

FOREIGN NEWS.

By Extraordinary Express.

We are indebted to the Philadelphia Ledger for the following summary of foreign news, brought by the Pilot Boat W. J. Romer, chartered expressly for that purpose by the Ledger and North American of Philadelphia, and the Tribune and Sun of New York.

Cotton had improved one eighth of a penny, owing to advances from the United States, and a short supply. Wheat was from one to two pence a bushel higher. Flour was a shilling better, and a large demand.

The attention of Parliament has not been formerly directed to the state of the Oregon relations. The despatches sent over by our Express boat Romer, had been laid before the ministry, but no time elapsed to show their effect.

Parliament is engaged in a Coercive Bill for Ireland. The Liverpool Courier of the 11th says the state of that country justifies any effort for its amelioration, but thinks the Earl St. Germain's will be a dead letter.

The comments of the English press on the refusal of the American Government to arbitrate on the Oregon question, look warlike.

The Tariff was still under discussion in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily completed in accordance with the plans of the Ministry.

There had been no action in Parliament on the Oregon question.

There are to be great reductions in the Russian Tariff.

It is said that the French funds had declined. In the debate on Indian corn and buckwheat and rice being free, allusions were made to these articles being American staples.

The opposition to the Evangelical Alliance in Scotland meets with increasing opposition among the clergy.

The French papers have but little in relation to Oregon. They seem to incline to the opinion that matters will arrive at an amicable adjustment.

A dissension which promises momentous results had sprung up among the Jews in London.

The throne of Spain is in danger in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to sanction the electoral law. It was expected the ministry would at once resign.

Political affairs in Switzerland remain in a critical state. At Berne things look gloomy. The Grand Council had deprived the Councilors of State—nine of them—of their functions.

The number of seamen required by the English Navy estimates, is 27,500, boys 2,000; marines afloat 5,500, ashore 3,000—total 40,000.

It is said that the artillery, turned with such fatal effect against the British troops in India, was purchased in England above five years ago, by General Ventura, for the late Rajah Runjeet Singh.

The insurrection in Poland seems to have reached a crisis. All parties seem agreed that a more hopeless attempt it is scarcely possible to conceive. The insurgents are said, however, to amount to 40,000 men. The Journal des Debats publishes a history of the rebellion, from which it appears that it has extended to the Russian army, and that it would not have broken out at the present moment had not the numerous chances of detection rendered further delay impossible.

The Provisional Government of Cracow were acting with vigor, and up to the latest authentic accounts no attempt had been made by General Collin to attack the city. It was reported in Paris on Sunday that the Russian had assaulted Cracow, reduced half of it to ashes, and driven out the Poles, who, in their retreat, encountered a large body of Austrians, and defeated them! The Prussian government, notwithstanding the sympathy openly avowed for the insurgents in Polish Prussia, appears to be disposed to remain neutral in the matter.

THE KENTUCKY GIANT.—It appears that there really is a giant, the keeper of a public house on the bank of the Ohio, who is a sort of human muskaton, (without the humbug.) A clerical correspondent of the Christian Watchman lately paid him a visit, and says that he is a perfect wonder in human shape, walking like an elephant, and looking like a man from another world. He measures eight feet and six inches in height. In gazing at this man, says his clerical visitor, "we felt an awe greater than that produced by the presence of a king, and a kind of shrinking away into our own littleness." It reminded us of the report of the spies sent by Moses from the wilderness of Paran to search out the land of Canaan, who said on return—"We saw the giants, the sons of Anak, there, and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight."

The 'mileage' of the 'gentlemen from Oregon' will be something considerable—only about \$12,000, and the constructive pay for the Senators the same amount.

A young man named Noble lately from New York, went to sleep in a church at Cleveland, and fell from an upper window to the street—he died soon after.

The convicts in the penitentiary of Indiana are professing religion. Three of them were recently baptized in the Ohio river. Their fellow prisoners were permitted to be spectators of the solemn rite.

An egg has been taken from the nest of a black hen in Albany, which measures 8.12 inches, by 6.38, and weighs four ounces!

A new umbrella has been manufactured called the "lending umbrella." It is made of brown paper and willow twigs, intended exclusively to accommodate a friend.

It is supposed that a fluent speaker utters between 7,000 and 7,500 words in the course of an hour's uninterrupted speaking.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, April 18, 1846.

On our first page will be found an interesting sketch of the proceedings of the quarrel between Mr. Webster and Ingersoll. On our last, an amusing little story.

