

The pian exhibition.
The THESPIAN SOCIETY of this place, gave two exhibitions last week, at the Court House, to crowded houses. The whole performance went off with éclat, and every character in the several pieces was well and admirably sustained. The farces of "The Omnibus" and the popular one of "Boots at the Swan", called forth the most enthusiastic applause. Those who are connected with the Society deserve great credit for their enterprise in catering to the public amusement, and we sincerely hope that we shall soon be favored with a similar exhibition by those who tread the "boards."

Monument to George Taylor.
The bones of this patriotic signer of the Declaration of Independence, who represented us in the councils of the nation, in "times that tried men's souls," repose at Easton without a stone to mark the spot where all that was mortal of the patriot lies.

To enable all to participate in erecting a monument in the Public Square to the memory of the deceased, the *Easton Sentinel* suggests to the Borough Fathers to direct subscriptions to be started, of \$1 each, and that they supply any deficiency from the Borough Funds.

A Tough Story.
We find a tough story going the round of the papers as a statement of facts of an old lady, 81 years of age, who recently died at Lawrenceville from a tumor in the abdomen. A post mortem examination was made, after sawing through a hard oval shaped substance taken from the body, it was found to contain a fully developed female child! The old lady was remembered to have been considered *enante* about forty years since, and all the preliminary preparations were made for the reception of the little stranger, but it never made its appearance until brought to light by the recent disclosures of the doctors. It is moreover stated on the authority of a highly respectable physician that the child bore signs of at least a probable recent living existence.

J. R. Flanigen, assumed the proprietorship of the Philadelphia Daily News. The editorial department is in charge of John P. Sanderson, late publisher.

The alleged insanity of Judson Hutchinson, one of the celebrated family of singers, proves to be a hoax, as appears from an interesting letter, written by one of his brothers and published in the N. Y. Tribune. Where did the story originate.

Congress meets on the 2d of December.—Another war of words, and lots of big speeches may be anticipated, but it is very doubtful whether there will be any action on the great leading topics which are likely to agitate its deliberations. Storms and sunshine will alternate, but it is to be hoped that some of those who talked so little purpose last session, will endeavor to act the part of the more wise and thoughtful.

SCOTT AND BROWN.—The *Lackawanna Journal* comes to us this week with the following flag at its editorial head:—For President in 1852, Gen. Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, for Vice-President, Gov. Thomas Brown, of Florida; (subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention).

THE CORN CROP.—The late fine weather has proved highly favorable for the housing of the corn crop, and throughout both Pennsylvania and New Jersey it is as excellent in quality as abundant in quantity.

Dr. Warren, of Boston, recently took from the stomach of an Irish girl, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, by means of an incision, a tape worm forty-one feet eleven inches long!

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—An individual was arrested in Norristown, a few days since, for passing counterfeit bills of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg. He was making some purchases in a store at the time of his arrest.

TROUBLE WITH THE WESTERN INDIANS.—PRAIRIE SET ON FIRE.—GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY, &c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9, 1850.—A despatch from Kanessville Mo. states that a tremendous conflagration has occurred in that region, caused by the Omaha Indians, who set on fire the dry grass on the prairie. The wind was very high at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity that a great many of the fences, outstanding crops, and some buildings, for miles around, were involved in one sheet of fire. The Indians, just previous to the conflagration, were discovered in the act of setting fire to the prairie in a number of places.—The Omahas inhabit a portion of the Missouri territory, some sixty miles above Fort Leavenworth. They are described as one of the most dangerous and treacherous of the Indian tribes, and will be likely to cause the pioneer farmers of the backwoods a great deal of trouble.

A MONSIEUR FISH.—It is not often we are disposed to itemize ichthyologically; but remarkable fishes are not to be despised. We were shown yesterday a singular specimen of the genus, which is apparently a natural compound of the catfish, bullfrog, eel and another variety, possessing only one eye; colored a dirty brown, streaked with blue; and about eighteen inches in length. It was speared in the Agawan river, near Springfield Mass. a few days since, and is now in the possession of Prof. G. P. Bronson of this City.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Within a few months six murders have been committed in the Moyamensing district of Philadelphia, and the assassins, in every case, are still at large.

