

# THE JOURNAL.

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S. A. NASH

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1852.

This week we issue the Journal one day in advance of our usual time. The cause of this is not of frequent occurrence, and we shall seldom fail to distribute the Journal to our town subscribers on Wednesday evening.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 28th inst., is the day set apart by Gov. Ford to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State. Fit and proper is the observance of such a day at this season of the year. The products of labor during the heat and bustle of summer, have been liberal. The harvests are gathered, and all are preparing for winter, which comes on apace. While the toil of the husbandman has been well rewarded, other branches of industry have not been without their return. That disease, whose mysterious visitings have made many hearts desolate, has receded before the frosts of that herald, the approaching winter.

We trust our citizens generally will comply with the recommendation of the Governor, "abstaining from all secular employments, they render thanks and praise for peace in our borders, general health, for abundant harvests, for the spread of knowledge, and for all His temporal blessings;" for "God is great, and great is His goodness to the children of men."

MASSACHUSETTS.—Only three of the ten Congressmen were elected in this State at the recent election.—Appleton and Fowler, Whigs, and Mann, Free Soil. In seven districts no choice. The chance for a Whig Governor is not good, although Briggs, the Whig candidate, has a plurality of 20,000 or 30,000 over either of his opponents. In case of no election of Governor by the people, the lower House sends up to the Senate the names of the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes, from which the Senate chooses the Governor. We make the following extract from a letter to the editor, dated Boston, Nov. 17:

The Whigs of Massachusetts are bent on this year. The opposition will have a majority of the Senators, and thus far they have elected the most representatives to the lower house, but there are yet so many vacancies to be filled on the fourth Monday of this month, that the character of the house will not be determined until after the election that takes place on that day. I have no doubt that a determined effort, on the part of the Whigs would secure to them a majority, but I fear that they will not make such an effort. If we can secure the house, the opposition will find that they have effected a most barren victory, for we can prevent the election of any other man than Winthrop to the U. S. Senate, and perhaps compel the Senate to choose between two Whigs for Governor of Massachusetts. In the event of the opposition having a majority of both houses, we have nothing to hope for except that the discordant material of which they are composed, may produce disunion among themselves.

NEW YORK.—The vote between Hunt and Seymour was so close that nothing but the official figures could decide. Hunt beats Seymour 251. The other State officers elected are Locos and Free Soil Locos, the majorities varying from 765 to 7000.—The majority against the repeal of the School Law, is about 30,000.

NEXT MONDAY.—Congress, the Ohio Legislature and the Constitutional Convention will assemble next Monday. We hope to lay before our readers the President's Message and the organization of the Legislature in our next. Although the latter may be considered doubtful, if the disposition of the Free Soilers resembles that of their predecessors for the last two years. We shall endeavor to keep our readers well advised of the actions of these bodies, and if in consideration thereof or any other consideration, our circulation should be extended, most kindly should we take it. What say you friends, will you aid us?

Col. R. M. Johnson, formerly Vice President, died at Frankfort Ky., last week, Thursday. Zanesville has 10,305 population. Rochester, N. Y., has 36,561.

Ex-Senator Wall, of N. J., died on the 23d inst.

Virginia Central Railroad.  
The friends of this road in Richmond city, Va., have been holding meetings to consider the question of city and individual subscription to the capital stock of this company. We are well pleased to see that the people of Richmond are coming to understand their true interests, and will do their duty in extending this road to the Ohio river. At one of the meetings in Richmond, Hon. G. W. Summers, of Kanawha, spoke on the question of taking the sense of the citizens of Richmond, in reference to a subscription of \$100,000 by the corporate authorities of the city to the Central Road. It was a powerful appeal to the citizens of Richmond to exert themselves for the completion of this road to the Ohio. Such a speech cannot fail to do good, much good. We would like to present this speech entire to our readers, but have only space for the following extract. We copy from the Kanawha Republican, for a copy of which we are indebted to E. S. Menager, Esq.

