



Jeffersonian Republican.

Thursday, April 22, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Jacob Hoffman, of Berks county.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
SENATORIAL.

A. E. Brown, Samuel A. Puryear, James Pollock,
REPRESENTATIVE.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. William F. Hughes, | 13. Noe Middlewarth, |
| 2. James Truquair, | 14. James B. Campbell, |
| 3. John W. Stokes, | 15. James D. Paxton, |
| 4. John P. Yerree, | 16. James K. Davidson, |
| 5. Spencer Melvinne, | 17. Dr. John McCallister, |
| 6. James W. Fuller, | 18. Ralph Drake, |
| 7. James Penrose, | 19. John Linton, |
| 8. John Shaeffer, | 20. Archibald Robertson, |
| 9. Jacob Marshall, | 21. Thomas J. Higgins, |
| 10. George F. Walker, | 22. Lewis L. Lord, |
| 11. David Alton, | 23. Christian Meyers, |
| 12. M. C. Merritt, | 24. Dorman Phelps, |

Mr. Jacob Singmaster, of this place, has sold his Tannery to John De Young, Esq., of Flocksville, Northampton county, Pa., for \$10,700. We have been informed that Mr. De Young is making the necessary arrangements to erect, during the present season, a large Brick Store House, on Elizabeth street, directly opposite the "Indian Queen Hotel."

A Capture.

Mr. Ols B. Gordon, whilst out on a gauding excursion along the McMichael's Creek, on Friday last, shot a Bald Eagle, which measured five feet nine inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other. These birds are scarce, and very rarely met with in this part of the country.

The steamer "Major Barnett" continues to make her regular trips between Lambertville and Easton—up one day and down the next—and is well supported. Passengers find it a pleasant conveyance, and cheaper than the former mode.

State Agricultural Fair.—The Carlisle Herald says that the committee entrusted with the selection of a place for holding the next State Agricultural Fair, have decided upon accepting the proposition made for the same, by the citizens of Lancaster.

Jacob Hoffman, Esq.

The North American, in speaking of Jacob Hoffman, Esq., of Berks county, the nominee of the Whig State Convention for Canal Commissioner, remarks that in his nomination, the convention was particularly fortunate. Mr. Hoffman is a native of Pennsylvania, one of the good old German stock which has done so much to promote the interests and sustain the character of the Commonwealth; and he possesses, in a very high degree, the qualities necessary to the successful administration of the office for which he has been selected. His mind naturally acute, has been cultivated by diligent training; and he has directed his attention particularly to the study of our public works, with which in all their relations and dependencies, he is thoroughly familiar. He has, moreover, unbending energy, untiring industry, and a vigor of purpose, which no obstacle can overcome. Should he be elected, as we earnestly hope and fully believe he will be, no considerations of false delicacy towards his colleagues will restrain him from instituting and pursuing those inquiries which may be necessary for a proper exposition of the gross mismanagement which is now known to prevail. In him the public may look for a vigilant and jealous guardianship of their interests—a strict supervision of all that properly comes within the sphere of his official act, and a faithful and intelligent discharge of every duty. When the campaign fairly opens, we have no doubt Mr. Hoffman will present himself personally before the people, and discuss with them freely face to face, the topics involved in the candidature upon which he has entered; and we are quite sure that wherever he may present himself, he will secure favorable consideration and support.

Dead Horses.—Most every body whose ancestors were engaged in the war of the revolution, have presented to the government, claims for the loss of horses in the military service of the country. Since 1835, upwards of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars have been paid out of the treasury for these dead horses, and "the cry is, still they come." More than half these claims are fraudulent.

The Defeated Liquor Law.

