



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

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A Plea for Business Enterprise.

We last week took occasion to enumerate in general terms many of the favorable peculiarities that are centered in this county particularly, as well as this part of Pennsylvania generally. We resume our pen again this week to offer some further considerations with regard to the same subject; and in doing so we depart from our intention of addressing you on another thing which you may recollect, we considered of still more importance than the one now in course of deliberation.

Is there one among us who is not eager to obtain a respectable portion of this world's goods, to be able to meet any emergency that fortune may cast up, and to live as honorably as any of our neighbors? Are we not devoting all our energies to this great end, some one way, some another? There can be but one answer to this question—yes. Then let us ask another. Should we not strive to accomplish this object by the most direct means, that is, by applying labor and capital in such a way as to produce the greatest benefit? We will presume to answer this question too—yes. We are led to ask still another. Do we with our active capital and labor produce the greatest results that can be effected? We answer, no. It is a great mistake with some people who consider that if they labor industriously, perseveringly and prudently, it is all that is required to succeed. A man does not, nor can not always succeed with merely making a machine of himself. We live in a bustling, improving age; the world is continually making some advance in knowledge, and continually changing its manners, customs and ideas, and if we do not wish ultimately to be left completely in the lurch and be reduced to a condition little befitting the citizens of a country where this stride onward is so super-eminent over all others. Yes, you farmers of Lehigh, you lords of the soil, wake up, gird your armor on and prepare to regenerate your native region with regard to the lack of enterprise. Why, there is the west, with its gigantic forests to level, new roads to make, a country to people, and unhealthiness to contend against, which steals entirely ahead of us.

Now we have every advantage on our side. Our forests are cleared, our roads are scattered in every direction, our country is thickly populated, our land is fertile, we have plenty of sites for mills, manufactories &c., and an abundance of native materials to fabricate into any required articles; yet we let them all lie comparatively useless. In fact we often think that persons who leave their comfortable homes in the east to seek a precarious fortune at the west, more than three out of four times miss their aim, if comfort and enjoyment be their aim. The mere circumstance of good land being cheap does not obviate the difficulties a settler has to contend with in a new country. If land is cheap, it is because there are so many obstacles to success, so that the man that pays one dollar the acre there, is not better pecuniarily circumstanced, than he who pays one or two hundred dollars the acre here. There a well cultivated farm is as high and often higher in value than the same quantity of land in the same condition would be in the eastern section of the country. But that ought not to be. It shows that enterprise is more vigorous in the west than in the east.

Pennsylvania is not behind any state in the union in the development of her internal resources. Her mines are being ransacked for their products; manufactories and furnaces are thickly planted over her surface; she possesses the second city in importance in the union, and the next to the most important canal that channels the earth's Europe or America; while there is but one Pennsylvania in this hemisphere, and that lies in her territory. Now we possess a section as rich in natural advantages as any portion of her territory, what is there to prevent us from turning them to as good an account as the rest of the state?

In our last we observed that a railroad leading from this borough to one or either of our great cities was a convenient first step to other enterprises of a business kind. Easton, we believe, will soon be linked to New York by the bond of iron friendship. How easy it is to prolong the route even to our town! There is capital enough in this county lying undisposed of to construct several such roads; but if there were not, Eastern capitalists would be easily induced to embark their funds in the scheme. Are our farmers afraid of another *Beach* swindle? Let them then take the matter in their own hands; it needs only a few influential and trustworthy spirits to act, in order to set the wheels a-going. It is well known that the terminus of a railroad is more benefited than any place through which the road may pass. Now shall we simply lie still and see our neighboring borough and its vicinity reap the whole advantage to be gained by this railroad? We hope not; we hope that there will be some one or more persons in whom our citizens have confidence to move in the matter and cause an effort to be made at least.

We shall continue next week this series of articles on a subject differing from this, yet having the same end in view, viz: the improvement of our section of the country.

