

Corn and Wheat in Ohio.

The Cincinnati Railroad Journal, in the course of a carefully prepared article on the agricultural products of Ohio, says: "Averaging all seasons and all lands, Ohio produces, uniformly, sixteen bushels of wheat and thirty-five bushels of corn per acre. In a good season, on the two million of acres of wheat, we shall have over thirty millions of bushels; and on the corn lands, seventy millions. We have raised more than that in wheat. At the rate of the last three years, we have raised wheat enough (at the European allowance) for four million of people, which is double the States population. Our corn and cattle are in proportion. So that, somewhere in the world; we feed two millions of other people.—One million of those people, fed by Ohio, are in New England, to which we send a million of barrels of flour, with pork and lard to match.—We can feed a million more, and those will be in Europe chiefly. Without at all infringing on a proper proportion of woods, meadows, pastures and fallow. Ohio might cultivate twelve millions of acres in arable ground. At our present averages, this would give us eight millions of bushels of wheat and one hundred and sixty millions of corn—full enough for the support of twelve millions of people.

Washington's Wealth.

The following extract taken from an old book published by Russell & West, Boston, in the year 1802, entitled "Washington's Political Legacies," and dedicated to Miss Martha Washington:

"General Washington was at one time probably one of the greatest land holders in the United States. His annual receipt from his estates amounted in 1787, to one thousand pounds sterling, which is a very large sum in Federal money, and was considered a very great fortune at that early day in this country for one man to possess. His estate at Mount Vernon alone was computed in 1787 to consist of nine thousand acres of land, of which enough was in cultivation to produce in a single year, ten thousand bushels of corn and seven thousand bushels of wheat. In a succeeding year, he raised two hundred lambs, sowed twenty-seven bushels of flaxseed, and planted seven hundred bushels of potatoes. He desisted, it is said, from planting tobacco, which was then extensively raised in Virginia, for the purpose of setting an example, by employing his extensive means in the introduction and fostering of such articles of domestic use and necessity as would ultimately tend to the best advantage of his country. His domestics, at the same time, were industriously employed in manufacturing woolen cloth and linen, in sufficient quantity to clothe his numerous household, which numbered nearly one thousand persons."

Good Corn.

Sheriff Phillips raised seven and three quarters ears of corn the past season, on his farm in Doylestown township, that is worthy of honorable mention, even if any other farmer in the country has beaten it, which we are inclined to doubt. He had one ear of the field accurately surveyed, by Deane & Hildner, Esq., and the corn that grew upon it husked and shelled by some half dozen disinterested persons; and it measured 92 bushels. The corn on the remainder of the field was afterward nearly all husked and measured in the ear; and it showed an average of over eighty-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre. The ground was ploughed in May—a coat of barn-yard manure turned down with the sod—a small handful of ashes and plaster dropped in the hill along with the corn. The corn was planted in hills of three or four grains each, four feet apart each way, and was worked with the cultivator alone,—no plough, harrow, or hoe put into it. We hope to hear reports from several other farmers who have raised good crops of corn this season; and shall take pleasure in laying them before our readers. We would also suggest to them to accompany their reports with statements of the particular modes of culture they pursued, which would add much interest to the subject.—Bucks Co. Intell.

Paper Platforms.

The prevalent custom among the political leaders and orators of adhering to political "platforms" by profession, but repudiating them in practice, was well hit off by Mr. Dickinson in a speech made at a democratic ratification meeting at Rochester. In speaking of the empty "spoils hunting" declarations with which the ears and votes of the people are so often caught, Mr. Dickinson related the following anecdote:

"A gentleman in Philadelphia having purchased a large number of wild pigeons, put a dozen alive into a basket, tied a cloth over it, and sent his Irish servant, who had just come over and was quite green, but not 'soft,' as Irishmen never are, to carry it to his friend in another part of the city, with a note begging his friend to accept the pigeons as a present.—Not knowing what was in the basket and hearing a fluttering, Pat untied the cloth to look in and the pigeons flew out and were off. He tied the cloth carefully over again, and went on to the gentleman and delivered his note.—'Ah, my good fellow,' said the gentleman, 'I see you have dozen live pigeons for me; give my thanks to your master, and here's a quarter for you.' 'And is it upon the paper that you said they were?' inquired Pat. 'Certainly,' says the gentleman, 'the paper says you have a dozen live pigeons.' 'By St. Patrick!' said Pat, 'I'm glad you find 'em on the paper, for a devil's one is there in the basket!'

