

HUNTINGDON, PA

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 12, 1850.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

County Poor House.

The Poor House Commissioners met in this Borough on Thursday last. We invite attention to the proceedings adopted, published in another column of to-day's paper.

Town Hall.

Town Hall.

Our Borough Authorities have fitted up the upper room of the Court House for a Town Hall.—
We are pleased to see this, as a convenient place for holding public meetings, concerts, exhibitions, &c., was very much needed.

COURT .- The November term of our Cour aced yesterday. It will continue two weeks

It appears that the editor of the Hollidays-arg Standard fared no better than ourself, at the me of the late railroad excursion.

the Larenda excussion.

H. Jones Brooke, of Delaware county, has been recommended for Speaker of our next Senate. Mr. Brooke would make an excellent presiding officer, and is eminently deserving the honor. We should be rejoiced to see this honor conferred on Mr. Brooke.

We shall take some notice, in our next, of the Globe's mean insinuation, that because we cannot approve all the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, hence we approve the doctrines of the Abolition Convention at West Chester.

"Still harping on my Daughter."

"Still harping on my Daughter."
Notwithstanding the Globe clique came out third best in the late election for Sheriff, and all their trickery, bargaining and deuble-dealing was blown sky-high by the intelligent voters of the county, yet they continue to whine away on the subject with as much effrontery as if they had not been condemned, even by their own party, as unworthy of belief! The subject is not unpleasant to us, but must be getting rather stale with the people, and we would not devote any further space to it, only for the fact that the Globe editors refer to us by name, in their ravings about the Democrats voting for Speer, instead of going for the candidate dictated by them.

The last Globe, for the purpose of injuring Speer

The last Globe, for the purpose of injuring Spee The last Globe, for the purpose of injuring Speer with his party, asserts that we had to do with bringing Speer into the field. The editors know this to be a naked falsehood. But suppose it to be true, then we had two candidates, Zeigler and Speer. Zeigler received 1433 rotes, Speer 1099, and Whittaker 678. The votes of our two candidates combined, therefore, beats the Globe's candidate 1854. It by putting the contest in this shape, we think the Globe injures itself more than it does Speer.

In justice to Mr. Speer, however, we will say

ice to Mr. Speer, however, we will say In justice to Mr. Speer, however, we will say that the Globe's whole story about his being in caucus here with Whigs, is false. Speer was made the Locofoco candidate by a committee, selected by all the candidates on that side, and received a certificate to that effect. After this was done, Mr. Lewis, of the Globe, solicited him to decline, in favor of Whittaker. Speer refused to do so, and Lewis, of the Globe, solicited him to decline, in favor of Whittaker. Speer refused to do so, and hence the wrath of the Globe editor was poured out upon him. The last Globe asks, "will Mr. Clark deap being in caucus with Mr. Speer?"—We answer yes, totally deny it, and defy you to prove it. Mr. Speer had announced himself verbally, as a candidate, more than a week before we knew he had any notion of running. On the day he called at our office to get his eard inserted, he easid, after handing it to us, "do not be too hard in your paper on a plain man." Our reply was, "we are never too hard on any one, and will treat you fairly, but we will do everything we can, honorably, to elect Mr. Zeigler." He said "he expected nothing else from us," but that he "intended to give us a fight for the office, let the result be what it might." And here ended all the caucus we ever had with Mr. Speer on the subject. Since the Globe has charged Mr. Speer, for the purpose of covering up its own defection, with caucusing with us and other Whigs, we invite the editors to

Mr. Corwin.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Cüpper says, "Mr. Corwin has already entered with vigor upon the preparation of his annual report, which in advance, I predict, will be one of the ablest papers over issued from the Treasury Department. Its statistical tables will be more full than any of his predecessors, and some of them will prove anything but acceptable to the Democrate, in the campaign of 1852."

