

The Lehigh Register.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1861.

Wessrs. Laury and Hart, of the House of Representatives, have our thanks for valuable Legislative documents.

Exhibition.

The semi-annual Festival of the pupils of the Academy, will be held at the Odd Fellow's Hill. on Friday (10-morrow) evening the 7th instant. The exercises will consist principally of Colloques and Singing, and-will in some co-pacts be of a more interesting and instructive character than heretofore.

Man Buried Alive

On Friday last, while a number of workmen were engaged in uncovering an Iron ore bed of Mr. Nathan Whitely, in Lower Macungy township, Lehigh county, one of the workmen named Tilghman Becker, who was in the act of shoveling away ground under an embankment of about 8 feet high, the mass above him, about four tons in weight, gave way and completely burried him. The workmen present immediately commenced taking away the ground, while others left for medical aid, and succeeded in rescuing the body before life had departed. One of his legs below the knee joint is shockingly bruised and fractured in several places. Besides this he is awfully bruised about his body. Though in a horrid state when taken out, there are strong hopes of his recovery.

Modification of the Tariff:

It will have been observed that the effort in the House of Representatives, to introduce some modification of the existing turiff in the employed in the purchase of State Stocks, as shape of amendments in the deficiency bill, has failed through the decision of the chair, confirmed by a majority of 15 on an appeal that sum, the Commonwealth would realize to the House. It would seem that the vote of the House last session, declaring it inexpedient the State, from this source alone, would be to legislate on the subject of the Tariff, still \$461,959.55. It might be urged by some that indicates the views of a majority of the members. We had hoped otherwise. There is make paper money more plenty than at presurely evidence enough to show the urgent need of some revision of our impost system. It is possible, barely, that Mr. Winthrop's bill may pass, providing for the appointment of appraisers at large, and also for an equalized home valuation of imported goods. This would yield some benefit; it would be much bener than nothing.

A Glance at our Country. The New York Contier, in the course of an

article, on the progress of the nations, says that in no country has the advance been so great as in our own. In the year 1800, the population of the United States was 5 300,000; it is now 23,500,000. The number of States then comprising the Union was 16; it is now 31 .--Our termory then was 1,000,000 square miles; A is now 3,200,000. All of our present domain west of the Mississippi then belonged to Trance and Spain, and was an unbroken wilderness. Florida was owned by Spain, and Georgia was the only State on the Gulf of Mexico. West of New York, there were no States but Kentucky and Tennessee, and these had soont most of their teeble energies in bloody strife with a savage foe. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and the western half of our own State, were yet but hunting grounds, where Indians roumed unmolested.

In every branch of industry our country has made an advance corresponding to that in its population. Agriculture has more than kept pace with the increased enlargement of our bounds of civilization; and we now not only supply the wants of our own teeming millions, but have an immense surplus to ship to foreign lands. In 1800 the total value of all kinds of manufactures and products of industry in the United States hardly exceeded an hundred millions of dollars; in 1850 the value, as to be shown by the census now taking, will probably be full six hundred millions. In 1800 the domestic exports amounted to \$31.840,000; i. 1850 to \$130.946.912. The exportation of cotton alone has increased from \$5,000,000 annually to 65 or 70 millions.

Our inland Lake Trade has increased from an amount too insignificant to be estimated, to the enormous value of \$200,000,000 annually. Our foreign marine is now hardly inferior in extent or value to that of Great Britain. and we are now gaining faster than ever on our gigantic rival. Fifty years ago, scarcely one of our present four thousand miles of canal existed, and not one of our present eight thoueand miles of railroad, or one of our present rixteen thousand miles of telegreph was either known or dreamed of. In short, under the invigorating influence of free institutions, we which makes tame the wildest hopes of the founders of our Government.

Whig Almanac for 1851.

We have received from the publishers; Greely & M'Elrath, a copy of this valuable Almanac for the present year. It is unnecessary to speak of its merits to those who are acquainted with the important political and statistical information committed in the preceding

In addition to the usual infelligence it has a tabular statement of the political divisions and local governments of the West Indies-comprising the name of each Island, the power to which it belongs, the name and title of its Governor, Lieutenant Governor or President, and the seat of government. This table also comprises a statement of the population and number of square miles of each Island.

Free Banking.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philalelphia Evening Bulletin, says:

The subject of Free Banking will be freely handled this seuson, the Committee having already reported a bill establishing the system, based upon the security of State Stock. The passage of this law is loudly demanded, and ts effect would certainly be highly beneficial to the interests of the State.

