

PLANTING TREES.

The main secret in transplanting trees, lies in *carefully filling in the mould, so that every large root and small fibre may be closely surrounded with soil.* Wherever a hollow is left, the root moulds, and in consequence, decays; and this decay spreads through the tree. Let the hole be dug a little deeper than the tree is to be set, and at least three feet in width. If the soil is not mellow and rich, have a cartload of such ready at each hole, and with this fill in among the roots, drawing them out in their natural position. When the roots are thus imbedded, throw in a bucket of water. This is a very useful measure. It fills up small vacuities that remain, settles the tree firmly in the ground, and preserves humidity for a long time, thus rendering it unnecessary to water the surface, which by causing it to be so highly injurious. It is a prevalent and fatal error to plant too deep. Plant the roots in the surface soil, only an inch or two deeper than they stood before. Regard this especially in planting peaches. Lay grapes in horizontally, about six inches deep, raising the end so that one or two buds are left above the surface. Lime and ashes are good applications; rotting manure may be applied, but not in contact with the roots of trees. Any bruised or broken roots, or long tap roots, should be carefully pruned off before planting. It is well to surround young trees with a pile of litter, seds, or rubbish. Set stakes on the South side, they will protect the stem in a degree from the hot sun, which is injurious. The trees will grow much faster and more thrifty, by protecting their roots from robbery by those of grass or weeds. Trees are susceptible of the benefit from the use of the hoe as corn, and the oftener such an implement is used the easier the work. Thus planted and treated, healthy trees are sure not only to live but to make a vigorous growth the first season, provided that the roots have not been injured by exposure to drying winds or frost.

APPLES PRESERVED EIGHTEEN MONTHS.—A correspondent of the *Month* (N. J.) Enquirer writes to the editor that apples may be preserved for an almost indefinite period. He purchased some apples in 1843.

"They were put into my cellar in open casks; and about the 1st of January, 1844, I overhauled them and put three barrels away, packed in plaster of Paris—first a layer of plaster, then a layer of apples, and so alternately till the barrels were filled. They were then headed up and stood in the cellar till the early part of last summer, when I overhauled and assorted them and put them away in a box, in with dry oak saw-dust. The box had a lock and key and has been kept locked up, except when we got apples out to use. We continue using out of the box, occasionally, till some time after early apples were ripe, and I supposed they were all used, but on town meeting day, the 11th of March, 1845, (it being stormy) I told my man to assort my apples and fill that box again with apples and saw-dust. Upon unlocking the box and taking the saw-dust out, to our surprise, there were three apples in the box and all of them perfectly sound.

A PETRIFFIED APPLE.—We were shown last week, by Dr. Stewart of this borough, a petrified apple, which was found some time since in Armstrong township, in this county, immediately beneath where formerly stood a large tree which bore fruit, precisely similar, in shape and appearance, to this apple. It has changed into a sandstone of whitish cast, and is truly, a beautiful and perfect specimen of petrification. Upon one side of the apple there is a small spot which seemed to have commenced decay, and its color has changed to that which is usual upon rotten fruit, which appearance it still retains, and is as hard and full at that particular place as upon any other portion of the apple. From this it would appear that the quality of petrification has the same effect upon decayed that it has upon undecayed matter.—*Holidays-Luz Register.*

RED-HOT PROCESS OF PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL ICE.—One of the most singularly beautiful experiments perhaps ever devised, has been recently published by M. Prevost, illustrative of the repellent power of heat radiating from bodies of a high temperature, and the rapid abstraction of heat, produced by evaporation, or generally by such a change of condition as largely increases the volume of any body. The experiment is simply this: A platinum crucible is made and maintained red-hot over a large spirit lamp. Some sulphurous acid is poured into it from a pipette. This acid, though at common temperatures one of the most volatile of known bodies, possesses the singular property of remaining fixed in the red-hot crucible, and not a drop of it evaporates; in fact, it is not in contact with the crucible, but has an atmosphere of its own interposed. A few drops of common water are now added to the sulphurous acid in the red-hot crucible. The diluted acid gets into immediate contact with the heated metal—instantly flashes off into sulphurous acid vapour, and such is the rapidity and energy of the evaporation that the water remains behind, and it is found frozen into a lump of ice in the red-hot crucible, from which, seizing the moment before it again melts, it may be thrown out before the eyes of the astonished observer.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

It is said, splendid carriages may be compared to those ancient temples whose outside was covered with gold, while their god within was an ox or an ape.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF CINCINNATI, it is said, use a pig's tail for a tooth-brush, though some of the newspapers deny the fact.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 5, 1845.