The Globe editors consider us in great "danger of being shunned, and of receiving the cold shoulder of all eandid men." This is truly very alarming! As we cannot boast of being the descendant of "one of the first families," and worst of all, "hired" ourself at one time as a journeyman printer, it really may be possible that the highly respectable and gantlemanly editors of the Globe are authorized to say that we are to receive the "cold shoulder" in certain quarters. Well, we will try and submit to our fate meekly, and, as heretofore, do the best we can for a plebe. Some people seem to think that the Globe received the "cold shoulder" of its party at the last two anshe "cold shoulder" of its party at the last two an-abal elections, and from the last number of that paper, we learn it is receiving the "cold shoulder" of some of its former supporters.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Brilliant Whig Triumph!

The Whigs have again gloriously triumphed in the great State of New York. The election was held on Tuesday last. In the City, the Whigs elected their Mayor by 5,000 majority, and carried three out of the four members of Congress.

In the State, Washington Hunt, (Whig.) is

In the State, Washington Hus elected Governor, and it is thought it State Ticket is carried. The vote i very close, on account of a numbe the city voting against the Whig ca Whigs have elected 19 members of cofocos 14, Free Soil 1.

Whigs have elected 19 memoers of Congress, Locofocos 14, Free Soil 1.

The Whigs have carried a majority of THIRTY SIX on joint ballot, in the Legislature—34 in the House, and two in the Senate. This secures a Whig gain of a U. S. Senator from that State.—All in all, the Whigs of New York have done up their work gloriously. From the difficulties which occurred in the Whig ranks at the time of the State Convention to nominate candidates, the Locos were sure of success, but the result has sadly disappointed them.

Wisconsin.

This State has elected one Locofoco and two Free Soilers to the next Congress.

Michigan.

Michigan.

Michigan.

Michigan have accomplished wonders. They have, according to the latest accounts, elected two Congressmen certainly, with a fair prospect of the success of the third. Penniman has defeated Buel in the first district by 1000 majority. Jos. R. Williams is elected in the second district by a majority equally large, and Conger has carried Genesee county, in the third district, the county in which his opponent lives, by 600 majority, and is probably also elected. No accounts have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet reached us as to the notifical components have vet as the vetal vet counts have yet reached us as to the political com-plexion of the Legislature. Upon it will devolve the election of a U. S. Senator, in place of Gen. Cass, whose term expires the 4th of March next.

Illinois Election.

The returns from this State, thus far, show a great Whig gain. Molone, the regular Locofoco nominee, pledged to the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, succeeds John Wentworth, Locofoco, in the fourth Congressional district. In the fifth district, Mr. Browning, the regular Whig candidate, succeeds W. A. Richardson, Loco. E. D. Baker, Whig, in the sixth district, is succeeded by Mr. Campbell, pledged to Repeal. Mr. Yates, The returns from Coles county show a of 275 for Reaves, for Congress. The ive Legislative districts heard from show twenty-five Legislative dist a great gain for the Whigs.

New Jersey Election. Jersey has gone bad enough. New Jersey has gone bad enough. The same apathy that prevailed among the Whigs in this State, seems to have done the work there. The Locos have elected their Governor, four out of th five Congressmen, and both branches of the Le gislature. That makes New Jersey look blue e nough. This result will secure a Locofoco U. Senator in the place of Mr. Dayton. Jersey wi never do so again.

mever do so again.

Whining.

The editor of the Globe whines out in his last paper, that the editor of the Journal, and others, are making every effort to drive the Democrats from the support of the Globe. You must be in bad odor with your party, neighbor, if it is in our power to drive the Democrats from your support. But you know your charge against us ain't true. We never attempted to take a subscriber from you since your connection with the paper. If you are yo losing your support we are sorry for it. It affords us no pleasure to hear that any one, engaged in a legitimate business, is declining in patronage.—
But you should not belabor us for it, when it is a possibly your own conduct that is affecting you thus. You talk about our "political character being known to the citizens of this county." Did it ever occur to you that the fact of your political character being known and appreciated throughout the county, has something to do with the curtailment of your list of subscribers? Think of this.

