



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 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.

A number of advertisements were unavoidably crowded out of our columns to-day, they will however, appear in our next. We further beg the indulgence of our readers for a few weeks more, when the advertisements will be able to give the usual quantity of reading matter in the "Register."

We would respectfully recommend the attention of Capitalists, to the very large amount of Real Estate offered in to-day's paper. The already large and continued increase of our circulation throughout Lehigh, Northampton and Bucks counties, makes it one of the best and most profitable advertising journals in the district.

Good News.

We are highly gratified to be able to inform our readers, that the law passed at the last session of our Legislature, to create a Sinking Fund, for the gradual redemption of our State debt, has been put in practical operation during the past week. The commissioners of the Pennsylvania Sinking Fund, have purchased \$113,500 of the State Loans, at a cost of \$100,000, being a profit to the State of \$13,500. Having thus invested the amount in hand, they are now out of the market. The good work of the redemption of the public debt having thus commenced under favorable auspices, it cannot be doubted that it will be steadily persevered in, and that the credit of the State will never again be questioned. The payment of interest in gold and silver, and a system actually established and in operation for the gradual liquidation of the principal, afford a basis for credit as proud and solid as it is worthy of our noble old Commonwealth.

Gold Dollars.

We hear every one ask, how is it that when 350,000 gold dollars have gone through the mint, so few are in circulation? We answer, that they are hoarded and hoarded into the vaults of the banks, where they quietly lie, as no bank will put these popular little coins into circulation, when they can get rid of the rags which people in business are forced to take as circulating medium. The government should have directed the superintendents of the mint to allow persons not connected with banks to have the amount they require, in exchange for gold, silver, or Treasury notes. If the golden dollar is coined for the benefit of the people, why should not the people have the use of them?

Iron Trade.

The London Mining Journal, of the 25th of August last, contains the following remarks on the condition of the British Iron Trade: "The iron trade may safely be declared in a very promising condition, and both the home and the foreign trade has improved considerably. It is understood that large orders for rails were received from the United States by the last steamer from America, and that our prospects in that quarter are much more cheering. The strike among the colliers in South Staffordshire has already caused considerable inconvenience; and it is to be hoped, on account of the autumn shipments, that these differences may speedily be settled. Prices remain much the same as last week, with a firm market. Welsh bars are held firm at £5 5s to £5 10s."

While such a cheering prospect to the foreign iron master, and the British laborer is opened to them, what is the condition of the iron manufacturer in our country. We hear of Rolling mills being closed for want of orders. Furnaces out of blast, and a large number of hard working laborers, who desired a comfortable subsistence from their operatives, have either their wages reduced or are dismissed from employment, because foreign pig iron, rail road iron, and every variety of the manufactures of iron are imported at lower prices than they can be manufactured here.

National School Convention.

At the suggestion of several State Superintendents and other influential friends of the cause of popular education in different sections of the Union, the meeting of the National Convention of the friends of Common Schools, which was to have taken place in Philadelphia on the 22d inst., has been postponed to the 17th of October on account of the prevalence of the cholera throughout the country.

Officers of Conventions or Associations which have appointed delegates, will please forward to the Corresponding Secretary the names of persons appointed as delegates.

By order of Local Committee of Arrangements. JOS. R. CHANDLER, Chairman. Alfred E. Wright, Cor. Sec.

Voice of the Men of the Revolution.

It was contemplated by the early founders of the Republic, that Canada should form a part of the United States, as appears from the following article, specially inserted in the old articles of confederation of 1776: Article II. Canada, according to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admissions be agreed to by the nine States.

Nominations in Northampton.

The Northampton county Convention of Delegates, for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported by the Democratic party at the ensuing election, assembled at the house of Mr. Daniel Riegel, in Nazareth, on Tuesday last, and after mature deliberation, nominated the following:—

Senator—Gen. Conrad Shimer, of Hanover. Assembly—Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton. Mich. Meyers, of Bethlehem sep. Commissioner—Philip Lerch, of Forks.

Treasurer—John Davis, of Easton. Gen. Shimer, is favorably known, in old Northampton, he is fresh from the ranks of the people, and if we are right, never held a civil office in his life: As the Senator belongs to Northampton the Democracy of Lehigh will unanimously confirm the nomination.