It is erroneously stated by the press generally over the State that the liquor bill voted down in the House, was the same as the Maine Liquor law. This is wrong, and should be corrected as extensively as the error has been promulgated. The bill defeated in the House was the one that came from the Senate, and provided that the liquor traffic should not be followed in any less quality than 31 gallons. It was in reality the old 31 gallon law of Massachusetts which did no good to the Temperance cause, and was long since repealed. The original Senate bill, which prohibited the liquor traffic altogether, in a manner similar to the Maine law, was so entirely changed and modified in the Senate as to defeat the object of the numerous petitions sent to the Legislature. It closed the grog only to those who are too poor to buy a barrel of the "rotter" at once. It was such as every real friend of temperance should feel himself constrained to vote against. Such was the bill defeated in the House.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

April 13. In the Senate, several bills were passed, among them one to incorporate the Allentown and Pottstown railroad company. The Congressional Apportionment bill was discussed, and adopted as far as the 9th section, when it was laid over. The other business was unimportant.

In the House, a number of bills were passed, but none of interest to our readers. Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill to regulate the manner of granting licenses for taverns and places of public resort in the city and county of Philadelphia, and repealing the act changing the mode of granting tavern licenses in the city and county of Philadelphia, passed in 1849.

The House took up and passed the bill to incorporate the Veterinary College, of Philadelphia. April 14.—In the Senate, the Congressional Apportionment bill (reported by Mr. Evans), was again taken up, and considered by sections, and adopted by a vote of 15 to 15—Mr. Fraley (Democrat) and Mr. Hamilton (Native) voting with the Whigs. It was then ordered to be printed.

In the House, the bill for the better regulation of the public works was discussed, also several bank bills before the House.

April 15.—In the Senate, various subjects of no great interest were discussed and acted upon.

In the House, the General Appropriation bill was again taken up and amended by appropriating \$200,000 of the North Branch Canal Loan, and a sum not exceeding the same amount of the balance remaining in the State Treasury after the payment of the August interest, to the avoidance of the Inclined Plane on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, under certain restrictions fully set forth. The amendment was adopted by a vote of yeas 58, nays 30.

Agreeable to order, the House proceeded to the consideration of certain bank bills—the first being the recharter of the Easton Bank, which was passed finally, without a division.

The following bills were then taken up, and passed finally:—To charter the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh—yeas 50, nays 41; to charter the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua—yeas 46; nays 42; to charter the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Carlisle—late the Deposit Bank—yeas 48, nays 39; to charter the Erie City Bank at Erie—yeas 47, nays 43; to charter the Bank of Meadville, Crawford county—yeas 44, nays 43; to charter the Bank of Phoenixville—yeas 44, nays 50.

The bill to charter the Newcastle Bank, of Lawrence county, was lost by a tie vote. The bill to charter the Bank of Pottstown, Montgomery county, was defeated—yeas 23, nays 59.

Rumor says the Governor has voted the entire batch except the Easton Bank. April 16.—In the Senate, the business was varied, but not very interesting. The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill to consolidate the government of Philadelphia and districts; also against the bill abolishing the death penalty.

In the House, the following bills were passed:

- Bank of New Castle, Lawrence county—47 to 39.
- To increase Southwark Bank to \$400,000—45 to 38.
- Mechanics' Saving Institution, Harrisburg—44 to 29.
- Farmers' and Traders' Bank, N. Liberties—44 to 39.
- Bank of Warren county—43 to 41.
- Valley Bank of Monongahela—42 to 38.
- Bank of Hanover, York county—42 to 38.
- The bill to incorporate the Pottstown Bank was again defeated—33 to 37.

April 17.—In the Senate, several bills were passed, among which was one to incorporate the Norristown and Freemansburg railroad company.

In the House, the congressional apportionment bill was discussed.

Mr. DANIEL J. HOLMES, of the Sophomore class of Yale College, New Haven, was married, a few evenings since to Miss EVELINA L. M. PLUMB. On the evening following this advent, the Sophomore class met and adopted suitable resolutions, one of which was—

Resolved, That, in consideration of the crying evils which naturally result from such unions, we present him with a cradle, which like the purse of Fortunatus, we trust may never be empty.

