

Philadelphia and Allentown.

The books for the subscription of Stock to the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company have been opened in Philadelphia, during last week, and three thousand and sixteen shares have been subscribed, more than enough to secure letters patent, and amply sufficient to guarantee a temporary survey, and early commencement of the road. No particular route is prescribed in the charter; nor has any one route, to the exclusion of others been agreed upon by the projectors and friends of the enterprise.

The charter gives the Company the authority to "construct a Railroad, beginning at a point North of Vine Street, in the county of Philadelphia, and thence by the most expedient and practicable route, to or near the Borough of Easton, or some other point in Northampton county, with the right to extend said Railroad to any point or place in Monroe or Pike counties, and to connect with the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, the Delaware and Cobbs's Gap Railroad, and the New York and Erie Railroad, or any other Railroad which may have connected with it in Pennsylvania, subject to all the provisions and restrictions of an Act regulating Railroad Companies, approved the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine so far as the same are not altered or supplied by this act, and the said Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company shall have the right, subject to the provisions and restrictions of the Act aforesaid, to connect their Railroad by lateral or branch roads, with any Railroad constructed or to be constructed, in any of the counties through which the same may pass, and also to construct one or more bridges across the river Delaware, and to connect by one or more lateral or branch roads with any Railroad or other public improvement in the State of New Jersey."

Under these circumstances the question of route has been very properly kept open, to be settled definitively hereafter, when a thorough instrumental survey of all the routes, by an accomplished civil engineer, shall have ascertained, which one is best, for it is expected to build a first class road, of course the most favorable route will be chosen.

We learn that the services of William B. Foster, jr., Esq., civil engineer have already been engaged, to make a complete and thorough survey of the proposed routes.

Among the routes about to be surveyed is a new one much spoken of. The head waters of the Perkiomen are within a stones throw on a perfect level with the head waters of the west branch of the Saucun Creek, running along the south side of the Lehigh mountain, and with a very easy cut can be brought through Geiss's Gap to the mouth of Trout Creek on East Allentown. This route can be taken by the Pottsville and Allentown, or the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Company; it demands the attention of the Engineers, and will likely give general satisfaction.

We have only to say, that should the terminus of the road be either at Freemansburg, or Easton, it will meet with an opposition road some time or other. It cannot be expected that the great bulk of trade centering at Allentown, will be carried from twenty to thirty miles further in order to reach Philadelphia. Besides we hear but one opinion expressed in regard to the course of trade, and that is, if started to go east, may well be continued on to the city of New York.

We will then say as our neighbors do at Easton, "we don't care a fig about a road to Philadelphia," as New York is nearer and always considered a better market.

The Wheat Insect.

The Wheat Insect, or Red Weevil, is making terrible ravages in many parts of Bucks county, says the Norristown Watchman. It has also appeared in many parts of this county. A few days since, we were shown a barn in Plymouth township, this county, which was literally filled with these insects—the walls and timbers being almost black with them. Owing to their becoming so numerous, and so destructive to the crops of grain when hatched, the gentleman who owns the farm has been forced to erect another barn, on another part of it. A small lot of grain which had been placed in the granary but a short time previous, upon examination, presented nothing but mere shells—the heart of the Wheat being completely eaten out. The gentleman also informed us that he had resorted to a number of expedients to get rid of them, but without success. Could not some of our farmer friends give us a few lines as to the best method to be adopted in disposing of them? It would doubtless be interesting to many of our farmers, particularly at this season of the year.

National Portrait Gallery.

The National Portrait Gallery, is the title of a work that is now being published, in numbers, by Robert E. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia. It is to be made up of biographical sketches and engraved portraits of the most eminent persons who have occupied a place in the history or cotemporary annals of the United States. The object of the work is to perpetuate the memory of the distinguished Americans, of our own and earlier times, by preserving their portraits and Biography, giving their features and expression of countenance, and the most important points in their lives and character. The whole is to be completed in 40 numbers and will contain upwards of one hundred and twenty steel engravings. The No. before us contains two very handsome engravings—one a portrait of George Washington, and the other of Martha Washington. Price—25 cents per single number.

