The Lehigh Register.

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TUESDAY AUGUST 27, 1850.

W. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut 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 receipting for the same.

Census of Lehigh County.

Through the politeness of the Deputy Marshals of Lehigh county, we are enabled to give the following statistics of Lowhill, Weisenburg, Saucon, and Washington townships, all of which, with the exception of Saucon, show a very handsome increase over the population of 1840:

Washington township.—Population, 1,511, Families, 257, Dwelling Houses, 247, Farms, 115, Wheat, 5,053, Rye, 15,456, Corn, 8,879, Oats, 12,506, Value of Live Stock, 30,745, Horses, 342, Cows, 425, other Cattle, 215, Sheep, 262, Swine, 812, Butter, 39,052, Potatoes, 8,255 bushels.

Washington was taken from Heidelberg, and believed to contain about half the population of the old township, which in 1840, was 2,353.—Taking 1,200 for its population in 1840, the increase would be 311, or 26 per cent.

Weisenburg.—Population, 1,764, Families, 321, Dwelling Houses, 305, Male, 903, Female, 861, Farms, 163, Wheat, 8,735, Rye, 27,723, Corn, 12,910, Oats, 9,085, Value of live Stock, 39,710, Horses, 418, Cows, 639, other Cattle, 404, Sheep, 416, Swine, 877, Butter, 34,625.

Population in 1840, 1,429; increase 335, or 23½ per cent.

Saucon.—Population, 2,365, Farms, 188, Voters, 617, Butter, 74,396 pounds. Population in 1840, 2,072; increased 293, or 14 per cent.

Lowhill.—Population, 1,035, Families, 179, Dwelling Houses, 175, Farms 98, Wheat, 3,766, Rye, 17,476, Corn, 9,458, Oats, 6,483, Potatoes, 6,619, Buckwheat, 1,772, Value of Live Stock, $29,067, Horses, 284, Cows, 344, other Cattle, 277, Sheep, 175, Swine, 729, Butter, 26,527, Animals Slaughtered, value $10,795.

Population in 1840, 854; increase 181, or 21 per cent.

The Crops of 1850.

According to the accounts which are daily reaching us from the grain-growing districts of the United States, says the New York Herald, there can be no doubt that the yield for the year 1850 will be the most abundant that the country was ever blessed with, and that breadstuffs will be as cheap, if not cheaper, than they ever were. The West, the great granary of the country, is one vast storehouse of corn, wheat and oats, while in the Southern and Eastern States, the product will be far above that of past years.

We have no means of ascertaining the yield of last year, but for 1849, according to the report of the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, the quantity of wheat harvested was 126,364,600 bushels, and of indian corn, 583,150,000 bushels. It is acknowledged on all hands that a much larger breadth of these cereals have been sown this year than ever, and this, together with the enormous yield, satisfies us that the wheat product this year will not fall much short of two hundred millions of bushels, and that of corn seven hundred millions of bushels. Estimating the population of the United States at twenty millions, this would give ten bushels of wheat, or two barrels of flour, every individual—man, woman and child—to say nothing of the corn, which is much more than is required for their consumption. Of course, however, there will be a large quantity exported, but not as much as in former years. Heretofore we have depended upon Great Britain for a market for a large portion of our surplus crops, but, according to recent accounts from them, the demand will not be so great as it has been in past years; although the harvest promised to be later than usual, there were no fears entertained of a short crop. In addition to that, the yield on the Continent promised to be abundant, and, there was very little danger of damage to the potato in Ireland, occurring from the rot. The surplus, over and above what we will require for home consumption, and what will be probably exported, will, therefore, be unusually large this year, and must bring the price down to a very low figure—as low, perhaps, as we have ever seen it in the market.

The extraordinary yield of wheat and flour, while it will reduce the prices of those articles so low as to place them within the command of the poorest, will also have the same effect on other commodities, such as pork, beef, &c. and the result will be, that there will be not only a plenty of the necessaries of life, but they can be procured at moderate prices. The people may defy all attempts to keep up the prices, for the crop is so great that it will be impossible to monopolize it, and it will be well for some operators, who hold large quantities, if they can succeed in holding their position, and avoiding bankruptcy. Another such a prolific country as the United States does not exist. With every variety of soil and climate, and with an extent greater than the whole of Europe, it seems hardly possible for a general failure to occur. A severe frost may take place in one section, a continuance of rain in another, which might totally destroy the crops, but the loss would weigh as nothing in the general yield throughout the country. We ought to be grateful for such peculiar advantages as we enjoy.