Fellow-citizens, I said that you might look to it as a railroad beginning at Richmond and terminating on the Ohio river, but I would beg leave to enlarge on that idea. Let us not think of it as terminating finally on the Ohio river. Let us at least look forward to the queen city of the West. Cincinnati is to be the termination of the road. Beginning at Richmond and terminating at the mouth of the Kanawha, and then to continue across a country rich in product, and rich in mineral wealth yet undeveloped, traversing a region where a railroad may be easily constructed, and where a railroad, for a large portion of the distance, has already been provided for and is in course of construction. A railroad from Cincinnati to the town of H— in Highland county, is already in progress of construction, and from the town of H— to the mouth of the Kanawha, some 70 or 80 miles of the distance, a charter for a road obtained from the Legislature of Ohio is already in existence, and the citizens along the line as indicated through large meetings recently held, stand ready to take up stock and fill up the gap to Gallipolis, some four miles from the mouth of the Kanawha, whenever the people of Virginia shall show that they are ready to push their Central road to the Ohio. We may look upon it, therefore, as a railroad already provided for, and we may say at once that the road is contemplated to be from Richmond to Cincinnati. It is wholly immaterial whether the road strikes the Ohio at Guyandotte or at Kanawha, Ohio is pledged to take up the work on her own shore, whether it terminates at one point or the other, and to push it forward to the city of Cincinnati. Kentucky is also widely awake to her interests on this subject.

I have had some correspondence in reference to this matter, with citizens of Kentucky, and they are agitating the question there of meeting our road at the mouth of Sandy, or wherever it may terminate, with a railroad from Covington. There is no question but that Kentucky and Ohio both stand ready to push on the work, and we need not therefore regard it as one terminating on the Ohio river. Contemplate the amount of trade and travel which will in all human probability be thrown upon that line! Why, it will be the nearest route from Cincinnati to New York or any of the Northern cities. Cincinnati is nearer to Baltimore by the Virginia Central road than it is by the Wheeling route, even with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pushed forward to Cincinnati—nearer by 105 miles! The road striking the Ohio at Guyandotte, or at Pt. Pleasant, at the mouth of the Kanawha, will pass through some of the best regions of the State—regions abounding in iron ore and other elements of universal wealth, and which the construction of the road will at once develop.

The Grand Jury of Culpepper, Va., refused to present the persons who broke open the jail some time last summer and brought out a negro and murdered him. The facts of the case were published at the time. The Staunton Spectator says this refusal on the part of the Grand Jury "is calculated to excite almost as much indignation and alarm as the outrage itself."

ANOTHER SPEECH.—Hon. J. M. Clayton lately attended a dinner tendered him by the Whigs of Delaware. His speech on the occasion was published. It is a masterly vindication of Genl Taylor's administration.

COUNTERFEITING.—The St. Louis papers are informed of the arrest in New York of persons engaged in counterfeiting notes of the State Bank of Missouri. We suppose it is from that quarter the spurious notes have been scattered over the West.

Mr. Clay's Speech.  
We noticed last week the fact that Mr. Clay had addressed the Legislature of Kentucky, and that the Speech had been published. The following is an extract from a letter to one of the Lexington papers.—Speaking of Mr. Clay's speech, the letter says:

He pronounced a glowing and well deserved eulogium upon the character of President Fillmore, and expressed the opinion that the Executive would enforce the fugitive slave law, calling if necessary, any portion of the militia of the Union into service for that purpose. The compliment to Fillmore brought down the most enthusiastic applause from Whig and Democrat. He alluded to the formation of a new party, which he denominated the "Union Party;" and when he had mentioned it, with a tone and action I never can forget—elevating his proud old head—erecting his fine form, now somewhat bent, as the snow bends the pine—his eye beaming almost celestial fire, he rushed towards the Speaker's chair, exclaiming, "I am a member of that Union party!" Words unless they could literally burn, are no vehicles to paint that scene. Only those who enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it can ever have any idea of its character.

I thought the most pathetic part of his effort was when disclaiming any desire for office, he wrapped his garments about him, and stepping proudly about, he said, "I want no office; no place—ah yes," he exclaimed, "I do want a place, a place in your hearts!" It was said so movingly—so sweetly—so pathetically—that his bitterest opponents seated immediately about, strong and cold men, "unused to the melting mood," wept like children.

Ohio State Journal.  
The proprietors of the Journal, in their Prospectus, appeal to the Whigs of the State for especial support.

