

It is the only authorized agent for this paper in the States of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

We have been handed, by Mr. Aaron Kinney, papers from Oregon and California. The Oregon Spectator, published at Oregon City, is a respectable sheet, containing interesting articles on local subjects. We do not discover a word, from beginning to end, indicating that political or party strife has any existence there. The name of democrat or whig is not once mentioned. The fact is, in a country so wholly new as Oregon, the people are too much occupied with economical and local interests to give much thought to political matters. The country is new to them and they are new to each other. They are all, more or less, in an unsettled state. Few, probably, regard themselves as settled for life. The face of the earth requires to be changed, improved and fitted for the seat of an advanced civilization. The public interests are simple and effect all nearly alike. Wealth, refinement and family pride have, as yet, but little scope for exercise; or rather, do not yet exist there in sufficient amount to counteract the predominance of the more common and material interests. It was once so in Ohio, as many of her citizens can well remember.

The editor speaks in terms of reprehension of the reports that go to the States in regard to the profits of California mining. He says: "We see by the later details from the States that some of the papers are beginning to place the state of things in its true light. Until it is fully understood, emigration to the graveyard of America will doubtless be kept up."

We notice a great variety of advertisements, showing that almost all kinds of business are carried on there. Among the most we notice that our former townsmen and the present Secretary of the Territory, E. Hamilton, Esq., notifies the public that he will practice law in the District and Circuit courts of Oregon, and will accept of land agencies for the purchase and sale of real estate. The present enhancement of prices consequent upon the influx of gold from California, is doubtless temporary and things will soon settle upon a more regular basis. Oregon will then be a desirable place for farmers as well as others in whom the emigrating spirit is active and strong.

The Placer Times speaks favorably of the prospects for business during the rainy season, which it thinks will not be as severe as was the last. The cholera, was checking business of all kinds. We notice that 19 deaths occurred in Sacramento city on the 31st of October. Prices were more moderate and a greater variety of articles were on hand suited to the wants of miners. We clip the following in regard to the political complexion of the next legislature: "Next Legislature.—Politicians are now trying to post themselves up, as to the strength of the two great political parties in our next Legislature. It is now generally believed that the democrats will have a majority on joint ballot, but this is not entirely certain. The returns yet to be received may change the result."

The San Francisco Daily Herald of Nov. 1, gives a glowing and very full account of the rejoicings and ceremonies which took place on the 29th of Oct at the celebration in honor of the admission of California into the Union. Few cities in the East could have made a greater display. One hundred guns were fired in the morning; military and fire companies paraded; an oration was delivered; an admirable ode composed by a lady, Mrs. Willis was sung, and the authors complimented by the presence of a bracelet of California gold; a general illumination and fire-works took place; and in the evening there was a grand ball, at which there were about 250 or 300 ladies and 500 gentlemen. The editor says: "On the whole the celebration was the grandest affair of the sort ever witnessed in this country, and from its splendor would have done honor to New York or Boston."

In the same paper is an account of a most dreadful calamity, being the explosion of the boilers of the steamer Sagamore, just as she was leaving the wharf. Every one on board being about 55, were more or less injured. More than half were killed and many badly wounded. Many of the bodies could not be recognized. The accident was carelessness on the part of the engineer. A fire had just occurred which came near destroying the hospital in which were a great many invalids. From the following notice it appears, that the Californians are not disposed to wait the slow movements of Uncle Sam, in regard to a gold currency.

COINAGE.—The enterprising house of Moffit & Co. have been engaged for some weeks back in very extensive manufacture of their coin. For two weeks past their issues have amounted to the large sum of \$10,000 per day.

Mexican Line of Mail Steamers.—Arrangements have been made to carry the mail between New Orleans and the principal Mexican ports on the Gulf. The steamship Alabama has been put in the line, and will be the first to leave N. Orleans as a regular Mexican Mail boat. We have no doubt that in a few months some of our finest steamers will be engaged in the service. The opening of such a communication cannot but prove a material benefit to both countries—tending, by affording facilities for frequent correspondence and association, to make the citizens of each better acquainted, and, consequently, creating a relationship that must strengthen friendship and make such neighbors that each country may feel proud to acknowledge the other a sister Republic.

CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA.—The population of Philadelphia city and county, under the new census is 496,355; an increase in ten years of 148,231. Philadelphia is now the sixth city in the world in population.—The number of houses is 60,755; of families 71,905.

