



The Lehigh Register.

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Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1860.

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.

Appointment by the Governor.—Thomas Yaeger, Esq., of Allentown, is appointed Auctioneer for the Borough of Allentown. He will attend to the duties of his appointment in a few days.

Borough Election.

At an election for Borough Officers, held on Monday last, the following persons were elected to fill the different offices:

BURGESS—Jacob Dillinger.

HIGH CONSTABLE—William Egge.

TOWN COUNCIL—Isaac Sizler and Thomas Weaver, of South Ward, and John D. Lawall, John L. Hoffman and Peter Weikel, of North Ward.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Jonathan Reichert, in North, and Edward Beck, in South Ward.

STREET COMMISSIONERS—John Hagenbuch, in South, and Solomon Bernhard, in North Ward.

Bible Presentation.

On Monday evening, the 1st instant, the Jordan Union of the Daughters of Temperance, presented a beautifully bound Quarto Bible, to the Jordan Division, Sons of Temperance. The presentation took place in the large and spacious German Reformed Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, and was accompanied by a very appropriate and interesting address, and received by the Rev. Mr. Brobst, who responded in a manner becoming the great and glorious cause of Temperance. We learn that the Jordan Division is in a very prosperous condition; they being in operation only 13 months and count about 130 members, and in that time have expelled 20 odd members for disobeying the pledge.

Free School Exhibition.

The free school exhibitions on Thursday and Saturday evenings, were numerously attended, and we believe gave universal satisfaction. The singing was much approved of, and the speaking surpassed the anticipations of many that were present. As this was the first attempt we believe ever undertaken, by the Teachers of the Free Schools, much credit is due to them for their energy and perseverance; the board of School Directors also deserve the praise of the citizens of Allentown for their attachment and interest they have taken in the great cause of general education.

Astronomical Lecture.

The wonders of the Universe will be scientifically illustrated, by a lecture on Astronomy by Mr. Edward Foote, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening, April 4, 1860. The subject for the lecture will be a general appearance of the heavens. A description of the transit instrument, with an exposition of its use, illustrated by a model. The theory of the Sun, &c. &c. The lecture will be both interesting and instructive and we would advise the citizens of Allentown to attend. Admission 12 1/2 cents.

More Elective Officers.

The state Senate has passed a bill, providing for the election, by the people, of the attorney general and his deputies. It provides "that at the next general election, the qualified voters of the commonwealth shall elect a person learned in the law, who shall have been at least ten years a practicing lawyer in the state, and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, to act as attorney general for a period of three years from the first Monday in December next, who shall discharge all the duties now performed by the attorney general," and also, "that the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of each and every county in the State, shall at the same time, and every three years thereafter, elect one person learned in the law, who shall have been two years admitted to the bar, and who shall have resided in the county for which he is elected for at least one year next preceding his election, who shall be called the district attorney of said county, and perform all the duties now discharged by prosecuting attorneys." Since the above was set up, we have learned that the bill to elect the Auditor General and Surveyor General, passed both houses, and is now in the hands of the Governor. The bill provides for the election of Deputy Surveyors.

New Companies.

Military spirit appears to be on the advance in Mauch Chunk. A new company—or a revival of the old one—has been determined upon, to which the members have given the name of "Stocktons." The command has been tendered to, and accepted by, Lieut. Hiram Wolf, a gentleman of considerable experience in military tactics, having acted as one of the officers of the old company, during their service in Mexico. The honor of the company will be well protected while under his guidance. The uniform adopted is that of the U. S. Army. The company is now officered as follows: Captain, Hiram Wolf; First Lieut., Josiah Horn; Second Lieutenant Samuel Shurlock; Third Lieutenant, Edward R. Blain; First Sergeant, George W. Simpson; Second Sergeant, Thomas R. Collins; Quartermaster, Joseph Forst.

A second company, we are informed, is also in course of organization. We hope both will succeed; as without rivalry there is generally little spirit manifested.

