



The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1880.

By Telegraph we learn, that the Whigs have elected the Mayor in New York by 5,000 majority, and it is supposed that the whole Whig ticket is elected by a large majority. In New Jersey the Democrats have elected their Governor by about 1000 majority.

The Railroad Project.

The Rail Road project, has received a new impetus, and we trust that the matter will not be suffered to rest until we have the pleasure of seeing the Iron Horse puffing its way along the route to the Coal Regions. It is truly a subject of the greatest interest to the Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic and Laborer, along the whole line, and when an opportunity is again offered we trust they will not be backward in subscribing a proportionate share of stock. Every farmer in the county who has his interest in view, should not refuse to subscribe at least two shares, if not more; and so should every merchant and mechanic. The road if finished will not only enhance the property largely, but it will bring the market for his produce, we may say to his very door.

In the fall of 1847, Mr. Childs, an eminent Engineer from Massachusetts, made a survey of the route from the Delaware at Easton to Lehigh, from thence up the Mahony Valley to Tamaqua. The cost of the road we believe was estimated at about \$25,000 a mile. A sufficient quantity of stock was disposed of to organize the company, and on the 21st of October 1847, the following officers were elected:

President—JAMES M. PORTER.

Managers—Dudley S. Gregory, John S. Darsey, John P. Jackson, Daniel McIntyre, John W. Hutchinson and Edward R. Biddle.

Treasurer—Robert L. Schuyler.

Secretary—John W. Hutchinson.

In December 1848 an election was directed to be held in the Borough of Easton on the 8th of January 1849 to elect managers for the current year. We did not learn who the officers were, but supposed the old ones to be re-elected. Thus the matter stands at present.

On the 3d of September last, a meeting of citizens took place in the Court House at Allentown. Col. Porter, the President of the Company being present, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and urged the Citizens along the contemplated road to be up and move in the matter. He said the time specified to commence the road would expire in spring, and if this opportunity is suffered to pass over, we will never be able again to procure a charter to unite us with the great commercial emporium, the city of New York.

Citizens of Lehigh, let us urge you on in the good cause, the time is growing short, and we are losing sight of our best interests, therefore we beseech you, one and all, to assist with your subscriptions, if it is only one share, it will count.

The Somerville road from the White House to Easton, is now under contract and hundreds of workmen are engaged on it. Therefore, all we want is a connection at Easton, to build up our Borough and County.

A Convention of Delegates from Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Montour, Luzerne and Columbia counties will be held on the 3d day of December next, further to consider this important subject.

Since writing the above we have been informed that a Company of Engineers were on the road, taking a survey of the same.

Winter is Coming.

November has made his appearance. We have to expect the first of winter weather, and we must now look only for the fireside recreations which give to the season its peculiar charm. The beauties which crowded upon us in the open air have departed,—gone are the flowers whose fragrance and beauty gratified the senses, and we are left to seek in other objects for that charm which Summer bestows. The change, however, is frequently advantageous, as it drives us more to reflection and reading. Insensibly, when the forest is in its deepest green, and the brook murmurs on with scarcely an audible sound,—when the thousand voices of articulate nature swell on the ear, we are led from communion with ourselves. But when the leaves have fallen and the shadow has come over nature, we return to habits of thought and to intercourse with the great and good, whose works of genius have hallowed the memory of the past, or form the true glory of the present. Now is the period for our young men and apprentices to participate in the advantages of education, and thus to store their minds with that useful knowledge which fits them properly for the duties of life. Thus the changes of the season may be of incalculable advantage to them and society.

A Failure.

Mr. Pusey, the Aeronaut, who was to make an Aerial Ascension on Saturday last, again failed in his attempt. The town was crowded with people from a distance to witness the Aerial voyage, but all returned dissatisfied, having seen nothing but the bare Balloon ascend some distance in the air, and then came down, landing on the Island, below the town. It is evident that Mr. Pusey does not fully understand the theory of generating the gas, which accounts for his failures in both instances. The day was a beautiful one, and an Ascension successfully carried out, would have been a beautiful sight to behold.

Essay on Reading and Orthography.

By Sereno Watson.