The new arrangement for transmitting the mails west, goes into effect to-day. It is said that letters and papers by this arrangement will be carried from Boston to Cincinnati in four days, and from intermediate points, of course, in a proportionably shorter time. This will bring us our eastern exchanges at least one day earlier than now.

To Correspondents. The communication of J. T., although we approve of some of his views, is too long for the limited space at our command and the force we have employed. The case he details is a glaring instance not only of the uncertainty of law, but of the injustice often done by courts. We would suggest to him the plan of giving publicity to the matter, if he desires to do so, in a pamphlet form. It could then be readily distributed in a form more likely to attract attention.

Parochial Journal.—The January number, being the beginning of a new volume, of this excellent work, comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. It is printed in quarto form, on fine paper with new and very handsome type. It has introduced several new departments, such as Mechanic Arts, Natural Science, Agricultural and General Intelligence. It is altogether a most readable and valuable periodical. It is illustrated by a variety of handsome plates, giving increased interest to the reading matter. The price is the same as before, only a dollar a year. We are confident we shall do a good service to our readers in recommending to them this work together with its fellow and companion, the Water Cure Journal. The tendency of both is to the most beneficial and moral kind.—They both teach us to obey those great laws which the creator ordained. They show the evils resulting from disobedience, as well as the happiness which follows a strict conformity. Besides the intrinsic merit of the subjects treated on, the works are rendered attractive by sketches of character and anecdotes, interspersed throughout.

Those who wish to see a specimen of the work can do so by calling at our Office. The Philadelphia Advertiser.—This is the name of a new paper just published in Philadelphia. "It is designed as a thorough exponent of the business of Philadelphia," and we should think from its appearance that it was all it was designed to be. The amount of valuable business information is very extensive, particularly as to prices. We should think it a valuable acquisition to all who deal in the Philadelphia market, and indeed to those who do not. It is published monthly by C. B. Harves, 45 South Third Street, at one dollar a year.

The New York Colonization Journal.—We have received the first number of a paper with the above title, published by the New York Colonization Society. Its great object is to disseminate information and stimulate efforts in favor of colonization. We hail its publication as a step in the right direction and wish it abundant success. It is published monthly at one dollar a year.—Rev. J. B. Finney, editor; office Brick church Chapel, corner Spruce and Nassau street.

ARRESTING NORTHERNERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Sun prints a bill, recommended by the committee on federal relation of the South Carolina Legislature, entitled a "bill to provide relief in relation to persons coming from States hostile to the institutions of the South." This bill requires that every white male person above a certain age arriving in South Carolina from a non-slaveholding State, or who has resided in such a State within two years previous, shall immediately report himself to a magistrate in writing, stating his name, age, occupation, and place of residence; and, on default of such report, such person is to be committed to jail until he do make such report of himself. The United States of South Carolina is a great country and no mistake.

Free Negroes in South Carolina.—A committee of the South Carolina House of Representatives have reported against the recommendation of the Governor to take measures for the removal of free negroes from the State. The report is one, certainly, which does honor to the human feelings of the committee. They speak of the difficulties in the way of carrying out such a plan, and of the injustice of forcing persons to remove who have acquired certain rights, many of whom own property and slaves, and who are as strongly attached to the soil and institutions of the State as the whites.

Tremendous Storms.—On the 23d there were heavy storms of snow and rain which appear to have extended over several northern states and Canada. At Boston serious fears were entertained that much damage was done to shipping, and already several vessels were heard of being wrecked. A Montreal dispatch states that the storm was the most severe that had visited there for 20 years.

Legislators are now-a-days given to keeping holidays, and therefore law-making is at a stand still both at Columbus and Washington. Nothing of interest will be done at either place until this day week, when we may reasonably hope they will go to work in earnest.

The Jackson Standard states that a young man named John Evans was found dead near Mabie's store, in that county on Sunday the 22d inst., with marks or violence upon his body. The coroner's jury state that he came to his death by violence from the hands of Christopher Evans (his brother) and John Van Bibber.