The weather, for the last week, has been cold and boisterous. On Monday it was very stormy, affording an April variety of wind, snow, rain and sunshine.

THE CONCERT of the Baker Family came off on Wednesday evening last. The court house was well filled by citizens and strangers. The songs were sung with admirable harmony. The "Granite State" and the solo of Mrs. Baker, descriptive of a woman and her babe crossing the Green Mountains, in Vermont, in a snow storm, were much admired. The imitation of the Millerite Ascension was received with shouts of laughter.

THE TIDE WATER CANAL will be repaired, it is said, by the end of the present month.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—John H. Morrison, of Centre county, to be Collector of Tolls at Northumberland. M. S. Warner, re-appointed Weighmaster at Northumberland. W. Fink, Collector of Tolls at Williamsport.

COLLECTOR OF TOLLS AT NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Canal Commissioners have at last made an appointment for Collector at Northumberland, by substituting John H. Morrison, of Centre county, for Mr. John Youngman. Mr. Youngman, in his official capacity, had given such general satisfaction, that the impression was that he would not be removed. But the majority of the Board, to secure their own interests, were obliged to consult the wishes of others; hence the necessity of taking officers from a distance. We have nothing to say against Mr. Morrison. We presume, judging from a slight acquaintance, that he will make a good officer. But we did think, if it was necessary to remove a faithful and experienced officer, a successor could have been found nearer home.

NEXT CONGRESSMAN.—A correspondent of the Union Times strongly recommends Alexander Jordan, Esq., of this place, as the Democratic candidate for Congress, at the next election. The writer very properly states that local preferences should, at the present time at least, be set aside, and a popular and strong man be taken up. We were of the same opinion at the late Congressional election. Aware of the difficulties that existed among our democratic friends of Lycoming county, we urged the nomination of Mr. Jordan at that time. We do not think that Mr. Jordan is desirous of the nomination, but we are confident that he will not decline, should his friends see proper to place him in nomination for that important office.

THE HARRISBURG UNION, in referring to the subject, says: "Mr. Jordan is a sound democrat—a gentleman of popular manners, and would do more to reconcile the conflicting interests in this district, than any gentleman who has been named. There is a clear democratic majority in this Congressional district, and all it requires on the part of our friends, is united action, to secure it. Let it be done."

TAX ON COAL.—The revenue bill is now before the Senate. We are pleased, to see that the odious and unjust tax on coal has been stricken out by that body. This is well. Such a tax could never have been collected. With the same propriety we might tax lumber, iron ore, limestone, wheat, corn and other productions of the soil. It was, however, in character with all the proceedings of the powers that be.

THE TARIFF bill of Mr. McKay has been reported in Congress. The scale of duties varies from 5 to 75 per cent. Iron of all kinds to pay a duty of 30 per cent. Sugars, woollens and silks, to pay the same duty. If the revenues should fall short, then a duty of 10 per cent. is to be imposed on tea and coffee. We do not think the bill will be passed.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the house of Jacob Dyer, in the town of Cattawissa, by the President and Managers of the Cattawissa Bridge Company, until Saturday, the 18th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. for rebuilding the Bridge over the Susquehanna River at that place.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.—Mr. Taylor, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected by a majority of 7075 over the Whig candidate, and about 14000 over the Native candidate.

AN EXCELLENT BILL.—The Judiciary Committee of our Legislature, have reported a bill making it lawful for the Governor, in case of conviction of murder, to commute, upon the recommendations of the court and jury, the punishment of death to imprisonment for life, separate, solitary and hard labor—and if the decision of the Governor be favorable to such recommendation, the court on being informed of the commutation, is to pass sentence accordingly.

THE ERIE CANAL, of New York was to be opened on Thursday last. Large quantities of produce, it is said, will be sent early to market.

TREATISE ON THE POTATOE DISEASE.—We have received a pamphlet containing a collection of facts on this subject, by Thomas Croft, of Wilkesbarre.

The facts which are quoted from the actual results of practical men in this country and Europe, show most conclusively that the disease is caused by an excess of carbonic acid. Carbonic acid is essential to the growth of all vegetables. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, says, however, "We know that an excess of carbonic acid kills plants." Its strong affinity for the alkalies is well known. Whenever, therefore, lime ashes, charcoal, salt, plaster and guano have been used, all of which substances contain one or more of the alkalies, the potatoes invariably escaped the disease, while those, in almost every instance, when planted side by side, cultivated with stable manure only, were more or less affected. As the season for planting is at hand, we make the following extracts from authentic and reliable sources:

The New York Genesee Farmer, of North-western New York, recommends "dressing the land with common salt, charcoal, &c." See Report of the Commissioners of Patents, to Congress, for 1844.