Since writing the above we have been furnished with the following items by a gentleman whose position entitles him to the highest credit, items which may not be uninteresting to our readers.

"From the best data that can be obtained, the agricultural exports are estimated at not less than \$600,000, consisting principally of wheat and flour.

"There are two establishments for the manufacture of pig iron, in which anthracite coal is used. One of them the 'Crane works,' has three furnaces, and the other, the 'Allentown Iron works,' has two.

"There are also two furnaces in the county in which charcoal is used.

"The quantity of pig metal manufactured annually amounts to about 27,000 tons, which at \$25 per ton comes to \$675,000.

"Iron ore is found in a large portion of the lime stone formation of the county, and if there were a market for it, more than double the quantity now consumed, would be employed.

"The population now probably is over 30,000, and fixing the number of sq. miles at 390, it would average little more than 76, individuals to each square mile.

"There are a large number of flouring mills in the county, no less than six or seven being within one mile of Allentown."

We have also learned that the elevation of Allentown above the Delaware at Easton, is less than 100 feet, which would fix the average grade of a railroad from here to that place at less than six feet.

The Weather.

The equanimity of Spring was much disturbed on Sunday last, by a rude assault of retreating winter. The winds, furious perhaps at the restraint which old Eolus was beginning to exercise over them, endeavored to resist peremptive, and howled and raged most vehemently, making out-door business very unpleasant.

Railroad Meeting.

A very interesting meeting was held at the Board of Trade room, Philadelphia, on the 10th inst., to listen to an exposition in favor of an important project for the promotion of trade of Philadelphia. It was urged that it is perfectly feasible for Philadelphia to compete with New York for the trade of the N. York and Erie railroad by constructing a railroad from Trenton up to Port Jervis, at Carpenter's Point. This road would also be valuable as opening a new means of transportation for the coal of the Lehigh and the Wyoming Valley, by means of a connection with the railroad up the Lehigh. The distance from Trenton to Port Jervis is 117 miles, without undulations and without grades higher than 6 feet to the mile—all the grades descending toward Philadelphia. The cost of the improvement is estimated at \$1,500,000.

This project is an important one to this section of country and our citizens should at once make such exertions that tend to promote its furtherance. A connection with this road if completed would give us a convenient market to both great cities.

General Manufacturing Bill.

In the House on Wednesday last a week, the General Manufacturing Bill, which had been lost a few days before and reconsidered, was again taken up on final reading, and passed by a vote of 52 to 37. We congratulate our readers upon the passage of this bill, which we confidently believe, will give such an impetus to manufacturing enterprise as will greatly benefit our state, so rich in every thing necessary to make us great, prosperous and happy. The development of these resources need encouragement only, and that this bill will give. The passage of the bill is creditable to the Legislature. It opens a new era in Pennsylvania, and is one of the best laws ever passed in the Commonwealth.

Great Surgical Operation.

Prof. Washington L. Atlee, of the new Pennsylvania College of Medicine, says the Pennsylvania, performed an operation on the 15th ult., which stamps him as one of the ablest Surgeons of the day. The operation was performed in the presence of several eminent physicians. The tumor consisting of the right ovary, was of a solid fibrous structure, and immovably attached to the bones of the pelvis. It weighed 8 lbs. and measured around its largest circumference 5 feet 3 inches, its smallest 23 inches, being the largest fibrous tumor removed by this operation. The incision through the walls of the abdomen, necessary to remove it, was 15 inches in length. The patient aged 29 years, a married lady, and a mother of four children, is now considered out of danger, no symptom having occurred to interfere with her rapid recovery. A mixture of chloroform and ether was used to an extent to destroy the sensation of pain, but not consciousness. This is the first time this operation has been performed in Philadelphia.

—*Lat. Tribune.*

Appointments.—Bowen Switzer has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Alexander Irvine, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal for the Western District.

Aaron L. Custer has been appointed Post Master at Pottstown.

Michael Hay, Post Master at York, Pa. James Miller, do. Mauch Chunk. Joseph Baldrige, do. Hollidaysburg.