The present debt of Pennsylvania is \$40, 726.459. The sum of \$39.811.831 comprises the total amount of the funded debt at this time. Of this sum, \$324,237 is invested in State Stocks, and held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the law of April 10, 1849, providing for the gradual and certain extinguishment or liquidation of the above State debt of \$40.726,459. The balance of the \$89,811,831 may be enumerated in the following items :

Resissue of Relief Notes \$517,000 00 Old issue of do 106,164 00 Outstanding Interest certificates and other Domestic

Creditor's Scrips. 261,464-00

Making an aggregate of \$914,628 G1 It will be seen that there is, at this time, 3653,164 00 of really safe paper money in circulation in this State, being the entire amount of the old and new relief issue. Of irresponsible paper, issued by the Banks, there is \$11-385,779 19. If this amount of money is actually necessary for the business transactions of the community, would it not be safer if issued upon the basis of State Stock, in the establishment of the Free Banking Law? The circulating medium of the State of New York is esteemed good, sound and safe for all the wants of trade and commerce, because every dollar of the free bank paper in circulation is based upon State Stock, purchased and paid for be: fore a single dollar could be issued. The establishment of this law, besides, would swell the cotlers of the Commonwealth. Assuming for a basis, that same amount of money would be is now employed in the business of Banking, namely, the sum of \$18,478,382, and that, upon two and a half per cent., the annual gain to the enactment of a Free Banking Law would sent-but is not the Money market, like all other markets, regulated by the supply and demand? This, at least, seems a law of trade which knows no variation, because it is a fixed principle, as well as a governing one. And even if paper money did become more plenty in consequence of the enactment of a Free Banking Law, no possible evil could result to the community, because every dollar of that oaner money would be exactly as good gold

At a meeting of the President and Associate Judges, of the third Judicial district, held in Allentown, on Topoday last, rev. 410. Gen. Benjamin Forel, was appointed Revenue Commissioner for said district.

Starting in the World.

Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man affoat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under him-he loses his bladders and goes to the bottom. Teach him to swim and track and precipitated down a bank, some 80 he will never need the bladder. Give your feet, into the Delaware river. Twenty persons child a sound education, and you have done were in it, several of whom were injured. It enough for him. See to it that his morals are is feared that some may have fallen into the pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nat river and been swept off by the current, but ture made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You then have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

Soldier's Bounty Land Meeting.

A meeting was held on evening of the 28th of January last, in Philadelphia, in favor of giving 160 acres of land to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and the Indian wars, or their survivors, was a very large and enthusiastic one. Notwithstanding that the night was rainy, a large concourse of persons interested in the matter attended, among the rest a number of women, widows of the soldiers in whose behalf the inecting was held. The resolutions set forth the justice of this grant, and show that 160 acres are no more than the soldiers or their wives ought to receive for their services. The meeting proposes several changes in the present law, which will make the bounty intended, more valuable to the recipients. They seem to think that the soldiers of former wars, many of whom were under fire, have as good a claim to their country's bounty as those in the War of Mexico who never left the United States, and there is much show of reason in their argument. They also think that the have grown great and strong, with a rapidity Government should be just before it is generous, and that a soldier who has served his country has a better claim to its bounty than those who have not, and they object to the granting away the public lands without cost to actual settlers. The grant of free farms to actual settlers in the new States would not only be partial but unjust-partial because it would only benefit residents in certain portions of the Union, and unjust because it would give the public lands to new settlers, while old settlers residing in the immediate neighborhood, have long slube paid the Covernment for the land

they occupy.-Ledger. Heavy Damages.-The father of a young man who died from injuries received by the upsetting of a stage coach in McLean county, Ohio, last summer, Has recovered \$15,000 damages from Messrs. Frink & Co. of Chicago, Ill, the proprietors of the coach:

American Railroad Iron.

