

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1849. Circulation near 2000.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and T69 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register and collecting and receipting for the same.

A New Department.

In the Congressional reports of Monday last, Mr. Vinton of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill in the House of Representatives, to establish a Department of the Interior, or Home Department. The bill was recommended and drawn up by the Secretary of the Treasury. It takes from the State Department, the Patent Office and Census; from the Treasury Department, the Land Office and Coast Survey; from the War Department, the Indian Bureau and Pension Office; from the Navy Department, the Marine Pension Deck; from the Executive Department, the Public Buildings, &c. The Secretary of the Interior to have a salary of \$6000 per annum, with a Chief Clerk at \$2000 and other additional offices .-The bill seems to meet with general favor, by all parties, and little doubt exists of its becoming a law. The business of the different departments accumulates as the Union becomes more prpa'ous, and a Department of this nature cannot but operate in a salutary way.

List of Defaulters.

The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has communicated to the Legislature a list of defaulters to the State remaining back for several years. The number is 376, for various sums, from \$1,000 up to \$84,148 70. The gross amount of the defalcation is \$407,440 99. Suits to recover the money have been emered in several cases. but much of it is entirely lost. Some of the persons named as defaulters deny the truth of the allegation, and are waiting the issue of suits to establish their non-defalcation.

New Tavern License Law.

The bill recently reported in the Legislature, to change the mode of granting Tavern Licenses, provides that each borough, ward, and township, shall annually at the usual spring election, choose seven reputable citizens, who shall constitute a board of Commissioners to examine all applications for license in their respective boroughs, wards, and townships, and recommend such as they may deem proper and necessary, to the Judges of the Quarter Sessions of the proper county, who may grant the same.

Canal Commissioner's Convention.

The Whig State Central Committee convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday afternoon, and tixed upon Harrisburg as the place, and the 16th of August as the time of holding the Whig State Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The Democratic Convention for the same purpose, will meet at Pittsburg, on the 4th of July next.

Curious Document.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, that Senator Dix, in searching amongst the government archives, has found the original draft of the ordinance of in the month of April in that year. The Committee reporting the ordinance, consisted of Island, and Chase of Maryland. The ordinance is in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson, including the famous clause against slavery or invol-Dane, in his draft of the ordinance of 1787, and adopted by Congress. The paper is deposited in the State Department, along with other records of the proceedings of Congress.

Ned Buntline's Own.

We have received several numbers of a very handsome paper published in the city of New York under the above title. The object of the editor is to moralize the community, and purge the same of its villany and corruption. Heapplies his escharotic not without effect; judging from the applications administered in and about Easton, Pa. Terms \$3 per annum in advance. Address E. Z. C. Judson, New York.

Coming Back.

The Reading Journal says, that one of the California adventurers, who left that city with the first party, some two weeks ago, has written home that it is his intention to return. It reems the vessel which was to carry them to the promised land has not vet railed, and that the 'boys' are getting tired, and gradually recovering from the fever. The pidemic is evidently subsiding. and it will take another tatch of letters, and at least a forty pound gold lump to get 'up steam' again.'

Another young gentleman of intelligence and means, who left Berks with the intention of going to California, and who had made every preparation, after visiting Philadelphia and mvestigating the whole number, abandoned the idea and has returned. He found that the people who contract to convey adventurers to the promised land, are just as ignorant of the means and as destitute of any allility to accomplish their engagements as those they are deluding. and that the probability is that one half who start will be landed-on by here-and abandoned.

Sixty out of the seventy Whig members of the Legislature of this Sale, have signed a recommendation to General Taylor, in favor o Josigh Randall for Attorney General, or some other post in the Cabinet:

For the Lebish Register. Democracy in France.

A bird's-eye glance at the late prime minis er's of France last work.