New Jersey Central Railroad.

The opening of this Railroad, extending from Elizabeth Port, in New Jersey, to Phillipsburg, opposite the borough of Easton, was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner on Friday, the 2d of July, by a large number of invited guests from New York and the towns and villages along the line of the newly finished road; and by thousands of our own citizens and the surrounding country. The terminus of the road at Elizabeth Port is connected with the city of New York by a line of steamboats which ply between that place and pier No. 1, North River. The distance navigated by steamboats is about twelve miles—the entire length of the road is about sixty-three miles. It passes through a number of thriving, enterprising towns and villages in the State of New Jersey, and seems destined to become an enterprise of most vital importance to the commercial interests of the Empire City; as well as to our own beautiful, enterprising Borough. The chief importance of the road is yet to be determined by extending it across the Delaware, through or near Easton, to the "black diamond mines" of the Lehigh, Lackawanna and Schuylkill, when those rich mineral treasures, inexhaustible in quality, will be brought within a distance of 125 miles from the city of New York, and find thence a cheap and expeditious transportation and a ready sale.

The arrival of the first train on Friday afternoon, created the most intense excitement in the minds of our citizens. The church bells rung forth merry peals—the cannon's echoing thunders reverberated from hill-top to hill-top, strains of the sweetest music breathed the air around—and crowds of people thronged the entire route from Phillipsburg to Easton.—Easton Whig.

"Fuss and Feathers."

The epithet of "Fuss and Feathers," as applied to Gen. Scott, and the origin of the phrase has since become a matter of grave inquiry, among the learned political philologists. It is generally supposed to have quite a recent origin, like the "hasty plate of soup;" but if the Covington (Ky.) Journal, is to be relied upon in the matter, the phrase is as old as Scott's military fame. The Journal says:

"The epithet of 'Fuss and Feathers,' was first applied to Scott at Lunenburg, by the British. The tall hero went into fight with a very large plume, and was so active and earnest in hurrying on and encouraging his men—first at one point, then away to another—that the enemy thought he was a little fussy. Scott with his tall form, large plume and dashing gallantry, was a conspicuous mark for the bullets of the British. He had two horses killed under him, was shot in the side, afterward in the shoulder, and finally had his favorite feathers shot off. After that the British called him Fuss and Feathers."

Kossuth and Politics.

In Kossuth's great speech to the Germans in New York, he advises them to form a third party, with a view of electing Congressmen favorable to foreign intervention. He also refers to the position of the Whig and Democratic parties in the approaching Presidential canvass thus: Do not be led by names, and party denominations, but by principles. Now one of the leading parties has, in regard to the foreign policy openly declared its hostility against the policy which the generous citizens of Newark have declared as theirs, and which I take for the only one subservient to American interests. The other party has remained silent in this regard. The choice cannot be difficult. Should the leading organs or the leaders of the victorious factions of the party which has declared its hostility, disavow the hostile platform, the question would be, which of the factions will give the most favorable declaration? But if matters remain where the platform of the Convention has left them, it is clear that silence is less discouraging than declared hostility. This avowal will have a tendency to bring the intervention party into the Democratic ranks, while those in favor of non-intervention—or in rather words, of keeping aloof from the quarrels of Europe, minding their own business and promoting their own prosperity, by keeping peace with all nations, must as naturally be attracted to the Whig party.

Literary Notices.

The Farm Journal.—This popular Journal for July, is on our table, and is the most interesting number yet issued, containing a vast amount of original matter, fresh and varied in its character. A. M. Spangler, publisher, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Spiritual Telegraph.—We have received the first five numbers of the paper by the above title. It is very handsomely printed by Chas. Partridge, No. 3, Courtland Street, New York, at \$1.50 per annum. It is filled with communications from the "Spirit World," and on account of its curiosity will no doubt find many admirers.

