



# The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1858.

The Hon. William K. Sebastian has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The coinage of the United States Mint for the month of October was 41,630 pieces of gold of the value of \$102,070; 2,598,000 pieces of silver, of the value of \$450,000; and 1,700,000 cents, of the value of \$17,000. The total coinage being 4,338,000 pieces, of the value of \$509,070. The gold coinage was principally in dollar pieces, and the silver very largely in the smaller denominations of coins—quarters, dimes, half-dimes, and three cent pieces. The deposits for the month were \$119,540 of gold, and of silver bullion, including silver purchases, \$416,430. Old cents exchanged for new, \$4,665. Total deposits for the month, \$540,635.

### Sudden Death.

Mrs. Eliza F. Rogers, the widow of the late Reverend Joshua Rogers, formerly of Easton, was found dead in her bed on Friday morning last, at the residence of Charles Rodenbough, Esq., whom she was paying a short visit. She had been in the enjoyment of her usual health the day before, and her death was caused by an over dose of chloroform which she was in the habit of taking for neuralgia in her head, to which she was subject.—When found in the morning, she was lying with a handkerchief in one hand up to her nose and a vial in the other hand. Her death is greatly lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Easton Argus, Nov. 25.*

### Telling on One Another.

The Washington correspondent of the Press keeps telling tales out of school.—Here is an extract from one of them:

"The six hundred and fifty workmen removed from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, since the election, may now realize how much Leecompton promises are worth. They were retained just long enough to be used for their votes, and discharged as soon as this duty was performed. A more infamous prostitution of patronage and of honor was never heard of, not even in those days when officers were thrust upon men, on the mere expectation of obtaining their support for the Executive. I understand that the same system has been maintained at every Navy Yard in the Union, and that in New York a dispute took place between Commodore Kearney, the commandant at that port, and George Taylor, the Colonel Florence of that quarter, because the Commodore would not stuff the Navy Yard with unnecessary laborers, who were to be paid so much a day for voting in favor of a Leecompton Congressman. The old salt resisted the mandate of the politician, who appealed to our plant Secretary of the Navy, at which there was a great row. I wish Commodore Stewart had taken the bull by the horns at our yard. Kearney's protest beat George Taylor, and Old Ironsides could have laid out the Honorable Tom if he had chosen to do so. Practices like these in any company or corporation would have caused the offending parties to be summoned into Court, while in private life they would be regarded as little short of profligacy.—But our General Administration can do all this, and more, and go scot-free.

### Slavery Split.

The Methodist Protestant Convention in session at Springfield Ohio, has adopted the following resolution, by a vote of 16 to 2:

Resolved, That indisputable facts, the inductions of sound logic, the dictates of Christian prudence and enlightened sense of our duty to God and man, justify and warrant this convention, in the name of the several Annual Conferences, herein represented, to now declare all official connection, co-operation, and official fellowship with and between said Conferences, and such Conferences and Churches, within the Methodist Protestant Association, as practice or tolerate slave-holding and slave trading, as specified in said memorial, to be now and forever suspended. Provision was afterwards made for the compilation of a new Hymn Book in conjunction with the Wesleyan denomination, and Committees appointed to take steps for a union with the Wesleyans, and to choose between Cincinnati and Pittsburg as a location for the Methodist Protestant newspaper, now published at Baltimore.

### Bogus Coin Mint.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:—"There is a strong reason to believe that a mint for the manufacture of bogus coin is in successful operation in our town.—This is the general opinion; and it strikes us that the exercises of ordinary vigilance and sagacity on the part of the Police officers might lead to the discovery of its locality, and detection of the operators."

RETURN OF SENATOR SUMNER.—The Washington National Era says that Mr. Sumner will return to the United States the latter part of this month, and resume his post in the Senate at the opening of the session of Congress.