M. Guizot, late minister of France, has just published a small work entitled "Democracy n France," which is creating a great sensation ooth in England and France, in which countries t has been simultaneously issued. One of the principal publishing houses of New York, it seems, is making preparations for the producion of its tranfer in English. Having gleaned from several sources the general nature of the work in question, I thought it might probably e interesting to some of your readers to be acquainted with its feading features, particularly as our elderly sister has so lately thrown off its swaddling clothes and put on more womanly apparel.

One would naturally suppose that he originated this work through pique from disappointed ambition; but it needs only to look over a few of the first pages to be assured of the contrary. He says himself on this head:

"I firmly believe that there will be nothing found in this writing which will bear the impress of my personal situation. In the presence of so many great things whoever would not forten. I have thought of nothing but of the situit, the more am I convinced, that its great defect, the defect that is at the root of all its misfortunes, that under-mines and destroys its governments and liberties, its dignity and its happiness, is the defect lattack—democratic idolatry.

eral Cavaignae had been elected. It is not to enduring hones may be found. any particular name that great social truths address themselves, it is to society itself."

He then goes on to say that France is suffering, she is sick; that the firmest minds plod on | find in the French society, principles of modin the dark. But whence come her maladie-? eration and permanence; under Napoleon it that's the question. Revolutions, even the best had principles of strength which are not found guided, produce disastrous results. The good to-day. Popular tyranny, military dictatorship and bad are intimately confounded, one for the | may be the expedients of a day, but not of govother; a. d no government can succeed until it ernments. Free institutions are how as neces has learned to separate the wheat from the tares, sary to social quiet as well as to personal dig-This chaptic mass of principles evolved by the mity; and power, let it be what it will, repubeartiquakes of revolutions, at the present day lican or monarchical, can do no better than to is styled demotracy. He gives the name of de- learn to make use of it, for it has no other inmocracy to all those desires, reasonable or un- strument nor support. reasonable for a new order of things. In such |- "If certain spirits have attempted to find rea state as France is at present, there is a constrong enough to resist against the course of this struggle.

in order to test his capacity for maintaining his part in the general struggle. Have we not tutional government, it is necessary to harmonabasing instincts, sordid inclinations in our care of conscience to check their growth? yes; but it can be directed. Democracy should be of such feelings which require the strong arm | zation; but it should not be everything. The of a government to represe them. But government in a democracy is too often the stamp of but not too much. society itself; too weak to accomplish this work. Napoleon succeeded in his supreme capacity in assuming the despot. Washington also had fection of the social ladder. this honor. He never showed the least conwhich democracy is exposed.

"Washington has no resemblance to Napoleon; he was not a despot. He founded at the in herself the elements of a fair political orgasame time the political liberty and national in- nization. She has a numerous class of enlightendence of his country. War was for him | supreme power without ambition, he descended to undertake their management. Her soil is Lake connection. Messrs. Jefferson, of Virginia, Howell, of Rhode | without regret as soon as the safety of his country permitted. He is the model which every democratic chief ought to propose to himself. You have only to examine his life, his mind, untary servitude, which was struck out by that his acts, his thoughts, his words: you will not Congress, and afterwards incorporated by Mr. find a single mark of condescension, a single moment of indulgence for the favorite notions of democracy. He fought continually, even to exhaustion and discouragement, against its encroachments. No man was ever more prooundly imbued with the spirit of government. and with respect of its authority. He never surpassed the rights of power by the laws of his own country; but he strengthened and sustained hem as firmly and rigidly as he would have lone in an old monarchical or anistocratical state. He belonged to that class who knows that it is not easier to rule from below in a republie than in a monarchy; in a democratic than in an aristocratic society."

Democratic societies, he says, have a greate want of a firm government to sustain peace within. He thinks the French Republic is not calculated to give that assurance, and condemns ofor assuming that name—republic. The Unit d States republic did not give its own-name. There was no war of class against class, the old order of things against the new, in that country; but on the contrary every class was mutually interested. By the epithet democratic granted to the French republic, is denoted the victory of the democracy over the aristocracy. he advancement of the lower classes and the abasement of the higher. But is this really so? In there social peace? Is not every thing in disarde: ?