Y. D. PALLMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Conveyancing Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.
And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

♣ We are indebted to the Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, for the Report of Professor Walter R. Johnson, on "American coals, applicable to steam navigation, and to other purposes." It is a valuable and interesting document.

♣ We are indebted to the Hon. Simon Cameron, of the U. S. Senate, for interesting documents, in relation to the Chinese treaty.

♣ An error occurred in our last, publishing the appointments of the Methodist Conference for this district, in omitting the name of J. S. McMurtry, who is associated with J. W. Houghout for the Sunbury station.

♣ The Philadelphia Ledger, in copying our remarks in relation to the Shamokin, Mahony and Schuylkill Rail Road, credits the same, by mistake, to a Danville paper.

♣ The first of April was not as pleasant as desirable, for the numerous nothings or "flittings," as they are called. In the forenoon, the clouds wore a threatening aspect, accompanied by a slight sprinkling of rain.

♣ Our court will commence on Monday next. This will afford an excellent opportunity for those who have not yet subscribed for the "American," to do so. Recollect, that newspapers will be carried free of postage, for any distance under thirty miles, after the first of July next.

♣ APPOINTMENT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—John B. Packer, Esq., of this place, to be Deputy Attorney General for Northumberland county. We cheerfully yield up "the seals of office" which we have held during the last six years, to our young friend, with all the honors, emoluments, and perquisites thereunto appertaining, and congratulate him upon becoming the grand conservator of the morals of the people of this county.

♣ As we are now *ex-officio*, and have had some experience as *prosecutor*, we are now at liberty to tender our service in defending the *prosecuted*, or whoever may speak first. But don't all come at once.

♣ NEW POST ROUTE.—We are pleased that a new Post route has been established between Sunbury and Danville, by way of Rushville, or the Liberty Pole. Petitions from this place and Rush, had been sent for several years, asking a Post Route through this thickly settled and truly democratic section of our county. We, however, feared that the Texas question had smothered this among the hundreds of other bills lost, at the last session.

The bill above alluded to, is, we believe, a general one, authorizing the Post Master General, in certain cases, to establish post routes.

♣ FIRE.—We understand that the toll house of the Danville Bridge, and several other houses above, were consumed by fire on Wednesday last. The wind was very high during the whole day.

♣ THE SABBATH.—Navigation on the Tidal Water Canal, on the Sabbath has been suspended, by order of the Board of Managers.

♣ The legislature is not engaged, at present, in doing much business of importance. There were several bank charters before the House, upon which will be engraved the individual liability system, on all the notes issued. This is a kind of concession between the two extremes. The legislature will, we presume, adjourn on the 15th instant.

♣ The Girard Bank Bill passed the Senate on Wednesday, by a vote of 17 to 10, with the individual liability clause for its issues.

♣ The Spirit of the Times of Thursday, contains commendatory notices of Gen. Cameron, extracted from upwards of thirty democratic papers, in this State.

The Pennsylvanian, on the other hand, had to borrow some of its bottled thunder, all the way from Georgia.

♣ ILLINOIS CANAL.—The legislature of Illinois, by laying a tax, and paying a certain amount of interest on the public debt, has obtained a loan from the bond holders, which will enable the State to complete the canal. This canal connects the Illinois river with lake Michigan at Chicago. It will be a most valuable improvement when completed, and open a trade from New-Orleans to Chicago.

♣ At a sale of autographs in Paris, recently, the prices ranged from 5 francs to 400. For instance, an autograph of Cardinal Bernis, brought 6 francs, while one of La Valliere, a King's mistress, brought 400 francs. The French always exhibit their gallantry for the sex, dead or alive.