Will the editor please send us the back numbers, from No. 6 on.

Death of Mr. McKennan.

Another great and good man has fallen, Thos. M. McKennan, for many years a representative in Congress from Washington county, and for a brief period Secretary of the Interior during the present Administration, is no more. He died at Reading, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Judge Bell, on the 8th of July. In his death, Pennsylvania is deprived of one of her brightest jewels. He was an able man, a liberal minded and public spirited citizen, and a true Patriot. No man in the State was more universally esteemed for his moral worth, and possessed the confidence of the people in a more eminent degree. His death will be deeply lamented by the people throughout the State.

What is Man?

Much, says the Scientific American, as is known of anatomy and the organic structures of creation, the most learned physiologist is exceedingly ignorant of the primary organism of man. Throughout creation there prevails a common structure of recognized organization—the element of which is denominated "the simple cell." Here nature remains still wrapped in mystery, and we believe will ever remain so. The cell of one organism appears exactly like another, but as the cell develops itself, how different are the final productions—that of man and the inferior animals. Yet all follow after their kind, and there is no variation. Every seed bringeth forth after its kind, and so do all the races of animated nature.—The great Creator who impressed the simple cell with a property for the production of a man, can surely impress upon man the property of that development which will enable him to live forever as a glorified being. No man can detect in the human machine, by its construction, that it is made to run for only 70 years, but it moves by a command or law over which it has no control creatively, and then ceases to move by the same fiat. Why this should be, no one can tell; yet we know it is so, and that is all, and we have no more reason to suppose that is the final state of man, than a simple organic cell, would have to suppose it was its final state.—So uniform is the simple cell in its structure, the microscope cannot detect the least variation wherever examined; every where is to be the same wonderful identity, from the humblest plant to the highest state of animal organization, but when it develops itself and becomes humanity, we behold an intelligent being, shaping out, as it were, a destiny for himself, which endureth beyond mere physical organizations and results—which effects his own and future generations. How fearfully and wonderfully made is man; how often he resembles an angel,—how often a demon. With a lofty intellect he counts the stars, measures their distances from one another, and even weigheth them in his balance, and yet at one time he could not be distinguished from the cell of a plant. Man is endowed with great wisdom, and yet how often is he to be seen more degraded and less wise than the brutes which perish. Although he can send his thoughts thousands of miles distant in a few minutes, he is continually reminded of his humble origin—that from dust he must return until the final resurrection, when the nature of all things shall be changed—when mortality shall be swallowed up of life.

Free Soilers Arousing.

The fact that five thousand free-soilers attending the late Convention, at Worcester, Massachusetts, proves that considerable vitality is left in that party yet, at least in New England. It is now nearly certain, says the Evening Bulletin, that at the proposed Pittsburg Convention, which is intended to imitate the Buffalo one of 1848, a nomination will be made for President by the "higher law" advocates. That the result will be a rally for the ticket, at all equal to that seen in the last campaign, is however, improbable. A very considerable portion of the free soil vote in New York was contributed by the Van Buren portion of the democratic party, which, in the present contest, is pledged for Pierce and King. It is true that the conscientious free soilers will refuse to be led about like sheep, and will decline to follow "Prince John" in his defection, or recantation, call it which you will. Nevertheless the free soil vote cannot possibly be as heavy next October as it was four years ago. The question then arises, how is this to influence the old parties? Time alone can solve this. The politicians, however, begin to speculate. They say that Gen. Taylor carried New York, through the division of the democratic party there; but lost Ohio in consequence of the Buffalo candidate, Will Scott, they now ask, lose New York and Ohio; or will Pierce carry, or lose both? And how, they demand, will this free soil movement effect Pennsylvania, where more or less free soil votes can be polled? For ourselves we venture no opinion, but wait events. We have arrived at only one fixed conclusion respecting the coming election, and it is that, whether Scott or Pierce succeeds, "the country is safe." So, what more satisfactory conclusion can the shrewdest politicians come to.

The Coming Elections.