M. Guizot then notices the social movements which have for their aim perfect equality—a thing abourd. The social ideas are as old as the world itself; the grand error of this system is in supposing that to attain happiness, to which all men have an equal right, it must be reached by an equal distribution of property.

The political elements of society are afterwards treated of. He says, the revolution suppresed the legitimist party and the Orleanis surry. But there elements of the old monarchy liverted of many of their ancient prejudices which formed the monarchy of 1830 still retains its place on the soil in the project of national enough without copper coins.

labor. Besides these there life other parties which attempt to raise the mass against these faculty of combination is essential for a Republic

In such a state as society exists in France, powerfol hand is required to rule the elements. Nanoleon accomplished this object by engaging the majority of the people in exciting enterprises, or by quelling the turbulent and making them yield to his imperial will. But since his time, the two most important dissident elements have been warring each other and finally condemned themselves to impuissance. Meanwhile a third pretendant is risen under the name of democracy. Let these different parties strive with themselves; but let each give the fair play. There is danger of utter extermination in such a civil war.

"Absolute power," continues M. Guizot, "itself has its own conditions as well as liberty. It is very far from being possible that it will be accepted everywhere, and it is not sufficient

merely to desire it, in order to obtain it. "Let the friends of liberty never forget that the people preferabsolute power to anarchy.get himself, would deserve to be forever forgot. It is with societies and governments as with individuals, they have a pressing want, a soveration of my country; and the more I think of eign instinct to live. Society can live under absolute power, anarchy if it lasts, kills it.

"The facility, I may say, the eagerness with which nations cast their liberties in the gulf of anarchy is an exciting spectable. I know of nothing more sorrowful to look at, than that sud-"Will the accession of M. Louis Napoleon | denubandonment of so many rights before ask-Bonaparte be an effectual remedy against this effor and exercised with so much clamor. In evil? The future will tell us. What I say now order that we may not become despairing at this since the election of Bonaparte, I would say as view of man and the future, we must return to unhesitatingly, without varying a word, if Gen- those high sources where deep convictions and

> "Whatever may be her condition, let France never rely on absolute power to save her; it will betray the confidence reposed in it; it will

pose elsewhere, let them renounce the temptatinual struggle between adverse powers and tion; whatever may be its future, France will opinions, and government is not generally never clude the necessity of a constitutional government; it is condemned to surmount every difficulty, and tulfil every condition imposed He demands that man shall examine himself by such a measure, to keep itself together."

Then for the purpose of sustaining a constiize the conservative forces of the country. The souls, which require the continual guardian fire of democracy can never be made extinct, and society is like the individual mind a mass one of the consistent parts of the new organiconservative elements should make way for it,

M. Guizot then addresses himself to the family spirit, the domestic feelings and finally to the this aim, though he exaggerated his duty by religious sentiment as all necessary for the per-

He then speaks of that false democracy which descension for those false ideas and passions to he thinks is so prevalent in his pative land.— He thus concludes:

"France is full of life and strength. She has ened and respectable citizens, already habituatcovered with an intelligent and industrious population, which detests anarchy and which asks only to live and labor in peace. Virtuous qualities and just sentiments abound in the hearts of her sons. With these resources at her command, she must struggle against the malady that is devouring her, but this malady is immence; and who can say that it will not endure, when all the passions of the vile, all the exevery healthy force then of France units for its destruction. These forces will not be too numerous, nor will they have to wait long for action. Yet their united power will yield more than once under the weight of their task, and

France before she is saved, will need more than once to call on God for his protection." Democracy seems to fill Mr. Guizot's mind with unplearant sensations and untimely tears. The fact is M. Guizot has uttered many truths in this volume which it would be well for the

French people to consider, if they will ever

learn to thick before they plunge in the dark. A journal of Paris lately published the President's message entire. The comments of this journal were strikingly adopted to contrast the siate of the two countries, France and the United States. Here, the journal remarked, everything was prosperous. Labor easily obtained for all classes, peace and plenty smiling in the midst of us, education being generally diffused, and Evans, of Henry county. the light of intelligence and happiness beaming from every eye. But in France how ead the picture! The foundations of society upturned. thousands and thousands suffering from the lack of subsistance; classes who were willing, but unable to find labor; civil commotions disturbing every fireside, and a want of confidence parating everywhere! Truly, when put in comparison to other nations we are a blessed people.

