



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.
V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register and collecting and receiving for the same.

New Post Offices.

The Post Master General has established among others the following Post Offices in Lehigh county, to wit:

- Hosensack, in Upper Milford township, and David Gehman, Esq., appointed Post Master.
- Saugersville, in Heidelberg township, and Peter Miller, Esq., appointed Post Master.
- Mechanicboro, in South Whitehall township, and A. J. Scagerears, Esq., appointed Post Master.
- The office at Ruchsville, in North Whitehall, and Stahler's in Upper Milford, were discontinued. The office at Germansville in Heidelberg, was again removed to the old place at Saegersville, in said township.

Public Schools.

The opening of the four male and four female Schools commenced on Monday the 3d instant, and on Monday last, the 10th instant, two additional female Schools were opened, so that we have now in successful operation six female and four male Schools. The south west School house, is occupied by Mr. Gool and Mr. Stemmmer, and by Miss McKee, Miss Spinner, Miss Kemmerer, and Miss Haberkacker. The north east School house is occupied by Mr. Moss and Mr. Valkenburg, and by Miss Young and Miss Resner. One more male school is yet required, and we trust arrangements will be made by the entering Directors to that effect. We would suggest the appointment of a general superintendent of the Schools. We are far behind the progressive spirit of the times in this important matter. In all the larger towns in the State this is done, and we have no doubt if the Directors would, move in this matter, it would meet the approbation of all the friends of common School education.

Telegraph Company.

At a meeting of the "Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company," held at Doylestown, Bucks county, at the house of Mr. Lewis Appel, on Tuesday the 4th instant, for the purpose of electing officers of the company for the ensuing year, to wit:

- President, George H. Hart, Esq., of Philadelphia;
- Treasurer, John Titus, Esq., of Philadelphia;
- Secretary, C. H. Samson, of Allentown;
- Directors, J. G. Fell, of Philadelphia, C. E. Dubois, of Doylestown, Wm. Firmston, of Easton, C. R. Heber, of Nazareth, P. H. Guppy, of Bethlehem, Eli J. Saeger, of Allentown, D. Thomas, of Craneville, Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, A. Pardee, of Hazleton and H. M. Fuller, of Wilkesbarre.

There will be offices established at each of the places indicated as residences of directors. A meeting of the directors of the Company will be held at the house of L. Appel, in Doylestown, on Thursday the 13th inst., to establish the rate of charges, and make other necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the work. We shall soon be in the receipt of Telegraphic despatches, from all parts of the United States.

Musk Melon.

How fortunate! Who would not be a printer! Again we have to record the receipt of an enormous Musk-melon, neatly packed in a box and received by Stage from our much respected friend James A. Rice, Esq., of Bethlehem. We invited a number of our neighbors to partake of the melon, and they with us pronounced it of a most delicious flavor. The little devils in the office too were in ecstasies, and the onslaught they made upon the monster, was a "caution to Moses."

Indeed it was one of the melons, and we challenge, not Bethlehem and Allentown, but the whole State to beat it. Our friend calls it a real "Taylor Melon!" and says it is the second largest one of 9, the gross weight of which was 99 pounds. The largest weighing 15 pounds 9 ounces, the one received by us, weighed 11 1/2 pounds and measured two feet eleven inches in circumference. The seed was obtained by our friend from the West Indies. We have not the least doubt but that these melons would have taken the premium at the Horticultural exhibition at Philadelphia, had they been presented. How about those fine Peaches, Grapes, &c., friend James?

The Crops.

The farmers of Lehigh county, have the present season been favored with most excellent crops thus far, and from present appearances the corn crop promises to be quite a full one. The potato crop will also be an abundant one. In some sections however, the corn and potatoes have suffered severely from drought, particularly in the counties of Lancaster, Dauphin, &c. In Lehigh we have reason to be thankful to the "glorious Giver of all things" for the many blessings he has seen fit to bestow upon us.

Drowned.

On Saturday last, a young man named Augustus A. Gasler, who was in the act of whipping a mule, by some misstep fell into the canal near Easton and drowned. He was brought up to East Allentown, where his body was interred the following Sunday. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances. He was only 18 years of age.

Movements of Gen. Taylor.

