

Bedford Gazette.



BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

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Select Poetry.



From Dwight's Journal of Music.
THE PREACHING OF THE TREES.

FROM THE GARDEN OF GILDED.
At midnight hour, when silence reigns
Through all the woodland spaces,
Begin the bushes and the trees
To wave and whisper in the breeze,
All talking in their places.

The Rose-bud flames with look of joy,
And perfume breathes in glowing;
"A Rose's life is quickly past!"
Then let me, while my time shall last,
Be richly, gaily blowing!"

The Aspen whispers, "Sanken days!
Not me thy glare deceiveth!"
Thy sunbeam is a deadly dart,
That quivers in the Rose's heart—
My shuddering soul it grieveth!"

The slender Poplar speaks, and seems
To stretch her green hands high;
"Up yonder life's pure river flows,
So sweet thy murmurs, brightly glows,
To that I still aspire!"

The Willow looks to earth and speaks:
"My arm to fold thee yearneth;
Let my hair float down to thee;
Entwine the rein thy flowers for me,
As mother her child adorneth!"

And next the wealthy Plum-tree sighs:
"Alas! my treasures crush me!
This load with which my shoulders groan,
Take off—'t is not mine alone—
By robbing you refresh me!"

The Fir-tree speaks in cheerful mood:
"A blossom here I never;
But steadfastness is all my store;
In summer's heat, in winter's roar,
I keep my green forever!"

The proud and lofty Oak-tree speaks:
"God's thunderbolt confounds me!
And yet no storm can bow thee down,
Strength is my stem, and strength thy crown;
Ye weak ones gather round me!"

The Ivy vine kept close to him,
Her tendrils round him flinging;
"He who no strength has of his own,
Or loves not well to stand alone,
May to a friend be clinging!"

Much else, now half forgot, they said;
And still to me came creeping,
Low-whispered words, upon the air,
While by the grave alone stood there
The Cypress nighly weeping.

Horrible Case in North Carolina.

The Charlotte (North Carolina) Democrat, of the 12th inst., gives the particulars of a horrible affair which has just been brought to light in the neighboring village of Concord, in Mecklenburg county. It says:

A quick doctor known by the name of Nugent, applied to a man to assist him in taking up a child that had been buried a few days before. The man made the request known, and intimated that two little girls, daughters of a very respectable gentleman residing in the vicinity had been removed from their graves by this man Nugent, for the purpose of extracting medical properties from their flesh and bones. To ascertain the truth of the rumor, the father had the graves reopened, and found the coffins and bodies missing. Of course this created a deep sensation, and we are informed that it was determined to inflict summary punishment upon Nugent; but upon visiting his house he was found very sick and in a dying condition. One report says that he took poison, after learning that his operations were known to the public; and another, that he died from a disease contracted from frequent handling of decomposed bodies.

Nugent died on Wednesday last. He made a statement before death that he had exhumed about sixteen dead bodies in Concord and elsewhere, and after using them (for making medicine) he burned the flesh, coffins and everything, to prevent detection. His ash pile was examined and teeth and bones found therein. His theory appears to have been that a medicine could be made by boiling the liver of a human being that would cure liver complaint; and so with regard to other diseases. We learn that Nugent was from Forsyth county, and had been living in Concord about two years. He once lived in this town, we are informed, engaged in selling peppermint and cinnamon drops. Before he died he gave the names of three or four of his accomplices, one of whom, a white man, named Bogus, was arrested in this place last week, and committed to jail.

What the law did with the medicines he has been making, no one knows. He has agencies in Salisbury and Goldsboro', where one or more of his accomplices reside.

The Petersburg Express of yesterday morning states that a shocking casualty occurred at the Richmond depot in that city yesterday just as the evening train started North. An Irishman named Thomas Hogan, who was late in arriving, attempted to get upon the forward platform of the hindmost coach while the train was in motion, but missed his footing and fell, four wheels of the coach passing over both his legs between the ankle and the knee, and crushing them in such a shocking manner that the bones and marrow protruded. He was placed upon a cart and conveyed to a place of safety, but the injured limbs are so horribly mangled that amputation is deemed inevitable.

Read!!

HON. JASPER E. BRADY.

