THE EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

VOL. XXXV. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852. No. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY **SATURDAY MORNING,**

BY

GRAHAM & JOHNSON.

J. A. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

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TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within *one month* of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription. In no case will the above terms be deviated from. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

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THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Once on a time old Johnny Bull
Flew in a raging fury,
And swore that Jonathan should have
No trial, sir, by jury;
That no elections should be held
Across the briny waters:
"And now," said he, "I'll tax the tea
Of all his sons and daughters."
Then down he sate in burly state,
And blustered like a grandee,
And in derision made a tune
Called "Yankee doodle dandy,"
"Yanky doodle"—these are facts—
"Yankee doodle dandy:
My son of wax, your tea I'll tax—
You—Yankee doodle dandy."

John sent the tea from o'er the sea
With heavy duties rated,
But whether hyson or bohea,
I never heard it stated.
Then Jonathan to pout began—
He laid a strong embargo—
"I'll drink no tea, by Jove!" so he
Threw overboard the cargo.
Then Johnny sent a regiment,
Big words and looks to bandy,
Whose material band, when near the land,
Played—"Yankee doodle dandy."
"Yankee doodle—keep it up!
Yankee doodle dandy!
I'll poison with a tax your cup,
You—Yankee doodle dandy."

A long war then they had, in which
John was at last defeated—
And "Yankee doodle" was the march
To which his troops retreated.
Cute Jonathan to see them fly,
Could not restrain his laughter;
"That tune," said he, "suits to a T,
I'll sing it ever after."
Old Johnny's face, to his disgrace,
Was flushed with beer and brandy,
E'en while he swore to sing no more,
This—"Yankee doodle dandy."
Yankee doodle—ho! ha! he!
Yankee doodle dandy—
We kept the tune, but not the tea,
Yankee doodle dandy!

I've told you now the origin
Of this most lively ditty,
Which Johnny Bull dislikes as "dull
And stupid"—what a pity!
With "Hail Columbia!" it is sung,
In chorus full and hearty—
On land and main we breathe the strain,
John made for his tea party.
No matter how we rhyme the words,
The music speaks them handy,
And where's the fair can't sing the air
Of "Yankee doodle dandy!"
"Yankee doodle—firm and true—
Yankee doodle dandy,
Yankee doodle, doodle doo!
Yankee doodle dandy!"

AN IMPUDENT FROLIC.

Notwithstanding all the trouble we have passed through, there is still as much fun and frolic in Paris as ever there was, and sometimes people have to pay dearer for their jokes than they anticipated. As an instance of this, a few days ago four young bloods entered one of our principle restaurents together, and being a little flighty from the fumes of wine they had imbibed, they entered into a conversation that did more honor to their imagination than to their modesty. One of them wagered that he would kiss any lady that his companions pointed out to him, provided she were young and pretty. The wager was accepted, and the four youngsters left the hotel together. When they had reached the Boulevard de la Madeline they saw an elegantly dressed and handsome lady step from a smart carriage.

'There's the woman you are to kiss,' said one of the young men to him who had laid the wager, and the young man immediately stepped up to the fair Parisian and kissed her, saying at the same time,

'Ah! my dear cousin, how it has surprised me to meet you so unexpectedly in Paris. When did you arrive?'

'Monsieur,' said the lady, embarrassed and somewhat alarmed, 'doubtless you labor under a mistake, for I do not know you.'

'Comment! you are not Madame de S——, of Toulouse?' said the young man, pretending the utmost astonishment.

'Non, Monsieur, and another time I advise you not to act with so much precipitation,' said the lady, turning with an air of offended dignity from the insolent intruder, who ran laughing to rejoin his companions, who were looking upon the scene with amazement.

'I won the wager,' he cried merrily.

No one disputed his victory, and he became so proud of what he had done as to boast of it before his friends.