Fire in the Mountains.—On Sunday last, some persons set fire to the woods in several places on the Mountains. The fire raged with great fury throughout the afternoon and night, destroying an immense amount of timber and cord wood. It continued without abatement up to the time of going to press.

We publish in another column of to-day's paper, the prospectus of that invaluable periodical, "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil."

National Prosperity.

True patriotism cannot be sectional in its character. The interests of town, county or State are not of sufficient magnitude to confine the love of his country to exertions in their behalf. The welfare and prosperity of the whole Union ought to be the first and greatest desire of every American; and his earnest endeavors should be constantly directed to the furtherance of that object.

The most certain method of insuring the prosperity of a nation is by diffusing education among the masses, and taking measures to secure to every citizen the opportunity to labor and the enjoyment of the comforts of life through the work of his hands. "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," is a good maxim, and one worthy the consideration of all who desire to see the condition of men elevated, and the rights of individuals respected. The only means by which so desirable a result can be attained is through the enactment of such laws as shall tend to develop the resources of a country—not by fostering one branch of industry at the expense of another, but by such measures as shall alike promote the interests of the Manufacturer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Farmer and the Laboring Man.—This is the doctrine advocated by Americans and on which they base their argument for a protective Tariff.

The necessity of educating the people to make them good and useful citizens, has become so clearly manifest to every thinking man that he who opposes the dissemination of knowledge among the people is now looked upon as being a century or two behind the age. New England has been more prominent in her measures to afford to all of her children the means of acquiring knowledge, and the effects upon the social, moral and physical condition of her inhabitants, as contrasted with those of some other parts of the country, is a strong evidence of the utility of such educational measures. The people are hardy, industrious and intelligent, and the homes of N. England are places of comfort and happiness which many of their fellow countrymen do not possess, though they may, and in many cases do enjoy natural advantages far superior to those of their Yankee brethren.

But the people of the Eastern States also far excel those of all other sections of the country in their manufactures. The soil of New England is probably less favorable to agricultural pursuits than that of any other part of the Union, and yet, in proportion to their extent of territory, these are among the most productive of the Union. The reason of this is that the increase of manufactures sustains an additional population who must be fed. A stimulus has by this means been given to agricultural interest, and every available acre of soil is being put into requisition to raise products for the home market. New hands are employed in raising these products, as many of those who were formerly engaged in farming have left that business to work in the factories. With the prosperity of manufactures and agriculture has come an additional activity in all other branches of business. The Merchant, the Mechanic and the Laborer feel the beneficial effects of this system, and every man in such a community has the opportunity to labor and receive a reward for it in the necessities and comforts of life.

So has it been, and so should it now be in our own State. Within the last few years there have been erected in Pennsylvania many iron works, furnaces, forges, rolling mills, &c. The mining of coal has also grown to be one of the greatest branches not only of State but of national industry; and just in proportion as these have increased in extent and magnitude, has been the increase of activity in all other pursuits. When, from the effect of hasty legislation, their prosperity has been checked, the whole community has suffered; when they have been fostered and encouraged, all have received advantage from it. The Tariff of 1842 did much to benefit the interests of the State and country. The Tariff of 1846 threw open our ports to the influx of foreign commodities, and put a check upon the rapidly increasing manufacturing business of the Union. To be independent of others—to rely on self—is the most certain means of individual success. To encourage Home Industry, create home markets and thus supply the wants of our citizens by the labor of their countrymen, each in his way serving his neighbor, thus depending on ourselves to supply our actual necessities, and then selling the surplus to inhabitants of other countries, receiving their products in exchange, is one of the most certain means of securing National Prosperity. The good and wise of our country should therefore spare no exertions to bring about a better condition of things in our factories; a stimulus is given to every kind of business.