The Presidential election is to occur on the second day of November next; and elections in advance of the Presidential, will occur in the following States, at the times mentioned below, at most of which members of Congress are to be elected. The result of these elections will of course be looked for, as indices of the tendencies of public sentiment, bearing upon Presidential prospects; yet those who can look back for series of years will remember many instances when such prognostics have not truly indicated the result:

Alabama, August 2d; Kentucky, August 2d; Indiana, August 2d; Illinois, August 2d; Iowa, August 2d; Missouri, August 2d; North Carolina, August 5th; Tennessee, August 5th; Vermont, September 7th; Maine, September 13th; Georgia, October 4th; Arkansas, October 4th; Florida, October 4th; Maryland, October 6th; South Carolina, October 11th; Pennsylvania, October 12th; Ohio, October 12th.

Native American Convention.

The Native American Convention met at Trenton, on the 6th of July, and adjourned sine die the same day. The most interesting items of the session to day were the changing of the name of the party from Native American to "American," the adoption of a series of platform resolutions, and the nomination of Daniel Webster for President, and George C. Washington for Vice-President.

Cholera.—The Pittsburg Dispatch, on the authority of the physicians, says that several cases of cholera have already occurred in that city.

Ministerial Change.

On Sunday, last, Rev. G. A. Wenzel, of Northampton county, Pa., preached, upon an invitation given, visitation sermons in the German and English language, in the Lutheran church, at the Trappe, Pa., to an overflowing house. Mr. Wenzel fully established the high character he heretofore enjoyed with those of that congregation acquainted with him. He is a man of fine, cultivated talents, a ripe scholar, eloquent, and amiable and courteous gentleman. With this congregation are also connected the Lutheran church (Jerusalem) in West Perkiomen and Christ's church in Towamencin, forming a pastoral charge, from which charge, Mr. W. will receive a unanimous call. Since his visit to the Trappe, an election has been held for a Pastor for that church, at which election Mr. W. received the unanimous vote, which was an unusually large one. We congratulate the congregation upon the very judicious selection made, and upon the acceptance of the call, which we learn will take place, the churches comprising the charge, will be better suited than for several years past.—Norristown Watchman.

Henry Clay and John Randolph.—The Boston Journal thus alludes to the duel between John Randolph and Henry Clay, an act in which the latter regretted all his life, but to which he was provoked by one of the most wanton and meditated assaults ever made upon a public man: "The particulars of the duel are well known. The eccentric descendant of Pocahontas appeared on the ground in a huge morning gown. This garment constituted such a vast circumference that the locality of the swarthy Senator was at least a matter of very vague conjecture. The parties exchanged shots, and the ball of Mr. Clay hit the centre of the visible object, but Mr. Randolph was not there! The latter had fired in the air, and immediately after the exchange of shots he walked up to Mr. Clay, parted the folds of his gown, pointed to the hole where the bullet of the former had pierced his coat, and in the shrillest tones of his piercing voice, exclaimed, 'Mr. Clay you owe me a coat—you owe me a coat!' to which Mr. Clay replied in a voice of slow and solemn emphasis, at the same time pointing directly to Mr. Randolph's heart, 'Mr. Randolph, I thank God that I am no deeper in your debt!'"

Philadelphia Monument Convention.—A convention of Delegates from the "Old Thirteen" States assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th inst., in the Hall of Independence, for the purpose of taking measures for erecting in Independence Square a monument commemorative of the great event there consummated. Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania, was appointed President, and on taking the chair made a brief but very eloquent address, in favor of the object for which the Convention was called. The committee appointed to prepare resolutions, made a report recommending the erection of a single column with thirteen sides, after a plan to be furnished by an American artist, each to be appropriated to one of the original States, for such devices as it may see fit to affix; and that the Declaration of Independence be engraved on the column in solid marble. The report was adopted, and an address to the people and Legislatures of the "Old Thirteen" put forth urging their prompt co-operation in the execution of the design.

