



**Jeffersonian Republican.**

Thursday, September 25, 1851.

**WHIG STATE TICKET.**

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.**  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
**JOHN STROHM**  
(of Lancaster.)

FOR THE SUPREME BENCH:  
**Richard Center** of Westmoreland.  
**Joshua W. Conly** of Montour.  
**George Chambers** of Franklin.  
**Wm. M. Meredith** of Philadelphia.  
**William Jessup** of Susquehanna.

On the first page of to-day's Republican will be found the official proclamation of Governor Johnston, issued in accordance with the act of 10th April, 1849, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth." It proclaims the cheering news to the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, of the payment, extinguishment and final discharge of

**\$659,129 98 of the State Debt!**  
and that he has directed the certificates representing that amount to be cancelled. The annual interest on this sum at 6 per cent. amounts to \$39,546 37! which is, of course, annually saved to the tax-payers of the Commonwealth by this operation. These are the glorious fruits of the Sinking Fund recommended by Governor Johnston, and passed by his influence!

Tax-payers of Monroe!—Can you hesitate to support a man who was the first to undertake the gigantic task of devising a system for the payment of the State debt, without any increase of the burdens of the people? Go to the polls, then, and vote for W. F. JOHNSTON, and the debt will continue to be reduced more and more while he continues in office.

**Gov. Johnston's Proclamation.**

The Locofocos call Governor Johnston's Proclamation in relation to the reduction of the State Debt, a Whig document, got up for effect. This is not true. By the 4th section of the Sinking Fund Act of the 10th of April, 1849, it is made the duty of the Governor to issue this proclamation stating the fact of the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt as has been paid off. It is purely an official paper, and as such certified to by the present Auditor General and State Treasurer of the Commonwealth, who are both Locofocos!

This says the *Reading Journal*, is a kind of a Whig document the people like to see. It is a little strange that we have never had anything like it under a Locofoco administration. When they were in power their only proclamations were announcements that the State was every year being plunged deeper and deeper in debt, and that it would be impossible to pay the interest.

**Voters Remember.**

That Col. Bigler, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is in favor of continuing the present Tariff, which is daily throwing your brothers and sons out of employment to make way for British goods.

Voters, remember that Col. Bigler is the bitter opponent of Governor Johnston's Sinking Fund, and is therefore in favor of increasing your taxes, by keeping the State in debt.

Voters, remember that Col. Bigler is the pledged supporter of the old Federalist Buchanan, who says that a working man should not get more than ten cents for a day's work.

**How it Works.**

When the Locofocos passed the Tariff of 1846, they said it would benefit the Farmer by increasing the price of grain, and giving him a new market in England. The tariff of 1846 was passed. The Farmer has his boasted market, and what are the prices of grain? The Ledger of the 27th ult., gives the following as the prices in New York:

"Flour.—There was less doing in Flour to-day, but the market for Ohio and Michigan is firm. Sales of good barrels at \$3 81 1/2 to \$4, for Michigan—\$3 87 1/2 to \$4, for Ohio, and \$4 12 1/2 for prime Tennessee."

What is quoted is:  
"Sales of 2500 bushels red Ohio, about 60 cents, and 800 bushels Chicago 60 cents."

Wheat from 60 to 80 cents a bushel! Excellent markets! Admirable Free-trade! How rich our Farmers will become! How prosperous in all their ways! Thus it always is with Locofoco promises. Broken almost as soon as made.

**Judge of the Supreme Court.**

President Fillmore has appointed Benjamin Rand Curtis, Esq. of Boston, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Woodbury.

The English newspapers publish authentic accounts of the discovery of gold, in great profusion, in the neighborhood of Bathurst, New South Wales. The whole colony, at the latest advices, was in a state of great excitement, and people were thronging to the locality in immense numbers.

**Look Out!**

A new issue of counterfeit two's on the Lancaster Bank (relief) has made its appearance. Bicknell's Reporter says it is an improvement of the former counterfeits, and that the block of white, which touches the right hand end, after the "Two," (in the line of "two's" in the margin) is omitted. The paper is whiter than any now in circulation, and the impression is rather blurred.

**The effect of Gov. Johnston's Speeches.**

The following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Somerset county will inform our readers of what the Whigs of the State may expect from that county, and what impression Gov. Johnston made upon its citizens in his recent visit there:

WELLERSBURG, Somerset Co., Pa., September 5th, 1851.

