



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1854

Robbery.

On Friday evening last, the grannery of Mr. Peter Robeson, of Stroud township, was broken open and robbed of a boat fifteen bushels of Buckwheat.

H. D. SHAFER, Esq. the newly elected Sheriff of this county, has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, in place of James N. Darling, whose term has expired. Mr. S. is a gentleman of courteous manners, and fully competent to discharge the duties of the office.

Paper Mill.

We learn from the *Easton Argus* that a gentleman has been examining the Wagner property, upon the Bushkill, near Easton, with a view to establishing a paper mill. The site is a good one, and we have no doubt that, if commenced, an establishment of the kind would pay well.

Something for the Ladies.

The *Norristown Herald* gives the following recipe for making a Corn Cake, which took the premium at the Agricultural Fair of Montgomery county, and endorses it as the "sound corn":

Take the whites of eight Eggs; one-fourth pound each of Corn Starch, Flour and Butter; half pound of Sugar; one tea-spoon full of Cream-of-Tartar; half tea-spoon full of Soda. Flavor with Almond, or to suit the taste.

Ex-Governor Johnston has authorized the editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette* to contradict the report that he was a member of the Know Nothing order.

Oregon.

The Washington Union states that President Pierce has appointed George L. Curry, Governor of Oregon Territory, William H. Parran, District Attorney, and B. F. Harding, Territorial Secretary. There is one thing about these appointments for which the President deserves credit—the officers were all residents of Oregon prior to their appointment, and are therefore more identified with its interests than persons sent there from the Atlantic States merely to hold office.

It is said that Gov. Bigler is an applicant for the mission to England, to succeed Mr. Buchanan, who will return in July next.

Cupid Out West.

The young god of love in his old age seems to be getting reckless as to the direction in which he flings his fatal shafts. In Somerset, Ohio, a short time since, two girls were so captivated with the war whoop and dances of a band of Indians who were exhibiting in that town that they eloped with two of them, and proceeded as far as the town of Putman, when they were overtaken by their angry mother, a widow lady, who called on the police to rescue her daughters from their newly chosen husbands. Finding all her efforts to no avail, she at length yielded to the solicitations of a thick dusky warrior, and, joining her fortunes to his for better or worse, accompanied her daughters on their western tour.

Life without Nourishment.

In ordinary cases human life may be preserved from six to eight days only without food or nourishment. Sometimes, however, remarkable causes occur where life is retained for a much longer period. The *Medical Essays*, a medical journal of reliable character published in Edinburgh, mentions the case of a young lady who was thrown into such violent tetanus or rigidity of the muscles by a severe mental shock that she was unable to swallow any food for a period of fifty-four days. A still more extraordinary account is related, but upon what authority we know not, of a man who, on recovering from a fever, had such a dislike to food of all kinds that for eighteen years he never swallowed any thing but water. The board bills of such a man would not amount to much.—*Boston Journal*.

A reporter of a Boston paper, learning that the Know-Nothing Convention was to be held in Tremont Temple on Wednesday, secreted himself in the baptismal tank to take secret notes of the secret proceedings. An examining committee ascertaining this fact let on the water, giving the unlucky eaves-dropper a more complete introduction to aqua pura than he had enjoyed for years past. At the same Convention another curious individual was found snugly ensconced in one of the organ pipes.

Fifty Dollar Bills on the Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, which have been altered from five issued by the same bank, are in circulation in Lancaster.

CHOLERA has broken out at Etts, in Alleghany county, Pa., and several deaths have occurred.

Remains of Sir John Franklin's Party.

The Montreal papers contain some additional details in relation to the discovery of the remains of a portion of Sir John Franklin's party. It appears that in the spring of 1850, a party of about forty whites were seen traveling southward over the ice, and dragging their boats, by a party of Esquimaux Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that the ships to which the party belonged had been crushed in the ice, and they were then going where they expected to be able to find deer. From their appearance the men were ill, and all of them, except one chief officer, looked thin. It is supposed they were getting short of provisions, inasmuch as they purchased seal from the natives.

At a later date the same season, and previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on the island, near about a long day's journey, say thirty-five or forty miles, northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than Back's Great Fish River. Some of the bodies were found buried, some in tents, others under a boat turned bottom upwards, while several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one is supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and a double-barrelled gun underneath him.