One day a gentleman approached him and said:

'Monsieur, I am the husband of the lady whom you insulted, and I cannot allow so fair an opportunity of revenging the outrage to escape me.' So saying, he threw his glove in the face of the young man, who stood for a moment stupified at the unexpected provocation. However, the two antagonists exchanged cards, and met the same day at the Bois de Boulogne, where the young man received a sabre thrust that nearly cost him his life. He is, however, likely to recover, but in all probability he will have been taught the lesson that there are certain bounds to facetiousness that cannot be passed without rendering the transgressor liable to punishment.

THE CONTRAST.—We yesterday gave an extract from the ratification speech made by Judge Douglas, to shew how low a candidate can descend when in search of a distinguished office. And we now copy the following from the speech made on the same occasion by Gen. Cass, to exhibit the difference between a gentleman and a ——; the reader may fill the blank to suit himself. In concluding his speech Gen Cass said:

"One word more, fellow-citizens. Let us enter into this contest with a determination to conduct it upon principle; upon those issues which constitute the difference between the whig and the democratic parties. That will be a noble strife, in which we may all engage with honor. But let us reject and denounce as unworthy of our cause, that low abuse, which is unfortunately, too prevalent upon such occasions. We seek higher objects, and should employ higher means. Let us indignantly frown upon every man who so far forgets what is due to himself and to the cause he professes to support, as to quit the contest of principle to descend to that of scurrility. We are better without such a man than with him. There are honorable points of difference enough between us and the whigs to engage all our attention, and to call forth our energy, without entering into such a piece of warfare. Recollect that we are all brethren of the same mighty family, equally interested in its honor and prosperity, and that we differ upon many important points of government and administration; yet we all seek the same common object—the preservation and perpetuation of our glorious institutions, and the world's best hope and our own. Let the rivalry between us be, hereafter, which of us shall best strive for that great end. It will be rivalry of the heart and of the understanding, not of the tongue; of patriotism, not of abuse."

Here the true and pure spirit of the patriot and liberal statesman is exhibited; and the sentiments uttered will endear General Cass to reflecting men of all parties. He does not, like Judge Douglas breathe denunciations and extermination against a portion of his fellow-citizens—nor charge them with corruption, peculation and the like. Honest himself, General Cass believes that those who differ with him on measures of government may also be honest. Not so with Judge Douglas. He erects himself into a standard of perfection and believes, or affects to believe, that those who do not follow at his heels, are rogues and plunderers. We are the more surprised at the delivery of such a speech by Judge Douglas after he had listened to the address of General Cass—for it afforded so strong a contrast, and so much to his disadvantage, that the least reflection should have satisfied him of the impolicy of the course he was about to pursue. The speech of Gen Cass was a severe rebuke in advance of Judge Douglas.

Judge Douglas ministered to the lowest partizan feelings of the lowest portion of his audience. He threw himself into the arms of the "hurra boys," and probably expects to reach the Presidency by such influences; but he has lost ground with the sober and discreet members of his party—whilst General Cass has elevated himself in the estimation of respectable men of all parties.

If the campaign be conducted upon the principles laid down by Gen. Cass, the contest will be peaceful and pleasant; but if the example of Judge Douglas be followed, we shall have a war of low abuse and scurrility. We trust that the party press and orators will adopt the advice of the former, and make the issue between the two parties one of principle. If this be done, low "slang whangers" and pot-house politicians will sink into insignificance and find their proper level.—*Clipper of Saturday.*

The Western *Horticultural Review* in speaking of the Western Wine-trade, says there are at least $1,200 acres of Vineyards around Cincinnati alone, giving employment to no less than 600 efficient laborers, at an annual cost of $120,000, producing in moderately favorable seasons. 240,000 gallons of wine. A considerable portion of this wine falls into the hands of wine coopers, and is converted into sparkling wine, or champagne. Most of those engaged in the culture of the vine have families to support. It is calculated that the wine interest in Hamilton County, O., affords subsistence directly and indirectly to two thousand industrious and sober people.—A drunken vine dresser is a rarity.

GENERAL PIERCE.

