

LOCAL NEWS.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION may be had at Jack's Book Store, corner of Third and Market streets.

PATRIOT AND UNION.—The **DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION** can be had by Dauphin subscribers, every morning, at the periodical store of J. S. FRAHM.

MUR.—Our streets are just now in a very juicy condition, and the want of crossings in some localities is severely felt.

IN TOWN.—Gen. Henry D. Foster was at the Buehler House over night on Friday, looking remarkably well, and in excellent spirits.

ARREST FOR HORSE POISONING.—Lewis Sauter who was tried in Philadelphia last summer for passing counterfeit coin, was arrested in Lancaster, on Friday, and held to answer on the charge of poisoning five of Emanuel Shober's horses, some weeks ago.

RECOVERED.—On Saturday Mr. Grib recovered the harness stolen from his shop a short time ago. Some of the whips he recovered early in the week. The harness were found in the possession of a man at the Buck Lock, below Middletown. The officers are now on the track of the burglar, and he cannot possibly escape.

FOUND DEAD.—At an early hour on Saturday morning, a man named James Stipe, a resident of Middletown, was found lying by the wayside near Highspire, dead. He had evidently committed suicide. The means employed to accomplish it lay by his side—a whiskey bottle. The Coroner had been in inexperience and exposure.

"One more unfortunate—
Rashly impulsive—
Gone to his death."

JOHN C. HEENAN IN HARRISBURG.—The man who six or seven months ago was second only in popularity, and quite as much spoken of as any candidate for the Presidency, John C. Heenan, will hold a reception festival at Brant's Hall, in this city, on Thursday evening. He is accompanied by Aaron Jones, and other Professors of theistic science, together with Mons. Gregoire, who is proclaimed the strongest man in the world. Of course, there is an intense anxiety to see the champion, and we should not be surprised to see a very large turnout.

BEFORE THE MAYOR.—Heavens! what a sad and sickening sight was the parade of the shivering unfortunates before the Mayor yesterday morning. Eight forlorn, dilapidated specimens of humanity answered to their names, and were turned out in the street again to wander. Five of them, it may be remarked, looked like sober men.

Benjamin Franklin Frailey said he belonged to Lancaster, and was a hatter by profession. Very nervous, and evidently a revolver.

George Shébler, from New York—able-bodied man—by trade a tanner. No work for some time.

Philip Meyers, from Philadelphia. Said he was a farmer in search of work. Evidently a "revolver."

John Reilly, from Phoenixville. Had been in search of work, was unsuccessful, and was returning.

Francis Klinefelter, was a painter from New York. Had been at work in Pittsburg—run out of both work and money, and was on his winding way home.

John Myers also belonged to New York. Was a stevedore, on his way thither.

Fernbank Reel, a German "revolver," was on his way to Carlisle.

All of these vagrants occupied one cell in which there was no fire, and not sufficient clothing to cover half of them. One of them, who came in late, became so chilled and debilitated that he was forced to remain in the lock-up over Sunday.

If this is merely the beginning at the first set-in of cold weather, what may we look for when grim old winter makes a dead set?

There is no question but what there is considerable want and destitution in the country, which will only be brought out in bold relief by the rigors of a hard winter.

Many are calmly waiting the better time coming, promised us in the event of Lincoln's election, and especially will the vagrants be anxious to see these homes for the homeless hurried up.

PRIZE IRON.—Our country cousins have a felicitous way of bleeding the city victims, which comes under the head of legitimately taking advantage of circumstances. Whenever there is a heavy rain during the night preceding market, the idea obtains currency that the supply of country products will not equal the demand, in consequence of some of the farmers and their wives and daughters refusing to brave the storm, and forthwith a half dime is added to the price of butter, and eggs go up a couple of cents on the dozen. Of course this is piling it up on us—especially such of us as have a limited amount of means, and watch the chances to get the largest amount of provender for the least amount of the ready.

Everybody knew that it rained terribly on Friday night and Saturday morning, and it was still coming down when we reached the old dilapidated sheds, which by courtesy are called market houses, which was as late as six o'clock. We expected a slight rise from the heavy rains, but on inquiry we found a most determined disposition on the part of our rural friends to run the thing in the ground. Twenty-five cents for butter, 20 cents for eggs, 25 cents a peck for potatoes. "By god, sir," said our friend up street emphatically remarks, we thought we had fallen upon evil times, as we weighed the small quantity of coin in our hand which we had determined to sacrifice at the shrine of the cuisine. Everything was up in the figures, or diminished in size. Even the meat offering of our butcher was a nickel or two to the pound more, and one fellow had the consummate assurance to ask us a dollar for a turkey that Job's could have licked in three rounds, while another asked 35 cents for a duck, three of which would scarcely have made a meal for ex-member Guffy. The broad offering of Hallock had not increased in price, and yet our excited imagination, highly wrought upon by being compelled to submit to a burthen offering all round (except in Hallock's wares) almost induced us to believe that they were an owner or two light—but we were mistaken. It is a deep metaphysical study into the science of cause and effect to ascertain the affinity between a rain storm and high prices, especially when there is plenty on hand. It is one of the abstruse sciences, and will forever remain as deep and impenetrable a mystery as the manner in which the milk finds its way into the cocoa nut, or who the man was that assaulted William Patter-

son. There is one little satisfaction connected with this injudicious and ungenerous attempt at phlebotomy or slaying the natives, which gave us the most unlimited—yes, the most unbounded satisfaction, and that was that some of them over-reached themselves, and were compelled to sell the same butter about the streets after 9 o'clock for 18 cents a pound, for which they refused 20 in the market. We saw one at a later hour offer his for 17. "Ha! ha! ol' fel'," said we, "there is a God in Israel"—and so there is—and if our country cousins don't believe it, just let them go on trying to make us pay a quarter for butter on rainy mornings.

