



**Jeffersonian Republican**

Thursday, July 10, 1851.

**WHIC STATE TICKET.**

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.**  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
**JOHN STROHM**  
(of Lancaster.)  
FOR THE SUPREME BENCH:  
**Richard Coulter** of Westmoreland.  
**Joshua W. Comly** of Monroe.  
**George Chambers** of Franklin.  
**Wm. M. Meredith** of Philadelphia.  
**William Jessup** of Susquehanna.

**Fourth of July.**

The 75th anniversary of our Independence was commemorated in a becoming style, in our Borough, by the "HUMANITY FIRE COMPANY" and the "MONROE ARTILLERISTS," of Fennersville, under Captain SLUTTER, a very handsome military corps, that paid us its first visit on that day. At an early hour in the day the Fire Company, preceded by the "STROUDSBURG BRASS BAND," met their guests in the vicinity of the Borough and escorted them to the Washington Hotel, where they were welcomed to our Borough in a very neat and appropriate speech by S. C. BURNETT, Esq. At 11 o'clock they repaired to the Court House, where a procession was formed under the superintendence of the Marshal, Gen. ROBERT BROWN, and Dr. A. R. JACKSON, assistant, which proceeded to the Presbyterian Church, where the services were commenced with invocation of the throne of grace, in a truly impressive and fervent manner, by the Rev. Baker Johnson. After which the Declaration of Independence was read in a clear and correct manner, by I. M. RUEKMAN. Then followed the oration by J. L. Ringwalt, Esq., which is highly spoken of for ability and patriotic sentiments.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cox, the procession was re-formed, and marched to the Washington Hotel, where a most bountiful and sumptuous dinner was in waiting. In a word, the day passed off pleasantly, and to the general satisfaction of all participants.

**The Supreme Bench.**

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—The Lancaster Convention has certainly presented a powerful ticket for the Supreme Bench—and one well calculated to secure an enthusiastic support. We point to it with pleasure. It contains the names of gentlemen of the very highest legal ability—and the only surprise is, when we remember the small salary attached to the office, that they consent to serve. But they deserve the more credit for this pecuniary sacrifice, for such in fact it will prove to most of them in the event of success, and hence they are entitled to the most liberal appreciation of their fellow citizens. We repeat, the ticket is every way creditable to the Convention—the Commonwealth and the Judiciary.

Col. Bigler has been presented with a gold headed cane, by some of his political friends. This, we suppose, is to help him over the course, and tickle the aristocratic notions of the leaders of his party. Governor Johnston can out travel him without a cane.

**All for the Party.**

A committee appointed by the Harrisburg (Locofoco) convention, has put forth an address to the party, urging them to sustain their Judicial ticket on party grounds, and for the influence it will have upon the Presidential question. They give a short biographical sketch of each of their candidates, in which every strong point is magnified and all the weak ones suppressed. The age of each candidate is given, except that of Judge Gibson, who is said to be 74. Every appointment Judge G. has ever received is paraded, with the exception of one he now holds as Chief Justice of the State, which was conferred by Gov. Ritner—the Judge resigning several years before the expiration of his term, for the purpose of procuring from Gov. Ritner a reappointment for a full term of fifteen years—an act which was severely condemned by the democracy as unbecoming and undignified in the Chief Justice of this great Commonwealth. They, however, take care, to cover this suppressed fact to state that he headed the Jackson electoral ticket in 1824. And they conclude by appealing to "every democrat to vote the whole democratic ticket, without alteration or change," assuring them that the democracy of the Union expect them to sustain the party and its nominees.

Joshua W. Comly  
Hear what the neighbors of Mr. Comly, one of the Whig candidates for the Supreme Bench, say of his worth. The Danville Democrat has the following article on the subject.  
Seldom, if ever, did we witness a greater unanimity of good feeling, than prevailed among our good townsmen on Wednesday, when the Telegraph announced our own Comly as a candidate for a place on the Supreme Bench. Every one was pleased; many even to the highest pitch of enthusiasm; nor did this feeling partake in the least of a partisan nature. Both Whigs and Democrats united in their demonstrations of pleasure. It was indeed the spontaneous expression of all our citizens in favor of one for whose talents, integrity, and true nobility of soul, they entertain the most profound respect.  
As soon as it was known that Mr. Comly was nominated, our citizens generally waited upon him with many congratulations, and in the evening, our excellent Band serenaded him by performing some of their finest pieces.