Webster's Speech at Boston.

At the recent dinner given by some of the Boston merchants, in honor of the Turkish Envoy, Amin Bey, the following toast was preposed by Mr. Sturgess:—"The health of the powerful and fearless defender of the Constitution. The whole people enjoy the results of his public services."

Mr. Webster replied with great eloquence and carnestness. He began by saying, "I am a Union man; and out and out Union man; but it would be bad taste in me on an occasion like this, when there are so many topics of interest, to speak of political matters only." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said,—"He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a fraction but the United—not as the guest of a fraction but the United—ountry, but as the guest of the United States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institution. ted,—not as the guest of a dissected and broken country, but as the guest of the United States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yet, thank God they are all United States. It is in the capacity of united citizens of united states that we are now assembled to welcome to our festivity a distinguished man from a distinguished country; and it is in the capacity of united Americans that we can appear respectable. Others may speculate, theorise, and go crazy, if they please, in arguing to the contrary, said Mr. Webster, "but I say it is only as a united people we ever can be prosperous at home or respectable abroad." An institution, not of our creating, must not disturb the harmony of these happy states. Crazy and mischevious men may attempt it, but they soon will find their efforts restrained. The people of this country are the people of our country, said Mr. Webster, and they are anxious to preserve the Union, "however bounded, and washed by whatever waters." Local strifes are temporary—the Union is perpetual. "I speak with emphasis," said he, "because I wish to give utterance to a heart that knows no secret on the question of the harmony of the great family of states. I was born to the Union, and I shall stand by it."

The assistant Marshal of St. Lawrence co. N. Y., while taking the census, found a venerable negress, one hundred and fourteen years of age.—She is one of the slaves emancipated by the law of Connecticut abolishing slavery.

U. S. Senator.

Two weeks ago, a writer in the Hollidagsburg Register, argued at some length in favor of the policy of the Whigs in the next Legislature joining the friends of SIMON CAMERON, and electing him to the U. S. Senate. We designed, on reading the article, to reply to it, but find ourself saved the trouble by the Pittsburg American. The American, speaking of Cameron, says:—"We do not think that a more corrupt and venal man is to be found in political life. There is nothing he will not sell and bargain for, and his whole life is an open volume to this effect. What have the Whigs open volume to this effect. What have the Whigs to gain by a connection with such a man? It is somewhat impudently averred by the writer, that such support from the Whigs for this man Cameron, would be analagous to the Whig support given to Judge Myers! Than this, nothing can be more untrue. Besides the gulf-wide difference in the characters of the two men, Judge Myers has been a Whig, and acted with the Whigs ever since the passage of the Tariff of 1846. In his district he was the candidate of the Whig party, and in Arnstrong and Indiana polled only the usual Whig strength of each. If he polled more in Clarion, it is attributable to two causes—that they were opposed to the ruinous measures of that tariff and the policy of its supporters—and their confidence in the honesty and integrity of one whom en volume to this effect. What have the Whigs tariff and the policy of its supporters—and their confidence in the honesty and integrity of one whom they had known long, and knew they could trust. Is there any body of people can be named who have the same confidence in Simon Cameron, who has ever acted, and is still acting with the Locofo-co party? There cannot be found one single man with any reputation to lose, who will avow such confidence. The writer says that Cameron is firm for the tariff. We say that his firmness goes no further than his interests—that he is for or against the tariff as his interest inclines. Outwardly, in the tariff as his interest inclines. Outwardly, in the Senate, he was for the tariff, because he knew that his next election depended on the votes of the Whigs. He knew that even his own party regardfought the tariff battle in the ariff games, Simon Cameron was playing at one and the same time, and he had sufficient address to nake his profit out of both. Knowing him, as his wolume of life displays him, any Whig who would wote or propose to vote for him, must have made up his mind as to the amount of reward which is follow such servility of mind and treachery to s trust.

