

Gov. Johnston. It is understood in Harrisburg says the Telegraph, that his excellency upon his retirement from the position he has held so much to his own credit, and to the advantage of the people of the State, will not return to the bar, but will devote his time to other pursuits, and perhaps in entirely different fields from those in which he has been educated. He has already been elected the President of the Allegheny and Kittanning R. R. Co., a road projected from Pittsburg to Olean Point in the State of New York, and it is believed he will accept the situation. Any company requiring financial ability will be fortunate if they can retain the services of Gov. Johnston.

Gov. Bigler's Cabinet. The Pottsville Emporium learns from good authority, that there is strong probability of the selection of R. C. Hale, Esq. of Milford county, as the next Secretary of the Commonwealth. Andrew H. Reeder, Esq. of Northampton county, as Attorney General, and Francis M. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill county, as Adjutant General.

New-York Election. The official returns of the late election in New York, show that two Whigs and six Democrats are elected on the State Ticket, as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Position, Name, Party, Votes. Includes Comptroller (Wright, Dem., 500), Treasurer (Cook, Whig, 134), Canal Comm'r (Fitzhugh, Whig, 789), Attorney General (Randall, Dem., 1353), State Engineer (McAlpine, do, 2430), Prison Inspector (Storrs, do, 2860), Judge of Appeals (Johnson, do, 3323).

The Senate will consist of 16 members of each of the two parties, giving the casting vote to Lt. Gov. Church, Dem. The Assembly will consist of 65 Whigs and 63 Democrats. The Whigs consequently have two majority on joint ballot.

Railroads. The Easton Sentinel of the 13th inst., contains the following railroad item: "We learn that the Belvidere Railroad Company, have been purchasing the right of way along the line, from Lambertville to Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, and indeed on to Belvidere. That at Phillipsburg they have purchased Rosebury's and several other properties on the river bank, directly below the Delaware Bridge, for depots, offices, workshops, &c. It is understood that the gentlemen holding the stock of that company have also obtained the control of the railroad from Easton up the Lehigh, to connect us with the Coal Region, and the West Branch and Erie, and that both the Lehigh and Belvidere Delaware Railroads will be pushed ahead the coming season. We learn that the latter will be graded from Lambertville to the head of the Feeder at Black's Eddy this winter, and will probably be in use from Trenton to that point next summer.

The New Jersey Central Rail Road to connect us with New York, is progressing, but the work is so heavy on the 25 miles next the place, that we cannot expect to see it in use, all the way through, before July next."

U. S. Senators. Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, has been elected to the United States Senate from that State; and Mr. Toombs, to the same body, from Georgia.

Funny Names. In Alabama during the late political contest, the "fire eaters," called the Union Democrats "soap tails." Since the fire eaters have been beaten everywhere, the Union men have christened them "sore heads."

The Peoples' Bank of Paterson. The Receivers appointed to investigate the affairs of this Bank, have closed their labors, and will soon make a report to the Chancellor. It appears from the assets of the institution that Mr. Stimson, the Cashier, previous to the explosion, provided very liberally for himself and friends, his own discounts amounting to \$55,612. It is estimated that the assets of the Bank are worth sixty thousand dollars. The circulation at the time of suspension was two hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars. The Receivers will probably pay about twenty cents on the dollar of the circulation.

Broken Bank Notes. The following are the prices paid for broken bank notes, in Wall street, New York: Farmers' Bank, Mina, 90 cents on the dollar. Bank of New Rochelle, 80 " " " James' Bank, 75 " " " Commer. Bk. P. Amboy, 50 " " " Bank of Salisbury, Md. 25 " " " Peoples' Bk. Paterson, 20 " " "

There is an interesting society in Delaware Co. New York, rejoicing in the singularly euphonious name of "The Devil's Half Acre." The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that, at the late election, the voters had a mode of deciding elections equally striking and original—they raffled for the candidates.

Percussion Caps Superseded. The National Intelligencer gives the following account of a new system of priming for fire arms, which seems to possess some decided advantages over the method which depends on the use of the percussion cap. Another remodeling of gunlocks, which has hardly yet been completed for that which depended on the use of the flint, will consequently become necessary.

