



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1861.

Circulation near 2000.

At a late meeting of the East Pennsylvania Class of the German Reformed Church, Messrs. Jared Fritzing, Alfred J. Dubs and J. Rutenick, were licensed to preach the word of the Gospel.

The Locusts.

This voracious insect has not yet made its appearance in our Borough; nor is it likely that it will, as the period has passed. Now and then we hear of a stray one which has come in from the trees of the outskirts of the town. In the woods between Neuhard's and Grim's mills, in South Whitehall, they appear to be pretty thick, judging from the music they make. Beyond Wesco's tavern in the Macungies, they are said to be very numerous. In some places on the "Lehigh Mountain" they are also very plenty, the leaves of the lower limbs of the trees hang full and the ground is literally covered with scales. After the insect has unsheathed itself, it immediately makes way for the top and the end of the branches of the trees. Here the male fills the air with his thrilling music, and the female with his stinging which is sharp and pointed and about a quarter of an inch in length, with its immense strength, makes her incisions into the smaller branches, and there deposits her eggs or grubs. The poisonous sting of the insect kills the branches and they in due time fall to the ground, which they penetrate, and there lie buried and concealed for a number of years, when they are hatched into the grub, and again make their periodical return. The number of years is reckoned at seventeen. They are however found in some counties almost every year. By a close examination it will be perceived that that part of the branch in which the incision of the insect is made, gets black and dries away as is already perceptible to any one who will take the trouble to investigate the matter.

Western Cattle.

We have noticed that more cattle have been driven through our Borough, on their way to the New York market, this season than ever before known to us. They are principally fattened in Ohio and Kentucky, and pass in droves of seventy-five to one hundred and twenty head, and taking in consideration the great distance they are driven from, look remarkably fine. Hardly a day passed, for the last two weeks, but what from one to half a dozen went through. Judging from the high price at which they were sold, it is not probable that they will yield a very handsome profit to the drovers.

Frightful Accident.

A frightful accident occurred last Friday to Mr. Ephraim Long, of Lowhill township, in which he came very near losing his life. Mr. Long being engaged in carting provisions from the Upper townships to the Coal Regions, and had the misfortune of losing his horse, Mr. Owen Kern, of North Whitehall, who had a very valuable, but fractious horse, offered him to Long to make his trip to Mauch Chunk. In passing the bridge near the above place, the horse shied and jumped over the side wall, down a precipice of over fifteen feet, precipitating Mr. Long and the wagon with its contents into the Canal. Fortunately however Mr. Long came out unhurt, but the horse drowned, and the butter and eggs were recovered again.

Value of Newspapers.

The Hon. Judge Longstreth says: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the Gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet 32 times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school, should be supplied with a newspaper. I will remember what a difference there was between those of my school-mates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain—they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else."

Fine for Passing Small Notes.

A man named Peiffer was tried before the Mayor of Allentown on Friday last, and convicted, on the testimony of another named Hartmeyer, of passing small notes, contrary to our law. The circumstances were, that Hartmeyer asked Peiffer to give him change for a ten dollar gold piece, but the latter said that he could not do it without giving him small notes. Hartmeyer said that would do, and took them, but afterwards brought suit. Mayor Flemming fined the defendant one hundred dollars.

Bills were found by the Grand Jury of Carbon county, at its last session, against C. M. Geddy, John Kirschner and Joseph B. Weller, for passing small bills.

Hot! Hot!—In another column of to-day's paper our readers will find a Card of Mr. Lucas Haines, in Easton, opposite the old Bank. No article in the Hat line can approach those he manufactures for beauty, cheapness or excellence. His prices are so arranged as to meet the means of everybody. A good hat can be bought for two dollars, a better one for three dollars, and the best for four dollars; so here is a chance to make a bargain for those who visit Easton.

Mr. Forward on the Tariff.

