

Messrs. Shimer and Lavy, our Representatives at Harrisburg, have our thanks for valuable Legislative documents.

We received a communication purporting to be an answer to the "Question for School Boys," in last week's Register. The authors name not being given, and its great length accounts for its non-appearance in our columns.

We learn that sufficient stock has been subscribed to extend the "Telegraphic Wires" from this place to Catawissa. The work will be commenced in a few days.

Tariff on Iron Increased.

As there is no little speculation afloat in regard to the real operations of Mr. Hunter's Bill, as affecting the coal and iron interests of this State, we publish the following, which we are informed by the gentlemen who communicated the information he obtained from that quarter from which the construction of the new law is to emanate. The additional duty imposed on iron, as near as can be ascertained, is equivalent to about \$1.75 cents per ton, which will add, from this source alone, to the national revenue about \$600,000 per annum. The leading iron masters profess, under all the circumstances, to be satisfied with this increase. The additional duty on coal is about 60 cents per ton.

Township Election.

It appears that by an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, removing the place of holding the general election in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, from the house of Peter Miller, in Saegersville, to the house of Jacob Holbig; the place of holding the township election was also included unbeknown to the citizens, in the same act. The citizens being dissatisfied, ordered an election to be held, on Saturday, the 8th of March, at the public house of Peter Miller, in Saegersville, at which the question was to be decided by ballot where the township election should be held in future. One hundred and seventy-two votes were cast, to wit: 123 for the house of Peter Miller, in Saegersville, and 49 for the house of Philip German, in Germanville, 74 majority in favor of the former.

Professions.

What a mistaken estimate of the true nobility of profession that man makes who abandons the culture of the soil for the pursuit of trade, or for any of the "learned professions." All honest toil is honorable and dignified, just in proportion to it answers to the necessities of man, and adds to human comfort and independence. The tiller of the soil, therefore, ranks first—he is the king of laborers—for the soil provides for the first and greatest necessities, food and raiment. The farmer, standing in his furrow, is more substantially a king than he who sits on a regal throne, and depends for his daily bread on the tiller of the soil. The first is independent, he creates for himself; the latter is dependent for all he eats, drinks or wears.

Next to the cultivator of the soil in essential nobility are the mechanic and artisan—the men whose brown hands build houses and ships, and furnish the endless appliances of every-day life. Who does most to bless mankind?—the shoemaker, who keeps our feet from the damp and cold; the man who covers our heads and fashions our garments; or he, who, without creating for us a single comfort, calls himself a king and is a tyrant—consumer of the sweat and blood of nations? Does it need arguing to answer so simple a question? Surely not. We can see at once that he is the most noble in his pursuit who most relieves the necessities and advances the comforts of mankind.—What man on the broad earth, so imperial as the possessor of acres from which his own toil can draw a supply for every need. He is not forced to do homage to any being less than God, nor to depend upon any chances for livelihood.

The young man who leaves the farm-field for the merchant's desk, or the lawyer's or doctor's office, thinking to dignify or ennoble his toil, makes a sad mistake. He passes by that step from independence to vassalage. He bars a natural for an artificial pursuit, and he must be the slave of the caprice of customers and the chicane of trade, either to support himself or to acquire fortune. The more artificial a man's pursuit, the more debasing is it morally and physically. To test it, contrast the merchant's clerk with the ploughboy. The former may have the most exterior polish, but the latter, under his rough outside, possesses the true stamina. He is the freer, franker, happier and nobler man. Would that young men might judge of the dignity of labor by its usefulness and manliness, rather than by the superficial glosses it wears. Therefore, we never see a man's nobility in his kid gloves and toilet adornments, but in that sinewy arm, whose outlines browned by the sun, betoken a hardy, honest toiler, under whose farmer's or mechanic's vest a knight's heart may beat.

Graham's Magazine.

This valuable periodical for April is already received. It is a superb number, containing 144 pages of original matter, the same size as "Harper's," and the "International." Graham is determined to take the front rank in the Magazine line, and if the number before us may be taken as a specimen, he will do it effectually. The contributions are of the most sterling character, and all by American authors.

SEVENTH CENSUS
Lehigh County—Official.