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United States Senator. Speculation, just now, is altogether as faint as to the chosen candidate for Senator. No candidate has been brought forward by either of the great parties and Free Soilers, who hold the balance of power, are looking out for the best bargain. We should not be surprised if they looked a long time before they were able to make a good one. The whig prints, with characteristic effrontery are striving to make it appear that the democratic party will be brought to support the fanatic Giddings for that high trust; but this is only to cloak or to justify themselves in driving a trade with abolitionists. The fact is, the opinion of the high minded and honorable of both parties, and particularly of the democratic party, is adverse to any arrangement that would place an avowed freesoiler in the Senate. Hence, it is by no means improbable, that the Ex-Secretary of the Interior, ex necessitate rei, may hold the station he now occupies until another session of the Legislature.

In the Senate, the other day Mr. Lawrence gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide for the publication of school books in the Penitentiary, and for their gratuitous distribution. Mr. Lawrence is a lawyer, we believe. We should have thought better of him had he moved to establish, with the printing department, a law school and a medical college, for there are professors there for all branches. But Mr. Lawrence, is a lawyer and it would be—degrading to the profession.

We received the following communication too late for publication in the last number of the Inquirer. The writer appears to give a "Sly dig" now and then to our neighbors of Ironton and especially to the editor of the Register. In reply to his questions, we can only speak for our own town and railroad. We are very happy to inform "A Subscriber" that "the future prospects" or, prospects for the future of Portsmouth were never brighter than at the present time. We consider our embryo city as on the high road to prosperity, already having some claims to the title of a manufacturing place, and adding almost daily to the strength of those claims by adding to our list of producing establishments. We cherish no enmity or jealousy towards our young neighbor, Ironton, feeling perfectly willing to let her pursue the career she has begun, and win success if she can. In regard to surplus stock, we can inform our correspondent, that though we know of no stockholders who wish to sell, yet there are a few shares not yet taken, and the books are open, ready to receive the names of any who are desirous of investing in a road which will assuredly pay large dividends when completed. We can inform him further that few roads have been, or will be let under more favorable auspices than ours. If "A subscriber" should not be able to visit us soon, we should be happy in being authorized to put down his name for fifty or a hundred shares.

December 19, 1850. Editors of Inquirer.—I have read with great eagerness the various accounts in the Ironton Register, of the prosperity of the Ironton and Jackson Railroad; praising the gentlemen who have the charge of the enterprise, for their great sagacity and perseverance in such a manner that a person unacquainted with them would be led to believe their superiors in such matters were not to be found, even among those who have had greater experience. Now, as regards the road, the editor certainly must have been misinformed, as he stated some months since, for the information of his readers, that the road was in a great state of forwardness, and in a very short time at least five miles of said road would be completed and ready for the Iron Horse. As the writer of this has just returned from a visit to the Tunnel, he hazards no fear of contradiction in the opinion, that at present it presents anything but a favorable appearance; more particularly to those whose pockets have to stand the necessary drafts that must attend its further completion, for it is evident that the heaviest part of the work remains yet to be done, and from the number of hands now employed it would take considerable of a mathematician to calculate the time yet necessary for its completion. I am well aware of the many difficulties attending an enterprise of this description, not known to those who are unacquainted with Railroad making. Such as scarcity of hands; sickness, bad weather, and sometimes lack of money, which, by the by, is about as serious an obstacle as any other, and from the accounts taken from that paper, I take it for granted that this latter embarrassment is completely overcome by the prompt payment of instalments as they become due. I have also noticed the many improvements which have taken place in the town of Ironton, which are doubtless alike creditable to the same bold and determined energy so characteristic with the principal men concerned in this enterprise. Only think, two years ago or less, the ground that is now covered with the many improvements alluded to in that paper, was nothing more or less than orchards and corn fields, scarcely worth cultivation. Hanging Rock being the nearest settlement of any importance. By the way, what has become of that once prosperous little village, he never seems to notice it in his paper, and the supposition is that it has been swallowed up, probably in the suburbs of Ironton. Some time since I noticed that there would be a sale of 40 shares of the Ironton and Jackson Railroad stock, but have not seen what they sold for, but presume it must have brought considerable of an advance, as Railroad stock at this time seems to be very desirable, particularly where the prospects for large dividends appear favorable. Living at some considerable distance from your place, and knowing your interest depends somewhat upon the future prosperity of all such enterprises, I take this liberty to address you, and would be pleased to hear from you through the medium of your valuable paper all about the future prospects of Portsmouth and Ironton, as they are considered rival cities, both having the same objects in view, and each offering great inducements. Can you inform me whether there is any surplus stock in either of above roads, if there is what is it worth; and in the meantime you may hear from me again—until then believe me to be your friend. A SUBSCRIBER.