Allentówn, Feb. 15, 1849. New Coin.-Three varieties of new coin are at present suggested—the gold dollar, seven cent nieces and three cent pieces. The two latter are to be of silver, and are intended to obviate in a great measure the necessity for cents, for by

Emigrants for California.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes a list of all the vessels which have two old monarchical classes. In fact French | sailed for California since the 7th December last, society is composed of a mass of heterogeneous and the number of their passengers, from which materials which will never unite, and which it appears that 4,359 passengers have sailed from New York; 1,251 from Boston; 166 from Philadelphia (this is too low); 361 from Baltimore; 549 from New Orleans, and 1,412 from other ports -making a total of 8,098.

Virginia Lead.—The lead mines in Nelson Co. Va., was first discovered on a tract of land purchased by Mr. William Faber, on the edge of the Albemarle line, and 8 miles from the James River Canal. The lead lies 4 feet below the surface, and the vein is 43 feet wide; being at least a foot wider than any other known to the world It has alreadly been traced 4 miles. The yield is enormous, being eighty per cent. of pure lead and two of silver. The owner has applied to the Legislature for a charter.

Female Rights .- The Legislature of New York have amended the law of that State-which protects the property of married ladies from their husbands, so as to provide that any married lady may inherit or receive property from other per sons than her husband, and that the latter shall have no interest, right or title to it; also, that if the husband convey property to his wife, it shall not be liable for the debts of the forther, hor shall he have any more right to it than if they were unmarried.

Death in the Halls of Legislation. - In the Virginia House of Delegates, last week, while Col. John W. Thompson, of Botetdurt, was making a speech on a bill to establish a branch bank at Fincastle, he suddenly stdribed, sank down to his chair, with his head on his desk, and faintly called for water. It was brought, but he was unable to swallow, and in a few minutes, after an ineffectual effort to bleed him, he died. The House, thrown into the utmost confusion by this dispensation of Providence, immediately adjourned, as did the Senate also. The cause of Col. Thompson's death is not known.

Important Decision .- The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that Justices of the Peace are incompetent to grant bail, when parties are brought before them charged with an offence punishable with death, or imprisonment at hard labor for seven years or more, and that bonds taken by them in such cases, for the appearance of persons accused, are void, being in contravention of a prohibitary law.

Twentieth Senatorial District .- The returns of the election for State Senator, held in this district

on the 2d instant, are as follows: Drum, Dem. Johnston, Whig 175 maj. 971 Cambria 1.123 346 maj. 1,756 1,307

Drum's majority in the district, 224.

Welcome to the President Elect -A Joint Comnittee has been appointed by the City Councils Washington to wait on the President of the United States elect, on his arrival at Washington, and, in the name of the Corporation, welcome him to the seat of Government.

Election of Mr. Seward .- The Hon. William H. Seward was, on Tuesday the 6th instant, elected a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, by the Legislature of New York-In the Senate the vote stood :- Wm. H. Seward. (Whig) 19: John A. Dix. (Barnburner) 6: D. D. Barnard (Whig) 2; Chancellor Walworth (Democrat) 2; and in the House: Wm. H. Seward 102; John A. Dix, 15; Chancellor Walworth, 5.

Central Railroad.-Arrangements have been made by the Central Railroad, to run two daily lines from Buffalo, through to Chicago and Milonly a means of attaining peace. Raised to the ed to direct the affairs of their land or prepared quisite steamers have been engaged to make the

Death of a Distinguished Man .- The Richmond Enquirer announces the death, last week, of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, Esq., of that city. He has filled a large space in the history of Virginia, having represented the State in the United States Senate, and occupied other responsible positions.