A FREE BRIDGE.—There is no question whatever about the great advantage a free bridge would be to the city of Harrisburg, as well as to one-half the citizens residing in Cumberland county. Trade would find its way here that does not reach us, and the farmers of Cumberland county would attend our markets, instead of disposing of their produce to hucksters; which would have a direct tendency to cheapen a great many things for which we are compelled to pay exorbitant prices at certain seasons of the year.

The Harrisburg Bridge Company have had a splendid monopoly for forty-three years, and the enormous tolls they charge have paid the company regular dividends of 12 per cent., all ordinary and extraordinary expenses, and given them a surplus revenue of upwards of \$30,000.

In the act incorporating the company provision is made to make the bridge free thirty years after its completion. At the end of that time the stock was in the hands of so many leading and influential citizens that no one dared to move in the matter; but last winter the matter was brought before the Legislature, but defeated for want of energy on the part of those who were in favor of a free bridge, and the terrific howls of the few in whose hands the stock has concentrated.

When the bridge was built, it was erected as a great public accommodation to aid the town, for it was then supposed that not sufficient revenue could be derived from it to pay 6 per cent. dividend. But it has paid, and its receipts are annually increasing. It has paid the original investment nearly five-fold, and there is a surplus fund amounting to half what the bridge is worth.

The subject will again be brought before the Legislature this winter, and every one who has any interest in the prosperity of the city (except those who enjoy the fruits of the monopoly) will lend a hand to free the bridge.

Every citizen who wishes to see business increased, and who is opposed to a monopoly which interferes materially with the best interests of the city, will put his shoulder to the wheel.

We call attention to the matter at an early day, so that if any one may have suggestions to make, or a plan to offer differing from that of last winter, that they may be made in time to receive due deliberation.

NEURALGIA.—A writer in the *Lancet*, Dr. C. H. Jones, states that in a majority of cases, neuralgia essentially implies a lowering of the vital powers and functional action of the nerves, and not an increase—an opinion which is also supported by the well-known experiment of Dr. Du Bois Raymond, in which a diminution of the nerve current is found to be consistent with the presence of pain in the nerve. The writer thinks it may be fairly argued, that when the symptoms of debility, and especially of nerve debility, are so apparent, and have so distinct a relation to the particular symptom, this must be of itself of like essential character; but immediately the affair is concluded by the death of one of the combatants, the spectators break up the ring, and inconsequently set upon the victor and vanquished, and eat them up then and there. Woe, too, to any meeting with an accident, or becoming infirm, for he is gobblled up without remorse. When a rat's leg is found in a trap, instead of being a proof of his resolution in preferring to leave a limb behind rather than remain in captivity, the chances are that of his kith and kin have eaten him alive. In consequence of this propensity for cannibalism, when Mrs. Rat becomes a mother she is obliged to hide her offspring, lest papa, or some old gentlemen of his acquaintance, should make his dinner of them, which he would certainly do if he found them unprotected. For the same reason, wild rats retire into solitude, disgusted with their kind, and if attacked in their retreat, prove desperate foes, beat off any rats, without regard to sex, that venture to intrude on their privacy. An old gentleman of this description will keep a house clear of vermin than any cat or dog, for he will allow no brother near his throne.

The rat can scarcely be considered a courageous animal; he relies more upon his cunning than strength, and in the presence of a superior enemy, thinks only of escape; but if rendered desperate, by being pressed into a corner, will turn savage and seize any that are within his reach.

The females breed at three months old, live in a state of polygamy, add to the vermin population five or six times in the year, and produce eight, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and sometimes as many as eighteen young in a litter. It has been calculated that in three years there will spring no less than 651,000 rats from a single pair. Although this seems too enormous a number to be correct, it would perhaps be difficult to over-estimate the numbers of these animals. 600,000 rats were killed in Paris in the short space of a fortnight, merely to obtain their skins for a couple of manufacturers at Grenoble; 6,000 have met their deaths in a single month, and 100,000 in a single year.

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A CHAPTER ON RATS.—INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE WINE-TAILED IMPS.—The Newark (N.J.) *Sentinel of Freedom* furnishes the following information relative to that repulsive animal, the rat:

The indulgence of their predilection for eggs, rats display great judgment. It would appear most impossible for them to carry off such fragile spoil without breakage; but they do contrive to do so. If the theft is achieved without a confederate, the rat stretches out its fore leg underneath the egg, steadies it above with its cheek, and hops away cautiously upon three legs. To convey an egg from the bottom to the top of a house is still more difficult affair, and probably an impossibility for a single rat to perform. With the aid of a partner, the operation is thus managed: The male rat stands upon his head, and lifts up the egg with his hind legs; the female takes it thence to her fore paws, secures it till her lord ascends a step higher; and so proceed from stair to stair, till the air hole is deposited safely in their hole. A party cook had six eggs which she prized highly, but the number was mysteriously diminished night after night. She traced the thief, and found upon the domestic. One of them, a male rat, was seen bearing one night a noise on the stairs outside out on the landing, fancying she might be fortunate enough to detect the egg pilferer. She was not mistaken, although she was considerably astounded at discovering who the real王者 was.

The Harrisburg Bridge Company have had a splendid monopoly for forty-three years, and the enormous tolls they charge have paid the company regular dividends of 12 per cent., all ordinary and extraordinary expenses, and given them a surplus revenue of upwards of \$30,000.

In the act incorporating the company provision is made to make the bridge free thirty years after its completion. At the end of that time the stock was in the hands of so many leading and influential citizens that no one dared to move in the matter; but last winter the matter was brought before the Legislature, but defeated for want of energy on the part of those who were in favor of a free bridge, and the terrific howls of the few in whose hands the stock has concentrated.

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