Some time since a patent was granted to Dr. E. Maynard, of this city, as the inventor of a new system of priming for fire arms. The invention was brought to the notice of our Government, and it was considered worthy of a trial to test its efficiency. A joint board of distinguished officers of the army and navy was appointed, and a most severe and protracted trial was made.

The report made by the board was so full and favorable that the Government appointed another joint board, with the general-in-chief as its president, to consider and report upon the propriety of a purchase of the patent right for Government use. The board reported favorably, and the purchase was made.

Last year an order for a practical field trial was given, and two hundred muskets and thirty thousand primers were sent to Texas, where for four months they were subjected by the United States troops to the usual trials and exposures of military arms in field service. The report of the officers entrusted with this trial is alike gratifying and creditable to the inventor, and interesting to all military and gun-using persons. A knowledge of its merits and advantages secures all that is now necessary to insure the adoption of this system wherever the most perfect and efficient arm for military purposes can be required, and where the same advantages are appreciated for sporting guns, rifles, &c.

This invention is extremely simple; it changes neither the model, weight, nor action of the gun, and is applicable to any kind of fire-arms. The arms used for the Government trials up to this time have been flintlocks, altered so as to use either this primer or the percussion cap. The very slight increase of cost of the arm upon this system is so inconsiderable as to be covered by the saving on five-hundred primers, these costing less than one-fourth as much as caps.

So far as the act of priming is concerned, "the most difficult act the soldier has to perform in battle, this invention makes the gun automatic—it performs the act itself—and, that, too, with a precision unattainable by hand," without regard to position, or temperature, or climate, or light, or benumbed, or bruised, or clumsy fingers, or awkwardness of the soldier.

As may be supposed, the increase in rapidity of firing is very great; it is reported to be from twenty-five to thirty per cent. ordinarily, and, under some circumstances which embarrass the soldier the increase would be some hundreds per cent.

As under some of the European patent laws a published description would debar the inventor from obtaining a patent, we will merely say that this system differs entirely from those in which the detonating materials is in the form of loose powder (Forsyth's) or in small pills, or in metallic or other tubes (Heurteleupe's, Nobles) all of which systems have been tried for military purposes, and have been abandoned; some for insecurity or inefficiency, and some because they cannot be understood, handled and managed by the common soldier. The new system is reported as safer than the cap, (heretofore regarded the most safe,) and as being easily understood, and managed with entire simplicity and ease by the most untutored; and, when once applied to the gun, lasts, without the necessity of being touched by the hand, for the duration of the longest battle. Some of our sportsmen are partially acquainted with this invention, it having been applied to Sherep's celebrated rifle by Nippes and Butterfield, and a manufactory of the same arm and primer, upon a very large scale, is in progress at Hartford, Ct. The Messrs. Hemington, of Herkimer, N. Y. celebrated for their barrels, both for the United States and private arms, have recently completed a double barrel gun upon this system of priming, for the inventor. Its beauty, compactness, simplicity, and utility, we have never seen equalled. It cannot fail to arrest the attention and please the taste of the sportsman. Before we saw this we were not aware that such beautiful and perfect double barrel sporting guns were made in this country.

The many and favorable reports that have been made respecting this important invention, and the unanimous verdict given in its favor by all military and sporting gentlemen who have tried it, leave but little doubt of its general adoption in this country and abroad.

A Remarkable Case. The Eastport (Me.) Sentinel, says there is a woman at Campobello (near that place) who has lain upon her bed for sixteen years.—She was prostrated after a child birth, became paralyzed, and has never recovered.—The child lived, was healthy and is now a fine young woman. The woman is not capable of moving any of her limbs in the slightest manner, and cannot sit up. She can hear, but cannot speak loud or distinct. What is very remarkable, she appears to be fleshy, has a fair countenance and a good appetite, though on account of her immobility, her food is given in thin or liquid form. She does not change for the worse, but remains as she has been for many years. Her bed is made by rolling her from one side to the other, and she has no acute pain. Her hands remain crossed upon her breast—her fingers are white and smooth almost as ivory. It is singular that in this inert state of her body, the process of digestion should go on so regularly as it does. Nothing is done for the restoration of this woman. She is now about 40 years old, and during her confinement has seen her husband die in the same room occupied by her. Is not her case a peculiar one!