Within the next two years the charters of twenty-one of the old-system banks in New York will expire. As fast as the charters of these old banks run out, they go into the business again under the free banking law.

**Our Political Prospects.**

The prospects of the Whig party in Pennsylvania are flattering in the highest degree. The political skies are unclouded and bright, and we look forward with confidence to a brilliant Whig triumph in October. Whatever differences, of a local character may exist among Whigs in certain quarters, they are unanimously for the re-election of Governor JOHNSTON, whose administration has done much to advance the interests and elevate the position of our Commonwealth.—Gov. Johnston's Administration is universally popular, and we point to the unexampled fact. He has proved faithful to his party, unanimity of the Whig party as evidence of the and to the interest of the Commonwealth, and his course has received the unanimous endorsement of the Whigs, and the meed of approbation from the honest and the unprejudiced of the Democratic party. Governor Johnston will be nominated by acclamation, and the campaign will open with an outburst of popular enthusiasm that will cause a terrible shaking among the spoils cohorts of Locofocoism. JOHNSTON AND THE REDUCTION OF THE STATE DEBT is the motto inscribed upon the Whig banner, and the patriotic of all parties will rally around it in the majestic of their strength, and carry it in triumph through the coming contest.

The Reading Journal, in an able article on this subject, speaks our sentiments exactly, "Governor Johnston," says that paper, "has achieved more for the benefit of the people than any of his predecessors during the last quarter of a century. When first placed at the head of affairs, he found the credit of the State greatly prostrated and its finances deluged. To bring order out of chaos was a work of great difficulty, but he set manfully about the task. How successfully he has been let the history of his administration answer. Since he has been in office, not only have all the current liabilities been promptly discharged, but more than half a million of the load of debt, accumulated in previous years, has been paid, which, with the liberal appropriations towards completing the North Branch Canal, the improvements of the Columbia railway and Schuylkill Inclined Plane, and other salutary outlays show an actual saving of nearly a million of dollars. Three years more of the same line of policy will accomplish greater wonders—will, in a word, place our Commonwealth in a position from which there will be no retrograding. No fear need be apprehended of any new loans, or any increase of State liabilities, while he holds the reins. He stands pledged before the people, never, under any circumstances, to sign his name to any bill to increase the State debt. They have had evidence no later than last winter, in his veto of the mammoth appropriation bill, that he will remain steadfast in his wise course. They know they may confide in him with perfect security. He has been faithful thus far, and he will remain faithful to the end.

Every tax payer in the Commonwealth is directly interested in the re-election of this careful guardian of the public interests. It is a principle of our government that the real estate—the actual tangible property of its citizens—stands pledged—mortgaged—for the final redemption of the public burdens.—Every dollar added must be placed to the account; every dollar taken off is taken off their farms and homesteads—and reduces, in proportionate ratio, the burdens of taxation.

But not only is the farmer and property holder interested in the re-election of Gov. Johnston. Every holder of Pennsylvania State Stock—every domestic creditor of the Commonwealth—every contractor, mechanic or laborer, who looks to the State for prompt payment of his honest dues, is equally concerned in his continuance in office. Under his Administration State Stock has been kept at par, and its interest promptly and regularly paid in gold and silver. Every legal claim, of whatever nature, is cancelled as soon as it becomes due. Once more the ancient honor of the Commonwealth is restored. Its citizens need not blush when its name is uttered at home or abroad. All this has been effected by William F. Johnston in a comparatively brief period, and much more would doubtless have been accomplished had the Legislature carried out his wise recommendations. To discard such a man would be the summit of human folly—a folly of which we hope the people of the Keystone will never be guilty."  
—Blair County Whig.

Hear what the neighbors of Mr. Comly, one of the Whig candidates for the Supreme Bench, say of his worth. The Danville Democrat has the following article on the subject.  
Seldom, if ever, did we witness a greater unanimity of good feeling, than prevailed among our good townsmen on Wednesday, when the Telegraph announced our own Comly as a candidate for a place on the Supreme Bench. Every one was pleased; many even to the highest pitch of enthusiasm; nor did this feeling partake in the least of a partisan nature. Both Whigs and Democrats united in their demonstrations of pleasure. It was indeed the spontaneous expression of all our citizens in favor of one for whose talents, integrity, and true nobility of soul, they entertain the most profound respect.  
As soon as it was known that Mr. Comly was nominated, our citizens generally waited upon him with many congratulations, and in the evening, our excellent Band serenaded him by performing some of their finest pieces.