Col. Fremont.—Col. Benton is said to be preparing for publication an account of the sufferings of Col. Fremont and his party, from material furnished in a letter from the gallant leader himself. Some of the details are too horrible for publication. The whole blame for the disasters is thrown upon the guide, who though well recommended proved utterly unfit for his duty. The reports of the privations of the party and the survivors being compelled to feed upon the bodies of their dead companions are confirmed.

A portion of the "Killer" gang from Philadelphia, completely invaded Schuylkill County on Sunday last. They were 30 in number, and commenced the work of depredation in Schuylkill Haven, on Sunday night, by assaulting houses with stones, breaking in doors, windows, etc., and dragging people out of beds. A number of citizens were brought out by these proceedings, and during the melee which ensued, one of the "Killer" was severely injured by a shot from a pistol. A number of the rascals were arrested and sent to the Orwigburg Jail, where they will remain until next Court.

Live and Manners in Congress.

A writer in the National Era, gives the following amusing picture of life and manners in Congress. He says:—"Perhaps no people have a keener sense of the ridiculous than the Americans. It is perilous for a speaker in the House of Representatives to venture upon the pathetic. A member of ample dimensions, bluff, merry looking face, and without a particle of pathos in his manner, while engaged the other day in a very earnest discussion of the slavery question, which he handled with spirit and ability, was so unluckily at one time as to attempt a climax on the apostasy of the times. He managed very well until he came to put on the top-stone, but there he fell flat. "When," said he, "I see" so and so, proceeding to enumerate some monstrous evils, "it makes me feel melancholy." So unexpected was this ending, and so oddly did it contrast with his broad good humored face, that the whole House broke out in a roar of laughter, some of them saying, "Oh, sad!"

Such little passages do good, especially when exciting questions are up. Men will never do much mischief so long as they are in the laughing mood. Hearty laughter has a most mellowing influence.

The Hinchman Case.

The Court at Philadelphia has been engaged for a long time in the case of Hinchman vs. Ritchie, et al. This is one of the strangest trials on record. It appears that the relatives of Hinchman, including his wife, mother and several others, in view of depriving him of this rightful title to his own property, endeavored to justify a plea of insanity against him. The plea was so ridiculous in its nature, that in order to sustain it at all, they were obliged to resort to the most trivial and foolish assertions ever brought before Court. The suit was prosecuted by the Plaintiff against them for unlawfully confining him in a madhouse, and for depriving him of the rights, privileges, &c., to which, as owner of his property, he was justly entitled.

David Paul Brown, for the Plaintiff, summed up the pleading in his usual eloquent and argumentative way.

The basis of the argument adduced by the defendants counsel was that their respectability was such as to warrant them from doing wrong.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, on Saturday last, for the purpose of receiving the verdict of the jury. The names of the jurors being called, they all answered. The sealed verdict was then handed to the Court, and the Judge looked at it and then handed it back to the Foreman of the jury to read.

The verdict is as follows:—The jury find against Samuel S. Ritchie, Edward Ritchie, John M. White, John Lippincott, John L. Kite, Geo. M. Elkinton and Elizabeth R. Shoemaker, and assess the damages at \$10,000.

This verdict is a just one and very generally approved of.

Phil. M. E. Conference.

The following are the appointments recently made for "Reading District" which embraces Allentown and other towns in the vicinity.

N. Heston has been appointed to Old Chester Wilmington district.

The towns and circuits in the northern part of this Co. belong to the Oneida conference.

Rev. E. Miller, Presiding Elder. Ebenezer Church, Reading, Rev. G. Oram; St. Peter's, Reading, J. Y. Astor; First Church, Pottsville, R. Gerry; Second do., do., T. S. Johnson; Port Carbon, H. E. Gilroy; Schuylkill Valley, Wm. Watson; Tamaqua, G. D. Brown; Schuylkill Haven, J. A. Turner; Minersville, P. Hollowell; Tremont, E. G. Asay; Mauch Chunk, H. Sutton; Easton, W. Barnes; Allentown, D. R. Thomas; Richmond, P. J. Cox; Stroudsburg, M. H. Sisty; Stoddardsville, S. G. Hare; Halifax, D. Gray; Dauphin, G. R. Crooks; Harrisburg, P. Hodgson; Lebanon, G. Quigley and J. Welsh; Pottstown, J. C. Thomas and J. E. Meredith; Norristown, M. C. Murphy; Phoenixville, A. R. Calaway; Bethel and Evansburg, J. Hand.