The following is an official statement of the population of Lehigh county, as shown by the seventh Census, taken in 1850. It will be seen that the increase of population is exceeded by but a few counties in the State.

| DISTRICTS. | Popul'n. | Households. | Foreign Born. | Color'd. | Slaves. | Total. |
|------------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|----------|---------|--------|
| Allentown, . . . | 3778 | 620 | 724 | 41 | 16 | 49 |
| Shiloh, . . . | 1884 | 320 | 337 | 10 | 106 | 16 |
| Upper Milford, . . . | 3269 | 615 | 639 | 19 | 280 | 18 |
| Hanover, . . . | 2375 | 396 | 451 | 47 | 82 | 10 |
| Upper Saucon, . . . | 2372 | 446 | 470 | 18 | 190 | 23 |
| Lower Macunungy, . . . | 2353 | 400 | 432 | 28 | 144 | 14 |
| Heidelberg, . . . | 1385 | 242 | 249 | 9 | 117 | 5 |
| Washington, . . . | 1493 | 262 | 273 | 19 | 116 | 13 |
| Northampton, . . . | 1021 | 175 | 179 | 14 | 92 | 10 |
| Lower Milford, . . . | 896 | 144 | 160 | 17 | 7 | 8 |
| Weisenburg, . . . | 1761 | 306 | 322 | 9 | 103 | 14 |
| Up. Macunungy, . . . | 2035 | 341 | 350 | 25 | 153 | 28 |
| Lynn, . . . | 1907 | 336 | 347 | 15 | 207 | 40 |
| N. Whitehall, . . . | 2855 | 517 | 528 | 48 | 210 | 18 |
| S. Whitehall, . . . | 2913 | 462 | 489 | 47 | 193 | 7 |
| Total, . . . | 32477 | 5588 | 5962 | 370 | 2175 | 270 |

Essay on Arithmetic,
Read before the Teachers' Association of Lehigh County, January 25th, 1881.

BY O. N. GATES.

The application of the mathematics to the everyday concerns of life, to the whole range of arts and physical sciences, is important and frequent. To architecture, navigation, civil engineering, surveying, mechanics, gunnery, fortification, astronomy, optics, hydraulics, pneumatics and the various branches of natural philosophy, to history, geography, the affairs of government, mineralogy, and mercantile transactions, their application is indispensably necessary. Even to the fine arts, music, sculpture, and painting, they have highly important relations. To the jurist, the orator, and the statesman, to the bench, the bar, and the pulpit, the logic of the mathematics, presents a different, but not less important consideration. Like other arts, that of reasoning is learned by practice and perfected by exertion, and for the formation of these habits of close and accurate thinking, of lucid, systematic, and concise arrangement which make a comprehensive and convincing reasoner, the study of mathematics is eminently well calculated. The importance of the mathematics to comfort, to usefulness, and consequently to happiness being thus shown, there needs no argument to prove the necessity of a thorough knowledge of arithmetic—their foundation; and that knowledge need not be of doubtful, or even of very difficult acquirement. The science of numbers is not necessarily abstruse—on the contrary, it may and should, attract and please by its clearness and simplicity, its harmony and beauty.

The several parts which constitute the whole present that systematic order of arrangement, the contemplation of which affords an instinctive pleasure to the mind, and it is a pleasure to which all minds are susceptible, though some of peculiar organization are doubtless more highly so than others. An opinion has obtained that all cannot be arithmeticians, that though all may strive in the race the number of the ultimately successful will be few. That the number is few, must be admitted, that it is necessarily so, cannot be shown. Destiny—the fates—have nothing to do with the matter, neither is the science itself in fault. The difficulties which surround it are, for the most part, factitious, and in the grasp of one truly skilled in the numbers, "vanish in thin air." In the acquirement of this, as of all other sciences, we must begin at the beginning, and lay the foundation broad and deep. The first step must be taken aright for it to serve as a basis to succeeding ones. If a complete and thorough knowledge is not obtained of the principles involved, if anything is left doubtful or uncertain, the attempt to advance will be made hesitatingly. The pupil knows an obstacle is before him and feels he has not in his possession the means of overcoming it. His difficulties have commenced, and from this time forward, his course is one continued series of blunders, discouragements and disasters.—His knowledge of principles affecting the results gained of the relation of the several steps of the operation to each other, is confused and indistinct. He neither has a clear idea of what he has done, nor what he is to do.—Each succeeding step in the science, is but an accumulation of blunders and mishaps, owing solely to the want of a correct understanding of that which preceded. And yet he goes on—goes in a sort of zigzag undulating course, painful to witness and difficult to describe.—He would willingly throw aside his book, for he has met nothing but discouragements, and begins to doubt his ability to master a science so occult, but the hope of getting "through" is held up before him as a stimulus to action, and though scarce a ray of light breaks across his toilsome, cheerless way, he struggles on, ay! "onward but not upward" looking forward to the happy day which shall bring relief from labor so irksome. At last he is "through"—he has turned the last leaf, and solved the last question in his text-book, and with a dislike amounting perhaps to hatred of the whole subject, he is entirely certain of but one thing,—a complete ignorance of the science, in general and in detail. This is no overwrought picture, but a plain statement of facts. The memory, even of those whose school days were long since ended, would need no refreshing to induce the acknowledgment that it is "an over true tale." Once more—the fault is not in the science. To the method, or rather to the want of method, in teaching it, the whole train of evils is justly chargeable. It is not difficult of comprehension. It does not require a mind matured by years and experience, to grasp its principles, and master its difficulties. On the contrary, they can easily be brought to the comprehension of the child, but the child may, and will, if they are properly presented, derive pleasure in performing the