Gov. Johnston was in our county last week; he spoke in Berlin and Somerset; he made a deep and lasting impression on both Whigs and Democrats. Perhaps his visit to the county will make him 500 votes or more over and above the old Whig vote. The people look upon him as being something more than an ordinary man.

W. and myself are both with the Whig party—of which you was perhaps not aware. The Whig doctrine of protection has placed us in that party, and we will remain there so long as the party advocates that great American principle, *Protection to American Industry*. The country can never prosper and advance in greatness under any other principles, except those advocated by the Whig party. Yours, &c. J. R. B.

Equally cheering news reach us from every quarter.

**A Recruit.**

The *Bucks County Intelligencer* says the attempt of the baker's dozen of unprincipled Locofoco politicians to make party capital out of the affair at Christiana, has resulted in a manner entirely different from what they anticipated. The Governor's masterly and dignified reply to their impudent note sent to him on Sunday week, has produced a remarkable change in the Governor's favor. Hundreds of voters in Philadelphia, looking upon the attempt as a piece of persecution towards the Governor, have come out and declared their determination now to vote for him. And the political friends of the plotters openly denounce their act as a silly blunder, the only effect of which will be to injure the party.

**Gov. Johnston's Prospects.**

We can assure the friends of Gov. Johnston, that from all parts of the State his prospects of re-election are most flattering. In the West and wherever he has travelled, the voice of the People in his favor is not to be mistaken. In almost every county assurances are given of a largely increased vote in his favor. The course of his Administration meets with the universal and cordial approbation of the People; and the success, honesty, and ability which has marked it, strikes even his political opponents who live upon politics dumb, when asked to show a single measure of Gov. Johnston worthy of condemnation.

We have reason to know that the same feeling which is manifested in the West, prevails the East and North. From every point the news is, that the labors of Gov. Johnston for the welfare of the Commonwealth are appreciated, and will be sustained, not only by Whigs, but by thousands of honest tax-payers, who, not knowing him, voted against him in 1848. We are assured that the feeling in favor of Governor Johnston, even amongst the rank and file of the opposition, is much greater than is generally supposed, as will be seen on the day of trial.

We are not disappointed in this intelligence. It shows that the great mass of the people are honest, and not likely again to put their faith in political demagogues and wire-workers, and be deceived again as they were by false professions, in 1844.

The *North American*, in an article on this subject, says:

"It may be said, with much reason, that if Wm. F. Johnston received the popular vote of the State before his high Executive qualifications were tested and known, he certainly ought to be entitled, beyond all competition, to that vote now, when his administration, the most substantially successful and beneficial one that has ever blessed the State, may be appealed to in proof of his pre-eminent competency for the important office in which it is proposed to continue him. His whole career in the gubernatorial chair testifies in favor of his re-election; and whether we review his course in reference to questions of local or national politics, we are led irresistably to the conclusion that it must recommend him so strongly to the wise and independent voters of all parties, that his elevation for a second term to that high place in the public confidence which he has filled with so much honor to himself and advantage to the community, is put beyond all rational doubt."

**From California.**

The steamer *Illinois* arrived at Norfolk on the 19th inst., with a mail from Chagres, and California news to the 15th of August. She had on board \$1,388,000 of gold. The accounts of a discovery of gold in Australia had caused a number of ships to sail for that quarter. Trade was improving at San Francisco. The mining business continued good.

SOME of the articles under the names of chocolate, cocoa flakes, &c. consists of coarse dirty sugar, ground with potato starch, rough bran flour, tallow or grease and ground musty biscuits, with sometimes an introduction of red brick dust.

**James Pennington Cooper, Esq.**, the celebrated novelist, died at his residence in Cooperstown, on the 14th inst., in the 62 year of his age.

**The Bargain Consummated.**

We were informed at Lancaster by a gentleman who professed to speak by authority, that the bargain by which David Wilmot agreed to support Bigler for Governor, was to secure Mr. Wilmot the President Judgeship in the Bradford district. This arrangement between Mr. Buchanan, the favorite of the Southern secessionists, and Mr. Wilmot, the father and leader of Northern Free Soil Abolitionism (as it has been called by the Locofocos), we thought rather too preposterous an idea for belief. But the sudden silence of the Locofoco press in regard to "the fanatic Wilmot," encouraged the belief that the coalition was a fixed fact. And we have the full evidence in the unanimous nomination of Wilmot for president Judge of Bradford, Sullivan, and Susquehanna—a district where a Locofoco nomination is an election. Not only is this base coalition consummated, but the Judicial emine is to be soiled by being cast into the scale as the price of the corrupt bargain.

