



**Jeffersonian Republican.**

Thursday, August 21, 1851.

**WHIC STATE TICKET.**

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

The Postmaster of this place, informs us that the Post Office at Shaw's Meadow's, in this County, has been discontinued, by order of the Post Master General.

**Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton.**

The Stockholders of this Institution met at the American Hotel, in Easton, on the 11th inst., and choose by ballot, thirteen Directors, to manage the business of the Bank, until the next election, which comes off some time in November next. The following gentlemen were chosen:

- Frederick Seitz, E. B. Mixsell, John Green, Jr., David Connor, P. S. Michler, A. W. Radley, R. S. Miller, R. Brodhead, D. S. Chidsey, Peter Gross, John Drake, S. K. Hoagland, C. C. Field.

At a meeting of the Directors on Saturday last, Peter S. Michler, Esq., was elected President of the Board. At another meeting, held on Monday evening, McEvers Forman was elected Cashier, Melchior H. Horn, Teller, John Knight, Clerk, and William Hamman, Watchman.

**Successful Appeal.**

Rev. Dr. McLean, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., preached on Sunday, the 31st inst., in Huntingdon, and on Monday secured from the congregation of that place, one thousand dollars towards the endowment of the College.

**Our Prospects.**

A Philadelphia correspondent of the "National Whig" speaks as follows: "Political matters seem to attract so much attention in Philadelphia. It is now conceded on all sides that as far as the city and county are concerned, that the Whig ticket will receive an overwhelming majority, larger even than that given for Old Zack in '48. Thousands of honest American Democrats openly avow their determination to vote against their, and for Whig candidates, and thus purify the Democratic party by the only means left in their hands—a Waterloo defeat."

Gov. Johnston, it appears, is a great favorite among the working people of Philadelphia. This I know to be the case in the District of Spring Garden, where his majority will not fall short of 1000, and if he makes a few more stump-speeches in that district, I verily believe that he will carry it by 1500. Honest John Strohm will also run well in Philadelphia, as he is known to possess the right character to make a sound Canal Commissioner, and the mass of the people being governed by honest motives, cannot fail to sustain such men as William F. Johnston and John Strohm."

Equally cheering news reach us from all parts of the State. In Clearfield county, and in the north-west generally we are assured that Mr. Bigler's popularity has been vastly overrated, and that Gov. Johnston will run a much heavier vote than in 1848. His administration of the government has satisfied the people, although the plunderers are making strong efforts to effect his defeat. A bad cause borne up by officers on the public works who have been stealing the people's money for years, cannot be otherwise than unsuccessful.

**The Farmers and the Tariff.**

The enormous sum of two and a half millions of dollars have left the port of New York within the last two weeks, to pay foreigners for goods imported into this country. Two and a half millions in two weeks! exclaims the Village Record. Think of that ye advocates of a revenue Tariff. Our farmers who were promised high prices for their grain, under the British Tariff of '40 find themselves deceived and cheated. The English market is supplied with Wheat from other countries, at a price lower than it can be raised here at a profit. So the Whigs predicted. The potato rot raised the price of corn a few years ago and the Locos said it was their new Tariff did it! The farmers now see what reliance is to be placed on a party who are so destitute of American principles, as to manufacture falsehoods in order to reconcile their followers to the support of a most pernicious and ruinous law.

If The Pennsylvania having charged that "Judge Jessup has devoted so much of his time for years past to the breeding of horses that Coke and Blackstone have been neglected," the *Binghamton Republican* dryly replies that "if the Judge had paid more attention to the breeding of asses in this state lococo editors would have been better mannered than they are."

**Monetary Affairs.**

The New York Tribune of Saturday says: "The Money Market is without particular change, but, if anything, more stringent on paper. The best names go at 12 1/2 per cent., and the amount of capital employed in buying paper, even at these rates, is small. On call, the rate is 7 per cent., with a fair supply."

The *Courier and Enquirer* of the same date remarks as follows:

"The past week has brought no relief to the pressure which exists in the Money Market. The importers have already experienced the result of the sudden contraction on the part of the Banks; and those that remit, suffer from the enhanced value of money in the street. The amount going forward has been very much diminished, and so far as the importers are concerned, the banks have gained a victory. The scarcity of money, however, is severely felt by most classes of tradesmen, the jobbers in particular, who, in the course of their past operations, made no calculation for so sudden a withdrawal of the facilities of obtaining money."