Perry County.—This county, just now, boasts of nineteen candidates for the office of Sheriff.—Why can the citizens of Lehigh not have the same number to make a selection from?

Election of Judges.

Our readers will perceive that the Democrats of Old Northampton have taken a decided stand against the election of Judges by the people. We publish below the resolutions which were adopted at their regular mass meeting, on the 19th instant, at Easton.

The election for Delegates, will be held on Saturday, the 14th September, who will meet in County Convention, on Tuesday, the 17 September.

Resolved—That we do not approve of the proposed amendment to the constitution for an elective Judiciary—that in our opinion it will drag the ermine of justice into the contests of party politics—will endanger the purity of the judiciary and will fill with demagogues and intriguing politicians, the places which should only be filled with men distinguished for professional ability and conscientious uprightness—and will in the end bring the administration of justice into discredit and disrepute, and thus undermine the very foundations of society.—And that we recommend to our fellow democrats to defeat it at the poll.

The Age of Conventions.

This is an age of Conventions. We have had the World's Free Trade Convention—the World's Social Convention—the World's Convention for Christianizing and evangelizing the human race, and soon we shall have the World's exhibition of wares and inventions in London, if the project does not fall through, of which there seems to be some likelihood. The Yankee will be there with his wooden nutmegs and patent razor strops—the Chinese with his painted fans and carved ivory balls—the Englishman with his Sheffield knife and Wade cutlery—Brussels with her carpets, and Russia with her leather and iron, and every nation upon the earth will be invited to send some of her handiwork and inventions. Let those enjoy these things who will. The patentees with their new inventions will rejoice in the praises of the newspapers and feel proud of the medals which proclaim their superiority and make them contributors "to the happiness of their fellow man." Do these inventions make men happier? The world is no happier with these inventions than it was before. The grumbling farmer who was compelled to thrash his one hundred bushels of wheat with a flail, grumbled nevertheless when the horses on the moveable tread mill, with wheels and straps, thrashed one hundred bushels to the flail's four. The public grumbled, never the more at bad inns delays, when they travelled in the sociable vis-a-vis stage over rugged roads, than they do now when steam carries them sixty miles an hour over iron tracks. The unhappy man clothed in tow cloth is unhappy still in broad cloth and silk. Turbans and cashmere will not stop the aching of an anxious head or a beating heart. Enough of this moralizing—let the World's exhibition go on and see what it will come to.

Death of Hon. Jesse Miller.

We regret to learn, that Jesse Miller, died on the 20th instant, at Harrisburg. He has been for many years in public life; was Sheriff of Perry county; member of the State Legislature for several sessions; representative in Congress; Auditor of the Treasury of the United States; Canal Commissioner; Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under Governor Shunk, and at the time of his decease editor of the Harrisburg "Keystone." He was a violent and ultra politician, but estimable in all his private relations.

Manufactures and Prosperity.

The recent census of Massachusetts, it is said, shows that the increase of the population in the last ten years has been at least a quarter million. The growth of Massachusetts is owing to her manufactures, a fact which the Southern States should bear in mind, as an incentive to their own cultivation of that branch of industry. It were well also, if a more practical view of this matter could find its way through the hair of our blustering members of Congress. There can be no real substantial prosperity where industry is crippled.

National Educational Convention.

The National Convention of the friends of Education, met yesterday. Its sessions will be held in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia. The Convention of last year resolved that there should be a permanent organization of the friends of education throughout the United States, embracing as well those interested in Colleges and Academies, as those who are engaged in promoting the improvement of common schools. The principles which are to govern in this organization are to be discussed and settled at the approaching convention, and as it is believed that great good would result from annual re-unions of the enlightened and earnest friends of education, it is very important that such a plan be matured as will be most likely, to accomplish this end.

Subterranean Lake.

Near the town of Williamsburg, Johnson county, Indiana, says the Franklin Sentinel, is what might be called a subterranean lake. A gentleman there is digging a well, at about the depth of thirty feet, when passing through about five or six feet of black earth, thought the earth sounded hollow at the stroke was driven into it. A small hole was bored downward six or eight inches, and on its withdrawal a stream of water gushed forth five or six feet in height. The man was immediately drawn out, scarcely had he reached the surface, when the bottom of the well burst upward, and a volume of water rushed out with great force. The water has a disagreeable odor, and is unfit for any purpose. Several pieces of rotten wood were thrown out. We have these facts from unquestionable authority. Here is certainly food for the speculation of the scientific and curious. Good water is most generally obtained in that vicinity at the depth of twenty feet.