Newspaper Sale.—Mr. Barnum, the Boston Transcript says has disposed of the "Illustrated News" to Mr. Frederick Gleason, of that city, proprietor of "Gleason's Pictorial." It is reported that the News has never attained a circulation of fifty thousand copies, and that the proprietor has sunk upwards of \$10,000 in the enterprise.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1854.

Prosperity of Allentown.

We in company with a Master builder of our Borough, have been enumerating the new buildings which have gone up in Allentown, during the present Season, and found them to be fifty one! This is gratifying evidence of our prosperity. Many of these are of the finest ever erected in our town. That of Mr. Peter Weikel, is a beautiful structure; so also are the two of Mr. Solomon Gangwere, and the one of Mr. Samuel Sell. Besides these we have at least a dozen, other houses that are very creditable to our Borough, and the smaller ones are well and substantial built. Independent of our building improvements, we have also commenced paving our streets. That part between Fifth and Sixth streets is finished and can soon be passed by vehicles of all descriptions, and we trust will prove a job of the most durable character. Besides these we have also to record the large and beautiful buildings of the "Lehigh County Agricultural Society," on their lot, fronting the Borough line, which presents quite an imposing appearance.

Allentown, speaking of beauty cannot be excelled by any country town in the state, and Allentown for business is destined from its point of location to become one of the greatest manufacturing towns in the state, as it will in a manner be the terminus of four great Railroads, running North, South, East and West. The tide of improvement has set in and we are bound to go ahead.

Poultry Thieves Beware!

The depredations of Poultry thieves have become so frequent and annoying, that a number of our citizens have determined to adopt such severe measures as may effectually protect them in future. To this end Traps and Spring Guns have been set, as some of those light fingered gentry will some night learn to their sorrow. On Saturday night, the coop of Mr. J. Isaac Breinig and that of Mr. Manasse Schwartz, were ransacked and a number stolen therefrom. In both cases the offenders are known, and may yet be exposed; we see that chickens stealing is becoming quite a business. In Pottsville says the "Emporium" one of these light fingered gentry had well nigh learned to his sorrow the effects of a "Spring Gun" while robbing a Chicken Coop. The Gun was fixed to the coop and discharged while carrying out his evil design and he escaped with part of the charge in his body. Beware Poultry thieves beware!

Barnum on Advertising.

Every reader has heard of P. T. Barnum and a majority are aware of the secret of his success in amassing wealth. At an early day in his career, he discovered the value of advertising, and has since made a liberal use of the columns of papers in different parts of the United States. He has expended in this way thousands of dollars, and by so doing, has built up for himself a princely fortune. Should a portion of our business men have infused into them a little of the enterprise that has characterized the fortunate humbugger they would realize a handsome percentage on the few dollars paid for paper and ink signs. One of our exchanges relates the following:

During the past summer he, with the agent of his Menagerie and Museum Fred. Hunt, was at Chicago. Among the papers published there is the Advertiser, the circulation of which, the agent had been told, was very small, and he accordingly neglected to advertise in it. Barnum, who never allows the minutest circumstance, as connected with business, to escape his observation, inquired the reason of the advertisement not appearing, and was informed that the paper had not a circulation of fifty daily. "No matter," said he, "if it has not a circulation of five. Any newspaper, no matter how small its issue, will always return ten fold the money paid for an advertisement."

The Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Comptroller Flagg, of New York, has been elected treasurer of the Pacific railroad company, and has accepted the trust. An installment of 1 per cent, has been called upon the stock of this road, one-tenth of which is payable immediately. The directors of this company are now in session in New York, considering the best means to advance the interests of the enterprise. It is proposed to give the work to contractors in sections of fifty miles each. Propositions, it is said, have been made by firms of contractors to build the whole line.

Domestics at San Francisco.