The *Baltimore Patriot* of Saturday afternoon says:

"The demand for money in the street has not abated. A better feeling, however, prevails, and negotiations of first quality paper are more readily effected, and at rates rather lower than those of last week. Undoubted names are now taken at 9 1/2 per cent. The banks, we learn, are dealing quite liberally with their customers."

The *Boston Atlas* of Saturday says:

"The stringency in financial operations, to which we alluded in our paper of Saturday last, continues to exist, and there appears to be no immediate remedy at hand for its relief. The week just closing over us has presented the same distressed features which were observable in its predecessors. Failures have increased—high rates for good paper have been demanded and paid—business has been slack in general—confidence has diminished, and the various accompaniments of a pressure in the money market, have followed each other in rapid succession. It is truly time to look at the causes which have led to the existing state of affairs, and which will continue to operate disadvantageously upon the financial prosperity of the country, unless we can hereafter place our foreign commercial relations upon a footing to secure us a larger proportion of our natural wealth than we have for some time past enjoyed. Specie is the basis of a healthy currency; it is the lever with which we raise and sustain the great fabric of prosperity. Without it—or an adequate proportion—we are liable to panics, fluctuations, and revolutions. With it we can defy the commercial world. It brings independence, and drives away numberless evils, which a want of it necessarily introduces into the mercantile community. We therefore repeat the mark made in our last monetary article, that a continued export of specie from the United States, instead of our agricultural products, will reduce the country, finally, to a state of national bankruptcy."

The amount of specie exported from New York for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 16, and for the year 1851 from the first of January last is as follows:

Steamer Washington, Bremen, gold and silver	87,959
Steamer Niagara, Liverpool, American gold	203,500
British gold	100,000
British gold and silver	110,561
British silver	946
Steamer Emp. City, Havana doubloons	38,895
Brig Caroni, St. Tho's. American gold	10,000
Doubloons	17,725
Steamer Pacific, Liverpool American gold	375,000
Sovereigns	25,000
Gold dust	15,120

Total August 9 to August 16 - \$907,707  
Previously reported, 25,259,242

Total for 1851, \$26,166,919

This fully explains the cause of the present pressure. It can all be traced to over-impoverishment; and yet we learn from the *New York Express* of Saturday evening last, that so far the importations during this month have exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year. The pressure in the money market has thus far had no effect in lessening the imports, but has only caused a large quantity of the goods imported to be stored in the public warehouses.

**Executions.**

There were three executions in Maryland on the 8th inst. Abraham Taylor, Nicholas Murphy, and William Shelton were hung at Chestertown, for murdering the Cosden family. Except Shelton, they all died protesting their innocence of the crime for which they suffered. The execution was attended with an uncommon and most painful incident:

When the trap of the gallows fell, from some disarrangement of the rope the noose around Murphy's neck slipped, and he fell to the ground. Though considerably stunned, and his neck lacerated by the rope, the unfortunate man soon recovered his consciousness, and whilst in this awful situation, with the partners of his guilt hanging before his eyes, he persisted in declaring his innocence, and affirmed repeatedly that they were taking the life of an innocent man. After the bodies of Shelton and Taylor had hung a sufficient time they were taken down, and Murphy again mounted the scaffold and endured the penalty of the law.

The painful spectacle was witnessed by an immense concourse of persons who had assembled from all parts of the surrounding country. To the credit of the women of Maryland, however, it ought to be stated that no "white lady" was present. So says the correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*.

**Tax-payers, read this Exposure of Attempted Fraud.**

The locofocos seek to escape from the fact, that their party made out enormous State debt. To shield themselves, they now charge that under Gov. Ritner's administration, a large amount was added to the public debt.—We are not the defenders of Gov. Ritner.—Gov. Johnston was entirely unconnected with his administration, and cannot be held answerable for any of its acts. The leading member of Gov. Ritner's cabinet was Thomas H. Burrows, who is a well-known member of the Opposition, and who was warmly welcomed into their ranks by the *Pennsylvanian*, *Pittsburg Post* and many other Locofoco papers. Every blow aimed at Gov. Ritner's official career, is therefore, a blow at one of the most prominent men of his party. But we intend, for the sake of truth, to show that this charge of increase of debt under Gov. Ritner is false, and that the Records prove it so.