Whig County Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, the Democratic Whig citizens of Lehigh county, met in County Meeting at the Hall-house of *Henry Stoves, jr.* in South Whitehall township, on Saturday the 25th day of August, and organized by the appointment of

DAVID GEHMAN, President.

ABRAHAM PETER, } Vice Presidents.
DANIEL A. GUTH, }

Edmund J. Mohr, } Secretaries.
James Fuller, }

On motion a committee of two from each township was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was very ably addressed by *Edmund J. Mohr*, in the english, and by *William Leisenring*, in the german language. The committee then appeared and reported as follows:

Resolved, That in this primary assembly of the Whigs of Lehigh county, we again declare our strong and unabated attachment to the principles and measures of the great political party to which we belong, and that believing as we do, those principles and those measures to be the best and most efficient means of attaining to and of preserving the great end of the American confederacy, viz: The formation of a more perfect union, the establishment of justice, the insuring of domestic tranquility, the providing for the common defence, the promoting of the general welfare and the securing of the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, we do hereby mutually and firmly pledge to each other our ablest efforts to secure the success of those principles and measures.

Resolved, That whilst we cherish the rights of personal liberty as among the highest and most sacred privileges guaranted by the Constitution, and paramount to all else save that instrument and the noble Union, which it has thus far in our political history so firmly sustained, we cannot forget, nor can we disregard the spirit of conciliation and mutual concession by which the passage of that instrument was effected and its subsequent adoption by the States then composing the Confederacy was secured.

Resolved, That we utterly disapprove the course pursued by many of the politicians of the day, who actuated by different and even opposite motives in different parts of the Union, whether influenced by political passions and prejudices, the disappointments of personal ambition, the excitements and mortifications of party strife, the struggles for particular systems and measures, the interests, jealousies, and rivalries of particular sections, the apprehension of unequal pressure of a particular system of measures, or whether moved by the honest zeal of mere theorists and enthusiasts, meditating a dismemberment of the Republic to accomplish their unhallowed purposes, all alike are to be shunned and condemned.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the irreparable loss which our great nation has sustained in the death of her able and patriotic Chief Magistrate, we cannot but rejoice, that the helm of State has fallen into the hands of one so noble, so true to the interests of the country, as Millard Fillmore, and so competent to discharge the arduous and responsible duties that have devolved upon him.

Resolved, That a modification of the existing Revenue laws, so as to place the productions of American Industry in a position to compete with foreign importations, is most urgently called for, and especially is such a modification needed with respect to the manufacture of Iron, and the mining and sale of Coal, upon the prosperous condition of which a very large portion of the agricultural manufacturing and commercial interests of the Country depend.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress are earnestly requested to use every honorable effort to secure a change of the Revenue laws, in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing Resolution.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by our late lamented Chief Magistrate upon the exciting questions that have agitated the nation during his brief occupation of the Presidential office, and that we full confidence in the ability, uprightness, integrity and honor of his successor Millard Fillmore.

Resolved, That his Excellency William F. Johnston, merits the everlasting thanks of the Freemen of this Commonwealth for his veto of the Loco Foco Apportionment Bill. That his administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth, meets with our approbation, and that Pennsylvania has honored herself in electing him to the station which he occupies.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the nomination of Joshua Dungan, of Bucks, for Canal Commissioner; Henry W. Snyder, of Union, for Auditor General; and Joseph Henderson, of Washington county, for Surveyor General of this Commonwealth, and that we will use our united efforts to secure their election at the ballot box in October next.

Resolved, That believing it to be the interest of the Democratic Whig party of Lehigh county, we will dispense with the Delegate System for the present, and recommend all of our friends to appear at the polls, and vote only for such candidates as come out upon the volunteer system.

On motion it was resolved to hold a meeting on the 20th of September, at the House of Jesse Miller, in South Whitehall.