Goose-Liver Pies.

There is a store in Broadway, New York, where are sold the genuine pate de foie gras—or pies made from the diseased livers of geese. These pies are imported from Strasbourg, where the livers of the geese are enlarged by standing the poor birds before a hot fire for a considerable time before they are killed. The fact is the livers of any other fowl are just as good as those of the goose, and are probably used, in the real Strasbourg article. We have eaten pate de foie gras that was made in New York, which was every way superior to the imported article, but such is our national habit of underrating our own productions, and looking to Europe for nearly everything that we eat, drink and wear, that is called fashionable, that our hotel-keepers throw away tons of the raw material of which Strasbourg pies are made, and pay high prices to the crack grocers of Broadway for the foreign article. We laugh at the tradition of our Dutch ancestors importing gingerbread from Holland, while we are importing goose liver pies from France.

Homestead Exemption Bill.

A bill providing for a Homestead Exemption from levy and sale for debt and damages, has been submitted in the House of Representatives by Mr. Broomall, of Delaware county. The bill enacts the following articles of property owned by, or in the possession of any debtor, or belonging to the estate of any deceased debtor, who shall have left surviving him or her a wife, husband or lineal heirs, shall be exempt from levy or sale on any execution for any debt contracted, or damages recovered after the passage of this act, and also from distress for rent.

I. Household utensils not exceeding in value fifty dollars.

II. The necessary farming of a tradesman, and the necessary farming utensils of a farmer.

III. All wearing apparel of the defendant and his family.

IV. Four beds and the necessary bedding and bedsteads.

V. Two stoves with the pipes thereof, and fuel for the same for three months.

VI. One horse, mare, or gelding, or one yoke of oxen; one cart or wagon, one plough and the necessary gearing.

VII. Two cows, four hogs, twenty sheep with the wool thereof, or the yarn or cloth manufactured from such wool; and feed sufficient for such cows, hogs and sheep, from the first of November until the last of May.

VIII. Any quantity of meat, not exceeding two hundred pounds; twenty bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of grain, or the flour or meal made therefrom.

IX. All Bibles and school books in the use of the family.

X. The real estate constituting the place of residence of the defendant, which shall have been duly set apart and designated as a homestead by an instrument in writing for that purpose, executed, acknowledged, and recorded as deeds are by law executed, acknowledged, and recorded, prior to the contracting of such debt, or the incurring of liability to such damage. Provided, That such real estate shall not exceed in value one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That the hereinbefore enumerated articles of property, real and personal, belonging to the estate of any such deceased debtor, shall not be deemed and taken to be assets in the hands of the executors or administrators of such decedent, for the payment of such debt or damages, and the surviving wife or husband of any decedent may elect to take the possession and use of the said enumerated articles of the property, for the term of his or her natural life in lieu of his or her share of the estate of such decedent, under any last will and testament, or by the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 3. That the person making such designations of lands as a homestead, shall have power, in conjunction with the wife or husband of such person, if any there be, to sell or mortgage the same with the same effect as if such lands had not been so designated. Provided, That if such persons have a wife or husband, the deed or mortgage, as the case may be, shall be executed and acknowledged in the same manner as if the lands were the joint proper of the husband and wife.

The fourth section of the bill proposes the repeal of the \$300 Exemption, which at present exist.

The London Lancet records the death of a tradesman's wife from eating pins. Upon a post mortem examination, the stomach was found to contain in its lower half, nine ounces of pins of a purple black color, not corroded, all bent or broken, many very pointed. The contents of the stomach were very much thickened. The intestines contained a mass of pins, very tightly packed, of various shapes, similar to those found in the stomach, and wholly obstructing the tube. Their weight was about a pound.

Testimonial.