While all this fraternizing and bargaining between unprincipled Abolitionists and the "natural allies of the South," for the purpose of securing the election of Bigler for Governor, and Buchanan for the President, we have the leaders of one of the parties to the corrupt contract, raising their hands in holy horror, and denouncing the friends of Gov. Johnston as enemies of the Union, and traitors to the Constitution. And Whigs who regard the "Compromise" as the salvation of the Union are implored by them to abandon their old party associations, and join this new coalition. Verily, impudence personified is stalking abroad in open day, in the shape of Locofoco leaders.—*Bucks County Intell.*

**Who are "Union" Men?**

Let the people remember, whenever a Locofoco boasts that their party throughout the country are sustaining the Compromise, that EVERY SECESSIONIST who has been elected to Congress in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, or throughout the South, is a *Loco Foco*, and that ALL THE SECESSION CANDIDATES IN MISSISSIPPI and GEORGIA BELONG TO THE SAME PARTY!!

From the Pennsylvania Telegraph.

**Johnston and Strohm Song.**

BY DR. W. J. MULLIN.

TUNE.—"Dearest Mae."

Once more, again, upon the turf  
Our candidates we bring,  
And now of their exalted worth,  
Dear brothers let us sing.  
For better men, the Keystone State,  
We need not idly roam,  
For better sure, could never be found  
Than Johnston and John Strohm.  
Chorus.—Then hail! brothers, hail!  
Oh let us loudly sing—  
"The skies are bright, our hearts are light,"  
We'll make the welkin ring!

We never had more happy signs  
Than those which now present,  
For naught but praise, for those we sing,  
From every heart is sent.  
O! glorious is the smiling star  
Which on our sky doth loam;  
It breathes success—says—"NEVER FAIL!"  
With Johnston and John Strohm.  
Then hail! brothers, hail! &c.

Our party's one of harmony,  
Nor strife, nor quarrels see;  
Our cause is just, our tenets pure,  
Our watchword "UNRY."  
We hear not sounds of dissonance;  
Of spouting froth and foam—  
O, no! we all united are  
For Johnston and John Strohm.  
Then hail! brothers, hail! &c.

Old Bill has nobly toed the mark,  
And now with hearts elate,  
We'll keep him in the place he holds  
To wield the "helm of state";  
With him the Locos we will roam,  
As we have done whilom  
They can't a single effort "count!"  
'Gainst Johnston and John Strohm.  
Then hail! brothers, hail! &c.

Then, brothers, let us thunder out,  
In tones both loud and strong,  
Our songs and shouts, while earth and air  
Their echoes deep prolong—  
We'll give the Locofocos Gas—  
We'll send them slinking home,  
While we are pledging the success  
Of Johnston and John Strohm  
Then hail! brothers, hail! &c.  
*Claxburgh, Pa.*

Mr. Hobbs the Yankee lock inventor, has at last triumphantly opened that of the English lock-maker, Bramah, who had offered £200 to any one who would open it, within thirty days. A committee was agreed upon to prepare the lock, placing it between two planks firmly fixed together, with nothing but the keyhole visible. Mr. Hobbs commenced operations upon the lock in the presence of the committee, and on the second trial the Bramah lock was opened and the £200 lost. The bank of England, and Government Offices, and all safes, were locked with either Chubb's or Bramah's. Mr. Hobbs has been called upon by the officers of the Bank of England, and very probably will receive orders for the entire establishment. After Hobbs had opened Bramah's lock, the committee sent for Bramah and his friends, and when they entered the room and saw that this specially guarded lock had been opened, they were, it is said, truly complete pictures of despair.

**The Cuban Expedition. Full and Authentic Particulars BY A LIBERATED CAPTIVE.**

The steamer *Winfield Scott* arrived at New York a few days since, with New-Orleans dates to the 6th inst. When off Key West she took on board Philip Van Vechten, who was a lieutenant in the Cuban expedition, and was released from prison, and pardoned by the Captain General through the intercession of Capt. Platt, of the U. S. sloop *Albany*.—He was one of the 450 who left New-Orleans in the steamer *Pamporo*. He communicates to the *Herald* a history of the fatal Cuba expedition, which he says he does from a sense of duty to the friends of his unfortunate comrades and the public.