There is but one fair and honorable course for

There is but one into any and a complete the Whig members to pursue. To choose a man of their own party—one whom they can cheerfully, if not proudly rally upon—and the party is not without such men—and to him give their undividwithout such men—and to him ed votes, and leave Simon Can Focos, if they choose to elect him, but let no Whig have part in the infamy of such a choice,"

A story having appeared in the papers to the feet that the President had ordered certain to Boston in consequence of information received.

nd have

It is generally rumored in political circles that Col. Frazer and Gen. Cameron have formed a treaty for the purpose of advancing their respective interests:—the one seeking the U. S. Senate, and the other the Gubernatorial chair.

some communition of this alleged 'holy alliance' is found in the Lancaster Intelligencer, in a letter from John W. Forney, replying to an article in the Lancasterian, in which Mr. F. says:—
"The direction of Simon Cameron's movement in Dauphin, in having a resolution in favor of Bigler laid upon the table, at a County Convension, and the recent intrigue against him in Lancaster county, show that Col. Bigler's enemies understand each other. If any further proof of this were needed, the studied silence of the Lancasterium for months, on the Cameron movement, would be sufficient. One of the consequences of the opposition to Mr. Buchanan, in Lancaster, seems to be a fracternization between Cameron himself, and the men who have heretofore followed him with unreasoning bitterness."

More Musical Enthusiasm.

Place Hotel was surrounded by thousands sons. Shouts rent the air, and finally, with surprise at the enthusiasm, Parodi, accom-by her brother, and a lady companion, apady, with beautiful blue eyes, and black hair.— The musical fever is now at its height. It will be aind and Parodi for the rest of the season.

Bishop Hughes has been elevated to the dignity of an Archbishop by the Pope, who, at the request of the late Provincial Council of Baltimore, has created the See of New York into an Archepiscopal See, with the Sees of Boston, Hartford, Albany and Buffalo, as Suffragan Sees.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

[From the Philadelphia News of Saturday.]

It is seldom that we are called on to record steamboat disasters, as happening in this section of country particularly on the Delaware river.—
The calamity which we are now about to give the particulars of, is a most fearful one indeed, view it in whatever aspect we may. The time at which it occurred, when darkness was upon the waters, she fact that a number of the unfortunates on board were females, and several of them small adultations.

The room the Philadelphia News of Saturday.]

It is seldom that we are called on to record as teamboat disasters, as happening in this section of country particularly on the Delaware river. The calamity which we are now about to give the particulars of, is a most fearful one indeed, view it in whatever aspect we may. The time at which it is cecured, when darkness was upon the waters, she will be the service of the means of the means of the waters of the means of the me

ist. The number of Killed and wounded has not been

correctly ascertained.

The explosion is attributed to various causes. In consequence of the Oregon propeller having pas-

The Pittsburg Mayor.

flicer, who, it will be reccollected, was the Mayorality of Pittsburg while in rison, seems to be cutting up some strange didoes n his official position. We take the following no-ice of some of his proceedings from an exchange

On Wednesday of last week, this crazy fur

paper:

On Wednesday of last week, this crazy functionary sent his officers to arrest John Barton, Esq., a member of the Pittsburg bar, for advertising his client, who had gone the Mayor's ball in several cases where he had been bound over for breaking the peace; to forteit his recognizance, and deliver up the Mayor. The lawyer defied the officers, and they feared to arrest him lest they should render themselves liable to legal consequences.

Barton afterwards went to the Mayor's office, when his honor, who was not in a very fit condition to try any one, ordered him to be taken to the cells below. His officers being afraid to comply with his demand, the Mayor drew a pistel and presented it to Mr. B. The pistol was taken from him, and he drew another one, cocking it, which was also taken from him. He then became perfectly infuriated, foaming at the mouth; and Mr. Barton, who had drawn a knife to defend himself, was hustled into the back yard, his friends resisting, as much as possible, the individuals who act as Barker's officers. It was then found that the person who had the keys of the cells, having become alarmed, had run away, together with some others, and Mr. B. was called into the back room of the office, where the Mayor was leaning on the table, froth issuing from his mouth.

