

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.

**The August Interest.**

The following well merited tribute we find in the Philadelphia Daily Sun of the 2nd instant:—

"The August interest on our State debt has been promptly paid by the State Treasurer, John M. Bickel. Gen. Bickel has, in his preparations for the payment, rendered a sum available which has heretofore been considered almost worthless. Among the assets of the Commonwealth have heretofore been reported 50,000 dollars due from the United States Bank. By his negotiations, Gen. Bickel has obtained 25,000 dollars of this amount and applied it to the wants of the State, for which he is entitled to much credit. The various counties have furnished their quota of the State tax with commendable promptness. Dr. C. H. Martin, the efficient Treasurer of Lehigh county, after obtaining his portion, and having no bank in the county in which to deposit it, brought it to this city, in such funds as it had been collected, and arrived in time to contribute to the general fund. When so much exertion is made by our officers, we need have no fear of Pennsylvania failing to pay her interest."

**The Abolitionists and Mr. Clay.**

The speech recently delivered by Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States, in defence of the Compromise Bill, has been extensively circulated, and wherever it has been read, it has been pronounced one of his greatest efforts, equal to any he ever made, and abounding with the purest, most exalted and most disinterested patriotism. Men of all parties freely acknowledge this, with the exception of a few Northern abolitionists, who, although they cannot confute Mr. Clay's masterly arguments, endeavor to throw ridicule upon them, but with very poor success. The Atlas, at Albany, acts in this way, but we apprehend that all the efforts of that sheet, backed as it may, by the whole abolition force of the State of New York, cannot shake popular confidence in Mr. Clay, or detract from his merit as a patriot who dared to stand up and defend the constitution from the attacks of its enemies, and the Union from the assaults of those who would destroy it.—While Mr. Clay occupies the proudest position that could be allotted to him, he need not care about the puny attacks which the abolitionists may make on him. If his opponents were possessed of a tithe of his patriotism, they would second his efforts to pour oil on the troubled waters and effect a reconciliation between the North and the South, rather than oppose them.

**The Crops in the United States.**

The harvest throughout the country is now finished, and we are satisfied the amount of wheat produced is greater than ever before.—In the Western States, where corn has heretofore been the principal crop, an immense amount of wheat has been grown this year.—In Missouri alone, the surplus is estimated at five hundred thousand bushels, and this is one of the smallest wheat growing States. The corn crop has suffered somewhat in almost every direction, in consequence of draught, but that occurred before the grain began to form, and should the month of August prove favorable, a greater amount of corn will be raised than ever before known. All the crops suffered considerably which fell in the course of the late gale, and swept from Cape Fear to the Northern Lakes, but that is, comparatively, quite a small portion of the great territory devoted to agriculture.

The cotton and sugar crops suffered greatly in consequence of the late spring, and the many overflows to which it has been subjected. Indeed, from all we can gather, it is probable that both these crops will fall far below the average, and it is possible they may be even below those of last year. In Texas alone have those crops escaped the disaster to which in the other Southern States they have been subjected. A large portion of the most productive lands in that State have this year been devoted to the production of sugar cane, and it is probable that Texas will be one of the principal States in the production of sugar.

**To Persons out of Employment.**

Young men, and youths even down to 14 years of age, of a fair common school education, and who can write a tolerably good hand, residing in any part of the United States, will by addressing a letter post-paid to "Box No. 2069, New York Post Office," receive information of a mode in which they can be employed with pecuniary profit to themselves for a few weeks, or, in case of success, permanently; while at the same time they will aid an extensive plan for the improvement of education throughout the country. Editors friendly to education will please copy this notice.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**Great Fair.**—The Ohio State Fair, which is to come off in September next, promises to be very handsome. Exhibitors and other visitors will be present from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky and New York. Two mammoth tents for it are in course of erection at Cincinnati, at a cost of \$5000. Premiums to the amount of \$2000 will be awarded.

**For the Lehigh Register.**  
**Education.**

Mr. Rube: Permit me to communicate through your columns, a few thoughts to those who are entrusted with the rising generation. It requires no more than ordinary mind, to know how much the proper culture of the rising generation is neglected. We need not wander among the barbarous tribes of other climes, to draw the picture; for observations from our daily walks, in our own neighborhood, draws the cast dark and deep enough, to bring it home in burning epithets to every philanthropic mind. Instead of pure virtue, we see vice festering around us, and instead of frugality and temperance, pride and voluptuousness, are making deep inroads upon the minds of the young that are growing up around us.