Gen. Cameron.
There are a few prints, under the control of interested politicians, that still continue to rail out against the election of Gen. Cameron as U. S. Senator. These gentlemen profess great love for democracy, while they exhibit but little of its spirit. What right, we would ask, has a self-constituted and irresponsible tribunal at Harrisburg, sitting in secret conclave, to dictate to any representative what course he should pursue in relation to his support of any candidate? A representative is responsible to his constituents, and to themselves, for his votes, and is not bound, nor has he a right to enter into any compact or combination, which, in its results, would be likely to defeat the interests of his constituents. When he enters the legislative halls, he is under obligations to no man or set of men, but is free to act as may best comport with the interests and wishes of his constituents. He is no more bound to enter into a caucus, than he would be to give his support to a measure that would come in conflict with the interests of those whom he represents. Yet there are a peculiar class of professing democrats, who contend that the people are not to be consulted—that true democracy consists in yielding their own opinions to the machinations of an irresponsible cabal, often controlled by the worst of demagogues and interested politicians. Suppose, for instance, that four-fifths of the democracy of a county should be in favor of a man who could have nothing to expect in a caucus, (and we are not supposing an improbable case) by what authority, consistent with the principles of democracy, could he be asked to abandon the interests of his constituents—how his neck to the yoke, and tamely submit to the dictation of a set of men, who had met in secret conclave, to further their own selfish views? This kind of democracy may suit demagogues, knaves, and time-serving politicians, but will be utterly repudiated by every honorable minded and independent democrat. Every member is, and of right ought to be, free to act as he may deem best for his constituency. He is under no obligations whatever, to enter into any caucus; and if he does not become a party to the compact, common sense would seem to teach us that he is not bound by its decisions. The democratic representatives who voted for Gen. Cameron, had no part or lot with the proceedings of this renowned caucus of 48 members, and were not bound by its mandates. History teaches us that the worst species of government is an oligarchy. Athens, in her worst days, never suffered more than under her "Thirty Tyrants." And we confess, we hardly expected, in this enlightened age, to see a sort of Spanish inquisition instituted at the seat of government, to control the "turbulent democracy." Should this institution become firmly established, it would be in favor of installing the editor of the "Pennsylvanian" as Inquisitor General, under the title of Torquemada II. His holy horror of heretical democrats, and the zeal he has manifested in his bulls of excommunication, should certainly entitle him to the post.

It is well known that no man hostile to the tariff system, or who is the least interested with the free trade notions of some of the Philadelphia democrats, could ever be elected to any office in the district. There are probably not a dozen free trade men in our county, and yet the Pennsylvanian coolly stigmatises our members as traitors, because they preferred obeying their constituents instead of the twenty-five of the seventy-three democratic members of the legislature, in their choice of a free trade man. This may be democracy in Philadelphia, but it will never be recognized here.

♣ The editor of the "North Star," published at Berwick, offers his establishment for sale.

♣ The election for Governor of Rhode Island took place on Tuesday last. The contest is between the liberators of Dorr, and the ante-liberators. The friends of Dorr have Mr. Jackson, a liberal whig, for their candidate, and will no doubt be successful. Gov. Dorr, it is said, is so feeble, that he cannot survive in prison more than a few months longer.

♣ TURKEY.—The present Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, is one of the most enlightened and liberal sovereigns that Turkey has ever had. He has introduced a number of European innovations into his empire, having a tendency to improve and ameliorate the condition of his people. He has lately issued an edict, which was read in council, in which he strongly urges his ministers to organize schools throughout the empire, and regrets that his efforts heretofore have not been more successful. The following extract is the conclusion of the edict. Some of the more enlightened and christianized monarchs of Europe, might profit by the example.

"And inasmuch as to realize the object of my desires, it is essential and above all things necessary to cause ignorance to cease—to do which is a source of merit both in this and in the future life, the first care incumbent upon you will be to organize public instruction, and to found, every where it is necessary, schools to diffuse instruction and propagate light. I have also the intention to establish at Constantinople a vast hospital, in which an asylum will be afforded, and care bestowed on the poor and sick belonging to all classes of my subjects. The ministers must occupy themselves immediately on this point, and soon as possible, with zeal and perseverance, to apply their labors to the creation of the other establishments of public utility of the same nature, of which the necessity may become evident, and address me from time to time reports on this subject. May the most high God grant us His assistance, and facilitate the realization of our plans."

♣ DOMESTIC COTTONS.—There were 782 bales of domestic cotton exported from Boston last week, of which 375 bales were for Calcutta and 300 bales for Canton.

♣ THE BELL FOUNDRY of Andrew Menely, of West Troy, turned out from Jan. 1, 1844, to Jan. 1, 1845, one hundred and forty-five bells, weighing in the aggregate, 77,158 lbs. Average weight 532 lbs. each. Mr. Menely is one of the most celebrated bell founders in the United States.

♣ A GOLD MINE.—Gold has been found in almost virgin purity on the margin of a small lake in the wilderness, in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, L. C., but so great is the difficulty in obtaining it, that as yet, the quantity is very limited. It is found projecting from the under side of a shelving rock of a mountain. It is so situated that it cannot be reached from below by ladders nor from above by ropes; and the only specimens obtained were brought down by rifle shots!!!