Hon. James M. Porter, who is nominated on the Representative ticket, has filled a number of civil stations, and all with a view to the public good, and honor to himself. As a public benefactor, no one can be named, who has done more for Easton or Northampton county, than Judge Porter. In the Reform Convention where the Whig party was so ably represented by Thaddeus Stevens, Mm. Meredith, John Sargent and other prominent men, Judge Porter, was looked upon as the leader of the Democracy, and upon all questions of importance to the party, he stood in the front rank as its able defender. It is then no matter of surprise to us, that the Democracy of Northampton has made choice of so able a member of their party for the Legislature.

We are authorized to say, that Alexander E. Brown, Esq. of Easton, is a Volunteer Candidate for the State Senate.

A New Science.

Farming is now a science. It is no longer a blind plodding of labor, but the whole business is reduced to system, and a crop of any particular grain may be relied on with as much certainty from an analysis of soil and the character of manure used, as may any demonstration in Euclid, or as the effect of any particular medicine on the human system. If a farmer wishes to grow wheat on his land, he ascertains by chemical tests what it is composed of. This done, by similar means he analyzes a portion of the soil whereon he purposes to grow it, and whatever of the component parts suited for wheat is not found in it, he procures and spreads upon his land. A field may have in abundance all the requisites for producing wheat but one, and lacking that, will be unproductive. By science it has been discovered that butter and beef are in the grass and the fruits; that the cow is only the manufacturer; yielding all the while only what they eat. The farmer who refuses to follow the science, will, perhaps, at great cost, add those ingredients of which there are already enough; but that will not cause a crop to grow. A truly scientific farmer knows little of poor land. All land is good to him, for he knows how to doctor it to productiveness. Land that would only produce a very poor crop has been made to yield a very large one, by simply spreading upon it one or two deficient substances—lime of oyster shells, ashes even of anthracite coal, fish-bones, charcoal dust, tan, &c. Every thing, it has been fully demonstrated, is composed of ingredients which must be had for the reproduction of itself, and many other things. Fruit trees often cease to bear because the soil has become exhausted of one or two of the ingredients which compose their fruit. Give them abundantly as ever. One crop exhausts one set of ingredients, and another to some extent a different set; and so farmers perhaps often learn the fact without knowing the cause, that the same crop should not be grown for successive years on the same land. Yet there is no difficulty in growing the same crop time without end, if only the exhausted ingredients are supplied. Much has been learned as to the time of cutting grain and of curing it. It has been fully demonstrated that the quantity of flour is increased, the quality improved, and waste of shattering prevented; by cutting grain early; and the fact is equally well ascertained that grass may be cured and improved by the addition of a small portion of salt to the mow or stack after half the exposure to the sun formerly deemed necessary, thus measurably lessening the labor of handling as well as narrowing the danger of damage by exposure to rains. Science to agriculture has developed wonders in the capabilities of the ground, which have been only astonished at the lack of vision of heedlessness that prevented them from earlier seeing and appreciating the thousands of advantages that surround them. But the advantages of science as applied to agriculture can hardly as yet be estimated. It is as yet but the light that shows us the unexplored darkness. The capacities of the earth have hardly begun to be developed, and the human family hardly begun to exist, either in numbers or individual enjoyments. Evidently no sort of conception has been formed in the minds of more than a few, of the swarming millions which this earth is capable of sustaining in luxurious plenty. Land and labor have been brought so ignorantly together that nothing comparatively has been the product. The meagre, stunted crops which have so poorly repaid the labor of the farmer, have exhibited the measure of man's ignorance rather than of the earth's barrenness. Let no farmer hereafter, who would conceal his own ignorance, laugh at the information contained in book-farming. Read, read all, and read attentively.—D. Newspaper.

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Capt. Thomas Loester.—This gentleman, who served as commander of the Reading Artillery during the Mexican war, died suddenly in Philadelphia, at the American Hotel, on Wednesday last. He was one of those noble spirits, always true to his friends and to every dictate of honor—who had but one enemy, and that was "himself to himself."

Bedford Treasury Robbed Again.—The Treasury of Bedford county has been robbed a second time. We learn from the Bedford Gazette, that the Treasury was robbed last week of \$248.—The robbers broke into the Court House, carried the iron safe some distance from the town, and broke it open, expecting a large haul, but they only obtained the sum above stated.

For the Lehigh Register. Female Education.

It is to be greatly deplored, when boys grow up without thorough religious training; but a woman without piety is a real moral pest. Her principles will be impressed upon her children much more certainly and deeply, than those of the father; on which account her influence for good or for evil is incalculable. History teaches us sufficiently, how true this is. The best and most distinguished men of all times owe most to their mothers; hence the great veneration for their mothers exhibited by such men as our own great Washington, Franklin, &c. And yet, not near as much has been done for the education of woman, as for that of man. Whether this is owing to a want of proper estimation of her calling, we venture not to decide.

