

REMOVAL!
The office of the *Lehigh Register* has been removed to the building formerly occupied by Mr. C. Mohr, tobaccoist, on Hamilton street, first door east of the German Reformed Church, where our friends will always find us on hand, to attend to their wishes. Job work of every description will be neatly executed at the shortest notice.

Our Streets.
We are continually in pursuit of objects, which we flatter ourselves, possess the talismanic qualities of yielding ease, comfort and health. But our pursuit often is after phantoms, whose novel and capricious appearance elude us from a proper course into a maze of perplexities, caused by a too prevalent notion of mankind, that ease and comfort can be gained at one grasp. This, however, is not the case, they are composed like physical objects within our view, of minute particles, which adhering together by mutual sympathy make up one common mass. To enjoy comfort and health, our attention must be directed to such causes, as have a tendency to destroy the equilibrium of the mind on those that effect the natural and healthy operation of the body, and means employed to remove them.

The mind and body is so intimately, sympathetically and mysteriously connected, that the one cannot suffer without affecting the other. The mind should never be suffered to be burthened with grief, anxiety or discontentment, nor let the passionate propensities of hatred, jealousy or revenge reach the ascendancy. On the other hand, we should be temperate in all our physical enjoyments, and have every object around us, administered to our pleasure and comfort. What a pleasure there is, in having every thing in and about our homes, clean and comfortable. How much can an industrious wife add to the comfort of her family, in keeping her house and household affairs, comfortable and well-arranged. But, there are other objects in cities and towns that preserve the health and add to the comfort of a community that cannot be reached individually, but by concert of action of the citizens and authorities of the town. There is one thing in Allentown that should be attended to particularly—I mean the Streets. There is not one individual in our otherwise comfortable and pleasant town, but complains of the unpleasantness of the streets.

In Winter they are so loaded with mud that they are altogether impassable on foot, excepting at a few crossing places, when are kept free from mud by individuals; and since the opening of spring—with the exception of a few hours after a heavy rain—they have become so dusty, and the surrounding atmosphere so impregnated with fine particles of dust, that one cannot be out, nor enjoy the fresh air with open doors; without having the lungs loaded with fine particles of sand, and dress, furniture and every thing else, covered over with dust. What an incalculable amount of injury it is to stores and shops. Doors and windows ought necessarily be kept open in Summer for ventilation, but if open, especially in Hamilton street, clouds of dust are blown in, and not only injure the finer fabrics but every kind of goods.

Now annoying must it be, to a thrifty housewife to find every evening her parlor and furniture covered over with dust, that were so carefully cleaned in the morning.

The greatest evil it inflicts, is on our health. We know that pectoral diseases are most ravishing in our climate, and that we should be particularly careful to avoid every thing that may have a tendency to irritate the system or predispose it to disease of the lungs. Dust is composed of fine particles of stones or sand, which is indigestible by any of the animal secretions, and if it finds its way into the system, and is lodged in the lungs, exerts a most deleterious influence on that organ, and may pave the way to consumption.

Will the citizens come forward and aid in removing this evil? We know they will! We know every one prefers a clean and comfortable street to a muddy or dusty one. In hot days we pant for refreshing showers to allay the dust, like the weary traveller over the desert of Sahara. To remove the unpleasantness of our streets, they should be paved or macadamized, which would keep them good in wet and comfortable in dry weather. What could be more delicious in a town, than clean streets, occasionally wetted in Summer. Our streets are the only objections that strangers have to our place. We know of a number of individuals, that would have located themselves here, had it not been for our unpleasant Streets. We will devise no plan, but let the matter rest with the citizens and town council, to adopt one for this improvement. Money that is expended for the improvement of a place is not lost; every improvement, decorative, hygienic or useful adds so much to the value of every kind of property.

Pictorial Brother Jonathan.
The Mammoth Pictorial Brother Jonathan, containing one hundred and twenty engravings, published by Wilson and Co., No. 15 Spruce street, New York, is now ready for delivery, and will be furnished by mail or otherwise at 12 1/2 cents per copy, or 10 copies for 1 dollar.