### The Mineral Waters of the Burning Mountain in Pennsylvania.

Nearly 20 years ago a coal mine at Coal Castle, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, was set fire by the carelessness of some miners who were engaged in working it, but who paid the penalty of their fault by their lives. Yet ever since has that fire continued to burn in the deepest recesses of its cavernous heart, and the mountain that contains it still continues to emit the smoke and gas of an active volcano. It does not belch forth streams of melted lava, nor will it ever do so, but the probabilities are that it will continue to burn for a hundred years to come, unless the adventurous miners of that State excavate the coal that feeds the fire before that period arrives; and, in fact, the process of excavation is now going on, and the miners are at work hundreds of feet below the base of the mountain and the lowest point to which the fire has yet reached.

It has extended on the vein of coal which is known as the Great Mammoth or "Jugular" vein, ranging from thirty to one hundred feet in thickness, over a mile from east to west. The water running from the mouth of the old mine is as hot as the waters of the Hot Springs in Bath County, in this State, and forms as bold a stream as that flowing from the White Sulphur Springs of Greenbriar.—The gases which the water contains are carbonic acid gas and nitrogen, and the mineral substances principally sulphate of iron, sulphate of magnesia, or epsom salts, amonia, alumina, &c., with sulphuric acid and carbonic acid.

The mineral waters of the Burning Mountain in Pennsylvania are found to possess virtues not attainable to all the mineral waters of the world, and efforts are now being made to render the water accessible to the public, in the shape of baths and wells. Mr. Salathiel Harries, a gentleman engaged with Mr. DeBow in developing the coal, lead and other minerals of Virginia, and now at Paraville, in Prince Edward County, was the person who, at the imminent risk of his life, brought out the bodies of the unfortunate men who first set the Burning Mountain on fire.

It was a fearful undertaking, for the destroying fumes of the azote and carbonic acid gas filled every hole and corner of the mine. But Mr. Harries is a fearless and reliable miner, as well as an intelligent man, who has seen more mining life adventures and accidents in the deep dark bowels of the earth than any other man probably now living. He has been engaged in the deepest mines in the world, and has wandered for miles beneath the raging billows of the sea. He was one of the first to open the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and has long been successful in exploring new regions for coal, iron, &c. To such men will Virginia owe her future existence as a mining and manufacturing State, in connection with her own capitalists and enterprising business men.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

### A Home for the Winter.

The New York Times says that a young man from Franklin came to that city a few days since, with only a limited wardrobe and equally limited means, and instead of finding himself on the road to fortune, was on the point of starvation.—In this predicament, he stole a case of boots and shoes in front of a shoe store in Canal street, was arrested and taken before Justice Steers, of the Essex Market Police Court, where the following colloquy occurred:

Magistrate—What have you to say relative to this charge of robbery preferred against you?  
Prisoner—My money was all gone and I was starving.  
Magistrate—That is no excuse for theft.

Prisoner—You go without food forty-eight hours, and you would not think an excuse was wanted for stealing. I came here from Franklin, N. J., tried to get work, but couldn't; my money was all gone, and I knew if I stole something I would be arrested and furnished with food and shelter.

Magistrate—I shall send you to Blackwell's Island for four months.  
Prisoner—I am much obliged, for it gives me just what I have been looking for a home for the Winter.

### Important Decision.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says that Judge Magrath, of the United States Court, in Charleston, recently decided that the liability of a steamboat company on freight does not stop when the goods on freight are landed on a wharf. The shipper is compelled to see that the produce is delivered to the consignee, it is his business to have the goods sent to a warehouse, or placed in responsible hands subject to the order of the owner or consignee.

The Troy Budget tells of a man named Peter Nelson, a resident of that city, who, two or three days ago, sold his faithful wife to her paramour, whose name is Scudder, for \$15 and a sewing machine, valued at \$20. All parties were satisfied with the "turn of affairs," until Tuesday night, when Scudder claimed exclusive right to Nelson's promises.—The latter replied that he sold his wife without imbricance, and then kicked them both out of doors. The kicking brought the transaction to the attention of the court.