Salt contains soda, an alkali. Charcoal possesses the power of absorbing carbonic acid, and thus preventing the potatoe from getting it when it does not need it.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says "we tried the experiment of putting nearly a teaspoonful of salt into each hill at the time of planting. The experiment was successful; and we had a fine little crop of entirely fair and good potatoes." He had lost his potatoes, for two years before, when he used no remedy, on the same ground. See same Report.

Dr. Liebig says: "Potatoes require a great quantity of alkali."

Dr. Lee, a scientific gentleman of New York; who has been employed by the N. York State Agricultural Society to go throughout the State, and deliver lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, in writing to the editor of the Albany Cultivator, from Smithville, Chenango county, N. Y. under date of July 15, 1845, and whose letter is contained in the August No. of that paper says: "More than one half of the ash of potatoes is pure potash. Acting on this hint, I have found in my four scientific farms, who by the use of unleached ashes, lime and plaster, mixed in equal parts, and placed in the hill with the seed, and on the hill as soon as [planted] have wholly escaped the potatoe rot, and harvested for several years, from 500 to 600 bushels per acre."

In a letter from Ulster county, N. Y. dated December 18th, 1844, by R. L. Pell, and addressed to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, then Commissioner of Patents, we find the following accounts of experiments: "In the year 1843, I planted a field of several acres in drills, harrowed the ground level, and top dressed it with 200 bushels of oyster shell lime and charcoal dust to the acre. The yield was 532 bushels per acre. At the same time the potatoes throughout the country were more or less decayed; likewise a parcel of the same seed planted contiguous to the above, not limed, were also decayed."

This spring, when I began to plant my potatoes, I took about a table-spoonful of slaked lime and put it into each hill; and when they were up, and before they were hoed, I made a mixture of 8 bushels of leached ashes, 2 bushels of lime, and 3 bushels of ground plaster, and stirred them well together. I made a scrop that held about one gill, and I put this full of the mixture on each hill, close to the stalks; and I found, when I began to use them in the summer, that they were all sound, and continued so; and I had not one rotten potatoe when I took them up in October, although my neighbors, on both sides of the farm, had scarce any sound ones to get in. So I must think that what I did to my potatoes was the cause of my being so successful." See Rep. Com. Pat., page 238.

RIGHT OF WAY CONVENTION.—Great Excitement at Allegheny City.—A Convention, numbering 3000 persons, in favor of the right of way, assembled at Allegheny City, on Wednesday last. Hon. Walter Forward, Judges Wilkins and Wilson McCandless addressed the meeting. The resolutions denounce Philadelphia as pursuing a selfish and grasping policy, and attribute its resistance of the right of way to Pittsburgh to enormous speculations of Philadelphians in lands and investments in moneyed corporations in Western Virginia. A proposition to sever the State is boldly and seriously advanced, if any thing serious can be imagined in connection with such a ridiculous proposal.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says that the accounts from the Potomac Fisheries are very favorable. It is thought that the demand throughout the season will fully equal the supply, and prices are likely to be good. Shad were selling at Alexandria, on Saturday, at \$6.50a\$7 per hundred, and Herring at \$14.25 per thousand.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We continue to receive encouraging reports, says the Chicago Journal, in regard to the wheat crop throughout Illinois. It not only looks better, but a much larger crop has been sown than in any previous year. The accounts from the Northern section of the State, as also from Wisconsin, are equally favorable. The wheat crop throughout Georgia, it is said, never looked more promising than at this time, and should the harvest prove as abundant as is now anticipated, it will greatly relieve the wants of the people from the present scarcity of grain.

It is said there are no less than six persons now at Washington who expect to be next president. The number who wish to be, has not been estimated.

Correspondence of the Sunbury American.

NUMBER XVI.

WILKESBORO, April 13, 1846.

