajova against Kalafat. A despatch received at the Turkish embassy indicates preparations for an attack by the Turks on Bucharest.

Russian accounts themselves confirm the above, by expressing apprehensions of an attack from the Turks.

Omar Pasha is sick. He may not be in immediate danger, but required rest and care. Immediately on hearing of his illness the Sultan sent two physicians from Constantinople to attend him.

A Greek conspiracy has been discovered at Widdien. A priest was at the head of it.

The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kaffa. A private letter says that the return of the allied fleets was in consequence of a scarcity of provisions at Sinope—but this is doubtful.

It is understood, that four vessels, originally taken up by the government to convey troops from Ireland to Malta, and from hence to the West Indies have been taken up on monthly charters so that they may be available to proceed to any point on the shortest notice.

At a council held at the Taileries, the Emperor strongly expressed the necessity, now that negotiations are broken off to prepare with vigor for war. In most departments of the military service, preparations are ordered to continue night and day. Immense orders for ammunition, arms and accoutrements are being executed with all haste and the assembling, organization and inspecting for troops goes on ceaselessly. Gen. Pellissier is selecting 20,000 picked men of the army of Africa, and 80,000 is set down as the amount of the French contingent. All might be ready for embarkation in one week.

Great activity also prevailed in the naval department at Brest. Levies of seamen were arriving from all parts.

Several of Cunard steamers are taken up by Government to carry troops to Constantinople; 6000 men go from England. Others will be taken up from the different stations. About 10,000 will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition. There is no doubt a brigade of guards will form part of the expedition. A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that Orloff leaves St. Petersburg probably on Wednesday.

The combined fleets were at Beycos Bay, on the 27th of January. Six ships again conveyed a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

The rejection by Russia of the Note of the Four Powers was officially notified to the members of the Vienna Conference.

It is reported that the Czar appreciates his perilous position and now wishes to avoid the great struggle, if done with honor. He, it is said, will write an autograph letter to the Queen of England, defending his course and proving not to have been the aggressor.

## LATER.

### Arrival of the Europa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1854.  
The royal Mail Steamship Europa, arrived at this port this morning, with Liverpool dates to February 11th, three days later than the previous advices.

Cotton Market active, advance of 1/2 pence.  
Flour declined 1s. Wheat 3d. and Corn 2s.

No new feature of importance has transpired in regard to the Eastern question. Another effort at Meditation.

The English government has advertised for ships to convey troops to Turkey.

Gen. Concha had escaped from Spain and gone to France.

Eastern affairs.—England and France continue to make the most active preparations for the prosecution of the war in the East.

The Turkish Cabinet had dismissed a proposition to compromise with Russia.

The English Ambassador has advertised in consequence of express instructions from home, on the subject.

The Russian army of occupation are in a pitiable condition. The original corps being 35,000 men weaker than when they crossed the Pruth.

Vienna, Wednesday morning.—Negotiations are said to be still going on.

The Emperor Napoleon, in an autograph letter makes a last appeal to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas.

Omar Pasha had been entirely restored to health.

A Wallachian General, two or three American officers, several French and Swedish officers had arrived at headquarters for the purpose of joining the Ottoman Army.

Considerable reinforcements on the

march from Sophia to Kalafat where are already assembled a Turkish Army of 25,000 men well provided with munitions of war and excellent train of Artillery.

The Turks have complete possession of Ellisen.

The combined fleets re-entered the Black Sea on the 28th.

A vast conspiracy to raise an insurrection among the Greeks on the Banks of the Danube, had been discovered, four hundred Insurgents were sworn to die in defence of the Cross and Greek Church.

Three thousand Turks crossed the Danube, drove in the Russian advanced posts, attacked the town, then retired.

The Czar is reported to be sick and no reply has been received to the final ultimatum of England and France.

Letters from the Danubian Principalities give the most deplorable picture of the misery which exists among the Agricultural population, who are torn by the intruders from their homes in order to transport troops, build barracks, and perform other forced duties.