Statistics of the Tribune Office.

In a recent article, the N. Y. Tribune gives the following particulars in relation to different departments of that journal:

The Tribune is now in its tenth year. It was started originally by Mr. Greeley, as a penny paper, and was for some months conducted by him alone, except the commercial department. It now gives employment to twelve editors and reporters, thirty-seven printers, two proof readers, thirteen pressmen, four engineers, and other persons in the press room, four permanent correspondents in Europe, three regular correspondents at Washington, two in Canada, two in California, one in Mexico, one in Havana, one in central America, one in Philadelphia, one in Boston, one in Baltimore, &c., &c., four wrapper writers, four clerks, sixteen hands in the mailing department, three errand boys, twenty-eight carriers in the city and vicinity, in all, above 130 persons. The issues of the Tribune are in round numbers 18,600 daily, 41,400 weekly 1,700 semi-weekly, 3,300 for California, 500 for Europe, making in all 160,200 sheets weekly, and 8,330,400 annually. Taking the ratio of increase since April last, as a basis, the circulation of the Tribune in April 1851 will be about 35,000 daily, 45,000 weekly, and the aggregate annual circulation will be 10,000,000 copies. The paper employs about one ton and a half of type, and consumes weekly, seven and a half tons of paper, 350 pounds of ink.—The printing is done on one of Hoe's four cylinder presses, which is driven, by a ten horse power steam engine. The weekly expenditure of the establishment is \$2,800; which is at the rate of \$145,000 per annum.

Cost of the Jenny Lind Concerts.

A writer in the *Express*, in justification of Barnum's adhering to the present prices of tickets, states the expenses of the concerts as follows:— He pays Jenny \$1000 per night, at all events, and this before a division of the profit; the Hall he pays \$300 per night for; to Benedict \$25,000 per year; to \$3,27 all the expenses of travel of every kind of a great suit of persons, consisting of servants, secretaries, &c.; salaries of servants; an immense outlay for numerous orchestra; officers, &c., and other attendant expenses, which cannot be particularized, and which will swell the nightly expenses to over \$3000, and at some concerts to \$4000. Now deducting the tickets for the press, there are about \$3,200 seats in Tripler Hall, at \$1, if every seat was filled, Barnum would sink money nightly.

Who are the Galphin's Now?

It appears from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, upon the Public Printing frauds, that Father Ritchie, who expressed so much holy horror, at the payment of the Galphin claim, and indulged in such lengthened homilies upon the enormity of allowing it, has had his hand into the public Treasury clear up to the shoulder. By making out false bills, using a poorer quality of paper than that contracted for, and other means, he has defrauded the Government out of at least ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and not satisfied with this, has attempted to get extra compensation, before finishing his contracts.

Father Ritchie became the public Printer, by a system of meanness and fraud, perfectly contemptible in a man making any pretensions to moral honesty; and if he had suffered some would have been entitled to no sympathy whatever. But a man who has the finesse to get \$37500, for what, by his contract, he was only entitled to \$657, is a sufficient adept in the art of rascality, to make money out of anything; and Father Ritchie has done this. By another operation—making a difference of \$1 45 on each ream of paper used—he has made a fraudulent gain of \$30,000. This, however, he defends with the plea that it is customary; but he does not say whether he justifies picking pockets and robbing hen roots, which are by far the most ancient customs of getting money dishonestly, on the same grounds! Who are the Galphin's now?

An exchange under the head of "Sporting Intelligence," tells of a tea drinking match that came off lately, at which the woman who won the prize, disposed of no fewer than nineteen cups; and then challenged the party for another immediate trial! She must have been a perfect sucker as well as an old maid. We knew an old maid once who said, "for her part, she'd see how any body could drink eighteen or nineteen cups of tea—nine or ten was sufficient for her, at any one time!" and thought her a perfect mistress of the art of guzzling, but this rather beats even the apple dampling story.