How to Live Long .- A'venerable minister, who has preached some 65 years in the same place. travagances of fools, all the weakness of the being asked what was the secret of long life, renonest conspire to keep it in agitation! Let plied, "Rise early, live temperately, work hard, and keep cheerful." Another person, who lived to the great age of 110 years, said, in reply to the inquiry, "How he lived so long?" "I have always been kind and obliging; have never quarrelled with any one; have eaten and drank only to satisfy hunger and thirst, and have never been idle."

Increase of the Town of Reading .- There were 348 houses built in the town of Reading during last year. Of the above 77 are three-story brick nouses, 75 frame buildings, and the majority of the remainder two-story brick dwellings. An evidence of prosperity that is quite gratifying.

The Largest Liberty.-The Senate of Indiana. pediency of so altering the civil and ecclesiastical nant void at the option of the parties, and that tions to the land of promise. man and wife may abandon each other at pleasure. The mover of this resolution was a Mr.

The Susquehanna Freshet .- The recent upbreaking of the ice has caused serious injury to Wilkesbarre the entire scope of country from Kingston, was overflowed and had to be navigate ed by crafts. A horse was drowned and the loss of fences, lumber, &c., was immense. At Columbia, below Harrisburg, much injury was susber, were washed away and houses entirely destroyed. The ice is thrown up on the banks of the river, some thirty feet above low water mark.

cold water to drink.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1849. SENATE.-The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Berks, Chester and Mantgomery, to be called Madison, coming on its final passage, it was opposed by Mesers. Potteiger, Hugus and Forsyth, and the question being taken, the bill was lost by a tie vote-yeas 14, ed my passion when about to retort insolently to avs 14.

The motion to reconsider the vote which negstived the bill erecting the new county of Madion, was taken up and agreed to.

The question then recurring on the original bill, it was discussed by Messrs. Brooke, Stine, Overfield and Richards, and passed finally as

Yeas-Messrs. Crabb, Cunningham, Frick, Hugus, King, Lawrence, Matthias, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Smyser, Stine and Streeter-13.

Nays-Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Brooke, Johnson, Levis, Mason, M'Caslin, Overfield, Sterrett, and Darsie, Speaker—10. Petitions .- Mr. Boas, from D. Gross, for a di-

vorce; also, one from citizens of Heidelburg, Lehigh county, for the passage of a law to entitle them to an equal distribution of the school fund. Mr. Boas, two for a bank at Allentown i also relative to the school fund. Also, two for a Bank

at Allentown. Mr. Richards read a bill in place, to incorporate the Odd Fellows Hall Association of Norristown,

Montgomery county. The bill to exempt property to the amount of \$300 from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent, was resumed on second reading, and advocated by Messrs. Small, Matthias and Overfield, and opposed by Messrs, Smyser, Konigmacher and Crabb. The bill was subsequently passed by a vote of 18 to 1.1.

Mr. Boas presented a petition for a Bank at

HOUSE .- A supplement to the act, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Lehigh county.

Mr. Marx, one from Heidelberg and Washingion township, Lehigh county, for an equal distribution of the school fund; also, one for the Allentown Bank.

Mr. Laubach, a petition for the incorporation of the Allentown Bank.

Mr. Klotz, one from Carbon county, for a law making landlords liable for costs in suits against tenants for selling liquor without license; also, three for the incorporation of the Allentown bank t also, two for the election of an additional

constable in Mauch Chunk. An act authorizing the Governor to incorpo

rate the Mauch Chunk water company. Mr. Klotz, an act to authorize the election of an additional constable in Mauch Chunk.

To Change the Color of a Rose .- Place a fresh gathered rose in water as far as the stem will allow, then powder it over with fine rappee snuff being careful not to load it too much-in about three hours, on shaking off the snuff, it will become a green rose.