Even in our country, where she ranks so highly, great improvements are necessary in her education. It is true, considerable attention is paid to the subject, but very wrong notions in regard to it, have here and there become prevalent. Among us female education is not seldom wanted substance and thoroughness, whilst matters of secondary importance receive undue attention. The same is the case in other countries; but with us it should occur least, professing as we do, such high regard for the female sex, and the more we, as republicans, should prefer the true solid worth, to the mere external and accidental advantages of a person. Sincere piety, true morality, a cheerful, pure heart, self regard and a high respect for her calling, ought to be aimed at in the education of woman in all the walks of life. Every girl should be well instructed in female work, and as well as the boy, in all the branches taught in a good common school.

A more extensive education, however, is desirable for all, and for many it is indispensable. Where may this be obtained? You answer, no doubt, in "Young Ladies' Seminaries," and you are right. Far be it from us to undervalue their advantages; and yet do we take the liberty of saying, that it would be a much greater task for us, to select a suitable institute for the education of a daughter, than for that of a son. Seminaries, however fashionable they may be, where young ladies are merely educated for the parlor, where they imitate more taste for reading novels than for useful employments, where they are taught to overrate themselves and to undervalue every body else, are a real curse; and we do hope and pray, that they may become rarer from year to year.

It is particularly important, that solidity in character and acquirements should be aimed at, in the schools for ladies of the higher classes. Besides the branches taught in every good common school, the following should be thoroughly taught in every Seminary for "Young Ladies": Biblical History; Christian morals; History; that of our own country in particular; Geography; Science of health; what is most important and useful in Botany; at least so much of Natural Philosophy, as will enable them to judge correctly and intelligently of the usual phenomena in Nature; five Ladies' work, Drawing, Vocal Music and Piano. Foreign languages may be taught too; but if it be done as superficially, as frequent instances indicate, they would better not be taught at all.

If the surrounding influences have a great agency in aiding or obviating the efforts of the education in general, those influences are certainly particularly strong in their bearing upon female education; the girl learns more from intercourse, than the boy does. It is, therefore very important, who the educators of the girl are. They are called upon to educate particularly (although not exclusively) for the family circle, and should, on that account, represent family life in its most attractive and most proper form. In the female Seminary, the cordiality of the parental house should strongly predominate. However willing we are to grant to the ladies a peculiar fitness for conducting the education of their own sex, it still seems to us, that man's influence is also needed in it. God has thus ordained it in the family, why should it not be proper elsewhere? Whoever has a good girls' school at home, may consider himself fortunate; particularly if a mother presides over the family, whose abilities qualify, and whose circumstances allow her to superintend the education of the daughters. K. Allentown, Sept. 16, 1849.

The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

The September number of this truly popular Agricultural periodical is received. We cheerfully recommend this excellent monthly journal to the Farmer, the Manufacturer and Mechanic, its contents will more than repay the liberal price of Subscription. Address J. S. Skinner, No. 81. Dock street, \$3 per annum, where two unite \$5, and where 3 unite \$10.

A new race of People.—A new race of people have been recently found in the interior of Africa, which partakes somewhat of the marvelous. The men are represented to be tall and powerfully built, standing seven to seven and a half English feet in height, and black in color, although destitute of the usual character of negroes in features. Mahomet Ali sent an expedition up to the White Nile in search of gold, and there found this race of people, fifteen hundred of whom, aimed to the teeth, came down to the shore of the river, where the vessel lay. The name of the kingdom is Bari, and its capital Patena. They raise wheat, tobacco, &c., and manufacture their own weapons. They are probably the ancient Ethiopians spoken of in the Scriptures.

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Late and Important From Washington.

French Minister Dismissed!

HIS PASAPORTS SENT TO HIM!

A War Apprehended!

By Special Telegraphic Despatch of the Philadelphia North American.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1849. After a protracted and important correspondence between the French Minister and the Department of State, Letters of Dismissal and Passports, were communicated to M. Poussin, on Friday last, the 14th inst.

The whole subject of dispute has been before the French Government, and its course has been such as to justify the prompt and decided action of our Government.

It depends upon France to determine whether war shall grow out of this difficulty or not. Certainly the United States will not retract or re-consider its position.