President Taylor arrived in New York on Friday last, at an early hour, and after taking breakfast at a private mansion, left that City in the 9 o'clock train for Philadelphia. A telegraphic despatch was immediately sent to Philadelphia, that the General was coming. During the morning Mr. Meredith and Mr. Reverdy Johnson proceeded up the Delaware in the Steamer "State Rights" for the purpose of receiving him, and as they returned, the Steamer passed along the wharves, as far down as the Navy Yard, the General standing upon the Upper deck. The crowd was immense, and wherever he could be seen, cheer upon cheer rose from the air. The "Robert Morris" which was ready to receive the President, was boarded by the Committee from the Councils, and Benjamin Gerhard, Esq., as Chairman received and addressed the President as follows:

"We are a committee of the Councils of Philadelphia, who were appointed in their names, and in the names of their fellow citizens, to tender to you the hospitalities of the city, and invite you to become its guest. We regret that you were unable to accept our invitation, from our desire to have you among us; but we regret this refusal the more, from the cause of it. We hope that on your return to Washington City, rest will soon restore you to health, and that you will then afford us another opportunity of receiving you as a guest—a respect and honor which we were desirous to show you as your sincere friends, and as a duty which we owe to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation."

The crowd about the President was so great, that Mr. Gerhard could speak only a few words, and in reply to his remarks, the President spoke in substance as follows:

"Thank you, sir, and the gentlemen of the committee, and the City Councils, for the kindness you have expressed to me. It would have given me great pleasure to have visited your honored city—a city, too, which I cannot forget has, in an especial manner, honored me. I hope, sir, that I shall be enabled to visit Philadelphia upon another and an early occasion, and regret my present inability to do so."

The interchange of courtesies was necessarily very brief, and after the Committee had performed its duty and left the boat, the Robert Morris sped on her way to New Castle.

Flattery—Soft Soap.

There are as many ways of operating upon the minds and spirits of men, as there is variety of human mind itself. Among no class of men is there a greater variety of talent, or more ingenuity displayed in working upon the feelings and prejudices of men, than among politicians. We are sometimes amused and at other times disgusted with the simple maneuvering resorted to in trying to fire the zeal of parties. Among the most insinuating and probably effective, though least philosophical and useful, is that of "flattery" or more familiarly called "soft-soaping." It is the only kind of argument used by partizan journals and speakers, on various occasions, when directed to districts where the party strongly predominates. Instead of addressing the understanding, discussing the principles and measures which divide parties, pointing out the local and general virtues of the dividing principles, we have a long string of flattery, only calculated to disengage and contract the mind, instead of contributing to its expansion and healthy growth. Appeals are only made to their "strength," to their "consistent party support," to their "glorious majorities," without endeavoring to give a "why or wherefore;" their vote should continue to be cast as formerly. These kind of "pussey" arguments, are frequently very effective, but not the less baneful. We can, like all classes of lower animals, by a process of drilling and coaxing, be brought into a certain routine of duties, but a most prominent mark of manliness that elevates us to the higher scale of being in the creation, is that power of mind to comprehend why our actions should be shaped in a certain course, —to give a reason for performing our duty in the way we do. Adulation, intended to create a mere excitement through which an act to be performed, operates only upon the lower senses, and in principle is similar to that used to control the brute creation, and has just as small elevating effect upon the minds of men, as upon animals. All that is necessary in operating with the flattery process on the voter, is a little care to not give a "surfeit" and to cover up any judicious appeals to their vanity.

Canadian Independence.

The movement says the Daily News, in behalf of Canadian Independence, has become more marked and open. Mr. H. B. Wilson, who has been for some years prominently connected with provincial politics, has issued the prospectus of a new semi-weekly paper to be called the "Canadian Independent," which he proposes to issue at Hamilton and Toronto, chiefly designed "to promote, by peaceable means, separation from the Mother Country." In Lower Canada the feeling in favor of independence is almost unanimous, and the public press has taken the lead in its advocacy. In Upper Canada a large proportion of the inhabitants are said to entertain similar sentiments, although, from their subserviency to party purposes, the journals avoid the subject. The opinion is also expressed that the English Government will concede independence whenever it shall be asked by a majority of the people.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

A gentleman wishes us to publish the following, for the relief of suffering humanity. He says he has known a number of cures by it, and all of whom within a short time:

Half an ounce of alum, half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected, when a sound cure will be speedily effected.

Difference between Male and Female Education.