Grammar has been defined as teaching the correct use of language; and though those of our text books which go under this name relate chiefly to the proper construction of sentences, yet we can place under the same head, with equal correctness, our dictionaries, our spelling books, our reading books, our speaking books, and our writing books. For to speak and write the English language correctly requires not only a proper collation of the words in sentences, but also that we should employ words according to their true signification, with a good pronunciation and style of delivery, if spoken, or, if written, with due attention to their spelling and to beauty of penmanship. All that pertains to these branches of reading, writing and spelling, which are often kept separate and distinct, is yet so closely connected together, that they may all be taught together at the same time and from the same book, to scholars of all ages.

But my subject confines me to two of them, reading and orthography. Of the importance of these I need say nothing, but I pass on to the consideration of the method of instruction. Reading and spelling books abound in our schools, of such a variety as the wants of the scholar never demanded. It matters little which of these books is used, provided only that it be such a one as the scholar can reasonably be expected to understand and become interested in. This point I think of the highest importance, for the practice, which is too common, of requiring young scholars to puzzle and tire themselves over words and subjects of which it is hardly possible for them to obtain a clear conception, is not merely a waste of time but a positive injury to the mind. It provokes the habit of hearing and uttering words which leave no more impression upon the mind than would so much Hebrew, and effectually drives to despair that inquisitiveness which is the mark of a mind eager for knowledge and which it is the teachers duty to excite by every means in his power. And I think that here to the quite common custom is at fault, of giving to a class as a regular lesson a long list of words in the spelling book, to be committed to memory. In many cases it is more than probable, that of these words to be spelled a majority of the class could give a tolerably correct definition of not more than one fourth, would have an altogether wrong impression in regard to another fourth, and would confess a total ignorance of the meaning of the remainder. Such an exercise is to the mind, like filling the stomach with sticks and stones, and can only end in a mental dyspepsia or starvation. As usually conducted from many of the text books, it is but a temporary trial of the memory and almost useless. To make it of advantage not a word should be passed over of which the pupil does not have at least an approximation to the right idea, either from the explanations of the teacher or the use of a dictionary. But this is often impossible. Many of the words in our text books are incomprehensible to a school boy, many are never used in common language and rarely met with anywhere else. To correct this fault other books have been composed, which in part meet the difficulty, while some in turn present other defects nearly if not quite as great as that which they are expected to avoid. In some, as in Town's series, the different words of somewhat similar meaning are arranged in parallel columns, a plan which can often be used to great advantage. In others each word is accompanied with a definition, which of necessity is frequently couched in so brief and hidden language as to need as much explanation as the word itself. The committing definitions of any kind to memory is in my opinion, of far less utility than the ability to give a definition in one's own language. Whatever study the scholar may be engaged in, he should always be encouraged in the habit of seeking out the meaning of every strange word that he meets, and whether it be geography, arithmetic or grammar, this should be made a matter of course and the recitations be given rather in his own language than in the words of the book. Learning the dictionary by heart I do not recommend or approve of, but that every other branch of knowledge is founded upon this, the knowledge of words, every one must admit. And upon this foundation spelling may be taught to some purpose.

Spelling is not the mechanical business which many would make us believe it to be. In generally any study can be made more powerfully to play. This is especially the case in our language in which, proverbially, the words are spelled contrary to all rule, whence the vowel sounds and their corresponding character play at hide-and-go-seek with each other, and where the arrangement of the letters in many words defies both reason and conjecture in one not well acquainted with their intricacies. The exercises of reading and spelling should from the first lesson, be united. The child, which you are just initiating into the mysteries of letters, should be required to spell those words only which are found in his reading lesson.—This rule should be followed until he has learned to write legibly upon a slate, when he may be required to write out a small portion of each lesson not upon paper, but upon his slate.—There are several reasons why a child should have nothing to do with pen and ink before his tenth year at least. For a time he may copy the words from his book, but after becoming expert at this, should write them down as pronounced by the teacher. This exercise need not be confined to the lessons in spelling or in reading, but may advantageously be extended to passages from any other books which are convenient. The benefits of this method are numerous and important. In this way the eye becomes accustomed, as it were to the true spelling of words, and when once well drilled to the service, will often detect errors

which otherwise the mind of the writer would have sanctioned. I have often remarked, how the very appearance of a misspelt word, like a strange dress upon an old acquaintance, has directed attention to it though not yet dry from the pen. Thus too the scholars, learning caution from experience, are less apt to confound the bs and ps, ds and ts, vs and ws, which in this neighborhood are stumbling blocks to many. They also learn the proper use of the capital letters, and the various punctuation marks, and the division of words into syllables. Let the scholars in their exercises accustom themselves to correct each other's mistakes, for here the opposite of the general rule is true, that he who is quick at seeing the faults of others is apt to overlook his own.

