



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 17, 1850.

Notice.

The third Lecture, in the series, before the "Leni Lenapee Institute," will be delivered by S. S. Dreher, Esq., on Tuesday Evening, January 29th, at the Court House.

The citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. S. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

At the December term, on motion of a A. H. Reeder, Esq., S. Charlton Burnett, was admitted to practice in the several courts of Monroe county.

The "Leni Lenapee Institute."

The second Lecture, of the series to be given, before this Institute was delivered by L. W. Broadhead, on Tuesday evening last. The known abilities of the speaker and the interest of his subject attracted a large audience. The several heads or departments of the subject were treated in a masterly style. The mind, at times, during the delivery, would be chilled by the very graphic description of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" and its train of horrors, when it would be partially relieved by the picture of its attendant glories, arrayed in the most gorgeous dress, and the portrayal of what the speaker conceived to be the remedial agencies to extirpate this monster evil. In a word the discourse was replete with brilliant and glowing passages, giving conclusive evidence that the writer is not only a profound thinker, but has the faculty of conveying his ideas, clothed in chaste and beautiful language.

The Erwinna Post Office Robbery.

On the 11th inst., the Grand Jury of the United States District Court found a true bill against William S. Hunt, late Postmaster at Erwinna, Bucks county, for taking from the mail a letter containing money. The Bucks County Intelligencer, of Tuesday last, says Mr. H. is still in prison at Doylestown; but will be removed to Philadelphia for trial.

Finances of New Jersey.

The message of Governor Haines of New Jersey, states the funds received into the treasury during the year, including a balance of \$10,823 13 on hand on the 1st of January, 1849, to be \$136,513 95, and the expenditures \$26,552 75, leaving a balance of 9,961 20. The amount of available means in the treasury on the 1st instant, including bonds, transit duties, dividends, &c. \$72,844 90, while the demands amount to \$85,163 62, leaving a deficit of \$12,413 72. The school fund of the state now amounts to \$380,580 67, showing an increase of \$10,132 34 during the year.

Editorial Convention.

The convention of editors, held at Harrisburg, on the 1st inst., was attended by some twenty-four of the fraternity from various parts of the State.—Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of the West Chester Republican, presided. The convention adopted a series of resolutions recommending that papers should be allowed to circulate free of postage within the congressional districts in which they may be published, and urging upon the Legislature the benefits which would accrue to the people were the laws annually passed, published in all papers of the State.

The resolution adopted at the editorial convention of Vermont, discountenancing personalities in editorial intercourse, was adopted and measures taken to carry out the recommendations in regard to postage, and the publication of the laws.

Another Tariff Compromise.

The Day Goods Reporter says, and repeats, that Mr. Clay is about to introduce a compromise tariff, to stand for twenty years, wherein specific and ad valorem duties are combined. It is not acquainted with the details, but understands he does not propose to raise the present scale of duties, but only substitute the specific for the ad valorem where it can be done.

The Thirty-First Congress.

The popular branch of Congress is still consuming time to little purpose. The cost to the country of the present session thus far is thus estimated by the N. Y. Express:

Table with 2 columns: Expense type and Amount. Rows include Six weeks of idleness, Contingent expenses, Making a total, and By including approximate costs.

Maryland U. S. Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 10. The state legislature, to-day, elected ex-Governor Pratt United States Senator, for the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and for six years, commencing with the first session of the thirty-second congress.

The Parkman Case.

Dr. Webster is said to be preparing a circumstantial account of his intimacy with Dr. Parkman, in which he will endeavor to show that a conspiracy exists against him, and that the body found is not that of Dr. P. The trial will not take place until March next, and in the meantime the evidence given before the Coroner's jury will be held secret.

The Mayor of Pittsburg.

The election for Mayor of the City of Pittsburg, took place on Tuesday of last week, Mr. JOSEPH BARKER, who was some time since indicted and convicted for preaching in the streets and market houses, and who was only the day before the election, released from jail on the pardon of the Executive, we see by the Pittsburg papers, has been elected by a majority of 363 votes over Mr. Guthrie, the Locofoco candidate, and 953 over Mr. McCutcheon, the regular nominated Whig candidate. It is understood that the cry of religious persecution was raised in favor of Mr. Barker, and it would seem with some justice. The sentence of the Judge, to say the least of it, was unnecessarily harsh and severe. Mr. Barker is a Whig, though elected without the organized support of either party.