Boys and girls require a different treatment. This is demanded by the radical difference of the two sexes in their physical and psychical character, and by the different spheres of action, into which they are called.

The characteristic property of the male is strength, that of the female quickness and excitability of the original powers. During the first years of existence, when the mind is almost exclusively engaged with the external world, these characteristic differences develop themselves very slightly and require no great diversity of treatment. Generally those differences do not appear clearly and decidedly before the seventh year.

The following contrasts show themselves gradually in the two sexes:

1. The perception of the boy is stronger and firmer; that of the girl more delicate and subtle; the former accordingly forms at an early period conceptions, ideas &c.; the latter is satisfied, with simple contemplations of the object; and whilst reason soon shows her predominant in the former, imagination asserts her rights in the latter.
2. The boy soon works his way to a certain degree of independence, and tries to enforce his own will; for which reason he also becomes easily disinclined, refractory, and impatient; the girl on the contrary is happy in relying upon the strength and wisdom of others, she submits to the force of circumstances and yields, where she meets with decision.
3. The boy is earnest, persevering and inflexible, the girl cheerful, candid and resigned; she soon forms fixed inclinations, whilst she is easily influenced by transient impressions and changing passions.
4. The education of the boy is deeper, more solid and comprehensive; that of the girl quicker, finer, but more limited; in him we find therefore bold elevation, deep reflection, a spirit of close inquiry, and great enterprise; in her on the other hand quick comprehension and assimilation, a correct judgment in everything external.
5. The boy in the consciousness of his strength is generally bold, rash, noisy, imprudent and careless; the girl considerate and modest.

Those radical differences in the sexes condition to a great degree their sphere of action—their calling in life. Man is created for the world; woman principally for the house. Man is called to the administration of state affairs, the investigation of the vast regions of science, the carrying on of commerce and trades. Woman, is the soul of the family and of the smaller circles of society, the source of happiness to her husband, the educator and guardian of her children, and in this capacity she is exerting an unbounded influence upon society in general.

These considerations must necessarily determine the mode of proceeding in the education of the two sexes. Even in their physical training, the difference of their natures and their future calling should be kept in view; but much more so, in the development of their minds and characters. The boy should be under strict discipline, being however made to feel, that the whole manner of treatment, be it ever so strict, is proceeding from the purest motives, and the sincerest interest in his welfare. He must be brought forward upon the theatre of life, but should be restrained, guided and guarded. The education of the boy should—the beneficial influence of the mother excepted—be entirely in the hands of man. It is well for him to be educated in public institutions, where strict rules and order prevail and where implicit obedience is required; for he who has not learned to obey, will be incapable of self-government and of governing others. If this were kept in mind by parents and teachers, we should no doubt meet with fewer vain, boasting, weak-minded and characterless spirits.

In the education of girls, mildness should predominate; harshness will always repulse and intimidate them. The mother is the best and most natural educator of her daughter, provided she possesses the requisite qualifications. Allentown, Sept. 6, 1849. K.

Boatmen's Riot.

The sentence of the court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Brelsford, Riddle, Glassier, Merwatt, Waid, Johnson, and others, charged with riot on the Lehigh canal, was of a mitigated character. The Commonwealth's counsel stating that the object was not to inflict punishment upon the offenders, so much, as the vindication of the violation of the law. Maxwell and Porter, for the Commonwealth, Hirie, Reader, Brown, Signaves, for Defendants.

The Court sentenced Thomas Brelsford, convicted on a previous indictment, and on the one under consideration, to pay a fine of \$250, the costs of prosecution and enter into recognisance in the sum of \$500 with surety to keep the peace for the term of five years.

Williamson Riddle and Henry Glassier, each to pay a fine of \$50, the costs of prosecution, and enter into recognisance in the sum of \$250, with surety to keep the peace for the term of five years.

Bernard Merwatt to pay a fine of \$25, to pay the costs of prosecution and enter into recognisance in the sum of \$250, with surety to keep the peace for the term of five years.

Edward Ward, to pay a fine of \$20 and costs of prosecution.

Thomas Johnson, alias Rippy, to pay a fine of \$20 and costs of prosecution.

Reported for the Register.

Court Proceedings.

FIRST WEEK.

On Thursday morning of last week, his Honor Judge Jones, appeared and took his seat upon the bench. The following cases in the sessions were disposed of during the week.