Human Greatness.

We frequently read of great men, idols of science, art, political economy, or military fame each great in the eyes of his peculiar followers or admirers in the peculiar province of his superiority.

Many of these prodigies seem to have been produced by a concentration of all the powers of the mind on one particular object or science in which they greatly excel, and appear almost superhumanly wise, while in other departments of knowledge they are greatly below mediocrity. Many very learned men are exceedingly ignorant of matters which every boor understands. Some profound philosophers are so ignorant of the common principles of vegetation that they do not know which end up to plant an onion, and are sure that nature has made a mistake when she sends the lobes of the common bean up with the stock to protect the germ of the young plant.

Indeed, when we look narrowly into the histories of great men, we almost deem human greatness the result of a disease, which concentrates the intellect upon one particular subject, and leaves it weak and dark in all other departments.

There is another kind of greatness, the result of boldness and good luck, which may fall to the veriest blockhead. Even a paltry cowardice has made men great. This last position is sustained by observation; and very prettily illustrated by the story of the knight who, as his battalion was rushing to charge the enemy, was so panic stricken by fear, that being unable to check his horse, he dropped his arms, and caught despairingly hold of the cross-tree of a gallows under which his path lay. But being, according to ancient custom, fastened to his saddle, and pressed by the impetuosity of his comrades, the gallows, being decayed at the foot, gave way, and came down, the cross-tree lying before him on the saddle of his steed.—The horse, maddened with fright, increased his speed, dashed against the enemy, who, taken by surprise by this novel engine of war, gave way to the shock, and the horse dashing on, the patron, with his gallows, broke the opposing ranks wherever he went, throwing the enemy into confusion, was the means of winning a signal victory; and he was lauded not only as a hero, but as a great genius in the art of war, capable of seizing any casual advantage, and turning it to momentous use. Precisely in this manner very many persons win their laurels.

Others pitch themselves headlong into some political movement, of the merits of which they are entirely ignorant, but bustle along and make a great noise; and finally find themselves shoved into the front of the melee and forced to lead the enterprise; when, without knowing right from wrong, they strike upon whatever course seems to them the handiest; it happens to lead them to the goal, and they are lauded as wise and fearless leaders—efficient and far-seeing politicians.

Again there are great men who have attained their eminence in some department of science or jurisprudence, by an ardent and determined application, which, with common abilities, cannot fail to ensure a pre-eminence.—These have an honest title to the distinction which they have earned by labor; yet they may be destitute of the real elements of true greatness, slaves to public opinion, and even votaries to vice.

We conceive that man is great, only as his character approximates to the divine attributes.—Wisdom, Benevolence, and Purity; that is, he who is wise and learned—who uses that wisdom and acquired knowledge for the good of mankind, in the present and the future—who walks soberly and honestly amongst men, respecting the commandments of God, and the rights of the humblest of his creatures—is in our humble judgment a truly great man.

Amongst all the great men of history, George Washington is infinitely the greatest.

For the Lehigh Register.

Allentown Seminary Exhibition.

On Wednesday evening last, a very large auditory assembled in the Odd Fellows' Hall, to listen to the exercises of the students of Rev. Kessler's School, which consisted in Singing, Recitations, Declamations, Dialogues, Composition and original Orations. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dubs, and closed by the Rev. Mr. Walker. The opening address was delivered by F. J. Mohr, of Allentown, and the closing address by J. H. Zuilich of Lynn. The young ladies of Mrs. Young's school, assisted in the singing, and also read several of their own compositions. Both schools made a very favorable impression by their performances on this occasion.

The young men and boys belonging to Mr. Kessler's school, read their compositions in English and German, and their Recitations and Declamation were also read in both languages. A boy from Philadelphia, who knew not a word of German two years ago, read a good German composition of his own. The same is the case with a number of boys from the country, who understood very little English, when they joined his school, spoke the language well. Parents who wish their sons to learn translating from one language into the other, and to become good writers and fluent speakers in English and German, can probably find no better school for this purpose than the Allentown Seminary. The singing was excellent. They sang 4 German and 15 English pieces. Long will the delightful enjoyments of the evening be remembered by the friends of thorough, genuine and Christian education.