A story having been set afloat by some newspapers, that this gentleman intended supporting Judge Wilnot, it is but just to him to publish the following letter written by him:

PITTSBURG, April 24th, 1857.
A. B. Cooley, Esq.—Dear Sir—I am gratified that we, who are Americans indeed, are to have separate nominations of candidates for the different State offices who are to be elected in October next. This is right—we shall thus be enabled to cast our votes in accordance with our principles, and we shall not be placed in the unpleasant position of either choosing between the candidates of the other parties, or not voting at all.

The great effort, of course, will be on the part of the Republicans, to induce honest Americans to vote their ticket, for the purpose of beating the Democrats; and those who were formerly of the American party, but who are essentially Republican, will be the most active in seeking to accomplish this object.

In a former letter, I endeavored to show that the American party had nothing to expect from a union with the Republicans. I now propose to show that no practical good can possibly result to the country from the success of that party.

It is the practice of political parties, in presenting candidates to the people for their support, to set forth their principles and the measures they will adopt in the event of their power. If these principles are such as cannot be carried into practical operation, then it would be clearly useless to sustain the party that proclaims them. Now let us try Republicanism by this test.

If we examine the resolutions of the late Harrisburg Republican Convention, we will discover that its leading principles are opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free; and opposition to the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. In carrying out their first great principle, it was absolutely essential that the Convention should condemn that decision; and also endeavor to bring the Court into contempt with the people, because it utterly annihilates their platform. If I understand the decision, it denies to Congress, or any body delegated by them, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories. It, indeed, so far as the Territories are concerned, effectually divorces the General Government from Slavery. Now, let us suppose that in 1860 the Republicans shall succeed in electing a President, and in obtaining a majority of both branches of the Legislature, could they carry into effect their principles? Manifestly they could not. It is true, they could pass bills prohibiting the existence of slavery in the Territories, but would they be obligatory? No, they would be disregarded, and the Courts would be compelled to adjudge them null and void. What then, I ask any reasonable man, should induce him to support such a party? But I am answered; we will elect such Presidents as will appoint to the Supreme Bench such Judges as will reverse this decision.

Without saying anything about the length of time it will take to accomplish this object, I remark, that it is a new method of changing the constitution itself, and never thought of by the statesmen and patriots who formed that great instrument. It is an invention of modern Republicanism, and it is the means by which they are to accomplish their object, in appealing from the Court to the people.

A more alarming and startling doctrine, and one fraught with such fearful evils to the people of this Republic, never was promulgated by any party. Let us look at it. Its inevitable tendency must be to degrade the Judiciary in the minds of the people, and to lessen their respect, not only for the Supreme Court of the United States, but for all the Courts. How easy will it be for demagogues, if our Supreme Court should, on some great constitutional question which may agitate the public mind, decide adverse to the views of the majority, to raise a clamor of corruption and fraud against the Judges, and especially if a minority of the Court should differ from the majority. But this is not all. Candidates for the Presidency are heretofore to be selected with a special view to this subject, and they are to be pledged to appoint, in case of vacancy on the Supreme Bench, no one who will not also pledge himself, at the proper time, to reverse the judgment in the Dred Scott case. Under such a system, what kind of Court think you we shall have? Would any high-minded, honorable lawyer, who appreciated the high position of a Judge of such a Court, and who was qualified for the position, accept of an appointment on such conditions? Rely upon it, he would not, and the necessary consequence would be the elevation of unlearned demagogues, and in fact, and in truth, the degradation of the Court. We should, too, everywhere throughout the Country, have stump orators discussing great constitutional questions, and county conventions and township and ward meetings gravely giving their opinions upon them. Is such a state of things desirable? Let those who think it is not, eschew modern Black Republicanism and its startling doctrines.

Now I am free to confess, that the decision in the Dred Scott case, so far as it regards the power of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, is at variance with all my preconceived opinions upon the subject. But before I pronounce that decision erroneous I desire to have the same learning and experience as a Jurist as the able Judges who made it; the same opportunities of investigating the question; and to hear the arguments which were twice addressed to them by the able and learned

counsel. I will not presume to set up my own opinion against theirs; nay, indeed, I had been a Quarter Session Judge fresh in the Bench, I should hesitate to do so. My desire, let the people reflect upon these grave matters, and I have no fears for the result.