The *Pottstown Register*, a few weeks ago, declared that Gov. Ritner had increased the State debt ten millions of dollars. The *Carlisle Volunteer* asserted it was five millions. The same paper subsequently asserted it was over seven millions, and said it could prove it. The *Pennsylvanian* said the increase was over five millions; and again, in an article in its paper of August 8, headed "a crowning argument," it avirtually asserts that the Temporary loans left by Gov. Ritner for Gov. Porter to pay, were \$960,000, that the heavy expenditures of Governor Ritner's three years were paid out of the extraordinary revenues then received, and that there was no permanent loan made. And to sum up all, the *allies* of the "Union" of the 8th said, that the increase of debt under Gov. Ritner was \$9,786,360 40! These are all statements made by Locofoco papers, and each maintains its assertion to be true by an array of figures! What need is there of convicting such falsifiers of dishonesty, when their own diverse statements show that all their charges are made for the occasion, and have no foundation in FACT!

The debt in existence when Gov. Wolf left office, was \$24,955,435 56. That is admitted by all, and is beyond doubt true. A few days since we proved that Gov. Ritner could not have increased the State debt five millions for this reason: Gov. Porter admitted he had increased it fifteen millions. If it had been thirty millions when he went into office, it must have been forty-five millions when he left office. But this was not the fact! The debt AS ALL THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS SHOW, was \$40,835,013 60—being less than what it must have been if Opposition Editors had told the truth, by very nearly the exact amount they say Gov. Ritner increased it! The Locofocos to assist themselves as they had hoped, procured, and very unfortunately for them, have published a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the State Treasury from 1st Dec. 1835, to 31st 1838. Taking this statement to be true (and it certainly is not more unfavorable to them than the truth, because they have brought it out,) we find that the

Total expenditures for public works in Governor Ritner's time, was	\$12,062,035 53
The ordinary revenue is stated to have been	\$5,738,740 45
The extraordinary revenues (from premiums on bk charters, premiums on loans U. S. surplus revenue, interest on deposits) were	6,272,599 54
Total revenue in 3 years,	12,011,348 99

TOTAL EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS, \$950,686 54

And they charge that this amount was left for Gov. Porter to pay: Now admit this to be all true, where is the proof in this statement that the State debt was increased five, ten, seven, or nine millions of dollars under Gov. Ritner? It is not here nor elsewhere. It can't be produced. If that amount was added to the debt by Gov. Ritner, all the *Governors and Auditor Generals we have had since Gov. Porter retired, have wilfully and deliberately falsified*, for all their messages and reports virtually state expressly the opposite!

These charges of largely increased debt by Gov. Ritner, are made either through ignorance or maliciousness. The revenues under Gov. Ritner were unusually heavy. The U. S. Bank and other banks paid to the State bonuses of over three millions of dollars for charters, and nearly three millions more were received from the National Government as Pennsylvania's share of the surplus revenue in the National Treasury. With this money the heavy expenses of the Government were paid, and by it the necessity of all permanent loans was avoided!

The statement which the Locofocos make, the substance of which we give above shows that there could not have been in the Treasury when Gov. Ritner retired, a deficiency of more than \$900,000. His last message, the statements of which are sustained even by the authority the Locofocos bring to bear upon the question, states this to have been the condition of things when he retired: "The permanent State debt which was twenty-four million three hundred and thirty thousand and three dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$24,330,003 32), is now twenty-four millions two hundred and thirty thousand and three dollars and thirty cents, (\$24,230,003 32), and though there are temporary loans to the amount of one million of dollars due, yet they were forced on the State in opposition to the Executive and will sink to a small amount when the sums due at the commencement of the year 1836 are deducted from them."

He admits that temporary loans to the amount of nearly a million of dollars did exist, but says he decreased the funded debt \$100,000 and that the temporary loans will sink to a "small amount when the sums due at the commencement of the year 1836 are deducted from them." (See Gov. Ritner's last message, dated Dec. 29, 1835.)

We have thus taken the very figures intended to convict Gov. Ritner of increasing the State debt and have proved that the usually large revenues he received kept up the Treasury—that when he left office there could not have been a deficiency of more than \$900,

000 for Gov. Porter to pay—that he made no permanent loan and did not increase the funded debt of the State, because he had plenty of money without resorting to such means—that he decreased the funded debt \$100,000, and that he slightly increased the floating debt. These are the facts of the case as all honest men are ready to admit, and all efforts to misrepresent the facts have ended in the total overthrow and discomfiture of the men who had boldness enough to undertake the work.—*Daily American*.

