

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania is the establishment of an Insurance Department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits; and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the influence of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number of worthless companies which have suddenly sprung up, without any solid basis, and as suddenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes last year on three million eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which could be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1865, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand million of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies, which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, can not be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand million.

In view of these facts, and of the cost of experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies allowed to transact business within the State, and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Commissioners appointed by an act of the last session "to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

PILLAGES BY RAIDS.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

I have received through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commission for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

STATE COAT OF ARMS.

Diligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could anywhere be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not in all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which can not be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has for some years past been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented. Without legislative authority, but be-

living; my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives. I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Plumes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentlemen freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

STATISTICS.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instill new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. These is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the broad of commissioners having charge of the Soldier's National Cemetery at Gettysburg, to transfer for all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldier's National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same."

IN MEMORIAM.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature; and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

PARDONS.

The list of pardons issued during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners, are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons during the year has been sixteen hundred and twenty three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over 6 1/2 per cent. Of those pardoned about five per cent have been again brought before the courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character miligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that in many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offences, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperienced youths are shot up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where their arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reform-

atories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement and prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, February 9, 1863; Newton Champion, December 1, 1866; and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legislature have been unusually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hindrance." The fair and unobscured fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the republican sentiment he has even as he has betrayed them. What are there but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has happily met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity, and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exists that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this as in all other respects our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined by all honorable means in our power to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home Industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citizens, the children of the commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain untrammelled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may at the same time, be such as will permit and sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold resources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community and merit the appro-

bation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.  
JOHN W. GEARY.  
Executive Chamber,  
Harrisburg, January 6, 1869



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1869.

Donation.

The friends and congregation of the Rev. George Shafer, will make him a donation visit at his residence, in Tamersville, on Thursday Jan. 21, 1869, afternoon and evening. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Look out for your Clothes lines.

The clothes-line of our neighbor Mr. George Heller, was stripped of a quantity of clothing during the storm on Monday night last. The thief must have had a hard time in securing his frozen plunder. It is a pity he could not have been caught and punished as he deserved.

The third trial of the matter in suit between the Barson Estate and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Company, was held at Mauch Chunk last week, and resulted in a verdict of \$1,957 50 for plaintiff, an increase of some \$1,900 over last verdict obtained.

John Baldwin, on Tuesday last, took possession of the Washington Hotel, downtown, recently purchased by him of Wade Clark. John has had experience in the business, is a capital good-fellow, and we think will soon demonstrate to the public that he "knows how to keep a Hotel," as a hotel should be kept. Mr. Clark we understand contemplates moving west.

By far the most disagreeable storm of the season visited this locality on Monday last, and continued throughout the day and night. It was a fancy mixture of snow, hail, rain and sleet, and was anything but agreeable to pedestrians. On Tuesday morning, all the trees were thickly coated with ice, and presented a most beautiful appearance, but we fear received considerable damage from the breaking of branches.

We have received from the publisher, Mr. James Vicks, a copy of "Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide, for 1869." The work is a very neat affair, is beautifully illustrated, and must be of incalculable value to any one desiring the choicest flower and garden seeds. The Catalogue and Guide is sent to all who desire it for ten cents. Address James Vicks, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. V's reputation as a seedsman, stands without a blemish in the market.

At a regular meeting of Post Wadsworth, No. 150, G. A. R., the following named persons were duly elected officers to serve the ensuing term, to wit:

- C. J. W. Walker.
- S. V. C. - R. Huntsman.
- J. V. C. - H. B. Hitchcock.
- A. J. - D. S. Lee.
- Q. M. - John McCarty.
- Surgin. - A. H. Davis.
- Chap. - L. Smith.
- S. M. - C. P. Vetter.
- Q. M. S. - John Huntsman.
- O. D. - Samuel S. Lee.
- O. G. - Wm. Brouch.

The Teachers Institute.

Judging from the first two days proceedings, the large attendance and the interest manifested, the Teachers Institute is a decided success. In this latter day there are so many new ways and shorter ways to knowledge, that it is highly important that teachers should know the best way in order to teach correctly and successfully. This want called Institutes and Normal Schools into existence.

There are a number of Professors present, chief, perhaps, among whom stands the good humored sounding board, Prof. C. W. Sanders. He is a very pleasant talker and sound reasoner, whom every teacher present will not soon forget. Prof. S. L. Coffin is younger, but it is plain to see that he has lived to study out the nature of things in general. Next week we will try to give a general synopsis of the whole proceedings.

The Governor's Message.

