

morning, he could not go out, because, as autumn was now approaching, he was afraid of taking cold. Before dinner, he was too hungry to exercise, and after dinner, he complained of indigestion!

At the end of a week, Frederick having only thrown out vague hints touching his matrimonial purposes, wrapped himself up warmly, to Pauline's great disgust—and set out to return to his uncle's house.

A singular correspondence between Frederick & his 'intended' ensued, Uncle Philip claiming the right to see all the letters on both sides. The young man told his uncle that he was afraid Pauline was a little too spirited to make him the right kind of a wife; but the old gentleman exclaimed "not a bit not a bit" and insisted on an early proposal.

"I am afraid she won't have me," said Frederick. "Her letters are too cold."

"What can you expect?" cried Uncle Philip. "She is not a literary woman, to write eloquent letters: For my part I hate literary women! Pauline is a Diana, in her way; bold, but true I warrant. At all events propose."

Frederick obeyed; and in a few days received the following reply, which amused him and Rose almost as much as it disconcerted and confounded Uncle Philip:

"DEAR COZ: Yours rec'd; I must decline your offer; for although I am convinced of the worth of your amiable disposition, I fear our tastes are not enough alike to warrant more than a friendly intercourse between us. Excuse haste. Myrrha is sick, and I am dying with anxiety for her.

Your affectionate cousin,
PAULINE."

"Fred!" exclaimed Uncle Philip as soon as his extreme mortification and disappointment would permit him to speak, "what is the matter with you? Went anybody here?"

"I was doubtful about Pauline," replied Frederick. "She is so spirited—"

"And you are so very amiable! But by all the laws of love! I'll marry you off if it costs me a year's labor! I'll find somebody amiable enough for you! Now I think of it, there's Edith Wells; gentle as a lamb; beautiful as an houri! She is just the girl for you! I wonder I did not think of her before!"

Frederick was aghast. But all his remonstrances were in vain. His old uncle, cruel and tyrannical, had spoken, and he, the subject, must obey.

Frederick did not despair, however. He was already acquainted with Edith's character. She was one of the most retiring, affectionate, amiable young ladies in the country, living among flowers, birds and lambs, and devoting herself to making every body and everything around her happy.

Frederick and Edith had been partial to each other in their childhood; but it was now long since they had met, thanks to the superior charms of Rose.

Edith was well pleased to see her old friend, notwithstanding the odor of cigars he brought with him, and which to her delicate sense was very disagreeable. She did not know he had not smoked before since he had left College; and that he had made himself sick for her especial benefit.

Frederick took tea with the family, and amused himself afterwards by tormenting Edith's beautiful lapdog, to her infinite distress. Then he begged the privilege of smoking under the porch; pretending that he was so addicted to cigars, that he would be disappointed all the evening, if he was deprived of the stimulants. Having obtained his desire, the dissipated fellow could not, it seemed, think of anything better to do, than to blow smoke into the eyes of Edith's curriers—pursuing this amusement with such extreme recklessness, that she—a perfect sensitive plant—almost went into hysterics, and became so nervous that she did not sleep soundly for three nights thereafter.

Having made all the birds drunk except one, and having broken off the branch of Edith's most beautiful geranium to tickle that one with, he turned to her with a countenance full of candor, and begged her to excuse him while he walked down the street to the village hotel, to obtain a glass of brandy, being troubled with faintness, he said, whenever he neglected those habits contracted during his college life.

Edith was stupefied with amazement!—She looked at Fred, and endeavored to express a proper abhorrence of those "habits," but she could not find words to relieve her mind. Fred accordingly went off; but he did not go to the hotel, for he was, in reality, as strict a temperance man as there was in the country.

Fred did not approach near enough to Edith, that evening, to permit her to smell his breath; a delicacy, as she considered the precaution, for which she felt thankful in her heart.

The young man visited this sensitive young lady regularly every Wednesday evening through the months of October and November, for, so anxious was she to obtain an influence over him which would lead to his reformation, that she endured him with fortitude, and rather encouraged his attentions. At length matters came to a crisis. Frederick, following the counsel of his uncle, made Edith an offer of his hand, by word of mouth.

"Mr. Frederick," said she, looking tenderly in his face, "you know I feel an interest in you—"

"Thank you," faltered Fred, trembling.

"And if I knew I could be the means of reforming you, and teaching you kindness to dumb animals, I might accept your generous offer, if for no other reason."