The Reason why the locofoco journal at Montrose is assailing Mr. Jessup in reference to the affairs of the Bank of Susquehanna County was fully explained to us the other day by a gentleman who has had ample opportunities to make himself acquainted with the secret motives of the editor and his associates. It appears that Mr. Thomas P. St. John, the cashier under whose fraudulent management the Bank was ruined, is to be tried at Montrose for his misdeeds in a few weeks, at a special court to be held by Judge Williston. His locofoco friends at Montrose, who were accomplices more or less direct with him in the great swindle, are anxious to relieve his case in the public estimation, and, through public opinion, in the estimation of the jury by whom he shall be tried, by wrongfully shifting a portion of the odium over upon Mr. Jessup. This is an old game, which rogues often play at, and frequently with success. In this case it has been carried too far, and is reacting powerfully. We are assured that Mr. Jessup will run far ahead of his ticket in Susquehanna county. In this county he will poll more than a party vote, and so he will "in Wyoming, Luzerne, Pike, and Monroe counties.—*Honesdale Democrat*.

**How the Money goes.**

In 1850 the House of Representatives was strongly Locofoco. The Expenses were (See Auditor General's Report, p. 44.)

In 1847, the House was strongly Whig. Its expenses were (p. 36.)

Difference,	\$14,257 00
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Who were economical! The Locofocos who spent SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS or the Whigs who spent over FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS LESS.

**Sir John Franklin.**

The *Newburyport Herald*, relinquishing all hope that SIR JOHN FRANKLIN will ever be found alive, thinks that solicitude for the fate of the bold searcher after him is more appropriate at the present time. It says: "Six or eight vessels have wintered in some of the bays or inlets which empty into Baffin's bay, beyond the point where the whale ships ever venture, and it will be well if other expeditions are not required to recover some of them. The American vessels, we fear, were not sufficiently well appointed for the undertaking, and we fear much for the safety of their crews. We know nothing on earth which we should not rather encounter than a winter in the ice on board a small vessel above latitude seventy. It requires a greater amount of courageous effort than to lead a squadron on the bloodiest field of battle the earth ever saw; for that trial would be quickly over, and there might be excitement enough in the contest to carry one through it fearlessly."

It is probable that Franklin's vessels, which have now been absent more than six years, succeeded in the first or second season in reaching some point of the Arctic sea, which is seldom open, perhaps not oftener than once in a generation, and there frozen in, where they remained until they all perished by cold or starvation! Not unlikely the vessels and the bodies of the men may be found hereafter, and many thrilling interesting memorials found recorded in their journals by their side, which the last of them no doubt kept as long as life remained.

The new Constitution of VIRGINIA, which will undoubtedly be adopted, requires nothing of the voter except that he be a white male, over twenty-one, resident in the State for two years, and in the county or city where he offers to vote for one year. It is thought this will more than double the number of voters in Virginia.

**From California.**

The steamship Prometheus arrived at New York from San Juan de Nicaragua, on Wednesday, with California news two weeks later than previously received. She had 360 passengers and half a million of dollars of gold. Crime and lynching are the exciting topics of the day. A notorious robber named Jim Stuart, was hung in San Francisco, on the 11th of July, by the "Vigilance committee." He confessed a horrid series of crimes, and appeared to be satisfied of the justice of his punishment. The Court charged the Grand Jury that such executions were murder, but still the Vigilance committee proceed and appear to be sustained by public sentiment. A Mexican woman was hung by the Lynchers at Sacramento for stabbing a man on the 7th of July. The man behaved outrageously in her house; and the deed she committed was in no wise proportioned to the punishment. Such is the injustice and uncertainty of Lynch Law. Robberies and murders are perpetrated in every quarter—sometimes severely punished, and often not punished at all. Society in the State appears to be in a lamentable condition.

POTATOES IN OHIO.—The *Cincinnati Commercial* says: The Potato crop this year, has never been equalled by any previous one. In addition to the abundant supply, their flavor is far superior to any that have been introduced in our market for many years.

**The Elections.**

The returns of the August Elections are not yet all in. The result, as near as we can ascertain from the Telegraphic reports, are as follows:

KENTUCKY.—Powell, the Locofoco candidate for Governor is supposed to be elected by 500 majority. Cassius M. Clay, emancipation candidate, as far as heard from, has 2,165 votes for Governor. The Congressional delegation stands 5 Whigs to 5 Locos—last year 6 Whigs to 4 Locos. Leslie Combs, in Henry Clay's district is defeated. The Legislature is Whig in both branches.