It may be well for the older ones to learn to apply the few rules for spelling which we have; some of them are of considerable importance and a knowledge of them will sometimes serve to help a flagging memory. But a great difficulty is met with in those words, of which there is a large class, which though spelled differently and of different significations, yet have nearly the same sound. This can be overcome only by practice and perseverance. The ingenuity of teacher and of pupil may here be taxed to find ways of assisting the memory. The similar words may be so associated with other words or with things, they may be placed in contrast or in connection, in such a way as to fix the right orthography of many firmly in the mind. The scholar may be required to form sentences containing the words in their various significations or may analyze them when given out to him by the teacher. There are other words, some of which as many persons spell wrong as right, where the same sound is expressed by different combinations of letters, as in believe, receive, perceive, pursue, &c., or where c and s are interchanged as in expense, pretence, practice, &c., which can be learned in the same way; many of them are fixed in my mind rather by chance associations than by any strength of memory. A knowledge of the various prefixes and suffixes with which our language abounds, and of the manner in which words are derived from each other is of considerable advantage, for a similarity is found, with few exceptions, between the orthography of the simple root and that of all the words derived from it. The writing of compositions can also be made an important auxiliary, if, in addition to the mistakes being pointed out, the scholar be required to write his whole exercise correctly, at least until he has become a tolerably good speller.

Having said thus much upon spelling I shall dismiss the subject of reading with a few words. It is generally true that he who reads what he himself understands, will read so as to be understood by others. The first point then is that the scholar be well acquainted with and interested in his subject. I would not let the reading lesson go alone; let it be a rule that the passage selected must be attentively studied before the class is called, and then let the reading be associated with spelling, defining, the principles of grammar, geography, history, or whatever else the piece may suggest. Any method of awakening the interest of the class and interrupting the usually dull routine of reading round the class will create improvement. But when bad habits in reading have once been formed it is a very difficult task to break them up. The patience and ingenuity of the teacher will be severely tried, and he soon learns that it is easier to make six good readers than to unmake one really bad one.—The chief faults to be avoided are too rapid utterance and the running of several words into one, the inserting or dropping and the confounding or interchanging of words, and a monotonous, lifeless manner. In place of these a sufficiently distinct enunciation, a varied intonation and pitch, and a proper inflexion of the voice, should be taught. Example is of as much importance here as in teaching singing, and to be able to teach the art of reading well one must be himself a good reader. This every teacher should be, for it is an accomplishment that almost all can acquire. Practice and observation are the only requisites. There need be here no arbitrary rules, but let nature be the guide. Let the reader put himself in the place of the writer or speaker, and thus entering into the spirit of his piece, let him speak his words as a man should speak, manfully.

In conclusion I can but apologize for the manner in which I have treated the subject given me for discussion. I have thrown together a few crude thoughts, suggested rather by experience as a scholar than as a teacher, hastily and of necessity briefly. Aware that some of my remarks should be somewhat modified, I nevertheless present them to the Association, satisfied if they induce others of more experience in teaching to alter, retine or give the weight of their authority in approval of them.

Man Drowned.

On Tuesday evening last, a German by the name of John Dubs, by some mis-step fell into the Canal below the Allentown Bridge, and before assistance could be rendered he was drowned. We learn that he formerly lived in the neighborhood of Hecktown, Northampton county, and was about moving to Lehigh, Carbon county.—His wife being present took hold of him, but not able to raise him, had to give way to save her own life. He is a man about 40 years of age.

The New York Tribune—one of the best newspapers in the United States, appeared last week in a beautiful new dress. The Tribune has probably more editorial talent engaged upon its columns than any other paper in this country.

Holden's Dollar Magazine, for November, has been received, and we find it well stored with excellent articles. It is the cheapest magazine published—only one dollar per year—so cheap as to bring it within the reach of all. Address—Holden's Magazine, 109 Nassau street, New York.

The Bounty Land Claimants.

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior publishes a notice to claimants of bounty lands, requesting them to address communications for information directly to the Commissioner of Pensions. He also gives the following information:

1st. That where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of the law, and not his employer.

2d. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married a second time; but if not a widow at that time the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.

3d. That no person, who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law, is entitled to the benefit of the act of 28th September, 1850.

4th. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but, where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which those several terms, consolidated, will entitle him.

Sales of Real Estate.