### A Man Carried away by a Kite.

A young man named Power, residing at Castlecooper, England, went a few weeks ago to fly what he termed a Spanish kite, of very large dimensions, and having adjusted the cord and tail, it rapidly ascended with a brisk breeze until it had taken the full length of the cord, which became entangled round Power's hand, and the wind increasing, he was drawn a distance of half a mile in the greatest agony, the cord cutting into the bone.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

### Terrific Hurricane—Nine Persons Killed.

From the *Pasadena* (Miss.) *Clarion*. A violent hurricane passed over a portion of this county, ranging from south-east to north-west, on Wednesday morning of last week. It struck in its course the residence of Josiah Moody, about nine miles west of this place, where its effects exceeded in horror anything that the imagination can conceive or the pen portray. The place was swept as with a besom of destruction; every house on the premises was taken up and scattered in pieces to the four winds, and what is far more distressing to relate, Mr. Moody and eight other members of his family were killed, and several more severely wounded. Out of fourteen persons on the place, but one, Mr. Jackson, the son-in-law of Moody, escaped entirely uninjured.

The storm came on about 4 o'clock, and, according to the account given by the survivors, was only a few minutes passing over; yet it left behind a scene of destruction and suffering the like of which those who witnessed it may hope never to look upon again. When the wind subsided, three persons present—Jackson, who, as we have said, was uninjured, one of the young Moodys and a young man named Turner, slightly injured—were left, able to give the alarm to the neighborhood and render assistance. A crowd of the neighbors were soon assembled, who set about collecting the bodies of the dead and those unable to move for their wounds. Everything was done that kindness and sympathy could dictate to relieve the sufferings of the wounded and give a decent burial to the dead. When the bodies of the latter were brought together, a melancholy spectacle was presented. Nine mangled corpses of various ages and sizes, from the gray-haired grandsire down to the tender infant, laid out side by side on rude boards gathered from the ruins of their late happy dwelling, was a sight to melt the heart of the beholder. The names and ages of the deceased are correctly given in the following list, furnished us by one of their neighbors, who examined the family record:

Josiah Moody, aged 58.  
James Moody, 20 years.  
Margaret J., his wife, 20 years.  
Mary E., his daughter, 10 mos.  
Elizabeth G. Moody, 16 years.  
Martha E. Moody, 14 years.  
Geo. W. Moody, 8 years.  
Adaline Moody, 3 years.  
Sarah F. Moody, 2 years.  
Mr. Moody was a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and a school teacher. He was a native of South Carolina, but had lived in this State for many years. He had numerous friends, who will deeply regret to learn the tragical fate which has befallen himself and so many of his family.

The incidents and circumstances of this terrible catastrophe, furnish materials for a chapter of the horrible, as thrilling as any similar narrative to be found in the press of the day. The dwelling in which most of the family were sleeping was newly built, of heavy green logs. These were carried some to the distance of several miles, and others hauled together or against trees, and broken like pipe stems. The heavy beams of the house were taken up and carried off like feathers.—The bodies of the dead were picked up at various distances and in different directions from the house, every vestige of clothing having been stripped from them by the wind, and covered with dirt and mud occasioned by the heavy rain. Mrs. Moody, sr., who was severely hurt, and whose recovery is doubtful, says that she and her husband heard the roar of the storm; he sprang out of bed and commenced putting on his pantaloons. She raised herself and was also in the act of stepping on the floor when a terrible crash came, and she remembers nothing else until restored to consciousness several hours afterward. The young man Moody, who escaped with nothing worse than some severe bruises, was scarcely conscious of what was happening, until he found himself about fifty yards down the hill from the house, clinging to a stump. As soon as he could he started back, and on the way, found one of his sisters, whom he took up in his arms. She made several efforts to speak, and when he got to the yard she was dead. One of the children was found with the top of his head taken off above the eyes, and the brain gone, while the scalp was dangling from the branch of a fallen tree. The eldest Miss Moody was found at the foot of an uprooted tree, against which she had evidently been hurled before it fell, and killed. The body of James Moody was found lodged at a considerable height from the ground among the fallen limbs of a tree. Jackson, the son-in-law, slept in an outhouse, and saved himself by falling down and clinging to a beam, which somehow happened not to be carried away. The man Turner, employed by Mr. Moody, escaped in the same way, with only a slight injury. The fate of James Moody, and his wife and child, is a notable instance of how little we can tell when the most trivial circumstances or actions are to affect our destiny. He lived some distance from his father, and had come with his little family on a visit to the paternal dwelling. On Tuesday after dinner, they got ready to leave for home, but being urged by the family, reluctantly consented to remain until morning.