If the popular voice is to prevail in the decision of constitutional questions; or, if the Courts are to be influenced by that voice, will require no prophet to foretell, that there will be no stability in our laws, and little security of property. It was among other reasons to prevent the effects of this influence, that our forefathers, in framing the Constitution, wisely provided for the independence of the national Judiciary, not only of the people, but of all other branches of the government. So long this admirable provision is sustained, the people may look with confidence to the Judiciary for protection in their rights, liberties and property. Destroy its independence and render it dependent, either upon the people or upon either of the other branches of the Government, and you destroy its usefulness, and the necessary consequence must be anarchy and confusion, which might result in despotism.

With these views, I, of course, could not support the Republican party as it is now organized, nor in my opinion could any sound American.

J. E. BRADY.

Judge Story's Opinion.

The Black Republican papers have made great outcry about that part of the decision in the Dred Scott case which decides that a slave is not made free by being carried temporarily into a free State. They declare that this is a new doctrine, and contrary to the whole course of judicial decisions since the foundation of the Government. Yet a letter is now produced from the late Judge Story, fully sustaining the Doctrine. A case arose in the English Court, of which Lord Stowell was Chief Justice, where an Antigua slave was carried by his master to England for temporary residence, and was subsequently taken back to Antigua. He brought suit for his freedom, and the inferior Court decided against his right of freedom. In the Appellate Court, Lord Stowell in behalf of the majority of the Court, affirmed the judgment below. Lord Stowell sent his decision to Judge Story, with whom he was in the habit of corresponding. In reply, Judge Story wrote as follows:

SALEM, NEAR BOSTON.

Sept. 22, 1838.

To Rt. Hon. Wm. Lord Stowell:
My Lord—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of January and February last, the former of which, reached me in the latter part of the spring, and the latter quite recently.

I have read, with great attention, your judgment in the slave case from the vice Admiralty Court in Antigua. Upon the fullest consideration which I have been able to give the subject, I entirely concur in your views. If I had been called upon to pronounce a judgment in a like case, I should certainly have arrived at the same result, though I might not have been able to present the reasons which led to it in such a striking and convincing manner. It appears to me that the decision is impregnable.

"In my native State (Mass.) the state of slavery is not recognized as legal; and yet, if a slave should come hither, and afterwards return to his own home, we should certainly think that the local law would re-attach upon him, and that his servile character would be re-integrated."

I have had occasion to know that your judgment has been extensively read in America, (where questions of this nature are not of infrequent discussion) and I have never heard of any opinion, but that of approbation of it, expressed among the profession of the law. I cannot but think that, upon questions of this sort, as well as general maritime law, it were well if the common lawyers had studied a little more extensively the principles of public and civil law, and had looked beyond their own municipal jurisprudence.

I remain with respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH STORY.

This is precisely the doctrine upon which the Dred Scott decision is based; and coming from so eminent a jurist, and one who was known to be strongly opposed to slavery, ought to remove all doubt as to the justice of the decision.—Valley Spirit.

The Main Line Bill Signed.—We learn from Harrisburg that Governor Pollock has signed the bill for the sale of the main line of the public works, and it is now a law. The notice for the sale is to be advertised within ten days, and the sale itself will take place within forty days from this time, unless adjourned for want of a sufficient bid.

[Philadelphia Argus.

The passage of this bill has raised a feeling of the deepest indignation throughout the entire length and breadth of the State. With Packer and "repeal" inscribed upon their banner, the Democracy will sweep the State next October by an overwhelming majority.—Washington Union.

The following novel marriage notice appeared in a recent number of the Louisville Journal. This may be appropriately termed a case of seeking felicity under difficulties:

Married on Tuesday, the 24th ult., on a rock in the North branch, at New Creek depot, by the Rev. Roland Dayton, Mr. Rorenburgh to Miss Wollford, all of Pendleton, Va. The party lives some fifty miles distant, and walked the whole distance, the arm of the groom entwining the waist of his fair mistress throughout the whole journey. A rare instance of an elopement on foot with so happy a result.

How it was Done.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger—whose comments upon the doings of our State Legislature are distinguished for their strict impartiality—gives us the following information as to the means by which the passage of the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, was secured. If all that is strongly hinted at be true—and there is scarcely any reason to doubt it—this may be set down as the most disreputable act of legislation, in magnitude at least, which has ever disgraced our Commonwealth.