Mr. Franklin Peirce of New Hampshire, is a very amiable and worthy gentleman, an old Hunker of the strictest sect, and one who has enjoyed diversified experience in professional, political, and military life. He was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, and graduated at Bowdowin College, in Maine, studied law and commenced its practice in his native county. After an apprenticeship in the State Legislature, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, where he took his seat in December, 1833. During his first Congress he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and discharged his respective duties without saying or doing much that is specially remembered. In his second Congressional term he distinguished himself by his hostility to harbor and river improvements. In June, 1836, he voted *against* the bill "making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836."—A few days subsequently, General Jackson signed the bill. At the same session Mr. Pierce voted *against* the bill "making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned," which was also afterwards approved by Gen. Jackson.

At the same session he voted *against* "the bill to continue the Cumberland road in the States of *Ohio, Indiana* and *Illinois*." This was on the 29th of June, and on the 2d of July General Jackson signed that very Cumberland Road bill. There is no "noise or confusion" to prevent us from arriving at Mr. Pierce's opinions on this question of improvements. He is against all improvements—of roads, rivers and harbors—by the Federal Government; and committed against them on the journals of the House positively and repeatedly. If, in the event of his election, he should ever be called upon to sign an improvement bill of any name or nature, our western friends may look out for a veto. How will it read in Iowa, Illinois, along the Mississippi, and the great lakes, "Franklin Pierce and down with internal improvements!" But this is merely *en passent*.

On the 21st of February, 1837, Mr. Hubbard presented in the Senate the credentials of Mr. Pierce, elected a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, to serve for six years from the 4th of March then following. During the session of 1837-'38, he recorded himself against a harbor bill that was voted for by Mr. Buchanan and by Wright: for Mr. Pierce went with the extremes. At the same session he voted *against* a bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Railroad Company, which was a measure of such a character that even Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Grundy voted for it, and Mr. Pierce found himself in a minority of six in opposition.—But it was enough that the bill contemplated "internal improvement." At the same session, moreover, Mr. Pierce gave a vote which we desire to submit to the particular attention of those of our western friends who are soliciting aid from the General Government for building their railroads.—They should know that the Democratic nominee set his face as a flint against all these projects.

A bill was before the Senate for the benefit of the Mount Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company for the State of Indiana—providing for a grant of alternate sections along the road, the company contracting to *carry the mails for twenty years without charge to the Government*; which would pay the Government at the rate of one dollar and six cents for each acre granted. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster voted for this bill. Mr. Pierce, in entire consistency with his whole course on this and cognate subjects, voted against it! We would like to know if our friends, Messrs. Henn and Clarke, of Iowa, propose to go into the next canvass before their people as the advocates of a candidate who is not only pledged against the improvement of harbors and rivers, but against granting any Federal aid by the appropriation of alternate sections to railroads, even on the condition of their carrying the United States mails twenty years for nothing!

We do not propose, just at present to follow Mr. Pierce through his Senatorial career. It is enough for our purpose to show that, as far as their especial interests are concerned, our western friends would have found them much better cared for by Mr. Douglas or General Cass, than by Mr. Pierce. It seems to us that they have been a little overreached in the idea that Mr. Pierce's legislative career was a mere "blank sheet of paper." It is written over with some very awkward committals.—His most elaborate speech in the Senate was against the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison the widow of the lamented General; but his most important votes, practically, were those which are recorded against the appeals of the Great West, for the improvement of her harbors and rivers, and for the grants of land in the construction of her railroads.

In 1842 Mr. Pierce resigned his seat in the Senate. When the Mexican war broke out, he volunteered his services as a private soldier, and received from Mr. Polk the commission of brigadier general in the army of the United States. Of his achievements in this capacity we believe that history has preserved no record.—Tradition says, according to his friends, that he was popular among the officers of the army, from his urbane and gentlemanly deportment. It is conceded, we understand, that his military career is not to be relied on as a passport to the favor of the people. His civic services, including his opposition to all western improvements, are the great sources of the confidence of his friends.—*Wash. Republic.*

THE New York Evening Post approves the nomination of Gen. Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, but rejects the "platform of principles" erected by the Convention. It says—