Mrs. Tyndale.

A correspondent of the New York Express giving an account of the Woman Rights Convention, says:— Mrs. Tyndale of Philadelphia, related her experience in conducting an extensive and complicated mercantile business. Her husband (who had been the largest importing merchant in the world, as Mrs. Mott informed the audience,) suddenly deceased, leaving his affairs in an embarrassed situation. After proper deliberation, she concluded to continue the business herself. She found debts to a large amount, which she felt it her duty to pay to the utmost farthing—believing as she sincerely did, that "honesty is the best policy."

The creditors expressed their confidence in her abilities, by extending to her every indulgence, and in a few years, she found herself free from 1000 with a lucrative business on her hands. She employed girls as well as boys behind the counter, and found the former far superior to the latter, and recommended that they should be employed in preference to boys. At the age of fifty, she proposed to retire, and leave the business in the hands of her children, who were sufficiently advanced in life to be entrusted with the conducting of affairs. But she could not sit still. The industrious habits thus acquired must be exercise, and she had since devoted her time to the cause of charity and doing good. Mrs. Mott related that Mrs. Tyndale planned a large and convenient store, with her only common education to aid her.

Thirty thousand dollars nearly have been collected for the Washington National Monument this year.

THE ELECTIONS.

New York.
The contest for Governor is still in doubt, but it is generally conceded that Hunt, Whig, is elected. The Legislature is Whig which secures a U. S. Senator, in place of Dickinson, and which will balance our loss in New Jersey.

The Whigs have also elected a majority of the members of Congress.
A special despatch to the *North American*, from Albany, says: "We have elected a Whig Governor, a Whig majority in the Legislature, and eighteen Whig members of Congress."

New York City.
Kingsland, Whig, is elected Mayor by about 5000 majority. All the Whig candidates for Congress in the city are elected except in the 2d district. There Hart, Loce is successful from a division among the Whigs, there being two candidates in the field.

The State Legislature is Whig and a majority of the members of Congress.

New Jersey.
New Jersey is about making a change: Fort, Loce, is elected Governor by over 5000 majority. The Legislature is Locofoco. Such changes are sometimes necessary. One year's trial is generally sufficient to bring about a return. We shall therefore count N. Jersey certainly Whig next year.

The Whigs here elected two and probably four of the five members of Congress.

Michigan.
The Whigs here elected two and probably three members of Congress.

Wisconsin.
Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—The returns from all quarters are very meagre. Charles Durkee and James D. Doty are probably elected to Congress on the Free Soil Democratic Ticket. It is conceded that the Congressional delegation will stand one regular Democratic and two Free soilers.

Messrs. Durkee and Doty, were opposed by regular Locofoco nominations, and received the support of the Whigs. We rejoice at the re-election of George Doty, because he voted in favor of the Protective Policy on all occasions, and for this reason rabid Locofocoism repudiated him.

A Good Example.—At a meeting in Georgia, after a violent debate, Colonel Abbott offered the following resolutions, which were carried by acclamation:
1st. Resolved, That this meeting is dissolved.
2d. Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn.

Increase of Gold and Silver.—It is estimated that the gold and silver imported into the U. S., from various parts of the world, over and above the exports, during the last three years, amounts to one hundred millions of dollars.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.—A man named John M. Daniels died in January last, at Rising Sun, Indiana, leaving an unincumbered estate worth \$10,000. No heirs reside or are known in that region, but it is supposed some relatives of the deceased live in the northern part of the State of New York. Daniels was a dealer in lumber. It is represented by some that his real name is John McDonald. An attorney at Rising Sun pretends that he has found heirs for the estate, but this story is looked upon with suspicion. The administrator of Daniels is Thomas Kimpton, of Rising Sun. If this notice should meet the eyes of any persons interested, they are requested to communicate with him, and editors will confer a favor by copying.