Meeting of the Soldiers of 1812. In accordance with previous notice, the Volunteers of the last war with Great Britain, residing in Easton and vicinity, met at BELLIS' Hotel, in Easton on Saturday evening, November 22nd, for the purpose of taken measures to procure an amendment of the act of Congress granting Public Lands to the volunteers.

The following officers were appointed. Peter Nungesser, President; John Ludwig Vice President; and A. Miller and Samuel Moore, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we return our thanks to those Senators and members of Congress who voted for the appropriation of public lands to the survivors of the late war of 1812, at the last session of Congress, we respectfully appeal to the coming Congress, to raise the quantity to the same as granted to the volunteers in the Mexican war. The low price of the land, the impossibility of any of us, at our advanced ages, ever occupying it, and the trouble and expense of procuring the proper title-papers, renders the present Bill, so far as pecuniary value is concerned, almost entirely valueless.

Resolved, That our brethren throughout this and other States, be requested to petition to Congress to obtain an increase of the grant.

Resolved, That our member of Congress, the Hon. M. M. DIMMICK, be respectfully requested to favor our views, and urge the propriety of this measure during the coming session of Congress.

Resolved, That Peter Nungesser, Samuel Moore and John Ludwig be a committee to procure the passage of a resolution in our State Legislature to urge the matter upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton papers, and that the editors of the Washington city journals be requested to copy them, and all other papers that are friendly to the old soldiers.—Adjourned.

PETER NUNGESSER, Pres. JOHN LUDWIG, V. P. A. MILLER, S. MOORE, Secretaries.

A Good Rule.—Every subscriber to a newspaper should make it an unfeeling rule to pay his dues regularly once a year. They are then paid without being felt, but when they are left to accumulate for years, they amount to a sum that is not willingly paid.

The New York Tribune has a letter from Washington which says—"I understand, this evening, that some very important despatches have been drawn up by Mr. Webster since his return to the department of State, declaring the policy of this Government in regard to the right of search, which is involved in the pretension of England and France to a right to intercept our vessels on the high seas, and visit and search them, with a view to prevent hostile expeditions from this country against Cuba. The ground assumed by this Government, is that which was taken when he negotiated the treaty of Washington with Lord Ashburton. This Government has never lost sight of the principles on which that treaty was formed; and certainly the present administration has no disposition nor intention to abandon them. The right of search or visit will never, as it was declared in that negotiation, be tolerated by this country, under any pretense whatever. Mr. Crittenden, in his notes respecting the orders given by the French and English governments to their cruisers to intercept American vessels, does not urge this great point. He assumed the ground that the orders were unnecessary, and would lead to difficulties between the Governments concerned. But, as is now declared, this Government will never permit any foreign power, on any pretence, to search our vessels. The flag shall be the security of the vessel that it covers; that is the American principle, and it must be maintained.—Mr. Webster will certainly be the last man in this country to surrender that principle.

Remarkable Incident. On the banks of the Wabash, the effects of a poor widow, who had been left comparatively destitute at the death of her husband, had been seized by the sheriff for debt, and were being sold at auction and among other things, an old family Bible was put up for sale. She begged the constable to spare this memento of her parents, but he was inexorable. The good book was about going for a few shillings, when the widow suddenly snatched it, and declared she would have some relic of those she loved, she cut the thread that held the brown linen covers' with the intent of retaining it; the covers fell into her hands, and with them two flat, dirty pieces of paper. Surprised at the circumstance, she examined them, and what was her joy and delight to find that each called for £500 on the bank of England. On the back of one in her mother's hand writing, were the following words: "When sorrow overtakes you seek your Bible. Your Father's ears are never deaf." The sale was immediately stopped, and the family Bible given to the faithful owner.—S. S. Treaseway.

Do Girls draw Lightning?—A Down East paper publishes the following: "The house of Mr. Boyce, in Plainfield, Conn., was recently struck by lightning. There were twenty-six girls in the house at the time, but none of them was injured. The house was never struck before. Do girls draw lightning?" Of course they do, and sparks also.