Private Manuscripts of Mr. Clay.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Inquirer that Mr. Clay, since his retirement from the State Department, at the close of John Quincy Adams' administration, confided to General Jessup all the original manuscripts and rough drafts which he had written while Secretary of State. These were to be used after his death in justice to his memory, in case the calamities should be revived, that although he spoke well he could not write. The manuscripts are very voluminous, filling a large trunk and a box. Their publication will be looked for with great interest. General Jessup was Mr. Clay's second in his duel with Randolph, and although politically opposed to each other, the warmest personal friendship always existed between them.

Important Decision.—The Bank Taxation Law Declared Unconstitutional.—In the Commercial Court on Thursday last, a judgment was rendered by Judge Key in favor of the Lafayette Bank against Henry Debois, late Treasurer of Hamilton county, for \$12,300 42, being the value of corn seized by the defendant as Treasurer, to satisfy the taxes imposed by the law of 1851.—The cause was submitted to the Court upon an agreed statement of facts. Judge Key held that the act establishing the Bank, and the subsequent law of 1839, fixed the rate of taxation to which the Bank was liable during the life of its charter—the act of 1851, imposing a higher rate, and fixing a new basis of taxation other than that contemplated in the charter, was unconstitutional, and void, and that the Treasurer, although acting in strict pursuance of the statute, was liable, as an individual, for the property seized.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Atlas.

Robert Rantoul and the Democratic Platform.—The Hon. Robert Rantoul delivered a speech before the Democracy of District No. 2, on the 6th of July. He goes for Pierce and King. As to the platform, he should have preferred the old Democratic platform, without any interpolations as to slavery. He does not wish to meddle with the opinions of the slaveholders, and he does not wish the slaveholders to meddle with his. He, however, under all the circumstances, puts himself under the Democratic banner.

John Randolph's Mother.—The late John Randolph, some years before his death, wrote a friend as follows:

"I used to be called a Frenchman, because I took the French side in politics; and though this was unjust, yet the truth is, I should have been a French atheist if it had not been for one recollection, and that was when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and cause me on my knees to say—'Our Father who art in Heaven.'"

New Democratic Paper in Washington.—It is currently reported and generally believed that two gentlemen from New York city will shortly start an independent Democratic daily paper in this city, with a capital of \$400,000.

GLEANINGS.

It is said that thirteen thousand cows are kept in London, confined in cellars and sheds, in various parts of the town.

In a recent fight at St. Louis between a party of German butchers, a man had both his eyes cut out with a knife. He died soon afterwards.

The Southwest Georgian has come out for John J. Crittenden for President, and James Buchanan for Vice President.

It has been suggested that a grand mass meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott be held at Bunker Hill, on the 14th day of September next, the anniversary of Gen. Scott's grand entrance into the city of Mexico.

Hon. A. E. Brown has been selected, at Easton, to deliver an eulogium on the life and character of Henry Clay. A better selection could not well have been made.

Braddock was defeated on the 9th of July, 1775.

A Roman Catholic Church is being erected in West Chester.

The jail of Blair county has three prisoners in it. One under sentence of death, and two to be tried for murder.

The York Republican has changed hands. The Cochrans resign, and the Shays man the helm. The Republican was established in 1769.

Mr. Fillmore.

The New York Express thus alludes to the admirable letter of Mr. Fillmore, as published in their columns:

"Mr. Fillmore has proved himself one of the most unambitious men ever in public office, and in this respect he is more like the first President of the Republic, than any of the rest of his predecessors. No man can doubt this, and to it we attribute much of that calm and careful deliberation which has given vigor and success to his administration. We commend all that the President says in the letter which we publish, and most especially the high tone in which he speaks of the manner of discharging important Executive duties, and the gratitude manifested for the prosperity which has attended the country during the administration, of which he has been the honor and the ornament. Surrounding him has been a cabinet of glorious men, the corner stone among whom is Daniel Webster. These were the men of his choice, and the President neither forgets them nor any of the great body of his friends in the prospect of retirement. No man ever entered the Executive mansion, possessed of a more earnest desire to do his duty to his whole country, than Mr. Fillmore, and no man has or can retire, followed by more of that public respect which, after all, in the enjoyment of a clear conscience and a good name, is the richest gift heaven or earth can bestow."