TERMS:  
The Ohio State Journal is published Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, on the following terms—cash invariably in advance:

The Daily, to persons in Columbus, per year, \$6 00  
Daily, sent by mail out of Columbus, 5 00  
Daily during the session, and Tri-Weekly balance of year:  
In Columbus, 5 00  
By mail, 4 00  
Tri-Weekly by mail, 3 00  
Weekly, in Columbus, 2 00  
Out of the city by mail, single, 1 50  
To clubs of four and upwards, 1 25  
To clubs of ten and upwards, 1 00  
an address, 1 00  
Daily, session, 2 00  
Tri-Weekly, session, 1 00  
Weekly, single, session, 50  
To clubs of five and upwards, 40

SCOTT & BASCOM,  
Publishers.  
Columbus, Nov. 20, '52.

THE CINCINNATI.—This fine boat passed up Sunday morning crowded, as usual, with passengers. Capt. J. BRIDGEMAN is one of the best of commanders, and JAS. KEHR, Jr., one of the most gentlemanly and accommodating clerks on the river—so it is no longer a mystery how this fine packet does such a smashing business, for people will travel with such men. She passes here every Sunday on her upward and Thursday on her downward trip, so look out for her.

The superior accommodations of the line boats generally, and the regularity of their movements, recommend them to the travelling community.

COAL BOAT SUNK.—A coal boat, belonging to the Pomeroy company, struck a snag opposite our landing, a few days ago, and sunk. The most of the coal will probably be recovered.

RECOLLECT THE LADIES' FAIR, December, 5th.

The Woods on Carel's Hill took fire, in some way unknown to us Monday night. We understand that a portion of the fence of Jos. Devacht was consumed.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF PALMELLA.—On the afternoon of October 12, the Duke of Palmella died at Lisbon. He was one of the last of the statesmen of the beginning of this century who took part in the important arrangements of the Congress at Vienna. By his good sense and information there, he gained in that Assembly such a weight of influence as was attached to no other Representative of so small a Power. Talleyrand was accustomed to say that his attachment to sound principles and his graceful manners gave him a commanding influence in its councils.

In Portugal he afterwards distinguished himself as the statesman to whose constitutional principles and foresight was due the gift of a liberal Constitution, which accompanied the return of the Royal Family from Brazil. In the subsequent difficulties of Portugal, he was the leader of her Liberal Statesmen, and although readily treated of late years by the Government of Donna Maria I., he has never abandoned his devotion to the real interests of that Government or the Liberal party of Portugal.  
Boston Daily Advertiser.

From San Francisco.  
NEW YORK, Nov. 21.  
The steamer Crescent City, with dates from San Francisco to the 16th, arrived this evening with 350 passengers, \$500,000 in the hands of passengers and \$1,100,000 on freight.  
The cholera was raging terribly at Port Royal and at Jamaica. 1000 had died in three weeks at Kingston, and 600 in the interior. The news of the admission of California into the Union was received with general satisfaction. The news from the mines is of a mixed description—wherever the streams have been dammed a plentiful yield has been the result, but several of the dams have recently given way, in consequence of the rising of the waters, and the labor of months has thus been rendered fruitless. Gold-bearing quartz continues to be discovered, and this in the end will form the great resource of the miners when surface gold fails.

The news from the overland emigrants is most distressing. It was estimated that 20,000 persons were behind the desert journeying to California, a large portion of whom were destitute of provisions. The cholera had broken out among the emigrants, and was carrying them off with dreadful rapidity. The expediency of making a requisition on the Collector of this port for an advance of \$100,000 has been suggested and it is probable the citizens will resort to this means of alleviating the terrible distress of which the accounts reach us day by day. The resources of private benevolence are exhausted, and it is but right the government should afford assistance.

A report prevailed a few days before the sailing of the steamer that the cholera had made its appearance in San Francisco. This, however, is positively contradicted by the city papers. The people in large numbers are leaving San Francisco, as fast as they can get away, on their return to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16th.—Flour \$23a27. Pork firm at \$25. Butter and lard unchanged. Preserves dull and plenty. Groceries active, and advanced. Sugar two or three cents higher. Coffee scarce and in demand at 24a28.

california.—Later.  
The Ohio arrived at New York on the 23d. She brings three hundred and fifty passengers, and \$300,000 in gold dust and some \$500,000 in hands of passengers; also a very large mail.