One of Mr. Forward's Pittsburg friends, in writing to him lately, adverted to the depression prevailing in the iron and coal business in Pennsylvania. In the reply to this letter, just received, Mr. Forward alludes to that subject with characteristic feeling and power, as follows: "I have heard with regret of the depression of the iron and coal business. 'It grieves me to think that the worst is not yet. How deplorable that such resources as we possess—resources that seem to attest the special kindness of Heaven, should all be paralyzed by our own folly! What a stupid thing suicide is! We wanted free trade—free trade with England especially; with England that has a manufacturing skill, which is the accumulation of four centuries—that has more than twenty fold our manufacturing capital, whose poverty and pauperism crowd millions of the population upon her workhouses, clamorous for labor at any price that will rescue them from starvation!—Free trade with such odds against us! Think of it!"

Now, my friend, do you imagine that California—may, twenty Californias, can save us from the effects of free trade, such as this? I tell you no. Another year may show that this flood of California wealth is destined to pass, either directly to England, or merely to take breath in our country on its way thither. To England it will go mainly; the French, German and Swiss dividing some fractions among them. I confess it saddens me to consider the prospect before us. But, nevertheless, we must not pause in our efforts for a change, or falter in our reliance upon the Divine Providence. Perhaps we needed a better experience. It makes us look back upon our folly, and see more clearly wherein we erred,—to weigh more considerably the weakness, the madness, of trifling with vital interests, in our party contests. Let us be more wise, and do better in future. Instead of reproaching and accusing one another, let us in all charity, agree to differ, in minor matters, but to stand together, shoulder to shoulder,—all men of all parties—in behalf of that American policy that guards with unflinching resolution, the great American interest.

Laws of Newspapers.

- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have sealed the bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have also repeatedly decided, that a Postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the regulations of the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office, newspapers addressed to him, renders himself liable to the publisher for the subscription price.

Annexation on the Pacific.

The San Francisco papers allude to a secret expedition from California, under Gen. Morehead, supposed to have for its object the annexation of Lower California, and some of the neighboring States, Sonora and Cinloca. It seems that 500 persons have left in various parts to assist in carrying this design into effect. The New York Tribune professes to have private and reliable information, which says the object is to separate the rich State of Sonora from Mexico, and that the people and administration of Sonora are said to be in the plot, being dissatisfied with the condition of things in Mexico, particularly because they have received no share of the American indemnity.—It is contemplated to declare the State independent of Mexico, organize a provisional Government, and finally get it annexed to the United States. Sonora is on the Gulf of California, and is about half as large as Texas, and is very rich in minerals, especially silver. These reports seem not improbable. The expedition is one which would just suit the adventurous spirit of many who have gone to California, and would not probably find disfavor with wealthy Mexicans on the Pacific, who see the imbecility of their own government, and would naturally expect to reap some of the same advantages from a change which have given such sudden prosperity to Upper California. In regard to annexing any additional Mexican territory to the United States, the treaty between this country and Mexico interposes a barrier; but from the facility the Mexicans have shown in accommodating themselves to losses of territory, this does not appear to be an impassable impediment. This design, like that of seizing upon Cuba, has nothing to recommend it but its audacity, and we have not yet reached that perfection in morals which would extenuate crime because insolently bold. Good faith with other nations requires that a step should be put to all marauding excursions from the United States, or our country will become noted as a nursery of pirates, and be as hated for its aggressions as it now is respected for its justice and faithful performance of its obligations.

What Railroads Do.—Seven large buildings are to accommodate the Erie road at Dunkirk, viz: a passenger house 300 feet long by 85 feet wide, with a wing for passenger rooms, two stories high, 98 by 30 feet. An engine house, 300 feet by 62; machine shop, 300 by 100; blacksmith shop 100 by 52; carpenter shop 100 by 30; an engine room 40 by 100. The receipts of the company in May exceed \$290,000. This is at the rate of three and a half millions a year.

Democratic State Convention.

Reading, Pa., Thursday, June 4. The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, assembled this afternoon at two o'clock, and organized temporarily by selecting Charles Kugler, Esq., of Montgomery, as Chairman, and appointing Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and Morrow B. Lowrey, of Crawford Secretaries.

The matter of contested seats of delegates was then taken up, and the entire afternoon consumed in the discussion of questions arising thereon. The delegates from the county of Philadelphia, elected by the regular convention, were admitted unanimously. Patterson, of Cambria, was admitted as a Senatorial delegate, and O'Neil as a Representative delegate.