Fred turned pale.

"O, I am incorrigible!" he hastened to say. "I could never give up my independence!—You should not mention that subject—"

"You will not," replied Edith smiling sadly.

"provided you do not mention the other. I feel only a friendship for you; and as there is no likelihood that I can be an instrument of doing you good, I must decline the honor of becoming Mrs. Grandson."

Frederick parted from Miss Wells with commendable circumspection, and went home to his uncle with the news of his refusal.

Uncle Philip became livid with wrath. He declared himself ashamed of a nephew enjoying such small favor among the ladies.

"I've a good notion to turn you out of doors!" he exclaimed. "You disgrace the family!—Can't find a woman to have you!"

Frederick bowed his head, receiving the rebuke with as much equanimity as he had received either of the three refusals. But his feelings appeared to be touched when his uncle addressed him with bitter irony:

"Poor fellow! It is too bad! Can't get married! If I was in your place, I'd go and offer myself to poor little Rose over the way, and see if she'll have you! Perhaps she will take pity on you!"

Uncle Philip turned on his heel, and entering another room, raved about the humiliation the family had suffered, until the door opened, and Frederick once more presented himself before him.

With all the gravity he could possibly command, the young man began:

"She says she will have me."

"What do you mean?" thundered the old bachelor; "who says she'll have you?"

"Nobody but Rose."

"Rose Addison!"

"To be sure. I thought there was no chance of my getting any body else, and as you advised me to offer myself to her—"

I forbear to repeat the expression of amazement and consternation that escaped the old gentleman's lips. I cannot describe the awful look he gave his nephew.

"But you have not been such a fool!" he exclaimed, a moment after.

"I have followed your advice—"

"My advice! You are a blockhead! I didn't mean it! You shall never marry her!"

"O, uncle! why did I misunderstand you!" said Frederick, with a piteous look. "It will break poor Rose's heart, for she confessed she loves me, and now that she expects to, become my wife—"

The old bachelor was softened. He seemed to remember that Rose was a worthy girl, although poor. Then, when Frederick excused himself for misunderstanding his uncle, by praising Rose's character, and declaring that he thought her every way his equal, except she had no such kind uncle, as uncle Philip, the old gentleman's anger evaporated, and his determination to marry Frederick more advantageously gave way altogether. In short, he was so taken with the lover's eloquent description of Rose's virtues and charms, that he slapped his shoulder, calling him a 'lucky dog' after all, and gave his consent to the marriage he desired.

Frederick flew to Rose with the joyful news. I need not describe the scene that followed, nor need I dwell on the happiness which crowned the wedding day.

Her hero waited until the honey-moon was over, when, relying on the strong attachment which his uncle had conceived for the amiable and charming Rose, he godhumoredly confessed the "witchcraft he had used" in bringing about the three refusals, at which the old gentleman had been so mortified and enraged. The latter pretended a little displeasure; but he was so inwardly delighted with the amusing narrative, that he never mentioned the subject afterwards, except to laugh at it heartily, and extol his nephew's shrewdness and humor, which he had mistaken for awkwardness and ignorance of the world.

The old gentleman has attained to the dignity of two hundred and twenty pounds, and so far from complaining of 'falling away' on account of the vexations and misery of bachelor life, he declares that he never was so happy as at present, with Fred to take care of his estates, and Rose to oversee the comforts of his household, and a little Fred and a little Rose—beautiful children—to dandle upon his knees and amuse with wonderful stories, in which he himself takes infinite delight.

Juvenile Pickpocket.

The New York Sun says that during the funeral procession on Monday, of the Revolutionary soldier, the police arrested in the vicinity of the city Hall, twenty-three pickpockets, all of whom were boys between the ages of seven and fourteen years. These juvenile thieves were exceedingly adroit in their operations, and were found in pairs. On the persons of seven of them, the supposed ringleaders, were found ladies' handkerchiefs, gloves, port monies, gold pencils, &c. Two ladies who left at the Chief's office a description of some property stolen from them in the Park the previous day, said that while they were walking leisurely along, a little boy suddenly fell upon the pavement before them, and commenced crying as if hurt. They assisted him to rise, and while enquiring about his injuries, their pockets were picked by his accomplices. The *Richmond Republican* states that a boy only ten years, was arrested in that city on Saturday, in the act of picking a pocket.