But, what is to be done, the evil seems prevalent, and where is the remedy? Parents and guardians seem to be contented as soon as they get their children onward to school, oftentimes caring but little about the character or qualifications of the teacher. If he has a smattering knowledge of a few of the primary branches (reading, writing and arithmetic) he is good enough to teach my children says one, and the next says, if he is good enough for your children, he certainly will do for mine. But your responsibility does not end here. It is your duty before entrusting the education of your children or wards to another, to see that his qualifications are such, as may be required for imparting instruction in all the branches necessary to make a useful member in society, and also that he be of unexceptionable moral character, that his conduct not only within the narrow limits of his school, but at all times and places may be worthy the imitation of the young, that are growing up around him.

But if such high attainments in knowledge and moral character are requisite in a teacher, where are we to get them from, to supply the numerous demands of our schools! Why all you have to do, is, to make teaching as honorable as other professions, and guarantee them as liberal compensations for their labor, and they will be at your service.

The reason why persons with proper qualifications are not willing to engage in teaching, is, because they can always find other stations ready to receive them, which are not so enslaving as the present mode of teaching, and a better compensation is awarded. The clerks in our common counting houses, toll collectors at railroads and canals, the mechanic and even the laborer on the farm are better paid for their service, and have continual employment.

But again, if you employ a mechanic, a carpenter for instance, to put up a building, you in the first place satisfy yourself that he is master of the art he professes, and then you are careful to procure materials of such a quality and quantity as he may direct, so that he can work to the greatest advantage, and carry on the erection of the building with speed and facility.

But when it comes to the most important of all human transactions, we mean the education of the young; how that forethought which was exercised in the case of building is contracted; it seems to lie dormant on the stream of time. Suppose a person with the proper qualifications to engage in teaching. What can he do? Visit some of our common schools, and you will find from fifty to eighty scholars, differing in age from four to twenty years, crowded together in a small room, with low ceiling and windows, having no ventilator.—It will therefore be found a very unhealthy as well as unpleasant place, these rooms you will find furnished with old stoves that were no longer fit to be used in the kitchen or workshop, desks and benches roughly put together, and generally too high for the largest scholars, while four-fifths of the children have to sit with their feet swinging in the air, and without support for their backs. On these benches they are compelled to sit from morning till noon, and from noon till evening. This is very tiresome for children, and hence they keep their bodies in continual motion, and the whole school in constant agitation. In some corner or place where the least space is required, without regard to convenience, you will see a rudely constructed table, decorated with a few old worn out books, and beside it a person, pale and worn down with continual weariness. It is the teacher, from the appearance of his countenance you may justly conclude that his mind is all confused. And to be short, the school room has nearer the appearance of a prison, than that of a school. But notwithstanding all these inconveniences, the teacher is to prepare your children for the various avocations of life, and that too, in the short space of about five months, out of twelve, for eight or nine years, making in all less than four years for this important preparation. Now in conclusion, let me say, that it depends upon the education of the rising generation, whether our names shall go down to posterity brightened with philanthropy, or stained with infamy; whether the bright star of liberty shall continue to descend to future ages as pure as it came to us, or whether it shall be spotted with ignorance.—Whether our religious and political institutions shall continue to shine as bright stars in the firmament of nations, or whether they shall sink to oblivion. If you wish to see the former carried out, place your schools upon respectable footing, make teaching an honorable business, and you shall have won the day.—All this may be very easily accomplished by taking ten per cent. from what is now lavished upon luxuries, and worse than useless apparel, and applying it to your schools. The school-houses would soon have a new and neat appearance, and be furnished with the proper requisites for the convenience of the teacher, and also the comfortable accommodation of the scholars. Heaven will approve of such a course, your children will honor you for it, and future generations, will rise up and reverence your hands folded, and the stream of time will soon carry you to the tomb of oblivion. BREVIS.

**Democratic County Meeting.**

Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic citizens of Lehigh county, assembled in county meeting, on Saturday the 3d of August, at the public house of Samuel Kuhns, in Upper Macungy township, and organized by the appointment of

PHILIP KNAPPENBERGER, as President, Peter Newhard, Philip Pierson, Jacob Marks, Benj. Fogel, Anthony Gangwere, John Smith, I. Haas, Benjamin Breinig, Vice Presidents, J. D. Laxall, J. M. Line, M. Hannum, and J. W. Wilson, Secretaries.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of two from each ward and township be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who after having retired for a short time, reported the following:

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the purity and practical utility of the time honored principles of the party to which we have the honor to belong, and in the success which has ever attended their ascendency and the failure and national dishonor that has never failed to accompany their defeat, are fully justified in renewing in the most solemn manner, our pledges to support them, at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances.