A number of incidents showing the extreme force of the wind, as well as its singular freaks, were noticed by those who visited the spot. A field from which the crop had been gathered, and which had grown up in crab grass, was swept nearly clear of the grass, quantities of which were drifted against the stumps and logs as though it had been washed there by a swollen stream. A cow which must have been one hundred and fifty yards from the house when the storm commenced, was found head foremost in the well.—Another remarkable occurrence, worth mentioning, was the preservation of a parcel of stock. In a field heavily timbered, the timber belted and dead, there were five or six koke of oxen and several horses. After the storm was over to look at it, one would have thought it hardly possible that a cat to have been there could have escaped being killed.—Yet, singularly enough, of the animals referred to, only one horse was killed, and all the others escaped without the slightest injury.

The course of the storm, as we have said, was from south-west to north-east, and the whirling current but a few hundred yards in diameter, though the atmosphere was disturbed for several miles around. At this place, nine miles from the center, there was considerable wind and a heavy fall of rain, attended by fierce thunder and lightning. No loss of life was sustained at any other place except the one mentioned, the storm having found no other residence in its course. Several plantations and crops, however, were seriously damaged; a good many cattle killed by falling trees, while complete destruction was made of the timber in its track.

### A Sanguinary Engagement.

We have already chronicled the murder of W. W. Smith, a merchant in Ouachita, Miss., by one E. Ward, which occurred a few days since. The murderer fled, but was arrested in a tavern at Woodville, Miss., where the landlord discovered him and sent for a posse of men to effect his capture. The Ouachita Herald says:

"After retiring to his room he seemed to suspect that all things were not right, and spoke of leaving. The landlord presented a double-barrel gun and told him if he undertook to leave he would certainly fire on him. Soon after this (about ten o'clock at night) Mr. Redwine and his men came up. Ward said to Tatum that he would like to consult with the men. Tatum assuring him that if he would submit to an arrest he should not be hurt, he seemed to acquiesce. The party proceeded to enter the room. Ward pretended to be taken by surprise, said quickly, 'What's that?' and commenced firing his pistols at the crowd, wounding Mr. J. F. Walker in the neck and killing Mr. J. Barnes, by shooting him through the heart, himself receiving only one wound in the arm by a pistol fired by Redwine. Ward continued firing till all his pistols were discharged, then drew his bowie knife and rushed to the door, when he was shot down by Mr. Tatum. In the melee the lights were put out. The dead and wounded of Redwine's party were drawn out of the room, the door closed and the room guarded for several hours, it not being known to what extent Ward was disabled. It was eventually determined to introduce a light into the room, that his condition might be seen. To this end a light was let down the chimney, by which he was seen weltering in his own blood, with pistols in hand, which he had succeeded in reloading while in that condition. There lay the demon, apparently determined to sell his arrest or his life at the greatest possible cost to others.

He was now appealed to and assured that they were determined to take him dead for alive, but that they had no inclination to do him any further bodily harm, but, on the contrary, would do all they could to relieve his physical suffering if he would disarm himself; whereupon he threw his weapons from him, when the physicians who were in attendance upon those wounded by himself ministered to his wants by dressing his wounds. He was found very severely, though it is thought not mortally wounded. It was the design of his captors to take him immediately to Shreveport, where, if alive, he probably even now is confined in jail."