New Mode of Robbery.

Some abandoned parents, (whose love of rum has involved them in poverty and degradation, and who now exist from the proceeds of the begging, and stealing of their children,) have taught their offspring a new mode of theft, which was performed in the following manner, a day or two since: A little girl, the daughter of ex-Alderman Wood, and also a daughter of J. P. Martin, both aged about 6 years were accosted by a girl of 14 or 15 years, old, who told them she had two nice dolls, the one a wax doll, and the other a china one, and that if the children would give her their shawls to wrap them up in, she would go home and fetch them, and make them a present of the toys. Child-like, the little girls did so, and as might be expected, the thief never made her re-appearance, and the children came crying home without their shawls.—*Tribune.*

Paying for Dirt.

The influence of the mud upon mercantile transactions is worth considerable. Mr. Dennison, a cartman, has had the curiosity to weigh his wagon upon scales in Newark, N. J., and found that the mud on the wheels, &c., had accumulated to the great amount of 635 pounds. The clean wagon weighs 560 pounds, but with the mud it reached 1245 pounds. If in selling loads of hay or other produce the weight of the clean wagon only be deducted from the aggregate, this experiment proves that the purchaser must pay dearly for a large proportion of dirt.



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 8, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Jacob Hoffman, of Berks county.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL. James Pollock.

- REPRESENTATIVE.
1. William F. Hughes.
 2. James Traquair.
 3. John W. Stokes.
 4. John P. Vetter.
 5. Spencer Melvaine.
 6. James W. Fuller.
 7. James Pearese.
 8. John Stauffer.
 9. Jacob Marshall.
 10. Charles P. Waller.
 11. Davis Alton.
 12. M. C. Mercer.
 13. Ner Middleswarth.
 14. James H. Campbell.
 15. James K. Paxton.
 16. James K. Davidson.
 17. Dr. John McCulloch.
 18. Ralph Drake.
 19. John Kinton.
 20. Archibald Robertson.
 21. Thomas J. Bugiam.
 22. Lewis L. Lord.
 23. Christian Meyers.
 24. Norman Phelps.
 25. Samuel A. Parviance.

Appointment.

Gov. BIGLER has appointed Capt. Geo. B. Keller, of Hamilton township, Aid, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Our *devil*, who is not very well posted up in "soger" affairs, wants to know "what am the difference between *Adjutant General* and *Aid to the Governor*!"

A Break.—The "Eastonian" of the 1st inst., says—a break has occurred in the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, a few miles below Easton. We understand that it can hardly be repaired in less than a fortnight. Such an occurrence at this season of the year is unfortunate. Many goods will be detained on the canal, to the great detriment of our business men.

The Presidency.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, in taking a survey of the field occupied by the Locooco candidates, says, that in the final result, all the old fogies must be flogged. Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, all feel "that the day of their destiny's over," and are fighting against hope. Douglas, Rusk, or even that quarter-deck popinjay, Stockton, have a better chance than any of those of winning the favor of their party. But, in truth, the struggle seems to lie between such small men, that it is probable all open aspirants will be laid aside, and some entirely new man, whose weakness has not been developed, will be taken up, as was done eight years ago.

An Irishman, supposed to be one of the murderers of Daniel Jagers, was apprehended at Paulina, N. J. and taken to the Warren county jail on Sunday, the 27th ult. He answers the description given of one of the fugitives, but tells a very straight story as to who and what he is, and we think will establish his innocence. He says his name is Patrick Wood.

The New Jersey Central Railroad is nearly completed to Clinton, and will be finished to Easton by the 1st of July—or possibly by the 15th June.

Salary to Members of Congress.—A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, giving to members of Congress a salary of \$1,500 a year instead of the present allowance of \$8 a day. The substitution of a fixed salary for the present *per diem* would tend very much to shorten the sessions and save a vast deal of money to the treasury.

The Cumberland, (Md.) Alleghanian describes a strange disease now prevailing in that section with fatal severity. Its approach is known by a slight pain, which soon extends over the system, drawing the body nearly double, and causing the most excruciating pain to the person attacked, who is only relieved by death, which usually takes place in a few hours.

Our Public Works.