After relating the preparations in this country and their sailing and arrival near Bahia Honda in Cuba, where the steamer ran upon a coral reef, he says the party was landed in boats, which were shot at as soon as they reached the shore. They were deceived in the piece of landing by the variation of the compass caused by fire-arms being stacked too near it.

Lopez immediately published a *pronunciamento* threatening to give no quarter to any that would not join them. Having no means to transport baggage and ammunition, Col. Crittenden was left to guard them with 180 men. On arriving at a store and grogshop, about four miles from Los Posas, the party were attacked while at breakfast by what they supposed to be only a foraging party of the enemy which they repulsed. In ten minutes they were again attacked, when Crittenden led a charge upon them, and the Spaniards were beaten into the chapparal, from which they opened a heavy fire upon them. Upon this Crittenden ordered a second charge, in which the invaders were compelled to fly, leaving our baggage and stores. That night we effected a junction with Lopez, who had been engaged in a fight with Gen. Enna.

Van Vechten goes on to relate the battle of Lopez with Gen. Enna, and the manner in which he inspired his men in the action, which was by going about the field and flogging them "with a red raw hide."

Lopez and his party retreated to the mountains, where he repulsed another attack from a large force, and at the same time ordered a retreat of 18 miles in 5 hours over a mountain road. Here they were overtaken by a severe storm, their powder spoiled, and guns rendered useless. At length they were attacked again at breakfast, and Lopez had barely time to escape on his horse. That night they encamped on one of the highest mountains in the island, where their sufferings were extreme. They wandered about, and were 48 hours without eating. On the evening of the 21st Aug. they killed a horse, which was divided among 125 men, all that now remained of the force of Lopez.

Continuing to wander among the cliffs, from which they were unable to extricate themselves, subsisting on leaves and roots till the 24th of August, they found a road running to San Cristobal. Having but 80 muskets, about twenty of them serviceable, and about 40 dry cartridges, they therefore concluded to retreat, and a pursuit was commenced by the enemy, consisting of 900 men.—The whole force of Lopez became separated into small bodies, and dispersed through the mountains and throwing away their guns—seven only remained with the General. A large number were killed immediately, and Mr. V. determined, with a party of eight, to leave Lopez, and on the 26th, having had but one meal in six days, they determined to go into the plains, as it was better to be killed outright than to die of starvation. They were shortly after surrounded by some 200 armed countrymen, who bound them and took them to San Cristobal, where they were informed of the proclamation springing all prisoners taken within four days, except Lopez.

On the 28th they were at Mariel, where they found Lopez in custody, and he was taken to the frigate *Pizarro* which conveyed him to Havana.

The remainder were confined in the City Prison, where their hair was shaved off and dressed in prison uniform. There were 160 of them who were treated with kindness, and were sentenced to 10 years labor in Spain. The Spaniards account for 271 Americans whom they had killed and wounded, which with the 160 taken prisoners makes 431 men accounted for, leaving 22 whose fate is unknown.

Lopez was caught with bloodhounds, in the mountains, on the morning of Friday, the 29th inst. The dogs being some distance in advance of the men, bit him badly in the left leg. There were seventeen countrymen in the party who captured him, each of whom was publicly presented with \$1,000 and a cross of honor, immediately after his execution.

Mr. V. then reviews the causes and results of the expedition, stating that he was told by Mr. Sigur of the N. O. Delta that the landing of Lopez would be the signal for a general rising, which would swell their numbers to 10,000 men, and that two whole regiments of Spanish troops would also join them, Mr. V. asks:

"Was it so? Our first salutation was a volley of musketry. Instead of finding the Creoles our friends, we found them our most bitter enemies, far more so than the troops—keeping the troops constantly informed of our movements, and hanging on our skirts, putting to death, without mercy, all those who straggled on the march. Of the troops I cannot but speak in praise, without a single exception. They treated the prisoners with the utmost kindness, giving them wine, cigars, bread, tobacco, and agudente, freely, and from their own small means. I imagine no one will say that we had any right to expect such treatment. Our conduct forced and demanded their respect, but certainly we had no claim either on their sympathy or generosity."

The execution of Crittenden and his men was considered justifiable by the prisoners now in Havana; and the story of the mutilation of the bodies is not verified.