The following letter from the Hon. Lewis Cass to Mr. Clay, about the time of the alleged "bargain and sale," by which Mr. Adams was elected President is now published for the first time. The slander at that time did its work, but the record of history is now being made right. Mr. Cass certainly was not imposed upon; and he for one rendered timely justice. Had all the intelligent men in the country been as candid, Mr. Clay would long ago have been President of the United States.

Detroit, April 14, 1825.—Dear Sir: I have just finished the perusal of your masterly address to your late constituents and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me. It is a triumphant refutation of the vile slanders which have been propagated respecting the motives of your conduct in the peculiar circumstances in which you were recently placed. You may safely commit your character to the judgement of your countrymen and of posterity.—They will not fail to award you full justice. I must ask your indulgence for this almost involuntary tribute to your claims and services so strong is the impression which your appeal has made upon me, that I could not restrain this expression of my feeling. With warm regard, I am dear sir, sincerely yours.

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. H. Clay.

Newspaper Association.—The proprietors of the Harrisburg Weekly American and the Whig State Journal, announce that they have united the two journals, and will hereafter publish under the title of the Whig State Journal, by J. J. Clyde & Co.

FLORIDA.

What I saw at Key West.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Key West, Tuesday, March 30, 1852.

Florida, as regards population, is the smallest of the thirty-one States; her white population being only 47,120, and her slave 39,341. A Spanish settlement was made within the limits of the State nearly fifty years previous to the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. Fort Marion, in the city of St. Augustine, is certainly one of the oldest in the United States, having been finished in 1756, in the reign of Ferdinand the Vth; and St. Augustine is the most venerable city in the Union, having been settled forty-three years before Jamestown, Va., by the British.

Key-Weest is an island at the southern point of the Peninsula of Florida, and belongs to the Archipelago which beautify the Florida coast and the entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. It is the southernmost settlement in the United States, and, by its position, is the Key of the United States to the Florida Pass and the Gulf of Mexico. This island has so long been connected with scenes of maritime disaster and wrecking, that its reputation, abroad, has been associated, very generally and unjustly, with barbarous violence and quasi piracy.

It is, however, one of the most attractive "beauty-spots" resting upon the surface of the Ocean—with a climate more salubrious, healthful, and remedial, than any other spot upon this Continent, and with a population characterized by as much intelligence, accomplishments, honesty, industry and morality, as that of any other portion of the Union.

Key West is the most populous town in the State of Florida, containing about 3,000 inhabitants. It has 650 houses, 26 stores, 10 ware-houses, 4 churches, (Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist) court-house, jail, custom-house, marine-hospital, commodious military barracks, a fort in the process of construction, on which \$360,000 has been expended, and requiring over a million more to complete it. It has 27 wrecking and coasting and fishing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,250 tons. The harbor is large, safe and of easy access, by different channels, for ships of 22 feet draft.

The island is four miles long by half a mile to a mile in width, making the area about 2,000 acres, including a salt-pond of some 350 acres. It is composed of a formation of coral lime-stone and sea-shells, with a sandy and rocky surface, and very little available soil. The highest elevation on the island is not over 12 feet above the level of the sea. The unoccupied parts are covered with low stunted wood and bushes, the larger trees having been prostrated by the destructive gale of 1846. The prickly pear, geranium, &c., grow luxuriantly and the wild flowers never cease to unfold their petals—it is an evergreen spot. The cocoa-nut tree, the banana, the plantain, the lime, the orange, lemon, fig, tamarind, date and other tropical trees grow well where there is earth enough to sustain them, and are always found in the yards and gardens, adding greatly to the singular beauty and attractiveness of the principal residences.

The production of culinary vegetables is unceasing—such as sweet potatoes, cabbage, beets, lettuce, cucumbers, turnips, &c. They grow best in winter, it being the wet season. The want of "mother earth," however, renders gardening expensive and the production of vegetables is limited.