The Country.
Nature never showeth her handiwork to better advantage than at the present period. The eye is charmed with the rich mantle of living green that decks the landscape, the sylvan groves and "grand old Woods." Those confined by their occupation to some confined apartment, cannot ride forth and view the beautiful aspect of the country, without expressing delight and admiration. The vision cannot stretch forth over the broad farms of well tilled acres, contemplate the quiet which reigns around the neat farm house, surrounded with fair shrubbery and fruitful trees, without wishing to share its pleasing retirement. The industrious farmer must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, but his is the life, and his the home "for a that."

Whitewash Your Fences, &c.
How much more neatly a habitation appears to the eye if the fences, trees &c., around it are whitewashed once or twice a year, than if suffered to wear their old dingy appearance. We have noticed the contrast and invite every one to do likewise. The improved appearance well repays for all the trouble and expense. The newly white agrees so beautifully with the deep green spread out by nature on every hand, that the cheap decoration should not be neglected by any one.

The Gold Dollar.
Several thousands of the diminutive specimen of the good and "lawful currency of the United States" are in circulation and, having found their way into the interior, have met with every kind of reception. Some think them entirely too small, and liable to be lost—others, that they are sweet little things, very handsome and very convenient. By one portion of the community, however, they are held in perfect abhorrence—we mean the bankers and brokers. In their opinion, the gold dollar is a contemptible, sneaking, insignificant, dirty affair. Reason—they interfere with the one dollar bills of their own manufactures. We have a small lot of the little devils on hand, and will exchange them to our friends, who wish to use them as pocket pieces.

Strike by the Boatmen.
From the Whig of yesterday, we learn that the situation of things on the Canal at Easton, has become alarming. Contributions were levied upon Morris and other Boats, as the terms upon which they were permitted to pass, if refused, the boatmen were brutally assaulted by those on the "strike." A quarrel took place on Saturday night, between a boatman who wished to proceed, to which the other objected. The fight was with dirk knives, near the second lock, below South Easton, where the dead body of Andrew Schuler, was found on Sunday morning about day-light. A coroner's Jury was summoned, and the verdict was "came to his death by a wound inflicted with a sharp instrument by the hands of Joseph Ambruster, on the night of the 26th inst."

Ambruster was apprehended in the cabin of his boat, and is now in jail to await his trial. He received but one wound, which though serious, is not considered mortal. Schuler also received but one blow which entered left of the navel and pierced him nearly through. The Sheriff on Monday last, by marching over with a strong posse, and the two military companies under Captains Yohe and Horn, succeeded in opening a passage up the canal.—The military arrived at the outlet lock, at this point the principal blockade existed, the boats not only closed the entrance of the canal, but formed a bridge across the Lehigh to Easton.—Thousands of citizens of both sexes occupied the hills on both sides of the river, anxiously watching the course of events—filled with fearful anticipations that the boatmen would resist, and some lives be sacrificed. But no opposition was offered—29 persons were taken and imprisoned, and the boatmen dispersed.

Respect for Parents.
If children could realize but a small portion of the anxiety their parents feel on their account, they would pay far greater respect to the parental wishes. A good child, and one in whom confidence can be placed, is the one who does not allow himself to disobey his parents, nor to do anything when his parents are absent, that he has reason to believe they would disapprove were they present. The good advice of parents is often engraven on the heart of the child, that after years of care and toil do not efface it; and in the hour of temptation the thought of a parent has been the salvation of the child, though the parent may be sleeping in the grave, and the ocean may roll between that sacred spot and the tempted child. A small token of parental affection, borne about the person, especially a parent's likeness would frequently prove a talisman for good. A Polish prince was accustomed to carry the picture of his father always in his bosom; and on any particular occasion he would look upon it and say: "Let me do nothing unbecoming so excellent a father." Such respect for a father or mother, is one of the best traits in the character of a son or a daughter. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that it may be well with thee, is the first commandment with promise," says the sacred book, and happy is the child, that acts accordingly.