The contested seats from Lancaster county were then taken up, and elicited a violent and protracted discussion, in which Col. Frazer and others took part. The speech of Col. Frazer was characterized with great vehemence of expression and violence of denunciation in reference to Mr. Buchanan, and his friends.

The question had not been disposed of at 6 o'clock, when a motion to adjourn prevailed, and the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock. In the evening the question was resumed, and an angry and excited discussion ensued.

The question was finally settled by excluding the Frazer delegates, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, pending a motion for the appointment of a committee to select officers for the permanent organization.

June 5. The Convention permanently organized this morning, by the election of Mr. Gillis, of Ek County, as President, who returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. Col. Black of Allegheny county declined, by letter.

Mr. Bigler was then nominated unanimously for Governor, and a committee appointed to inform him of his nomination.

Four ballots were then had for Canal Commissioner. The following is the result of the fourth: Clover 38 Bratton 23 Searith 36 Scattering 10 Campbell 25

Mr. Bigler arrived in town during the day and was received with very great enthusiasm. The Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Bigler then returned, and reported that he was now present. He was introduced to the Convention and Assembly by President Gillis, amid shouts and acclamations that made the house shake.

He delivered a very happy and eloquent speech, accepting the nomination, and commending himself to the caucus. He said he should battle personally for the prize offered him.

He goes the whole length of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and says that he will maintain himself to the utmost of his abilities.

After he had retired the Convention again proceeded to ballot for Canal Commissioner with the following result: Clover 38 Bratton 23 Searith 37 James 5 Campbell 24 Scattering 4

On motion a recess was then taken till two o'clock. Upon reassembling two more unsuccessful ballots were had. Upon the 8th ballot Clover received 66, Searith 45, and Bratton 22.

Bratton was then withdrawn; and upon the 9th ballot Clover had 95 and Searith 38. Mr. Clover, of Clarion, was therefore declared duly nominated.

The main business of the Convention being then disposed of, a Committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to report resolutions. The Committee soon after reported unanimously, a series of resolutions thoroughly national in their character, which were adopted by the Convention by acclamation. The following are two of them:

Resolved, That the 6th Section of the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the 3rd March, 1819, denying under a severe penalty, the use of our State jails for the detention of fugitive slaves while waiting their trials, ought to be expunged from our Statute Books, both because it interposes obstacles by means of State legislation to the execution of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and because a virtual disregard of the principles of the compromise, and is calculated seriously to endanger the existence of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Pennsylvania are true to the Union, to the Constitution and the Laws, and will faithfully observe and execute, so far as in them lies, all the measures of the Compromise adopted by the late Congress for the purpose of settling the question arising out of Domestic Slavery, and this not only from a sense of duty as good citizens of the Republic, but also from the kindest fraternal feelings, which they entertain toward their brethren of the slave-holding States.

After the passage of the resolutions, the disposal of some incidental concluding business, and a good speech from the President, Judge Conventon adjourned sine die.

Oranges.—The disease, or pestilence, as it is sometimes called, which has for some years past affected the orange trees in Florida, seems to be passing away. In view of this fact, so far as it applies to Florida, the Jacksonville News of the 17th inst. says that attention is being once more directed to this profitable culture. Many persons are seeking locations for "groves," and there is no doubt, from present indications, that next fall and winter will exhibit quite a stir in the Orange business in Florida.

Union or Secession.

The Union movement in the South is full of interest. Foote in Mississippi, Cobb in Georgia, Shields in Alabama, and a few kindred spirits in South Carolina are doing battle in behalf of our glorious Constitution, beneath whose fostering protection we have made rapid strides in civilization and wealth. Against these devoted patriots are directed the efforts of all those who are dissatisfied with our present form of government, and claim the right to break up a system which gives protection and prosperity to twenty millions of freemen. The question will be argued fully before the people of the South. The secessionists feel that this is indeed a test struggle. If they fail, as we hope they will, signally, the Union will have asserted its supremacy not by force of arms, but by that power which is more formidable and lasting—the affections of an intelligent and free people. If our advisers are correct, the Union cause is gaining accessions daily. Even in the Palmetto State, the strong hold of political transcendentalism, the sensible part of the community are awakening to the peril into which they have been dragged. They are now considering the condition to which they will be reduced in the event of separate secession. Charleston already begins to complain of the burdens of taxation which the preparations for secession have imposed. All classes feel the depressing effects upon trade. Sufficient intimations have been thrown out as to the policy likely to be pursued by the United States, but by closing the ports and by invoking the civil power to arrest, try and punish the most prominent offenders.