The PALM TREE is the pride of tropical climates, and contributes more than all others, perhaps, to give a peculiar and imposing character to those regions. The family of Palms comprising some 700 varieties, and among them the COCOA-NUT TREE is a majestic as well as most useful vegetable. In the Society Islands it grows 70 and 80 feet high—at Key West their height is from 20 to 50 feet. The stem tapers to the top without a branch or offset, but at the summit it shoots forth 20 to 30 leaves from 15 to 20 feet long, and these hang in a graceful tuft around the top. When the branches spread out, cluster thickly around the body, where the branches give the trunk of the tree. Some trees bear 100, others 50 and other 30 nuts, straight unbranching trunk, the long and graceful leaves or branches, and the clustering fruit give to this remarkable tree a most noticeable and singularly beautiful appearance, and it furnishes timber, fuel, mats, baskets, ropes, drinking vessels, food, beverage, strainers, bonnets, oil and bowls.

The original name of this island was Cogo Huesson, or Bone Key, from the quantity of human bones found upon it when discovered by the Spaniards. Key West is the English corruption of Cogo Huesson; it is, however, not the western termination of the Reef, there being several other islands, with Tortugas, the largest, some 60 miles distant.

Forty years ago this island was granted by the Spanish Crown to John P. Salas, and in 1823 was purchased by Col. Simonton, who still resides here. In 1832 it was made a military station, and in 1845 the Barracks were completed, consisting of eight commodious and airy buildings, placed on three sides of a quadrangle, opening toward these, each building having a piazza entirely around it. The first white female settler was Mrs. MARY, in 1823, the mother of the present U. S. Senator from Florida. She is an intelligent, energetic woman of Irish descent, and still keeps an excellent boarding house, and for the accommodation of visitors—there being no tavern upon the island.

The population consists of emigrants from most of the States and civilized nations.—There are about 600 slaves, well cared for, civil and joyous, and nearly one-half of all residents are natives of the Bahama Islands. They are called Coach-men or Coaches, by reason of their skill in diving. They are generally uneducated and ignorant of the world, but a hardy, industrious & honest race, getting their living by wrecking, fishing, sponging, turtle, diving, &c. They are employed in diving into the holds of sunken vessels, to make fast to goods; to dive under and examine the bottoms of vessels that have been injured upon the reefs; 40 to 50 feet water being regarded as good working depth. They are indeed an amphibious race, having been known to dive in 90 feet water and make fast to anchors, &c.

The principle business of Key West is derived from the salvages, commissions and perquisites of wrecking. It is not however, as many suppose, a sort of piratical employment, but is as legitimate as any other occupation, and conducted according to well-established and legally recognized rules, for the mutual benefit of the wreckers, who wrecked and the underwrites. Those engaged in it are mostly men of wealth, character, of generous sentiments and humane impulses. The rule among wreckers is, that he who first boards the wreck has control of her until delivered into the hands of the Court. He determines

who, if any, shall aid him, and in what order and rate they shall share the benefits. He also decides, unless the captain selects, to whom the wrecked vessel shall be consigned. Then the whole matter is left for legal adjudication; the amount of salvage is determined by the Court, and each party shares therein as promised by the wrecker who first boarded the wreck.

The award averages about one-tenth of the value of the property saved, and the commissions, expenses, &c., swell this to about one-sixth. There is annually brought into Key West about \$1,250,000 of wrecked property, which leaves behind some \$200,000 to be divided among captains, crews, wreckers, wharf owners, lawyers, auctioneers, shipwrights, &c., &c. It is the principal reliance of the business men of the island.

The reefs abound in sponges, and many persons are engaged in collecting them; it is quite a lucrative business, paying about \$40 to \$50 per month to each hand. About \$50,000 is annually shipped. The sponges are cleaned, dried, packed and pressed and shipped to New-York, and thence mostly sold to the French to make felt for hats.