A late letter says:—Our community are suffering for the want of good female help. Servants of all kinds continue to command large wages,—and are difficult to be had at any price. Seamstresses get \$5 per day and job work in proportion. Female cook and waiters, nurses, and those adopted to general housework, readily get from \$50 to \$75 per month wages, and that too, in families of respectability, where they are sure to be well treated and find a good home. Common day laborers, hod carriers and the like, get \$5 to \$6 per day. Carpenters masons and the like, \$10 to \$12 per day, while their board costs them only \$8 to \$10 per week. Washing \$3 per dozen, stereotype price.

The People's Journal.—This is the title of a new monthly illustrated sheet, published in New York, by Alfred C. Beach. The first number before us contains a large number of engravings, and a vast deal of useful information to the people at large. "The People's Journal" cannot fail to become very popular, in our opinion. See notice in another column.

Fine Cattle.—Mr. M. Greaves, Jassamine Co. Ky., sold, a few days since, a lot of twenty three head of yearling cattle, the average weight of which was 905 pounds.

Writing for a Newspaper.

Reader, do you know what writing for a newspaper means?

It means writing in haste against the inclination, without opportunity for reflection, correction or chance to get information. It means dressing for a ball in the dark, painting a picture with a single brush for all colors; answering questions in science from memory, and questions in fact from imagination. It means attempting the impossible and making fools believe you have done it. Worse than that—worse of all, it means writing quantity instead of quality, diluting flashes of brilliant wit with pails of tasteless water; passing off hollow tubes for the bars of solid metal, selling your soul to the devil (the printer) for a mess of pottage; sacrificing future fame to present necessities.—So says the editor of U. S. Review, and those who have had the least experience, can bear willing testimony to the correctness of the picture he has drawn.

Political Class Book.

We have received from the publishers, E. C. & J. Emble, No 6, South 5th St., Philadelphia, the "Political Class Book of Pennsylvania," being a familiar exposition of our Constitution and some of the more important features of the Political institutions established in accordance therewith, together with remarks on the general principles of governmental power.—This work, and the information it contains, should be in the hands of every citizen of the State, who desires to understand the machinery of its Government. The book contains 120 pages.

Melancholy Church Dedication.

On Wednesday last, Nov. 5th the new Presbyterian church edifice, at Washingtonville in Montour county, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, attended by a train of circumstances such as perhaps never occurred before on a similar occasion. It was a very wet day, and at 11 o'clock A. M. the Rev. John H. Rittenhouse, the pastor of the congregation, drove up, got out of his conveyance, tied his horse, raised his umbrella, and as he approached the church, and was within a short distance of the door, was seen to fall. He was immediately taken up by persons present, and carried into the church where Drs. Hull and Caldwell made efforts to restore him, but he never spoke or moved after he fell—he was dead!

His remains were soon removed to his late residence, three-fourths of a mile from the new church, where his wife and three children, one of them but a few weeks old, had separated with him but a very short time previously, for ever in this life. The congregation, or those present accompanied the remains to the house and then returned to the church, where the Dedication Sermon, prepared by the deceased, was read by the Rev. D. Waller. The deceased, was aged about 33 years, had taken a deep interest in the erection of this new house of worship, and as he was just about to enter it, to aid in the dedication, God called him from his field of labor, for some wise purpose, beyond the comprehension of those who are thus forcibly admonished to be ready for the end of time and the realities of eternity.

A Model Dun.

A Pennsylvania "Yankee" publishes the following advertisement in the Doylestown Intelligencer. We have a notion to "try it" on some of our delinquent patrons to whom we have repeatedly forwarded bills and other delicate intimations that it was time to "square up," without ever hearing a word in reply. We copy it without charge:

To Money Lenders and Speculators.—I want to pay my debts, and as the only means I have devised to get money, without suing, I have resolved to expose at public sale, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the second week of court, (when there will be a good many politicians about,) a large number of Unsettled Book Accounts, and the like number of Notes of various dates and amounts. Many of them against nice young men who wear good clothes, drive fast horses, and pay particular attention to the ladies—and of course are A. No. 1. Some against men who think they do you a favor if they buy your goods and never pay for them—they are No. 2. Some against men who promise to pay tomorrow.—They are not quite so good. But a full and complete printed catalogue of the names, dates, and amounts, will be distributed on the day of sale. Conditions cash. R. Thornlon.