Feeling in Canada.

Preliminary meetings have been held in Montreal for the organization of a national convention of the two Canadas, to take into consideration the present condition of those colonies, and the propriety and necessity of changing their existing form of government. This convention, as we learn from a correspondent of the Herald, will consist of a certain number of delegates, equal in numerical strength to the present House of Assembly, and to be elected, as the latter now are, by the suffrages of various cities, counties, and boroughs, at present to eligible to return representatives to Parliament. The convention is to meet at some central point in the Province; Kingston is considered as the place most likely to be selected. They will take into consideration the affairs of the Province, and report thereon to their constituents—leaving it with the people what course to pursue. Their first act it is supposed, will be to petition the Queen to withhold her assent from the "Rebellion Losses Bill." Then a contest will spring up between those advocating a federal union of all British America and those for annexation to the United States. Halifax and St. John's, it is said, are favorable to annexation. The Convention has been styled the "British League." Such excitement prevails in Montreal since the arrival of the last steamer, in consequence of the inquiry instituted in the House of Commons relative to the Rebellion Losses Bill. The remarks of the London Times, recommending the loyal inhabitants of the colony to make the best of the matter, and submit to the chances, is universally condemned.

Grafting.

Grafting on Cherry Stocks.—Grafting the cherry fruit trees is now preferred to budding. The operation should take place in March rather than April, as it is found to succeed better. But March has been so cold that no time is yet lost. Much care is requisite to bind the limb and the inserted scion, and a very sharp knife is needed to prepare the scion and to make smooth the two tips that are to be joined.

Gen. J. A. Quitman, is the Democratic nominee for Governor in Mississippi.

Trifft of the Yankee.

In perfectly good humor, the Tuscaloosa Monitor, of the 11th inst., has given the following pungent and inimitable sketch:

A mountain of granite appears rather a tough subject to deal with, yet a Yankee will burrow in its bowels, and lo! the granite becomes gold in the vaults of the Commonwealth Bank in Boston. A pound of ice presents a cheerless and chilly prospect to the eye, but the Yankee, nothing daunted, will heave up its chrysalis masses, and straightway the ice glitters in diamonds upon the bosom of his rosy-checked spouse.—Wherever the Yankee layeth down his hand, gold springeth. Into what soil soever he trusteth his spade, gold sprouteth therefrom. In the dim twilight, by his chimney corner, he sitteth meditating, and thoughts chase one another through the brain, which thoughts are gold. Various they are, it may be in form and seeming. One is but a gridiron, another a baby-jumper, and a third a steam-engine, but he writeth them all down in the patent office at Washington, and then putteth them in his pocket in good golden eagles from the mint at Philadelphia.

But your genuine Yankee coineth not merely his own sagacious conceits; the follies, the fears and the errors of others, are moreover gold to him. He fabricateth mermaids and sea-serpents, and locketh up in his iron chest heaps of golden credulity. He manufacturath a pill of chalk and wheaten bread, which he warranteth to cure asthma, hydrocephalus, epilepsy and yellow fever, and presently buildeth him a great house on the banks of the Hudson. When a sudden delirium seizeth all the world, prompting them to emigrate in floods to nowhere, he quietly mustereth his fleets of transports for that destination, or buildeth a railroad in that direction regardless of what is at the other end, and putteth the passage money in his pocket. He erecteth to himself no castles in the air, but he diligently aideth his neighbor to build the same, and out of the proceeds grow up to him presently castles upon the earth. Such is the modern Midas—the Midas without the long ears—the cool acute, sagacious, calculating Yankee.