Remarkable Preservation of a Hog.

A hog belonging to George Hower, Esq., of Allen township, Lehigh co., was accidentally buried under a stack of straw in his yard on the 13th of October last. Additional straw was thrown on the stack from time to time, until the 24th of December, when the animal was found. Incredible as it may appear, the hog lived in that situation, without air, water, or anything to eat, except straw, for seventy four days! When the hog was lost it weighed 250, when taken out of its confinement it was a mere skeleton, not weighing more than 60 or 70 pounds. At first it could not walk, but moved by short jumps like a rabbit. When offered food it would only take a little warm milk, but gradually its appetite returned, and it promises in a short time to regain its former weight.

The "Brown" Game of Poker.

"Potomac" gives the Baltimore Patriot the following "item" from Jo. Root's speech in the opening of the Brown expose on Wednesday: "Mr. Root made one of his quaint, odd, humorous and sarcastic speeches. He gloried in being an Independent, belonging to no party and truckling with none. He told an anecdote of a Yankee and a Southerner who were playing poker on a steamboat. After a while the Southerner remarked that he had not seen an ace for some time. 'I guess you haven't,' said the Yankee, 'but I can tell you where they are. One of them is up your shirt sleeve there, and the other three are in the top of one of my boots!' Mr. Root said he knew where one of the aces in this game was, and the other three, he had no doubt, were over there, somewhere, pointing to the Southern Locofoco members."

Mortality in New-York in 1849.

It appears from the returns of the City Inspector of New-York, that the deaths in the city, during the past year were 22,372. In the previous year the number of deaths was 14,681. This makes an increase during the past year, of 7,754—being an increase of over 50 per cent. Of the whole number, 11,736 were males, and 10,636 females. Adults, 11,502; children, 10,870. The whole number of deaths by cholera was 5,072.—The places of nativity of those who compose the list, were as follows:—United States, 13,300; Ireland, 5,963; Germany, 1,532, &c. &c. The deaths in Philadelphia, during the same period, were a little over 9,000. The increase of mortality in this city over the previous year, was only 1,700 or about 23 per cent.

A New Kingdom Contemplated.

A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Rio de Janeiro, under date of November 25th, says:—"The Prince de Joinville and wife are expected by the Emperor very soon, and report has it that three provinces adjoining Pernambuco are to be converted into a kingdom, and the Prince and Princess are to be crowned King and Queen thereof. Louis Philippe and the Emperor have been in close correspondence for the last three months, and no doubt the above is the result of his wiles. General uproar and republicanism subsequently will be the consequence, and the empire ultimately bolted out of existence.

It is a regular business to make pies at New-Haven and send them every day to New-York, for sale. During the last four years, nearly half a million of pies have been thus disposed of.

Mr. Clay at the White House.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, describing the first annual reception at the president's residence, says that from twelve until two o'clock the rooms of the white house were filled. During nearly the whole time Mr. Clay was present, and was, of course, the object of general attraction. The venerable statesman appearing in higher health and spirits than on any other occasion since his last arrival at Washington. Wherever he moved there followed a train of the admiring and curious, eager to see and converse with the only man in the nation in regard to whom people unite in wondering why he has not been president. Mr. Clay was accompanied by a very tall lady from Kentucky, whose name was given as McKee, perhaps the mother of Col. McKee, who was slain at Buena Vista, while commanding the regiment of which Mr. Clay's son was lieutenant colonel. Another account states that the lady was a Miss Keene, from Philadelphia. One of the pleasantest with which Mr. Clay entertained those about him created some amusement. Mr. Giddings joined the group in the centre of which Mr. Clay stood, and while speaking to him offered his arm to a lady with whom both gentlemen were acquainted. Alluding to this circumstance, Mr. Clay said—"Mr. Giddings, they say a great many hard things of you, but let them bring what charges they may, I see you are still for the union."

Melinda Worthington, of New-Britain, Bucks county, was a few days since taken before a justice of the peace to answer a charge made by her husband, who stated that she threatened that she would either kill him by poison, or cut his throat, or burn him in his cabin, and that she was determined to have another man. A nice woman.