Within the next two years the charters of twenty-one of the old-system banks in New York will expire. As fast as the charters of these old banks run out, they go into the business again under the free banking law.

**How Protection to their Industry Benefits other Countries.**

Horace Greeley, in a letter dated Paris, June 11th, gives the following information relative to the advantage France has in trade over England. Let the stern teaching of its plain facts be calmly considered by American voters, and let them at the polls return a verdict against the policy of that party which is now rendering us daily more and more dependent upon foreign workmen and foreign capitalists. Here is the extract:  
"France may not display so much plate on the sideboards of her landlords and bankers as England does; but every day adds to her ability to display it. While Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to vie with each other in Free Trade, France holds fast to the principle of protection, with scarcely a division in her Councils on the subject; and she is consequently amassing in silence the wealth created by other Nations. The Californian digs gold, which mainly comes to New York in payment for goods; but on that Gold England has a mortgage running fast to maturity, for the goods were in part bought of her and we owe her for Millions' worth beside. But France has a similar mortgage on it for the grain supplied to England to feed the fabricators of the goods, and it has hardly reached the Bank of England before it is on its way to Paris.—A great share of the harvests of the tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin now find their resting place here.

First, our funds go to England to pay her for the manufactured goods we purchase of her. A large balance of trade is created against us, and we are drained of the specie we can gather. Second, much of the money, when it reaches England, is sent to France to pay her for the manufacturers of England. So that, under the Free Trade system, England is making large amounts of money from us, and France, with Protection, is making larger amounts from England. We are gradually becoming impoverished; England is deriving some benefit from our folly, but France still clings to the same doctrine of Protection, and is "consequently amassing in silence the wealth created by other nations." When will our people see that their interests all point to Protection, as indispensable to a high degree of prosperity!

The Wilkesbarre Farmer pays a high compliment to the Locofoco politicians of the State. Being initiated into the mysteries it can speak knowingly of its friends. It says, "A miserable, time serving, complacent breed of hypocrites have sprung up whose highest ambition is to flatter the passions and prejudices of the people, and who are incapable of forming sincere opinions upon any subject or of advocating these opinions with honesty, lest by so doing they might injure their personal or political interests. For this wretchedly low standard of morals in public men, the people who are the sufferers in the end from its existence, are chiefly themselves to blame in preferring the stone and the serpent of flattery in the place of the bread of truth. So, looking at the materials composing the Judicial Convention, and the timber from which they had to select, we do not well see how they could have bettered the matter much."

The Pennsylvania Statesman—Cass' organ in Philadelphia—says of the Whig Judicial ticket.  
"Of the qualifications of three of the candidates, Coulter, Chambers and Meredith, we can safely speak, and we have no hesitation in saying, that, so far at least, as two of them are concerned, their politics are the only objection which any democrat can urge against them."  
How cheering the contrast between the unexceptionable ticket the Whigs have presented, and that settled by a Locofoco Convention, remarkable for nothing but the barefaced and scandalous merging of all regard for character and fitness, in the one grand object of nominating men who would improve the prospects of James Buchanan.

The Democratic Union says that Wm. Bigler, when in the Senate, labored with great zeal to extricate the State from her financial difficulties.  
He and his party succeeded admirably in extricating the State. They increased the debt at the rate of nearly TWO MILLIONS every year. And when Mr. Bigler left in 1847, the State owed more than FORTY MILLION of dollars. The people have got tired of such extrication.—Daily American.

Judge Coulter.  
The Lewisburg Chronicle, edited by H. C. Hicock, a Locofoco lawyer, speaks as follows of Judge Coulter, one of the Whig nominees for the Supreme Bench: "Judge Coulter's learning and accomplishments have justly placed him in the front rank of his profession. He holds his present seat in the Supreme Court by a nomination from Gov. Shunk, and was one of the best appointments of his administration. He professes allegiance to the Whig party, but as a Judge of the Supreme Court, he has been more truly and uniformly Democratic and impartial than most of his brethren on the Bench, showing no more favor in any respect, to the most powerful corporation, than he would to the poorest and humblest citizen in the Commonwealth. He seems to have a truer appreciation of popular rights and more regard for them in practice, than most of the material that has found its way on to the Supreme Bench. He received 23 votes in the Harrisburg Convention, mostly delegates from radically Democratic districts, and was better entitled to a nomination at the hands of Democrats who have really any regard of principle, than some of his successful competitors. We have no hesitation in saying he will receive our vote."