### Fifteen Mile Foot Race.

A fifteen mile foot race took place at the Franklin Trotting Park, North Chelsea, (Mass.) on Friday afternoon. There were four contestants for the five hundred dollar prize, two of whom were Indians—Louis Bennett, of the Cattaraugus tribe, and Albert Smith, of the Tonawanda tribe. The others were James Griffin, of Boston, and the Reading Champion of Reading, Mass. The Reading Champion gave up the contest the first mile and Griffin on the fifth. There was then a sharp contest between the two Indians.—During the latter part of the fifteenth Smith began to lag, when Bennett passed him, and made the fifteen miles in one hour twenty-nine minutes and fifty seconds.

### Playing "Tag" with a Bear.

The Detroit Advertiser tells the following bear story. "Last Saturday morning while a laborer living at Fort Gratiot was proceeding in a boat to Fort Huron, he came up with a huge bear, swimming across. He struck his bearship a blow over the head with his oar, when the enraged animal made for him, and climbing into the boat compelled the man to take to the water. The bear then followed him, and the man then contrived to get into the boat again. A neighbor seeing his predicament came to his relief with an axe, and broke up this pleasant little game of "tag" between the man and bear, by breaking in the latter's head. He was killed and brought ashore. He is said to be of the largest size, and will doubtless weigh somewhere in the neighborhood of 800 pounds.

### Railroad to Chicago.

On the 29th instant the cars will commence running between Philadelphia and Chicago—the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad having been completed. This road, being under the same management as the Pennsylvania road, is now the longest route of uninterrupted railway in the country, being eight hundred and twenty-four miles.

An Augusta, Me., paper tells a story about a dance between a chap named Snellings, and a Ruckensack gal, called Big Sis. They danced 17 hours and 57 minutes, when Big Sis caved, and took a seat in the chimney corner, fanning herself with the bread tray.

### From California and Oregon.

St. Louis, November 22. The overland mail has arrived, bringing five passengers. During a severe storm at Trajon, on the 2d of October, a stampede occurred among the Camels used by Lieut. Beale. Nine have been recovered, and six are still missing.

The Los Angeles Star, speaking of immigration, says another large party of immigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas arrived during the week in excellent health, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The stations of the Overland Mail Company afford resting places at convenient distances, and greatly assist travelers. The feed for stock is excellent, and animals arrive in good order. A large immigration from the South Western States is now on the road. David Harris, of Baltimore was burned to death at San Francisco, on the 22d ult.

The Sixth Infantry had reached Carson Valley and would proceed directly to Benicia. Three hundred recruits, under Lieut. Bootes, were expected in ten days. George Penn Johnson has formally retired from the National newspaper.

Victoria dates to the 18th of October, mentions the arrival of nine hundred ounces of gold dust by Express, besides several large parcels in the hands of passengers.

Accounts from above are more favorable; mines turning out much better than anticipated the month previous. New diggings of all descriptions discovered.—More miners are going up the river than coming down. Freights from Victoria to Fort Hope have advanced from \$40 to \$60 per ton. The shipments of gold from Victoria through Coells, Fargo & Co., from 4th August to 12th October, amounted to \$92,000.

The British ship of Line, Ganges, Admiral Barne, arrived at Equimait from Valparaiso, on the 17th of October.

Oregon dates to the 16th say that Col. Wright's column had returned to Walla-Walla. The artillery battalion, under Capt. Keyes' are en route for Van Cour. The remains of Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Gaston were buried at Walla-Walla.

Mitchell, a nephew of Kamiakin, who murdered the Indian Agent at Bilon three years ago, was captured by Major Garnett, and confined at Fort Lincoln. The Yakimi Chief Outrie, father of Du alchian, was killed while attempting to escape from Col. Wright's command. The navigation of Fraser river is in good condition, and trade with British Columbia thrown open to all parties.