The Reading Cotton Factory.—The new Factory in the city of Reading, which gives employment to some three hundred operatives, we are glad to learn is doing a most prosperous business, promising to the proprietors a handsome return for their investments. The Gazette says: "The result of its working for the past week, has been over 40,000 yards of cloth; yielding, at the present low prices of such goods, a net profit of \$93 63 per day, deducting all expenses and charges of every description. This is equal to \$29,000 per annum, or between 13 and 14 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company—a return sufficient to satisfy the stockholders, and amply repay them for their enterprise. With such results, we caution all owing stock, not to part with any of their property at a sacrifice, as we consider it fully worth its par value, if not more."

Wright vs. Fuller.—We are glad to observe that Col. H. B. Wright, who has been contesting the seat of the Hon. H. M. Fuller in Congress, from the Luzerne district in this State, has received the cold shoulder in that body. On Friday the report of the committee was called up, and, after some debate, was laid upon the table, which may be regarded as settling the question.

Singular Encounter with a Chicken Hawk.

On the 9th of July, as Elias Dierolf, a boy about 17 years of age, was crossing one of Col. Weaver's fields, in Amity township, with a stick in his hand, he encountered a chicken hawk, in the act of carrying off a rabbit. As he approached, the bird dropped its prey, and flew at him, with its beak wide open and claws stretched out, evidently intending a hostile attack. With one blow of his fist, the boy broke the wing of the bird, and, thus disabled, he soon succeeded in killing it. He carried it home as a trophy of the fight, and exhibited it to his friends with no little pride and satisfaction. It was a very large bird of the kind, measuring four feet 5 inches across the wings. The friend who informed us of the circumstance, says that this is the first instance that has ever come to his knowledge of a chicken hawk attacking a human being.—Reading Gazette.

Daniel Webster in the Field.—The N. Y. Tribune of Thursday says: "We learn from reliable sources that Mr. Webster, while passing through Philadelphia yesterday, is understood to have distinctly accepted the Native American nomination for President, saying to his querists, 'Gentlemen, I will stand the fire.' Whether the Hon. gentleman was really serious, or playing off one of those Titanic jokes of which he is at very remote periods guilty, we are not prepared to say."

A Fact.—There is no book as cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable proportions as to time and quality. Being new every week, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the welfare of the individual and the community. It causes many an hour to pass away pleasantly, which would otherwise have been spent in idleness if not mischief.

Iron Bridge.—An iron bridge, five hundred and thirty feet long, is to be erected by the Central Ohio Railroad company, over the Muskingum, at Zanesville. It is to have four spans, 124 feet each, containing 67 tons of wrought and 180 tons of cast iron. The only timber used will be in the floor, which will require 85,000 feet of lumber.

Curious Will Case.

About the year 1848, Col. Sunderlin, a wealthy planter, residing near Memphis, Tenn., died, leaving a large estate. It was said by his neighbors, that he could travel on horseback from Memphis to Nashville, a distance of near three hundred miles, and lodge on his own land every night. His will drawn up a year before his death and witnessed by a judge of one of the courts, divided his whole estate into two parts, devising one half to his legitimate children, and the other half to ten children born to him by a mulatto slave. These colored children, previous to the making of the will, had been brought to Cincinnati, Ohio, and Evansville, Indiana, and emancipated.

The probate of the will was at once resisted by the white heirs, who appealed to the Circuit Court for trial. At this time J. Birney, Esq., of this city, was employed by the heirs in Ohio to go to Memphis, and make the necessary arrangements, for defending the case. The officers of the Court offered him every facility for obtaining copies of papers, and he found the sentiment of the people, so far as he could discover, in favor of sustaining the will. He engaged Judge Bailey, an eminent counsellor of Tennessee, to superintend the case, to whose influence and efforts much is due.