A Mr. Joseph Dixon, of East Jersey, has discovered a process for making steel, which will equal the British article.

**The Locofocos and their British Friends.**

The London Times, which is greatly rejoiced at the success of the friends of Free Trade have had in this country, uses the following language relative to the American Exhibition at the World's Fair:  
If the Americans do excite a smile, it is by their pretensions. Whenever they come out of their own province of rugged utility, and enter into competition with European elegance, they certainly do make themselves ridiculous. Their furniture is grotesque; their carriages and harness are gingerbread; their carpets are tawdry; their patchwork quilts surpass even the invariable ugliness of their fabric; their cut glass is clumsy; their pianos sound of nothing but iron and wood; their bookbinding is that of a journey man working on his own account in an English market town; their daguerotypes are the sternest and gloomiest of daguerotypes; their printed calicoes are such as our housemaids would not think it respectable to wear. Even their ingenuity, great as it becomes ridiculous when it attempts competition with Europe.—Double pianos, a combination of a piano and a violin, a chair with a cigar case in its back, and other mongrel constructions, belong to a people that would be centaurs and mermen if they could, and are always rebelling against the trammels of utility."

And it is to build and keep up such sneers at our people that the Locofoco Tariff of 1846 was enacted and is now kept in force. The miserable slanders of the Times do not deserve refutation. We publish them to let Americans know how they are treated after giving the British Lords all the Legislation they desire. When Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, and his free trade followers in the United States—those champions of British workshops,—read these reflections of their foreign organ in London, they will hide their heads in shame, if there be one national feeling, sentiment of pride or love of country left in their bosoms.

Gov. Johnston, though he has been vilified without stint by his political opponents, possesses nevertheless some equally devoted friends. This is evident from the following resolutions of the Northumberland county Whig Convention:  
Resolved, That we approve the public career of Gov. Johnston, that we admire him as an able and distinguished man, that we are proud of him as a Whig Governor, and that we will stick to him as long as we have a button to our coats.

Legislative Committee.  
The Committee appointed by the late Legislature to enquire into that portion of the affairs of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company within this State, arrived in town yesterday, and have commenced the investigation this morning at the Mansion House. The purpose of the enquiry, is to ascertain from the best evidence possible, as to the policy as well as to the right the State has, to resume the privileges and franchises heretofore granted to the Company under their original charter, and all the various supplements thereto. This question, like most of others of its character, has many conflicting bearings, and is received differently by different individuals, still we have reason to believe the truth will be developed and justice be done to both parties. E. A. Penniman, Esq., of Philadelphia, John D. Morris, Esq., of Monroe, and Walker, Esq., of Allegheny compose the committee, gentlemen of ability and integrity, well worthy of the important position they now occupy. Dimmick and Wheeler, Esqrs., of this place and Hon. G. W. Woodward, of Wilkesbarre, are the counsel for the Company. Wayne Co. Herald.

SHIPPENSBURG NEWS.—This spirited and efficient Whig journal, is now conducted by John R. McCurdy, Esq., a talented and true Whig, who has had the misfortune to be blind. He deserves the kind support of the Whigs of Cumberland, and we are gratified to learn that he is receiving it.

The fruit crop throughout the South promises to be more abundant this season than for many years. In Georgia the peach trees are breaking down under their load of fruit.

From California.  
The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York from Chagres, on the 1st inst. Large quantities of gold had been brought down to Panama. The news was to the 31st of May. The two parties have nominated their State tickets in California—that of the Whigs being headed by Pearson B. Reading and of the Democrats by John Bigler, for Governor. San Francisco and Stockton were "rebuilt" to a very great extent, though only about a month had transpired since the fire. Emigrants are pouring in from China. The Empire City arrived at New York on Sunday morning, with over a million and a half of gold dust, and three hundred and seventy-five passengers from Chagres. Among them was John L. Stevens, President of the Pacific Railroad Company. Before he left Navy Bay he saw the first locomotive started on the road connecting the Atlantic and Pacific.

IMMENSE FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The Tribune says it is in possession of the name of a party who is charged with having committed a fraud on our general Government, under which he has obtained nearly a half million of dollars without a shadow of right. The whole evidence by which he obtained this immense sum, he is stated to have confessed, was false, and the Government are now in possession of the information which will probably lead to the arrest of the guilty party, who is about to leave the country for Europe. For prudential reasons the Tribune suppresses for the present the name of the party implicated.

**Two Arrivals from Europe.**

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, and steamer Hermann, from Southampton, arrived at New York on Wednesday. The dates from London and Liverpool are to the 21st ultimo.