A later despatch gives the particulars of the difficulty, which appears to have arisen during the late Mexican war, from a claim in behalf of a Frenchman, named M. Porte, then residing in the city of Mexico. More next week.

Carbon County Nominations.

The democratic delegates elected by the different townships in the county of Carbon, met in convention, on Monday the 3d inst., at the Public house of John Lenz in Mauch Chunk, and nominated the following ticket:

- For Assembly—Robert Klotz. Sheriff—Isaac Ripple. Prothonotary—Dennis Bowman. Register and Recorder—Oliver Musselman. Commissioner—John Horn, Esq. Treasurer—James R. Struthers. Auditor—Lewis Haney.

W. H. Butler Esq. is appointed the delegate to meet the delegates in Lehigh county, at their county convention, to inform them of the nomination of Robert Klotz.

A resolution was also passed, concurring in the nomination of the candidate selected by the Democratic convention of Lehigh county, for the Legislature, and respectfully recommend the persons so nominated, to the united support of the Democracy of Carbon.

The Whigs at their County meeting resolved to support none but Volunteer Candidates for the different offices.

The Pacific Railroad.

There is now, says the New York Tribune, we apprehend but little difference of opinion in this country as to the necessity of building a railroad to the Pacific. The Press of all sections and of all parties has of late given much space to the discussion of the subject, with singular unanimity as to its pressing importance.—There are of course opposing views as to the route which should be chosen, and the manner in which the road should be built, but with scarce an exception, all agree that it must be built. And there is no reason to doubt that in this instance, at least the Press speaks the conviction of the people.

This being the case, there should be no unnecessary loss of time in setting the enterprise on foot. Not only its magnitude demands that it should be begun as promptly as may be, in order that its inestimable benefits may be sooner poured upon our country and the world; there is even greater weight in the fact that the woodlands, which must furnish an important part of its materials, are rapidly passing out of the hands of the Government, and that once deprived of their timber, the road will cost vast sums of money which can be saved if the matter is taken hold of in time. For this reason, if for no other, we regard it as absolutely indispensable that Congress should act on the subject at its next session, and we welcome every movement which is calculated to strengthen the force of public opinion in that direction.

A National Convention has been called at St. Louis on Monday the 13th October next, for the purpose of discussing the great scheme and taking means to help it forward. We have received the Circular which the Committee of the People of St. Louis have sent abroad by way of invitation to be present. It states in terms by no means exaggerated, the advantages which the whole country and the world must certainly derive from the opening of such a highway for the Commerce of the Western part of this Continent and Asia; goes at some length into the reasons for regarding the undertaking as an eminently practical and necessary one, notwithstanding its gigantic proportions; and concludes by inviting delegates from every part of every State and Territory to take part in the Convention, and pledge the hospitality of the city for their entertainment.

This Convention ought to be fully attended, and we urge upon the people everywhere the duty of seeing that they are represented at it. We do not now enter into the question of where the road would start from, nor according to whose plan it should be constructed; those points we may consider hereafter; at any rate they will properly come up before the Convention, where we trust each will be discussed with thoroughness and freedom from sectional and party spirit, as is due to the important nature of the work. For the present let the matter in hand be to make sure that the Convention contain the right men from all quarters. As for the details of the enterprise they are matters of less instant importance. What is first wanted is for the People unitedly, that is irresistibly, to declare that the Road must now be built.

California Life and Manners.

The journals are filled with letters from California, which furnish some interesting extracts.

Life in California.—Life in San Francisco is exciting and amusing. There is almost a total absence of female society. It is no place for the presence of ladies, and will not be for some time to come. You can therefore conceive the entire freedom from restraint. For instance, good board being at \$21 a week, and ordinary at \$16, many prefer providing and cooking for themselves. You may see these "independents" walking along the streets every morning with a beef-steak in one hand and a loaf in the other, whistling, "away with melancholy," and other refined airs. Now these gentlemen fare well; they buy their beef at 12 cents a pound, delicious salted salmon at the same, bread at 25 cents a loaf, and coffee and sugar reasonably cheap. Thus their per diem expenses do not exceed 75 cents. And they are those who make money; for although clerks have \$5,000 salaries, and laborers 6, 8, and \$10 a day, still the cost of board, and washing at \$6 and \$8 per dozen, leaves a very small margin for profit. It is actually economising to throw away clothes when a change is necessary, and then buy new, prices of clothing have so fallen.

Gambling.—Extract from a letter dated San Francisco, July 30th.