Excitement in Boston.  
The excitement in the city of Boston on the subject of slavery, immediately occasioned by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the attempt to carry out the laws and retake fugitives under it, has been great. The opponents of the law, those opposed to its execution, seem to have had matters their own way, and one might suppose from the reports float that Free Soilism and Nullification embraced a large majority of the city of notions. The late election proves any thing but that. But Abolitionism met with a slight check there the other day.

A meeting in Faneuil Hall, got up by the Abolitionists to give a public reception to Thompson, an English Abolitionist, who has just arrived in this country, broke up in a row. The speakers, Garrison, Quincy, Thompson, Fred. Douglass, (negro), &c., were hised down, and compelled to adjourn the meeting. These fanatics were not easily put down. A friend who was present writes us that "no account he has seen in print begins to come up to the mark."

We hardly like this way of breaking up even such meetings, but the provocation had been great. A few dozen of fanatics have, by joining with the negro population, of late drawn attention to that city in a way which every one who feels a proper pride in the city, would be glad to evade.

RIOT.—A serious riot took place on Friday week, between two bodies of laborers on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Blairsville.

A pitched battle was deliberately resolved upon—the parties advanced, armed with guns, pistols, clubs, &c.—At the first fire four fell dead, several wounded, and some mortally. A charge was then made and one of the parties routed. At last dates the military were ordered out, but none of the rioters had been arrested.

HABITS OF JENNY LIND.—A personal friend of Miss Lind informs us that she is remarkably temperate in all things, carefully avoiding all stimulents of every description. She is an early riser, bathes every morning regularly, winter and summer, exercises much in the open air. She always dresses with a view to comfort rather than show, religiously avoiding tight lacing. She partakes freely of the plainest food, using much fruit. She attributes her uniform good health to her temperate mode of living, she seldom having occasion to consult a physician.  
Athens, Ms.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.  
We gather the following statistical information relative to the Indiana State Prison, from the Louisville Democrat, of Thursday:—

From September, 1822, up to the present time, one thousand one hundred and thirty-six convicts have been received at the State Prison. Of this number, 545 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, and 237 pardoned by the Governor. One hundred and twenty-one have died in prison. Seventy-six made their escape, and have never been retaken. Thirteen were discharged by the Supreme Court.

There are at this time 145 convicts at the prison, busily engaged, doing the state good service. The history of some of these criminals is strange enough, and would afford richer lessons of life than all the fictions and romances of the age. One, a feeble old man, is now serving out a sentence for larceny. His name is Samuel Worle, and this is the sixth time he has been sent there for the same offense. Each theft was of some trifling value, yet sufficient to send him to the penitentiary, where he has spent a large portion of his life. He is now in the last stage of consumption, and will, ere many days, be released from all trouble, by the termination of an unfortunate existence.

SWALLOWS.—A correspondent of the Eve. Post says: "Some months ago there appeared in your paper two or three communications upon the subject of swallows disappearing under the water on the approach of cold weather; and lately meeting the following extract in the course of my reading, it occurred to me to send it to you. It is from the writings of Huet, a French author, who died in 1721. He also mentions an odd fact, which may be unknown to you, for the truth of which, however, I am not prepared to hold myself responsible: "Swallows in Sweden, at the approach of cold weather, plunge into the lakes, and remain there asleep, and buried under the ice, till the return of spring. Then, awakened by the returning heat, they leave the water and resume their usual flight. While the lakes are frozen, if the ice be broken in certain places, which appear darker than others, the swallows are found in great quantities, cold, asleep, and half dead. If they are taken out and warmed by the hands, or before the fire, they soon begin to exhibit signs of life: they stretch themselves out, shake themselves, and soon fly away. In other places, they retire into the caves, and under the rocks. Between the town of Caen and the sea along the banks of the Orne, there are many of these caverns, where, during the winter, clusters of swallows have been found suspended, like bunches of grapes, from the roof of the cavern. The same thing has been long ago observed in Italy"

CLAIM FOR THE \$2,000,000 LEGACY.—L. H. Young and Dr. Uhlhorn are the only persons named, as likely to be legatees of Col. Daniels, the Englishman. It is, however, stated that Mr. Young occupied the store below the Tontine, in New Haven, from 1833 to 1841. That Col. Daniels was there between the years 1833 and 1837, and a frequent visitor at Young's book store. That Dr. Uhlhorn was in New Orleans during Col. Daniels' visit, and knew nothing of him. Mr. Young took the Doctor into partnership in 1839, and it was dissolved in 1840.