♣ THE PROGRESS OF LITERATURE.—An analysis of the subject of works published in England during the past year, exhibits the following proportions:—Theology, and religious works generally, 604; History and Biography, Genealogy, 187; Geography, voyages and Travels, 212; Natural Sciences, 157; Medicine, 142; Jurisprudence, 92; Poetry and the Fine Arts, Architecture, 320; Classics, Logic, Dictionaries, Education, &c., 220; Miscellaneous, 273; Fiction, 360; Political, 138.

♣ THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE has nineteen military schools, in which are 10,000 students. In the army promotion is open to all, without distinction of rank or class.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of the Spirit of the Times.

HARRISBURG, March 25th.
In the House after the closing of my letter this morning the bill to reform the Judiciary was taken up. Its consideration occupied the whole of the afternoon session, and only got through, at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock. It was passed and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence by a vote of 42 to 40. This bill is regarded as one of the most important of the session, changing as it does in a material degree the Judiciary of the Commonwealth. Its main object is to lighten the labors of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and to divide more equally the labor between the several President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas. Mr. Cooper of Adams, is the author of the bill, and I have no doubt will receive as he is entitled to, the credit of the Bar and the Bench, for this great measure of reform. I apprehend, however, that its passage is somewhat precarious. The vote upon it in the House may and most likely will, be reconsidered. If so, I regard its fall almost reduced to a certainty.

In the Senate a large part of the afternoon was spent in debating the propriety of abolishing the Mayor's Court of Lancaster. A bill for this purpose passed committee on the whole, and was then postponed till Wednesday next.

A bill to relieve Canal and Railroad Companies from the penalties of the law for non-performance of certain duties on the Sabbath, was passed. Nothing further worthy of notice was done. Local bills, of no kind of interest, occupied the balance of the session.

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1845.
In the House to-day, nothing of interest occurred, or at least, nothing which would be of interest out of the counties to which they had reference.

Mr. Burns called up the bill for the establishment of an insane asylum, which was discussed at some length, and several amendments offered. The bill was finally adopted, appropriating \$15,000 instead of \$125,000, as originally proposed, for the purpose. Mr. Burns offered an amendment appropriating \$10,500 for the erection of a Western Lunatic Asylum, to be located in Westmoreland county, which was lost. The bill, as amended, passed finally by a vote of 59 to 22. So the labors of Miss Dix have not been fruitless.

Mr. Mageehan, of Cambria, is, I am glad to hear, rapidly recovering from his recent illness. Gov. Shunk has also entirely recovered from his indisposition.

The Senate reconsidered and passed the bill relating to the damages on the Erie Extension, after some amendments, by a vote of 15 to 8.

The Governor, this morning, nominated T. McKean Pettit, Joel Jones, and J. King Finley, Esqrs as Judges of the District Court of Philadelphia, under the law extending the Court.

The Senate took up and confirmed the first two nominations, and on that of Mr. Finley caused considerable discussion, which lasted till 2 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. F. is a relative of the Governor, and it was on that ground some of the opposition was based.

I must not forget to state that two ineffectual efforts were made in the House to-day to get up the N. Y. and Erie Railroad bill. An attempt was afterwards made by Mr. Kunkel, to hold an afternoon session to take up this bill. That was negative—Yeas 28, nays 46. So you will see that this New York project is not at all favorably received here.

J. KING FINLEY, Esq., lately of the Lancaster Bar, has been appointed by the Governor, Judge of the District Court, in place of Judge Stroud.

REMONS.—It is rumored that Amos Kendall is going to Spain; that Benjamin A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, takes the General Land office; that Thomas L. Smith remains as register of the Treasury.

A PETITION in favor of the new license law, was sent up from New York to Albany, on Saturday last, contained 25,064 names, and measured 1,041 feet in length.

DEMAND FOR IRON.—New railways have been projected in various parts of Europe, and are now in progress, which will call for an immense amount of railway iron. The railways which are in progress, and which will be completed within a few years, if the iron for the rails can be obtained, are estimated at the following number of miles:—In Great Britain and Ireland, 2000 miles; in France, 1600; in Prussia and Germany, 2500; in Russia and the rest of Europe, 1500—total, 7600. Allowing, after the usual calculation, three hundred tons to the mile, this length of railway will require 2,280,000 tons of iron. If atmospheric railways should supersede the ordinary ones, twice this amount will be required.