The choice prize in the American Art Union, was drawn by Mr. Samuel Westcott, of Jersey City. It is "The Dream of Arcadia," by the late Thos. Cole. Valued at \$6,000.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—Charles Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, and other distinguished characters have been amusing themselves with private theatrical at the seat of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in Hertfordshire. Ben. Johnson's play of "Every man in his humor" was performed.—Mr. Dickens playing Boabdil, and Mr. Jerrold, Master Stephen. Their parts were well sustained. This play seems to be a favorite of celebrated men, several of whom have sustained characters in it. Among them, we may mention Shakespeare, who appeared in it, on its first representation at the Globe Theatre, London, in 1595.

In 1774, an apparently deserted ship was met in the polar sea, encumbered with snow and ice. On boarding her a solitary man was found in the cabin, his fingers holding a pen, while before him lay the record which he had traced twelve years before. No appearance of decay was visible except a little green mould upon his forehead.

BAD CONDUCT AT CHURCH.—Disturbing religious meetings appears to be quite a fashionable amusement in Western Maryland. The Boonsboro', Middletown and Clearspring papers are constantly chronicling some act of the sort. The Middletown Whig says that on Wednesday night, in the M. E. Church in that place many torpedoes were exploded, one lighting on the Minister's head.

CALIFORNIANS WRECKER.—The New Orleans Picayune learns by a passenger on board the ship Vandalla, that the barque Emily, from San Francisco to Realejo and Panama, was lost on the Pacific coast on the 20th of September last. Out of nearly 200 persons on board only two were saved; one a passenger and the other one of the officers of the vessel.

TO EXTRACT THE ESSENTIAL OIL FROM ANY FLOWER.—Take any flower you choose, place a stratum in a clean earthen pot, and over them a stratum of fine salt. Repeat the process until the pot is filled, cover closely, and place in the cellar. Forty days afterwards strain the essence from the whole through a crape by pressure. Put the essence thus expressed in clean bottles, and expose them for six weeks in the rays of the sun and evening dew to purify. One drop of this essence will communicate its peculiar and grateful odor to a whole quart of water.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—Fig-trees and cedars are rarely struck by lightning; the be. ch. larch, fir, and chestnut are obvious to it; but the trees which attract it most are the oak, yew, and Lombardy poplar; whence it follows that the last are the trees most proper to be placed near a building, since they will act as so many lightning conductors to it. Again, the electric fluid attacks in preference such trees as are verging to decay, by reason of age or disease.—Mechanic's Magazine.

NOTICE TO APPEARANCE.—Mess. Jones and Sons.—At the time of the excitement in the village of Calamitos, about the sudden death supposed by cholera, of eight or nine of those who took tea at the Exchange, of that place, a family of Hollanders arrived in town. As a matter of course the excitement ran high; the authorities of the town mustered together a thousand feet of lumber and erected a pest house in a secluded spot of the forest, into which they hustled the Hollanders with as little delay as possible, notwithstanding the protestations of one of them, who appeared to be a leader, and asserted that he had money enough to stay in any place. They were kept there for about three weeks, and on being released from their temporary prison, one of them commenced the operation of purchasing property. He began with Ex-Governor Ransom, and bought him out at \$12,000.—He then bought out the Judge of the Court, (Hesekiah G. Wells,) at 5,000. Henry was subsequently bought out and at last accounts, his lordship of the pest house was after Gen. Humphrey, Hon. Charles B. Sturgis, Gen. Mott; Col. Van Du Wapker, and various others of the prominent dignitaries of the region. Mo wind up with, he informs, the gentlemen that there were a few more coming hourly, who would take the balance of the town. (Detroit Free Press.)

PANAMA RAILROAD.—The Panama Star, of the 15th ult., very agreeably surprises us in its statements respecting the progress of its work. It says the railroad is being built on the 20 miles of it being already laid with rails, and that it is the confident expectation of those who have its management, that by the 4th of July next it will be ready for the transportation of passengers and merchandise from Limon Bay on the Atlantic to a point on the Chagres river, between Atlanquilla and Gorgona—about ten hours travel from Panama. The plank road project has been abandoned. Between 300 and 400 men were then (15th Nov.) at work, and several hundred more soon to be added. The distance from Limon Bay to the point where the road will strike the Chagres river is between 27 and 30 miles only.

OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.—The report of the Secretary of State on the subject shows the following officers to be elected by the Legislature at its present session: A United States Auditor of State, a State Librarian, a Director of the Ohio Penitentiary, a Fund Commissioner, two President Judges, one Judge of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati, one Judge of the Land Office, two Directors of the Lunatic Asylum, three Directors of the Blind Asylum, one Director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and forty Associate Judges.

WHAT NEXT.—The latest invention is a "meat biscuit," five ounces will support a man a day, and he has no craving for other provisions. It is also a substitute for tea or coffee, and with a little pepper and salt makes excellent soup. A man could carry enough of this "meat biscuit" in his coat pocket to support him a month. All the old-fashioned convenience of travel, cooking, and even eating will ere long be dispensed with, and man be able to live and flourish as the trees, without care or labor.—Gen. Gas.

There are three lines of sub-marine telegraph wire in working operation under the Hudson river, four under the Connecticut, two under the Delaware, and eight under Harlem river, all coated with Gutta serena. And one, on O'Reilly's line, under the river at Chicago.

A statement made by the New York Literary world, to the effect that "Shakespeare is not popular in America," is quoted by an English Journal. The remark made by the American critic, that if Shakespeare's works were produced for the first time in America, they would not be received, is said by the English critic to be possibly true also of the native country of Shakespeare.

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Robberies. Five armed men robbed the house of Mr. Denton, in Jackson co., Tenn., on the 14th of \$1,000 after tying the whole family. The daughter had her skull fractured for attempting to escape.

The residence of Mrs. Beverly Allen, near St. Louis, was entered a few nights since by some daring burglars, and robbed of \$1,145. Mr. Niles, of Albany, Ia., had his pocket picked of \$600 on Wednesday at Louisville.

In Slidertown, near Dayton, on Sunday night, Mr. Richard A. Douglass was knocked down and robbed of \$200 by two ruffians. He lay in the snow storm an hour before his senses returned.

Jesse Funk, of McLean county, Ill., an extensive cattle drover, was robbed of a large amount of money on the 9th inst., by three men. He shot one of his assailants dead and wounded another; the third man, however, fired and killed him. The son of Mr. Funk, who had been detained on the road, arrived at the scene of the affray a short time after the death of his father, and obtained from the wounded robber a confession of the crime and a description of the villain who had escaped. Young Funk then shot the robber and started in pursuit of his confederate.

Urbana is getting to be something of a place. Last week Judge Dallas had his house robbed of \$50 and his furniture broken. A short time before Mr. Hagenbuch, of Kingston, was attacked by some ruffians as he was riding home, after night, and his money or life demanded. Mr. H. escaped by the speed of his horse.

For the Journal. A Bear Fight in California. DEAR SIR.—I give you the particulars of a bear catastrophe, almost literally in the language of the letter of the gentleman who communicated the circumstances to me.—They were, of course, never designed for print. They portray the character and nature of the country as well as the occupants, whose tenure the miners have had to dispute. The letter is dated

BEAR CAMP, AGUA FRIA, } October 18, 1850. } Grizzly bears are abundant; we had a terrible fight with three of them on Friday. Childs, Bird, Gibbins, one of my men and myself, went up to the mountain to attack them in a chimney like thicket, where they had been seen to enter but a few hours before. I have no time for particulars; the result was, that five men and three bears went in, and four men and two bears came out. We killed the old she bear, but not before she had mortally wounded poor Gibbins, lacerating him dreadfully, and tearing off with her teeth one third of his entire scalp, which was left on the ground and picked up by the party who went back for the bears. Dr. Cross dressed and shaved it, and replaced and sewed it on; but it is beyond possibility that it can reunite, and quite as impossible that the poor fellow can survive such an injury.

Childs immortalized himself. He stood over Gibbins and the bear, and shot her dead with three shots from his revolver.—His rifle had gone off accidentally, and indeed it was such a thicket that there was no room for any other arms but pistols. It has taught us all a lesson never to follow a grizzly bear into a thicket without dogs to warn one of his approach in time for preparation, especially one wounded and harassed as she was by hours of pursuit, and with cubs in company. It was really done, and dearly has poor Gibbins paid for it.

I have since learned that the unfortunate hunter is recovering. Your respectfully, G. B. C.