More than ordinary attention is directed at the present time, to the condition of the public works of Pennsylvania, or rather to their cost and management. The people are beginning to discover some necessity for a change in the system. Conducted as these works have been for years past, they have been the source of much oppressive taxation. It appears from an official statement recently submitted to the Legislature, that the cost of our railroads and canals has been upwards of thirty millions of dollars; that the expenditures of keeping them in operation have been upwards of sixteen millions, that the revenue derived from them has been upwards of twenty-one millions; and the interest on their cost has been upwards of thirty millions. The account, therefore, will stand about thus: The people of Pennsylvania have paid or are liable for \$77,717,547 24 on account of their public improvements; and have received from them \$16,925,256 58—leaving a balance out of pocket of \$60,792,290 66. Is it not quite time for a change! And is it not apparent that millions of the people's money have been wasted by a shameless and profligate system of management! Some change of system with regard to the management of our public works is absolutely essential. Already two millions of dollars have been rathlessly and recklessly squandered.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

A select committee of the House of this State have reported in favor of abolishing capital punishment and substituting solitary confinement.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

April 1.

In the Senate, the supplement to the act regulating the fisheries in the river Delaware and for other purposes, was passed.

Mr. Crabb moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to re-charter the Easton Bank, but the motion was lost by a tie vote.

In the House, the North Branch Canal Loan Bill was taken up and passed as it came from the Senate—yeas 47, nays 39.

The bill from the Senate prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, was taken up and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

A supplement to the act relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths was introduced.

The House then took up and passed finally the bill to extend the Chancery powers of the Supreme Court.

April 2—In the Senate, the bills to re-charter the Easton Bank, and to charter the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown, the Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua, and the Erie City Bank, were passed.

In the House, Mr. Bonham presented an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a loan of five per cent. to redeem the State bonds falling due in 1852, '53 and '54. Bills were passed to enable aliens to purchase, hold and convey real estate; in relation to appeals from Justices of the Peace, and to require applicants to give bail absolute; to authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners to revise the code of Pennsylvania; to authorize the County Commissioners to subscribe for two more newspapers published in their respective counties; a supplement to the act relating to the support and employment of the poor; and a bill regulating the descent of the property of the mother to illegitimate children.

The bill repealing the 6th section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the jails of this Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves, was then taken up, discussed at length, and passed second reading—yeas 55, nays 23.

April 3—In the Senate, several bills were passed and others introduced, but none of special interest to our readers.

In the House, among the bills read in place was one to change the mode of granting tavern licences. The bill to incorporate the Mauch Chunk Bank was passed; also a bill allowing Banks to pay the tax on their dividends out of their contingent funds.

To Stop Bleeding from the Cavity of an Extracted Tooth.—Noticing the case of Mrs. Locke, who bled to death in consequence of the extraction of a tooth, Dr. Addington, of Richmond, Va., says he never fails to stop bleeding by packing the alveolus from which the blood continues to trickle, fully and firmly with cotton moistened in a strong solution of alum and water. He cured a brother physician in this way, whose jaw had bled for two weeks.

This is truly a very simple remedy, and from the nature of alum, its astringent quality, we should judge it to be a very effectual one.

Latest from California.

By the steamer *Crescent City* we have San Francisco dates to the 2d of March—two weeks later than previous intelligence. The *Crescent City* brings 240 passengers and \$1,500,000 in gold dust.

The town of Downville has been destroyed by fire—loss \$500,000.

The miners are complaining of the great lack of water. On this account, the product of their labors has not been as large as usual.

The steamer *North America* was wrecked on the Pacific Coast, 70 miles south of Acapulco, no lives lost, but vessel destroyed.

The Whigs and Locos have both held State Conventions. It is said that the Whig Delegates are for Webster, though no instructions were given. The Opposition Convention voted down Douglass resolutions. The Delegates are said to be for Buchanan.

Crime throughout the interior has somewhat diminished, although recurrences, occasionally ending fatally, have been frequent.

Two Sydney men, supposed to have been connected with an organized band of villains, committed a daring robbery at Murphy's Digging, in Calaveras Co. on the 20th of February. They were arrested by the people, and promptly hung on the spot. In San Francisco, burglaries have been of almost nightly occurrence, and thus far the criminals have escaped without detection.

An atrocious murder was committed at Spanish Bar, on the 16th of February. Mr. Charles A. Dexter and Capt. Daniels were found cut to pieces in their beds. The murderers were supposed to have been Mexicans; no arrests have been made. The victims were generally esteemed.