Odd Fellows and the Catholics .- It will be re membered that some time since the Catholic Bishops or some other authority of the church, issued letters against secret societies of all kinds; and the clergy prohibited from encouraging them in any way. Yesterday at the funeral of Mr. Ray Marsh, several lodges of Odd Fellows, with their usual badges, followed his body into St. Patrick's Church. Father O'Reilly, however, before proceeding with the funeral service, gave notice that the rules of the church forbade the tolerance of such badges, and unless they were removed, the ceremonies could not proceed. Whereupon the Odd Fellows left in a body, followed by several of the citizens who sympathized with them, and repaired to their lodge rooms. Rochester Democrat, 2d inst.

A Conscientious Jury.-Lawrence Allman was convicted in Clearfield county, last week, of murder in the first degree. The jury on finding themselves unable to agree, sent for a Bible and read and prayed alternately until they had made up their verdict. This is different from the practice of juries in this quarter, where they are told that they are governed only by the "law and the facts," and that a doubt must result to the benefit of the accused. In the Clearfield case it resulted to the benefit of the Commonwealth, that is, if the Commonwealth receives any benefit from hanging a

Cure for Cancer .- Chloride of zinc and gypsum have been recently applied with sticcess to cancer, by Dr. Brooks, of Cheltenham, England .-The remedy is applied thus i take two parts of chloride of zinc and three parts of gypsum, and spread the powder over the surface of the sore, protecting the edges of the healthy skin with vinegar, and applying in a duarter of an hour, a soft poultice. Dr. B. reports several cases of successful treatment.

German Emigration lo California.-We learn from a private source, that at the last dates from Bremen, in Germany, several vessels, loaded with on the 9th ultimo, adopted a resolution instructing | emigrants, were about ready to proceed to Calithe Judiciary Committee to inquire into the ex- fornia from that port. The gold fever had spread throughout Germany, and emigrants in great laws of that State, as to render the marriage cove- numbers were preparing themselves for expedi-

Lancaster Prison.-The county commissioners of Lancaster, have adopted a design by John Haviland, for a new county prison, to be erected immediately on the ground, west of the reservoir. at the head of East King street. The prison will property holders, along the Susquehanna. At be double the extent of the Berks county prison, and will cost \$102,000. It will accommodate 80 persons, with an enclosure capable of accommodating 160, and will be lighted with gas. The main front will comprise 180 feet, and the enclosure will form an area of 800 by 500 feet. The tained. Saw-mills and great quantities of lum- principal tower will be 110 feet high-which is 14 feet above that of the Reading Prison.

Cleaning Silk .- The following directions for cleaning silks are by one of the first Parisian Croup. The Journal of Health, in cases of dyers: Half a pound of soft soap, a tea-spoonful tion of the coldest water, with a sponge, to the with a sponge or flannel, spread the mixture on now in existence, change can be made minutely dry, wrap in warm covering, giving it freely of it in two or three waters, and iron it on the wrong us for their performance. Stick therefore to the side; it will then look as good as new.

Gleanings from Exchanges.

If I thought the wise men came from the east," said a western man; to a Yankee. "And the further you go west, the more you'll think

so-Irather guess." EFA man gets a kind of respectability from the mere fact of having a family. I have hush-

another, when I thought of his children. A teacher of penmanship, has in twelve lessons taught a lawyer to read his own band-

There are oaks in California which are

ever green. The Indians live on the acorns. A bill is before the Illinois legislature to charter a company with a capital of one million of dollars for the construction of a wire Suspension Bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

A buffalo was killed near Erie. Parjon the 15th ultimo, the only one seen in that part of the country.

The Legislature of Ohio has repealed the Registry Law of last session, and the Senate has passed a bill providing for the holding of a State Convention to revise the Constitution.