various operations. But there need—there must be, no attempt to burden the memory with a set of fixed rules. A more invidious proceeding could not be adopted, and it will most certainly fail of success. The experience of the past abundantly proves this. Illustration and application must be the motto. The attempt to make a practical slicemaker or watch-smith, by means of rules and instructions solely, no matter how extended or elaborate, would prove a total waste of time and trouble. A knowledge of numbers is valuable for its susceptibility of application to the various purposes and concerns of everyday life, but to be really valuable, the knowledge must be practical. Its possessor must be able, readily and instantly, to apply it, whenever, and wherever, the application may be necessary or useful.—If thought as it should be, this will be the case. From the commencement, nothing should be left imperfectly understood. Every point should be made perfectly clear, by ample illustrations, and the rule adopted by military men—never to advance in an enemy's country while a fortress remains untaken, scrupulously adhered to. The object should never be rapidly, but certainly of advancement, and the principles involved in an operation being thoroughly mastered, then, and not till then, let an advance be made. If first principles be simply and clearly exhibited, if the relation of succeeding steps to each other be distinctly pointed out, if in all cases the reason be made clearly apparent, there will be progression, not rapid perhaps, but steady and sure. The mind gains strength by exertion, and though taxed to its utmost capacity to-day, will be capable of still greater efforts to-morrow. But there must be an incentive to action, some motive for exertion. The natural affinities of the mind, must be regarded, its powers and capabilities, its love of beauty and order, called into action. By how much the more this is done, by so much the more complete will be the attempt to acquire or impart knowledge. In the intrinsic beauty of the relations and proportion of numbers, in their systematic arrangement, in the certainty of results, will ever consist the chief inducements to their pursuit. Their study, commenced as it is at an early age, cannot be strongly and successfully urged by an other motives, and these successfully address themselves to all ages and capacities. In order to teach arithmetic successfully, it matters little what text-books are adopted, or indeed, whether any are adopted, but the teacher must be perfectly familiar with principles and details. He must be a system of himself. He must induce the pupil to reason, reflect and judge.—He must explain, amplify, and enlarge, at the same time carefully refraining from doing for the pupil, what the pupil can do for himself. He must teach the pupil to rely confidently on his own skill and ability, and consider success as the ample, certain reward, of perseverance. He must appeal in all cases to the reason and judgment; endeavor to train the mind to vigorous, independent thought, and he will have little reason to complain of want of success.