Whether the resolutions are good or bad we regard as a matter of very little moment. They undoubtedly speak the sense of the committee who framed them, but in no respect can they be considered as speaking the sense of the Convention. The resolutions were not adopted by those who nominated the candidate. They were not put till a large number of the members had withdrawn; they were not debated, not considered, not even heard; a considerable number of the members present voted against them, and those who said "aye," did not know to what they were giving their applause. The pretence of passing resolutions, of adopting a platform of political belief, under such circumstances, is the merest farce in the world—a proceeding as destitute of moral force, as if the resolutions had been adopted by a dozen chance travellers on board a steamboat.

Speaking of the nomination, the N. York Express says—

There are some well-grounded suspicions abroad that this nomination, so unlooked for, was the result of a previously well understood but secret arrangement.—To conciliate the Free Soilers, it was agreed to sacrifice every candidate who had written a letter to Robert Scott, and to take up some new man, who, though as much in favor of the Compromise Bills, and as resolutely hostile to Abolitionism in every form, as either Cass, Buchanan, or Dickinson, yet not so publicly committed to the faith. Free Soilism saw before it went into the Convention, that it would have to take a Compromise man, anyhow, but they stipulated, and the other parties doubtless agreed, to make the dose as palitable as possible. The platform, it is true, is clear and unequivocal, so far as the slavery issues—the Fugitive Slave Law, etc.,—are concerned, and nobody doubts in the least that General Pierce is to be placed upon that platform, and to stand or fall upon it, in November next: but then to have it said, "we have slain Cass again, as we slew him before; nay more, we have immolated every one of your Compromise men, who figured in the Robert Scott correspondence," is something the Free Soilers thought was worthy of struggling for, and, so thinking, the boon was insisted upon, and it was given them. On no other hypothesis can we account for the significant silence of such of the Free Soilers as found their way into the Convention. Not even a groan came from their bosoms when Rantoul was thrust out; not a murmer was heard when the Fugitive Slave Law plank was brought forward. On no other ground can we account for the calm complacency with which the Evening Post here looked upon the exclusion of the Massachusetts Free Soiler; and on no other supposition can we reconcile the extraordinary haste the leading Democratic Abolition journal in this State—"The Albany Atlas"—manifested to have it known, in its own words, that "such a nomination will evoke unanimity and enthusiasm throughout the country; and, if the subsequent proceeding shall be of a character in unison, we predict the most auspicious results for the party and the permanent interests of the Republic." It is a circumstance, too, strengthening these suspicions, that this same Albany Atlas is the first Democratic journal that has yet reached our office which has placed at the head of its editorial column, in large letters, "for President, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire." The Evening Post, we presume, will do the same to-day while the lesser lights of the same color, anon, will follow the example.

When the Secret History of the Baltimore Convention comes to be written, Cass, Buchanan & Co., we think, will readily realise the exquisite sincerity of "friends" who had mutually agreed to fret them a little by paying them the hollow compliment of useless ballots before bringing them to the block.

The New York Commercial, referring to the proceedings of the Convention, remarks:

In canvassing this first party movement in the campaign, it would be unwise to overlook another fact. Each of the rejected candidates, Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, Butler, Houston, Lane, and Dickinson, wrote a formal reply for publication to Mr. Scott, committing themselves fully and unequivocally to the finality of the compromises. Yet even this did not save them from an ignominious rejection. Mr. Pierce wrote no such letter, and the convention called him from his comparative obscurity and by a unanimous vote offered him the nomination. Yet this same convention have passed resolutions expressing full approval of those measures. This is a deep scheme. When the South demands evidence that the Democratic candidate is sound upon that point, these resolutions will be produced. When the North complains in the opposite direction, they will be reminded that the convention marked with its disapproval every man who had pledged himself by the Scott correspondence to veto any legislation that would disturb the compromises. So that the "platform" is swung upon a central pivot, equipoised by the candidate on one side and the resolutions on the other, and can be made to incline either way as the necessity of the case may require. It of course is not *our* business to inquire whether Mr. Scott, on his own hook, or at the instigation of others, laid a snare for the candidates, with the understanding that their letters in reply should be made the instruments of their political death; and whether by pre-concert Mr. Pierce avoided the trap. We can only deal with the facts that the convention rejected every candidate who had committed himself by a pledge, and took up one that had not.