The Brady's Bend Iron Company, says the Pitteburg Gazette, "are now rolling rails for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Their works are situated on the Allegheny river, about sixty-five miles above Pittsburg, and they have a contract to supply three thousand tons of rails, weighing sixty pounds per yard, for our Western Railroad. Several hundred tons of rails have already been rolled, and the mill is now turning out about forty tons per day. A new rolling-mill has been erected for the express purpose of rolling these rails.-Each bar is twenty feet long, and weighs four hundred pounds. We are informed by a gentleman who has recently visited the works. and who is familiar with the manufacture of railroad iron, that the rails are exceedingly well made, and highly creditable to the manufacturers. The delivery of the rails will be commenced in a few days, so that there will be no delay in laying the track from this city to New Brighton for the want of iron. It is pleasant to have at least a part of our road laid with American fron, and we are gratified to understand that it is extremely probable that the contracts will be made with the same company for the manfacture of the rails for the extension of the road west of Massillon."

Counterfeit Gold Dollars.

There are at present counterfeit gold dollars in circulation well calculated to deceive the unwary. On examination, however, it neither ooks nor feels like the gennine, and the letters and devices want the sharp, well defined character of the true coin. It is made of pewter or some other base metal, plated over with gold. A little caution will prevent the circulaio of these little deceivers.

Important Decision.

In a case brought before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from Delaware county, it was decided last week, that in a public sale, where a person is employed to "run up" the property, and make the purchaser pay more than if none but bona fiac bidders bid for it, the sale is fraudulent and void, so far that the purchaser is not obliged to take the property struck off to him. uary to change the time of holding courts in Le-As the practice of bidding up property is not uncommon in this region, the decision of the Supreme_Court_may_be_of_some-little-import-

What Manufactories Do.

It requires 3.500 sheep to be kept a whole year to support the Lawrence, Mass, mills with wool for one single day. They produce 1 500 shawls per day, and consume Cochineal to the value of \$60.000 per annum. Three years since there were not 500 inhabitants in Lawrence, and now there are 10,000.

Population of Illinois.-The Chicago Tribune says that the returns of the census have been received sufficient to indicate a population of 800 000 in Illinois. This is not quite as large as was anticipated. In 1840 Illinois contained

Homestead Exemption -The Senate of Indiana has passed a homestead bill, exempting \$1000 of real estate from seizure and sale under execution. It is uncertain what will be done with this bill in the House; but it is understood that the majority are in favor of some sort of exemption law.

Horrible Accident .- On Wednesday evening one of the cars of the express train for New York, on the Erie railroad, was thrown off the t is not known that such was the case. Most of the passengers lost their hats, carpet bags and loose articles of baggage. The accident was caused by one of the rails breaking, owing to intensity of the cold and weight oft he rain.

Take Care -A lady from Union county, at the late term of the Court in Mofflin county, Pa., obtained a verdict against a Mr. Martin, of \$1.725 dollars, for a breach of promise.

Death of John J. Audubon .- John James Auduoun, the ornithologist, died at his residence, on 22. Tennessee, the banks of the Hudson, on the 27th of January. 23. Kentucky, This celebrated man was the son of an Admiral in the French navy, who took him to France, where he received a varied and accomplished education. He returned to Louisiana, his birthplace, at the age of 17 years, and entered upon is paternal estates. He early manifested his fondness for natural history, which he pursue d through life with unabated enthusiasm, and with success that has made him a world wide rep.

The life like fidelity and beauty of deliniation of the Birds of America, placed him in the first rank as an artist, whilst his minute accuracy in describing their habits, proves him to have been the closest observer.

He was as stauneh a man as he was renowned as a naturalist. The childlike simplicity of his manners and cheerfulness of temper were worthy of all imitation, and made him beloved all who knew him.

Rhode Island .- The Legislature of this State, on Thursday morning last, elected Charles T. James, Democrat, to the U. S. Senate on the 8th

Banking. - We do hope the present Legislaure will not commit the gross injust se of charering any more new banks, or renewing the charters of those expiring. The present system s a perfect monopoly, and ought not to be ex. tended. Give us a general law comewhat similar to the one in operation in New York, which secures the note holder from any possible loss, and gives as safe a banking system us can be well supplied. But there should be no hasty or ness world .- Pottetown Ledger.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRIGBURG, January 24, 1850. SENATE.

Mr. Shimer on the 29th of January presented nine petitions from Northampton county, pray. ing for the incorporation of a Bank at Easton. One from Lehigh county, praying for the in. corporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.

One from Lowhill township, Lehigh county, praying for a change in the place of holding elecions in said township.

One from the Citizen volunteer corps of North ampton county, praying to be exempted from certain parades and drilling.

On the same day, Messrs. Stine, Shimer, Meyers and Frailey, presented petitions praying for he passage of a free banking law. Mr. Walker on the same day, reported with

amendments, the bill to provide for a general system of banking.