The Lehigh Timber Lands, Mill's, &c., published in the "Register" a few weeks ago, containing 2,838 acres, advertised by Mahlon K. Taylor & Co., were sold on the 17th instant for \$29,500. The sale attracted the attention of a large number of lumbermen and other capitalists wishing to make investments; and the bidding was quite animated. The purchasers were J. L. Day and Samuel Saylor, of Easton, Pa.

Our Fathers.

Old fashions, they say, come new every seven years; some how or other knee breeches don't come round any more. They say when Governor Bowdoin reviewed the troops of Massachusetts, 1785, he was dressed in a gray wig, cocked hat, a white broadcloth coat and waistcoat, red small clothes, and black silk stockings.

In 1782, Governor Hancock received his guests in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen, turned up over the edge of the velvet one two or three inches. He wore a blue damask gown, lined with silk, a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers.

The judges of the supreme court of Massachusetts, as late as 1773, wore robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet; and in Summer, black silk gowns; gentlemen wore coats of every variety of color, most generally the cape and collar of velvet, of a different color from the coat.

In 1789, General Washington arrived in New York from Mount Vernon, to assume the duties of the Presidency. He was dressed in a full suit of Virginia home spun. On his arrival in New England, soon after, he wore the old continental uniform, except on the sabbath, when he appeared in black.

John Adams, when Vice President, wore a sword, and walked the streets with his hat under his arm. At his levees, in Philadelphia, President Washington was clad in black velvet; his hair was powdered; and gathered behind in a silk bag; yellow gloves, knee and shoe buckles, he held in his hand a cocked hat, ornamented with a cockade, fringed about an inch deep with black feathers; a long sword in a white scabbard, with a polished steel hilt, hung at hip.

Jenny Lind.

The New York Home Journal relates the following characteristic incident of the fair Songstress and touches for its truthfulness in every particular. During her first visit in New York a Swede called, and sent up a note in his native language, requesting to see her. She did not remember the name, as she read it, but when the young man came in, she at once remembered his countenance—an old playfellow when they were children at school, she inquired his circumstances. He is a cabinet-maker, residing with his wife and children at Brooklyn. The next day Jenny Lind drove over and made the wife of her old schoolfellow a long visit. The husband was not at home. She gave, to the wife, a note for him—he opened it on his return—it contained a sweetly worded request that he would allow her to give to his children a memento of their father's school-friendship with Jenny Lind.—The memento was a check for ten thousand dollars.

History of Merion.—It is rumored that Col. Bliss is engaged in preparing a history of the campaigns of Gen. Taylor, all of which he witnessed, and most of which he was consulted about. Such a work would be a most valuable addition to our standard literature. We trust the report is correct.

Emigration.—So large is the yearly emigration from Great Britain to this country and to other places, that many will suppose the population of that kingdom must be gradually falling off in numbers. Mr. Laing, in his "Observations on Europe," says that there are about 28 millions of inhabitants in Great Britain. That the regular annual increase is 420,000; whereas, the greatest amount of emigration being in the same year, 1848, was only about 270,000. From this annual addition to an already overcrowded people, whose wretchedness increases, or, otherwise grows scarce. Mr. Laing argues that at some period not distant, the present organization of the British Government must come to a violent end, unless a peaceful revolution shall provide a more speedier remedy.—Phil. Daily Sun.

The Weather.—The heavy rains of last week caused a considerable rise in the streams in this neighborhood, and some fears of a flood were entertained. The Juniata however kept within proper bounds, more snow than rain having fallen at its head waters—the Allegheny it is said having been covered with snow on Sunday morning to the depth of 18 inches. We noticed snow on the top of Black Log Mountain on Sunday morning, and ice for the first time this season on Tuesday morning last.—Lewist. Gazette.

Canada and the Colored Fugitives.

Notwithstanding the sympathy manifested by the Canadian editors at the passage of the fugitive slave law, they appear to be unwilling that the runaway slaves should become their neighbors. Especially in this case on the border line of Michigan and the Western district of Canada. The last number of the Amherstburg Courier says:

"We have been favored for the last four or five days by an influx of the colored population from the States, whose advent, though honorable to the province, as a land of liberty, could be very beneficially dispensed with by the peaceable inhabitants of this frontier. On this side sable clouds of immigrants are disembarked from every boat that stops, and between one and two hundred have already arrived at this port. A like rapid influx continues at all points along the frontier as far as heard from; and if some action be not taken by the Legislature in the matter, this part of the province must soon be overwhelmed by our colored brethren. When, some years ago, the poor inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland flocked over to this province to seek their fortune, our Liberal Government imposed a poll tax upon all persons landing on our shores from the other side of the Atlantic. Much more necessary is such a provision to prevent our being flooded by a black population. Let us see if our rulers will impose it."