Sartain's Union Magazine.
For June, is a very handsome number, offering among the principal embellishments, one of Sartain's sweetest mezzotints—the "Roman Scriverer," from a painting by Sam. B. Waugh—and a fine line engraving, the "Prophecy of the Flower," by Tripler Bannister; not to speak of two large and well executed wood engravings, one after a design by Darley with fashion plates, flower pieces, &c. The literary contents comprise a continuation of Mr. Wiley's novel, "Ronoko," with articles by Willis, Tuckerman, Herbert Professor Alden, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Kirkland, Mrs. Osgood, and other well known writers.

Cotton Factories.
The people of Lancaster, (Penn.) have built two large Steam Cotton Factories, within the last two or three years, and have raised within a few days past over \$150,000 towards the capital of another. The capital of this third Company is to be \$200,000, about the same amount as that of each of the two previous Companies. Since this manufacturing enterprise sprang up in 1836, the population of that city has increased from 8,000 to 13,000, and we do not doubt that in three years more it will reach 20,000. All kinds of business have increased in proportion, and Lancaster bids fair to be the second city in the state in a few years. The Press of that city—who set the ball in motion—are very justly elated at the flattering prospect before them. Lancaster had stood precisely at the point from which it started in 1836 for twenty years, and would have stood their for twenty more, but for the Manufacturing spirit that seized her people.

We learn that the sturdy Farmers, "the tillers of the soil," of old Lancaster are investing their surplus capital in the Manufacturing Companies of that city. The new Company will go into operation under the Manufacturing law passed at the last session of our Legislature. In addition to this enterprise, the citizens of Lancaster are also engaged in forming a stock company to light the city with gas. One half of the stock is already disposed of, with a fair view of disposing of the other half. Thus one improvement is the means of advancing another.

The citizens of York, (Pa.) are about to hold a public meeting for the purpose of adopting measures to secure capital sufficient to erect and put into operation a Cotton Factory, at that place.

From the Reading papers, we too learn, that a meeting was to have been held at that place, on Saturday evening last, to take into consideration the feasibility of erecting a Cotton Factory. From the enterprise that the citizens of Reading displayed in beautifying and improving their city, we are inclined to believe, that the means to establish a Manufactory of this kind can very easily be procured.

How is it with our beautiful Allentown? Are we to remain mute in this great question of improvement? Shall we content ourselves, merely to see our neighbors around us, establish their Rolling Mills, their Cotton Factories, &c. &c.? We hope not! We call upon the public Press—which we are sorry to say, has been too negligent in laying bare the advantages that the country in and about Allentown presents for the establishment of all kinds of manufactures. The Press is the motive power, in matters of this kind, and much can be effected if it extends a helping hand in its support. We have within a few miles of our town, no less than five large Anthracite Furnaces, with two more going up this season, making seven in all—they will on an average run from six to seven hundred tons of pig metal per week. This is now transported from here to other places, and manufactured into bar iron, nails, and thousands of other articles of merchandize. Thus, we see the necessity of having at least a Rolling Mill, in the vicinity of our town. We have been positively assured that thousands of tons of Rolled Iron, Nails, &c., is now brought from Reading to this place on wheels, which of course enhances the cost of these heavy articles considerably, all of which is paid out of the pocket of the consumer, whereas, if similar establishments were erected in our midst, not only would the consumer be benefited, but the honest hardworking laborer would find additional employment. A Cotton Factory is what we have long since needed, and next to a Rolling Mill, we know of no branch of business, that promises a better return for the investment of capital than the manufacture of Cotton goods. It also would give employment to young boys and girls, who now idle about our streets, and annoy the citizens. Let the people of Allentown and vicinity take this matter into consideration, and see whether we cannot raise the means to erect either one or the other.