Congress.

But little of our room is occupied with news from Congress. The loss will not, however, be very serious to the readers, in so much as very little of consequence has yet been done in our National Legislature.

Gen. Cass' resolution in relation to Austria has not only met with strong opposition in the Senate, but has also called forth some of its talents in the way of long speeches. This is the principal matter occupying the attention of the Senate.

The House, after a session of five weeks, succeeded in organizing, by the election of a Clerk and other officers. Mr. T. G. Campbell, Whig, of Tennessee, was elected Clerk, by the aid of the South Carolina members and Mr. Ewing of Tennessee. The struggle was a long one—too long for the interests of the country, but the result is most gratifying. Mr. Forney, the locofoco candidate was whipped out at last, and it would be difficult to describe the depth of despair into which the horde of locofoco expectants for offices under him, in the event of his success, have been cast by the unexpected election of a Whig Clerk.

State Temperance Convention.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention, will be held at Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 22d of January, 1850. Local Societies are requested to appoint delegates, and the friends of the cause in general are invited to attend. The meeting will be an important one. By order of the State Central Committee. REUBEN C. HALE, Pres't.

From the Reading Gazette.

Stroudsburg Academy.

Mr. WILLIAM S. POST, the late efficient Principal of the Reading Collegiate School, has removed to the pleasant village of Stroudsburg, in Monroe county, and taken charge of the Academy at that place, a large and elegant building, with ample accommodations for an extensive Boarding and Day School. Mr. Post will immediately organize a School for male pupils, upon the same plan which he pursued in this city with so much success; and has also made arrangements for connecting therewith a Female Seminary, under the charge of capable lady assistants. Mr. Post possesses every qualification desirable in the Principal of a School of the first class, and the Stroudsburg folks may congratulate themselves upon having secured so competent a gentleman to preside over their Academy.

Of the locality of Stroudsburg, the Monroe Democrat thus speaks: "The world cannot produce a spot more healthy and salubrious,—more free from physical and moral malaria than our own beautiful village." Precisely such a place is the one most desirable for a flourishing Boarding School. We understand that Mr. Post takes with him to his new abode, several pupils from this neighborhood, as boarders. They could not be placed in better hands. Mr. Post's advertisements will be found in another column of this week's paper.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Stroudsburg and Vicinity.

The following incidents are taken, for the most part, from the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania."

Monroe County was taken partly from Pike and partly from Northampton, by the act of April, 1835. Length 25 miles, breadth 25; area about 600 square miles. Population about 11,500.—Stroudsburg, the county seat, first settled by Col. Jacob Stroud, of the Revolutionary army, is situated on a handsome plain at the forks of the Ananionk or Brodhead creek, and Pocono creek.—The village is pleasantly laid out; the streets are wide, the houses handsome, and generally situated back a short distance from the street, with neat yards in front, adorned with shades and shrubbery; and altogether, the place has very much the air of a pretty New England village. There are in the place the usual county buildings; a public library; a Female Seminary; an Academy, large and new, well-arranged and well-located on an elevation commanding a beautiful view of the village and "region round about"; a Presbyterian, a Methodist church, two Friends' meeting-houses, and places of worship for other Denominations; two first rate Newspapers are published in the village—the "Jeffersonian Republican" and the "Monroe Democrat." There are good taverns, stores, two tanneries, grist-mill, saw-mill, &c. Within a short distance on the Ananionk, is a large forge for the manufactory of bar iron. The scenery of the neighborhood is highly picturesque; gently undulating hills covered with fertile farms, are seen immediately around the town, shut in at a distance by loftier mountains, clothed with verdant forests. The towering ridge of the Kittatinny mountain rises along the southeastern boundary of the county and would seem to shut it out from the world below, were it not for the open doors of the far-famed Delaware Water-Gap, the Wind-Gap, and Tatt's Gap. Between this mountain and the Pocono are several subordinate parallel ranges, with long narrow valleys of the limestone and slate formations, exhibiting a striking contrast in their beauty and fertility to the rugged soil of the mountains. A short distance from the little hamlet of Dutotsburg, founded some years since by Mr. Antoine Dutot, on the rocky bank of the river, 3 miles from Stroudsburg, is an excellent hotel, kept by Mr. Brodhead, from which may be had a very fine view of the Delaware Water Gap. Some Geologists have conjectured that the deep chasm through which the waters here make their way, was formed by some mighty convulsion of nature; others, that some vast lake above had burst its barriers, and in the progress of ages had worn out the channel to its present dimensions. A combination of both causes seems most probable; yet the most learned Geologists are still perplexed by this subject.—The society of Stroudsburg is excellent, maintaining moral and quiet habits; and, in short, no more romantic healthy region can be found in the United States than that in which is located Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