Pennsylvania Iron.—The Danville (Pa.) Democrat makes the following note of the production of an extensive Iron Furnace in its vicinity:

"Furnace No. 4 of the Montour Iron Works, at this place, was put in blast about the last of December, 1848, and has been in uninterrupted operation ever since. During the first three months, it has produced in pig metal and castings, actually weighed off, the extraordinary quantity of 1524 tons, a considerable portion of which was No. 1. Iron—thus averaging about 118 tons per week for the whole time. The furnace is not one of the largest class of Anthracite furnaces now in operation in this country, but is only 14 feet across the boshes."

Immigrants.—The number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the months of January, February, and March were 26,716—being an increase on the arrivals during the same period last year, of 11,389.

Railroad Sold.—The Hagerstown (Md.) News of Wednesday says:—"That portion of the Franklin Railroad lying in this county, between this place and the Pennsylvania line, was sold by Sheriff South to Col. Schley, of this place, for \$600. It is about six miles of the road, the construction of which cost about \$20,000 per mile.

Agricultural School.—The committee of the N. York Legislature, to whom the subject was committed, have reported in favor of the establishment of an Agricultural School in that State. The Committee propose that a Board of Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall mature a plan for the establishment and management of an Agricultural College and Experimental Farm with estimates of expenses, &c., and submit the same to the next Legislature.

Siamese Twins.—The Siamese Twins, who have been living some years with wives and children, on their own plantation in North Carolina, are said to be on their way to New York to embark, for Europe, with a view to consult the most eminent surgeons on the practicability of an operation to divide the ligament that binds them together. It is further said that one of their sisters had been adopted into the family of the Emperor of Siam.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company.—The President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company has given notice that, in consequence of the recent passage, by the Legislature, of an "act to restrain corporations from issuing obligations redeemable otherwise than in gold and silver," which act is alleged to have been especially designed to prevent the issue, in compliance with the expressed wishes of their creditors, of coal certificates, the issue of said certificates is suspended.

Connecticut Legislature.—The last accounts make the political complexion of the Connecticut Legislature as follows. House—Whigs, 106; Democrats, 107; Free Soilers, 8; no choice 1. Senate—Whigs, 13; Democrats, 7; Free Soilers, 1. Joint ballot—Whigs, 119; Democrats, 114; Free Soilers, 9. No choice, 1.

Further Suspension of Coal Shipments.—The colliers of Schuylkill county held an adjourned meeting at Pottsville, which was numerously attended. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the suspension of our coal shipments be continued until the committee on the state of trade recommend a resumption of the same.

New York Charter Election.—The election on Tuesday week, in New York resulted in the success of the Whigs by over four thousand majority. Caleb S. Woodhull has been elected Mayor, and the Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Council.

Cough Syrup.—Take Thoroughwort, Hoarhound and Pennyroyal, of each a good handful, and boil them in just water enough to extract the strength; then strain off the liquor, and add an equal quantity of molasses, and boil until it forms a candy. Eat freely of this every time an inclination to cough is felt, and your cough will soon leave you.

Gleanings from Exchanges.

The Governor has appointed D. R. Leaven, of Kutztown, an aid, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The honor of an honest man, as far as dollars and cents goes, dies when he dies—therefore honorable conditions in writing.

He that hath more knowledge than judgment, is made for another man's use rather than his own.

Never marry without love, nor love without reason.

A clear conscience is sometimes sold for money, but never bought with it.

The Wilmington Blue Hen's Chicken says, that the Legislature of Delaware "was characterized by two strong and predominating principles—the love of rum and the hate of negroes."

We have seen it stated that an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, and cases of incipient consumption, is horse-radish, cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth.

A law was passed during the late session of the Legislature of New Jersey, increasing the pay of petit jurors from 75 cents to one dollar per day.

The cholera cases are decreasing in New Orleans.