How to Prevent the Cholera.
A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, that a town in Tennessee has entirely escaped the scourge of the cholera, the past winter, not a case of it having occurred there, notwithstanding every town in the vicinity suffered from it severely. This has been attributed, and no doubt correctly, to the free and universal use of quick lime, fresh from the kilns, which was scattered through the gutters, cellars, privies and yards. Its disinfecting qualities seizing with vitality on all impure and deleterious gases are well known, and where plentifully used will, no doubt, under ordinary circumstances of prudence and cleanliness, preserve the health of cities, towns or villages in the United States.

Washington National Monument.
The Secretary of this Society has been instructed to repeat, that the Board of Managers will be pleased to receive a block of marble, granite, or any other suitable stone, from every State in the Union to be placed in an appropriate position in the monument. These blocks should be of the following dimensions, viz:—Four feet long, two feet high, and eighteen inches in depth. As it is intended to place these stones at every landing of the stair case, any substantial material will answer, when marble or granite cannot be found. The name of the state from which it comes should be engraved upon it, in letters sufficiently large to be easily read. They will be laid in the wall in the order of time in which they may be received.

A Good Day's Business.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser has the following statement of the receipts of produce there, during a single day of the present week:—Wheat, 151,154 bushels; Corn, 49,988 bushels. Flour, 13,345 barrels; Pork, 4,111 pounds. In addition to this, there were large quantities of lard, butter, tallow, lumber, and dried fruit received.

Cholera, Homoeopathy, &c.
The following account, taken from the Cincinnati Times, speaks volumes in favor of the practice of this new system of medicine, even in its application to the dreadful disease of Cholera. Read it and reflect thereon:—
"Three Homoeopathic physicians report their cases of cholera, from 20th of April up to the 15th of May, to number one hundred and fifty-two of which there has only been one death. Another Homoeopathic practitioner reports for the last two weeks eighty-eight cases of cholera in his practice and no death. Besides these, we learn that there are eight other Homoeopathic practitioners, who have been eminently successful. None of the above, we understand, have been reported to the board of health.—The ratio of cures to cases treated in this city, by Homoeopathy, so far as we have learned, are about the same compared with those under Allopathic treatment, as is generally found everywhere—that is to say ten to one in favor of the new system."

Dr. Drake, a physician of Cincinnati, whose acquaintance with this disease is said to be as extensive as that of any practitioner in the West, has published some suggestions on the subject, which we think worthy of notice:

1. That leaving the city can do no possible good. The disease is not contagious. The cause of it has already spread through the city and been received into the bodies of the inhabitants. Those who escape to the country are more likely to be ill, than if they remained here.

2. Epidemic cholera has no premonitory symptoms. The diarrhoea, which is supposed to be its forerunner, is the disease itself, in its first stage; as positively so as when it has advanced to vomiting, or coldness and collapse.

3. The disease may be generally stopped, if met in that early stage; if it cannot then it cannot afterwards. It cannot even then if the patient continues on his feet. His life depends on his lying by.

4. All persons who have worn flannel during the winter should keep it on, until the epidemic has passed away.

Dreadful Fire.
On Thursday night, the 24th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. William Lash, in Camru township, Berks county, a two-story stone building, situated on the Harrisburg turnpike, about two miles from this city, and known as Good's old tavern-stand, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its furniture and contents. When the family were aroused from sleep, the house was already enveloped in flames, and they had barely time to escape, with a few articles of clothing that were near at hand, before everything was consumed by the blackened walls of the building. It is not known how the fire originated, but from the fact that an attempt was made the night previous, to break into the house, it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The family took tea early in the evening, and when retiring to bed, there was not fire enough anywhere in the house, to kindle a blaze sufficient to light a candle, without some exertion. Mr. Lash's loss cannot fall short of \$5,000 or \$6,000. He very fortunately had an insurance upon both house and furniture in the Sinking Spring Company, though to what amount we did not learn.—Reading Gazette.