N. B.—The above accounts will be open for settlement until the day of sale.

To Newspaper Readers.—The Post Office department recently declared that under the law of 1852, a subscriber residing in the county in which a paper may be printed and published, is entitled to receive it through the mail free of postage from the post office within the delivery of which he may reside, even though that office may be situated without the limits of the county aforesaid.

Mississippi Election.—The Democratic majority will be over 5000. John McRae is elected Governor; D. B. Wright, W. S. Barris, G. R. Singleton, Mr. Harris and Mr. Barksdale, Members of Congress. From the complexion of the Legislature it is thought Gov. Foote cannot be re-elected to the United States Senate.

Give the Cause.—Governor Bigler has pardoned two persons in Philadelphia, who were sentenced to prison for a short time, for infractions of law. In the absence of cause, the community view the pardons with regret. The cause of pardons being granted ought to be always given.

Dreadful.—The Mining Register, says that a most horrible scene occurred at a colliery, a few miles north of Minersville, on Sunday; evening last. A house in the occupancy of Michael Mullin and family, was destroyed by fire; and with the flames, perished his wife and four children.—Mullen is said to have been intoxicated that evening to an extent rendering him incapable of saving his perished household, but he gave the alarm.

The Best Business.—The business of Agriculture never appeared more prosperous in this country than at the present time.

Bear of Prince Menschikoff.

It is said that the three matters-spirits of the present movement of Russia against Turkey, are first, the Emperor Nicholas; secondly, Count Nesselrode, the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and thirdly, the Prince Menschikoff, one of the confidential advisers of the Emperor. The last named is quite a curiosity. It will be remembered that he was the individual who at first was sent to Constantinople, with the object of inducing the Sultan to grant extraordinary privileges to Russia. He was not successful, but his conduct was cordially approved by the Czar. The New York Courier gives the following graphic sketch that possesses particular interest at the present time:—

"He is the representative of those violent fanatics, individuals who feel themselves cramped, cribbed, confined within the boundaries of their vast 'steppes,' and seek to lay still larger tracts of land in bondage at their feet. He is the head and front of the declared enemies of European civilization, who glory in the absurd belief that one day they will be able to subjugate the western continent and remould it upon their own despotic model. He is the type of that party, in fine, who know no right but that of force, no onward march but that dictated by vile self-interest, and who inherit all the barbarous impulses of a Cossack horde.

"We have no portrait of Menschikoff, as he has invariably refused to sit to an artist. This great-grandson, however, of Peter the Great's favorite, is about 70 years of age, of middle stature, has close cut milk-white hair, a high, open forehead, sharply defined features, and a bright, sparkling eye. His gait is haughty, but slightly limping, from a wound he received in a singular manner at the siege of Varna, in 1828. It is affirmed that one evening, having given some orders that he wished to see implicitly obeyed, he strolled through the camp; and as he was returning to his quarters, he was returning to his quarters, he stopped and remained with his legs stretched wide apart, while he enjoyed a pinch of snuff. Suddenly the report of a heavy gun was heard, and the Prince fell headlong to the ground. When he was taken up it was found that a cannon ball had passed between his legs and wounded him severely in the thigh.

"Prince Menschikoff is one of the most extensive landed proprietors in the Empire, and counts his serfs by thousands but unlike the generality of the Russian nobles, who throw away their riches in reckless profusion, he adds daily to his wealth. His economy is without a parallel, and indeed, is stated to descend to parsimony of the lowest grade. Strange tales are rife about him; but however grinding his extortion and his avarice in his patrimonial estate, he knows too well the duties he owes to his high rank and station in the Russian Empire, to sin openly against etiquette; and on all grand state occasions his appearance, carriage and suite, are most magnificent. He possesses a superb mansion at St. Petersburg; his establishment of servants and equipage is on a scale of the most lavish expense and he is surrounded by numerous aide-camps glittering in "barbaric gold and pearls."