Mr. Barker's son then discharged him from custody till four o'clock that afternoon, (it was then long past four) and he has not since been molested.

Great Artesian Well.

A Paris letter in the National antenage.

Washington, says:

"The famous Artesian well at Kissengen, in Bavaria, commenced eighteen years ago, and which it is feared would have to be abandoned as a failure, has just given the most satisfactory results.—
This town is located in a saline valley, nine hundred and eighty-four feet above the level of the Baltic sea. Last June the boring had reached a depth of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven feet, and several layers of salt, separated by strata of colleges and several layers of salt, separatio, was found—

"death of two thou-Baltic sea. Last June the boring had reached a depth of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven feet, and several layers of salt, separated by strata of acid gas, followed again by granito, was found.

Finally, on the 12th ult, at a depth of two thousand and sixty-seven feet, perseverence was rewarded by complete success. A violent explosion burst away the scaffolding, built to facilitate operations, and a column of water four ahd a half inches in diameter, spouted forth to the height of 98 feet above the surface. The water—clean as errosches in diameter, spouted forth to the height of 98 feet above the surface. The water—clean as errosches in diameter, spouted forth to the height of 98 feet above the surface. The water—clean as errosches in diameter, spouted by the surface of the

There has been another arrival from Cali-fornia, bringing a considerable amount of dust.— The loss occasioned by the late fire at San Fran-cisco, is estimated at a million of dollars.

The Pope in England.

The recent bull of Pope Pius Ninth, establishing the archiepiscopal see of Westminster, and twelve other dioceses in England, has created considera-

named L'Arienne. The wind blew from the south west; and the ærial equipage was therefore carrie in a northeasterly direction—that is to say, fron St. Denis. The balloon was kept for some tim at a height of 2,500 to 3,000 metres, in order the After an ascension which lasted one hour nauts descended at the Cross of St. Leu, Bouqueval and Villiers-le-Bel, canton of in the Department of Scincet-Oise, slightest accident, when Mons. Length prietor of Villiers-le-Bel, tendered them the cordial hospitality. Next morning, Monsieur and Madame Poitevin returned to Paris,"

Another Invention .- An Invention ANOTHER INVENTION.—An Invention, called the Revolving Railroad Car, by Mr. Lawrence Myers, just exhibited upon the Reading Railway, is said to possess for coal or freight cars many advantages over those now in use, to wit:—It dispenses with springs and axles, requires but little oil or grease to run it; is less liable to break down, and is capable of bringing to market twice as much coal at half the expense. If it realise all these it is truly an improvement.—[Germantown Telegraph.] Telegraph.

Magnificent Bequest.

Magnificent Bequest.

We learn thro' a telegraphic communication to the Rev. Wm. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, that Mr. John McDoxogli, of New Orleans, (whose death we mentioned in yesterday's paper) has bequeathed to the Colonization society 'one eighth of the net revenues of his estate during forty years, but not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars a year." It is added that "the will is complicated and its validity doubful,"

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is added that "the will is complicated and its validity doubtful."

Mr. McDonogh was a native of Baltimore. He was a merchant and planter, and settled in New Orleans while Louisiana was a colony of Spain. During some forty years of successful business he amassed an immense fortune, estimated at several millions of dollars. Like all men who have become rich by industry, from small beginnings, he was frugal, exact, and what the world calls parsimonious; but with these qualities he blended the apparently contradictory one of liberality; for he subscribed munificently to the benevotent institutions of the country. He employed a clergyman for regular religious services for his numerous slaves, to all of whom he gave some education, and at one time liberated and sent to Liberia cighty five of them, making ample provision for their transportation and settlement. Yet this man was announced in the telegraphic note which we published yesterday "as a miser."—Nat. Int.

Canada and the Colored Fugitives.