The World's Fair.—The Philadelphia North American, says: "We are happy to learn, that the enterprising house of G. W. McHenry & Co., of this city, intend to issue cabin passage certificates for the Industrial Exhibition to take place in London next year. The tickets for the excursion to Liverpool and back, are to be furnished at the low price of \$100, including every thing but wines and liquors. The trips will commence with the packet ship Mary Pleasant, to sail on the 15th of March next. The same house, we are informed, has nearly completed arrangements for two superior steamers, to ply between this port and Liverpool, and to hope to have them on the route by July next. It intends, also, to add to its present line of Liverpool packets, a new clipper ship of 1000 tons, now building by Mr. John K. Hammit, of Kensington."

Killer's Drilling.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Chester Republican, says: "that in the 'Killer' gang to make up for disparity of age and strength, the slung shot was adopted as the most efficient weapon they could use. This dangerous tool, as used by the Killers, is a leaden ball of two pounds weight, fastened to a strong cord four feet in length, and attached to the right wrist. When this club was organized, crowds of young men and boys were constantly occupied in practicing the art of using the shot, on the board fences in the district. The science consisted in driving a nail up to its head with one blow, and jerking the ball back into the hand. So expert did they become in the use of this weapon, that bystanders have seen men knocked prostrate, without being able to tell by whom it was done."

The Capitol to be lighted with Gas.—Since the introduction of Gas into Harrisburg, it has been determined to light the Capitol with that article. With this view the Auditor General has advertised for Proposals for fitting up the Halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, together with all the Executive buildings, with Gas Fixtures.

Conviction under the Small Note Law.—We learn from the Public Ledger, that on Monday last, the first suit in Philadelphia, for the penalty of twenty-five dollars for passing a foreign small note, was brought before Alderman Erey judgement given for the complainant, and the amount paid the next day by the defendant.—This is a wholesome caution, and we trust it will not pass unobserved. This judgement is unquestionably correct, and the defendant was wise in paying it without further litigation.—The law, too, is wise and should be rigidly enforced.

The Antislavery Trial in Delaware county, New York.—The great trial which has been pending for a long time in Delaware county, New York, brought to test the validity of the Hardenburgh Patent, has just been tried before Wm. H. Shankland, Justice of the Supreme Court. J. Van Buren and the Attorney General for the plaintiff, and J. A. Spencer and James Powers for defendant. The cause was submitted to the jury, and they have been discharged, unable to agree.—They stood seven for the people and five for the patentees. The contest is as to lands not actually occupied for 40 years before suit brought.

Arrest of a Fugitive.—Henry Loomis, keeper of a cigar store at 312 Broadway, was arrested on Wednesday, by officer John of Reading, Pa., assisted by Wm. H. Stephens of the Lower Police Court, charged with having, on the night of the 27th of June last, picked the pocket of Geo. M. Keim of Berks county, who was a fellow passenger with the accused in a stage-coach, in which they were riding, in the vicinity of Painted Post, Steuben county, New York. Mr. Keim, after missing his money, accused Loomis with stealing it, who stoutly denied the charge, but soon after attempted to escape; he was prevented at the time by Keim, who drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him down if he stirred.—While legal steps for his arrest were being taken, he escaped to this city, where ever since he has been engaged in keeping a cigar store. He was locked up by Justice Osborne, preparatory to being sent back for trial.—New York Daily Tribune.

To make Hens Lay.—The South Carolinian says a neighbor states that hog's lard is the best thing that he can find to mix with the dough he gives to his hens. He says that one out of this fat, as large as a walnut will set a hen to laying immediately after she has been broken up from sitting, and that, by feeding them with the fat occasionally, his hens continue laying throughout the winter.

Twelve years ago no veneers were manufactured in the western country. Now nearly all the cities and towns in the Ohio valley are supplied by one establishment in Cincinnati.

GLEANINGS.

The new Jail of Schuylkill county has been commenced. It is to be two stories high with a basement, and is to contain some forty cells.

The total population of Pike county, Pa., as appears by the census just taken, is 5,916.