"Another striking peculiarity of this remarkable man is the aversion he entertains for foreigners. Not one—even an ambassador—has ever been permitted to enter his palace. Nor is this repugnance confined to those who are strangers in the strict sense of the word; for several Finlanders of eminence, who had been acquainted with him when Governor General of that province, have been denied access to him when they happened to be casually at St. Petersburg; the only favor accorded to them being the permission to take refreshments in his ante-chambers, with the upper servants of the house.

"Various reasons have been assigned for this antipathy; but from whatever cause it is equally true that in his private life he conducts himself with all the impiousness of an ancient boyard, possessing the power of life and death without the least earthly responsibility. "He is both rough and fickle; and when anything offends him, becomes absolutely brutal. It is whispered in his own territories that at times he has entertained ideas of freeing himself from motives of avarice or ambition, he revenges his official servitude by brow-beating, threatening and abusing all who have the misfortune to be connected with him; and as he is a man of considerable talent, and indomitable energy, he succeeds most marvellously in his amiable occupation. It is not therefore to be wondered at that he has many enemies.

"Menschikoff is married to the Princess Dolgorouki, by whom he has a son and a daughter. Such are the leading traits and the politics and demeanor of this Russian Prince, of whom we have lately heard so much, as given in a pamphlet by Leonzon de Duc, who was the Charge de Mission to the Courts of Russia and Finland, and who has derived all his facts either from personal observation or from the most authentic documents."

Conviction of a Brute.—Thomas Motley has been convicted at Wallerborough, S. U., of murdering a runaway slave. He first shot him, wounding him severely; he then put him in a vice, and subjected him to the most excruciating torture. He then set him loose and run him down with blood-hounds, and finally cut him up and fed the dogs with his flesh. The Charleston papers rejoice at the conviction of the brute.

The distance on the Missouri Railroad from Davenport to Iowa City—fifty miles—is under contract to be finished by the 1st of December, 1854. A large force is now at work.—From Iowa City to Fort Des Moines—120 miles—the road is being located. The road is expected to be completed to Council Bluffs by the 1st of December, 1855.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

A Courageous Boy.—Yesterday evening, a boy named William Martin, 9 years old, and his sister, were walking down Fifth street to their homes when a large ferocious dog jumped out upon them, biting the little girl on the arm. The boy attempting to drive him away, the dog let go his hold of the little girl and caught the boy by the leg. The boy screamed, and drawing a penknife from his pocket, cut the dog's throat. The animal soon rolled over on to the pavement and died. The children were severely but not dangerously wounded.—Cin. Gazette, Nov. 19.

One Hundred Miles in Nine Hours.

Twelve months ago, during a conversation between several sporting gentlemen, a match was made of \$3000 to \$1000, that no horse in the Northern part of the United States could be produced within one year, that could trot one hundred miles in nine hours. The match was made and the wager of \$4000, being placed in the hands of a responsible party, the owner of a powerful full-blooded gelding at once commenced training his horse for the great feat and during the fall amusements on the turf, at the Long Island tracks, this great match against time, has long been the theme of conversation among those who take an interest in the speed and bottom of full-blooded horses. The opinion was general, that the horse in question, named by the owner, could not perform the feat within the time recorded in the papers. The day upon which all who had any knowledge of the match had reckoned, was Tuesday, the 8th instant, but the gentleman betting the \$3000, and his competitor, who staked \$1000, agreed that Saturday should be the day. No publicity having been given to the arrangement of the event for that day, the attendance was, of course, quite slim. The limited number of spectators is also accounted for, in part, by the fact that the great feat was announced to come off, if it should prove to be "fair weather," on Saturday. The atmosphere during the day was very damp and cold, and a cold rain having fallen heavily during the previous night, the track was very heavy, which was much to the disadvantage of the gelding. During Saturday evening, bets were made in various parts of the city against the horse accomplishing the feat within the time, stated in the written terms as signed by the gentlemen making the match. One of whom was Mr. Chas. Coster, (the owner of the animal,) who takes a deep interest in Northern horses, and is celebrated for skill and superior knowledge of all kinds of horses.