Some 30,000 bushels of excellent salt are annually made on the island. There is a salt-pond, covering about 350 acres, the influx from the sea being regulated by a canal.—There are wooden pans, as at Syracuse, and "ground pans," inclosed in stone walls and cement, of various dimensions, from 40 feet square to a quarter of an acre, the water being introduced into the wooden and ground pans by pumps worked by wind-mills. The salt sells, at the works, at 20 cents per bushel, and the works, which can be extended at pleasure, are now being enlarged.

The finest fish, and of many varieties, are taken in large quantities. "Turtling" is also a "regular business," and large exportations of the "article" are made. Turtles are taken in nests, but the sport is had in turning and pegging turtles. They come upon the sandy beach to deposit their eggs in the night, and at such times they are stealthily approached and turned upon their backs before they can escape to the water. "Pegging turtles" is a singular sport. A small instrument is used, not unlike and very little longer and larger than a shoemaker's pegging-awl. This is rigged harpoon-like and thrown at the turtle, and by piercing his shell, it sticks fast, so that a turtle weighing 400 lbs. is simply hauled in and secured by the use of this small pegging instrument.

At Key West the seasons glide imperceptibly into each other, exhibiting less differences in temperature than any other place in the United States. The climate is preeminently remedial in pulmonary consumption, chronic bronchial affections, &c., and on some other occasion I will furnish you with some useful and interesting facts in this connection, and also other items touching this "beauty-spot" upon the Florida Coast.

Latest Counterfeits.

3s, on the Bank of North America, Conn. are said to be in circulation—paper greasy.

1s, on the above Bank, altered from a broken concern—old patent stereotype plate.

5s, on the Far. & Mech. Bank, Easton Pa. A large 5 in centre of Bill, with men-harrowing and sowing seed on the right, and a man ploughing on the left of it—a figure 5 and two V's on the right end, and the word five on the left.

3s, on the Franklin County Bank, Vt. This Bank has no genuine threes in circulation.

5s, on the Central Bank, Worcester, Mass., are said to be in circulation.

5s, on the Nantucket Bank, Salem, Mass., altered from genuine ones by the pasting operation—hold them to the light.

2s, on the New Haven Bank, Conn.—Vig steamboat, sail and row boat, with a female and figure 2 on each end, and a dog and safe between the signature.

1s, on the Blackstone Bank, Boston, altered from 1s, an Indian girl, bow, spear and arrows on the right margin—the genuine has an American female on same margin.

Dangerous Frauds.

Refuse all notes corresponding to the following descriptions, no matter of what denomination they may be, or what Bank they may purport to be issued by:

5s, in the centre of the note is a large circular die containing a figure 5—to the right of this are two men, one harrowing with two horses, and the other sowing seed. On the left end is a man with a double-horses plough team. On right end margin is a large figure 5 in the centre, and the letter V on the upper and lower corners. On the left end margin is the word five running across the whole end.

This is altered from some broken western bank, and its last appearance was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Easton, Pa. It is well engraved, and this make it the more likely to pass where it is not known. It is impossible to follow these notes through all their various alterations, and it is only by keeping their description in the mind, that our subscribers can detect them, when again altered to some other bank.

5s, centre vig. three females, agricultural implements, sheaf of grain, ship on stocks, &c., with a round die containing figure 5 on each side of vignette—on upper right corner the letter V, with portrait of Lafayette in the centre and five on the lower corner—on left end, upper corner, the word five, and the letter V on the lower corner, with Franklin between—anchor, &c., between the signatures—engraving well done.

These notes originally belonged to the old Citizens' Bank, of Maine, but they have been altered to a great many Banks and will continue to be altered to others, and we therefore wish our subscribers to remember their description. They are well engraved and generally neatly altered and are therefore the more dangerous to those not acquainted with them.—Thompson's Reporter.

There are about one thousand persons employed under the United States government in the city of Washington.

Vegetable Serpent.