This is one of the strangest places in Christendom. I know many men, who were models of piety, morality, and all that sort of thing, when they first arrived here, and who are now most desperate gamblers and drunkards. I think that many who left New York to better their fortunes, will wish they had remained at home. Gold digging is out of the question with some of them—they cannot and will not follow it, and it requires more capital for a man to do business here than in the States. Many have already returned from the mines, finding themselves unequal to the work, and are about returning home. It is mentioned as an indication of the wildness of the gambling spirit that \$100,000 had changed hands at a monte bank on the turn of a single card. A New York gambler is said to have lost \$10,000 the night before the California sailed.

The Reading California Association.—Letters have been received at Reading from members of the Reading California Association, dated San Francisco, July 29th, 1849, whither they arrived on the 14th of July, in the steamer California, in seven days from San Blas. They paid \$120 each for passage in the steerage. The goods shipped for the Company by the Cape Horn route, had not yet reached the party to whom they were consigned at San Francisco.

A lame sick man.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following as his experience:—

I have conversed with few of the recently arrived passengers, from either the States or Oregon, but who are home sick. Many are now returning, others are making preparations to follow suit. Some are dying, while many look quite broken hearted, and curse the first discoverer of gold in these diggings. The fact is, every thing has been overdone. Letter writers have been interested, or run-mad enthusiasts; "they only tell of the survivors' toil in their new lands—their number and success—but who can number the hearts which broke in silence of their parting, or after their departure." It is true, I have occasionally met with persons who regard this country as only second to Paradise, but have always found them persons with whom I desire the least possible acquaintance. The country is overstocked with gamblers and rummills, who carry on their operations every hour in the day, and every day in the week. They are generally connected, to deceive the unwary, and many a poor devil will walk in with his buckskin purse well filled with dust and next day he is penniless, hunting a conveyance to the mines, and swearing like a trooper at his luck. But I have never seen an Oregon man in any such scrapes. They compose a very large portion of the miners, and are decidedly, taking them in a body, the best portion of the community.

Labor at the Mines.—A digger at the Columbia mines says:— I have tried gold digging for the first time and find it very hard work. On these bars, which have been thrown up by the rapid current, the sand and rocks are sometimes piled up over the gold from one to four feet, and have to be removed before you get it. We moved to-day rocks weighing from 500 to 600 lbs. and tons of sand, to get about 50 bushels of dirt, out of which we got 3 1/2 ounces—better luck than common. The whole amount of our digging for two weeks is two pounds—pretty fair for new hands.

Gloomy Accounts.—The Boston Journal publishes extracts of a letter dated at San Francisco, July 8th, of which the subjoined is a sample:—

Money appears to be of no account. You can hardly pass a person that has not his thousands in gold, carried in a small bag. Yesterday I saw a man just from the mines. He had with him a bag containing about \$7000. I enquired of him how long he was in getting it, and he said "in one week!" Some of the pieces were as large as a medium sized bean, and from that down to dust, and perfectly clean. I have seen a great many breast-pins made of a piece of gold just as it came from the mines, weighing from two to three ounces. Gamblers are doing a great business. I went into several of their houses, and saw a man lose \$20,000 in one evening. After losing it, he very quietly said, "Well, I shall have to go up to the mines again."

Secrecy of Women.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Argus, says, This country is sadly deficient in the Creator's last, best gift to man, and you will be conferring an everlasting favor on me, if you will just send me one of those red flannel unmentionables that is hanging behind the door of my bed-room. We had a wedding in Sacramento city on the 12th, and a regular blow out it was—a muster of citizens and strangers. They kept it up so late that I doubt very much if they have all got home yet. To such an extent is the veneration for the fair sex carried here, that I have seen a party of Oregonians stop and have a dance around an old cast-off bonnet.

Prices of Products.—On her arrival, the Almena, from Boston, was boarded by a man who offered \$5 per bushel for potatoes. They have been sold as high as \$10. Milk sold for \$2.50 per gallon; it has been as high as \$3. The President was offered \$12 per pound for saleratus; it can now be bought for \$1.25. A frame-building, 36 by 20, covered with rough boards, well situated, rents for \$500 per month; a room, 20 feet square, for \$200.

Slavery and Society.—Slavery, it is said, cannot be introduced. Two or three churches are established. There is no theatre; but many think a well regulated one would be of service. For the want of some place of amusement, many now visit the gambling houses, who otherwise probably would not. Gambling is carried on to a great extent. It is no uncommon thing to see 200 ounces of gold hazarded upon a card. Tables covered with gold and silver coin meet you at every direction.