Pennsylvania Bible Society.
The forty-first Anniversary of this excellent institution was celebrated at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening of last week. The Rev. Dr. Mayer presided. The services commenced by the reading of a portion of the Scripture by the Rev. John Chambers, when a beautiful prayer was made by the President. The Rev. Mr. Howe read an abstract from the annual report, which states that 53,876 copies of the Scriptures were issued during the past year. Since the year 1840, there have been issued the large number of 300,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments. The receipts the past year amounted to \$22,517 62, showing an increase in funds of \$1,308 66 over the receipts of the previous year. Thirty life members have been added the past year, and several legacies granted to the Society. The sum of \$3,000 was appropriated the past year for foreign fields, and \$5,000 have been resolved upon for the present year for a like purpose. Excellent addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Holdich, the Rev. Mr. Goddard and the Rev. Dr. Parker, when the deeply interesting ceremonies closed with a doxology.

Wreck of the Empire.
The New York Tribune gives the following affecting incident of the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Empire. It is affirmed to be strictly correct:—
After the Empire was struck, and while sinking, two mothers snatched what they supposed to be their own infants, and rushed upon deck, and in their own fright, threw themselves into the water. One of the devoted parents held the child to her bosom, and the other saved; while the other sustained hers till it breathed its last, yet still holding on to the body until she was rescued. The surprise of the mothers may be imagined, when they discovered that in the confusion attending their escape, they had each taken the other's child. And while the poor woman who had supposed that her little one was lost, pressed to her bosom her own babe, the other was frantic with grief to find too late that she had preserved another's child and lost her own.

Destructive Fire.—The Iron Foundry and machine shop, at Fremont, Schuylkill county, Pa., which was erected only about two years ago, by Messrs. P. Umholtz & Hance, was burnt on the 19th inst. Loss about \$8,000 or \$10,000 and many hands being thrown out of employ. No insurance.—The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary.—Fremont is of only about three years growth, and now contains about 300 houses, and a population of 1,200.

Church Struck by Lightning.—The cupola of the Third Presbyterian Church, in Pittsburg, was struck by lightning on the 28th inst., and caught fire. The rain soon extinguished the flames.

Comptroller of the Treasury.—It is stated on good authority, that Elisha Whiteley, of Ohio, has been appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury, in place of McCulloch.

President Taylor.
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following description of Gen. Taylor's appearance in public:
The day being fine, the number of persons was very large, and the display of beauty and fashion unusual even on such an occasion. At an early hour the President made his appearance in the portico of the White House, and soon afterwards descended to the garden, and mixed with the company. He passed round and exchanged salutations with all who approached him, and seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion with as much zest as any one present.

It was truly a gratifying sight to see the most exalted officer in the government, one towards whom we are accustomed to look with a feeling somewhat akin to awe, descending from his high position, and taking his place among the most humble in the community. How beautifully such an incident illustrates the genius and peculiar character of our institutions. I heartily wish every citizen in the land could have seen Gen. Taylor yesterday, as he moved about among the crowd, conversing familiarly with his friends and acquaintances, and manifesting no desire whatever to attract attention. If this had been so, I am convinced it would have added greatly to the number of his friends. So much simplicity and affability, united to a sturdy manly bearing, could not have failed to win the esteem of every right-minded individual. As for myself, I seldom ever witnessed a sight that afforded me more satisfaction.

The General is in excellent health, and realizes, in his appearance, the very character we have so often heard ascribed to him. He is remarkably vigorous and hale, and in every movement shows that his constitution and physical abilities are very little, if at all, impaired. He looks as though he might go through nearly as many campaigns as he has already done, and suffer much by it. His dress was that of a plain citizen, and in style and quality inferior to that of a majority of those present. The gratification at witnessing his presence on the occasion seemed to be universal, and it no doubt was the more remarked, from the circumstance that it is a long time since a similar spectacle has been present.

Nullification.
From the proceedings of a State Convention which assembled at Columbia, in South Carolina, on the 14th inst., we are led to believe that the spirit of nullification, is as rampant in that State as it ever was. That convention assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures ought to be adopted by the people of that State in case of the passage of the Wilmot proviso at the next session of Congress.