THE REVERSION OF TRADE.—We learn that an order was sent a day or two since, by one of the largest milling establishments in this city to Cincinnati for wheat. The order read thus: "At present prices, purchase for United States from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of wheat." Should the order be filled, and the grain shipped this will be truly a reversion of trade. Last year, and for several years previous, large quantities of wheat and flour have been shipped from this city to the Ohio river, and last season over 100,000 bushels must have gone in that direction.  
St. Louis Int., Nov. 18.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We are pained to learn that Capt. JOE RANDALL and lady of this place met with a frightful accident last evening. When nearing our village in their carriage, their horses were frightened, became unmanageable and capsized the vehicle, fracturing the Captain's shoulder-blade and breaking several limbs of Mrs. R. They were returning home from Pomeroy, whither they had been going the last rites to a lovely grand-daughter. They are truly afflicted.  
Athens, Ms.

A late arrival from Vera Cruz, places Ariata's election to the Presidency of Mexico beyond a doubt.

The Louisville Typographical Society have elected Geo. E. GREENE as a delegate to represent them in the Printer's Union, which will meet in a short time at New York. Mr. GREENE is a worthy young man, and an ornament to the craft in Louisville or elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.  
The steamer Niagara from Liverpool the 9th inst., with advices from London of the 8th and Paris of the 7th inst., has just arrived.

Liverpool Corn Market, Nov. 9.  
There has been but little doing in the grain market. Home and foreign Wheat and Flour, however, meets with a fair demand, and Indiana Corn is in rather better request, although prices are 6d per quarter lower this week.

We quote Western Canal Flour at 20a22s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore at 23a24s, and Canadian 21s 6da23s 10d.  
Corn Meal 14s 6da15s 6d.  
American White Wheat 6s 3da6s 9d, and Red 5s 9da6s.  
The imports from abroad during the week are 14,441 quarters of Wheat; 3,250 do of Beans; 69,045 bbls of Flour; and 12,063 bbls of Indian Corn Meal.  
The demand for Iron has improved, in anticipation of the spring demand and prices have improved 2s 6d per ton.  
Scotch Pig was quiet at 42s 9d per ton. The quotations in Liverpool were, for Merchant Bar £5 2s 6d. Hoop £6 13s, and best Bar £6 10d.

The Freight market is dull, and ships are filling with difficulty at lower rates. Passengers are also scarce.

London Money Market, Nov. 9.  
The market for English funds has received an impetus, owing to the accounts from Germany being more favorable to peace. Prices therefore have improved since this day week. Monday Consols opened at previous prices for money on account. They afterwards reached 97a97½, at which the market remains steady for delivery next three months. They were quoted at 97½ 97½—the market closing quiet.  
In American securities there has been a fair demand, and U. S. stocks and securities have experienced, this week, a slight improvement. The quotations are 109a109½. In other descriptions there is no change from our last quotations.

Liverpool Provision Market, Nov. 8.  
Mess Pork is in better request at advanced rates.  
Lard is less active with sales at 37a37½ 6d.  
Coffee is dull.  
There is a fair business doing in Sugar.  
Tallow is dull.  
Mess Pork we quote at 40a42s per bbl. Extra fine Lard 37s 3½ 6d in kegs and bbls, ordinary 35s 36s.

London Market.  
There is more activity in the Coffee market at full prices.  
There is but little of interest in the English Provisional markets. A slight decline has taken place in Yarns and Cloths at Manchester.

General Intelligence  
ENGLAND.—The late Papal Bull appointing a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England has produced a great degree of agitation and excitement altogether unprecedented. Meetings of the clergy are being held simultaneously in every diocese in England, and everywhere a sentiment of indignation is expressed.

FRANCE.—A general order has been issued to the army in virtue of which they are bound to abstain from every demonstration by cheering, &c., when under arms—and the order party has obtained complete victory at Reant, near Carcasone, where the authorities had been obliged to dismiss the Mayor and his deputy, and to dissolve the Municipal Council. A new election took place and all the socialist candidates were defeated.

Accounts from Paris up to Wednesday evening, state that at Lisle, up to 5 o'clock on that day, 62,978 votes had been given to Lafite.

La Patrie announced that the Message of the French President had been communicated to the meeting in Council, that it contains allusions to the prolongation of the President's term.