From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles found, it is evident the party had been driven to cannibalism. The party appears to have had an abundant stock of ammunition, and there must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up. Dr. Rae saw pieces of these articles in the possession of the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons, forks, &c. As many as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important relics found, with drawings of others, would be forwarded to London.

Not Yet Satisfied.

Mott's last letter denying that he is a Know Nothing, does not satisfy the Editor of the *Doylestown Democrat*, who pours out his grief in this wise:

There is only one method of conviction left to the friends of Mr. Mott, as far as we are concerned, and it is the universal feeling of the Democracy of this country. It consists in a full and conclusive affidavit before a judicial officer, of his innocence of the charge. If he will go before a magistrate and solemnly swear or affirm that he has had no connection with any secret political organization by whatever name called, that he has never taken any pledge to vote for no Catholic or foreigner for office, then we will take a generous pleasure in recalling every word we have said, and do him to the extent of our power the most complete justice. If the charge is true, he will not of course take such an obligation, if it is false, no easier method could be adopted to clear himself from an imputation which we regret as sincerely as his most ardent friends.

Treasury Notes Outstanding Nov. 1, 1854.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 23d July, 1846, as per records of this office,	\$103,361 64
Amount outstanding of the issue of 23d July, 1846, as per records of this office,	7,750 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1857, as per records of this office,	1,950 00
Total,	\$113,061 64
Deduct one cancelled note in the hands of one of the accounting officers, under an act prior to 22d July, 1849,	50 00
Total,	\$113,011 64

NOTE.—There were no notes reimbursed during the quarter ending September 30, 1854.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—Miss Martha Parker, in an action for slander against a man named Spencer, tried last week in the Onondaga, (N. Y.) Circuit Court, obtained a verdict for \$2500 damages.

Resuscitation.

It is said that the scientific men of France are at present speculating on a recent instance of a young man brought to life after being frozen eleven months on the Alps. The blood of the living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke.—The experiment was afterward tried on a hare frozen for the purpose, with complete success.

The Presidency.

The Erie Gazette publishes a communication in favor of Gov. Pollock for the Presidency. It says, "The agitation of the question at this early day may seem premature, but the idea is certainly a good one. The character and position of the distinguished individual proposed seem to point him out as, above all others, the man for the time and the occasion."

Judge Pollock, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, is, we understand, a consistent member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and a Sabbath School teacher.—*Presbyterian*.

Another Terrible Railroad Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The passenger train which left here on Wednesday night for Rock Island broke an axle, causing the engine and train to run off the track. Thirty or forty first-class passengers were killed or wounded, and about a dozen scalded, some of whom must die.

Election Riot—Four Men Killed and Twenty Wounded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—9 P. M.—There has been a terrible riot at the election polls in Williamsburg, between the Irish and Americans. Four men have been killed, and twenty wounded.

Result of the Election in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—12 P. M.—The returns of the election for Governor in the city are, up to this late hour, still very imperfect. Enough is known however, to show that Seymour, Soft Shell Democrat, will leave the city by a majority of probably 12,000 over Clark, Whig-Union, Know Nothing, polls a very heavy vote, and is thus far ahead of Clark. For Mayor of the city, the contest is between Wood, Democrat, and Barker, Know Nothing, and the former is probably elected.

In Albany County, Seymour for Gov., has 1300 majority over Clark, and in Buffalo Ulmann has 1000 over Seymour, while the vote for Clark is very small.—The indication from the interior counties are, that Ulmann's vote will be large in the State, and that Seymour is probably re-elected, though of this there is as yet no certainty.

Thus far the Know Nothings have defeated several Whig Assemblymen.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1 o'clock, A. M.—The returns from Albany, Orange, West Chester, Ontario, Orleans, Livingston, Monroe and Niagara counties, in all about forty-five towns, add up for Ulmann 12,600, Clark 10,800, Seymour 12,500, Bronson 1700. The contest in the State will be between Ulmann and Seymour, and the result is very doubtful.

The Know-Nothing vote damages the Whigs largely in Western New York.

Railroad Row in Missouri—Cannon Used to Suppress It.