Portsmouth (Ohio) has voted nearly unanimously to subscribe \$75,000 to the Scioto Valley Railroad. Individuals of the place have subscribed \$25,000 more.

One thousand gallons of wine of the Catawba vintage have been made at Herman, Mo., this season, from grapes raised on a lot of less than one acre.

Economy is not part of the French Republican creed, if we may judge from the pay of the President, who receives \$650 per day.—The Constitution fixes his salary at \$10,000 per month, but the assembly has voted an additional sum for entertainments.

The Postmaster General has now on file 7000 applications for post-offices—380 for situations in the Department at Washington, and 78 for Riding Agents; six being the number employed. There are some 16,000 post-officers in the United States.

Gen. Taylor, it is said, intends to observe the rule of Washington in excluding his own kindred from the enjoyment of executive patronage in the dispensation of the public patronage.

An invention has been patented in England by which steam engines, in full play, can be stopped almost instantly.

"If I was one of the great city traders," said a country youth, "I should be ashamed to keep advertising one single 'do' for California," shovels is better, and they might as well advertise a thousand on 'em while they are about it.

It is now said that the rocks in California are solid gold. One has been so large that it took a dozen yoke of oxen to turn it over. The Mormons claim it as their own, and undertake to prove by a passage in Jeremiah, that it is their heritage.

A Boston Notion.—Some of the clergymen in Boston, it is said, preach in kid gloves.—Exch.

In preaching against the devil, they ought always "to handle him without gloves."

A woman, named Mary Edwards, (married), and a man, named B. French, (also married), eloped from Schuylkill county, on last Monday morning, both leaving families behind them. They took the cars to Philadelphia.

The Louisville Journal says, it is supposed that five thousand persons will leave Fort Smith some time this month for California.

A woman that loves to be at the window, is like a bunch of grapes on the highway.

The Hollow Horn.—We find in an exchange paper the following cure for this disease:

Indigo made fine, and put in the hollow of the head, close behind the horns, by cutting a small place through the skin, say half an inch long, and causing it to mix with the blood, is said to be a certain cure. Poke root washed and rolled in salt, given to the cow to eat three or four times a week, is another cure. Two pieces of the root, about two inches each in length at a time will do. If the cow will not eat it, which is sometimes the case, boil it down to get the strength, and give it in slop well salted.

Mind Your Business.—It is common advice, but not the less judicious. Who has not follies enough to answer for, without prying into his neighbor's affairs? Is there a man living who has not been imprudent at least once in his life? What if that imprudent step were whispered to the world? Would it be just? Then seek not to uncover the concealed fact. Mind your own affairs, and look into your own heart, and if you have not crimes and follies enough to answer for, here's our head for a football.

A Great Nursery.—Perhaps the largest nursery in the world is Booth's, in Holstein, one of the Danish provinces. It consists of one hundred and eighty acres, and requires on an average one hundred and thirty men and twenty women to cultivate it. Eighty packers are employed during the packing season. The average profit for the last thirty years, has been \$15,000 annually, though at one time, for twelve years, the sale of dahlias alone netted \$50,000 per annum, and to which eleven acres are still devoted. Some rare Orchideous plants sell for \$300 each. Of this family of plants, they have two thousand varieties, and two thousand of the dahlias. The collection of ornamental trees is enormous.

"Peter, Peter, I see a toad," said a little dandy to his brother, one day, as they were digging over a heap of manure.

"Where am he, Joe?"

"Why, right dar, don't you see 'im, Peter?"

"No, I doesn't see 'im; I strike him wid de hoe."

Joe hit the toad a crack, which brought Peter to the ground.

"Oh! you fool, Joe! dat was my toad! I say'd dat all de time."

Elections in 1849.—Virginia, April 24; New Hampshire, June 6; North Carolina, August 3; Tennessee, August 3; Alabama, August 8; Iowa, August 6; Kentucky, August 6; Maryland, October 2; Louisiana, November 6; Mississippi, November 6; Texas, November 6.