Commonwealth vs. Solomon Schiert. Forn. and Bas. Defendant resisted the charge on the ground that the prosecutor had been mistaken as to the time. But the Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the defendant to pay a sum amounting in gross to \$235, and the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Josiah Miller. Larceny.—The defendant was brought into court on the charge of stealing a hoop. It appeared that the hoop had been taken and sold and pawned with an keeper for liquor. Defendant was found guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Nannenmacher. Assault and Battery. The defendant was charged by Conrad Rader, the prosecutor, of having struck him several times at a certain public gathering in the country. It appears that the prosecutor took occasion to tantalize the defendant by some insinuations reflecting upon a member of his family, which the defendant resented with his fist, and in which the prosecutor got the worst of it. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty; and the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of one cent, and the costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. Audenrick. Resisting the execution of process. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Audenrick was moving the goods of a certain person against whom the constable had an attachment execution. Some contention occurred between the defendant and the constable, but the constable did not obtain the goods. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Lucia Knutson. Misdemeanor. The defendant was accused of having attempted to poison a little girl and the family with which the little girl lived. This girl was very young, not over six or seven years. It appeared from the evidence that the defendant had placed in the hands of this child a phial containing a white substance and told her to put it in her coffee, that it would make it taste so good, and that the child should not tell the rest of the family. The phial was found to contain arsenic. The principle testimony was that of the child. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. A. J. Kitz. Forn. and Bas. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty of the first named offence but not of the last. Court sentenced him to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Edwin Defenderfer. Forn. and Bas. The Jury in this case returned a verdict of guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay the usual penalty.

The Cause of Hungary.

By the latest news from Europe, which we give in another column, it will be seen that the Spirit of Liberty is crushed in Hungary. But as the character of the news is of such a nature, and having come to us entirely through the channels of the enemy, we are loth to believe the same to its full extent.

The impression is gaining ground that Georgey has proved false to his country, and that Russian gold has influenced his treacherous conduct. Kossuth it is said has fled to Turkey, this however, is unsupported, and if he mistake not, he will be more active than ever. His efficient force was 173,000, deduct Georgey's surrender of 40,000, would still leave a very efficient force of 133,000 enough to flog the Russians out of the country. The next news from Europe will perhaps give a different account. Let us therefore hope for the best.

The Cuban Expedition.

The United States District Attorney for the district of New York has most effectually frustrated the intentions of parties who have been planning a secret invasion of Cuba. The Sea Gull lies at anchor under the bows of the frigate North Carolina, in charge of Passed Midshipman Spicer and a guard of marines. So soon as storage room can be obtained, her cargo, consisting of muskets, ammunition, &c., will be landed, and the vessel restored to the possession of the owners, upon their giving bond that she shall not be employed in any illegal expedition. The steamship New Orleans is in charge of a guard of marines, under command of Lieutenant Broome. She has on board a large quantity of bread, beans, water and coal; and on Saturday last, a very considerable number of tin pots and plates, such as are in use in the army, were found in the hold. It is presumed, also, that arms are concealed beneath the coal. She was completely stowed, and might have sailed on any voyage at four hours' notice.

The Florida has not yet been seized.

Holden's Dollar Magazine.—The September number of Holden's is on our table, and is in no way inferior to its former numbers. Its miscellaneous selections are of the highest order, chaste and instructive.

Delaware County.—The Republican states that the Commissioners of Delaware county, have divided the new town plot into lots which will be sold at public sale. The time and place, will be made known in due time, we suppose in our advertising columns. The new Court House and Jail have been contracted for at \$32,000. The contractors are Messrs. Joseph Earey, John Williamson, and Joseph Lawson.

Extraordinary Yield.

Our friend, David Carlyle, Esq., of Baltimore county, has placed in our hands a memorandum of the yield of 2 acres of land belonging to John Fisher, Esq., Cashier of the Westminster Bank, Carroll county, Md., which we think has seldom been excelled:

- 1 acre of timothy weighed 5 1/2 tons and 122 pounds.
- 1 acre, 3/4 timothy, and 1/4 English grass, 4 tons and 60 pounds.
- The land was measured by the county surveyor, and the product carefully weighed the 3d day after cropping. Mr. Fisher thinks that the whole field of 10 acres would have yielded a larger average product.