Jefferson City, Nov. 1, 8 P. M.—The Irish hands on the railroad from Tipperary county, working on the tunnel and for many miles below, turned out about 200 strong, some say 300, and started for Jefferson City, to kill and destroy all the Corkenians in Jefferson City and run them away from the railroad; they only came in sight of Jefferson City, and, on perceiving the citizens ready to meet them, they halted. Captain Parsons being informed some time before, ordered out the Metropolitan Guard and citizens, which order was promptly obeyed, and a company of about 125 to 150 men were ready with cannon and rifles.

Squire Harrison and the priest went to them and read the law, and they promptly promised to go home. They did not go on the appointed time, and Captain Parsons' company advanced with the cannon loaded with chain, which put them to flight without any firing; they pursued them a mile or so, and overtook some; they all promised to be quiet. The cannon are still loaded and ready at a moment's warning. Another attack is expected to-night. The Tipperary men were all armed with rifles and knives.—The town is quiet. Fuss has been going on for some time. Yesterday the Corkenians went to the tunnel to whip the Tipperary men away from the tunnel, but found them too strong. They made excuses and came back.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Destructive Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, Nov. 7.—Last evening a fire broke out in the Warehouse occupied by Brown & King, at the foot of Cherry st., which was entirely destroyed, together with the adjoining Warehouse of Cobb & Co. Both buildings were filled with goods and merchandise of all kinds, of which a portion was saved. 1000 bbls. of Flour were burned. But little of the merchandise was insured, and the insurance on the buildings will not cover the losses.—The steamers Golden Gate and Arrow lying at the wharf had a very narrow escape, both being much scorched. The total loss is about \$40,000.

Past and Present.

An old citizen who has kept an account of everything purchased for his family, gives the following list of articles and their prices in 1829, to which he has appended the price of similar articles at the present time.

	1829.	1854.
Flour per barrel,	\$3 50	\$10 00
Wood per cord,	1 00	3 00
Potatoes per bushel,	0 25	1 00
Beef per pound,	0 04	0 10
Veal " "	0 03	0 09
Pork " "	0 05	0 10
Butter " "	0 10	0 31
Cheese " "	0 06	0 12
Total,	\$5 03	\$14 97

Showing an increase in the aggregate prices of the above articles of two hundred and ninety-eight per cent.

COFFEE TRADE.—The imports of coffee, direct into Philadelphia, since the commencement of the present year, have been 121,289 bags, being a decrease of 24,163 bags as compared with the same period of the year previous.

A Dismal Record.

The following is a list of Banks that have burst within a short time past:

- Patchin Bank, Buffalo.
- Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Oswego.
- Farmers' Bank of Canandaigua.
- Drovers' Bank, Ogdensburg.
- Bank of Carthage.
- Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Md.
- Bank of Milford, Delaware.
- Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Memphis.
- Massillon Bank, Ohio.
- Ohio Savings Institute.
- Coquituate Bank, Boston.
- Bank of West Killingly, Connecticut.
- Eighth Avenue Bank, New York.
- Bank of Ellsworth, Maine.
- Elkhart County Bank, Indiana.
- Bank of Northern Indiana.
- Bank of Washtenaw, Michigan.
- Erie and Kalamazoo Bank, Michigan.
- Newport Safety Fund Bank, Kentucky.

Thirty Hours in the Tribune's Press-Room.

SIR: Allow me to give your readers a statement of what was done in the press-room of your establishment on Thursday and part of Friday, the 26th and 27th ult. We commenced at 4 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, and in thirty hours we had printed and mailed one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred copies of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, or three hundred and sixty-four thousand eight hundred impressions. By far the larger portion of the blank paper was received during Thursday forenoon, and of course had to be wet and turned. Had this paper been all in one pile it would have reached the light of seventy feet; its weight, when mailed, would be about twenty-two thousand eight hundred pounds;—in cubical measurement, about seven hundred and five feet and a half;—its superficial measurement, if all spread out, would be about forty-two and a quarter acres;—the lineal measurement would reach about one hundred and twenty-six and two-third miles.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. RICHARDS,
Foreman of the Press-Room.
Tribune Office, Nov. 1, 1854.

The Late Railroad Tragedy.