Among the propositions introduced, was one requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature, on the passage of the Wilmot proviso, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and also a series of resolutions, recommending a system of non-intercourse by the South with the North. We have not learned what further action has been taken on those measures; and we shall, therefore, refrain from commenting on this remarkable convention, until after we shall have received a report of its proceedings.

This convention is an off-set to that held in Buffalo last August.

Appointment of Deputy Marshals.—Anthony E. Roberts, Esq., the new U. S. Marshall for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, who has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties, has re-appointed William H. Miller, of Reading, one of his Deputies; he has likewise appointed Henry I. Smith, of Southwark, and Samuel Halzell, of the Northern Liberties, Deputy Marshals, in the places of Thomas O'Neil and Athanasius Ford.

Shunk Monument.—But \$359 02, says the Montgomery Ledger, have been contributed for the Monument to Gov. Shunk, which his friends design erecting in his memory at the Trappe.

This is a very trifling sum considering it comes from all sections of the commonwealth. The exalted life, public services, and wide spread popularity of Gov. Shunk, one would have been led to suppose, would have called forth a more liberal contribution from his many worthy friends.

Influence of Manufactures.—In 1830, the population of Manchester, N. H., was 877; in 1840, 3,235. By a recent census it appears that the present population is 14,542, an increase almost without a parallel. The number of males is 5,928; females, 8,914; excess of females, 2,686; gain in two last years, 2,256. It is estimated that by the 1st of July the population will be full 15,000, as the new factory will add several hundred to the present number.

Drowned.—The body of Charles Kintner, of Bucks county, was found in the river Delaware, on Monday last, about a mile from Easton.—Coroner Mickle held an inquest and the report of the jury was, that the deceased had come to his death by drowning.—Sentinel.

Adventurers Returning.—We see in almost every paper that reaches us from the West, a record of the disappointed hopes and accumulating grievance of those who seek for California as the short road to be rich. Many of these adventures and mishaps are laughable in the extreme, and the effect in some instances is so powerful, as to induce the weary and harassed emigrant to turn his back upon the gold land, and seek in the haunts he has left, the moderate competence and the content of his rough experience will enable him to wisely appreciate and fully enjoy. Sixty of these disappointed individuals arrived at St. Louis on the 15th inst.—N. Amer.

Good.—Hood the celebrated joker gives the following illustration of Hydropathy: "It has been our good fortune, since reading Claridge on hydropathy, to see a sick drake avail itself of the 'cold water cure' at the dispensary in St. James Park. First wading in, he took a 'Fuss bad;' then he took a 'Sitz bad;' and then turning his curly tail up in the air, he took a 'Kopf bad.'" Lastly, he rose almost upright on his latter end, and made such a triumphant flapping with his wings, that we really thought he was going to shout "Preisnitz forever!" But no such thing. He only said "Quack! quack! quack!"

Gleanings from the Mail.
Some people say that a kiss is like a rumor, because it passeth from mouth to mouth.
The newly appointed Collector at Philadelphia, is said to be quite overwhelmed with applicants for places in the Custom House.—Less than one hundred appointments are to be made and there are twenty-five hundred applicants.
Morris Longstreth, Canal Commissioner, is now at Harrisburg, and we are truly gratified to learn that his health has materially improved. He is one of the most amiable of gentlemen, and we trust his recovery may be complete and speedy.

Mr. James O. Oliver, of Charles county, Maryland, has a white crow, which was recently taken from the nest of its black parent crows.
The Indian population of California is sixteen thousand, nine hundred and thirty, and that of New Mexico, thirty-two thousand.
Wm. C. Rives, Jr., of Virginia, was married in Boston, on the 15th inst., to Grace Winthrop Sears, the daughter of a millionaire, and sister of the beautiful Madame D'Hautville.