Mr. Hugus on the 20th of January submitted he following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia System be instructed to report a bill to revive the Commonwealth.

On the question, will the Senate proceed to the second reading and consideration of the res. olution ?

A vote being taken, which resulted as follows: Yeas 13 Nays 20.

HOUSE.

Mr. Laury, on the 27th of January presented town, to be called the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

One for a change in the place of holding elections in Lowhill township, Lehigh county. Mr. Leet, on the same day, presented a memrial of the bar of Washington county, asking hat \$200 may be added to the pay of Associate Judges who reside at the county seat, or within

one mile thereof. Mr. Haldeman, on the same day, read in his place and presented to the chair, a bill to incornorate the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Mr. Laury presented a bill on the 29th of Jan-

high county. On the 30th, Messrs. Bigham, Robertson Walker, Laughlin, Cooper, Shaeffer, Killinger, Laury, Morris, Hart, Dobbins, and Freeman, each one, Messrs. Rhey and Benedict, each two, and Mr. McCune three petitions, in favor of the

State stocks, with the authority to issue small notes. On the same day, Mr. Morris presented three emonstrances against, chartering new banks or rechartering old ones, and asking for a free bank-

passage of a system of free banking based upon

ing law. Mr. Killinger on the same day, with a negaive recommendation, presented a bill to incororate the Kutztown and Reading railroad com-

Population of the United States.

The official and reported sales and Territories have so far come in that we are enabled to make the following proximate statement of the population of the different States and Territories of the Union, compared with the census of 1840 :-New England States. 1840. 1850.

583.026

500,438

1. Maine,

	2. New Hampshire,	317,997	284,036
	3. Vermont,	314,332	291,218
	4. Massachusetts,	985,000	720,030
	5. Rhode Island,	147,503	105,587
	6. Connecticut,	371,982	301,856
	Total New England,	2,719,840	2,234,821
	Other States.		
	7. New York,	3,099.249	2,428,821
	8. New Jersey,	480,381	373,306
	9. Pennsylvania,	2,250,000	1,724,033
	10. Delaware,	90,407	78,085
	11. Maryland,	575,150	470,019
	12. Virginia.	1,458,863	1,249,764
	13. North Carolina,	870,509	753,417
	14. South Carolina,	639,099	504,398
	15. Georgia,	950,000	691,392
	16. Florida,	85,000	54,477
	17. Alabama,	800.000	590,755
,	18. Mississippi,	560,000	375,654
	19. Louisiana,	525,000	352,411
	20. Arkansas,	197,776	97,574
	21. Texas,	175,000	

1.050.000 829.210 987.950 779.828 24. Ohio. 2.150.000 1.419.407 25. Indiana. 1,259,000 685.866 26. Illinois. 850,000 476,183 27. Missouri. 681.547 383,702 28. Michigan 397,576 29. Wisconsin 305,121 43,112 165,000 Total, 31 States. 23,479,468 17,029,630 Territories. &c.

District of Columbia 54.000 Minesota. 6.139 New Oregon, 10,000 New IJiab, 20,000 New Mexico. 75,000

To'l. States and Tero's. 23,644,607 18,063,375 Texas, California, Utah, and New Mexico, having been annexed to the United States since 1840, no estimate is made of their population in that year. The population of Minnesota and Oregon in 1840, is of course unknown,

To take Warts .- Scrape the top of the wart with a knife till the blood begins to appear; then t and apply it to the wart for one minute. Repeat it twice, at intervals of about two days, when ine wart will disappear. Persons trying the ex. neriment should be careful that the caustic touches no place but the wart, as it blackens everything with which it comes in contact.

A Black Blue Beard .- There is a negro living n or Palestine, Illinois, who is this father of ill advised action on so important a subject as a fifty, six children, has buried seven wives, and ing for the eighth time.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1851. SENATE.

The bill from the House, to reduce and modify the rates of postage, was reported to the Senate by the Post Office Committee with amend ments.

The committee have stricken out from the House bill, the section taking away the right of exchange from those papers refusing to publish the list of letters, and the section making newspapers free from postage within thirty miles of their place of publication, and making a deduct' tion of fifty per cent. on magazines when pre paid.

HOUSE.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. Meade in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1851. Mr. Strong yesterday offered the following additional sections to the bill.