We have no apology to offer, for taking up so much of this week's paper with the Governor's Message. It is an able State paper; and if every one who has an interest in the interest of good old glorious Pennsylvania reads it carefully, he will find much to congratulate himself over, in the statements and suggestions of our honest, able and patriotic Chief Magistrate. On the financial condition of the Commonwealth the Governor is particularly lucid; and the facts he details in this connection cannot but be a source of congratulation to every taxpayer. He shows that whatever drains, necessarily or otherwise, may have fallen upon the Treasury, the eye of the Executive Department has been steadily fixed upon the reduction of the burden of our debt; and that we have this day \$4,417,463 64 less upon which to pay interest and taxes than we had a year ago; and, notwithstanding the hue and cry about extravagance indulged by the Democracy, ever since the Republican party came into power, under a wise financial policy, the latter has already, in less than nine years, even after an extraordinary war addition of \$3,000,000, permanent subtraction from the figures of our debt in 1860, some \$12,000,000. The Governor thinks the work of reduction might be made to go on still more rapidly, and wisely recommends the "strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department," to secure this end.

On all other matters of interest, the Governor is equally explicit. He leaves nothing to be inferred as to his views, but in plain, straightforward language tells the representative of the people what he conceives to be necessary for the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of those who sent them to Harrisburg, and for the honor and glory of our noble old Commonwealth. To every one we would say, read the Message.

A New Railroad Route.

There is nothing tends so much towards the building up of a new country, or to impart vitality to the decaying business energies of an old settled country, as the traversing of both with well built and well managed railroads. This is the experience of all sections through which railroads now pass, and it will be the experience of all sections through which these great abettors of business and travel may yet be built.

The benefit accruing to this section, (and not to it alone, but to the point from whence it starts and to the points where its gathered business ends, as well,) by the building of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and its dependencies, is a case in point, and can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. Many times its cost would be no inducement to our citizens to forgo its advantages; and we are satisfied that many more millions than were expended in its construction could not coax its stockholders to tear up its rails, level its embankments, fill up its cuts and abandon its dividends. And yet its beneficial influence flows upon our citizens only incidentally. Nothing comes on purpose; and its aids to our business are only accidental scintillations, involuntarily dropped down upon us by a monopoly, as unbending as the strict requirements of our laws will permit it to be. By the shortness of the route between its beginning and end, it is enabled to "bull" the coal markets of the country; and while it accidentally helps us, by the comparative monopoly of trade which it holds, it cannot fail to make princely fortunes for its stockholders so long as the hills and valleys of the Lackawanna, and its tributaries in the Luzerne basin, continue to yield the "black diamond" in such marvelous abundance. But we can easily strip the D. L. & W. Railroad of its monopolizing character, if we but half manage our opportunities; and we can, too, make it of far more convenience to ourselves and to all the country besides by means which will involve an outlay wholly insignificant when compared with the end sure to be gained. We can retain all its advantages and gain independence from its control, by simply securing the opposition which would naturally grow out of the building of another road, having independent interests.

A few weeks ago, we mentioned the fact that we were, by other routes than that held by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, within fifty miles of the Luzerne coal fields, and that these routes were perfectly practical. We have since learned, what we did not then know, that one of these routes had been thoroughly examined, and its feasibility placed beyond a peradventure. So well satisfied were those who take interest in such matters of the entire practicability of the route, that at the last session of the legislature, the passage of an act was procured, incorporating a company to be styled the Lehigh and Eastern Railway Company, and authorizing the construction of a railroad from any point in Carbon or Luzerne counties, through the counties of Monroe and Pike, to the Delaware river. The road is proposed to start from Hazleton, in Luzerne county, and running through Monroe and Pike counties, to strike a point on the Delaware river, above Bushkill. This route has every requisite for the building of a first class locomotive road—following streams of gentle declivity nearly the whole distance, and having a length of only about fifty-five miles. At a short distance from Hazleton the route strikes Laurel run, and follows along its banks to the Lehigh river, near Rockport; thence up the Lehigh river to the mouth of Mud run, and along the same to Mount Pocono; thence down the South side of Mount Pocono to Reeder's Run; thence down Reeder's to Pocono creek, and along the same to Brodhead's creek; thence, over a comparatively level country, to the point designated above Bushkill, or to the Delaware river at the Water Gap, which would shorten the distance considerably for this portion of the road.—for, be it understood, that the design is a grand one, and contemplates neither more nor less than a great chain of railway, leading from the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania to the New England States, Boston itself being one of the termini of the chain.

And why should this route fail to engage the attention of capitalists, not only here, but also, everywhere along its route until its end is reached in Boston, and there most of all. It is easy and entirely practicable, and no better time for its construction than now, while money is so plenty in the hands of capitalists, will probably ever dawn upon this or any other enterprise of like importance. Saying nothing of the advantages which would accrue to us from its construction, in the opening up of our country, and furnishing facilities for travel and for the transportation to market of our surplus produce, who can estimate the advantages which must accrue to the vast manufacturing interests at the other end of the line, growing out of a direct connection with our inexhaustible coal fields?