[From the N. Y. Herald.] Terrible Catastrophe at New York.

Nearly Fifty Children Killed, and Forty or Fifty Wounded.

One of the most lamentable occurrences that we have ever been called on to record, took place at Ward School No. 26, in Greenwich Avenue, opposite Charles street, on Thursday last, the 20th inst., when nearly fifty children lost their lives, and many more were so severely injured, that in all probability they will not recover. We will give the facts of the case at once, and as briefly as possible. The school house is a magnificent four story edifice, with a winding staircase from the first floor to the upper landing. This staircase is not spiral, but is formed of short flights of stairs winding round a square wall. The first or ground floor is used as a play ground for the scholars, and is paved with flag stones. The second story of the building is occupied by the primary department of the institution; in the third story is the female department of the upper school, and in the fourth story the male department. The entrance to each of the school rooms is from the landings of the stairs. The outer side of the stairs was guarded by an ordinary wooden banister, of no great height, and not firmly secured at the bottom, where the banisters were connected with the stairs. This description of the stairway will enable the reader better to understand what follows. At about two o'clock on the same day, one of the teachers in the female department, a Miss Harrison was taken with a fainting fit, and in order to her recovery she was carried out into the passage way, where a cry was raised of "Water! Water!" by one of her companions. "The cry was not understood, or else the scholars thought the water was wanted to extinguish fire, and the next moment the cry of "Fire!" was raised, and spread like wildfire through the building. In a moment subordination was at an end. The children from the primary department rushed to the stairs, as did also the scholars on the floor above them. The stairway was soon filled, and the press against the banisters so great that they gave way precipitating the children over the stairs down to the ground floor. As the rush increased, so did the number that were hurled over the stairs into the space below. Two of the female teachers made an effort to stop the children; but so great was the panic that their efforts were vain, and they were themselves hurried along with the current, and despite their efforts were carried over the stairs into the space below. In the upper room, the boys department, Mr. McNally took his stand with his back against the door, and forbade any one to go out. Although the panic pervaded his room as well as the rest of the building, yet he stood firm, and thus succeeded in saving the lives of many, perhaps of hundreds, for had the larger boys rushed upon the stairs as did the younger children, Heaven only knows how much more sad would have been the disaster than it now is. We learn that some of the boys jumped out of the windows, and that one of them had his neck broken by the fall. There were altogether in the building but a few short 1,800 scholars. (1,765 we understood to be the number.) While Mr. McNally remained firm at his post, the destruction of life was going on below. Hundreds on hundreds went over the stairs, until there was a pile of human beings—a mass of children—eight feet square and about twelve feet in height. The alarm was now given outside, and the police were soon at hand and took possession of the premises, as well as they could and commenced the work of handling out the children from the perilous position. Those that were on top, were, of course, but slightly injured, but as soon as these had been removed, the most heart-rending spectacle presented itself. Some among the policemen were fathers whose own children were there. They worked manfully and deserve all praise; body after body was taken out; many of them, lifeless at first, came to when they once more breathed the fresh air, but many, alas, were beyond aid and death was too plainly marked upon their pallid features. Some were injured by the fall, and lay writhing in agony; some moaned, while others shrieked with pain, and others again, when released, started off for home apparently unconscious of the awful scene through which they had passed. One policeman, Mr. Seabring, on going to the school-house was on the instant, greeted by the sight of his little girl's face; her head was all that was visible, her body being covered with those of her companions. Mr. Seabring, urged by paternal feelings, of course, directed his efforts at once to the release of his daughter. While he was so engaged, a man came up and laid hold of him saying, "My child is there," and endeavored to take the place on which Mr. Seabring stood. Finding he could not move him, he struck at him, thus endeavoring to displace Mr. S., and get in a position to work more effectually in search for his lost child. Mr. S. succeeded in rescuing his child, who proved to be but slightly injured. He said he forgave the man who struck at him; he knew too well his feelings to blame him for any act of rashness perpetrated at that time. The bodies of the dead and wounded were mostly, unless claimed on the spot, taken to the Ninth ward station house, which is near the school. In a few minutes news of the accident spread through the neighborhood, and mothers came rushing to the scene by scores, all in anguish, but all, at first, buoyed up by hope. Occasionally a mother would recognize the lifeless form of a child as it was lifted from the mass, and then the piercing cry of agony that would rend the air, oh! God! may it never be ours again to hear. And now the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused, and crowds flocked to the scene of the disaster. Many of the dead, dying, and wounded, were taken to the station house, where the entire lodging room of the policemen was turned into a hospital, and their beds all used as couches for dead bodies of injured children. This was indeed, a sad sight; parents, whose children were missing, came here to confirm their hopes or fears. Here might be seen a lifeless body, with an agonized mother standing over it, wringing her hands in the excess of her grief. There was a father looking the picture of sorrow, as he beheld the form of a loved one that he so lately parted with in health, and then further on was a family standing round the bed of a little one, whose painful writhings gave evidence of the patient's sufferings.—One after another the bodies of the dead were removed; and at length litters were provided, and the wounded were carried away also. It was a sad evening in the Ninth Ward. Nearly one hundred families either mourned the loss of children, or watched anxiously over the forms of the wounded. The catastrophe was almost the only topic of conversation.—Small knots of men stood on the corners of the streets, and recounted the occurrences of