Considerable defalcations have lately come to light in the accounts of some public officers. The Treasurer of Calaveras Co., is said to have absconded with \$30,000 of the public money; the Treasurer of Tuolumne with another very large sum; and the Treasurer of Sacramento is accused of a similar offence. The securities of some, if not all of these men, are represented to be men of straw.—These acts of dishonesty, however, cause litigation to those acquainted with the incumbents in the public offices in California, consisting as they do, to a large extent, of hackneyed and unprincipled politicians from all the States of the Union.

The movers against the Maine Rum Law are styled by their opponents the 'Anti-Interference-with-the-Pleasant-Healthful-and-Accustomed-Beverages-of-the-peoples-party.'

Synopsis of Decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

A committee elected in a sub-district at any other time than that authorized by law, have no authority to act—no more than if they have never been elected. If there is no legally elected committee in a sub-district, their powers and duties revert to the board of directors.

If the school directors do not keep all the necessary schools of their district in operation at least three months in each school year, they are indictable for misdemeanor in office.

Public meetings have no power to discharge school teachers—not to employ them, except in case of difference between the directors and committee of a sub-district. Directors must perform the duties required of them, should as far as practicable consult the wishes of the people of their district. The latter however, cannot control the action of the former against their consent.

School directors have the power at any time to dismiss a teacher "for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, or immorality," and should be prompt in the exercise of this power whenever either of these charges is established against a teacher.

The superintendent has no power to compel directors to discharge a teacher, but the latter are always liable to indictment for misdemeanor for neglecting or refusing to comply with the requisitions of the law.

Directors are not personally liable for the salary of a teacher legally employed.

When townships are divided, that part in which the school buildings are located becomes the owner for the purpose designed in their construction.

All "subjects or things made taxable for estate and county purposes" are taxable for school purposes. Money at interest is therefore taxable for school purposes.

The board of directors have the exclusive right to locate school houses. It is their duty, however, to locate them at such points as will best accommodate the scholars for whose benefit they are erected.

A scholar cannot be suspended or expelled from school unless "found guilty, on full examination and hearing, of refractory and incorrigibly bad conduct" in school.

Neither school directors nor school teachers can compel scholars to chop wood for the school house.

School directors have power only to assess an annual tax, which must be done on or before the first Monday of May—i. e., between the time of the organization of the board after the annual election of directors and the first Monday of May ensuing. After this tax has been levied no other tax can be assessed by the directors for the same year.—*Keystone.*

Big Hotel.

The Hotel business is knocking the wind out of the money bags in these days. A splendid new establishment has been lately opened in Philadelphia, called the Girard House. The furniture cost \$90,000, and the rent is \$25,000 a year. One set of rooms—a bridal chamber—is garnished with \$7,000 worth of furniture.—*Terms \$2.50 a day.*

The Virginia Claim.

Mr. Brodhead has made a very able and satisfactory report upon the curious and mysterious claim of the State of Virginia to be reimbursed \$120,000, which she claims to have advanced towards the construction of the public buildings in Washington during the last century. Mr. Brodhead, in his report, shows that the advance of \$120,000 was a donation in consideration of the establishment of the seat of Government on the Potomac, after it had been located in Pennsylvania, at Germantown. Heshows that Virginia offered the advance as an inducement to bring the transfer to its present site. He shows that Pennsylvania and Maryland had offered about the same amounts respectively, and that Maryland actually did pay over 72,000 as her part of the consideration. He shows that Pennsylvania and New York accommodated the Federal Government from 1775 to 1800 with public buildings, without any charge at all, and therefore, that if the Virginia demand for the return of her consideration is a good one, according to the proportion, \$100,000 to Pennsylvania; \$20,000 to New York; 72,000 to Maryland, all with interest.—The claims therefore, with the interest accrued, would be:

New York, including 75 years interest	\$110,000
Pennsylvania	46 " 500,000
Maryland	52 " 288,000
Virginia	52 " 480,000

\$1,278,000
[Baltimore paper.]

Staging to California.—The Ohio Stage Company held a meeting in Columbus lately, for the purpose of considering a proposition to run a line of coaches through from the Sates to some point in California. It will require about 1,900 horses.