The census returns thus far obtained in Vermont, indicate a decrease of population in about half the towns since 1840.

John Fabnestock, Esq., the recently elected Treasurer of Adams county, died at his residence in Gettysburg, on Thursday last.

Maj. Gen. Wool reached Washington on Saturday last, to attend the army board upon the question of rank.

Commodore Stewart is now in Washington, presiding at a board of officers, which assembled there on the 28th ult. for the purpose of settling the question of relative rank of naval officers.

Truth is not only a man's ornament, but his instrument; it is the great man's glory, and the poor man's stock. A man's truth is his livelihood, his recommendation, and his letters of credit.

The lady who was forty years old at the taking of the census in 1840, reports herself at thirty-seven this year.

Wien Forney, an accomplished editor, retires from the North Pennsylvania, and the paper will be discontinued.

The New York Herald tells a questionable story to the effect that the State Bank of Missouri was deceived by \$3,500 spurious bills, of its own paper; gave cash for it, and afterwards paid it away as genuine.

Cayuga county, (N. Y.) has 55,412 inhabitants. Increase in five years, 5755. Auburn has 9548. Increase in five years, 3377. So the gain in all the rest of the county is but 2388.

The Blair County Pa., Whig has hoisted to its columns the name of Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, and Thomas Brown, of Florida, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1852.

"Pa, isn't that man in what is called the spring time of life! 'Who, my son!' 'Cause he-looks-so green."

The editor of the Hightstown (N. J.) Record has seen a turnip three feet in circumference, and weighing seven pounds.

Columbus, Ohio, has a population at present of 17,653.

The late fresher in the Susquehanna, caused some damage in the vicinity of Sunbury.

The great Railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow will be opened in the spring.

Assistant Surgeon Bernard Henry, Jr., has resigned his commission in the U. States Navy.

Ohio Election.

The Ohio State Journal publishes the official returns from all the counties in the State, except Aglaize and Scioto.

By these returns, Wood's majority is nearly 13,000 over Johnston, and the Free Soil vote for Smith will be 14,000. Wood, it seems, will be a minority Governor, a majority of the votes in the State being against him.

Another result, shown by the returns, is that there were 29,000 votes less cast for Governor this year than were cast for Ford and Weller in 1848.

Wood has 11,295 votes less than Weller had two years ago, and Johnston had 27,561 less than Ford received two years ago.

A New Colliery.—We learn from the Tamaqua Legion, that the Little Schuylkill Company have broken ground for a new opening about a half mile west of the Newkirk Collieries. The Colliery is expected to be in operation by the 1st of next April. This will constitute the eleventh Colliery belonging to this enterprising and flourishing company.

Trouble in the Sherman Camp.—According to a correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a serious difficulty has occurred among the Latter Day Saints congregated on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. Elder Adams, who is a Mormon preacher and tragedian by turns, had to flee for his life, in consequence of having provoked the wrath of James E. Strang, one of the Prophets, who, it seems, set up his will as the supreme law. Strang in charge with robbing the gentiles, as he calls all who do not acknowledge his law, of provisions and such other goods and chattels as the Saints require. Adams promises to expose the wicked practices of Strang and his followers.

P. S.—Strang has been arrested, taken to Macinkara, where he was tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Wasted Time.

Time, some one beautifully remarks, is so precious, that one moment is taken away before we are entrusted with another, and yet while many think they improve time rightly, it is to be feared, after all, that a good portion is wasted in a kind of busy idleness.

One flatters himself that he is, indeed, reading and storing his mind with useful knowledge—just because his eye have been travelling through a book at the rate of fifty or a hundred pages an hour. Why not give it the right name, and call it a match against time? Now in our way of thinking, a man truly reads just so much as he can call to mind and, or jot down within his journal after the book is closed—ideas—not words. The mind in this respect is like a magnet dipped into a jar of iron filings. It once remembers nothing after reading a book, be sure the book is worthless, or he has worse than wasted his time.

When a certain Roman Emperor could not recollect a single good action which he had performed during the last 24 hours, he said "I have lost a day!" Doubtless, many a poor wretch—recalling the worthless deeds of a mispent lifetime—has cried out in the depth of his despair, "I have thrown away my life!" "Life, life—his sweet life," was the dying exclamation of a German novelist, as the last of earth fled from his clasp forever. "Millions of money for one inch of time," were the last words of the dying Queen Elizabeth of England. "Let us profit by these examples.—Montgom. Ledger.