A child living near Cincinnati was recently seized by the throat by a large bull dog, and was so seriously injured by the brute that its life was despaired of. The dog seized the child by the throat, and the more he was pounded to make him let go the harder he held on. The people broke the dog's back, and after inserting a lever in his mouth, pried his jaws open and released the sufferer, but not till her throat was mangled so that pieces hung loose.

ILLINOIS FINANCES.—It is stated that at the present time there is not a banking institution in the State. The consequence is, her currency is ragged instead of the hard chink. Her farmers handle little else in the shape of money than the promises of the banks of other States. For this privilege they pay annually not less than six hundred thousand dollars. Her neighbors, by means of bank issues, treble and quadruple the amount invested—making their capital pay them eighteen to twenty-five per cent; and Illinois pays them this percentage on every dollar she handles of their issues. Then, supposing the currency of this State to be ten millions, she pays to other States and their capitalists annually, in the shape of interest, not less than \$600,000.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

A Lusus Natural.—A cob of Indian corn, which in size and shape exactly resembles the human hand, has been brought to our office. The four fingers and thumb are distinctly marked. The thumb alone is a little defective, being larger in proportion than the thumb of the human hand, but in all other respects the resemblance is perfect. The fingers are delicately formed, and the whole presents a counterpart of a fine female hand.—This curious object grew upon the farm of David Clarke, of Danby, Tompkins county. The owner was in the act of taking it to a friend of his, who he said was *minus* a hand, when the person who exhibited it to us obtained possession of it. The corn having been boiled off, the cob remains an object of great curiosity.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Frightful Steamboat Accident.

The propeller steamer *Telegraph* Capt. Claypole, of the Ericsson Line, on her passage from Philadelphia to Baltimore, burst her boilers off Newcastle on Thursday evening, killing fifteen persons and wounding twenty.—They were mostly emigrants. The wounded were conveyed to the arsenal, which was thrown open for their comfort, and half a dozen physicians were in attendance from Wilmington. We have no further particulars.

Gallantry.—A sailor who had spent nearly all his days on the blue waters, and knew little of land gear, came ashore yesterday; and in passing up street saw a little woman going along with a large muff before her. He stepped up very politely, and offered to carry it for her, as he was going the same way.

"For my part," said a Grahamite, "I never was at all particular about my victuals. I could live on fried heel-taps."
"Fried heel-taps," replied a wag, "ah, that is what is called shoe-bread."

Great Rail-Road Meetings.

We take the following abstract of the proceedings of a Rail-Road Meeting, at Newburgh, on the 23d of October, from the *Excelsior*:—

The meeting was convened to receive and confer with a numerous delegation of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the Southern Section of Orange county, in relation to the construction of a Rail-Road from the terminus of the Newburgh Branch Rail-Road at Chester, to the Coal region of Pennsylvania.—THOMAS POWELL, Esq., of Newburgh, was appointed President; Hon. J. E. EDSELL, of New Jersey, Vice President; J. H. BROWN, Esq., of Sussex, N. J., and J. J. MONNELL, Esq., of Newburgh, Secretaries.

Gov. HAINES of N. J., stated the object of the meeting, presenting interesting statistics of the agricultural and mineral riches of Sussex and Warren counties, and pledging that part of the State for their share of means necessary to carry the enterprise through.

Col. PETER B. SHAFER of N. J., presented some interesting facts in reference to the right of way through that State. He said the unconditional right of way had been gratuitously ceded by the farmers over whose lands the road is to pass.

HORNER RAMSDELL, Esq. of Newburgh, addressed the meeting at some length. He said this project of connecting Newburgh with the coal fields of Pennsylvania, had been agitated for twenty years. The Newburgh Branch, about nineteen miles in length, the first link in the chain of Rail Road, is now completed. The balance of the road to the Water Gap, about 56 miles in length, can be constructed for \$13,000 per mile—making the whole cost about \$750,000. The grades will be found easy, not exceeding 30 feet to the mile.