Every obstacle known to skillful practitioners in the law, has been thrown in the way to defeat the will and defer the trial. Chancery was resorted to for an injunction. At one time the subscribing witnesses would be absent; at another the judge, who was a subscribing witness, declined to testify in a cause over which he was presiding. At the last May term of the court, however, the cause came to a hearing, and the will was fully established.

It is stated, and it is a circumstance that appears somewhat singular, that the mother of the illegitimate children, was not emancipated, nor remembered in the will; and if we are rightly informed, was subsequently sold by the executors as part of the estate.

It is stated that the old gentleman had a peculiar fancy as to names. For his sons he found names exclusively among the Presidents, such as Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, &c., for his daughters, from the States, such as Louisiana, Virginia, Indiana, Alabama, &c.—Cin. Gazette.

How to Prepare Cucumbers.

A great many of our readers are undoubtedly extravagantly fond of cucumbers, but, like ourselves, afraid to touch the article for fear of cholera, or something worse. Now, we have recently become the professor of a secret, by which cucumbers can be so prepared as to be eaten with perfect safety. A friend of ours, who has lived a long while in the East Indies, and in that portion so subject to the fearful ravages of cholera, has given us the receipt used there. It is simply to cut up a cucumber in slices (the usual mode) place them in a dish, and cover them with fine salt. Almost instantly the salt will extract the poisonous liquid from the cucumber. The liquid extracted by the salt is then thrown away, and the cucumber washed with clean water.—Then put on the pepper, oil, and vinegar, and one has a most delicious dish of cucumbers before him; and he can eat a dozen with perfect impunity. The salt should remain on the cucumbers about half an hour. Now, we have tried the receipt, and will guarantee it to be a good one. Try it, readers.—N. Y. Tick.

Pennsylvania Railroad.—The Greensburg Intelligencer, of Friday last, states that the work at the Tunnel, on section thirty-seven of the Pennsylvania Railroad, five miles east of that town, has been temporarily stopped by the giving way of the roof.

It appears that the rock is of such a nature as to be unable to stand the shock in blasting up the bottom. The contractor, Mr. Carr, has labored under great difficulties in the prosecution of that work. He has a tunnel of some 600 feet in length, and in order to expedite the work the engineer got him to sink a shaft at each end, and commence running a drift or heading through from each end, before the pits were excavated up to that point. This was commenced last fall. For some time back the air has been so bad in those headings, that men could not remain very long in at a time. The pits are now excavated up to the end of the tunnel, and the western end has been taken up to the proper depth for some distance in. Here the roof has given way, and it is thought, cannot be prosecuted any further without arching, or in some other way securing it as they proceed; it being extremely dangerous.

If it should be found necessary either to arch permanently, or to make an entire thorough cut, it will retard the opening of the road entirely through, several months; and it may not be opened till next spring. Had there been no difficulty with the roof of this tunnel, we think it would have been completed in November."

Destruction of the "Old Fort."—We regret to announce that the venerable old Block House, the last relic of Wayne Fort at this place, is being pulled down. The timbers are perfectly sound, and the building might have stood for another generation, to point out the spot rendered famous in the annals of the West by many a scene of heroic bravery and daring. Nothing will remain to show that this was once "Mad Anthony's strong hold in the very heart of the savage enemies country. Its memory will in a few years vanish; the "old settlers" will be removed, and the new ones will be ignorant of the past history of this once celebrated post.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Car Load of Hogs Burnt.—As a train for the East approached Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., on Sunday, one of the cars, freighted with 103 live hogs, was found to be enveloped in flames. A spark had communicated to it, and before it was discovered the fire had attained such headway that the car was nearly consumed, and every hog on board perished in the flames.

A Long Term.—A man named Francis Schindler, at the last term of the St. Louis Criminal Court, was sentenced to one hundred and four years' imprisonment—for an assault and battery with intent to kill, and ninety-five years for shooting and killing a deputy constable.