Revenue Board.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners met on the 26th ult., and has been in session since, in the Supreme Court room, in the Capitol. The Board was established by the act of 1844, laying a three mill tax on real estate, and taxing money and other property for paying the interest on the State debt. The Board consists of one member from each Judicial District (twenty-four) and its object is, to equalize the assessments in the various counties. It was supposed at the time the law was passed that these were counties or parts of counties in which the assessors, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of their just share of the taxes, assessed the people at less than its real value. The act requires the County Commissioners of the several counties to furnish the Board, under oath with a detailed statement of the returns by the assessors of all the property taxable for state purposes. The commissioners and all other county and township officers are required to answer under oath, such questions in regard to the correctness of their assessments as may be put to them. The board prepared a series of questions which have been forwarded to county and township officers and to private individuals throughout the State. They are of the most searching character, and place any evasion—unless by fraudulent swearing, entirely out of the question—a large number of witnesses, consisting of citizens of the various counties have been examined before the board—while their answers exhibit the gratifying fact, that the assessors generally perform their duties with fidelity, yet enough has already been exhibited to show the importance of the board. Citizens from counties embracing a large amount of property have testified that the assessments are from 30 to 40 per cent. below the fair value of property—while some counties are evidently returned up to their full value, there are others who fall short of what must be a just estimate. The board are authorized to fix the aggregate value of the several counties and where this falls below the report of the commissioners they are required to increase their rates of assessment, *pro rata*, so as to raise the required sum.—The last Board raised the assessments in the State \$7,000,000 increasing the revenue \$21,000. Of this increase \$3,957,339 was added to Allegheny county, \$1,000,000 to Philadelphia, \$800,000 to Schuylkill, \$613,423 to Lancaster, \$459,869 to Lehigh county. The returns from Philadelphia city and county for 1851, show an increase of 5.77 per cent. on the valuation of 1848. This is probably a fair estimate and not likely to be disturbed by the Board. An effort will be made to commence the adjustment of the various counties on Monday next. In the absence of the State Treasurer (who is ex officio President of the Board) Mr. Williamson, of Chester, occupies the chair and makes an excellent officer.—*Daily News.*

Practice Makes Perfect.

Even with natural gifts, it is necessary to cultivate them, if one would rise to distinction. Especially is this the case in oratory. How can a man speak forcibly unless his ideas follow each other in a logical order, or how can he speak effectively unless his mind is well stored with learning? But even with judgment and acquisition, he must study to attain a facility of expression, which, with a single line, will sometimes annihilate the argument of an adversary. It is related of Grant that he exercised himself in parliamentary studies, and made speeches in his walks in Windsor Forest, near which he had taken lodgings, and his chamber. His landlady observed: "what a sad thing it was to see the poor young gentleman all day talking to somebody he calls Mr. Speaker, when there was no speaker in the house but himself!"

The Navigation.

We understand that the water will be let into the Lehigh Canal in the course of the present week, from Easton to Allentown, and it is expected that the entire line will be ready for navigation from the 15th to the 20th instant. The canal has been greatly improved by the construction during the winter of a new lock about a mile below the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's weigh lock, and by a heavy amount of repairs and new work intended to give increased stability and security to the whole line. The State weigh lock at Easton, will probably be ready to pass boats into the Delaware Division by the 20th instant. This will be good news to Merchants and the trading community, as they depend solely upon the canal for transportation.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

The bill from the House of Representatives providing for a reduction of the rates of postage, has been materially altered in the Senate, with regard to the rates of postage on letters and newspapers. We are indebted to the Washington Republic for the following synopsis of the bill. With regard to letter postage, the Senate bill provides, that from and after June 30th 1851, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked, &c., conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding 3,000 miles, three cents, when the postage shall have been prepaid; and for any distance, exceeding 3,000 miles, double those rates; for every such single letter, when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over 2500 miles, twenty cents; and for any distance under 2500 miles, ten cents. A single letter is one not exceeding half an ounce; double and treble letters pay double and treble these rates.

The rates of postage on newspapers may be stated thus: All newspapers, not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent to actual subscribers from the office of publication, shall be charged as follows: Weekly papers, within the county where published, free; for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where they are published, five cents per quarter; exceeding fifty and not more than one hundred miles, ten cents per quarter; over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand miles, fifteen cents per quarter; over one thousand and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quarter; over two thousand and not exceeding four thousand; twenty-five cents per quarter; and for any greater distance, thirty cents per quarter; semi-weekly papers to pay double, tri-weekly treble, and papers issued oftener than tri-weekly, five times these rates.

For any other book, paper, magazine, &c., not exceeding one ounce in weight, there shall be paid for a distance not exceeding 500 miles, one cent. Over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 miles, 2 cts. " 1,500 " " 2,500 " 3 " " 2,500 " " 3,500 " 4 " " 3,500 " " 4,500 " 5 "

British Independence.

A writer in one of the late English journals congratulates his countrymen upon the vast advantages likely to result from the new mode of preparing fax, and prominent among those enumerated are the following, which we specially commend to the consideration of our cotton-growing readers, to wit: "It will render Great Britain entirely independent of the United States for the raw material of her great manufacture, and it will greatly discourage slavery." Until now the Manchester political economists have wanted words to express their admiration of the advantages resulting from the mutual dependence of nations; but henceforth, we presume, they will find it equally difficult to express their admiration of mutual independence.—How such independence will suit the South Carolina followers in the Manchester school, we shall doubtless soon learn. They have labored hard to prevent the machinery from coming to the cotton, and their English friends are likely now to labor equally hard to do away with all necessity for bringing the cotton to the machinery.