Resolved, That we are in favor of all the Compromises of the Constitution, and every other Compromise that will strengthen the Union and preserve the harmony of this Republic. That the fanatics of the East and the disunionists of the South are alike the objects of unmitigated horror and disgust. That as Pennsylvanians, we will remain the Keystone of the great political arch, whose base is washed by the Atlantic and Pacific, beneath whose shadows millions of our race are blessed, as never men were blessed before, and whose summit glitters in the purest light of Heaven.

Resolved.—That we are the friends of State Rights, and of a most strict construction of the Constitution of the United States—and are therefore opposed to the too free exercise of implied powers—to local improvements by the general Government—to the assumption of State liabilities—to partial legislation of every kind—to the collection of more revenue than is required for the wants of Government economically administered—to the erection of a National bank to plunder the people and thwart the action of the legally authorized agents of government—to any interference with the domestic institutions of the several States—to new restraints on emigration and the naturalization of the oppressed of other lands—to local legislation for future generations of American freemen in the territories, and to every other federal clap-net abomination, that has been or that may hereafter be invented to impair the real usefulness and mar the beautiful harmony of our admirable system of government.

Resolved, That while we bury in the grave of the late President of the United States, every remembrance of his known incapacity for the duties of the high station to which he was called by his pretended friends, and forget everything but his glorious military career and his honesty of heart and purpose, which even they could not destroy or tarnish, we should disregard our duty did we omit to enter our solemn protest against the atrocious misconduct of a portion of his Cabinet, under whose eye was consummated a fraud upon the Treasury so gross and glaring as to call down upon their heads the fiery indignation of every well-ordered mind and honest heart in the United States. Their prompt rejection by the new President in the formation of his Cabinet, is a most signal and deserved rebuke to all concerned in this infamous transaction.

Resolved, That our confidence in the high character and transcendent ability of Lewis Cass, has been increased by every act of his since the campaign of 1848, and that regarding him as we do, among the most wise and patriotic of our Statesmen, we should hail his nomination to the office of the Presidency with unalloyed delight, and hereby instruct all delegates under our control, to govern themselves in all conventions to which they may be called, with a view to this result.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the federal croakings of ruin and distress to our manufacturing and iron establishments as arising out of our present existing revenue laws, we have nevertheless the assurance that our manufacturing establishments are with few exceptions in a flourishing condition, and that at the present time there are more goods manufactured and sold, more iron made and worked into its different forms by our iron manufacturers, and more labor employed than there ever was before under any other tariff law, which fact affords abundant evidence that their cry of ruin is merely a political scheme got up for political purposes, and that our manufactures stand in need of no more protection than they at present enjoy.

Resolved, That our present State administration is anything else but that which it should be—that in our present execution we recognize a man void of principle and honor, a man whose word or promise cannot be taken and who would sacrifice the dearest interests of the State, if thereby he could build up his party and satisfy his political ambition. His promises to the people before his elevation to the office he now occupies, have all been most shamefully violated, and we therefore are fully justified in pronouncing him a man entitled to no confidence.

Resolved, That in the nominations made by the democratic State convention, assembled at Williamsport, we have reason to be proud with.—That in William T. Morrison, Ephraim Banks and J. Porter Brawley, our candidates for the several State offices, we recognize men in whom all confidence can safely be placed. With such men as our standard bears, the party cannot fail to succeed, and we will with the greatest pleasure use all honorable means to secure their election at the next October campaign, with a triumphant majority.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. Thomas Ross, our representative in Congress, merits the entire approbation of his constituents in Lehigh county, for which he deserves

the full meed of praise which is due and freely extended to all good and true public servants. The raving and dirty invectives of such a man as Thaddeus Stevens, of Bucks and Ball memoir, fall harmless at his feet. Should our political brethren of Bucks see proper to renominate him for said office, the democracy of Lehigh, would stand ready to hail such an event with feelings of joy, and would endeavor to secure his triumphant election.

Resolved, That with our Representatives to the Assembly, Messrs. Marx and Klotz, we are fully satisfied. Their course as public servants was strictly democratic and merits our entire approbation.

Resolved, That our democratic friends in the several townships be requested to hold their Delegate elections at their respective places, on Friday, the 20th of September, and elect the number of Delegates to which they are respectively entitled, which Delegates will meet in Delegate Convention, on Saturday the 21st of September, at the public house of Owen Staud, in North Whitehall township, for the purpose of placing in nomination, a thorough Democratic County Ticket, to be supported by the democracy of Lehigh at the coming fall election.