We hope the Principals of the Seminary here may find it convenient at the close of next session to hold an exhibition in day time, in order that more people from the country may come in and see and hear, that we now have good High Schools in Allentown. J. W. KESSLER.

Conviction of Webster.—The trial of Prof. Webster, at Boston, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, has been concluded on Saturday night, at near 12 o'clock, in the conviction of the prisoner. The sentence of death was pronounced to the prisoner by Chief Justice Shaw, on Monday last.

The Age we Live in.

We live in an era of transitions. The world has wakened from its long trance, and has shaken from its leaden feet the dust of ages.—Its path onward has been of late like a winged meteor. It has leaped over the barriers of time, and its flight has been that of the eagle. Science has dispersed the mist that hung over it, and thrown the light of day over the deep mysteries of nature and of art. The earth and sea are traversed with the wings of the wind.—Time and space exist but in name. The distant continents are brought into contact, and a new fraternity of nations has sprung up. India and China, where Christianity will ere long record her triumphs, are about to be reached by a shorter route. The arteries of commerce are becoming infinitely ramified and extended, and swell with the warm pulses of a new and healthier existence. The boundless treasures of wealth are wafted to our shores, and borne from our teeming soil to other lands. Civilization with giant strides is spreading over the rude abodes of man. Our forests resound with the axe, and dreary wastes lately trodden only by the savage, or long wrapped in the gloom of solitude, begin to smile in luxuriance and plenty. With the improvements of the age, with its growing liberalised views and institutions, human thought everywhere expands. It is getting to be emancipated from the shackles of ignorance and superstition. It is becoming independent. Man feels that he has a right to think for himself. He studies the principles of government, and will no longer be a slave.—He has the word of God in his hands, and will not bow to the dogmas of a sect. The Pope is banished from imperial Rome, and the prestige of his name has passed away. The seat of St. Peter is now one of thorns, and his scarlet robe a derision in the eyes of nations. Not only is the change there, but the spirit of liberty and the march of mind have swept over the broad fields of continental Europe. Though conquered and kept down by foreign bayonets and standing armies, though generous blood has been shed like rivers in the cause, it has not been in vain. The seed has been sown, and has taken root in her soil. But to what does all this tend? Is it to enlarged freedom, and happiness, and peace? or to successive defeats and failure, to chains more firmly riveted and galling than before? We answer, great political reforms are rarely wrought at once; they are bought at the price of misery and blood. But that price renders them dearer to the hearts of men, and gives a higher aim and greater constancy to effort. Temporary failure and the checks thrown in the way often discipline the mind, and impart a salutary vigor.—The pause of a nation in the road to freedom leads to a better knowledge of the means by which it is to be achieved. Each successive struggle is a lesson of experience. Time is given to look back on errors, to investigate the cause of defeat, to mature plans for success, and to embrace changes. The spirit does not die—the resolve is unchanged—the mind is developed and enlightened, the great principle of liberty acquires deeper root. Armies may trample on it, kings may mock at it, tyranny may chain it down for a while; but it will rise from the dust, it will burst the fetters that enthrall it. It may lead to anarchy and wars, and champions in the great cause must suffer, bleed and die—but in the end it is sure to rise triumphant over all! Such is the struggle going on between the kings and the people of the old world. The monarchical institutions of Europe are on too firm a basis, propped up by too many of the ancient elements of power, and too firmly sustained by the unity of combined effort among crowned heads, to hope for present success to the liberal cause. But kings will be taught the lesson that policy dictates reform—that men will not be trampled on like slaves; that is better to reign over the wills and affections of their subjects than to war with outrage feelings, and a brooding vengeance that will not always sleep. As a sure reflection of the past struggles, the elective franchise will be extended, and education must with it be conceded. Enlightenment of the masses will follow, and the people will by these means become possessed of a power at which thrones, if not based on justice and truth, must tremble and fall. Then will the remains of the feudal system crumble away; then will one of the great landmarks of a haughty and oppressive aristocracy disappear; then will men understand self-government, know what are their rights, and how boldly and successfully to maintain them. Such is the end to which the agitated state of Europe is tending. We are not discouraged; we do not despair of the future. The great battle is not yet fought nor won. The cause of liberty and humanity is not lost. Europe will yet be free!—Two Worlds.