Franking by Postmasters.

The information contained in the following letter from the second assistant postmaster general, written in reply to an inquiry from H. Fuller, editor of the New York Mirror, as to the power of deputy postmasters to frank letters to publishers, is explicit on that point, and important to the public in general, and to newspaper publishers in particular. We trust it will relieve all deputy postmasters from any further "conscientious scruples" in regard to franking remittances for newspaper subscriptions:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Appointment Office, December 31, 1849.

Sir—The postmaster general, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of postmasters, that have the privilege of franking, to frank letters to publishers of newspapers covering money for subscription or the names of subscribers, has decided that when the postmaster is agent for the publisher, he has the power to frank such letters, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them. As no postmaster has any authority to frank these communications but when he is such an agent, it is proper to regard him as acting in that capacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the postmaster must be regarded as entirely the Agent of the publisher and not of the department.

Very respectfully, &c., FITZ HENRY WARREN.

"The Rest of Mankind."

It is now supposed that South Carolina and Georgia were especially referred to by this phrase in the President's message;—and the declaration, at the close of his message, that he will stand by the union and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed, and the power, conferred upon him by the constitution, indicates pretty clearly what he would do in the contingency of "resistance at all hazards and to the last extremity." The country would find that the old gentleman is familiar with hard knocks, if not with grammar.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Tobacco.

In the kindest spirit, with none but the purest and most benevolent motives, I wish to point out to the reader the painful and terrible consequences of using this deadly narcotic, Tobacco.

Do you ask why I meddle with this matter? I answer, the penalties and curses of natures broken laws, borne about by so many; visible, firmly, and deathly stamped upon mind and body, to be endured, and handed down, from parent to child, the innocent, to a great degree, as well as the violator: The well-known and incontrovertible fact, that the use of this narcotic, in its various forms, is productive of untold suffering and crime, renders it a duty incumbent upon every lover of purity and happiness, to swear eternal hatred, contempt and disgust against the loathsome and worse than beastly practice. So long as a user of tobacco moves in society, so long will all those with whom he comes in contact, and whose systems are not likewise tainted with the same poison, be rendered, to a greater or less degree, unhappy and miserable. "I am candid in saying," says Dr. Wieting, in his lectures on Physiology, and nom an in the world has had a better chance to learn the fact, "that more real evil results from the use of tobacco, in the United States, than from the use of spirituous liquors." Where we find one man using intoxicating liquors we find fifty using tobacco.

No sane man does or can believe, candidly, that the God of Heaven ever created man to use tobacco. There are but three animals known to use it: one, is the tobacco worm, the most loathsome, nasty, disgusting creature living; another, is the African goat, an animal whose body, after death, sends off such a horrid, deadly stench, that no other animal will come within a hundred yards of it; and the other is man.

You who use it, tell me, tell yourself, why you do so?

The Chinaman, in his soul and body destroying practice, (using opium,) has a better apology to render, than the user of tobacco.

Some say they use it for one purpose, and some for another.

For what, I ask, do you use it? Is it to cure the "tooth-ache?" as many say. If the nerve of a tooth is exposed to action of the external agents, tobacco, placed in direct contact with the exposed nerve, will deaden its sensibility—any other narcotic will do the same.