There is a Shingle making machine in operation at Richmond, driven by a one horse power. The machine makes one hundred and twenty revolutions in a minute, and each revolution cuts from a block a perfectly and exactly fashioned shingle; much more perfectly fashioned, indeed, than can be effected in the old way, for the operation is mathematically regular and precise. Another operation *joins* these shingles with the most minute and unvarying accuracy.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.—Amos Kendall and F. O. J. Smith are expected in New York to complete arrangements for extending the Magnetic Telegraph from Baltimore to New York.—Mr. K. representing three-fourths of the right patened by Mr. Morse, and Mr. S. the remaining interest. The line it is said can be laid, having eight wires the whole distance, for about \$100,000. The payment of letter postage upon items of intelligence between the towns and cities will, it is thought, abundantly pay. The proceedings of the next Congress will probably be reported in New York from minute to minute, as they transpire.

GENERAL JACKSON.—Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, who lately visited the Hermitage, says: "I found Gen. Jackson better in health than I expected, yet so weak, if it were any other man, I could scarcely suppose that he would live a week. For the last four months he has not attempted to take his customary meals with the family. He sits through the day in a well constructed easy chair, with his writing materials, his miniature bible and hymn book before him. To him are brought as soon as the mail arrives the newspapers; and during the four days I tarried at the Hermitage, his first inquiry was for the daily Washington newspapers and the letters bearing the postmark of the capital. His complaint is pulmonary; one lobe of the lungs he believes to be entirely consumed. This condition is shown by the shortness of breath, which almost entirely precludes the benefit of personal exercise. When he moves it is so quietly as to produce no disturbance. His feet and ankles are swollen from continued sitting, and he finds a substitute for salutary exercise only in the bathing of his limbs every evening in those emollients calculated to produce a healthy action of the skin. Weak as he is, he shaves with his own hand, and combs and adjusts the ample gray hair which continues to add to the dignity of his appearance."

"WHEN THIS OLD HAT WAS NEW."—The following correspondence between a fashionable Hatter in New York and Mr. CLAY, is interesting. The letters are neat and pertinent, and it is hard to say which is best, the latter's or Mr. CLAY'S. The Hatter clearly hints at 1818; and the gallant Harry does not put back the Presidential honours. We doubt not by the time he can say, "when this old hat was new" he will be fairly on the track again, ready for another heat.
HON. HENRY CLAY:

Dear Sir—Deprived, as we are doomed to be, of the pleasure of having you at our head for a few ensuing years, will you allow us the minor pleasure of having ourselves at yours, for a brief period, by accepting this hat! and may it afford you, Sir, what you have so zealously laboured to secure to us—Protection.

Very respectfully,
Your obt' servt.,
ORLANDO FISH.

ASHLAND, 29th Jan, 1845
My Dear Sir—I offer many and cordial thanks for the hat which you have kindly presented to me, and for the note which accompanied it. The hat might have "protected" a better or a wiser head than mine, but no head was ever covered by a better or more elegant hat.

Most truly, I am
Your friend and obt'servt.,
H. CLAY.

IRON TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The rapid increase of the manufacture of iron in our State, may be understood from the report of the Canal Commissioners. Our readers may easily understand the difficulty of getting exact information of the whole production of the State, but when we can exhibit the exact amount which has passed through our public canals, we can have a pretty good idea of the ratio of increase. The quantity of iron of every description shipped on the Public Works in 1843, was \$5,170,110 pounds—in 1844, it was 157,913,580 pounds, being an increase of nearly ninety per cent. in one year—and it is well known that the manufacture has been for the last few months more active than in any previous period, as most of the old furnaces which have been out of blast have been blown in, and the new ones in progress hastened to completion. Many are now projected, and people of capital are looking for such locations as will insure to them the best chances of permanent profit. Can we doubt then that the year 1845 will prove one of great prosperity to the Iron interest of Pennsylvania, and the public improvements must sensibly feel the increased trade of coal and iron—the former having paid for toll at various public offices in 1844, 158,130, and the latter 61,378.

A WHOLE HOG.—The N. H. Courier says that Captain Enoch Merrill, of Andover, in that State, on the 17th ult., slaughtered a hog hardly two years old, weighing after it was dressed 886 pounds—the largest hog ever slaughtered in New Hampshire.