The distance from Newburgh to the coal fields at Scranton, on the Lackawanna is as follows:—
From Newburgh to Chester, 19 miles
" Chester to Columbia, 56 "
" Columbia to Scranton, 50 "
Total, 125 "

He gave very full statistics of the coal business of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and of the Reading Rail-Road Company; spoke of the agricultural and mineral wealth of Northern New Jersey, and painted in glowing language the beauty, and fertility of the Wyoming Valley. No reasonable man could doubt but that the proposed road would richly repay the time, labor, and capital expended in building it.

Resolutions were adopted and a corresponding committee appointed.

Extracts from a letter from John I. Blair, in reference to the Leggett's Gap Rail-Road were read. He states that the length of the Leggett's Gap Road, from the Lackawanna to Great Bend will be 50 miles. Eight miles of the road are graded, and eight hundred men are at work upon it. Eighteen miles will be completed this fall. The whole will be completed by December 1851. The iron works at Lackawanna, and the Leggett's Gap Rail-Road, have grown out of the original attempt at Newburgh in 1835 to build a Rail-Road from that place to the coal fields.

A Model Message.

The *Cherokee Advocate*, of October 12th, contains the message of John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, to the Legislature of his tribe. He laments the death of President Taylor, adding due moral reflections thereon, expresses peculiar regret at the death of Dr. Wm. Butler, late U. S. agent among the Cherokees, returns thanks to Divine Providence for the goodness of the crops, rejoices that peace and good order generally prevail in the nation, while he laments at the growth of a class of intemperate and thieving characters, and proposes building a jail to correct them—suggests that the expenses of the government ought to be diminished, and thinks it indispensable that a census of the people be taken, in order that the appropriation lately made by the United States Government, may be justly distributed—and all in but a little more space than is occupied by this paragraph. John Ross is a man of business and wastes no words.

Construction of the Fugitive Law.

The *Buffalo Express* says, that by a decision just made in one of the exciting Detroit cases, the act absolutely annuls a deed of emancipation, and enables fraud and villainy to snatch any person black or white, from a home in a free state, and transport him to a slave market. And we are assured by a Judge of our Supreme Court, that this decision is in conformity with the spirit and evident intent of the law. The Detroit case and decision are as follows:—

A negro was brought before a Commissioner as a fugitive slave from Tennessee. The Counsel for the negro presented an affidavit duly sworn to by the former, stating that he was manumitted by the deed of the present claimant for \$700, which the latter had received for the same, and that the deed is now in the hands of the negro's friends in Cincinnati. On this affidavit the counsel for the prisoner moves that the case be continued until the deed of emancipation can be procured and used as evidence. The Commissioner decides that the deed would be inadmissible, if procured; that he has no power to inquire into any defence the negro may have against the claim, but only to determine whether the case represented on the part of the claimant be sufficient to entitle him to a certificate for the removal of the negro.

If this decision be sustained, no colored man north can be safe for a day. If a deed of freedom is annulled by the act, there will be perjuries enough to send into slavery every colored man and woman north of Mason and Dixon's line.—*Bighampton Republican.*

IF Away up in Vermont, a long time ago, an Irish "help" had spoiled a lot of candles, by letting them fall into a boghead of rain water. The patience of her mistress gave way entirely under the disaster, and she retired to her room in a passion. While trying, unsuccessfully, to calm her excited feelings, by taking violent exercise in the rocking chair, an odor more penetrating than agreeable assailed her nose, and caused her to exclaim—
"Mercy sakes, Bridget, what is the matter now?"
"Nothin' ma'am," replied Bridget, "I only put the candles in the hot oven for to dry!"

Cooping in Baltimore.