Some say they smoke, because they believe it preserves the teeth; and urge as an argument that the farmer smokes hams to preserve them. Whoever should attempt to smoke their hogs while living, would soon be sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Smoking produces an unnatural heat in the mouth, and is a great cause of decayed teeth. Tobacco possesses antiseptic properties; and so far, has no injurious effect, directly, upon the teeth. In my practice I have had all requisite opportunities to observe its effects upon all parts of the system. It vitiate all the fluids of the mouth, all the secretions with which it comes in contact; absorbs or eats away the gums, keeps them continually sore, inflamed and irritable; and in many cases, after a long continuance, extends to the alveolar process, and soon loosens the teeth: it causes ulcerations and tumors in and about the mouth. Let no man doubt the correctness of these statements, merely because in their own case they have not experienced these results, or because they have not yet brought about these results. Too many examples are at hand; but, reader, if it is necessary that you should experience, (a hard school by the way) persevere in the beaten track.

Some use tobacco to "aid digestion." What ever will preserve food from decomposition, out of the stomach, will in the same proportion retard digestion, when in the stomach. And tobacco possesses this property to a great degree; consequently, the saliva being impregnated with the smoke or juice of tobacco, passes to the stomach, and the stomach is now used as a preserving pot. O horrible! And only think, many tobacco chewers swallow their dinner with a "quid" in the mouth. Tobacco destroys the exquisite flavor of taste and smell—chewing draws off the fluid intended for the stomach; thirst is the result; and from these two last sources arise depraved appetites; from depraved appetites arise depraved passions and depravity of moral action. The functions are deranged, and their operations imperfectly performed. No creature, when all the organs are performing their natural offices, will spit, or throw off the secretions of the mouth. Stop, think, O man.—Again—many take it for relieving and blunting an acute or accusing conscience, "whose waters cannot rest" without an antidote. And for this purpose, (that is, weakening the powers of mind) tobacco is sure and speedily effectual. Many use it to "pass away time." When a man, amid the cares of life and the beauties of nature, can find no better way to pass away time, tobacco won't hurt him.

Undoubtedly the principle, or greatest reasons why persons use tobacco is, because of the stimulating and exhilarating effects; and because of the great inclination or desire to have something in the mouth. The former is the same reason why the Chinese use opium, and also why the inebriate ravenously swallows the intoxicating contents of the cup. The latter is probably the greatest and most sensible reason—but something else can very advantageously be substituted; anything to exercise the teeth and muscles of the mouth is all that is requisite—but be careful not to make use of an article that will too much excite to action the salivary glands. But I will have more to say about this inclination and exercise of those parts, and the advantages or benefits, etc. in another place.

Tobacco is one of the most powerful and deadly narcotics to be found in all the Materia Medica. In some cases it can be properly used as a medicine; so can arsenic. Take common tobacco, soak it in warm water, about the temperature of the blood; put a little of the juice upon a frog where the hind legs unite with the body, and he will make a few violent leaps and die. Place some of this juice upon the back, or other parts of the body of a frog, and death will be the consequence in about half an hour; put it in the mouth and they will vomit and soon die. Get it in the

mouth of a snake, and it will squirm in great agony, and die in a few moments. I have found by trial, however, that it requires to be more concentrated to operate upon a snake than for some other animals. Take a thread, that has previously been saturated in the oil of tobacco, draw it through the leg of a pigeon, and it will lose the use of the leg, and may destroy the life of the pigeon. Put some of the oil on a cat, it will throw her into fits, and she will soon die; put about three drops of the oil of tobacco on the back of a dog and he will never kick the sixteenth time. All decent animals hate tobacco. Ask that lean looking customer there, whose body is well soaked with tobacco juice, if he is ever troubled with varmint? he'll stare you in the face, and ask you what they look like. In animals, nor any of these little crawling things won't sleep with him, but—O save me from saying, think for yourselves. The juice of tobacco is sometimes used to destroy lice, etc. when cattle are troubled with them, and it sometimes destroys the life of the animal as well as the lice. A parent put some tobacco juice upon the head of his son to destroy the inhabitants of that region; the boy sickened, and the regular secretions of the body were stopped for a time, which marked his nails and teeth; the latter marks he will carry for life. It is sometimes put upon sheep for the purpose of destroying ticks; it marks that part of the wool which grew during the time the secretions were interrupted, and by taking hold of each end of the fibre it would part first where thus marked. During the revolutionary war, in Canada, the soldiers would put a part of a leaf of tobacco next to the skin, under the arm, which would cause them to sicken, and thus they would get rid of duty—it was some time before the physicians discovered the trick. Some observing individuals tell you, that of those who fell, and were left on the Mexican field of battle, to be devoured by the wolves, those who were saturated with tobacco, garlic, etc., were left until the more pure were consumed, and until their appetites were stronger. I have clearly as possible laid before you the power and poison of tobacco. I have pointed out its effects upon some animals, etc., applied in some ways.