A SCREAMER.—The Louisville Journal, of the 21st, says—"Miss Browning, the Kentucky Giantess, has arrived in this city, and can be seen at Washington Hall. Miss B. is seven feet high, weighs nearly three hundred pounds, and is well proportioned."

MR. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report embracing a vast amount of agricultural information, says it is supposed that there may be annually consumed in the United States 1,400,000,000 of eggs; and averaging the value at six cents a dozen, this would amount to \$8,000,000. It will allow an average of five chickens, or other, kinds of fowl, a year to each person, at a cost of 12 cents average, including turkeys, geese, ducks, &c., that will amount to more than 97,500,000—equal in value to \$12,000,000 annually; making the aggregate value of the consumption of poultry, to say nothing of the amount which might be added for the feathers. It is said to have been ascertained that half a million of eggs are consumed every month in the city of New York. One woman in Fulton market sold 175,000 eggs in ten weeks, supplying the Astor House each day 1000 for five days and on Saturday 2505.

Gov. BRIGGS, of Mass., is a hale, fresh looking man of some five and forty years, whose collarless neck and leather string brogans would mark him in a crowd any where. He has a light blue eye and well formed mouth, the corners of which indicate a strong love of fun—a striking trait in his character. No man enjoys a joke better, and nobody tells a better story than he. Like most good story tellers, he possesses fine powers of mimicry. I have seen him keep a room full of persons convulsed with laughter by the hour together, with his admirable mimicry of the last nights of Congress. In his public addresses, however, this humorous vein of his mind is scarcely apparent at all, and from being in social life one of the most jovial of men, he is in his public character one of the most serious and dignified. Gov. Briggs is entirely a self-made man. He says of himself that he received his diploma in a blacksmith's shop, and it is evident that he has been forging his fortune by hard work on life's anvil ever since.

AFFECTING CALAMITY, NINE PERSONS DROWNED.—A small boat, containing nine persons, Geo. Rocketteller, his wife and daughter; Mr. Salpaugh, son and daughter; Andrew Hawyer, and two other persons, who all resided at Germantown, Columbia county, N. Y., was upset in the Hudson river by the steamboat South America, on Wednesday night, and all were drowned. The unfortunate persons were returning home from Hudson in a small boat, and when opposite to their residence, the line was cast off, and they attempted to row to the shore. The South America coming down at the instant, the night being very dark and a heavy wind blowing from the south, ran over the small boat, turning every soul into the river, and they were drowned. The South America immediately stopped, and made diligent search, but nothing could be found except a few articles which had been in the boat. The daughter of Mr. Rocketteller had been married but a short time, and part of her outfit had been purchased at Hudson and was in the boat. Her husband was standing on the shore awaiting their arrival, but nothing was known on shore that night of their sad fate.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A man, named Maxon, of Ceres, Pa., was killed and had his legs burned off to the knees at his sap furnace, on the 17th ult. He had been boiling sap at the foot of ground, when his fire getting low, he cut off a large oak log a short distance above the fire, and fearing that it might roll against his kettles, thrust a hand-spike under one end of the log to direct its course away from the fire. The end of the log rolled on the hand-spike with such force as to crush Maxon under it, and crowding his legs into the fire, they were burned off to the knees.

DEARFUL CASE OF MANIA A POTU.—Two gentlemen, hunting a short time since in a swamp near Little Rock, Ark., were attracted by a faint, moaning cry, which led them to a spot where they found a poor creature lying in the mud and water, and suffering from the effects of mania-a-potu. His name was Mays, and it was supposed that he had remained in the situation in which he was found for two days and nights. *Behad eaten the fish from the ends of his fingers*, and was in a state of the greatest suffering. Though partially restored to his reason by prompt and humane treatment, his recovery is very doubtful.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette records some remarkable circumstances concerning twin sisters, Miss Mary Peters, who died on the 15th march, and Miss Betsy Peters, who died two days after, aged 73 years and 4 months. These twin sisters have always lived together in the utmost harmony, and have repeatedly been heard to say that they had no wish to survive each other one hour. Their death was remarkable. That of the first was very sudden, while in the act of rising from her bed. The surviving sister, who slept with her, was found sitting in her chair, uttering the most piteous moans, and saying, "Mary is dead! Mary is dead!" She continued so for a few hours, refusing all comfort or consolation, when she became unconscious of every thing around her, and gradually sunk away, without any apparent disease, until Sunday noon, and died without a struggle. They were both interred in one grave.

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