The Cambridge, Mass., authorities have planted this season 211 ornamental trees, at an expense of \$230. In Chelsea, a large number of shade trees have been planted, and suitably protected by the "Ornamental Tree Society."
A diseased eye was successfully cut out, at Cincinnati while the patient was under the influence of Chloroform.

Col. John O. Falten lost sixteen houses with seventy thousand dollars at the fire in St. Louis.
Wm. H. Mitchell, Esq., a brother of the Irish patriot, has been appointed a Clerk in the Home Department by Secretary Ewing.
The Manufacturer's Insurance Company of Boston, have lost about \$60,000 by the fire, in St. Louis. It is estimated that the loss of the Boston Companies will amount to about \$100,000.
The losses in Wall street by the St. Louis' fire, are estimated at about \$100,000.

Singular Marriage.
The marriage of Mr. Henry Apple and Mrs. Sarah Apple, was solemnized at the Clerk's office in this city, on the 7th inst., by Judge Smith, one of the Associate Judges of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Apple have been living together as husband and wife for some twenty years, and have raised a large family of children. Their re-marriage was made necessary by the following mysterious train of circumstances, as we learn by a friend who was present at the examination of the case in the circuit court now in session in this city. Mr. John Apple, many years ago left this county as a volunteer to the Black Hawk war. During his absence a traveller passed through the county, who informed Mrs. A. that her husband had been killed, that he, the traveller, had aided in burying him, and had marked, with an axe, the tree under which he was interred. Apple did not return, and no doubt was entertained by his wife or her friends of his decease. Time passed on, nothing was heard to discredit the traveller's story, and Mrs. A. after having continued for a proper length of time in a state of supposed widowhood was formally married to Mr. Henry Apple, a farmer of this county, with whom she has since cohabited. A few months since, it was authentically ascertained that John Apple was actually living! A divorce was obtained by Mrs. Apple, and she was re-married as above stated, to Henry Apple, the man with whom she had been innocently living for many years past as her supposed husband. We have heard no cause assigned for the singular manner in which the first husband acted.—Indiana State Journal.

Alligator Fight.—Among the unwelcome incidents attendant upon the crevasse at New Orleans, not the least disagreeable has been the visits made by alligators to the vicinity of the breach. The workmen cannot of course proceed with their labors with any degree of calmness, while under fear of losing a leg at a single snap of an alligator's jaws, and there have been fights of a furious character. Some nights since a huge specimen, some 15 feet long, got under the floor of a hut, where a number of negroes were sleeping, and after tossing up the door gave battle. Two dogs lay at him and were crushed instantly, and blows from axes were showered upon him with no effect. The conflict looked serious against the negroes, when one of them fortunately thrust a lighted brand down the monster's throat, which killed him.

To Correct Sourness in Milk, Cream and Bread.
It is not generally known that the sourness of Milk and Cream may be immediately corrected by the addition of a small quantity of the common carbonate of magnesia, in powder. Half a teaspoonful (about equal to four grains) may be added to a pint of milk or cream, if only slightly sour; a larger quantity in proportion to the degree of sourness.
From two to three grains may be added to every pound of flour to prevent sourness in bread, injurious to some constitutions.
Carbonate of Soda is sometimes employed for the same purpose, but it communicates a very unpleasant flavour to the bread, and in the case of milk or cream is worse than the disease.

Grinding a Woman to Sleep.—My uncle Phil was an awful snorer. He could be heard farther than a blacksmith's forge, but my aunt became so accustomed to it, that it soothed her repose. They were a very domestic couple, and never slept apart for many years. At length my uncle was required to attend a court at some hundred miles distant. The first night after his departure my aunt never slept a wink; she missed the snoring. The second night passed away without sleep again. She was getting in a very bad way, and probably would have died, had it not been for the ingenuity of a servant girl; she took the coffee-mill into my aunt's chamber, and ground her to sleep at once.

Horn the punster says, the above reminds him of a lady residing in the vicinity of her husband's mill, who at length became so accustomed to the noise made in grinding; that her husband, in order to put her to sleep, was obliged to keep his mill going all night.