[Signed by the Officers.]

**The Small Note Law.**

The small note law, with its penitentiary penalty, we see will be defied in many parts of the State, as unconstitutional. Besides legislation against the necessities of the people is not only wanton and oppressive, but will always be resisted until its disuse renders it a dead letter. Pennsylvania has more than one such statute, and upon the same subject. All the good that the law will do, will be to feed the brokers at the expense of the people. How wise and considerate such legislation.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

**The Delay of Congress.**

Congress has been in session eight months, and yet it has not passed a single bill of any consequence. The neglect to pass the usual appropriation bills, which extend only to the first of July, is perhaps the most shameful evidence of its disregard of public duty. Many persons having claims upon the government, are now waiting from day to day to have them satisfied, with scarcely any nearer prospect of their being done than there was seven or eight months ago. This is particularly the case with the wives of seamen in service abroad, whose half pay constitutes, with their own toil, all the dependence of themselves and families. The scenes at the office of the Navy Agent are painful to contemplate. The appropriation has run out, and there is no money to give these poor women, whose husbands so hardly earn the poor pittance they receive. They have been kept already one month in suspense, causing no doubt an infinite amount of distress and suffering among them. Of course there is no help for these sufferers. The members at Washington, who are receiving their eight dollars per day for eight months of worse than idle talk, for much of it is positively mischievous, care very little for others, as long as their own wants are supplied. But if anything could add to the disgraceful state of things at Washington, it is this robbing of the poor, by withholding from them so long their just earnings.—*Ledger.*

**Cholera in Uniontown.**

The Uniontown papers of Wednesday the 30th ult., bring us the sad intelligence of the breaking out of the cholera in that place on the 14th inst. During Monday several persons were attacked with it, and on Tuesday there were seven deaths. Two of the earliest victims were Maj. John Ross, editor of the "Genius of Liberty," and Samuel S. Smith, Esq., both highly esteemed and influential citizens. The others were—Elijah Huzzard, Mrs. Catharine, Jonathan West, jr., a boy named Cripp, and Nancy Webster, a colored girl. On Wednesday there had been no further deaths, and there were but six or seven cases all of which were considered convalescent.

**Charcoal for Cisterns.**

The Horticulturalist for April publishes the report of an experiment made by C. Robinson, Esq., of New Haven:—

"My cistern, holding some fifteen hogheads, is filled from the roof of my house, standing near a street much frequented, although regularly watered during the summer. Whether the difficulty has arisen from the street, or from the fact that a grape vine overhangs a part of the roof, or because the cistern is closely covered, the water has at all times a slight unpleasant smell. This difficulty became so great last summer, that I was compelled to have the cistern emptied and thoroughly scoured. This winter the trouble has been greater than usual; so great as to drive me to the unwelcome conclusion that my cistern must again be broken up, emptied, and thoroughly cleaned.

Such was the condition of things when I made the experiment above described; and I very naturally went one step farther. Taking about six quarts of clean charcoal, finely powdered, I wet it thoroughly, in a pail, and then poured it through the water pipe in my cistern.

In about ten days the whole difficulty was removed, and the water is sweet and soft as the purest which falls from the skies.

**The Crops in Ohio.**

The Columbus, (O.) Journal of Saturday week has the following intelligence:

"Our exchanges come to us with glorious accounts of the crops of Ohio. Our wheat crop is excellent, both in quantity and quality. Probably there never was so abundant a crop raised in this, the first wheat State in the Union. It is now nearly all harvested and secured. Our loss last year was probably fully ten millions of bushels."

**Fact.**—It was the remark of a humorist, that "to talk about a person having the power to weep on all occasions, is two feet from moonshine."—I'd like to see a man cry with a pretty rosy cheeked young Miss by his side—pockets full of cash—and plenty of ice cream in reach."

**Accident on the Erie Railroad.**

As the down Freight train was crossing the iron bridge over a small tributary of the Delaware, about three miles above Lackawanna, at about 1 o'clock on Wednesday the 30th ult., the bridge gave way, precipitating the entire train into the stream and scattering the freight in all directions. The train was very heavy, consisting principally of Live Stock for the New York market.

The accident occurred soon after the passage of the Express train. As the locomotive of the Freight train came upon the Bridge, it was observed to settle gradually; but the Engineer putting on all the steam, the increased power carried the engine over safely. The tender parking into it, fell, with some fifteen of the freight cars, from the ravine below, a distance of some 25 feet.