SPAIN.—It was reported that the Portuguese Government had invited Spain to interfere in adjusting her differences with Great Britain, and that several conferences had already taken place between the Duke of Palmerra and Lord Howden.

A letter from Seville announces that the Princess Alenento was expected shortly in the city on a visit to the Duke and Duchess.

The King of Naples has been attacked with dropsy.  
Lola Montes is reported to have become disgusted with the profligacy of her life and dissolute conduct, and has turned her thoughts Heavenward, and gone to Wadria with the intention of entering a convent.

TURKEY.—The Capt. Pasha, a Turkish line of battleship has been blown up at Constantinople, killing 1,000 persons.  
GERMANY.—On the 1st instant the Bavarian and Austrian troops entered Hesse Cassel. The dissolution of the Hessian army partly by the resignation of officers and partly by the act of an elector, had left the country entirely without military protection,

which the refusal of supplies by the Chambers had stopped the machinery of the civil Government.  
A proclamation of the Editorial of the diet at Frankfort was torn down by the people, but no other demonstration was made by them.

According to advices from Cassel, of the 2nd inst., the 18th Regiment of Prussian troops, accompanied by a squadron of Hessians and a battery of artillery had entered the town of the morning of Thursday after a heavy forced night march. These troops were sent off by Gen. Groeban from Warbars as soon as he read the intelligence of the entry of the Bavarian and Austrian troops on the opposite side of the electoral.

The military posts of Cassel were occupied by the Burgis Guards. The reception of the Prussian troops by the people, was quite friendly.  
DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—As further hostile movements had taken place in the army, the Danish forces, it is reported, have received a considerable reinforcement—some say to the amount of 42,000 men, but the typhus fever had disabled a large portion of them. Six hundred pieces had been placed in positions on the Danish defences.

A rumor was in circulation, that the Prussian garrison at Hamburg had received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice and the Duchies of Holstein was designated as their destination, and it is added that a corps of 20,000 men are to enter that Duchy, if the Stadholderate does not speedily arrange terms for the withdrawal of their troops, but the rumor wants confirmation.  
From Vienna we learn, under dates of the 2nd instant, that General Radesky and other military chiefs have been summoned to attend a grand council of war at the capitol, and that the Austrian army against Prussia is to be increased till it amounts to 150,000 men, and among them 75 squadrons of 140 each.—This may appear extraordinary, as certain conciliatory proposals had been sent in by the Prussian court, but it is stated, however, that they could not be accepted by Prince Schuärberger since Prussia insists on the Hessian question to protect the Electoral against the Federal district.

A large meeting of the mechanics and other business men of Lexington was held on Saturday.— A resolution was adopted in favor of an act authorizing a subscription by the country of \$600,000, viz: \$200,000 to the Maysville, \$200,000 to the Covington, and \$200,000 to the Danville roads.

The mechanics and business men of Lexington have also made a subscription to the Maysville road, of their labor and materials, to the amount of about \$35,000, one-third of which is to be paid for in the stock of the road.—Lou. Jour.

M. Edmond Lafayette arrived in this city the night before last, and leaves this morning by the railroad for Tallahassee. M. Lafayette is the son of George Washington Lafayette of France, and grandson of the illustrious Lafayette of our revolutionary army. His object in visiting Florida is to look after the township of land presented by Congress to his grandfather. During his short sojourn in this city he visited, in company with a friend, the southern part of the city, where the French attack was made under Count D'Estaing, at the siege of Savannah. Some twenty-six years have elapsed since his father and grandfather inspected the same ground, the most of which is now built over. M. Lafayette will ever be welcomed upon the soil of Georgia. Long may it be before the recollection of the virtues of his noble grandfather shall fade from the memory of our people.—Savannah Republican.

TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—IMPORTANT PRESCRIPTION.—Dr. F. Lindsly, of Washington city, in a letter to the Boston Medical and Chirurgical Journal, strongly recommends the mode of treatment of scarlet fever resorted to by Dr. Scheemann, physician to the King of Hannover. It is as follows, and exceedingly simple: "TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER BY INUNCTION.—From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the patient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is everywhere applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part still armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be thoroughly performed, and not too quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat. The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease, are allayed; quiet sleep, good humor, appetite returns, and there remains only the impatience to quit the sick room."

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