In another article on this subject, I will point out the ways it is taken into the human system—the lungs contain nearly two billions of little air cells, and that this deadly poison is taken into those air cells—also how the absorbing vessels of the mouth take it up and introduce it into every part of the system. But, you say, what are the effects when thus introduced into the human system; perhaps you say, as many do, I will point out so that you can and must see. I will point you to that caved-in walking skeleton, and show that he carries the marks of the curse in every feature and in every action, and that his children, if he be a parent, must suffer the diseases of his own body.

Halt in thy mad course, guilty man, and consent to spend a few hours in consideration of the awful consequences of violating the laws of your being, and prostrating not only the physical powers, but likewise the more noble and God-like part—the Mind.

O. A. JARVIS, Surgeon Dentist.

Very Late from California.

The Tribune of Saturday contains despatches from San Francisco to the 1st of December.

The canvass of votes cast at the State Election shows that about 15,000 were given in all, a smaller number than that of the citizens entitled to vote, and much smaller than was anticipated.

Peter H. Burnett is elected Governor and John McDougal Lieut. Gov.

The Members elect to the U. S. House of Representatives are Geo. W. Wright and Edward Gilbert.

All these gentlemen are Locofocos. Of the complexion of the Legislature or the prospect as to the candidates for U. S. Senator there is nothing decisive to be added to the advices by the Panama, which were up to Nov. 15.

No disturbance of any kind has occurred here or in other regions of California since the sailing of the last steamer.

Labor is becoming constantly cheaper at San Francisco, on account of the great number of persons coming down from the Mines to spend the Winter, and seeking occupation in every department of Industry.

The prices of vegetables here are enormous, owing to their scarcity. Heavy Boots are now selling at San Francisco at the rate almost unimaginable to any one but a Californian of \$96 a Pair.

The growth of this city is still without parallel even in the records of magic. It now numbers 20,000 regular inhabitants, to say nothing of the vast number of its transient population.

Commerce with other ports is growing more and more active, and the Bay no longer presents the spectacle of a desert of inactive shipping. The departure of vessels during the month of November equalled the arrivals in number; and the trade with all parts of the Pacific is not only becoming active but regular, and is steadily undergoing a vast increase. The last of the overland emigration that is to be expected this year has crossed the Sierra Nevada.

The rainy season has set in and the ground among the mines as well as the roads thither, impassable in many places. A great number of the miners are without their usual supplies and have no means of obtaining necessities. There will be much suffering if the roads do not become better.

Flour at Stockton is \$1 per pound, and other articles in the same proportion.

The quantity of Gold dug still continues to increase. The yield of the River Bars is great; they are as rich as ever. Companies are now being formed to work the strata of quartz, which are very rich in gold.

The carpenters at Sacramento City made a strike for higher wages as they were only paid \$12 a day, whereupon the contractors settled the difficulty by raising their wages to \$16.

The weather here is delightful. The air is bland and balmy as an Italian Summer, and the hills around the bay are already covered with a fresh crop of grass.

Yours truly, BAYARD TAYLOR.

The Parkman Murder—Important Discovery.

It will be remembered that during the excitement attendant upon the arrest of Prof. Webster, charged with the murder of Dr. Parkman, it was stated that the Professor had received from Mr. Sawin a large quantity of grape vine cuttings. It was at first reported that these were bundles of fagots to be used for the purpose of kindling fires, &c. but when the nature of the wood became known, it was supposed that the Professor had merely ordered them to be sent to his laboratory for some chemical experiment. It has since been ascertained by burning flesh with grape vine cuttings, that the effluvia arising is entirely concealed. This is an important discovery in science, and may or may not have been known to the Professor.—Boston Herald.

The quickest way to reach the seat of war is to sit down on a bonnets' nest.