The people of the metropolis, last week, were the spectators of a congressional war,—a thing almost as much to be deprecated as an Oregon war, although the result has been the waste of no blood. It broke out in the Senate, on Monday last, from a speech of Mr. Webster in answer to one from Mr. Dickinson and Ingersoll, relative to the McLeod affair and the settlement of the Northeastern Boundary. Mr. Ingersoll, in his charge of the McLeod affair, states that Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State, and at the time of McLeod's arrest, sent a letter by express, to the governor of the State of New York, advising the immediate release of the prisoner, for the safety of the great commercial emporium was in danger of being laid in ashes. To this the governor sent a reply, asking when it would be done, Mr. Webster returned an answer, stating, forthwith. This is Mr. Ingersoll's charge. Mr. Webster, in his speech, pronounced the whole an "absolute, unqualified, entire" falsehood. He says he never wrote but one letter to the governor of New York,—and that was under the direction of President Harrison,—having any bearing whatever upon the McLeod affair. It gave no advice to the governor, but merely, as the letter states, expressed the President's thanks for the promptitude in which he (the governor) was disposed to perform an act calculated to relieve the government from the embarrassment under which it was laboring.

Now, here Mr. Webster and Mr. Ingersoll are at issue upon a point of veracity,—not a very enviable position. Both are men who have held responsible stations, and so far have had a part of the confidence of their respective parties; and for me to pronounce Mr. Webster guilty of the charges, without their being properly substantiated by authority, would, in a great degree, be culpable in me. Mr. Ingersoll would certainly be pursuing a very suicidal course, in making the allegations he has, without being in possession of the facts necessary to sustain him. He would be paving the way for his own destruction. Mr. Webster occupied two days in his speech. He covered the whole ground of the Ashburton treaty, the first day, and in the conclusion, on the second day, hurled his sarcastic remarks at Mr. Ingersoll. He frequently made use of such epithets as "thing," "creature," &c., in connection with Mr. Ingersoll. It is considered one of the most severe attacks heard in the Senate, for some time—none too suitable either, for the dignity of that body. Mr. Webster, however, says he has been driven to the wall, and he is determined to expose the shallowness of the attack made upon him.

Mr. Dickinson answered the speech of Mr. Webster,—more for the purpose of vindicating his own position than to sustain Mr. Ingersoll in his charges.

[For Mr. Ingersoll's reply and charges of corruption against Mr. Webster, see our first page.]

The petitions and memorials brought before the House, create, oftentimes, a great deal of merriment. The editor of the Fountain, a daily temperance paper published here, has petitioned the house to grant him the use of the lower rooms of the capitol for the printing of his paper. He asks it upon the ground of public policy. The petitioner seems to think that the publication of a paper in the rooms of the capitol is as lawful as the selling of liquor. For me, I am sure I would far rather see the capitol turned into a printing office, than a grocery, as it is at present; for it is well known that liquors of all kinds can be had for the rhino, in one of the lower rooms of the capitol. This is a disgrace to the nation, and should not be tolerated. Refreshments for the members is desirable, and could be furnished without the addition of liquor. The petitioner's request should be granted as an offset to the grocery, for he would, no doubt, free of all expense, hang out upon his sign: "All ye who thirst, come to the Fountain and drink."

THE WASHINGTON Correspondent, of the Philadelphia Ledger of April 11th, says:

Mr. Winthrop, in the House this morning, asked the privilege of making a personal explanation, the first request of the kind he had ever made to the House. He referred to the charge yesterday made by Mr. Yancey, in course of his discussion on the motion to reconsider Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, that Mr. Webster was the pensioned agent of Eastern manufacturers. Mr. Winthrop said he was now authorized to declare, that Mr. Webster did not hold and never had held a share of manufacturing stock, nor had he ever been in the enjoyment of any fund raised for his benefit by the manufacturers. On Monday last he had learned Mr. Webster was waited upon by a committee, and informed him that certain wealthy merchants of Boston had volunteered to subscribe a fund, which they proposed to invest, and appropriate the proceeds as a life annuity to himself and family. Mr. Webster had not yet signified his acceptance of the offer. Mr. Winthrop read a letter addressed to Mr. Webster, in which his public services are enumerated, the vicissitudes of life, and particularly the chances of old age set before him, and he was entreated to accept the proffered funds as an acknowledgment of services rendered in behalf of the cause of commerce in times past, and for his personal convenience and the comfort of his family if time to come. It had not been decided what course Mr. Webster would pursue, and yesterday he (Mr. Winthrop) was ignorant of the facts stated.

In reply to Mr. Yancey, as to the amount of this fund, Mr. Winthrop said that he did not feel that he had any "right of search" with the private affairs of any one, but as the people of Boston seldom did any thing by halves, the sum intimated (100,000) was probably correctly stated.

Mr. Yancey disclaimed any intention to interfere with the private affairs of any man. He had spoken of Mr. Webster as a public man, and the annuity was intended as a reward for services as a public man.