Lumber Going Down the Susquehanna River.—The *Elmira Republican* estimates that 12,500,000 feet of lumber floated down the river past that place in two days of the past week. This is supposed to be worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

A bill has passed both branches of the New Jersey Legislature, and become a law, appropriating \$1,000 a year, for two years, to aid such colored persons in that State as may desire to remove to Liberia, in so doing, under the direction of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

Potatoes.

The following letter from a Vermont farmer addressed to Governor Bigler, makes some suggestions in regard to the cultivation of potatoes that may be worthy of trial:

EAST POULTNEY, March 8th, 1851.
To the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

I, Abner Lewis, of Poultney county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, think I have found out a new way of raising potatoes, to keep them from rotting or rusting, of a much better quality and abundant crop. Plow and harrow the ground, and furrow lightly; plant early; drop the potatoes in the furrow and put on each hill a handful of leaves, then cover lightly with dirt, hoe them when quite small, then plaster; and they will soon be fit for boiling.

Please try the above to your full satisfaction, and publish the same throughout your State. If the above proves a real public benefit, the State will please reward the undersigned what ever they see fit. Yours, &c.,
ABNER LEWIS.

By our Eastern papers we learn that the boot and shoe trade is very dull, and that the prices for labor have been gradually reduced. Many of the shoemakers it is said are 'making tracks for California.'

Peach-Grub Destroyed.

A. C. Lewis, of Washington, D. C., has succeeded in making a preparation which it is said effectually destroys the Peach Grub, gives vitality to the tree, and enables it to bear twice the quantity of fruit, which is usually produced, and that of the best quality. The preparation is a chemical paint, which is applied to the tree near the root. The article is highly recommended by those who have used it. The editor of the Washington Republic has visited orchards where it has been tried, and represents its effects as being all that could be desired. Our peach growers as well as those engaged in cultivating other fruit. Should give it a trial; and if it operates as represented it will be worth thousands of dollars to our States—it being claimed that trees to which it is applied will last twenty years instead of merely three or four as at present. Mr. Lewis, the manufacturer, is an extensive peach grower, and it was only after much investigation and innumerable experiments that he hit on the above preparation, which more than answered all his expectations. It can be procured of Mr. L. at \$7 per barrel of 36 gallons, delivered on board of steam or sailing vessels, and canal boats at Georgetown, or the cars.

The following is the mode of application: The earth should be removed from about the trunk of the tree down to the upper roots, where it can be applied with a common paint brush, for the space of about three inches, and to the root which may be exposed. A small quantity should be mixed with the earth near them. It can be applied at all seasons, the sooner the better.

We clip the following significant paragraph from an exchange:

"Several thousands of bushels of wheat have been purchased recently in Clarion county, at fifty cents per bushel, and shipped by flat-boat to Pittsburg. Under the Tariff of 1842, while all the furnaces were in full blast, the farmers of that region sold all their surplus wheat at their own granaries, at one dollar per bushel, and other grain in proportion. But now most of the furnaces are idle, the busy population that clustered round them is scattered, and the farmers have lost their market. In fact, while the iron business was brisk and prosperous, thousands of barrels of flour were annually shipped from Pittsburg to Clarion county, the demand there being much greater than the home supply."

An exchange says there is a tree in Mexico called Chijol, a very fine wood, which becomes petrified after being cut, in a very few years, whether left in the open air or buried. From this timber houses could be built that would in a few years become fireproof, and would last as long as those built of stone. The wood, in a green state, is easily worked; it is used in building wharves, forts, &c., and would be excellent for railroad sleepers and plank road strings.

A rattlesnake 7 feet 10 inches long, 10 inches in circumference, 37 rattles and a button, and estimated to be over forty years of age, was captured by a negro near Long Creek, in North Carolina.

DIED.

In Coallough township, on the 4th inst. Mr. John Vliet, aged about 55 years.

TO BARK PEELERS.

The subscribers are going to peel from 800 to 1000 cords of Bark along the foot of the Blue Mountain, near the Delaware Water Gap, and will give it out in contracts of 50 to 100 cords, if desired, or all together; to be pegged and stacked on the ground, or delivered at their Tannery in Stroudsburg, for which a fair price in Cash will be paid. Those wishing jobs had best call soon as it will be let to the first applicants.
J. R. & G. HULL.

April 8, 1852.—8*

Dr. V. M. Swazey,

SURGEON DENTIST.
Respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg that he is now at Mr. Hollinshead's Hotel, where he will remain for a couple of weeks.
Stroudsburg, April 8, 1852.