On motion, the following persons were appointed to constitute a Standing Committee for the coming year:

Borough: North Ward, Henry Kline, South Ward, Evan E. Ecker; Northampton, Casper Kleckner, Hanover, James W. Fuller, South Whitehall, Daniel Guth, North Whitehall, Anthony Eisenhard, Upper Macungie, Solomon Kistler, Lower Macungie, Demas Yeager, D. Milford, Charles Burkhalter, Salisbury, Solomon Kline, Saucon, Henry Yeager, Washington, Farmer Rudy, Heidelberg, Major John Smith, Lynn, Jacob Yeager, Lowhill, Peter Weisenburg, John H. Hellrich.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet again on Thursday the 24th of September, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of *Jesse Miller*, in South Whitehall.

The resolutions being adopted, *James S. Biery* was called for and made a closing speech.

(Signed by the Officers.)

Gen. Jackson on Disunion.

We recommend the following extract from Gen. Jackson's Proclamation to the famous Anti-Tariff Nullifiers of South Carolina, in 1832, to the special attention of all Disunionists of the present day. Those in the North and in the South who talk so flippantly about dissolving the Confederacy, would do well to ponder in the words of truth and soberness so patriotically expressed by the second Father of his Country. Here is the extract:

"What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of the Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition.—And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by your united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this great republic;—if all the recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind it together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and dissevered?

The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up, and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another, armed for mutual aggressions, loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders, seeking aid against each other from foreign powers, insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until, harrassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this Government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

Monument to Silas Wright.

The reproach to Republics, which has been handed down from antiquity, that they are ungrateful, has received very little countenance in the history of the American Union. The people of this country, among the admirable characteristics which distinguish them, have shown their true hearts most impressively in the grateful affection with which they sustain public benefactors and cherish their memories. This was signally illustrated in the case of Mr. Wurzer, of New York, who, during a life of unpretending and disinterested usefulness—who, while he lived, sought only to be serviceable to others, forgetful altogether of himself—was constantly followed by a popularity which spread over the whole Union, and which, irrespective of party, (although he had been a decided party man,) made his early fall a subject of general grief.—We see this universal feeling now strongly fixing itself where it should be rooted, at the spot on which he was reared. A monument is to be erected at Weybridge, Vermont, on the 27th instant to this great and good man. Thousands will make their pilgrimage to that village, remote from the scene of his active exertion, to pay their homage to the patriotism which distinguished his life, and to impress its lesson on the rising generation.—*Wash. Globe.*

Gerrit Smith's Convention.

Cazenovia, August 21st, 1850.

The no party, no religion, no-condition, no-union, black and white convention, met in this place to day, and to show their utter contempt for all white men and white things, Frederick Douglass was made the presiding officer of the Convention. He was, however assisted by white officers.

Two thousand persons were present; not many of whom, however, were members of the Convention.

The Convention, being against all churches and all corporations, met in one of nature's fairest groves.

Resolutions were adopted against the North, against the South, against Free Soil, and against almost everything and everybody.

The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.—Their ultraism has disgusted even the extreme people of this ultra section of the State.

Revolutionary Stamps.—The secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, W. A. Whitehead, Esq., has received, through the Hon. Amos D. Kinney, charge d'Affaires to Switzerland, of the United States, the last stamps made for use in the Colonies, and which were the immediate cause of the American revolution. A large box of them was recently found in the coal vaults of a house in London, where some workmen were digging.

Death of Thomas Sully.—Thomas Sully, formerly Mayor of the Union, died on Sunday last, in Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-three years. He was the father of Mrs. Governor Snyder, and grandfather of Governor Snyder, and probably of Henry W. Snyder, one of the candidates for Auditor General.

Dreadful Tragedy.

Quite an excitement has existed in the community for a week past, in consequence of the mysterious death a few days since, of a young female, named Ann Smith, from Luzerne county, about 15 miles above Wilkesbarre. The circumstances that have come to light show conclusively that there has been foul play somewhere, and that of the most inhuman and depraved character—indeed of such a nature as to cause the ruin and death of a young and beautiful girl at that age when life is so eminently desirable, and which has also caused the most horrible disgrace and unhappiness of a highly respectable family. The particulars attending this dreadful tragedy are of too revolting a nature to admit fully in our columns, but we will confine ourselves to a few brief remarks relative thereto. The young lady in question came to Danville some two weeks since, and visited a sister, residing about two miles out of town, and shortly after was taken suddenly and dangerously sick—a physician was called, but her life was fast ebbing away, and there was no earthly remedy that could save her; she was told that she was dying, and was earnestly requested to disclose the cause of her severe distress; which she did, and which was the first evidence that came to light of this dreadful and most unhappy affair. She died in a short time after, in the greatest possible distress. Her disclosures implicated two persons in the transaction, who reside in or near the same village where she died—the one, a lawyer, named Rankin, and the other a physician, named Dr. William H. Crandell.