That, on and after the first day of April next, the militia trainings of this Commonwealth, on the duties required by law to be levied, collectthe principles of the act of 1822, each company ed, and paid on goods, wares, and merchandise to be allowed one fife and dram, to be paid by imported into the United States, shall be assessed on the market value thereof, with the addition of such charges as are now imposed by law, at the time and place of export, provided that upon all descriptions of iron, upon machinery made, wholly or in part of iron, and upon anchors, chain-cables, and anvils, the duties shall be assessed upon the average prices, with charges added, which like descriptions of iron bore in three petitions for a Bank to be located at Allen. the principal ports of the country whence reported, during ten fiscal years immediately pre. ceding the year of importation, such values and charges to be ascertained and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury as the basis of each succeeding fiscal year.

That, on and after the first day of April next the duties upon window glass and linseed oil shall be thirty per cent, and on all descriptions of iron, upon machinery made wholly or in part of iron, and upon chain cables, anchors, and anvils, the duty shall be forty per cent., provided that any excess of duties imposed by this act on any railroad iron imported for the use of any railroad, and actually and permanently laid down for the use of such railroad, within one year after the passage of this act, shall be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on satisfactory proof being furnished that such iron was so imported and laid down.

That, on and after the first day of April next, the duties upon all cordage and yarns composed wholly or in part of hemp or grass, upon all manufactures composed wholly or in part of sheep's wool, and upon all refined sugars, shall he respectively ten per centum ad valorem, over and above the rate of duty now assessed by law on hemp and sheep's wool, manufactured and raw sugar.

That, on and after the first day of April next, aw silk, iadigo, and all articles which on the wenty-ninth day of July, 1846, were exempt from duty, shall be admitted free of duty.

and to insure uniformity in appraisements, there shall be appointed, as now provided for local appraisers, three appraisers at large, who shall prepare rules for the government of the local appraisers, visit the several ports of the United States, and perform such other duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may approve and direct; each of which appraisers shall receive annual compensation of two thousand dollars, with the Secretary of the Treasury.

or consumption, be and the same are hereby extended to three years.

The Chair decided the amendment to be out of

Mr. Strong appealed from the decision of the

The question was then taken, and the Committee sustained the Chair. Yeas 102. Navs

Various other unsuccessful efforts were made to amend the Tariff in the shape of amendments.

The Committee rose, and the question being taken the Deficiency Bill passed.

Lead in Iowa.

A discovery of a valuable lead mine has just ocen made near Dubuque, Iowa, which is described in a letter, as follows:

"The shaft enters a large cave, from 12 to 15 feet high, and almost completely covered with mineral. There is one piece, lying along the north wall, 48 feet long, and, without exaggeration. I would say that it is three feet square. On the north side, at the top, there is one of the fin. est sights I ever saw. There is an immense body in square blocks, eight or nine inches square.-This cave is eighteen hundred feet long, but the mineral does not show in the entire length .-There is one more place which I must speak of. There are two sheets hanging down from the cap, about 6 feet 10 or 12 inches thick, and 60 feet long. They are as white as snow. The cave is about 15 feet wide, and in most places is completely covered, bottom and top, with the precious stuff. I think he can take out one thousand was then practicing law in Boston; though dollars worth a day for twenty days in succes.

Grande to the northern line .- New Orleans Cres-

Since 1815, there have been at least forty Societies throughout the world.

GLEANINGS.

The Cincinnatians are talking of erecting statue to Hon. Thomas Corwin, the "Wagon Bov" of Ohio some 8 years ago.

The farmers of Ohio have entered quite extensively into the cultivation of Madder, some of them realizing over two hundred dollars per

Horace Greely, E.q., of the New York Tribune contemplates a visit to the World's Fair.

The official returns, which are now complete make the population of the State of Michi-

Hon. Thadeus Stevens is now on a visit to Lancaster.

Gen. Joseph Lane, late Governor of Ore gon, is warmly pressed for the Democratic non ination to the next Presidency in 1852, by a portion of his fellow partizans in the State of Indiana.

The richest man in Virginia is said to be planter, residing in Pittsylvania county. He was from 1500 to 2,000 slaves, and plantations almost without number.

In England every man is subjected to a fine who is found walking on a railway track

In-this-country-the penalty exacted is death. -LT Young man, save your money. There is monstrous difference between receiving and paving interest.

The exports of lead from Galena, I-linois, for the year 1850, were 39,781,000 pounds, valred at \$1.570.899.