According to some Italian journals, a new organized being has been discovered in the interior of Africa, which seems to form an intermediate link between vegetable and animal life. This singular production of nature has shape of a spotted serpent. It drags itself along on the ground, and instead of a head, has a flower, shaped like a bell, which contains a viscous liquid. Flies and other insects, attracted by them smell of the juice enter the flower, where they are caught by the adhesive matter. The flower then closes and remains shut until the prisoners are bruised and transformed into chyle. The indigestible portions, such as the head and wings, are thrown out by two lower spiral openings. The vegetable serpent has skin resembling leaves, a white and soft flesh and instead of a bony skeleton a cartilaginous frame filled with yellow marrow. The natives considered it delicious food.

The Weather in St. Johnsbury, Vt.

A letter from a gentleman, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., dated April 1st, says: "It commenced snowing last night, and this morning there was some 8 to 10 inches of damp snow—making on the old bottom, fine sleighing. This is the 33d, (thirty third) snow storm we have had this winter; and to-day is the 141st, (one hundred and forty-first) day of good sleighing in St. Johnsbury and vicinity, this season. The thermometers have all "gin out," and are laid up for repairs.

A hard case was interrogated the other day by a friend who had just seen him at church, but whom he now found swallowing a glass of brandy at a public bar-room. I saw you in church this morning listening very attentively to a discourse upon righteousness and temperance, how comes it now that I see you here drinking? I always thirst after righteousness, was the answer.

Strange Case of Hydrophobia.—A Scotch editor says he saw a young girl who, while standing in a hall-door, had her apron torn by a mad dog, that made a snap at it in passing. She got a needle and thread, and sewed up the rent; and not having a pair of scissors by her, she cut off the thread with her teeth, and she got the hydrophobia, and died of it within week.

\$300,000 and \$850,000.

The bill granting eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the ostensible purpose of finishing the North Branch Canal, but for the real purpose of carrying Pennsylvania for the Locofocos next fall, has passed the Legislature, agreeably to the wishes and recommendation of Gov. Bigler. This amount added to the three hundred thousand which was authorized to be loaned by the State through the first bill signed by Gov. Bigler, makes the snug little addition of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to our public debt in the three months that Locofocoism has been at the head of our Executive affair.—Lancaster Courier.

Scarlet Fever.

Several physicians have endorsed the efficacy of the application of fat bacon to those attacked with scarlet fever. Dr. Lindsay, of Washington, says: "My plan has been to have the whole body rubbed with the inside rind of fat uncooked bacon, during the whole course of the disease, and to depend upon the insture of iodine, applied freely once, twice or three times in the twenty-four hours, to arrest the anginous affection.—But one case (and that had left the city convalescent) terminated fatally, besides another one which I saw in consultation, in which this treatment was applied."

If there is virtue in this simple remedy it cannot be too generally known. It has this recommendation: it can do no harm.

Rail Road Accident.—We learn that the boiler of the Locomotive of the Express Train, on the Erie Road, exploded on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst., just as the train had arrived within a few yards of the platform at Chester from the East. The fireman was instantly killed, the Engineer fatally injured, and the Locomotive blown to atoms. Fortunately upon the instant of the explosion, the Locomotive severed its connection with the train, and the fragments flew off to the right, falling down the embankment.—The fireman and engineer were found at a distance of some 8 or 10 rods. We have heard no explanation of the cause of the accident, whether from carelessness or otherwise. The train was not thrown off the track, nor were any of the passengers injured.

The Berks County Press—good Locofoco authority—says:

"The Public Works are in the hands of a set of brigands who steal and rob the people to the amount of millions per annum."

Most of the Locofoco papers of the State are opposing a plan to take the Public Works out of the hands of this "set of brigands who steal and rob the people to the amount of millions per annum." Put this and that together, and honest men will see how far Locofoco politicians can be safely trusted.—Lancaster Union.

W. H. Poirer was arrested in New York, charged with deserting his wife after three days of matrimonial life. It seems he picked her up at an intelligence office, treated her with ice cream at a saloon, and prevailed upon her to marry him. Notwithstanding the coldness of the ice the cream turned sour in the time above stated.