A correspondent of the New York Mirror, in some sketches of our distinguished men in Congress, thus speaks of Mr. Allen, the Senator from Ohio:

No man is more treacherous in the way of making a speech, than Mr. Allen—he will rise, and for two or three minutes proceed in calm, clear tones, when, without the least forewarning, or any cause, he elevates his tremendous voice to its highest pitch, and 'there is no more peace.' He sedulously employs every means to produce effect, though his choice of attitude and gesture are samples of rather equivocal taste; he shakes the forefinger of his right hand in the most scientific manner; he hammers upon his desk, and claps his hands, advances and retreats, shouts, bellows, and finishes the sentence in a sepulchral and warning voice. His speeches are very good, but his riotous manner of delivery spoils them.

Mr. Allen, from his loudness of voice, was compared to a Chinese gong, and in speaking of him he was as often designated the gentleman from China, as any thing else. Mr. Southard was at that time President of the Senate—a gentleman quite as remarkable for his ease of manner and love of good living, as anything else. He had been listening for two hours without repining, to a prosy speech on a prosier subject, and had succeeded in attaining that vague, dreamy state of half-happiness, half-carelessness, and the other half mint julep, which he was somewhat celebrated for, when the orator resumed his seat, and Mr. Allen rose and said 'Mr. President!' Now, Mr. President was not exactly wide awake, his thoughts had hardly returned from dreamland, but he knew something was wrong, something was required. 'Eh! what!' said he, half rising from his chair. 'Oh yes—I see—the gentleman from China!' All the Senate heard it, and laughed, of course, and the hasty correction 'from Ohio,' that the President added only made matters worse.

Mr. Allen, in his last election, was unfortunately enough to be opposed by the father of his bride elect—a rupture was the consequence, for the love of politics is often stronger than the love for women, and Mr. Allen preferred to sacrifice his affection to his election. Everything, however, turned out right in the long run, for Mr. Allen won both his election and his bride, and achieved a victory both over the politics of his father-in-law and the heart of the daughter.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE HOUSE MEMBERS OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—The following are the occupations of the members of the present House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, when not engaged in "doing nothing," at home. The House consists of 100 members, which is made up as follows:—Farmers, 44; Lawyers, 14; Merchants, 8; Physicians, 6; Millers, 3; Morocco Dressers, 1; Carpenters, 2; Saddler, 1; Shoemakers, 2; Tanners, 3; Artist, 1; Clerks, 2; Teachers, 4; Innkeepers, 2; Printers, 2; Oak cooper and guger, 1; Transporter, 1; Currier, 1; Gunsmith, 1; Teachers and geologist, 1.

THE RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.—The Hartford Times of Saturday evening gives us a result of the election in Connecticut. In the Senate the Democrats have one majority. In the House, Democrats 98, Whigs 78. Democratic majority 20. There are 44 members to be elected. The election was to take place on Friday.

SANTA ANNA.—The Washington Union says: A member of Congress has addressed us a note, stating that he was satisfied that Santa Anna is, before this time, in Vera Cruz, and either victorious, or that he has suffered the penalty of his boldness; and also that the Mexico-Texas army will never reach the Rio Grande, and if they do, will not fight our army.

MORE THAN 200 TONS PER WEEK.—The Montour Rolling Mill, at this place, has, for some time past, been making over 200 tons of Rail Road Iron per week. At one turn, last week, the night set of hands made 182 rails within the 12 hours.—They made a hundred rails in six hours, having that number finished at midnight. The great work now goes on vigorously and constantly.—The Anthracite Furnaces of the Company, situated within a few rods of the Rolling Mill, close by the Canal, and in the heart of the Montour Ore Region, are furnishing an abundant supply of metal for the Mill.—Danville Intel.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—The Courier des Etats Unis, usually very well informed about Mexican affairs, and professing to speak in this instance upon the most reliable authority, gives the following information.