The amendments made by the Senate to the bill for the sale of the Main Line, were adopted by the House, this morning, so that it only needs the sanction of the Executive to become a law. The most powerful lobby influence was brought to bear upon the Legislature to secure the passage of this bill, with the sweeping exemption of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from all manner of taxation, and it has been crowned with success. The inquiry will naturally arise, what peculiar interest can the lobby have in the passage of a bill which seems to be adapted entirely to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? The precise nature of this interest, or upon what terms the contract has been taken, is perhaps only a matter of conjecture. It is confidently asserted that the Main Line will be sold first to an association of individuals, who will transfer it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at a handsome advance, by which means they are to be compensated for their exertions in procuring its passage through the Legislature. This assertion has some color of probability from the fact that the third section of the bill provides that in case an association of individuals purchase, they may transfer their right to any Railroad or Canal Company in the Commonwealth. If this is not the precise way in which the powerful lobby influence is to receive a return for the anxious solicitude with which they have watched and guarded the passage of this measure, it is certain that they are to derive compensation for their services. No one will pretend that disinterested patriotism, and a regard for the financial prosperity of the State, was the powerful lobby organization.

Outside influences are rarely used on this side. The Governor has signed the bill and advertised the sale to take place, on the evening of the 25th of June next, at the Merchant's Exchange, Philadelphia. We shall now soon see what we shall see.

What is thought of it.—The Pittsburg Daily Union, one of the most reliable papers in the State, uses the following justly severe language, in referring to the final passage of the bill for the sale of the Main Line:

Our readers will see, by the letter of our attentive correspondent at Harrisburg, the bill for the sale, or rather the giving away of the Main Line, has passed the House with Senate amendments, and only needs the Governor's signature to become a law. It has passed with all its accommodations, and soon will Pennsylvania groan under the base and infamous wrong that has been done her by her own sons and servants. And soon will those who have so foully betrayed her, be made to feel the power of her anger and the intensity of her revenge. Poor Pennsylvania! from our inmost heart we mourn over her degradation and the ignominy of her Representatives.

We clip the following from the San Francisco Herald of April 20:

A BUCK-HORN CHAIR FOR THE PRESIDENT.—On Saturday we saw a great curiosity in the shape of a chair made entirely of elk antlers, and designed as a present to James Buchanan, President of the United States. It arrived here on Saturday afternoon on the steamer Galkah. It was made in the northern part of Humboldt county, by Seth Kinnaman, a hunter, who has arrived with it in this city, en route for Washington. It is mainly composed of four massive buck horns, with the antlers branching as appropriately as if the whole affair were the work of a carver. The two largest horns compose the hind legs and back, and they incline backwards very gracefully at the top and meet together, so as to form an arch. The two other horns compose the fore legs and sides, and extend back so as to lap on and firmly fasten in the backs of the back part. The feet are original; instead of taking old antlers, the hunter "brought" the largest living bucks, and cut the horns out of their heads with about three inches of bone attached. This bone is solid and white as ivory, and the ends on which the chair rests are formed into the shape of deer's hoofs. The sounds or rings are made of straight pieces of horn, and so neatly jointed that there is no outward evidence of it. The small horns, which project from every part of the chair, have their points polished like ivory. The seat is of white buckskin, prepared expressly for it by the maker.

An extraordinary excitement (says the New York Tribune of the 13th instant) was occasioned in Bond street yesterday by the gathering in front of Mrs. Cunningham's residence of a disorderly mob of women and boys. The women, about thirty in number, held a sort of drum-head court-martial, and unanimously agreed that Mrs. Cunningham was guilty of murder, and ought to be driven from the city. With the help of the boys they made an attack on the house, stoning the windows and doors, ringing the bell, making hideous faces, and shouting their opinions in no very delicate way. The attack was continued until the arrival of an officer, who took the most active of the Amazons to the lock-up.

Fatal Accident.—At Bastrop, La., a few days since, Dr. Armstrong, assisted by a servant, dissected the body of one of his negroes who died of a singular disease. The doctor had a scratch on one of his hands, and the servant a tetter on his. They were both poisoned, and died in a few hours—in ten minutes of each other.

The Georgia Volcano.

A letter to the Augusta Chronicle from Walker County, Ga., states some interesting facts in relation to the volcano which has lately made its appearance in Pig-on Mountains, about ten miles from Layfayette. Since October, 1856, the mountains has been occasionally attended with roaring sounds, resembling distant thunder, frequently accompanied with dull explosions. This was not very closely confined to any particular place, but seemed nearly equal for about a mile, extending each way from where the crater of a volcano has since made an appearance.