At 39 minutes and three quarters of a second past 8 o'clock A. M., the word "Go!" was given and when the animal came in on the hundredth mile, it was just 5 o'clock 35 minutes and 53 seconds. The horse was over ten minutes going the 50th mile, and the last fifty mile heats around the course varied from five to nearly seven minutes—during which the poor beast was nursed, potted and his mouth sponged, at intervals, when stopping for a few seconds. The horse was driven by Mr. Geo. Spicer, who entered the animal for the feat, after the bet of three thousand dollars to one was made between the owner and another gentleman, who has long been connected with the amusements of the turf. Mr. Spicer was relieved several times by Mr. James McMann, of the Lafayette Hall, who reined the steed for a number of miles in the most ingenious and skilful manner. The horse that accomplished this unprecedented feat, stood the test of speed and bottom in a manner never before heard of, or recorded in the history of "The Turf" in this or any other part of the world. At the conclusion of the hundred miles, the horse was very feeble, and was led off the track by the hostlers who took him to a stable in the immediate vicinity, where everything was done to relieve his prostrate condition. Such an exhibition of brutality towards a dumb animal has seldom been witnessed.—Phila. Sun.

It is since stated that the above cruel race resulted in the death of the noble animal on the night after the great feat was accomplished.—This will probably put a stop to such insane trials of the speed and bottom of horses.

Singular Discovery.—On Monday last week, while some workmen were engaged in taking off the roof of the Round Hill Church, in Elizabeth township, in this county, the skeleton of a human being was discovered in the loft of the Church. It was evident that the person, whoever he was, had committed suicide, as the bones were found immediately beneath a handkerchief, which was suspended from a rafter. On examining the handkerchief, a name was found worked upon it, which led to the discovery that the skeleton was that of a man who lived in Elizabethtown, about 13 years since, and who had mysteriously disappeared. The citizens supposed that he had drowned himself, and dragged the river several times to discover the body. He had become involved in business, and while laboring under a mental depression, produced by his troubles, it is supposed he committed suicide.—Pittsburgh Post.

Abdication of the Czar Nicholas.—It is understood in Washington that there is considerable reason to believe the European rumor that the Emperor of Russia is about to abdicate in favor of his son, Nesselrode, and others, of the Ministry, are earnestly in favor of the retiring of the Russian troops from the Principalities, and will not second the Czar's desire for war. It is understood they now admit that the hereditary insanity of the Romanoffs has fallen upon him. He has threatened to abdicate if the Cabinet and his family persist in opposition. Well informed parties believe that abdication will be forced upon him in order to get Russia out of the scrape.—Phila. Sun.

Restoration of Poland.—Intelligence has been received at Washington to the effect that the young Prince Napoleon is studying the Polish language diligently, with the view of taking command of a revolutionary party in Poland, in the event of a war in which Russia is engaged. If successful, it is supposed the Prince would be proclaimed King of Poland.

A New Dish.—The French papers speak of the new Parisian dish, fried rattlesnakes, as a novelty of their own invention. It is not. In the old Florida war, "our men" discovered that rattlesnakes were good to eat, and used to cook them as a pleasing change after horse and hard-biscuit. We have been assured by one who served in that war, that the flesh of the rattlesnake is delicious in the extreme—surpassing even that of the frog, both in flavour and delicacy of texture.

Good Wheat.—Mr. Andrew M. Passmore, of East Nottingham township, produced, we are informed, the present season, 37 bushels of wheat to the acre, upon a nine-acre field. This is certainly a very fine yield, and the more acceptable, with the present high prices.—Reg. & Ex.aminer.

GLEANINGS.

The Erie Railroad with its equipments cost twenty five millions of dollars, and employs two hundred locomotives.

Furman & Hoops, School Teachers.—Free-man teachers the boys and Huggs the girls.

Hunger, they say, is the best sauce; and this may account, perhaps, for the reason why hungry people are generally so impatient.

The Minnesota estimates the number of voters in St. Paul at 828, and the number of inhabitants at 4000.

It is calculated the use and manufacture of every thousand tons of white lead, causes, on an average 125 patients and five deaths.