Lieut. Van Vechten openly asserts "that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the U. States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds."

"Cuban bonds were worth or were selling at from 10 to 20 cents on a dollar, when this expedition left. Naturally they would increase in value as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would,

Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars, at least fifty per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of these would be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own previous liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be united to the United States, and as a matter of course, the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that Government."

He further believes that Crittenden was not deserted by Lopez, and says:

"Lopez did not desert him, but in leaving him, in dividing his command, committed one of those errors which eventually cost him his life; but had Crittenden, on the morning of the 13th, gone on and joined Lopez at Los Posas, instead of retreating to the sea, all would have been well. Then he would have lost only the stores—as it was he lost all.—Why he did so is inexplicable, and must ever remain involved in mystery. Had Lopez carried out his original intention of landing near Puerto Principe, the result might, perhaps, have found friends, and raised a force sufficient to sustain itself until re-inforcements were sent out from the States. In landing where he did, Lopez, without doubt, acted as he thought for the best; but there, as in many other instances, he erred. Of his personal courage there is no doubt; but when we speak of his military knowledge, of judgment, of abilities to lead an expedition, I say at once he had neither. Lopez was probably as much or more deceived than any man in the expedition. His ambition led him to be the tool and victim of heartless speculators. Avarice, not philanthropy, was the main spring of this expedition."

By an arrival at Savannah on Monday, we have Cuba news to the 7th inst. The prisoners—comprising the remnant of the Lopez Expedition, 160 in number—had been put on board a government transport, and left Havana for Spain on the 6th inst. Four were previously pardoned and set at liberty, at the solicitation of Capt. Platt of the U. S. ship *Albany*. Their names are—Col. Hinks, Capt. Kelly, Lieut. Van Vechten and Mr. Chapman. Capt. P. earnestly interceded for the liberation of all prisoners, but it was told that his pleadings were of no avail, and that the remainder would be transported to Spain. The Captain General said he would have pardoned the whole but for the riots at N. Orleans on the 21st ult. He now left them to be disposed of by the Spanish government, assuring Capt. Platt, however, that, whatever else might befall them their lives would be spared, in accordance with the promise contained in his proclamation, under which prisoners threw away their arms and surrendered.

**The Texas Public Debt.**

The following official decision in the matter of the Public Debt of Texas will be of deep interest to a large class of readers, whether interested or not in its effect:

Treasury Department  
September 15, 1851

SIR—The President has decided in the matter of the Texan Public Debt: First, that only five millions of stock can be delivered to Texas until releases, as provided in the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850, are filed in the Treasury Department for all that portion of said debt which issued prior to the 14th of January, 1840; as in his judgment the act of the Republic of Texas of the 14th January, 1840, specially pledges the duties on imports for all the public debt of Texas created prior to the passage of that act.

Second. That all the issues of Texas bonds, certificates of stock, or notes made receivable for "all public dues," are claims for which the duties on imports are pledged within the meaning of the act of Congress of the 9th of September, 1850; and releases of all such must be filed in the Treasury department as provided in the last named act, before he can be justified in delivering the remaining five millions of stock to the authorities of Texas.

The President has instructed me to communicate this decision to you, in compliance with your request made in behalf of the creditors of Texas.

Very truly, your obedient servant,  
THO. CORWIN,  
Secretary of the Treasury,  
Gen. JAMES HAMILTON,  
Chairman Com. of Creditors of Texas.

**SPECIE FOR EUROPE.—A New-York letter of Wednesday says:**

"The quantity of specie shipped by the *Asia* to-day, is enormously large, and as such, justifies the reports yesterday, that near a million would be sent. The exact amount was \$992,395.

"The *Atlantic*, which leaves here on Saturday, it is believed, will carry out half a million, at least, and the *City of Glasgow*, from Philadelphia, it is said, will have about \$225,000 on board."