Cotton had advanced an 1/4 to 1/2, with sales of 40,000 bales during the week, the market closing dull. Flour also had slightly advanced. There seems to be but little other news. The Telegraph announces the following items:

FRANCE.—The debate on the revision of the Constitution is going on with increased violence. Gen. Cavaignac has made up his mind to draw the sword in case Louis Napoleon attempts to override the constitution and prolong his powers. M. Tocqueville despairs of any satisfactory solution. He says half the law cannot be revised legally; the only course for the Assembly is to submit, and make itself respected. Whether this means that the Legitimists are to submit to the Reds, whether the Republic is to go on under Louis Napoleon, or, according to law, under the man chosen by the people in conformity with the constitution, is left in obscurity.

Leon Faucher applied the word abominable in reply to an attack made by M. Le Pelletier in defence of the insurrection at Lyons of 1831 and 1834, when the whole body of the Left rushed towards the tribune, threatening Faucher with some violence. The men of the Right advanced to the rescue, and an actual melee took place. Faucher looked down on his assailants with disdain. The President with much difficulty restored order. This is but a commencement of a long series of struggles.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The news from Spain and Portugal is still of a doubtful complexion. The Spanish squadron has been sent to Lisbon for the purpose of keeping the revolutionary party in check.

ROME.—The executions in Rome by the ecclesiastical authorities still continue. Two individuals were shot on the 10th inst.

CHINA.—The war in the Southern Provinces still continues adverse to the reigning dynasty, which some anticipate will be speedily overthrown.

The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Saturday evening with news from Liverpool to the 25th of June. Cotton had fallen an eighth of a penny per pound. Flour and grain had slightly improved. The prospect of an abundant harvest was promising. The Exhibition was very largely attended. One of the most destructive fires known in London for many years occurred on the 24th ult.—lost two hundred thousand pounds.

**More Annexation.**

The editor of the Tribune is informed that an Agent of the Government of the Sandwich Islands is now at Washington, with full power to negotiate important changes in the relations between the islands and the United States. He is the bearer of two propositions—one of the establishment of an American Protectorate over the Islands, their Government and internal organization remaining the same as now; the other, for the abdication of the King, the complete resignation of the authority into the hands of the people under suitable Republican forms, and the definite annexation of the Islands to this Republic.—These propositions are submitted to our Government for its choice and acceptance, with an earnest request from the King and all his Ministers, that one or the other of them may be promptly embraced and acted upon. This step, we have reason to believe, has not been taken without deliberation and perfect conviction that it is both necessary and timely.

SAGACIOUS DOGS.—Mr. Robinson, of Flatbush L. I., has two dogs, the one a small spaniel and the other a large half breed deer hound. The small dog was playing with Mr. R's child near a cistern, when the child fell head foremost into the water; the agonised mother, who from the window, witnessed the occurrence, saw the spaniel run to the kennel of the hound, who instantly ran to the spot, and before the mother could reach the child, the noble animal had placed it in safety. Instinct might have induced the small dog to attempt a rescue, but evidently knowing his inability to do so, what prevented him from trying, and caused him, quick as thought, to fetch the stronger?

Rich Men in New-York.—A correspondent of the Oswego Times thus speaks of three rich men in New-York—one rich by inheritance, one acquired wealth by merchandizing, and one by hawking.

Stewart, the "merchant prince," Dr. Moffat and Wm. B. Astor, are monopolizing nearly the whole of Broadway, both above ground and under ground. They are generally reputed to be the richest trio in the city. Which is the richest I can't say. It appears from a statement made by the deputy receiver of taxes, that Mr. Astor is possessed of property to the amount of \$2,600,000, and that his yearly taxes amount to the snug little sum of \$30,000. If that is all he is worth, Dr. Moffat is the richer man of the two; but the probability is, that Mr. Astor is worth over \$3,000,000. Dr. Moffat's dwelling house, with its out-buildings, is valued at \$185,000, and he owns other property in the city to the amount of over a million and a half. Besides this, he owns a bank in Wall street, and farms, almost innumerable, within a hundred miles of New-York. His Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters yield him a vast revenue, which, in addition to his rents, and interest on money loaned, renders his income truly enormous. Stewart is said to be worth \$3,000,000. He does a business of over \$2,000,000 per annum. Stewart is nearly 90 years of age, Astor is about 45, and Dr. Moffat is between 30 and 35 years old, so that the Doctor has the advantage of his rivals, most decidedly."