This roaring sound, continued occasionally dying away and reviving again, until the 15th of the present month, when (after an abatement, so long that it was believed to have entirely subsided) it became suddenly and unusually boisterous, and was attended, for the first time with shaking of the earth. After this date it was comparatively tranquil, until about midnight on the 21th, when the earth was violently agitated several times. The citizens in the vicinity were aroused and terribly frightened by the commotion. When observing the mountain they were more than ever terrified, for a brilliant light was seen issuing from the summit.—The atmosphere soon became strongly impregnated with a disagreeable sulphuric odor.

On the following day, a thick torrent of smoke and ashes descended from where this light was previously seen. The smoke was not visible at night. This was perhaps owing to the elements being covered at the time with a very dark cloud. No blaze has yet been seen to issue from the crater. It has continued about as above described ever since, emitting smoke and ashes without intermission. The crater is thought to be about one hundred yards in diameter. No one has yet ventured near enough to ascertain anything of its general depth.

Several springs in the vicinity have totally disappeared.

Many of the citizens are very much alarmed, and some are even moving out of the valley through anticipations and fear of a violent eruption.

The Chronicle, remarking upon these facts, says the principle of a volcano has for many years been germinating in Pig-on Mountain. About ten miles south from where the present appeared, is the crater of an extinguished volcano, which appears to have been in an active state at no very distant period.

Every appearance goes to vindicate the conjecture: it has been in a state of eruption within less than five hundred years. Several persons of credit have stated that in the winter of '48 or '49, the earth in the vicinity was in a remarkable warm state. Others have avowed to have seen smoke, with a sulphuric smell issue from a very remarkable cavity which is found in the neighborhood of this place.

The Indians had a tradition, that a great many years ago, there was a lake of fire in this mountain. They pretended that it was frequented by invisible spirits, that when provoked they would pour fire upon their heads and burn their tents; that their squaws and children were stolen away in their sleep and thrown into this lake—and finally, one of their warriors, by some magic influence, charmed away the evil spirits, and the fiery lake disappeared.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of the 11th.

An Elopement Extraordinary.—Our city was thrown into a feverish and excited condition yesterday morning by the rumor that a prominent member of our council; a married man—had suddenly departed this section of the country, accompanied by a beautiful, gay and dashing young widow. Rumor with its thousand busy tongues, gave vent to its feelings, and after a careful investigation of the matter, we have arrived at the conclusion that Madam Rumor has not far deviated from the truth.

The "Don Juan" of the story is a young man of considerable acquirements, engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, and one of our city solons.

Although not taking a very active part among our sages, he has been looked upon as a "sair oracle," on many occasions, and has been considered a cautious, firm, determined and positive diplomatist, which is fully substantiated by his last diplomatic act. Our "Don" as we before said, is a married man, and the father of a small family. His wife is the sister-in-law of the frail widow. The partner of "Don" in his expedition to foreign climes, is the daughter of a most worthy and estimable steamboat captain, a gentleman of considerable wealth. Her late husband was the brother of her seducer's wife.—After the death of her husband—who was engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in partnership with her brother—"Don" became a partner in the firm, where an intimacy sprang up in their business relations which resulted as above stated. The parties left the city on Friday evening, and it is supposed are en route for Europe via New York. Telegraphic dispatches have been sent East ordering their arrest, and Daguerotypes of both transmitted to the New authorities. The affair is one of a most distressing character, involving the happiness of several families, and causing the deepest anguish among the friends and acquaintances of the eloping parties.

PARDONED.—Palmer, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years for killing a man named Grant, in a political quarrel last fall, has been pardoned by Gov. Pollock.

The N. Y. Times Deserts the Republican Party.—The New York Times makes the formal announcement that it will hereafter be an independent, not a party paper, thus withdrawing the powerful influence, which it has hitherto exerted for that party, from the Republicans. Probably no paper in this country is conducted so closely "with an eye to the main chance" or whose editor has so strong a scent for majorities; hence the withdrawal of the Times from the support of Republicanism has peculiar significance.

The Destitution in Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 15.
A call, signed by some of our most prominent citizens, appears in this evening's Tribune, for a meeting to consider the best means of affording relief to the famished settlers in the northern counties. Our former statements of the destitution and suffering in that region have been most painfully confirmed. We shall not speak in the language of hyperbole, when we state that a number of families in Grafton, and adjoining counties, are perishing for want of even the mearest food. This statement is made on the authority of the presiding elder of the M. E. Church of that section, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Mahon, of Lansing, who related the facts in a public meeting held in that place, on the night before last.