The Harrisburg State Journal says, that Governor Johnston has consented to be a candir date for re-election, should be be unanimously cominated by his political friends.

An elk, weighing 600 pounds, and with intlers that measured over four feet, was killed n Potter county.

Sweetness of temper in a woman is more valuable than gold, and more to be prized than beauty.

CP Nothing can be more foolish than an idea which parents have that it is not respectable to set their children to work. The lion, D. S. Kauffman, a Democratic

member of the House of Representatives, from Texas, died in Washington, on Friday evening, of appoplexy. Massachusetts .- Robert F. Rantoul, Democrat

was on Thursday morning last, elected United States Senator for the short term, by the House. The vote stood-Rantoul 187; Winthrop 174; Frozen Limbs .- To cure Frozen Limbs take

some copperas and dissolve it in cold water, then soak the affected part in it for about half an hour. The result will be an effective cure if not too long delayed.

Locust Year.

The seventeen year Locusts will appear this year in all those parts of Maryland. Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, embraced in the following boundaries: Coppmelifown, Th., thence southwesterly to the Blue Ridge of the Alleghany mountains, along the east side of the Ridge to Loudoun and Fauquier counties. Va.; thence easterly through a portion of Fairfax, across the Potomac, above Georgetown, through Montgomery and upper portion of Anne Arundel counties, Md., to the Patapsco; along the northeast side of the Patapsco to the Chesapeake bay, thence to Havre-de Grace, through Cecil country, and Delaware, to the his necessary travelling expenses, to be fixed by Delaware river; up the west side of that he Secretary of the Treasury.

That the periods during which, by existing are nearly correct, as they appeared in 1834. laws, imports deposited in the public warehous though they may now vary. The Loguet es may be withdrawn fur immediate exportation will certainly appear on the south side of the Patapsco, at least in small numbers, as, during the breeding season in 1834; great numbers were blown over the river by a high wind that prevailed in the height of that season. In Fauquier county, Va., also, this district laps over another district for several miles, and though the Locusts will appear this year on the strip of territory thus doubly occupied, yet they appeared on the same place in 1843, and will appear there again. in 1860, thus appearing alternate in 8 and years. Over the whole of the large tract country embraced in the above boundaries, the Locusts will appear in myriads. They will begin to leave the ground about the 20th of May, a few days earlier or later. according to the weather. From the 1st to the 10th of April, their chambers may be uncovered by simply shaving off an inch' or two of the surface soil with a spade, in' any place where trees or shrubbery stood in 1834. They will resemble small augur holes, 2 to 4 inches apart; and the grub or larvæ may now be found by digging a font or two deep in the same situations: who have valuable shrubbery, will do well to protect it by covering it with cheap gauze from the 1st to the 20th of June. They do no other harm than that of causing the death

depositing their eggs. Gideon B. Smith, M. D.

John Adamsi

of the small twigs, by their perforations for

In the 36th year of his age, John Adams made the following entry in his Diary. He living in Braintree: "If has been my fate to be acquamted in

the way of business with a number of very Extent of Texas.-Those who have been so rich mep-Gardiner, Bowdoin, Pitts, Handissatisfied about the size of California, should, cock, Rowe, Lee and Doane, have all acfor the sake of appearances, say something quired their wealth by their own industry; about the proportions of Texas. The area of Bowdoin and Hancock received their's by Texas is about five times the size of New York (succession, descent or devise; Pitts by mar-It is about four hundred miles from San Anto- ringe. But there is not one of all these who ake a piece of pure acid quicksilver caustic, wet nio to the nearest point of New Mexico. From derives more pleasure from his property the mouth of the Rio Grande to El Paso, it is than I do from mine; my little farm and about eight hundred and thirty miles in a stock and cash afford me as much satisfacstraight line, and twice that distance by the riv. Ition as all their immense tracts, extensive cf. From the northeast corner of the State to El navigation, sumptuous buildings, their vast Paso, is about eight hundred and sixty miles, and sums at interest and stocks in trade yield to about the same from the mouth of the Rio them. The pleasures of property arise from acquisition more than possession: for what is to come, rather than what is. The rich are seldom remarkable for modesty, ingenuity or humanity. Their wealth has change in the system of banking is to the busi- now, at the sign of more than 90 years is court- millions of Bibles printed by the several Bible rather a tendency to make them penturious and selfish."