The details of the catastrophe that occurred on the Great Western Railroad on Thursday night are full of horrors. From the latest accounts received fifty-eight of the hapless passengers on that hapless train were dead, and scores of others who were still living were mangled and maimed. Gross and inexcusable carelessness caused this wholesale slaughter. More lives were lost by it and more people injured than by any other railroad accident that has ever occurred. In magnitude it stands alone. The Norwalk and Chicago tragedies are the only ones in our entire record of disasters by railroad that will compare with this in extent. The scene must have been a terrible, an indescribable one. We can scarcely conceive of a sight more dreadful than that of the mangled, crushed, bleeding, shapeless remains of scores of human beings, picked out from the ruins of such a wreck as was made at Chatham. In the list published men, women and children are set down as 'unknown.' They were 'unknown' to those who extricated them, but somewhere, and to many a bleeding heart, each was 'known,' and each will be mourned.—*Albany Register*.

CLOSING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The exhibition at the Crystal Palace, at New York, was formally closed on Tuesday evening of last week. It is said that the articles not intended for sale will soon be removed, and those to be disposed of will be arranged for public auction.

A Fictitious Bank Exploded.

From the *New York Express of Saturday*. At the commencement of the week information was given to the Chief of Police that a swindling operation was being carried on in this city at No. 60 William street, termed the Merchants' Exchange Bank, from which had issued bills to a very large amount, which were circulated West and South, and that the pretended bank had no existence but upon the face of the paper they had issued. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of Mr. McKellar, (clerk to the Chief of Police,) who was so successful about a year ago in breaking up the operations known as the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Georgetown and the Merchants' Bank, Anacostia. Mr. McKellar associated with him officer McPherson, one of the Chief's aids.

The bills are headed Merchants' Exchange Bank, Anacostia, District of Columbia, and are signed by F. E. Curtis as cashier and H. Dewey as president, and a printed endorsement was across the front of the bills, "Redeemed at the Bank Agency, 60 William street."

From an affidavit made by Fred. E. Curtis, of No. 105, Third avenue, it appeared that between the 1st and the 16th of July, 1854, a person named Jones came to him and said that there was a new bank about to start, and that they desired to have him as cashier. An inquiry was made as to the salary the persons were willing to pay, and a request made for a day or two for consideration. Mr. Curtis, after consulting his then employer, agreed to take the situation, and went to No. 60 William street, where he was introduced to Holdenge Dewey, Leonard Westbrook, Alfred Hyde, another person whose name he did not recollect, as the persons who were about to institute the bank. He stated his business, accepted the situation, and was immediately set to work to sign the bills as cashier, which he did to the amount of \$70,000. Also, that all the bills were made and signed in the city of New York, and that there is no such bank in the District of Columbia. The bills were also signed by Dewey as president, and circulated most extensively in the West.

Mr. George G. Jones, of Cincinnati, agent for the Cincinnati, Little Rock and State Company, deposed that he made a contract with Mr. Dewey, who agreed to purchase \$86,000 worth of stock of that company at par, with the understanding that the payment was to be made in the notes of the Bank. \$30,000 was paid, and Mr. Jones agreed to circulate them in Arkansas upon the understanding that when presented they were to be redeemed, and that the bills should be quoted in Thompson's Bank Detector on the same footing as other country banks. This was afterwards varied, as it was stated that he did not know whether he could get it inserted there, but would try, but that an arrangement equally effective would be made.

William A. Fineault, 29 Wall street, treasurer of the Haverstraw Iron and Mining Company deposed that on the 7th of September, 1854, he made a contract with Messrs. Dewey, Westbrook, and Hyde for \$10,000 of the bills; \$2,000 of the bills were given, and two checks, one for \$500 and the other for \$1,500. The

first check was presented and paid; the other was dated some days ahead, but was subsequently exchanged for other bills.