One poor woman, who with a mother's devotedness had given her two little children all the food she could procure, died a few days since in Grafton county of absolute starvation, and her children, when found, were too weak to be revived, and shared the mother's fate. Other citizens have painfully struggled into Clinton county on foot, begging for food. Some of them had lived for a number of days on leeks alone, and the stench of their bodies was almost insupportable. The whole country in the new counties is stripped of food, and even those in best circumstances can procure nothing to eat but boiled pumpkins and molasses, while the poorer classes, where actual want has overtaken them, eke out a miserable subsistence on roots, leeks and boiled oats. These statements, to us who have enough to eat and drink, and comfort all around us, seem incredible; but it pains us to say that their truth is beyond doubt. The cattle, until the recent coming of the pasture, had dropped off day by day.

The people of these distressed regions have not made known their suffering; for beside a natural reluctance, they have looked forward to the Spring to afford them relief; but as yet we have had no Spring. They have now arrived at a condition where their famishing cries for help must be responded to. We feel confident that our citizens will respond liberally.—When the intelligence of the destitution reached Lansing, a public meeting was called at once. Our worthy Governor presided. The story of suffering was told by Rev. Mr. Mahon, who spoke both from reliable information he had received and from actual observation in the Southern part of Grafton county. Those present subscribed promptly \$297, and resolved further to purchase fifty barrels of flour for the relief of the sufferers. The subscription was placed in the hands of Walter Chester, Esq., of this city, for disbursal, and he has already purchased and sent forward supplies of beans, meal, &c. This purchase the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad has transported free of charge to St. John's, where a committee from Lansing have agreed to be with teams, and convey the supplies into the distressed districts, and distribute them.

Melancholy Suicide of a Young Wife.—Mary Caldwell, wife of Wm. B. Caldwell, of No. 18 Leonard street, New York, committed suicide on Monday afternoon, by swallowing a quantity of the solution of silver commonly used for electro-plating. The deceased, it appeared, was a beautiful woman, about nineteen years of age, and had been married but a few months when she contemplated self-destruction. Her husband was an electro-plater by profession, but was somewhat unfortunate in business, which had such an effect upon the mind of the young wife that she resolved to commit suicide. Accordingly, on Monday afternoon, when her husband came home, he found deceased apparently stupid from the effects of drink. He asked her if she had been drinking, when she ran to a closet, procured a cup, and holding it up to her husband's face, exclaimed in the most tragic manner, "There, how do you like that for a change?" Mr. Caldwell immediately divined the melancholy truth. Knowing that the cup was usually filled with a solution of silver which he used for electro-plating purposes, and that it was a most deadly poison, he grasped his wife around the waist and in the agony of despair asked her what she had done. The suicide fell fainting in his arms and from that moment she was bereft of all consciousness. In less than half an hour after the administering of the poison, Mrs. Caldwell breathed her last. She died without suffering much pain, for the poison completely paralyzed her nervous system and acted precisely as prussic acid would if taken under the same circumstances.—New York Herald.

The Jackson (Michigan) Citizen announces the sudden death of Mr. Allen Hiscok, of Princeton, Illinois, formerly of Jackson. While proceeding in the cars to Ann Arbor, where his wife was visiting, and where he was to stop, he was attacked with a violent toothache, and a physician on the train administered chloroform to ease the pain. On arriving at Ann Arbor he complained of faintness, soon swooned away, and died without recovering from the state of insensibility.

A FACT.—A young lady in Brooklyn, N. Y. has recently had her leg amputated midway between the hip and knee in consequence of a wound caused by a broken hoop. The hoop was of steel, and in some unaccountable manner a broken point penetrated to the bone. The wound became inflamed, amputation was thus made necessary. We have the story from a young lady who is a friend of the now crippled-for-life victim of fashion, and can vouch for its authenticity.—Winstead Herald.

A REMEDY FOR BRUISES.—A Louisiana Senator was proffered a fee of \$50 if he would exert his influence for a certain private bill. He immediately read the epistle to the Senate when that body ordered the bill in question to be burnt by the Clerk in front of the Capitol, which was done forthwith.