the afternoon. A pall seemed to have settled on everything, and all Greenwich village was in mourning. We give below the names of the killed, as well as those who were taken out of the building uninjured. It is quite probable that this list is incomplete, as no doubt some children were taken home by parents or friends who did not report them. Of the injured, we believe the list is very small, compared with the actual numbers. Here is the list, as compiled from the returns at the station house:

- KILLED.
- Virginia Mingay, 19 Christopher street.
 - Geo. Quackenbos, 709 Greenwich st.
 - Alfred Pike, 16 Jones street.
 - Benjamin Jacobs, 107 West 16th st.
 - Abby A. Jacobus, 109 Eighth avenue.
 - James A. Enrea, 152 Fourth street.
 - Charles E. More, 21 Jones street.
 - Sarah Bogardus, 49 Bank street.
 - Mary C. Baxter, 61 W Washington Pl.
 - Jno. McMann, 16 Grove street.
 - John T. Knapp, 11 Sixth avenue.
 - Lucy Carlow, 746 Washington st.
 - Cornelia Ann Cadmas, 43 Charles street.
 - Jacob Springstein, 75 Horatio street.
 - Ann Slate, 136 Factory st.
 - Emma Gidersleeve, 50 Clarkson st.
 - Matthew Wood, 175 West 20th st.
 - Edward Glenroy, 24 Jane street.
 - Sarah Bogart, 30 Charles street.
 - John L. Wooley, 36 Greenwich avenue
 - Debby Ann Wooley do do
 - Catharine Downey 117 W Seventeenth st.
 - Julia Delano, 669 Greenwich st.
 - Archy Vantassle, 668 do do
 - Brown, do do
 - 16 street, near 9th ave.
 - Anna Mary Hill, 747 Washington st.
 - Ann Vandusen, 150 Hammond st.
 - Morris Walden, 58 do do
 - George Walden, do do
 - Jane M. Devore, 147 W Seventeenth st.
 - Phebe Ann Brownell, 21 Grove street.
 - Amanda Hoff, 115 Barrow street.
 - Henry Abbott, 745 Washington st.
 - Stephens, 18 Downing street.
 - Solomon Levy, 13 Charles street.
 - Catharine Reynolds, 47 do do
 - Eliza O'Neil, 123 Perry street.
 - Margaret Harper, 135 W Thirtieth st.
 - Mary Penchard, 240 W Seventeenth st.
 - Hugh Thistle, 73 Barrow street.
 - Harriet Howell, corner of Twenty-ninth st. and Sixth avenue.
 - Louisa Cooper, 138 Eighth avenue.

There are two others dead, whose names are not known to the authorities—making forty-four reported.

INJURED.