This is not the only evidence of the productivity of Mr. Fisher's farm. He has a sow which has had four litters, each just seven months apart, the smallest of which was 16, and the largest 22 pigs. We did not learn that the sow was of any particular breed. He has also a cow, 6 years old, which has had five calves. If any other farmer can beat this, we should like to hear of it.—*American Farmer.*

Test for Good Limestone.

The best lime for agricultural purposes is that which is lightest, whitest, and softest to the touch; the purest and strongest lime is always found to be the lightest. If, then, by calcination, limestone loses much of its weight by the process; if the lime shells are extremely light, and require, for slaking them fully, a large portion of water; if there are a considerable time before they begin to fall; if, during the process of burning, the limestone is not disposed to run or become vitrified; if it increases very much in bulk by slaking, and the lime is of a pure white, and fine and light to the touch, it may be set down as very good, and should be used in preference to other lime not possessing the same qualities.

American Tobacco in England.

It appears from the last returns made to the British Parliament, that there had been imported into that Kingdom during the year 1848, of Tobacco 28,304,134 pounds—from which the Government had derived a revenue of 4,265,238 pounds sterling, or 21,627,727 dollars. In other words, Great Britain levies a duty of between seventy-nine and eighty cents per pound on our Tobacco, which, after a year's labor, did not yield the planter more than an average of some four or five cents per pound.

Excellent Whitewash.

The editor of the Horticulturist, in answer to the queries of a correspondent, gives the following recipe for a whitewash. We have published a good many recipes for this purpose, but believe we have never published this. He recommends it as most excellent, as a cheap and durable wash for wooden fences and buildings. He thinks that it owes its durability to the white vitriol which it contains.

Take a barrel and slake a bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good whitewash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt. To give this wash a cream color, add one half pound of yellow ochre, in powder. To give it a fawn color, add one fourth of a pound of Indian red. To make a handsome gray stone color, add one half pound of French blue, and 1 fourth pound of Indian red. A drab will be made by adding one half pound of burnt sienna, and one fourth pound of Venetian red. For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use a half bushel of lime and half bushel of hydraulic cement.—*Scientific American.*

Gold.—The gold of California will have a great effect upon matrimony. It is understood that the generality of young ladies now decline to engage themselves, preferring to wait for a year or two when the crowd returns from the diggings, at which time each one expects to catch a fifty thousand dollarer.

Armbruster heard from!—We learn that Joseph Armbruster, whose escape from our County Prison we noticed last week, was seen at the White House, in New Jersey, on the morning of the 3d inst. He was clothed in nothing but his shirt and pantaloons, having lost his hat as he jumped out of the Jail window. He took the early train of cars to New York. Armbruster left a wife and several children at Mauch Chunk, who will now, probably forever, be deprived of their husband and father.—*Easton Argus.*

Independent City Ticket.—We learn that the Democrats of Philadelphia city will not run a municipal ticket this fall. They have resolved to give their support to an independent ticket which is now being formed. Joel Jones Esq. it is understood, will be the nominee for Mayor.

Insurrection in Cuba.—It was currently reported in Havana on the 27th of August, that St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Puerto Principe, and the Cantabrian regiment, on the south side of the island, are in a state of insurrection against the authorities of Cuba. How much truth there may be in the rumor remains to be seen. Certain it is that the Cuban Government believed in them, and was preparing to meet them. Three regiments, at the date of our information, were about to march to the quarter of the reported insurrection.

Convention of Heirs.—A convention is to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th inst., for the purpose of examining into the claims of the descendants of Wm. Augustine Jennings, late of Virginia, as heirs to the estate of Wm. Jennings, who died intestate in Suffolk, England, in 1799, leaving an immense property, now estimated at some \$40,000,000, consisting of divers bank and other stocks, mortgages and land property, &c., still unsettled, and lying in the hands of the British Government, subject to the claim and control of the heirs. Most of the claimants reside in Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia and Indiana.

September 10th was the anniversary of Perry's Victory on Lake Erie.

Gleanings from the Mail.

The President has not yet recovered from fatigue attendant upon his recent tour. He is reported to be very weak and feeble.

There are only three ways of getting out of a scrape—write out, back out, but the best way is to keep out.

Men of thought and men of action, are not often men of great tongue. The most professed thinkers, have been indifferently speakers.