Hydrophobia. M. Buisson has written to the Paris Academy of Sciences, to claim as his, a small treatise on hydrophobia, addressed to the academy so far back as 1835, and signed with a single initial. The case referred to in that treatise was his own. The particulars, and the mode of cure adopted, were as follows:—He had been called to visit a woman who, for three days, was said to be suffering under this disease. She had the usual symptoms—constriction of the throat, inability to swallow, abundant secretion of saliva, and foaming at the mouth. Her neighbors said that she had been bitten by a mad dog about forty days before. At her own urgent entreaties, she was bled, and died a few hours after, as was expected.

M. Buisson, who had his hands covered with blood incautiously cleaned them with a towel which had been used to wipe the mouth of the patient. He then had an ulceration upon one of his fingers, yet thought it sufficient to wipe off the saliva that adhered, with a little water. The ninth day after, being in his cabriolet, he was suddenly seized with a pain in his throat, and one still greater, in his eyes. The saliva was continually pouring into his mouth; the impression of a current of air, the sight of brilliant bodies, gave him a painful sensation; his body appeared to him so light that he felt as though he could leap to a prodigious height. He experienced, he said, a wish to run and bite, not men, but animals and inanimate bodies. Finally, he drank with difficulty, and the sight of water was still more distressing to him than the pain in his throat.—These symptoms recurred every five minutes, and it appeared to him as though the pain commenced in the affected finger, and thence the shoulder.

From the whole of the symptoms, he judged himself afflicted with hydrophobia, and resolved to terminate his life by stifling himself in a vapor bath. Having entered one for this purpose, he caused the heat to be raised to 107 deg. 30 cent. Fahr., when he was equally surprised and delighted to find himself free from all complaint. He left the bathing room well, dined heartily and drank more than usual. Since that time he says, he has treated in the same manner more than eighty persons bitten, in four of whom the symptoms had declared themselves; and in no case has he failed, except in that of one child, seven years old, who died in the bath. The mode of treatment he recommends is, that the person bit should take a certain number of vapor baths (commonly called Russian), and should induce every night a violent perspiration, by wrapping himself in flannels, and covering himself with a feather bed, the perspiration is favored by drinking freely of a warm decoction of sarsaparilla.—He declares, so convinced is he of the efficacy of his mode of treatment, that he will suffer himself to be inoculated with the disease. As a proof of the utility of copious and continual perspiration, he relates the following anecdote:—A relative of the musician Gretry, was bitten by a mad dog, at the same time with many other persons, who all died of hydrophobia. For his part, feeling the first symptoms of the disease, he took to dancing, night and day, saying that he wished to die the death of the gods. He recovered. M. Buisson also cites the old stories of dancing being a remedy for the bite of a tarantula; and draws attention to the fact, that the animals in whom this madness is mostly found to develop itself spontaneously, are dogs, wolves, and foxes, which never perspire.

A Weaver in Bedford, England, is working into a piece of cloth, the whole of the New Testament. The four gospels are finished and a part of the Acts of the Apostles.

Arrival of the Steamer Africa. New York, Dec. 22. The Africa reached her dock in Jersey city this (Sunday) morning. She experienced very heavy weather. The Washington arriving out on the 5th inst.

The threatened war with Germany seems to have been stayed for the present, and as a matter of course the influence of the amicable news was almost instantly expressed in the various markets. The scarcity of silver continues to attract much attention, and has caused a still further advance in the precious metals. The money market has greatly improved. Cotton was favorably acted upon by the pacific news from Germany, and much larger transactions are being entered into. It will be observed that while the grain market in Liverpool is quoted firm, in other places it is rather languid.

The ministry at Berlin appeared to be in a disorganized state, and their proceedings have drawn forth various conclusions and misgivings as to the actual state of negotiation. If they had been really favorable it is thought that some proposals would be made. As Vienna the purchase of houses and munitions of war is still continued. It is stated that M. Montevieu has been thwarted in his endeavors to bring about an arrangement of the case proposed at Schwarzenberg.

The Prussian excitement has, in a great measure, subsided, the reflecting portion of the people beginning to view it more liberally and with a better spirit. The advices from France are unimportant. Every thing is absorbed in the German question.