It is a fact freely conceded by all engaged in the mining and transportation of coal, that the demand for this article is far ahead of the transporting means of supply, and still rapidly increasing. Millions of tons are now annually consumed, and as many millions of tons more would find a ready market, were the means at hand to get it there. In this connection consider the fact that New England's supply of coal, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes, is now dependent upon the New York and Philadelphia markets, from whence it is carried by the precarious route of the sea under heavy insurance, and that, too, at just such prices as third hand, speculative monopolists may hold the article at, and some idea may be formed of the absolute necessity which exists for the building of this road. As an investment for dividends from tonnage alone there could be none more safe, none more certain to pay largely and promptly; while as a matter of convenience to those whose business requires a continuous supply of coal, without interruption from the heat of summer or the cold of winter, who will pretend to estimate its value in dollars and cents.

The charter obtained last winter for the Pennsylvania end of the line, is most liberal in all its provisions. Our statute books do not contain a railroad charter so admirably calculated, in every respect, to protect the interests of those who secure to themselves the ownership of its franchises; and we are satisfied that it needs but to be properly represented to those whose interests lie so overwhelmingly in the

building of the road—the Eastern manufacturing men—to at once enlist their active sympathy and their active material aid in its speedy completion. We are pleased to observe that considerable interest is beginning to be awakened in the new road, among our people here at home; and we feel safe in saying that its commencement would be hailed with the warmest friendship and support of all the property holders along the line, and, indeed, of our whole community. If we but make this manifest by active movement in the right direction, we are satisfied that "another railroad" will not long remain among our pressing wants.—Who will shove on the ball here set in motion?

"The Triumph."

Root & Cady, of Chicago, have appointed L. B. Powell, 116 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa., as one of their Wholesale Agents in the East for the sale of their new Church Music Book, "The Triumph," and other publications. Dealers can buy of him as cheap as in Chicago, and save freight. Mr Powell is furnishing the Triumph to Chorus and Singing Schools at \$13 50 per dozen.

Welcome! Old Prices.

L. B. Powell, 116 Penn Avenue, Scranton, Pa., is selling an Organ for \$125 in Greenbacks that cost before the war \$130 in Gold. He will send full descriptive circulars upon application.

A farmer near Bloomington, Ill., recently lost three children in a most remarkable manner. He started with his family to ride to Bloomington, 8 miles, in a wagon. The three children were put down in the bottom of the wagon, carefully wrapped up in straw and a buffalo robe. The father and mother occupied the front seat, thinking their little ones very comfortable. On raising the robe at the end of the journey all were found frozen to death. They had remained perfectly quiet and undoubtedly died without pain.

Forty-five thousand dollars worth of carriages were made in the Maine Penitentiary last year.

Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, commander of the Texas and Louisiana military district, died at New Orleans on Friday last, of inflammation of the bowels.

The Scientific American warns its readers and the public generally to beware of benzine, which though a household necessity is a dangerous servant. It says: Being one of the most volatile and inflammable products resulting from the distillation of petroleum, it vaporizes with great rapidity, so that the contents of a four-ounce vial, if overturned, would render the air of a moderate sized room highly explosive. The greatest care should be exercised in handling the substance in proximity to fire, and it is important to remember that the vapor escaping from an uncorked bottle will cause a flame to leap over a space of several feet.

The Hill Murder.

The trial of Twitchell, charged with the murder of Mrs. Hill, his mother in law, at Philadelphia, was brought to a close on Friday, January 1st. The jury went out about nine o'clock in the evening, and returned in twenty five minutes with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is said to have "received the verdict by throwing up his hands in a deprecating manner."

We are told that Mr. Nathan Cope, an enterprising farmer of Columbiana county, Ohio, has sold one thousand barrels of apples from his orchard the past season, at three dollars per barrel, and has probably another thousand on hand. His orchard contains about eight acres—rather a valuable yield from a small piece of ground.

A Minnesota postmaster, who wished to retain his office, on being asked by Postmaster General Randall whether he had not opposed Mr. Johnson's "policy," replied: "No sir, and I want you to understand that I can change my politics as fast as you, and when I can't keep up, I'll resign."

The wool crop of New York State is about 17,000,000 pounds, which is principally grown in Washington, Rensselaer, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, and Steuben counties—the first named leading off with 700,000 pounds.

A white oak tree was lately cut near Honey's Bridge, on the Brandywine and Reading Railroad. It was two hundred and twenty five years old and six feet across the stump, and contained seven cords of wood.

Elias Bowman, aged 60 years, died at Lampeter, Lancaster county, Thursday last. He weighed nearly 400 pounds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Galveston is the only place in Texas where greenbacks pass current.

\$7,000 is the profit to the State of the Ohio penitentiaries.

Blair county pays about \$300 a year for fox scalps.

Twelve men and two women are now awaiting trial for murder in Massachusetts.

A "crow roost," with 100,000 population, has been discovered in Lancaster county, Ky.

A Boston physician reports the death of three children from eating the skins of raisins.

The whole number of Engines on the Erie Railway is 370. The life of an engine is placed at 15 years.

An American gentleman writes from London that common American corn cobs are sold in the streets of that city as "patent fire lighters—eight for a penny."