### A Living Man's Heart Open to Inspection.

Some three years ago our physicians witnessed the process of digestion through an orifice left by a gun-shot in the abdomen of Alexis St. Martin; but a greater curiosity was yesterday exhibited to the students of the University Medical College, at the hour of Prof. Mott's clinic. It was a case of deficiency of the sternum (breastbone) which enables the several movements of the heart to be seen. It has excited intense interest for several years past throughout the cities of Europe and Britain. The subject of the defect is a very intelligent gentleman, M. Groux, a native of Hamburg, 28 years of age, somewhat under the average height, and rather pale, though he appears to be in health. He was introduced by Dr. Mott, who thought that the substance which occupied the place of the sternum might be cartilage. M. Groux then showed the peculiar deformity of his chest and gave an excellent lecture on the heart's action, demonstrating his remarks with colored plates, an artificial heart, and his own body. The collar bones are not connected, (neither are the ribs to their opposites), but there is a groove where the sternum should be; the skin is natural. In its natural state this groove is about an inch and a half wide, but it can be distended to three inches. On looking at the groove, pulsatile swelling is discernible opposite the third and fourth ribs; if respiration be suspended, it rapidly rises to an enormous extent, and remains full and tense until the breathing is restored, when it soon subsides. This is the heart. Between the clavicles there is another pulsatile swelling, easily felt, which is the aorta, the great artery from the heart. The dilation and contraction of the lung is also seen. In coughing, the right lung suddenly protrudes from the chest through the groove and ascends a considerable distance above the right clavicle into the neck.

The technical details of those wonderful disclosures will interest professional men, and to general readers of physiology the sight would be extremely interesting. It would be well if it could be exhibited in all public schools.

Mr. Groux remembers being taken by his family doctor to a medical society in Hamburg, when about two years old, but he did not know for what; nor did he know the full importance of his case occur to him till he was over 20 years of age. In 1849, while on a visit to London, he was attacked with cholera and then it was that his defect was made known to the profession. He was shown to several distinguished medical men as a great curiosity, and was advised to travel through Europe for the benefit of the profession. Not long after, while attending to his business, which was very confining, he was attacked with hæmoptisis (spitting of blood). He then concluded to abandon his occupation and follow the suggestion often made him, viz: to travel and show himself to the medical men of the countries of Europe, Britain, and now of America. He has an album of two volumes, which are nearly filled with the autographs of the chief members of all the important medical societies and universities of Europe, from St. Petersburg to Madrid, and from Vienna to Galway, testifying to their great interest in the case. The signatures of professors and celebrities who have examined him number over two thousand.

At the close of his lecture yesterday, Dr. Mott proposed a collection in Mr. Groux's behalf, though his regular fee

had been paid by the faculty. Scarcely had he said the word when the silver began to fly into the arena from the seats of the vast amphitheatre. Nearly all the 300 students were present, and the shower of quarters greatly jeopardized the lecturer (Dr. Mott) and his attendants, together with Dr. Alex. B. Mott, who seemed to be a target in the innocent amusement.

We were favored this morning with a call from Mr. Groux, the congenial feature of whose sternum created such interest at the Medical College to-day. His case is a most remarkable one, and is a rare opportunity of studying, *ex vivo*, the actions of the heart, great vessels, and lungs.

It solves several doubtful questions in regard to the action of the heart, and gives quite as vivid an idea of the great strength and vigorous movements of the "little life-machine," as if the ribs were cut away and it exposed; more vivid indeed, for in the latter case there would be no action such as is now plainly visible under all conditions of the system, beneath only a thin veil of flesh.