Gleanings from the Mail.

There were exported from Liverpool to Philadelphia, from the 20th to the 26th ult., 250 tons Pig Iron; 133 do Bars; and 12 tons Hoops.

Everybody has his own theatre, in which he is manager, actor, prompter, play-wright, box-keeper, door-keeper, all in one, and audience into the bargain.

What's that?—asked a schoolmaster, pointing to X. "It's daddy's name." "No, you block-head, it's X." "Taint X nuther. It's daddy's name for I've seen him write it many a time."

Much valuable information is derived from persons who visit families for the purpose of seeing and hearing all they can respecting the domestic arrangements of their neighbors.

It is very silly to pay for rum to drink when water costs nothing and is healthier.

There are upwards of 10,000 tailors in New York and Brooklyn.

Tom Hyer, the pugilist, appeared at Syracuse, so as to exhibit during the State Fair, but the authorities forbade all pugilistic exhibitions, and he had to leave.

One line, and one fraught with instruction includes the secret of final success—be prudent, be patient, and be persevering.

Go to strangers for charity, to acquaintances, for advice, and to relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

Butter Making.

Butter intended for winter use, should be made either in September or October. During these months the weather is sufficiently cool, and the quality of the food in the fields and pastures more suitable than when the season is more advanced. Very good butter may be made in November, but though for family use it may be as good as that made during the two preceding months, it is not so admirable for marketing. One of the principle reasons why there is so much bad butter in the country, is thus lucidly explained by a writer on this subject:—

"The principal cause of failure to make good butter that may be kept for a long time, is the neglect to separate the butter-milk entirely from the butter. Some dairy women are afraid to let any cold water touch the butter, for fear of washing out the goodness—as if water and butter could commingle. We object to touching the butter with the hands—some particles will thus be melted and thus injure the whole. A little wooden paddle is best.

"When the butter is gathered in the churn, that is, when it separates from the butter-milk, and forms lumps, the butter-milk should be drawn off, and cold water should be added; then the whole must be agitated or churned, and this water must then be drawn off, and so on till the water ceases to look white.

"This serves to harden the butter, and to work out the milk. If any liquid is finally left in the butter, this liquid will be nearly all water, and you have salt water or brine in your butter, rather than butter-milk, which becomes tainted in three or four days of hot weather. Pure brine will not taint the butter, but butter-milk will."

By proper care in making and working butter, our farmers might render their part of dairy business exceedingly profitable. Extra butter always commands a good price. Dairy women frequently complain that the milk of cows fed on turnips and cabbage, produce butter of bad flavor—so bad indeed, that the article is unsaleable, and unfit for use. The disagreeable consequences emanating from the practice of feeding these vegetables to cows, may be wholly obviated by feeding them to the animals after milking at night, and allowing them a liberal supply of salt.

Mr. Clay's Negro, Levi.—It appears that while the Hon. Henry Clay was visiting Newport, Rhode Island, lately some abolitionists coaxed his servant, Levi, to run away, by giving him \$300. When he arrived at Boston, his new friends offered Levi a sailor's berth, at so much per month; but out of his first earnings he was required to pay back the \$300. Levi demurred to this, and so the bargain fell through—the negro giving back the \$300 and going back to his master at Newport. He wouldn't take his freedom for nothing, no how they could fix it. Some of the papers have denied the truth of these incidents, but they are strictly true.

Fortune's Changes.—A few days since a young gentleman related to us the following: He said that his mother was speaking in the evening at the social home circle, of fortune's changes, and remarked, "that in her girlhood, at a social party, there were music and dancing, a young blue eyed, light haired boy asked her to dance. She refused, and thought him rather presuming as he was the son of a blacksmith, and she the daughter of Capt.—a militia captain. There was a difference in the social position. That boy is the present Governor of Massachusetts."

The arrival of two German Republicans.—Colonels Henry Ney and Vilechamp of the German Republican army, arrived at Boston in the brig Chenamus, from Gibraltar. They escaped over the mountains disguised as sailors, and after undergoing great hardships, succeeded in getting to Gibraltar. One of them was carried on board the Chenamus in a sack.

Indian Odd Fellows.—In the Cherokee Advocate of the 10th ult, we find that Cherokee Lodge No. 21 was organized, and the officers installed by the M. W. Grand Master, on the 12th.