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative, against moths.

**Another Band of Outlaws in Illinois.**

The Shawneetown (Ill.) Advocate of the 6th ult., contains an account of the breaking up of a gang of freebooters, and the arrest of several, whose combination was but little less than one which lately created so much excitement in Michigan. Their headquarters were on Wolf's Island, Ky., near the corner of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.

The band was discovered, not long since through the failure of an attempt by one of the ring-leaders to murder a Mr. Swayne, who had recovered a judgment for some \$10,000 against Newton E. Wright, another prominent member of the gang. In May, 1850, Wright gave Abe Thomas, a man of desperate character, \$150 to kill Dr. S. Accordingly, Thomas, pretending to wish the Doctor to visit his sick father, enticed him from home and attempted to murder him; but the Doctor after being shot in the arm, gave the alarm, and the desperado escaped. Notwithstanding every exertion was made to ferret out the villain, so deeply was the plot laid that he was only accidentally discovered a short time ago; and his discovery led to the disclosure of the whole affairs of the company. They seem to have made a regular business of stealing slaves in one State, running them off to another, and there selling them. Another of their methods of speculation in negroes seems to have been as follows: Some of their emissaries would make a tour through some of the neighboring Slave States, enticing slaves to run away, and providing their victims with means to get into Southern Illinois. Arrived there, the fugitives were arrested by others of the gang on the lookout for the runaways; fictitious claims to them were then set up, and maintained by false testimony and perjury. The slaves were then taken into one of the Slave States and sold. They carried on another species of swindling upon an extensive scale, by means of fictitious claims against estates of deceased persons. Having forged notes of large amount against such estates, they would prove the validity of the claim by some of their gang. In some cases they have gone so far as to take depositions, and were provided with County seals and everything requisite to give their proofs the semblance of legality.

The North Mississippiian is one of the two or three Democrat papers in Mississippi that refuse to go for the dissolution of the Union. That paper announces its position in this very unequivocal paragraph:  
"We are rowers in the Democratic ship.—When it sails smoothly, we are thar. When the tempest roars, we are thar. But when with a slight breeze and gently ruffled waves—all safe—cotton 12 cents and negroes \$1,000, and other things in proportion—the steersman and many of the rowers start for a tug over Niagara Falls, we are thar too—but pulling the back stroke like the dickens."

Cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, &c.  
Receipts of Cholera.—The worst cases of cholera morbus, dysentery, and flux, that ever I saw I have repeatedly cured in a few minutes, by a strong tea made of the bark of the Sweet Gum, taken green from the tree is best—steep a handful to a pint of water until the liquor is like good coffee. Drink it clear, or sweeten it with loaf sugar, or add a wine glass of good brandy if the shock is severe. If not infallible it is remarkable in its effects, and well worth being known and tried in every family.  
SOLIX ROBINSON.

We can add our own testimony to the value of the Sweet Gum tea, having experienced amazing and speedy relief from its use in a violent case of dysentery, which refused to yield to the usual remedies; we have seen in the last five years, its wonderful benefit in many other cases; we have used decoction made from the bark both green and dried, and have discovered no material difference in the effect, both being efficacious.—FRANKLIN FARMER.

I met with the foregoing valuable receipt several years since, and I have only to add, what has already been said by the "Franklin Farmer,"—that I have witnessed speedy relief in violent cases of dysentery which refused to yield to the usual remedies, by the use of the Sweet Gum; having it at command, I have used the fresh or green bark, and I can with much confidence recommend its use from my own experience.—A GEORGIA PLANTER

Central America.  
We are informed from Washington that Mr. Marcholeta, the Nicaraguan Minister, and Mr. Webster, have concluded and signed a treaty of peace and friendship between Nicaragua and the United States.  
—We are also informed that the five Central American States have entered into a Convention, to which both the United States and Great Britain are also parties, by which San Juan de Nicaragua is declared a free port, and its neutrality guaranteed.—New York Tribune.

The Boston Post says that the boy that was killed by the elephant at Derby, Ct., is nearly well. The sagacious animal only weighed his trunk upon the mischievous lad.

Some wag in an English paper, speaking of Barnum's great success with the Swedish songstress in New Orleans and the West, says the following happy thing:  
"The great showman has reaped a rich harvest in the South and West. Allah il Allah! there is but one Barnum, and Jenny Lind is his—profit."

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into the wardrobe or drawers for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preservative, against moths.