So it goes! A million and three quarters of dollars in hard specie—California gold sent to Europe from two of our sea ports in a single week to pay for British coal, cloth, calico, cutlery, iron, and French silks, porcelain, and other gim-crackery, while our domestic industry is languishing, and agricultural produce is down to the lowest figure. A beautiful exhibition of the operations of the Locofoco Tariff of 1846, which is draining our country of money; filling it with foreign merchandise, running us rapidly in debt to Europe, and leaving our grain and flour almost a dead weight upon the farmers' hands, because England will not buy it; having raised enough to feed herself, and our home market is destroyed by the prostration of our iron works and factories. Will not the people look to these things at the next election? Give us a good Protective Tariff; and we will keep our specie at home, give the farmers a market at home; make our own cloths at home; support our home labor, and make home prosperous and happy.—*York Republican.*

**Facts for the Curious.**

The ancient cooks carried their art to the most whimsical perfection. They were able to serve up a who's pig, bould on one side and roasted on the other.

In the reign of Henry I. about the year 1130, a sheep could be bought in England for four pence, and wheat enough for feeding one hundred men a whole day cost but a single shilling.

Snails were a great luxury among the ancient Romans. Pliny tells us of a man who had invented a mode of fattening snails, by which a single shell was made to contain more than a quart.

Soothing irons seem to be rather a late invention. About the time of Elizabeth and James I., large stones, inscribed with texts of Scripture, were used for the purpose of ironing.

It has been calculated that if those who have gone before us to death were all living, and distributed equally over the surface of the earth, the United States would contain a population of three thousand million.

Milk, so nutritious when taken as food, if injected in the veins acts as a deadly poison.

In Hindostan unmarried females, more than sixteen years of age, are regarded as infamous.

**Civilization.**

What is it?—It is somewhere related that two shipwrecked sailors, clinging to the same plank, were thrown upon the shore together. Cold and wearied and half lifeless, they slowly and painfully took their way across the desolate country, which exhibited no signs of vegetable life. For awhile the poor fellows feared that they had escaped death on the water only to meet it in a more terrible form on the land. At length they espied, at a distance, something which bore the appearance of an artificial structure. One of them went ahead and ascended a hill, where he could gain a better view of the hopeful object. Calling back joyously to his companion, he said, "Thank Heaven, Jack! we are in a civilized land; here is a gallows!"

**A New Jersey Statesman.**

The Trenton American states that a lad only 18 years of age, named Edmund Holt, made his escape from the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton, on Sunday night or Monday morning, in following manner:

The floor of his cell had been taken up, from appearances, for some time before he escaped, and after performing some excavations, was carefully replaced. The stones which are laid next to the floor were removed and put on his bunk, and neatly covered over with the bedding. A box, used as a depository for shavings, under his work-bench, was filled up with earth, closely packed away, and covered over with shavings. The dirt was also packed away under the floor as far as he could reach. All these operations were performed from time to time prior to the grand attack on Sunday night. A rope ladder was ingeniously made of slats from his bedstead, and with nails driven in a stick across one end, so as to catch in the roof of the wall. Being engaged in the chair making department, it is easy to be seen how well his operations could be concealed—with shavings, cane, &c., he found no trouble to have every suspicion put out of the way before morning.

The main bulk of the labor was performed from six o'clock on Sunday evening until he made his escape, which must have been near daylight. He dug down a perpendicular depth of seven feet below the foundation of the outside wing wall—then under the foundation, and then up to the surface—a regular seventeen year locust operation. This brought him into the yard, and by means of his ladder he was soon on the outside.

It was almost incredible that a man could have performed so great an amount of labor in so short a space of time. The only tools he had were a bed screw, a pail and some thin pieces of board, with which he took out the dirt. When at a depth so that he could not step out conveniently, he made a ladder with a rope and chair seats, and tied a rope to the bucket. After filling the bucket, he probably carried up the stones and then pulled up the pail. There was at least two cart-loads of dirt and stonelying on the cell floor.

When we consider that all this labor was performed without light, and with the greatest caution, lest the noise should attract the attention of the watchmen, who travers the building every hour of the night, it seems almost impossible that one man could have performed it. The number of feet through which he had to cut his way was about eleven.

Holt came from Essex county, was born in Newark, and had been previously pardoned out. He had been sentenced at the June term of the Essex court for 1851, for six years, for misdemeanor and larceny. After serving about six months of the time he made a similar attempt to escape, but his operations in loosening the floor were discovered.

Young man, do you know what relations you sustain in this world? said a minister of our acquaintance to a young member of the church.

'Yes, sir,' said the hopeful convert, 'two cousins and a grandmother; but I don't intend to sustain them much longer.'

**MARRIED.**

On the 18th inst. by M. M. Burnet, Esqr., James Ray and Lidia Carter, both of Stroudsburg.