The stock on board consisted of some 500 Sheep, over 100 head of Cattle, and 200 Hogs, nearly all of which were destroyed. Only 25 cattle and 100 sheep were saved.

The most painful part of this calamity, however is the loss of several lives; the number of which is not yet accurately ascertained. It is supposed that five men were killed—three Brakemen and two Drivers. Three men had been taken out dead, at the time of the passage of the next train—which reached the City yesterday morning, after a detention of several hours.

One of these was a Brakeman, whose name was not ascertained. The other two were Drivers, in charge of the stock. Their names, and places of residence are as follows:

Thomas Campbell Clapp, 19 years old, from Menton, Ohio. (A nephew of Alex. Campbell, of Bethany College, Va., and in charge of a lot of sheep and swine.)  
Mr. Randall in charge of cattle, from Corning, New York.

It is feared that other lives were lost. The engineer and fireman escaped with some slight scratches. The engine having run off the track, rested upon the abutment of the bridge, and gave time for these men to escape. Our informant states that the Conductor of the train was badly injured and was not expected to survive. A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states that another of the injured men was still alive at the last accounts, but was suffering under intense agony—the horn of one of the cattle having been driven through his breast.

The bodies of the killed were immediately taken into Port Jervis. The drivers and some hands in the rear cars saved themselves by jumping as the train went down, and escaped with little injury.

The scene was painful in the extreme. The mass was wedged in between the two banks of the chasm over which the bridge passes, the cattle being pierced with numerous splinters of the cars, and impaled upon the horns of each other. A few were still alive, and after fearful struggles, succeeded in extricating themselves, and getting out upon the adjoining plain. But those that did thus escape were apparently all more or less injured. A number of sheep escaped in the same way.

It is supposed, upon rough calculation, including the cost of cars and bridge, that the loss of property will amount to about 10,000 dollars.

The bridge was 63 feet in length and 25 feet in height. The damages, we understand, will be repaired to day, and the communication on the line will suffer little interruption.

**New Cure for Cholera.**

Dr. Macrae, in the hospital at Howrah, has according to the Indian news, discovered a new and most successful mode of treating cholera patients. He causes them to inhale a certain quantity of oxygen gas, which contributes a strong stimulating effect, and finally throws the patient into a refreshing sleep. On awaking, he finds himself restored to health, with the exception of a general weakness, which always succeeds any physical prostration. Dr. Macrae had tested his mode of practice upon fifteen European seamen, who had been carried to the Howrah hospital in the last stage of the disease, and the patient has in every instance recovered.

**The Emigration to California.**

According to present appearance, there will be a tremendous emigration from the Atlantic States to California during the present year. Up to the seventeenth of June last, we are authentically informed that some thirty thousand adventurers passed Fort Laramie, on the overland route to the modern El Dorado; and the rush by the way of Chagres and Panama is still very great. The probability is that the new State on the Pacific will receive an accession to her population of sixty or seventy thousand within the present year. The accounts recently received from the gold region warrant the belief that the proceeds of gold digging this season will be immense. That State, with such wonderful resources, need care very little whether she is admitted into the Union or not. Indeed, we would not be surprised if she got disgusted with the manner in which she has been treated, and withdraw her application for admission altogether.

**Cotton Manufactures.**—We are frequently hearing of the erection of cotton manufactures in the Southern States; and from the number that have already been built and projected, it is evident that before long the South will be amply able to supply themselves, and to compete with the manufactures of New England and the North. South Carolina is a awakening to the importance of the subject, and has taken it in hand in such a manner as to warrant the belief that she, too, will supply her own wants before long. If this movement be followed up, the manufacturing business of the North will undergo a revolution, that will be attended with serious consequences to the New England States.

**Cast Iron Pig Troughs.**—In these days of iron, when it is substituted for wood so universally, we should like to know if cast iron troughs have ever been used in this country feeding hogs.—They are quite common in Great Britain, and there is no doubt, if once introduced into the United States, they would be highly approved.