INDIANA.—The Congressional delegation is 8 Locos to 2 Whigs—last Congress 9 Locos to 1 Whig. The Legislature is Locofoco in both branches—as before. The new Constitution is supported by 23,000 majority.

TENNESSEE.—Gen. Campbell, Whig, is elected Governor, over Gen. Trousdale, the present Locofoco incumbent, by a majority of several thousands. The Congressional delegation is 5 Whigs to 6 Locos—a gain of one. The Whigs have a majority in both branches of the legislature, which secures a U. S. Senator, in the place of a locofoco secessionist.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Congressional delegation is 5 Whigs to 3 Locos. Among the Whigs is Stanley, against whose election the Locofoco secessionists used the most desperate efforts, but without success.

ALABAMA.—Gov. Collier, Locofoco and secessionist, is re-elected. The Congressional delegation will consist of 2 secessionists to 5 Unionists, among the latter of which there are 2 Whigs.

Several heavy failures have recently occurred in Baltimore.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.—A man walking head downward, on the ceiling!—Mr. John McCormick gave a private exhibition on Thursday evening, at Lafayette Hall, of quite a number of philosophical experiments—some the invention of others, but many as original as they were extraordinary. But the most extraordinary experiment was that of walking by means of shoes of a peculiar construction, in an inverted position, upon the under surface of a highly polished slab of Italian marble, nine feet by three in dimensions, which Mr. M. successfully performed—a feat never before achieved by any man! He afterwards explained that a slight defect in the apparatus, easily remedied, rendered his task more arduous than usual.—(*Pittsburgh Dispatch*, Aug. 9.)

**A Rogue Caught.**

In November last, a man calling himself Jacob M. Blair, and professing to be a resident of Missouri, and the holder of a large amount of real estate there, appeared in the township of Stillwater, in this county, and after a short sojourn sold a horse and wagon he had with him, to Wm. Snider and Henry Huff, and took his departure.

In March last, John L. McClintock, keeper of a livery stable in Baltimore, came on and identified the horse and wagon as the same which he had hired, some six months previous, to a man who gave his name as Charles Williams. He proved them to be his property, and took possession.

Nothing further transpired in relation to this affair until last week, when Hampton Address, Esq. of Stillwater, happened to be at Pleasant Grove, Morris county, unexpectedly met the identical Jacob M. Blair, (now calling himself simply Jacob Blair,) having in his possession another horse and wagon. Mr. A. had him arrested, and placed in the custody of the Morris county authorities. He also wrote to Mr. McClintock, of Baltimore, and took immediate measures for having the culprit removed to Sussex. The prisoner was brought here on the 7th inst.; Mr. McClintock promptly came on, and Messrs Snider and Huff also were in attendance. All three of these gentlemen swore to the identity of the prisoner—the first named recognizing him as "Chas. Williams," and the two latter as "Jacob M. Blair." He was consequently fully committed to answer the charge; and the horse, wagon, and other property in possession of the prisoner, held in safe-keeping for reclamation by the owner or owners, if the same shall have been stolen as is strongly suspected.

The real name of the prisoner is believed to be Elijah Bowen. He is a native of Somerset county, in this State, and is familiar with the atmosphere of a penitentiary. He says he is nearly 70 years of age, but is probably not much over 50.—In the course of his life he has occasionally palmed himself off as a preacher of the gospel, and is thought to be the same man who, a few months ago, made his appearance at Milford, Pa., in the capacity of a minister, and after favoring the people with one or two edifying preachments, was there arrested as a horse thief; but not being fully identified was in a few hours after released; whereupon the people of Milford, deeming him a persecuted man, and regretting that he had been subjected to a most humiliating annoyance, made up for him a purse of some \$40, and sent him on his way rejoicing—he putting the climax to the farce, by publishing a "card" of thanks to the good people, through the Pike County Democrat. Our kind hearted friend, Mac, of the Democrat, we believe, had his sympathies, too, strongly touched upon the occasion, and poured oil upon the "good man's" wounds in the shape of an editorial deprecation of the precipitancy with which the arrest had been made. How is it, Mac—guilty, or not guilty? At all events, Mr. Blair, or Williams, or Bowen, or whatever else his name may be, is now in safe hands, and will be dealt with as his offenses shall be found to deserve.—*Sussex Register*.

In the Canary Islands there are to be found trees which yield abundance of pure fresh water in the driest seasons.—In China, tallow is produced by a certain species of plants. In Chili there are trees which daily supply the people with salt.