The extent to which the practice of "cooping" has been carried on in Baltimore this fall, is astonishing. Our readers would not believe that the parties who practiced this mode of electioneering would venture to "coop" and put the lowest vagrants, but it seems from the following extract that very prominent citizens, even the Mayor of the city, and the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, were shut up in these pens. We copy from the Baltimore correspondent of the Tribune:

The election campaign of the last two weeks has been fraught with every species of corruption on the part of the Locos. "Colization," as it is termed—bringing voters from other States, District of Columbia, &c., was carried on quite extensively. Then again, "cooping" was resorted to throughout the city. Houses were rented, and every poor devil of a white man that could be caught drunk in the streets, was forced into one of these dens, kept intoxicated, and drugged with opium, and on election day forced to vote in a dozen different wards. A building used as a hospital by the corporation, was made a general receptacle for these loafers, together with the inmates of the Almshouse, and it is said to have produced 300 voters, by voting each one several times. Not only loafers but respectable men were thus confined, and either kept all day (if Whigs) from voting, or being drugged, were forced to vote, being disguised so they could not be recognized, a precaution that the "cooping committee" also used, in order that their victims might not identify them and make them pay the penalty of the outraged laws. Col Stansbury, our present Mayor, Francis Gallager, Esq., James Wilkes, Esq., and others, got into "coops" by various modes, and with difficulty escaped their captors. Col Kane, our Collector of the Port, was also seized, and an attempt made to "coop" him, but a good revolver soon dispersed his assailants. These acts were also committed at night, and at opportunities which were watched for. The most high-handed outrage of all, however, was the capture of the Hon. Cornelius Darrah, of Pittsburg, the Whig Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who happened to be in the city on the day preceding the Governor's election. He was caught in the street on Thursday night, the 2d ult. and confined in one of these "coops" throughout the 31st ult. the day of election, being badly maltreated.

He addressed a note during his confinement to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, asking his intervention. When released he could not identify any of the scoundrels, all being disguised by false hair, wiskers, &c. From these few incidents you can judge of the desperate deeds of the Locofoco party.

Preservation of Apples.

A correspondent gives the following account of the most extraordinary preservation of apples we recollect to have seen. He says:—
"I send you an apple which I bought in the fall of 1848, of my neighbor. Among others, it was put into my cellar, in open casks; and about the first of January, 1849, I overhauled them and put three barrels away, packed in plaster of Paris—first a layer of plaster and a layer of apples, and so alternately till the barrels were filled. They were then headed up, and stood till the early part of the summer when I overhauled and assorted them and put them in a box in layers of dry oak saw dust. The box had a lock and key, and has been locked up, only when we got apples out to use.
We continued using out of the box, till some time after early apples were ripe, and I supposed they were all used out, but at a town meeting, the 11th of March, 1850, [it being stormy] I told my men to assort my apples, and fill that box again with saw dust and apples. 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. The apple I send you having been kept in a warm room, has commenced, as you perceive, to rot. The above is submitted respectfully, for the benefit of all lovers of good apples."

PENNSYLVANIA COPPER AND LEAD.—We are gratified to learn that an extensive copper and lead formation has been discovered in this State, near the Schuylkill river, and only about twenty miles from this city; and the extent of the metal is, from present appearances, such as to warrant the expectation of a very large business arising out of it. Some of the veins have been successfully worked within the past year. The average yield of 2000 tons has been 20 per cent. of pure copper. The lead and silver ore, which is also abundant, has been assayed and carries about 85 per cent. of lead, and will yield of silver about \$35 to the ton. The Perkiomen mine, which is near the newly discovered veins, has been worked to the depth of about 300 feet and more than a quarter of a mile in length—\$6000 have already been received for ore, and about four hundred tons more have been mined but not yet sent to market. This, with the new veins, gives evidence of a field of mineral wealth which promises to add to the fame of Pennsylvania as the greatest mineral region in the world.—*Evening Bulletin.*

The Two Sexes.

When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather round him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back again to innocence and peace. No one would ever suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the ways of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected and esteemed; but his ruined, heart-broken victim, knows there is no peace for her this side of the cold and solitary grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. There are earthly moralities; they are unknown to Heaven. There is deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A hen, instead of setting on her eggs, got upon a heap of pig-iron, from which she hatched out a large number of spikes.

In time of peace prepare for War.—On Cape Cod, when a young lady is engaged to be married, she suffers her finger nails to grow long, so that in case she should be obliged to throw herself on her reserved rights, she may "come to the scratch with some prospect of success."