The following are the names of those who were taken to the station house, or to their homes. They are probably but a small part of the number of children who were injured by the fall:

- Augustus Miller, 86 Sixth avenue.
- Deller Ackerman, 30 Charles street.
- Miss Harrison, teacher, 21 Amity street.
- Eliza Fetters, 49 Horatio street.
- Jeremiah Edwards, 180 W Twenty-sixth st.
- George Mills, 29 Jane street.
- Miss Brulson, 49 Horatio street.
- Cordelia F. Eston, 212 West Sixteenth st.
- Caroline Sebring, 8 Grove street.
- Elizabeth Miller, Cr. Hammond & Hudson
- Jane Burr, 112 Eighth avenue.
- Mary Clure, 45 Hammond street.
- Ellen D. Trapagan, Teacher.
- Emma Hatfield, Leroy and Hudson sts.
- W. Smith, 132 McDougall street.
- Caroline Waring, Factory street.
- Margaret Smith, 23 Charles street.
- Miss McFarland, ankle broken.
- Martha E. Ingersoll, 29 Perry street.
- Roda Fisher, 3 Mulligan place.
- Patrick McGlone, 99 Fourth street.
- Mortimer E. Latston, 71 Hammond street.
- Julia Basha, 29 Charles street.
- Charles Darrah, 76 West Twentieth st.
- James Ryer, 23 Amos street.
- Louisa Allan, Eighth av. and Jane st.

Of the female teachers, five were injured—some of them quite seriously. Their names are, Miss Kohler, Miss Smith, Miss Barnes, Miss Trapagan, (injured badly in left side,) and Miss McFarlan.

As soon as the news of the disastrous occurrence had spread through the neighborhood, so that it came to the ears of the physicians, the following gentlemen made their appearance at the station house, and by the prompt aid rendered by them, saved several lives, and contributed to the comfort of many others.—Dr. A. M. Gunn, Dr. E. A. C. Page, Dr. E. C. Franklin, Dr. W. J. Johnson, Dr. L. J. Henry, Dr. H. T. Mesier, Dr. J. O. Pond, Dr. James Griswold, Dr. J. M. Cary, Dr. D. M. Reese, Dr. J. M. Congreve, Dr. McCreadie, Dr. Gabordann, Dr. Garrish, Dr. A. Young.

The Mayor, Recorder, Chief of Police, and their aids, were at the scene of the accident in a very short time after its occurrence, as were also most of the Aldermen.

Among the dead was an interesting daughter of Sherman Brownell, Esq. She was about 14 years of age.

John L. Wooley, seven years, and Debby Wooley, nine years of age, were the only children of their afflicted parents.

We are informed that the teachers have remonstrated several times with the School Commissioners, against the insecurity of the stairway, and even some of the children had expressed apprehensions in reference to the same subject.

Mr. John W. Latson, one of the trustees of the school, was present soon after the accident occurred and was unremitting in his exertions to mitigate the sufferings of parents and children. One of his own children was somewhat injured, but not seriously. We are especially obliged to Mr. Latson, Alderman Franklin, and the captains of the Ninth ward police, for the assistance they rendered us in obtaining correct information, in reference to the melancholy event. At one time it was discovered that the notes of the names, &c., a document belonging to the station house had been carried off; it was not without considerable difficulty that the list was recovered. The captain announced that he had lost the list, and demanded its return; but it was not forthcoming until a regular police investigation was instituted. Such an investigation was instituted, and resulted in the discovery of the missing papers, which were in the possession of a reporter who hailed from the Courier office.

The teachers belonging to the male department of the school, together with the trustees, met last evening, to converse upon the subject, and take such action as seemed appropriate to the occasion. Nothing was elicited, as we understand, to vary the statement of facts given above. The children who were killed and injured were, most of them, quite young, though some were as old as fourteen, twelve, and ten years.—Mr. Page, a daguerrean artist, at No. 84 Eighth avenue, has proffered his services to take without compensation the likenesses of any of the children who were killed or who are likely to die from their injuries.

There are some useful lessons to be learned from this melancholy event. In the first place—officers of schools and builders may learn that the ordinary balustrade is not a fitting defence for a school where hundreds of scholars are liable to be crowded upon the stairs at one time; and the second place teachers will learn by the excellent example of Mr. McNally how important and how wise it is to take a determined stand, and to prevent a rush out of doors in case of a panic. We forbear to make further comment on this wholesale loss of life.