The distress of that portion of the Wallachian population is so great that they emigrate in masses into Austrian and Turkish provinces, or take up arms to resist the outrages of which they were made the victims.

The Emperor of Russia was sick at last accounts and had not appeared in public for some days.

Accounts from the Danube announce positively another Turkish success between Galatz and Ibrail.

England.—The Cunard Steamers employed to convey Troops are the Hymalya, Kipton and Menilla.

Another report states the Cunard Company contradict the statement that the British Government have chartered their Steamers for conveyance of troops to Turkey.

The British Government have issued an order calling on all the Greenwich Naval Pensioners under sixty years of age, no matter how employed or engaged to attend at the Pension Offices for inspection by the Admiralty Officers in order to ascertain their fitness for service.

All the Regiments are to be raised to 1000 rank and file.

In every department of the Public Service the most warlike preparations are going on.

France.—Warlike preparations continued to be made on the most extensive scale. The work goes on unceasingly by day and night. At the Military Schools the troops are exercised in operations of attacking the passages of rivers, &c.

Spain.—Letters from Madrid to the sixth state that a Democratic Conspiracy had been discovered. Fourteen persons were arrested, being a portion of a Revolutionary Club.

Gen. Concha, late Governor of Cuba had been proclaimed a rebel.

## Collision on the State Road.

LANCASTER, Feb. 22.—The train due here at 10 o'clock on Monday night, did not arrive on account of the storm, until the 21st, at 2 P. M. No attempt was made to go East until 5 o'clock, P. M., of yesterday, when the train succeeded in reaching four miles east of this place, but could get no farther on account of the immense snow drifts. An endeavor was made up to 10 o'clock to force a way through the snow, but finally the train moved slowly back towards Lancaster.—The train due here from the West had arrived, and started at schedule time, but ran cautiously, not, however, sufficiently so to prevent a collision with the train backing up. The down train was running at the rate of 12 or 15 miles per hour, and the train backing up at the rate of two to four miles per hour. The two trains came together with tremendous violence—so great as to smash the car coming in contact with the train backing up. Some of the passengers were standing on the platform, and narrowly escaped death.

The passengers inside were all thrown from their seats with great violence.—The engine ran half way through the car, catching one man, who was in his seat, on the driver, and threw him up on the body of the locomotive. The stove in the car was upset, and set fire to the shattered remains, which were soon consumed.—Some eight cars and five or six engines have all been disabled by the collision.—One of the passengers, a Mr. Hudson, of Philadelphia, and formerly of Lewistown, had both his legs broken, one near the hip, and other at the ankle. Mr. Wm. Lash, also of Philadelphia, had the toes of one foot cut off, and another man had an arm broken. His name could not be ascertained.

## What is Congress Doing.

It is now above eighty days since the commencement of the Session of Congress—the aggregate pay of the members exceeds \$186,000, and not one single act of public importance has yet been passed.—Both Houses are largely Democratic, and we have a Democratic Administration making loud professions of industry and economy. In the House, three or four weeks of legislative labor were expended upon the Deficiency bill, and after perfecting it, the bill was repudiated and rejected, and in order to render the months work valueless, it was condemned beyond the reach of Congressional resurrection.

The introduction into Congress of Douglas's perfidious Nebraska bill—the discussion and agitation that it has and will continue to create—the defeat of the Deficiency Bill, after a month's annoying labor upon it, and the bad feeling it has occasioned—the Gadsden Treaty with Santa Anna, with the greedy and rival claimants for the plunder it proposes to distribute—the intrigues of Cushing and counter-plottings of Marcy, with an inefficient and incompetent Executive, in whom no one has any abiding confidence—all these and other troubles, difficulties and outrages in contemplation, present a gloomy prospect for useful legislation, and for the tranquility, prosperity and honor of the country.

## From California.

The steamer Northern Light, which arrived at New York on Thursday night from San Juan, brought about four hundred passengers from California. They left San Francisco in the afternoon of the 1st instant, and came through in less than twenty-one days.