General Laws.

We look upon the matter of providing general laws, to supersede the necessity of special enactments, as one of the important objects that should receive the attention of our State Legislature. It is not absolutely necessary to pass a general law upon each subject, although for Banks, Roads, Manufactories, and other heavy interests, it is requisite—but minor affairs, which naturally belong to township regulations, might and ought to be comprehended under a general law, increasing the power of townships. This would be surrendering to the people in their collective capacity, at least a portion of those rights and privileges which they can conveniently exercise, and which should, therefore be considered inalienable.—*Mining Register.*

Land Warrant.

We yesterday saw, says the Cincinnati Commercial, at Easton's, Fourth-st., a United States land warrant, which he had just procured, that called for 160 acres of United States land for Mrs. Anna Harrison, late President of the United States, for his services in the war of 1812.

Cholera in Tennessee.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1881.

HOUSE.

On the 3d, Mr. Laury introduced a bill to amend the charter of the borough of Allentown, in Lehigh county.

On the 4th, Mr. Laury presented three petitions for the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown; also, for a railroad from Norristown to Shimersville; also, for an alteration of the charter of Allentown; also, on leave, read in place a bill to alter the charter of Allentown.

Mr. J. Brown, presented two petitions for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Allentown.

On the 5th, Mr. Kunkel moved that the committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for purchasing ground and erecting an Executive Mansion at Harrisburg; which was adopted, after some remarks in favor from Messrs. Kunkel and Bigham.

Mr. Penniman moved the bill establishing a Department of Education be made the special order of Wednesday next, the 12th; which was agreed to.

Mr. Laury on the 7th presented a bill relative to cattle and swine in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county.

Mr. Packer presented a bill to provide for the preservation of newspapers in the different counties of the Commonwealth.

On the 8th, the bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, was taken up and passed second reading—yeas 47, nays 33. It was then laid aside.

SENATE.

Mr. Shimer, on the 4th presented a petition of Northampton and Monroe counties, for authority to construct a certain State Road.

On motion of Mr. Shimer, the bill supplementary to the act authorizing the laying out of a State road from Jonestown to Allentown, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the bill supplementary to the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Hazleton Coal Company" passed March 18, 1836, was taken up, read a second and third time, and passed finally.

Mr. Fraley presented thirty-two remonstrances from Monroe county, against the annexation of that county, to the county of Columbia; also, remonstrances from Columbia county, on the same subject.

Mr. Shimer, on the 5th presented a petition in favor of the passage of a law authorizing a survey of roads and streets, in the Borough of Easton.

Mr. Walker, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate bill, No. 120, entitled "an act authorizing a general system of banking based on State stocks," with a request to report whether the provisions of said bill do, or do not conflict with the 25th section of the 1st article of the constitution of this State.

Report, That, in the opinion of a majority of the Committee, the provisions of the bill do not conflict with the above mentioned article of the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Fraley, the bill to incorporate the congregation of United Brethren in Bethlehem, was taken up (Mr. Baly in the chair.) The bill was passed to a second reading.

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The President's Father.

We see it stated that President Fillmore's father arrived at the White House, Washington City, on Friday evening a week, while the President was holding his usual Friday's levee. It is said that there is but one previous instance in which the father lived to see the son occupy the Presidential chair.—John Adams died in 1826, one year after his son Quincy Adams, acceded to the Presidency.

An Old Resident.—We learn from the Goudersport (Potter Co. Pa.) Union, that John Jordan, Esq., "one of the first settlers on the farm, famed Sinnermahoning," killed an elk a week or two ago, weighing some six hundred pounds, and about seven years old; his horns were four feet two inches long, and five prongs on each horn.

Gen. Scott.—Forty members of the Pennsylvania Legislature have issued a card, requesting the friends of Gen. Scott, throughout the State, to meet and consult together upon the expediency and propriety of presenting his name for the next Presidency.

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GLEANINGS.

The peach buds have generally been killed in Northern Illinois.

The Iowa Legislature has passed bills organizing no less than fifty new counties, this session.