"The different sections of the republican party in Mexico had, at the latest dates, resolved to unite against the common danger, and had taken measures to invite Santa Anna to return to Mexico, and assume the position of chief of the republican party. Their overture had been favorably received by the exiled President. He had stipulated that, in case of his return, he would submit to the people the election of a new President of the Republic, and retire himself to private life. The Courier professes to have seen a confidential letter of Santa Anna's companion in exile, Signor Rejon, in which the grounds of the ex-dictator's conversation to republicanism are set forth, and its sincerity warmly asserted. Rejon has also published a pamphlet explaining the reasons which led Santa Anna, and himself as Minister, to approve the decrees of the 20th of November and the 2d of December, 1844, to dissolve the Congress, restrain the liberty of the press, and to assume dictatorial power. The purpose of these strong measures Rejon alleges to be the concentration of the Mexican force against Texas. The Mexican Congress gave only a lukewarm support, he says, to that movement, and was therefore dissolved. The return of Santa Anna to Mexico does not, however, in the judgment of the Courier, indicate further warlike movements on the part of Mexico."

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.] FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 13, 1846.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—The Condition of the Specimens, &c.—In the House this afternoon, Mr. Galloway, from the select committee appointed on the subject, submitted the following:

The Committee appointed to examine and report to the House of Representatives, upon the situation and condition of the specimens collected during the late geological survey of the State, and to recommend such legislation, as in their opinion may be necessary to carry out the original design of these collections, report:

That they have examined into the condition of the specimens collected during the geological survey of the State, which are now deposited in the basement story of the capitol at Harrisburg. This collection is contained in sixty-three boxes, which are neatly and strongly made, having the covers secured by screws. The committee caused several of the boxes to be opened, with a view of ascertaining the condition and state of preservation of the mineral specimens therein contained. They were found to be dry, clean, free from mould, and apparently in as good condition as they were when first packed in the boxes. Each specimen is marked, and a number pasted on it, and is wrapped separately in strong paper.

This catalogue, together with the results of the chemical analysis of the ores, coals, limestones, &c., which were made at the expense of the Commonwealth, it is presumed by the committee, the late State geologist intends to retain until the Legislature shall determine upon the publication of his final report.

According to a communication made in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, during the last session, the late State geologist estimates the expense of publishing his report at fifteen thousand dollars.

If there is nothing in the existing laws to warrant his retention of the papers relating to the geographical survey, it follows that the catalogues of specimens, the maps and drawings, and even the manuscript sheets of the final report, are the property of the State, subject to no contingency or reservation.

In this case, the late State Geologist should be required to surrender these papers to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in whose hands they should remain, subject to the further action of the Legislature.

The committee having thus performed the duty assigned them, offer the following resolution Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be recommended to the attention of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In the afternoon, the Right of Way bill was discussed the entire session, in the House, by Messrs. Burnside, Matthias, and Kunkle, who all spoke against the measure.

April 14. SENATE.—Mr. Cornman, from the Committee on Militia, reported a supplement to the act regulating the militia of this Commonwealth.

The bill authorizing the Montour Iron Work to subscribe to the stocks of railroad and bridge companies in the counties of Columbia, Northumberland and Schuylkill, was rejected, yeas 16.

The bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Danville Railroad was read a third time and rejected—yeas 7, na 12.

ANOTHER WONDER.—The Newark Daily Advertiser furnishes an account of a young woman living in Middletown, Monmouth county, N. seventeen years of age, who is said to exhibit certain magnetic phenomena of a very singular nature. The account is derived from a clergyman of Middletown, who has visited the patient:

"For four years past she has been afflicted with some mysterious nervous disorder which has confined her to her bed for nearly that whole period. At first it assumed the form of St. Vitus's Dance, which was followed some time afterwards with a remarkable sensitiveness of whole surface of the body, that made the slightest touch very painful, until recently it has been on its present marvellous character. It eats on an average not more than half a crac in 24 hours, and her bowels operate only on forty days—yet her face and entire body main full and plump, while the skin preserves the fairness and freshness of health.

This may be considered as belonging to preternatural, and the physical; what full has relation to the supernatural, and the spiritual.

She falls into a sort of trance or catalepsy which condition her soul passes into the other world. Heaven is opened to her and she is able to see and converse with its blessed inhabitants. They have, she says, constant intercourse with this world. Deceased persons become the guardian angels of those in whom they felt a special interest while living. She told one of the clergymen present at this interview, who live in the neighborhood, and had lost a child a time before, that she saw the child's spirit lying over his shoulder while he was engaged in prayer at a certain time in his study.

The proofs given that she actually had intercourse with the unseen world, are as follows—Blood without any wound, appeared suddenly on the forehead, and each of the hands feet; and subsequently on the posts and the door of her bed chamber, the marks which remain to this time. These things vouched for by her mother, who is a respectable member of the Methodist Church, and one of the gentlemen referred to, say, that herself talks very rationally on religious subjects, and they came away favorably impressed so far as her sincerity was concerned."