A New Discovery.

It is stated in letters from Copenhagen, that Dr. Pierre Andre Munch, Professor at the University of Christiania, has presented to the society of Northern Archeology of that city, an extremely curious manuscript, which he has discovered, and which he obtained during his voyage in 1849, to the Orkney Isles. This manuscript, is in a state of excellent preservation, and judging from the form of the letters to be referred to, the tenth, or perhaps even the ninth century, contains several episodes, in the Latin language, on the history of Norway, stating some important facts, heretofore entirely unknown, which illustrate the obscure ages, which, in Norway, preceded the introduction of Christianity.

The Foreign Market.

The Western German Times states that the execution of railways running from different parts of Russia to Odessa, which are now in progress, will have the effect of enabling enormous quantities of wheat to be brought to the markets of western Europe at a much lower rate than at present.

The Senate of Ohio.

The Senate of Ohio, on the 20th ultimo, passed one hundred and twenty-five bills. A good day's work—that was.

T. Butler King's California Report.

This document was read to the President and his Cabinet on Monday, and occupied two hours and a half in reading. The "Journal of Commerce" has a digest of the topics upon which it treats, which are, the population of the country—its agricultural resources—extent and production of the mineral region—the commerce and navigation of California—the legislation necessary for the territory—and, especially, in regard to the disposition of the gold bearing lands belonging to the United States.

The population of the country is now about one hundred and twenty thousand. An accession to the population by immigration, during the year beginning at the next dry season—on the first of May—is estimated at two hundred thousand.

The agricultural capacities of the State are vastly greater than has been heretofore represented. There is a vast extent of pasture lands, unsurpassed anywhere in the world, in verdure and richness. The wild oats grow spontaneously all over the plains, yielding an annual crop at the rate of forty bushels per acre. Any number of cattle and sheep may be raised.—Two hundred thousand head of cattle must be brought into the country during the next two years. The cattle were formerly killed for their hides, which was the chief article of export; and they were worth but four dollars a head; but now they are worth twenty or thirty dollars a head. California is especially adapted to wool-growing; a gentleman was about to import ten thousand sheep from Mexico, with a view to go into that business. The future value of the vineyards is represented as very great.

As to the commerce of the country, he estimates the value of imports needed in California from the Atlantic States, for the next year, at four millions of dollars in flour, six millions in lumber, and two millions in other articles. As to the article of lumber, its price is now \$75 per thousand, and cannot be lower, because it is below the cost of labor necessary for cutting and sawing lumber in California. It can be carried to California at \$24 a thousand; and supposing it to cost \$20 here, it will continue to pay.

The gold region is described as extending five or six hundred miles from the South to the North, and from forty to sixty miles in width, from the East to West. It rises gradually in an inclined plain, from the Sacramento Valley, to the elevation of 4,000 feet at what are called the Foot Hills. Between these hills and the Sierra Nevada, a number of streams have their source, and take their course through the Foot Hills, westward. Mr. King examined twelve of these rivers, and found them all very rich in gold; and the conclusion is inevitable, from all the facts, that the whole quartz plain, containing three thousand square miles, is full of gold bedded in the quartz, and some of which disintegrated from the quartz by the torrents, may be found in dust and lumps in the beds of the streams.