Real Heroism. The Zanesville, Ohio, Gazette relates the following case of daring on the part of Mr. Thomas Launder, of that place. He was aroused from his sleep in the middle of the night by the call of a man in the street. When Mr. Launder awoke, the man informed him that something was on fire in his store. He rushed in and found some boxes and papers all in a flame—immediately over which, on a shelf, was a keg of gunpowder. The keg and the shelf containing the gunpowder had also taken fire, and were burning rapidly—the keg considerably charred. Under these circumstances, Mr. L. deliberately seized the keg of powder, carried it into the street, and got water and put on the fire—burning his hands by the operation. This daring act on the part of Mr. Launder is perhaps the only thing that could have saved the lives of his family, who were sleeping in another part of the same building, as well as the building itself and all its contents.

Heavy Corn Crops. Judging from the almost unanimous expression among our farming friends, who are now engaged in gathering their corn crops, the yield of this year exceeds that of any former year since the settlement of the country. Several farmers, within the last week, have told us that they have gathered 80 bushels per acre from their ordinary fields, and one or two pieces of new ground are said to have turned off from one hundred to two hundred and twenty bushels per acre. There is scarcely a sorry piece of corn in the county, and if there were hogs to feed it, or a convenient market for the corn, at a fair price, this would be one of the most profitable and prosperous years our farmers have enjoyed for a long while.—New Castle (La.) Courier, 14th.

A Literary Paper for the People. THE BOOK TRADE, A Monthly Record of New Publications and Literary Advertiser.

AT 25 CENTS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. H. WILSON, Publisher, 49 Ann st., N. Y. The Second Volume of this Journal commenced in August, 1851. Back numbers can be supplied to a limited extent. Each number consists of from twelve to sixteen large quarto pages, printed on new type and excellent paper; forming in a year a volume of from 150 to 200 pages. Its contents are:—A list of all works published in the U. States in each month; Literary Intelligence; Reviews of New Books, &c. &c., occupying about one half the sheet, the remaining half is devoted to selections from the best literature of the day, and to a very interesting miscellany. It is the object of the publisher to render the "Book Trade" agreeable to the taste of the general reader, while it conveys intelligence of what is going forward in the world of Literature; a species of information, which it is presumed, is worth more than the subscription to every intelligent person. All communications by mail, must pre-paid.

A FEW OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "The Book Trade" is the name of a periodical published in this city, which we can conscientiously commend as a valuable monthly record of new publications.—Knickerbocker Magazine. It is designed as well for the scholar as for the trade, and will be found of great interest and value. In general appearance it resembles the London Athenaeum.—Jour Commerce. We recommend it to all who have to do with books.—Allentown Democrat, Pa. An excellent literary journal.—N Y Tribune. A valuable literary record.—Ev Post. It will be found to be invaluable to authors, clergymen, lawyers, teachers, and all general readers. Such a publication has long been needed, and we are glad to welcome it.—Dem. Freeman, Hudson, N Y. A valuable paper for literary men.—Old Colony Memorial [Nov 27]

Dr. V. M. Swayze, SURGEON DENTIST, Easton, Pa. Respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Having studied and practiced with Dr. Crane, of Easton, for three years, and having spent three winters in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, (two of which were after he graduated,) and from the experience of eight years practice, he hopes to merit the confidence of all, and receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Parents cannot be too careful of their children's teeth, as a little care and attention in time, may save a great deal of suffering, trouble and expense, in the future. There are few persons but who, with proper care and attention, could keep their teeth sound and comfortable through life; and thus avoid the necessity, as well as the trouble and expense of having artificial ones. Regulating, as well as preventing irregular, or deformed sets of teeth, forms so important a part of the services required of an educated Dentist, that he has paid, in the last five years especial attention to the subject.—and the most successful means to be employed in all the various cases that may be presented. His advice, or opinion, as to the use, result or the impropriety of performing an operation, will in all cases where it is required, be freely and candidly given. All operations that are faithfully performed require both labor and expense; and therefore, the cost of an operation will be according to the expense and time it takes to perform it. No metal will be used for any operation but gold. All artificial work will be done with great care and neatness. Office above the Court House, and opposite T. Deshler's store, Easton Pa. November 27, 1851.