Somebody's desire that there might be a window in the breast of all men, or Charles Lamb's equivalent, a pane in the stomach, seems nearly realized in Mr. Groux's case.—*Evening Post.*

### Thriving German Settlement in Texas.

A letter in the New York Herald dated Fort Clark, Texas, thus refers to a thriving German settlement:—

Some thirty miles from San Antonio is located the flourishing German village of New Braunfels, an oasis of thrift and industry amid a desert of genuine Texian latitudes. The main street of the village is very wide, and lined on either side by neat painted cottages, with tawny grass plots and flower gardens in front. Here you find an excellent hotel, a bakery, some fine stores, and no less than ten wagon factories. These German settlements abound in educated men—Hungarians, Poles, and even Austrians, rivaling the Germans themselves in education and refinement—all, or nearly all, exiles from the fatherland, on account of their political opinions. As I have remarked in a previous letter, these Germans are doing for Texas a great work of civilization, gradually convincing the people of that State that industry and economy carry wealth and prosperity along with them, and form the sure foundation of a powerful and influential community.

If a hard money currency be a specific against the approach of monetary crisis and embarrassments, how did it happen that the trading town of Hamburg, in Germany, whose business is conducted without banks, suffered more severely in the late financial reclusion than any other community in Europe? And if a protective tariff be such a drawback to the prosperity of any people, how does it come to pass that France, the country of all Europe which has most consistently adhered to this policy, is precisely the country whose condition, as well as financial as industrial, is admitted to be the most flourishing? It has been remarked that the severity of the 'panic' which prevailed during the last year was greater or less in the different countries affected by it, according to their relative approximation to a practical free-trade. Certain it is that France, where the maxims of free-trade are the farthest from realization, and which is now the great exponent of the protective system, was less affected by the late Commercial reverses than any country in Christendom. Was this accidental?—*National Intelligencer.*

Postmaster General Brown has procured a plan, which will be recommended to Congress, for establishing an arrangement by which money may be passed through the Post Office with greater safety than heretofore.

Zaddock Pratt, of N. Y., has according to his own account "tanned one million hides," and is said now to be worth the same number of dollars.

### New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1858.

FLOUR & MEAL—Wheat; the sales are 8,400 bbls. at \$4 30a\$4 45 for superfine State; extra do., \$4 50a\$5 for low grades of Western extra, \$5 40a\$5 60 for shipping brands of roundhoop extra Ohio, \$5 60a\$7 00 for trade brands do.; \$5 50 a\$8 00 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour is quiet but firm; sales of 156 bbls. at \$3 30a\$4 20. Corn Meal is heavy; the demand light; sales of 200 bbls. at \$3 90 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 900 bush. of fair Red Southern at \$1 22; 1,000 bush. common White Southern, \$1 20; 8,000 bush. good white Michigan, \$1 27. Rye is in retail demand; sales of 900 bush. in small lots, at 77a78c. Oats; sales of State at 46a49c., and Western and Canadian at 49a50c. Corn; sales of 47,000 bush. at 75a77c. for Western Mixed, the latter for choice; 82c. for White Southern afloat; and 85a86c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow. White Beans are better; sales of 200 bush. at \$1 25 per bushel. MOLASSES—There is very little doing; sales of 60 hds. Cuba at 22c.

PROVISIONS—Pork; the sales are 1,440 bbls. at \$17 45a\$17 50 for Mess in lots; \$16 90 for thin Mess; \$19 25a\$19 35 for Clear; \$20 for thin Clear. Beef; sales of 1,900 bbls. at \$6 75a\$7 for Country Prime; \$8 25a\$9 75 for Country Mess; and \$11 50a\$12 for extra do. Dressed Hogs are wanted at 7a7.5c. for corned. Lard; sales of 165 bbls. and tea, at 10a 10.5c. and kegs at 12a12.5c. Butter is in fair demand and firmer at 12a12.5c. for Ohio, and 14a24c. for State. Cheese is saleable at 7a9.5c.

TALLOW—A firm market; the demand good; sales of 85,000 lb. prime at 10c., cash. BEESWAX is in limited request, and with a light stock offering, prices rule firm; sales of 500 lb. Southern Yellow at 25c. cash.