CONSEQUENCES OF HAVING TWO WIVES.—We were quartered at the house of a Turkish Bashi, or Colonel in the lower town. Our host was absent, but his wife commanded the servants to furnish us with everything that was necessary. He had married two wives, one for the sake of interest, and the other for affection; but his servants hinted that his time was not pleasantly spent between them. Each had her own separate establishment, with servants and slaves attached, and the Bin Bashi was at present residing in the house of his other wife. Great jealousy existed between the two, and all the arts of espionage and intrigue were resorted to, in order to discover when a present had been made by the husband. If he gave a black slave to the first, the second thought herself wronged if she did not obtain two; and thus every outlay that was made in one quarter was expected to be double in the other. With those continued demands on his pockets, it may be imagined the matrimonial happiness of the poor man was very small; but he had to undergo in addition the humors of the two he had married. Inevitably an unkind animosity, each regarded his rival as an enemy, or insinuations that his love for her personally was not sincere, daggers and cups of poison, which in England we regard as harmless figures of speech, are not always unrequitedly used more liberally in Turkey, and the death of a husband or a rival may very commonly be traced to jealous fury of a slighted and suspicious woman.—[Notes from Nineveh.]

YANKEE PRIDE AND YANKEE SKILL.—A gentleman recently returned from a three years cruise in the frigate Brandywine, noticed in one of the papers a few days since an article copied from the "London Illustrated News," stating that some skillful workman in England had with his pen wrote the Lords Prayer in a circle not larger than an English sixpence, in circumference. "Jack," with the usual characteristic pride of his countrymen, and having due confidence in his own skill immediately determined to write the same prayer in a circle the size of an English three pence, which is little larger than our gold dollar. The difficult task was accomplished; and yesterday, with becoming yet modest pride, he exhibited to the result of his labor, which was indeed a wonderful specimen of penmanship. Every letter and word could be distinctly read with a magnifying glass, and yet, with the naked eye, it seemed to be but a mass of fine hair strokes. On asking the sailor his name he blushing replied "I don't want my name to go in the papers.—I read what an Englishman, had done, and I felt some pride in beating him." Such is the indomitable pride of our Yankee people.

A FRIEND OF THE UNION.—"Oh, don't do that till I am dead!"—The Atlanta (Georgia) Republic says: "On the day of the meeting of the secessionists at Kingston, revolutionary soldier returned to his residence in Cobb county, on the railroad, though his eyes were so dim that he could not very well see. He was told they were trying to dissolve or secede from the Union. Whereupon he dropped his withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised up his head, and with a faltering voice said, "Oh, don't do that till I am dead!" While he uttered these words the large tears chased each other down his wayward cheeks. He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them, that which he replied, "Don't let them do that till I am dead!"

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in New Orleans, dated Domingo, Mexico, October 8, 1850:—"The crop of maize is completely lost over a stretch of country of more than 300 leagues; and we anticipate a year of unparalleled misery, famine, sickness, &c., as nine tenths of the population subsist almost exclusively on maize, and as the existing stocks are hardly sufficient to last us half the time intervening between now and the crop of 1851. The road to Matamoros is entirely laid waste, and the passengers are completely dried up, as we have not had the usual rains this season. The Indians have taken possession of the road to the Matamoros, and our communication with that port may be said to be cut off."

INDIANA CONVENTION.—The Convention adopted the resolutions, on the 14th, excluding from office persons convicted of infamous crimes—and disqualifying from office for the term for which he shall have been elected, any person who shall have offered any bribe, threat, or reward to procure his election.

CUSTOM HOUSES.—The Secretary of the Treasury recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 each for the building of Custom Houses at Cincinnati and St. Louis. This is in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated.

The Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire have voted, 147 to 105, that towns with 150 voters may elect one Representative; 750, two; 1,550, three; 2,550, four; and every 1,000 beyond that one.

The British mint does an immense business.—The amount of gold coined in 847 was \$400,000,000, the silver coined was only \$11,000,000, and the copper coined a little over \$3,000,000.

Fear God and love the women. By Doing thus you will feel as buoyant as a Phoenix just rising from his ashes, or a girl getting squeezed in a polka.

FOR SALE.—A pair of pantaloons four years old, and as tender as a chicken. To people who make tripe of their cast-off corduroys, this will prove a bargain worth looking at.

RAISED.—The steamer Republic, sunk some months since at Hurricane Island, in the Ohio, has been raised and taken to Painesville for repairs.

Chaplin, the slave stealer, has been baited out of jail, and gone home. His bond is placed at \$10,000, for appearance at Howard District court.

Jenny Lind, it is said, talks of making the United States her permanent home.