By next summer four steamships will ply regularly between Philadelphia and Liverpool! Good!

Cats are quoted in Australia at fifteen dollars each.

Among the curiosities at the Ohio Fair, was a printer with a five dollar bill in his pocket. Barnum has sent for him.

Samuel E. Hartranft, Esq., of Norristown, has become proprietor of the Fogelsville Tavern, in Fogelsville, Lehigh county.

The President has manifested his patriotism by sending to Scotland for carpet for the "Palace."

The Miller doctrine is spreading in Maine. There are thousands who believe the world will be burned up next spring.

Six Main Boys, in Australia, write home that they realized upwards of \$20,000 from their first six weeks' labor in that land of gold.

A lady remarked to a printer the other day that although he might print a kiss, he must never publish it.

Five Passenger Trains are now running daily to and from Philadelphia, on the Norristown Rail Road.

A Bold Experiment.—The editor of the Woonsocket Patriot makes merry over the mistake of an old Shanghai hen of his, that has been "setting" for five weeks upon two round stones and a piece of brick! "Her anxiety," quoth he, "is no greater than ours to know what she will hatch. If it proves a brickyard, that hen is not for sale."

The Wife's Consent.—The Missouri legislature has a bill before it, in accordance with a suggestion in the Governor's message, to provide that no man be allowed to endorse a note without the consent of his wife, and that no endorsement shall be valid without such consent.

True Bill Found.—The Grand Jury of Luzerne county have found a true bill against Deputy Marshals Jenkins, Crossin, George Wynkoop, and the owner of the alleged slave Bill, for the disturbance growing out of the attempted capture of the slave at Wilkesbarre, some month since.

The Affray on the Steamer Dresden.

Some days since, an affray occurred on the steambot Dresden, near Helena, Ark. in which two men were killed and three others wounded. The facts of the occurrence are as follows:—

It appears that about one hundred Irishmen, who had been employed to work on the levees in Arkansas, were deck passengers on the Dresden. An old lady from Kentucky, with her two children, who were also deck passengers, was greatly imposed on by some of these Irishmen. Her children were abused, and the provisions she had provided herself with were taken and stolen. On one occasion, when one of her children was struck by an Irishman, a Mr. James Sullivan, of Maysville, Ky., a cigar maker, and a worthy, steady and respectable gentleman, took the part of the lady and remonstrated with the men on their conduct.

The Irish forthwith commenced an attack on Sullivan, one of them striking him violently on the head with a poker. He instantly drew his revolver, and defended himself as he best could. One man was shot through the heart and fell dead in his tracks. Another was shot in the mouth, the ball knocking out his teeth, cutting off his tongue, and lodging in his throat. He was not expected to recover. A third was shot in the arm which was badly shattered and broken. An Irish woman, who belonged to the party, and who was far advanced in pregnancy, was shot in the abdomen, and she died the same night. She was struck by a stray ball, as the pistol was not aimed at her.

By this time Sullivan was overpowered by the numbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, terribly beaten, and badly cut, and was left for dead.—He was taken to the forward part of the boat by some of the cabin passengers, who then thought him to be dead. He was badly cut in five different places, one on the throat, and one or two on the body being severe wounds, and his head was very badly hurt by the blow from the poker. After he had been washed he gradually revived, and was able to tell his name. His injuries appeared to be so severe, that it was thought impossible, he could survive during the night, but next day he was better, and when he was put off the boat at Napoleon, accompanied by a friend, where he could secure proper medical attentions, there were strong grounds for hoping that he might recover. During the night he had to be guarded by the passengers, in order to prevent the Irish from again attacking him and finishing their work by killing him.

The man killed was buried at the foot of Clark's bar. The wounded were taken to Vicksburg for medical attention.

The affair occurred shortly after leaving Memphis, and when only four or five miles below that city. As may well be imagined, the affair produced the most intense excitement on the boat, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the lady passengers in the cabin, in full view of whom the occurrence took place. There was great sympathy expressed for the brave Sullivan, who came near losing his life, in many efforts to protect a defenceless mother from insult and outrage.—The only regret among the passengers seemed to be that they were not able to do more execution among the out-laws who so villainously attacked him.