Wm. M. Arnold, of 29 Wall street, corroborated the statement of Mr. Fineault, and stated that a contract was entered into by Mr. Fineault and a person who stated he was the counsel of the bank and the bills given consisted of one, two, and three dollar bills, and that he paid the bills to the workmen employed by the Haverstraw Iron Mining Company, and across the bills were printed "Redeemable at the Bank Agency, 60 William street, but on presentation of the bills at that address they were not redeemed, and that he had \$90 of the bills which he presented to Mr. Dewey for redemption, but who said he could not redeem them then, but would on the following day, which was not done, and that he went several times, and finally he got \$17 worth redeemed. That on the morning of the 26th of October, finding the bills were not redeemed, he went to the office of the Chief of Police, (he having the previous day been there and made a statement,) when he was met there and called aside by Leonard Westbrook, who said if he would go with him to the corner of Leonard street and Broadway he would give him the money due him on the bills. He went with him, and when there he was paid by Westbrook in money and stock to the amount of his claim, and that at a prior time, in conversation, Dewey had told him that he had been to Anacostia and stuck up a sign.

Wm. Knight, of Haverstraw, deposed that about the 1st of September, 1854, he received \$100 of the bills from the Haverstraw Iron Mining Company, for a debt due to him from them, and that he presented the bills at No. 60 William st., when payment was refused, and that he has never been able to get the bills redeemed.

Information was also given that a large quantity of the bills were about being sent West.

Officer McPherson was dispatched to the establishment in William street to arrest the parties and bring to the office of the chief of police all the paraphernalia of the business. On the arrival of the officer there he found no one, but brought on the iron safe of the bank, which is said to contain all the issues of the bank in their hands. A warrant was then issued for the arrest of the parties, and yesterday Leonard Westbrook was arrested.—On being searched, \$74 in \$1, \$2, and \$3 bills of the issue of the bank were found; six dollars in good money and sundry papers were also found, and letters which identify him with the concern, and a \$500 check given by Mr. Fineault on the Haverstraw Iron Mining Company.—The possession of the check is explained by the refusal of the company, on the discovery of the fraud, to honor the checks. Leonard Westbrook was then locked up for examination.

[We have repeatedly cautioned the public at a distance against taking the notes of banks purporting to be located at Washington, with no office here, but with agencies at distant points. The establishments in the District of Columbia are: Bank of Metropolis; Bank of Washington; Patriotic Bank; and Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown. There are various private banks, of which we can now call to mind only three that have notes in circulation, viz: the Exchange Bank of Selden, Withers & Co. the Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, and C. W. Pairo. The notes of the Corporations of Georgetown and Alexandria are current here for home use.]—*National Intelligencer*.

[From the Ohio Journal of Education]

PROFESSIONAL.

The Teacher in the School Room.

It is well for the teacher to remember that each of his pupils has, ordinarily, an equal claim upon his time and attention. Generally speaking, probably, there are not more than three hundred minutes in the school day, during which the teacher can give instruction. In a school of forty scholars, then, he can give only seven and a half minutes to each.—From this, and other considerations, the propriety of the following suggestions will be easily seen: 1. Classify, as far as possible, all the pupils in the school, and in every study. Not only in reading and spelling, but in arithmetic, geography and grammar. Ten or fifteen pupils may be profited by the same explanation, or by an illustration on the black board, or otherwise, as well as one.

2. Have as few classes as possible, that as much time as is practicable, may be given to the recitation or exercise of each class. In reading, spelling and some other branches, it is desirable that all the members of a class be furnished with books of the same kind; but this is not indispensable in all the studies. In geography or arithmetic, for example, if you have several scholars of nearly the same grade of advancement, and entire uniformity of books can not be secured, it is better still, to have them in one class, to have the subject assigned to them, and let them study from their different books and recite and be instructed together, rather than form two or three small classes. This course may often be pursued with good results, especially with scholars somewhat advanced, as any intelligent teacher can easily reconcile the apparent discrepancies between the works of different authors on the same subject; and, in geography if the teacher uses the outline maps, or in arithmetic, if he makes free use of the black-board, he will find that different text-books on the same subject are often an advantage, rather than otherwise.

3. As far as possible, give your entire attention to the class while reading or reciting. No pupil should be allowed, under any ordinary circumstances, to interrupt the teacher, while he is hearing a recitation or instructing a class, by asking permission to speak or leave his seat; any disturbance, made at such a time, should be regarded as a much more serious offence than if it occurred when the

teacher was not thus occupied.