A New Way to Speculate.

Several failures among speculators who have gone too fast, says Thompson's New York Bank Note Reporter, have come to light, among others, one who has exercised great influence upon the State finances. This person owns Carpenters and Masons considerable sums which they offer to settle at 50 cents on the dollar. Thus it is that labor must pay the piper for great financiers.

The offer of Hollister to his creditors made the disinterested public laugh, and variously affected the interested parties. Thus he holds four mills, supposed to be worth \$750,000, besides other property. He proposes that this property shall be valued and then paid at this valuation to the creditors at the rate of \$1.25 for each dollar, but the creditors must pay him \$31.25 in money on every \$100. Thus, suppose all the property should be valued \$1,000,000, and that he owes \$800,000, then the creditors are to take the whole property and pay him \$250,000 in cash. This is certainly a very pleasant way of failing. A man makes a bad speculation and cannot pay his debts; he then proposes the creditors to take the bad bargain off his hands and give him a splendid fortune in cash!

Over one hundred and fifty papers in the United States, already advocate Gen. Scott's election. New England especially appears to be preparing to give him a very heavy vote; and they even promise, under his banner, to carry New Hampshire and Maine.

Bounty Land Warrants.

The Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, informs applicants for the re-issue of bounty land warrants, that, in lieu of the originals lost or destroyed, they should forthwith enter a caveat at the General Land Office, to prevent the issuing of a patent to fraudulent claimants, and give public notice of the facts in the case at least once a week, for six weeks, in some newspaper of general circulation, nearest the place where the warrant was directed or the loss occurred. The intention should also be expressed of applying for a duplicate of such warrant, minutely describing it, to guard against improper use of the one first issued. The identity of the application must be established, and the facts upon which the application for a re-issue is based, clearly set forth under oath—the warrant stating in his affidavit, that he never himself located, nor empowered any person to locate the warrant in question.

New York and Erie Railroad.

The Dunkirk people are filled with immense excitement and enthusiasm at the prospect of their little village, containing from 1,500 to 2,000 inhabitants, taking away the palm from Buffalo in this State, and Erie, Pennsylvania, and becoming the New York of the lakes. They have already baptised it the young giant of the west. Their elation is just in proportion to their former depression. A few years ago, when the Erie Railroad was on foot before, there was a wonderful stimulus given to the village, and the prices of lots and house property ran high. When the road was abandoned, the rising energies of the little village were crushed, and real estate sunk one-fourth, or even one-third, of what it brought a short time before. Every one connected with it was ruined, and the village was deserted. Now again the value of property is enhanced, and speculators from New York and elsewhere are purchasing lots and buildings, and are rejoicing in the immense gain which they calculate to make in two or three years, while others are planning schemes for realising rapid fortunes in business. Besides being the nearest point to New York, Dunkirk is the only spot on the shores of the lakes that possesses any natural advantages for a harbor. The entrance is forty feet wider than that at Buffalo, and there are eighty acres of stiff blue clay anchorage. First class steamers fit for the ocean, drawing from nine to ten feet water, can be accommodated with safety and convenience. The war steamer Michigan steamed all over the harbor the day the President left for Buffalo.—New York Dispatch.

Jenny Lind.—It would seem that neither absence nor familiarity can impair the Nightingale's popularity in New York. The Courier & Enquirer of Monday says:—"Triple Hall, with its four thousand five hundred seats, is too small to hold all who wish to hear Jenny Lind, and Castle Garden is to be this evening again the scene of her triumphs."

Methodist Church Case.