These revelations were followed by the immediate arrest of the latter, at the instigation of the brother of the deceased, and who had a hearing before a Justice of the Peace in Bloomsburg, and was fully committed to await a trial at the next term of Court in Columbia county, and he now remains located in the Bloomsburg jail.—This is truly a lamentable affair, and must prove heartrending to the afflicted family of the deceased.

It is said by those interested, that the evidence is conclusive against the one who has been arrested, as having caused her death; but we forbear hazarding an opinion until the termination of this unhappy occurrence; in the meanwhile we sincerely hope the matters may be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty ones receive their just reward at the hands of the law.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

☞ Since the above was in type, we learn from the last number of the Intelligencer, that at the Court of Quarter Sessions in Columbia county, a true bill was found against Dr. Crandall for the murder of Miss ——— Smith. The trial is deferred. Crandall remains in jail, but can have his liberty by entering bail in the sum of $5,000.

Melancholy Event.

The following singular death of an accomplished young lady at Green Bay, Wisconsin, Miss Charlotte A. Mooers, will be read with melancholy interest:

On the evening of the 30th of July, at twilight, she was sitting in her father's house against a partition over which a stove pipe communicated with a chimney, during a thunder storm, singing with her sister, Mrs. Lathrop, as was her custom, the plaintiff ballad "Good Bye," each bearing a separate part. And while the sweet melody lingered on her lips, a heavy cloud passing over the house, discharged its fearful contents. The fatal shaft entered the chimney, followed the stove pipe to the stove, and then down the partition against which the deceased was sitting, and exploded just over her head. The room was filled with a sudden blaze of light, a thundering crash followed, a piercing scream was heard, and Miss Mooers, who but a moment before was in perfect health, now enveloped in flames, lay upon the floor insensible and apparently dead.

Immediately, and before the death light had left the room, her distressed parents were by her side, the flames were extinguished, water was showered upon her and other remedies used, but no signs of life appeared. Her mother, with much presence of mind, breathed in her mouth, throwing a volume of air into her lungs, which was repeated again and again by her father, until by extraordinary efforts a slight reponse was observed, a contraction of the lips, a quiver of the chin, followed by a partial respiration, until she was so far restored to consciousness as to regain her sight, to speak, to know her friends around her, and appreciate their efforts to alleviate her sufferings, but not to fully understand the cause of her distressed condition; and although her sufferings internally were intense, she was not heard to complain. About twenty hours after the fatal shaft struck her, she gradually sunk away, easy and apparently unconscious of what was passing around her for some hours before she died, until about three o'clock on Thursday morning.

New York City.—According to the present census, the Tenth Ward, New York city has a population of 23,226—an increase of 2,220 since 1845. Greatest ages—Mr. Dunn, Orchard street, 104; Mrs. Hanoran, do. 109—both Irish; a German, 99 years and 6 months. Education—Two Americans and two Germans, over 20 years, who cannot read or write.

Extraordinary Marriage.—A Mr. Hopkins, of Lowndes county, Mississippi, aged fifty six, recently married a Miss Mathews, aged about thirty. What renders this alliance so extremely extraordinary is, that both parties are afflicted with elephantiasis, but neither has walked a step in twenty-five years. In this state they were unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned for Mr. Hopkins for marrying Miss Mathews is, that some two years ago he married a lady who, just could walk and she ran off with a stage driver, and he wanted a wife that he was certain could not run off.

The Wild Rice Crop.—This remarkable production of the northern lakes, in Minnesota, is the main dependence of the Indians for food during the long cold winters of that region. Wearing to tear it away from the grasp of ice, or in any way to destroy it, is considered a grave offence, and the Indians are said to be in a state of great excitement at the destruction of the potato crop in Ireland and famine is feared.

GLEANINGS.

☞ The corner-stone of the [illegible] was laid in Bethlehem on Saturday last. It is erected by a society of the Germans of the Moravian and Lutheran denominations. It will be called "Salem's Church."

☞ Gen. Harrison's widow is living at a good old advanced age, on the north side, at North Bend, with a number of her relatives around her.