4. As often as convenient, seek opportunities for communicating general instruction on important topics, to the whole school. Such general exercises should be short, confined to a single subject, or a few related topics, and it should be the aim to secure the entire attention of the school during the lecture. This mode of communicating instruction is highly important as a means of preparing pupils to gain information through the ear, in subsequent life, from conversation, lectures, addresses, sermons, etc.

5. As no scholar should be permitted to attend school without giving some attention, every day, to spelling and reading, so all should be instructed in arithmetic in some form; in mental arithmetic if not in written. The youngest pupils should be taught to count and to number, then to add and subtract, multiply and divide, commencing with sensible objects; those familiar with these exercises, should be made acquainted with notation and numeration, and the mode of performing the fundamental operations in written arithmetic; and those the most advanced in the study, should be frequently and thoroughly questioned on the definitions and rules, and exercised in the solution of examples mentally and on the black-board.

During the warm season, much effort will be needed on the part of the teacher to give the exercises such variety and interest as to command the attention of the school. For this purpose, his plans and modes must of course be somewhat frequently varied. The smaller scholars should have some concert exercises, as repeating the names of the seasons, the days of the week, the months, etc.—the elements of the compass, the names of the town, county and State in which they live, and other facts in geography; counting, numbering, and the addition and multiplication tables, etc. The old pupils should also have some concert exercises in arithmetic, geography, history, and other studies. To awaken interest in spelling, the younger pupils should occasionally spell a number of common words, to be dictated by the teacher, such as *knife, fire, torist, tongue*; or they should be allowed to mention and spell the names of familiar objects, such as the articles in the school room, or furniture at home, or the different kinds of food or fruits they eat, the garments they wear, etc. The older pupils should sometimes, write on slates the words pronounced by the teacher, and for this purpose a similar course to that above named may be pursued. It should always be borne in mind by the teacher, that the great object in attending to spelling, is to acquire the ability to write words correctly. Occasionally, if thought proper, the scholars might be allowed to "choose sides," and spend the last hour of Friday or Saturday in spelling in that manner.

In reading, if a class become dull, let each read only to the first pause, or to a period, and thus pass around the class several times in a few moments. When it is desirable to read longer sentences, if they do not "keep the place," call upon them promiscuously, instead of reading in rotation. If they do not pay close attention, read yourself and make mistakes, by mis-pronouncing, and omitting or inserting words, and require them to detect and describe the mistake; this may be repeated to the fourth or fifth time, and almost any degree of enthusiasm awakened in the class, if it is adroitly done. If the teacher can sing, a few minutes spent in singing some cheerful juvenile song will do more, perhaps, than any other single thing to enliven the school and quicken both teacher and scholar; and, perhaps, nothing exerts a better influence over the minds of all concerned.

A. L. D.

A little boy, after listening for some time to his mother's efforts to get a pedlar to throw in something with everything she purchased, cast his longing eyes on some primers in the trunk. The pedlar reading his wishes, offered to give him one. The little fellow hesitated, and when urged, said: "I don't know as I will take it, unless you will throw in something like this!"

Thou shalt not carry off the editor's exchanges unless thou art sure he is done with them, neither shall thou talk to him when he is writing or reading "proof," lest he gets angry and kick thee out of sanctum.

Convicted of Rape.—Stephen S. Beale, the Philadelphia dentist, who was recently charged with committing a rape upon the person of a young lady while in his office and under the influence of chloroform for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, has been tried and convicted.

He had maintained a high standing in his profession, and was a member of a church. The prosecution offered to prove that he had perpetrated other outrages of the same sort, but were not permitted so to do.

Appointments by the President.

GEORGE L. CURRY, of Oregon, to be Governor of the Territory of Oregon.

WILLIAM H. FARRAR, of Oregon, to be Attorney for the Territory of Oregon.

BENJAMIN F. HARDING, of Oregon, to be Secretary of the Territory of Oregon.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS.—School Teachers under the new law are instructed by the State Superintendent to be careful to make out monthly reports, as required by the 27th sec. He says the duty is required peremptorily, and advises Directors to withhold the compensation until it is complied with.

At a special election for a Councilman in Reading last week, there was only one "candidate"—and he was beaten, two to one, by a good-for-nothing K. N.

A large military turn out is to take place at Harrisburg, Pa., on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Pollock.