The whole number of foreigners in the region, who are gold hunters, is fifteen thousand. There have been but seven thousand American gold hunters. The Chilians and the Sonora people came in crowds, and have carried off twenty-five millions. The Americans have procured fifteen millions. The Chilians are expert diggers.

The amount of gold already procured, is forty millions. But forty millions more will be procured during the coming dry season—say from May till November.

The regular mining operations in the solid quartz rock will soon begin, and can be continued during the wet as well as the dry season.

Mr. King estimates the amount of gold which will be procured, from the 1st of May, 1851, till the 1st of November, 1852, at one hundred millions!

He recommends that the lands be retained as public property forever—and as a perpetual resource for the public exchequer.

To the workers and diggers of gold, he proposes to grant permits, at the rate of an ounce of gold for each pound.

For the encouragement of regular mining operations, he proposes to grant leases of a limited number of acres, to persons or companies, at a small per centage on the amount of gold procured.

Romanesque California.—Some days ago, Col. Kennedy, the estimable Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, at New Orleans, received a letter from a lady in New England, stating that her son had left his home many years ago, and she had reason to believe that he had gone to California; and as she had been informed that many of the returning emigrants deposited their gold in the United States Mint in that city, she desired to know if her son's name was on the list. Col. Kennedy turned to the list of depositors, in which he was gratified to find the name inquired for, with the handsome sum of \$37,600 as the amount for which he had been given a certificate. This certificate the young man had sold, and had left the city, no doubt to join his anxious parent, and soothe her declining years with the comforts and enjoyments which his sudden fortune enabled him to offer her.

Coin.—There is an inconsiderable amount in circulation of the coinage of the private mints in California. They are not worth the value represented. The \$20 Mormon pieces are worth only from \$16 90 to 17 53, the \$10 from \$8 50 to \$8 70 the \$5 about \$4 30, the \$2 50 about \$2 25. The California \$5 pieces range in value from \$4 82 up as high as \$4 96, the \$10 pieces about \$9 60. They are therefore all of less value than the coin of the United States.

Death of John C. Calhoun.

In chronicling, this morning, the death of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, in terms both of respect and regret, we feel that we are doing that justice to his memory which is due to the eminent position he had acquired in the country,—to his great talents—to his long public services in various important capacities, and to the spotless personal character, which, in all the conflicts of his varied, exciting, and frequently stormy career, never contracted a stain or was marked with suspicion. From this fact, which is an uncommon one, we are bound to infer the purity of his motives, even under circumstances and in acts which did not always secure to him the approbation of his country, or the good will of a majority of his fellow citizens.

As early as 1817, we find Mr. Calhoun filling the important post of Secretary of War, which he occupied during the whole double term of Mr. Monroe's Presidency; a remarkable period, distinguished by the visit of Lafayette—the acquisition of Florida—the recognition of the liberated Spanish and Portuguese colonies in the new world—the announcement of the principle of policy, now associated inseparably with Mr. Monroe's name, in regard to the interference of European powers with the internal affairs of the American governments, which prevented the armed intervention of these powers in South America at that day—the institution of the most energetic measures for the suppression of the slave trade,—and the assumption of a high constitutional stand in favor of internal improvements and the Bank of the United States. In the year 1825, Mr. Calhoun was elected Vice President of the United States, which office he filled during the Presidential term of John Quincy Adams, and, a second time, when Andrew Jackson was first elected President of the United States. Upon the death of Mr. Upshur, in March, 1844, he succeeded him as Secretary of State; and during the short year he retained that post, under John Tyler, he signed the treaty—rejected by the Senate—for the annexation of Texas, and afterwards, two days before he was displaced by Mr. Buchanan, despatched the famous joint resolutions of annexation, with the letter of instructions to Mr. Donelson, directing the latter to propose the resolutions as the basis of annexation, rather than the Senate alternative of treaty negotiations.