The weather has been unusually severe at California. In Grass Valley and other places the snow was two feet deep, and on the mountains near Stockton the rain had been violent. The gulches were filled and the miners busy. Rain storms in Grass Valley and El Dorado had done considerable damage. Mining had been suspended on the Coloma and other places on account of the cold weather.

The sloop-of-war Plymouth and a Government mail steamer were soon to sail from San Francisco for Lower California to look after Walker's party.

The Shasta Indians have commenced hostilities again on the Klamath. They had attacked a party of whites and defeated them. The whites had four killed and a number wounded.

Advices received at San Francisco from the Walker expedition state that the barque Caroline was captured in the Gulf by the Mexican cutter Guerrero. Some accounts state that matters were apparently going on prosperously. Walker had issued a decree dividing the Republic into two States, named respectively the State of Lower California and the State of Sonora. Another decree changes the name of the Republic from Lower California to that of the Republic of Sonora.

From the 1st to the 31st of January, 1854, the total number of passengers that reached San Francisco by sea was 2,205, of whom 1,702 were males, 460 females, and 43 children. During the same time the departures numbered 617, leaving a nett addition to the population of 1,580.

## Frightful Accident at Niagara.

BEFALO, Feb. 24.—Another frightful accident occurred at Niagara Falls to-day. Several persons, it appears, were at work at the suspension bridge, when the scaffolding on which they were standing gave way, precipitating two of them from a height of two hundred and forty feet.—They were of course instantly killed.—Two others saved themselves by catching hold of the cables, to which they clung until rescued.

## Why do Teeth Decay?

All the theories that time and again have been advanced in answer to this inquiry have long since vanished before the doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all-powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral; and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs themselves, the result is the same, the enamel is dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of acetic acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but it is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter.—When we consider how very few persons, comparatively, take especial pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth immediately after eating can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common, and that their early loss is so frequently deplored!—*Practical Dentist.*

The snow storm of Monday night and Tuesday morning the 20th and 21st ult. was very severe throughout a large portion of the United States. It extended from the Bay of Fundy to Norfolk, and from the sea-board to the Alleghenies. It was the most violent of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. The snow fell over this extensive scope to the depth of from three inches to two feet, and the high winds which every where prevailed, drifted it into banks of formidable size, impeding and obstructing travel in all directions. The trains on the various railroads were unable in many cases to get through, and some were wedged in banks of snow, so that they were extricated with great difficulty. The train on the Camden and Amboy road, containing one hundred passengers, was stuck, at ten o'clock, P. M., one mile south of New-Brunswick, and was not extricated until ten o'clock next day. The freight train on the Central road to Easton was also wedged in, and obstructed the travel on that route for the day. Similar mishaps occurred on all the railroads diverging from the Atlantic cities.

We have heard of no loss of life on land by the storm. The shipping, it is hoped, have also escaped mortal disaster. The wind fortunately was favorable for vessels to get into the open sea, and thus escape the dangers of the coast.—*Sussex Register.*

## A Valuable Squaw.

We clip the following from the Pittsburgh Union:

An excellent opportunity for a philanthropic young man of an educational and agricultural turn of mind, is now open 'out West.' The Chief of the Hiyane Indians, in Oregon, offers one thousand head of horses to any respectable young white man, well recommended, who will marry his daughter, a girl of about eighteen; settle down among them, and teach them agriculture.

A correspondent of the *Souris Prairie Journal*, in making the matter known, says:

'These horses are worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. I have seen this valuable squaw. She is about the medium size, with tolerably regular features, high cheek bones, sloping forehead, black eyes, and dark hair. Her form is square and stout. Her long hair hung over her shoulders, profusely ornamented with shells and beads. She wore a robe made of fawn skins, most beautifully ornamented with beads and shells.—Her step was light and proud—her gait easy and graceful.'

A fine chance for all the objects mean dream dreams about. Fame, power, fortune, love, and romance, all in a bunch, dangling from the hand of an Indian Princess, only eighteen years old, which hand and its accompaniments await the acceptance of any respectable, well recommended white young man. Who wants a 'recommender'?