**The Cuban News summed up.**

A patient and careful collation of the many conflicting statements concerning the recent "manifestations" in Cuba, we think must lead every well-judging mind to the inevitable conclusion that the Spanish Government there still stands firm and unshaken. There is no better indication of this fact, indeed, than is to be found in the perfect tranquility of the public mind in Havana, the most populous and the most commercial city on the Island, at a time when, crediting the "patriot" despatches, the whole interior of the island is in a blaze of revolution. There is nothing in this world that makes men more sensitive than their pockets; or, what is about the same thing, the trade which fills their pockets. If there is a revolution going on in Cuba—one so wide-spread and thorough as the *New York Sun* and the *New Orleans Delta* assure us there is—it would be out of the power of the Captain-General to prevent signs of uneasiness, uncertainty, anxiety, panic, in the business affairs in the capital of a colony which stands on the brink of revolution, and in all probability civil war. We can well conceive the greatest exertions on the part of Gen. Cenecha to quiet alarm, by distributing proclamations, and by diminishing even the magnitude of such demonstrations as, it is not denied, have been made at Principe and elsewhere; but were there any thing really serious, we mean any thing immediately menacing the existence of the present Government, or threatening to drench the Island in blood, we can as easily conceive an excitement and a stir among the business interests of Havana too palpable and too inevitable for the ingenuity of the Government to conceal or repress.

[*New York Express*.]

The locomotive force on the New York and Erie railroad amounts to one hundred and seventeen engines. The road, it is said will require, when in full operation, two hundred locomotives.

**Abuse of Judge Jessup**

The *Susquehanna Register* has two columns of a defence of Judge Jessup against the assaults of the locofoco press—proving the malignity and utter falsity of their charges. In a short article on the same subject, it relates the following anecdote as aptly illustrating the position of the locofoco editors, in the matter:

A youth was on a certain time viewing very carefully a fine horse belonging to his neighbor. After looking at him intently for some time, he exclaimed:

"I wish that horse was dead!"

"Why," says the father, "the horse doesn't hurt you; why do you wish him dead?"

"Because he ain't ours!"

It is admitted by all who know Judge Jessup, no matter of what party, that there is no man in the State better qualified for the Supreme Bench, either for honesty, capacity, or legal learning.

The Steamboat, Maj. Wm. Barret, is still lying at Trenton waiting for the Delaware to rise and enable her to reach Easton. She is said to be a beautiful little boat, and attracts considerable attention, having her wheels in the stern gives her an odd look, but she is said to make her way through the water with a speed that is equalled by few boats. It is thought she has strength of machinery enough to stem the current of the Delaware whenever the water will float her over the rocks and rifts of that stream.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.—The great trotting match between Lady Suffolk and St. Lawrence, for a purse of \$800 took place at Union course, Rochester, N. Y., on Friday afternoon of last week—mile heats, best 3 in 5. Lady Suffolk was victorious, winning the 1st 2nd and 4th heats. The time was as follows: 1st heat, 2m. 25sec.; 2nd, 2m 37sec.; 3rd 2m. 36sec.

BELVIDERE DEL. RAIL ROAD.—The following persons have been elected Directors: Robert F. Stockton, R. L. Stevens, J. R. Thompson, Edwin A. Stevens, Samuel D. Striker, Charles Sitgreaves, Charles Bartles, William P. Robeson, Lewis Perrine. The Directors met and elected the following officers: Charles Sitgreaves, President; John P. Stockton, Secretary and Treasurer.

**A Strange Insect.**

The *Cincinnati Gazette*, of Thursday, has the following paragraph:—

"Immediately after the rain of Tuesday afternoon, a singular insect was found on the pavement, in front of Billy Ward's store, on Main street above Fifth. It is about four inches in length—has five eyes—two stiff horns projected from the front head—sundry feelers extending from the vicinity of the mouth, and long silver colored wings. Among the many persons who saw this wonder yesterday, no one recognized it as belonging to this region. One gentleman stated that he had seen insects of the same kind in the Island of Malta."

A Chicago paper states that the ladies there have got up a bonnet as an offset to the 'kiss-me-quick' and the 'hold-me-fasts' of the north. They call it they 'no-you-dont.'

**A Good Bargain**

A gentleman of Washington city, but a few years ago, married a pretty little girl of ninety pounds, and now has a very extensive wife of more than two hundred. He confesses that he "has more than he bargained for—and better than he merits. Many husbands might with truth confess the former."