Canada and the Colored Fugitives

Notwithstanding the sympathy manifested the Canadian editors at the passage of the fugiti slave law, they appear to be unwilling that the ru away slaves should become their neighbors. pecially is this the case on the border line of Mi igan and the western district of Canada.

Baltic sea. Last June the boring had reached a depth of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven feet, and several layers of salt, separated by strata of acid gas, followed again by granito, was found.—Finally, on the 12th ult., at a depth of two thousand and sixty-seven feet, perseverence was rewarded by complete success. A violent explosion burst away the scaffolding, built to facilitate operations, and a column of water four ald a half inches in diameter, spouted forth to the height of 98 feet above the surface. The water—clear as crystal—is of a temperature of sixty-six, Fahrenheit, and is abundantly charged with salt. It is calculated that the annual product will be upwards of 6,000,000 lbs., per annum, increasing the royal revenues by 300,000 florins, after deducting expenses.

Very Convenient.

We observe in late English papers, that a medical gentleman has adopted a very excellent plan for answering night calls, without getting out of bed. Beneath his hall door is the mouth-piece of a gutta perch tube, which reaches to his bed-side. When a call is made, he is enabled by the tube to hold a conversation with the party, wheever he may be, and get up and dress himself, or remains ung in the blankets, as the case may warrant.—Our M. D's should give the above a though.

There has been another arrival from California, bringing a considerable amount of dust.—The loss occasioned by the late fire at San Francisco, is estimated at a million of dollars.

For the Huntingdon Journal

For the Huntingdon Journal.

"Let the Galled Jade Wince!"

Mr. Editors:—I am not ambitious to measure weapons, in a personal controversy, with a man who has no character to lose—an empty-headed blackguard, who has not the ability to write three consecutive lines correctly—and who accidentally occupies a position for which he is unfitted both by nature and education. Unable to meet the arguments, or refute the incontrovertible facts which laid bare his duplicity, trickery and double-dealing, coward-like, he skulks from an open and manly contest, and resorts to the blackguard's weapon, abuse and slander! To gratify the revengeful feelings of his own black heart, assassin-like, he attacks private character, and with his slanderous pen seeks to poison the public mind. Such a pusillanimous, empty-headed, foul-tongued slanderer, is a steuch in the nostrils of a moral and respectable community. He is beneath the contempt of every honorable man—I say beneath contempt—for contempt, although it has the power of descending, can never reach him—he dwells far, far below its fall; down, down in the lowermost depths of the blackened coal-pit of moral and political degradation. Mis character is known, however, here and elsewhere, and his slander can do no harm.—Indeed his abuse is preferable to his praise—for Lacon tells us that "abuse is the greatest benefit a rogue can confer." Like a sängless serpent he crawls along and hisses, deprived of the power to inflict a single wound!

If the Globe editor (!) would behold a daguerro-type likeness of "a man destitute of a disposition to tell the truth when a lie would suit his purpose

inflict a single wound!

If the Globe editor (!) would behold a daguerreotype likeness of "a man destitute of a disposition to tell the truth when a lie would suit his purpose better", "a public defamer of every man differing with him in politics"—"a man, who, for a price, will defame his neighbors"—I say, if he desires to see the correct likeness of such a character, he has only to consult his mirrror!

"O, wad some power the giftie gie him, To see himse!" as others see him."

I repeat, Mr. Editor, that I have no desire to engage in a personal controversy with the jibbering idiot who pompously styles himself "Editor of the Globe." But if forced to do so, I am fully prepared—armed at all points with facts—for "thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just." It I am to be dragged into a personal controversy with such a miserable apology for a man, I have only to say, "Let the galled jade wince!"

Respectfully yours, &c.

WM. P. COLLIER.

Preservation of Apples.