Of the long and frequent terms of service of Mr. Calhoun in the United States Senate, we have said nothing; nor do we wish to speak of his connection with the Nullification mania of 1832. Still less would we, at this moment, remark upon the relation in which he stood to the disunion movement of the present day. Both these chapters of his history we would bury out of sight, seeking to record only those particulars which will be most honorable to his memory and be cherished by his countrymen with the greatest satisfaction. He sleeps; and while the flag of the undiscovered Union floats over his grave, let nothing be remembered to his disadvantage.

That he entertained opinions and advocated measures which, if carried out, would have proved unfortunate for his country, destructive to the whole frame-work of the Union, and to the peace and happiness of the American people, cannot be denied; although it may, and ought to be doubted whether he regarded them in that light, or urged them for that purpose. Imagination may have deluded, and ambition clouded his otherwise strong and clear mind, so that he saw only the safety of slavery and the glory of the South, where others detected the wrong of freedom and the ruin of the republic. He has died, however, an American, and an English one—our countryman, who has fallen in harness at his seat in the public councils. Let us remember, therefore, nothing but his high parts, his great services, and his blameless private character.—North Amr.

Legislative Proceedings.

The bill relating to the election of Auditor General, Surveyor General, and county surveyors, by the people, come up in order, on third reading, and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. McCaslin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the nomination of Samuel Yohe, appointed an Associate Judge of the county of Northampton.

Mr. Shimer remarked that he considered the nomination decidedly objectionable. He had known Mr. Yohe from his boyhood, and regarded him as entirely too vindictive in his disposition, to make an impartial judge. He hoped the Senate would refuse to confirm.

Mr. Walker addressed the Senate in reply, reading a petition in favor of Mr. Yohe, signed by nearly every member of the Northampton bar and sundry extracts from letters and newspapers speaking in the highest terms of the character and qualifications of the nominee.

In reply to a question from Mr. Shimer, Mr. Walker read the names of the members of the bar attached to the petition; when it was shown by the former Senator, that it lacked the signatures of some eight or nine attorneys.

After a few remarks from Mr. Frailey, the years and days were taken upon the question, will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination with the following result:

Yea.—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Frick, Haslet, King, Konigsmacher, Lawrence, Malone, Mathias, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Sine and Walker—16.

Nay.—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Guernsey, Hugus, Ives, Jones, McCaslin, Muhlenberg, Paicker, Shimer, Stierce, Streeter, and Best, Speaker—17.

So the Senate refused to advise and consent to said nomination.

On Tuesday last, the 2d instant, Governor Johnston nominated Jacob Weygant, Esq., of the Borough of Easton, Associate Judge.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. McClintock, Senate resolutions relative to officers, soldiers and marines of the war of 1812, were taken up and passed.

Who can Beat This.—Mr George German, sr., of East Lampeter township, Lancaster county, aged 77 years, we have learned from good authority, last week, ploughed 6 acres of corn-stubble ground in two and one-fourth days. This certainly, will be hard to beat by any man of his age.

Great Railroad Project.

The most gigantic, romantic, and magnificent project now submitted to the consideration of mankind, and which takes the precedence in magnitude of a ship canal across the isthmus; or of a railroad to the Pacific, is that of constructing a railroad from Europe to British-India.—This has been gravely and elaborately discussed in the London Times, and has attracted considerable attention, many believing in the practicability of the thing, and all believing in its utility. We, too, are believers in the last—and in the first, too, in a qualified way—that is, that it would be practicable to make the road, provided the nations of Europe would disarm and disband their standing armies, and devote the vast sums, which are dedicated to their maintenance, to this noble and all-mankind-benefiting project—converting their cannon into rails, and their swords into "iron horse" machinery. But will this be done! Most certainly not; for instead of reducing their armaments, they are increasing them, we believe, in the anticipation of an approaching struggle, and one is probably not very far off, for that Europe can remain long in the posture in which she now is, politically speaking, we hold to be impossible. There will be no European-Asiatic railroad then during the present century, nor during the next. And yet there is nothing chimerical in the idea of one. The cost is estimated by the times at from thirty-four to fifty millions of pounds sterling—say at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and forty millions of dollars. This sum, though large, and beyond the fiscal and pecuniary capabilities of any one nation, even of Great Britain, is yet not by any means a large one for all Europe, or for two thirds of Europe, supposing two thirds might contribute to the road. For all, it would be less than \$1 per individual, and might be raised therefore, without incommencing or oppressing any portion of the inhabitants; and as it would not be needed but by yearly installments and twenty of them perhaps, it could be paid and the payers would scarcely know that they had paid it, so little enormous would it be found.