**Capture of a Manatee or Sea Cow.**

By the arrival of the steamer Monmouth, Captain Freeborn, from Indian River, yesterday, we learn that Messrs. Clark and Burnam succeeded in capturing a sea cow on the 17th instant, near Jupiter Inlet, Florida. The animal was caught in a net, is of the male species, and is nine feet three inches in length. They succeeded in taking it alive, and have shipped it to Charleston, in the schr. Charleston, with the intention of exhibiting it at the North during the ensuing summer, and of bringing it South next winter. An individual who saw it describes it as a remarkably curious animal. It was very wild when first captured, but soon became quiet tame, and now eats freely of grass, &c. Its tail is in the shape of a fan, and is two feet five inches broad. It has no hind feet; its fore feet are similar to those of a turtle; has nails like those on the human hand, but no claws. Its mouth and nose resemble those of a cow; has teeth on the lower jaw, but none on the upper.

Previous to the capture of the one above described, they succeeded in taking a female; but it was so large, and becoming entangled in the net, made such desperate exertions to escape, that the captors were compelled to shoot it. They preserved the skin, however, which is fifteen feet long.

The individuals who made the capture, were in our city some weeks ago, making the necessary arrangements for their enterprise, and expressed their determination to make a capture. They have succeeded, and will no doubt be amply rewarded by the exhibition of their great natural curiosity. Barnum of the American Museum, is said to have offered them, if successful \$10,000 for their prize.

This is the second instance within our knowledge that the Sea Cow has been captured.—Some years ago, during the Florida war, Col. Harney shot two of them in the Everglades.—He preserved the hides, and they were exhibited in St. Augustine as a great curiosity. We saw a rib of one of the animals yesterday, in possession of a gentleman of this city, to whom it was presented by Col. Harney. He informed us that he had partaken of the flesh, and pronounced it remarkably tender and palatable—far superior to beef.

Mr. Clark, one of the captors, is a resident of Florida, a highly respectable gentleman, and extensively known in this city.—*Savannah News, of 20th of June.*

**Valuable Recipes.**

A correspondent of the American Agriculturist, gives the following in reference to diseases of the swine:

A breeding sow was turned off to fatten. A few days after, she was noticed to stand with her head down, and to be breathing with great distress, but yet, without any perceptible sound. This continued for a day or two, when, supposing she was laboring under an attack of inflammation of the lungs, I cut off her tail, from which she bled very freely. This was followed by immediate relief, and in a day or two she was quite well.

**To Cure Bloating or Hoven in Cattle.**—A tablespoonful of spirits of hartshorn, for an ox or cow, or a teaspoonful for a sheep, will afford instantaneous relief. It should be diluted with water or milk. It acts by decomposing the gas generated in the stomach, and which is the cause of the disease.

**Small Beer.**—For making three gallons of beer, take 1 quart of molasses, 20 drops oil of spruce, 15 drops oil of winter green, 10 drops oil of sassafras; add hot water to make the requisite quantity; mix the ingredients well; let the liquor stand till it is blood warm, then add one pint of yeast; let it remain ten or twelve hours; bottle it, and three or four hours it is fit for use.

**Blackberry Syrup.**—We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making blackberry syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the Summer Complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of cholera.—To two quarts of the juice of blackberries, add one pound loaf sugar, 3 oz. nutmegs, 3 oz. cinnamon, pulverized, 3 oz. cloves, 2 oz. allspice, do. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of good fourth proof brandy. From a teaspoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient, is to be given.

**Tomato Recipe.**—The following has been handed to us as the recipe of a good house-wife, for preserving or "curing" tomatoes so effectually that they may be brought out at any time between the seasons "good as new," with precisely the flavor of the original article:—

"Get sound tomatoes, peel them, and prepare just the same as for cooking, squeeze them as fine as possible, put them in a kettle, bring them to a boil, season with pepper and salt; then put them in stone jugs taken directly from water in which they (the jugs) have been boiled. Seal the jugs immediately, and keep them in a cool place."

**The Tariff Question.**—It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, that an attempt will be made to amend the tariff, by appending a bill for that purpose to the General Appropriation bill. Perhaps a bill may in this way be passed. We have seen it stated that some of the cotton mills in Georgia and South Carolina are injuriously affected by the present state of things.

**Gen. Wool.**—The Rochester Advertiser publishes from Major Gen. John E. Wool, declining a nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York.

**Gen. Pillow's Toast.**—The Missouri Compromise Line—We shall shake hands with our Northern brethren over it, but if they cross beyond this line, it will be on the points of our bayonets.

**The Washington Union** states that Mr. Rhet, who, in his recent speech at Charleston, South Carolina, denounced, among other things, the Tariff of 1846, (the present tariff,) himself voted for the bill, as did all the rest of the South Carolina delegation in Congress.

It is stated that in the neighborhood of Mormon, Mo., the production of wine this year will be nearly 50,000 gallons.