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A correspondent gives the following account of the most extraordinary preservation of apples we recollect to have seen. He says:

"I send you an aupho which I bought in the fall of 1848, of my neighbor. Among others, it was put into my cellar, in open casks; and about the first of January, 1849, I overhauled them and put three barrels away, packed in plaster of Paris-first a layer of plaster and a layer of apples, and so alternately till the barrels were filled. They were then headed up, and stood till the early part of the summer when I overhauled and assorted them and put them in a box in layers of dry oak saw dust. The box had a lock and key, and has been locked up, only when we got apples out to use.

We continued using out of the box till some.

been locked up, only when we got apples out to use.

We continued using out of the box, till some time after early apples were ripe, and I supposed they were all used out, but at a town meeting, the little of March, 1850 fit and stormy I I told my men to assort my apples, and fill that box again with saw dust and apples. Upon unlocking the box and taking the saw dust out, it so ur surprise there were three apples in the box, and all of them perfectly sound. The apple I send you having been kept in a warm room, has commenced, as you perceive to rot. The above is submitted respectfully for the benefit of all lovers of good apples.

Remarkable Preservation

Remarkable Preservation.

An officer of our Navy on his voyage to China, writing lately to his friend in Baltimore, relates the following singular occurrence:

"A singular and (to the party concerned, at least) highly interesting circumstance occurred about the time we were off the Cape of Good Hope. From the time that we reached the cooler latitudes of that region we were constantly surrounded by birds, and sometimes in great numbers, whose exquisitely graceful movements on the wing was a constant source of admiration to us all. One morning, when even a greater number than usual, including several very large albatrosses, were following the ship, the starfling crywas heard "man overboard," and it proved to be an unlineky Irishman, who had gone to the forepart of the vessel to tow a dirty swab overboard, and, Paddy like, had dropped himself into the water insead of the swab. We were soon hoverto, and a boat lowered to go in search of the man, and, Paddy like, had dropped himself into the water insead of the swab. We were soon hove-to, and a boat lowered to go in search of the man, for whom they looked in vain, until they rowed, as a last hope, to the spot round which all the birds were suddenly observed to cluster, where they found the poor fellow in a state of insensibility and exhaustion. Around him the birds were hovering with discordant screams, and strange to relate, two great albatroses had seized him by his clothes, thus keeping him from shiking, whilst several were picking at his head and face! When the boat reacted him he was unconscious, and had ceased ill sectrious, so that he doubtless owed his life to these birds. The patent life-buoys, as is usually the case, did not reach the water, although the port-fires burned and smoked away furiously.

Wheat Drills.

way furiously.

Wheat Drills.

We observe in passing through Chester and Lancaster counties, that the farmers have very extensively used the drill in putting in their wheat. The fields which have been drilled are very pretty-the are hardly sufficiently in putting in the science of farming to give an opinion of the system. The New York State Agricultual Society claims decided advantages for the drill culture, as follows: In the first place, 5 pecks drilled is considered by it equal to two bushels sown broadcast. 2d. That it saves labor, as one man can put in from 10 to 15 acres in a day. 3d. That wheat thus put in is not so liable to be winter killed, nor subject to rust, because light and heat are admitted between the rows, which operates as a prevention—that a more vigerous growth is attained, and consequently a greater yield in the crop.

From these recommendations, we would consider the matter enimently worthy the consideration of our farmers.

The Michigan Farmer testifies "that two portions of a wheat field were sown at the same time, one with a drill, the other broad-cast; the drilled portion presented a far more vigerous and luxuriant appearance, and although the wheat had not been cut, the difference was estimated a one-third increase. The broadcast portion consumed a bushel and half per are; the drilled, but half a bushel and half per are; the drilled, but half a bushel and half per are; the drilled, but half a bushel and half per are; the drilled, but half a

THE CAPITOL TO BE LIGHTED W There has been another arrival from California, bringing a considerable amount of dust.—
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The Gettysburg papers announce the death of John Fahenstock, Treasurer of Adams county, to which office he had recently been elected.

The thin is occasioned by the late fire at San Francisco, is estimated at a million of dollars.

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