The "Norfistown Herald" takes strong. ground in favor of the formation of a new county, two Dom a certain township in Lehigh county, out of parts of Berks, Chester and Montgomery, to be called "Madison," The special election for a member of the

Legislature from Clinton county in Ohio, has resulted in the choice of the Whig candidate. This makes a tie in the House of Representatives. The liabilities of the Duke of Buckingham,

whose estates and effects were recently sold, amounted to not less than a million and a half of pounds sterling. Bologna Sausages-Take equal portions of veal, pork, and ham, chop them fine, season

with sweet herbs and pepper, put them in cases. boil them till tender, and then dry them. British Corn Laws -On the 3d instant, the old sliding scale was superseded by fixed low duties, as follows : one shilling sterling per quar-

ter of eight bushels, on all grain, and four pence half penny per cwt. on all meal and flour. It is said that a bowl containing two quarts of water, set in an oven, when baking, will pre-

vent pies, bread, etc., from being scorched. Young farmers, consider your calling both elevated and important—never be atraid of the frock and the apron. Put off no business for tomorrow that can be done to-day.

Let care be taken that cows are milked clean; the last milk is many times the best, and cows are spoiled by carelessness.

A canvass cover for each ham, well whitewashed, is an infallible protection of hams against flies. They may also be well kept in dry sawdust.

One ounce white vitriol, (sulphate of zinc) 3 ounces of common salt, to every 3 or 4 lbs. of good fresh lime, it is said, render fences very durable, exposed to the weather.

Herse-raddish is said to be an excellent emedy for hoarseness, cough, sore throat, and diseases of the lungs.

Love, like the plague, is often communicated by clothing and money.

A bill has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature for the purpose of requiring all apothecaries to submit to an examination as totheir qualifications for the performance of the duties of their profession, by a Board of Physicians.

The collector at Cleveland, Ohio, states that the lake commerce of that place last year exceeded in value \$10,000,000.

The Wisconsin Legislature have passed a law making legal any rate of interest which' may be agreed upon between contracting parties," and in case none is fixed, seven per cent. is the

The Missouri Legislature have passed resolutions opposed to the free territory principle, and declaring it a violation of the Constitution, and therefore void.

The Legislature of Florida have passed a bill granting pre-emption right to settlers on the State lands.

The Ohio House of Representatives has, by a decisive vote, intructed a committee to report a bill repealing all laws granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

The U.S. store ship Lexington, had sailed from California, previous to the 6th November, with \$200,000 Worth of gold dust. Many of the gold diggers were tettituing from the mines sick.

A bill to enable volers at the General e'ecions to vote for all the officers to be elected, on a single piece of paper, passed the House of Repfesentatives last week. It includes Adams, York. Lancaster, Erie, Centre, Northumberland, and one or two other counties. William Bennett, who was seriously in-

jured by a collision of trains on the Utica and Schenectady Rallroad, in April last, bas recovered the sum of \$10,000 damages from the company. at the Herkimer County Circuit Court. We hear, says an exchange, of a petition

in circulation, urging that no widow shall be allowed to marry until all the single ladies are disposed of.

New Light .- How true it is that the best informed among us learn something new every day. The Shakers have recently discontinued the use of pork, and now send all their hogs, old and young, to market. They refuse to eat it in any shape whatever-out-Jewing the Jews in their antipathy. It is a strictly religious point with them, they having very recently discovered that the passage of Scripture, which refers to Satan's entering into the swine, means something more than, in their benighted ignorance, they had supposed or even dreamed in any of their visions .---In their belief the whole generation of swine, bristling, or suckling, is accurst for all time.-And so, the edict to that effect has gone forth to all the communities.

Always Have Some Work in Hand .- Industry is the parent of wealth; and it is a bad sign when people have nothing to do. In such cases it is best to find employment at once in seeking it.---But in the multiplicity of things to be done in this world, it is rarely possible to be placed except by croup, advises instant, sudden and free applica- of brandy, and a pint of gin; mix all together; choice, in a do-nothing position. It is the influence of vices and bad habits which so often crexist still in the proprietors of the soil; the party means of these and the other small silver coins neck and chest; then, after wiping the patient each side of the silk, without greasing it; wash