This is the second instance in which, within a very short time, the national Democratic convention has refused to confer the Presidential nomination upon any of the leading men of the party, and giving it, by a strong vote to some one almost unknown to the country: This is certainly neither flattering nor encouraging to those who have long and often stood in the front of the battle, and whose names were eagerly used as a rallying cry when the party needed such a stimulus in the conflict. It looks like a disposition on the part of Democracy to use its best men but never to reward them. This matter, however, is beyond our province. If the great men of the Democratic party are content to be set aside for small men whenever there is an important nomination to bestow, we can but wonder at their meekness.

JUDGE DOUGLAS.—We confess that we do not like the speech made by Judge Dougls, at the ratification meeting in Washington, on Wednesday evening last. It is undignified, violent and vindictive—too much in the slang style of pot-house politicians—and besides, his charges against his political opponents are unjust, and cannot be sustained by evidence. If "Young America" is to be reared under the guidance of such an instructor, the country may have cause to pray for the restoration of "old fogeyism." We are surprised that a gentleman who occupies the distinguished position of Senator, and who aspires to become the occupant of the White House, should indulge, in a public harrange, in such language as the following:

"Look, too, gentlemen, at the Galphinism, the Gardinerism, and other sums abstracted from the public treasury! I submit to you whether this system of peculation and extravagance, and the free use of the public money have not prevailed under this administration, and even extending to high public functionaries. They have utterly dispaired of the public confidence, and have thus made the largest grab they can."

However such abuse and misrepresentations may be overlooked when used by ignorant politicians, they are inexcusable when coming from the lips of a man who hopes to be President of the Union. Who are the "public functionaries" who have robbed the public treasury? The man who makes the charge, should have the courage to name the culprits. If money has been illegally taken from the public treasury, why has Judge Douglas slept over the transaction, instead of having the offenders brought to justice? The charge is not only illiberal, but untrue. The claim of Galphin was paid in accordance with law—and that of Gardiner was allowed by sworn commissioners; but, on a representation which we suspect will turn out to be entirely groundless, that the commissioners had been imposed upon, the money paid has been attached, and now awaits judicial decision.—And yet, upon such slender foundation does Judge Douglas travel out of his way to assail the reputations of gentlemen who have always stood as fair in the eye of the world as himself. It is paltry and contemptible.—*Balt. Clipper.*

SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BILL.—The City Council having passed the bill to lend the city's credit to the amount of $500,000 to the extension of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to Sunbury, this important work will no doubt be speedily commenced and completed with all practicable dispatch. The extension will be of immense value to the city of Baltimore, by giving us a connection with all the important improvements of Pennsylvania and N. York.

Whilst we are thus pushing forward into the interior of Pennsylvania, and opening a market for the sale of the valuable products of that State in Baltimore, we are also adopting measures to extend the Susquehanna Railroad to Westminster and thence to Hagerstown; thus giving facilities to the rich counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick and Washington, to reach our city with the fruits of their industry. In fact, the Susquehanna Railroad must become the channel of an immense trade and travel from the interior to Baltimore. In view of the rapid increase of business on this road, we apprehend that it will be found indispensable in a short time, to lay down another track. This can be gradually effected, we presume, without materially impairing the resources of the company, and will speedily repay costs by the additional income which will be produced.—*Clipper.*

NEW YORK, June 13.

The Art Union Denounced Illegal.—The Superior Court has decided the Art Union to be illegal. Judge Edwards dissented from the opinion, and the case will probably be carried to the Court of Appeals.