Hon. John C. Clarke arrived in Washington on Monday, to enter upon the duties of his office as First Auditor of the Treasury.

Married people should study each other's weak points, as skaters look out for weak parts in the ice, in order to keep out of them.

"I suppose," said a quack, while feeling the pulse of a patient, "that you think me a fool?" "Sir," replied the sick man, "I perceive you can discover a man's thoughts by his pulse!"

We love that which is natural—admirer that which is acquired—and detest that which is artificial.

Many of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Baltimore have lately received considerable accessions to their numbers.

The New York Evening Post computes the number of slave-holders in the United States at one hundred thousand.

Dr. Franklin used to say that rich widows were the only piece of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost.

Two-shilling pieces, called florins, are now coined at the English mint. A proclamation has been issued by the Queen declaring them a lawful tender.

Dr. Franklin, in speaking of education says: "If a man empties his purse into his head no one can take it from him."

The Lehigh Herald is the title of a new Whig paper just commenced at Allentown, by J. D. Gangwere and Elias Keiper. This makes the 7th paper published in this Borough, 4 German and 3 English.

Will the galvanic ring cure depression? asked a lady. "What has caused the complaint, ma'm?" asked the doctor. "The loss of my husband," mournfully replied the lady. "Then you had better get a Wedding Ring, answered the doctor.

Valuable Recipes.

If you keep your hens confined, do not neglect to provide them liberally with meat.—In their summer rangelings, bugs, worms, grasshoppers, and flies, constitute their chief food, and when debarr'd from these, they are required to be otherwise supplied. A very remarkable indication of the want of this species of food is to be seen in the avidity with which they devour fish offal, and indeed any fly-bait matter that is presented. When there is a scarcity of meat, as is frequently the case at particular seasons of the year, we have recourse to the scaly treasures of our ponds and streams and find a most excellent substitute.

To Cure Swelling of the Throat in Hogs.—Take of Molasses one half a pint, and a tablespoonful of hog's lard; to this add of brimstone a piece an inch in length. Melt it over the fire, and cold or in a liquid state, drench the hog with it; and nine times out of ten it will be found to have the desired effect. My hogs were affected with this disease during the past year, and I found the above to be effective when all things had failed.

Fowls.—A farmer may keep a hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat and other grains, and still have few eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides scatter nests, chalk eggs, powdered bricks, plenty of Indian corn, lime water, and gravel for their use; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them. I have often smiled to see them fondle around and lay into a nest of goose eggs. Pulletts will commence laying earlier in life, where nests and eggs are plenty, and where other hens are cackling around them.

Sure Cure for the Dysentery.—A correspondent of the Plainfield Union says, that Peach tree bark and Elder bark, of each equal quantities—the outward bark of both to be scraped off and thrown away, the inward bark of both to be boiled and made into a strong tea, to be drank very freely from the first stage of the complaint until cured. It will not hurt any one to drink as freely as he can.

A Monster Snake!

We are informed that the good citizens of Williams township have considerable excitement among them, about a tremendous Snake that has his quarters in their neighborhood, which in size and length, exceeds any thing of the kind that has ever been seen in this section of country. The same snake has been seen by ten different individuals within the last fifteen years, so that it must be an old customer, grown to a very large size. We learn from a respectable Farmer, whose word for truth and veracity cannot be questioned, that he was ploughing in his Corn field a few weeks ago, and with the intention of finding a cool shady place, for his water cask, he walked towards one corner of the field, which was filled with stones and bushes. When he came within ten feet he saw the snake moving off—its head had already disappeared, and the body, which was all coiled up on a heap, filled a piece of ground at least twelve feet in circumference. Another gentleman, who had partly seen it once or twice before, took his gun one day and went in search of it, with the intention of shooting it, if he chanced to meet it again. Turning a corner, he came upon it suddenly, but was so astonished and frightened at its size, that he forgot he had a gun in his hand! This man, as well as all the others, who have seen it, testify that the snake is at least 15 feet in length and as thick as a good sized man's leg! It was traced through a field of oats some time since, by a track as would have been made by a hog. We have no doubt this statement will be disbelieved by many persons, but it can be substantiated by a number of respectable citizens of Williams township, whose word can at any time be relied on. We presume it to be an old black snake, which has grown very large, as this species of snakes do.—*Easton Argus.*