☞ The millers and speculators in breadstuffs at Rochester, owing to the great crop of 1850, have had an understanding among themselves, and refuse to pay over 62 and 63 cts. per bushel for wheat.

Dunder and Blitzen.—An Ohio paper says: "Three of the Judges recently elected by the Legislature of Ohio bear the following names—Andrew Leggenbeel, Jacob Blickensderfer, and Peter Loutzenheizer.

☞ Every man should wear a clean shirt, and read a good paper. The latter can be had by taking the Register.

☞ The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned on Saturday last, after a session of four and a half days.

☞ An idle man is the devil's hireling, whose livery is rags; whose diet and wages are famine and disgrace.

☞ The Reading Cotton Factory is up to the third story. In a month or so more, it will be under roof.

☞ Sheriff Eveleth, of Boston, has issued his calls to those designated to attend the execution of John W. Webster, on Friday, the 30th inst. at 8 o'clock, A. M., at the jail in Leverett street, Boston."

☞ It is presumed that the present census will show that Albany, N. Y. contains 50,000 inhabitants.

☞ We learn from the Carlisle Democrat, that the "Dickinson Fire Insurance Company will pay out the sum of 20,000 dollars for losses incurred from the destruction of property by lightning this summer.

☞ Tickets for the ball at Saratoga were 10 dollars for a gentleman—without fancy costume 15 dollars.

☞ Messrs. Granger and Harrison, who received a tie vote for the Legislature, at Louisville, Ky. have agreed to let the matter go back to the people.

☞ The new census of Racine, Wisconsin, gives the population at 5,111—a gain of 1,107 from last year. In 1840 the number of inhabitants was 337.

☞ The St. Louis Republican of the 9th inst. says: "The vote authorising the County Court to subscribe 100,000 dollars stock in the Pacific Railroad, was for the subscription 4,248; against it 409."

☞ It is said that although Daniel Webster has filled many honorable and important stations, he has now gone to *Fillmore.*

☞ It is expected that the cars will run to Hollidaysburg by the first week of September—the road being now very nearly completed to that place.

☞ There is an unusual amount of sickness in and around Chambersburg at the present time. Dysentery prevails to an extent that is almost alarming.

☞ The Trumbull (Ohio) Democrat says that the Potato rot has made its appearance in some portions of Trumbull county.

☞ The U. S. Marshal has nearly completed the census of Buffalo, New York State. The population numbers 50,000. This is against 29,000 in 1840.

☞ There are in Danville and vicinity, 118 uninhabited dwelling houses, as ascertained by the Deputy Marshal, in taking the census. It affords a sad commentary on the influence of the tariff of 1846.

☞ Quere, says that a married woman without any children, is inconceivably behind the times.

☞ It is stated that Mr. Fillmore has two brothers, who have for some time past resided in Washtenaw county, Michigan—one a farmer, a house carpenter, the other a blacksmith by trade.

☞ Mr. Barnum announces that Jenny Lind will make her first appearance before a New York audience on or about the 18th or 19th of September.

☞ Lebanon, Ohio, has a population of 7,018 inhabitants.

☞ "I have not loved lightly," as the man said when he married the widow weighing 200 pounds.

☞ The salary of Her Majesty's chief cook is £700 a year.

A Woman's Advantage.—A woman has only what she likes to buy without the risk of being knocked down for it. She can take a process after dinner while her husband has gone to work. She can dress herself into neat and tidy shoes for a dollar, which her husband has to earn and fork over to her. She can take a walk on a pleasant day, without the carriage being asked for. She can at every restaurant she passes. She can paint her face if too pale or flour it if too red. She can stay at home in the time of war, and wed again if her husband is killed. She can wear corsets, if too thick, and other fixings if too thin.

Canada Thistle.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has recently passed an act by which any owner or lessee of land who shall knowingly permit the Canada thistle to go to seed on such land is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, to be punished by a fine not exceeding five nor less than one dollar, with the costs.

Execution of Private Webster.—The extreme penalty of the law, in the case of John W. Webster, is to be carried out on the 30th instant, to-morrow. The voice of sympathy has been completely hushed by his own premeditation. He will make another confession. He must die. He has, it is believed, his own blood upon his hands. He appears to believe that he has performed a meritorious act. He has given a striking illustration of the want of grace in the irreligious heart.

Fines.—A number of persons in different parts of the country have incurred heavy fines for violating the new Fugitive Slave Law. Dennison, Ohio, has made three such unfortunately correct.