COMPLETION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—We are gratified in being able to announce the completion of the Balt. and Ohio Railroad to the Monongahela river, a distance of one hundred and twenty-four miles from Cumberland. This great event took place on Saturday the 5th instant.—The progress of the track during the month of May, the Patriot is informed, has been most rapid, there having been *twenty miles* of road laid down during that month. At this rate we shall soon stand upon the banks of the Ohio river. That paper adds:

From Fairmont to Niles' Fork the graduation is now ready for the rails, and from this latter point to Wheeling, the work is said to be so much advanced as to leave no doubt of the completion of the whole road on the 1st of January next. We understand that the Chief Engineer has made arrangements for the delivery of a part of the iron rails at wheeling, so as to facilitate his depot arrangements at that point, in anticipation of the approach of the track.

It is also a subject for congratulation, that simultaneously with this gratifying announcement, the revenue for the past month of May, shows an aggregate increase on both roads of within a fraction of $60,000, over the corresponding month of last year. It is believed to be the largest months revenue ever realized since the work has been in operation. The revenue of the Main Stem, as will be seen by the monthly table, was $141,734 13, and of the Washington Branch $33,140 25.

A SCENE AT THE ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE.—A troupe of trained animals, consisting of monkeys, goats, &c., which were imported by Mr. Niblo, from Paris, made their *debut* at the Astor Place Opera House, N. Y., on Monday, when the performances were brought to an abrupt conclusion by an injunction granted by the Superior Court, at the instance of some of the controllers of the house, who urged that the establishment would be brought into disrepute by such an exhibtion. Mr. G. V. Brooke, however, to show the audience that the performance was respectable, permitted the curtain to rise upon the first part of the entertainment, "An African Collation," in which half a dozen monkeys of various species were placed at the table, partaking of the collation, and were waited upon by a couple of active and well behaved monkeys appropriately costumed.—This was succeeded by evolutions on the tight rope, *a la* Ravels; quasi-equestrian performances, in which dogs were horses, and monkeys the riders, and other comical feats, all of which elicited great applause. These trained animals, it is said, have appeared at the leading opera houses in Europe.

THE NEW COTTON LAW IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile papers have just made discovery of a very curious law, enacted by the last Legislature of Alabama, on the subject of selling cotton. It enacts that no cotton sold by commission merchants shall be considered as delivered, and the ownership fully parted with, until the same has been paid for; any order, law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.—It further declares it to be a crime, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year, nor more than four, for any cotton buyer, acting for himself or as agent for others, to buy or engage to buy cotton from a planter or commission merchant, and fail or refuse to pay for it at the time appointed, or shall make way with or dispose of any cotton purchased and not paid for.

MONTREAL, June 7.

Tremendous fire in Montreal—Loss Over One Million—A most calamitous fire visited this city, yesterday, which laid in ashes an immense number of buildings in the most business portion of this city.

The fire commenced about six in the morning, in a carpenter shop, at the corner of St. Peters' and Lemoine streets, occupied by Mr. J. Martin, which, together with his residence adjoining, was quickly consumed. Two of Mr. Martin's children were burnt to death.

The total loss is variously estimated at from one million to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

PROFITABLE RAIL ROAD STOCK.—The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company have probably done the most profitable business of any railroad corporation in the world. This road, seventy-eight miles in length, was constructed and put in operation for a million and a half of dollars.—The total receipts in about fourteen years have been $6,856,046. Expenditures for the same period, $2,687,842. Excess of earnings over current expenses during that time, $4,218,204—reimbursing the whole cost of the road and yielding a clear net profit of $2,718,204, or over eighteen and a half per cent. per annum.—*Utica Herald.*

A LADY FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—The Rockingham (Va.) Register states that Mrs. Dietrick, wife of Mr. Jacob Dietrick, residing near Mt. Crawford, in that county, was frightened to death a few weeks since. Her little daughter, for sport, threw a tree frog upon her lap, which commenced jumping up towards her face, and so frightended her that she died in two or three days.

SNOW STORM IN JUNE.—The Pittsburg Gazette states that a very severe storm was experienced on Seven Mile Island, in the Ohio below that city on Wednesday night. Snow fell quite heavily for some time.

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