It would not amount to as much as one war of a year or two, and on no very grand scale either leaving out of view the still heavier cost, in loss of life, damages, devastation, and demoralization.—The wars of Napoleon, when carried on with vigor, did not cost the parties to it, all included, less than five or six hundred millions of dollars per annum, one half of which would make these great railroads—that is, six months' expense of these wars. Could a railroad to the Pacific be made for twenty five millions of dollars, or at a cost of one dollar per head of our population, it would soon be made, and will be, probably, before very long, though the cost will be four or five dollars per head, which we shall not much regard, when weighed against the numerous benefits that we know are to result from the construction of it. And for Europe to make the grand road talked of, would be a much more moderate and feasible undertaking.

It is suggested that Calais in France, and Mooltan in India, shall be the eastern and western terminal of the proposed railroad. Starting at Calais, it would proceed eastwardly, so as to unite with the roads of Belgium, and Germany, passing through Vienna, thence to Pesth in Hungary; thence through the valley between the Danube and Theiss, to Belgrade, from Belgrade to Adriaople, and thence to Constantinople. From this capital it would go through Asia Minor to Bassora, thence through Mesopotamia, passing by or through Suzy, Ecobata, Bagdad, Babylon and Nineveh.

From Bassora, two routes offer themselves—one through the desert of Kerman, and western Afghanistan, and through the mountains of Solyman, thus entering the Anglo-Indian territory, some distance from the Punjab. The other route is a long the southwestern boundary of Persia, passing into Beloochistan, and crossing the Indus into the Punjab, and thence to Mooltan, the eastern terminus, at present proposed. But from Mooltan it could be carried to Delhi, to Agra, and finally to Calcutta, if found to be advisable.

We supposed that the length of the road from Calais to Mooltan, allowing for detours and deflection, would be between six and seven thousand miles, and putting the whole road at two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, would cost about from forty to forty-five thousand dollars per mile. But this estimate, like all estimates of the kind, we suppose to be too low; the cost would not be less than fifty thousand dollars, probably; but were it one hundred thousand, it were better, the money should be so expended, than on warlike, wasteful, wicked wars, as nearly all the wars in Europe are, and many that are carried on out of Europe.

The Isabella Grape.—It may be a gratification to many to know that this fine American grape, the flavor of which is justly considered superior to those of foreign growth, can be preserved without loss of flavor. The "Hartford Courant" says:

A friend has just presented to us several bunches of delicious Isabella grapes, of the last fall's crop. They were preserved in cotton.—The process is easy and sure. A layer of cotton is placed in a box, then a layer of grapes loosely on the cotton, then another layer of cotton, taking care to prevent close packing by nailing strips of wood on the inside of the box. The skin of the grape becomes slightly withered; but the flavor is fully preserved.

A New Invention.—A new and valuable improvement in farming utensils, says the Perry County Democrat, is now being exhibited in this place by Jacob Stroop, Esq., formerly of this county, the "American Combination Plough." The new feature in this plough is, that whilst the ploughing or stirring his land, it sows the seed and harrows it under all by the same operation, and that too with but little or no additional power. It can be readily changed from a seed sower to dropping and covering corn or any other grain.

The whole structure is simple, and can be made at a very low price. Many of our farmers have examined it, and are generally of the opinion that it is one of the best farming implements introduced.