Mr. Dawson announced in Congress on Saturday, that at the end of the present fiscal year the public debt of the United States will be one hundred millions of dollars.

A golden crown cannot cure the headache nor a slipper give ease to the gout, nor a purple robe drive away a burning fever.

The scientific gentleman who expects to be able to raise colts from horse-chestnuts, is in Buffalo.

Information has reached Harrisburg, that the Hon. Daniel Webster contemplates visiting that place before the Legislature adjourns.

A petition has been signed by over two hundred citizens of Sussex, Delaware, asking their delegates in the Legislature to return to their home.

The Western Ohio papers say that speculators are already in the field contracting for the next clip of wool. Wool has advanced from 6 to 10 cents a pound, and ranges from 45 to 55 cents.

A somnambulist, named Adam Wise, walked out of the window of his room, in the third story of a house at Savannah, Ga., on Friday night a week, and was instantly killed.

Two new churches are to be erected in Reading during the present year—one a Lutheran, and the other a German Reformed.

The generality of mankind spend the early parts of their lives in contributing to make the latter part miserable.

Hon. James Buchanan intends visiting Virginia this Spring.

A Prophetic Cow.

A milch cow, belonging to Col. Philip Ruhl, of Buffalo township, Union county, has become marvellously gifted with the powers of speech, and has, according to common report, lately made several confidential communications, in very fair English, to some of her particular friends. One of these is to the effect that the world will come to an end on the 16th day of June next. Probably she is herself destined to the hands of the butcher about that time. At all events this oracular cow has created a sensation up in Union county, quite as great as did the Rochester Fishes and Foxes in New York.—She is visited by numerous curious spectators, and her mode of uttering prophecies is called *vaccination*—not vaccination. A scientific and clairvoyant committee, consisting of Andrew Jackson Davis, Horace Greeley and others, are going on for the purpose of consulting and investigating this new oracle.

Married Without Knowing It.—The Cincinnati Commercial says: A gentleman of Indiana is claimed by a lady in this city as her husband! Hearing of the claim of late, the gentleman made his way to this city in considerable haste to see the person who claimed him. He searched the records and it was ascertained that the regular papers had been made out, that the marriage had taken place, and that a clergyman of good standing had officiated, and the whole matter was, to all appearances, a legal transaction.—The lady herself states that the gentleman is the identical person she was married to. But our Hoosier neighbor denies all knowledge of the lady, and, in a card which we find in yesterday's Gazette, intimates that some person bearing a strong resemblance to him, and of course, knowing his residence, officiated as his representative, got married, and in a short time after left for parts unknown! This is the latest imposition, if imposition it be, and we doubt not it is, that has come to light. The object of the false man, plain viz: to impose upon the lady and escape the law.

Virginia Elections Postponed.—The bill postponing the Congressional elections in Virginia, until August, and the State officers until October, has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is now a law. If the convention shall have completed its labors by the 1st of June, a vote will be taken on the amended constitution in August, and if ratified, the election of all officers provided for under it will take place in October.

A Match.—A few days since, F. M. Moore, Esq., Justice of the Peace, married at Leverett street Jail, Boston, a minor of 18 years of age, to a woman the other side of 60. The youngster was a prisoner upon an action brought against him by his bride.

Strawberries.—The editors of New York are regaling themselves with ripe strawberries, which have been already introduced into the markets of that city. "Roses in December, ice in June," strawberries and watermelons in mid-winter, and similar improvements on nature, are becoming quite common in these days.

Inhuman.—A man living near Ashville, N. C. one day last week, took his little boy, five years old, went to a still house, got drunk himself and made the boy so drunk that in about thirty minutes he was thrown into convulsions and died.

A Valuable Brick.—It is said that the Swedish nightingale stamped her toe against a loose brick of one of the pavements in New Orleans, not long since, and that an editor who was in her train, immediately picked up the consecrated article, and has been carrying it in his hat ever since.

Lawyers.—It is a remarkable fact that every man that has filled the gubernatorial chair of the State of New York, from the days of George Clinton down to Washington Hunt, have been lawyers.

New Orleans.—A city census of New Orleans, just completed, makes the whole population 120,051, and the number of voters 12,468. In 1840, New Orleans had a population of 120,000. This is not a very rapid increase compared with our northern cities.

Milo Prather, of Jackson county, Ind., came to his death about the 1st inst., from the effects of falling into a heap of burning logs, while in a convulsive fit.