The long pending controversy about the disposition to be made out of the Methodist Church property, consequent of the division of the Church has been on trial for the last two weeks in the United States District Court New York, before Judges Nelson and Betts. The following, we believe, is an accurate, though brief statement of the case:

The Rev. Francis Harding, a slaveholder of the State of Virginia, was suspended by the Baltimore Conference, which was held about a year previous to the General Conference of 1844, for his connection with slavery. The action of this body was afterwards confirmed by the General Conference, which also suspended Bishop Andrew from the performance of his official duties, because of his holding slaves whom he had obtained possession of by marriage, and of his refusal to liberate them.

In consequence of the course taken by the General Conference, the Southern delegates declared that a continued agitation of this subject would compel them either to abandon the slave States or separate from the North. The Southern delegates afterwards agreed upon what was called a plan of separation, and a southern convention held on their return home, resolved to establish a separate organization; but the northern conference, which had possession of the funds refused to give any share of them to that division of the church, which now became known as the South Methodist Church.

After this refusal, southern commissioners, were appointed by the General Conference (South) to institute this suit for the recovery of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars, the amount claimed by them as part owner of the general fund previous to the separation, and which is at present invested in the Methodist book establishment of Ohio, New York, and the charitable fund of Philadelphia.

The counsel employed on the part of the plaintiffs are Mr. D. Lord and Reverdy Johnson, and for the defendants Messrs. George Wood and Rufus Choate. Mr. Thomas Ewing has also been retained as counsel for the plaintiffs.

To show the extent of this Church in the United States, it appears by a statement made at the opening of the trial now proceeding in New York, that it is a voluntary institution, and unincorporated; that it consists of 7 bishops, 4,928 preachers—and in bishops, ministers and members under the organization in the United States 1,190,960. Of these about 630,000 belong to the North and 465,000 to the Church South.

The trial is concluded, but the Court has not yet given an opinion—except to advise the parties to an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Rotation of the Earth.

The experiment for demonstrating the rotation of the earth, is further described in one of the English papers in the annexed words:—Fixed to the floor is a circular table, divided into 360 degrees, and of 16 feet diameter north and south, supposed to rotate with the earth; while a ball 28 lbs. weight, depending from an iron girder by a wire 45 feet long, vibrates over its surface. The plane of vibration apparently never changes; but the rotation of the table is visible by the alteration of the degrees, and the removal of small portions of a sand-bank in the center of the table by the point of the ball in its transit. The experiment is now giving rise to much controversy, and it is hard to conceive that there is not some fallacy lurking at the bottom of it. Many letters have been written on the subject; but the proposition assumed in the experiment is, that a pendulum properly suspended and put in motion will vibrate always in the same absolute plane, notwithstanding the shifting of the point of suspension; whence it follows, that at the poles a complete revolution will be made in 24 hours, and that at the equator the plane of vibration will never alter at all with respect to the meridian.

The Time.

WHEN THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA WERE ESTABLISHED.—The following periods are those in which the several counties of the State were established.

- Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, 1682; Lancaster May 10, 1729; York, August 19, 1749; Cumberland, January 27, 1750; Berks, March 11, 1752; Bedford, March 11, 1771; Northumberland, March 21, 1772; Westmorland, February 26, 1773; Washington, March 28, 1781; Fayette, September 26, 1783; Franklin, Sept. 9, 1784; Montgomery, September 10, 1784; Dauphin, March 4, 1785; Luzerne, September 25, 1786; Huntington, Sept. 20, 1787; Allegheny, September 24, 1788; Mifflin, September 1789; Delaware, September 26, 1789; Lycoming, April 13, 1795; Somerset April 17, 1795; Green, February 9, 1796; Wayne, March 21, 1798; Adams, January 22, 1800; Centre, February 13, 1800; Beaver, March 12, 1800; Butler, March 12, 1800; Mercer, March 12, 1800; Crawford, March 12, 1800; Erie, March 12, 1800; Warren March 12, 1800; Venango, March 12, 1800; Armstrong, March 12, 1800; Indiana, March 30, 1803; Jefferson, March 26, 1804; McKean, do, do; Clearfield, do, do; Potter, do, do; Tioga, do, do; Cambria, do, do; Bradford, February 21, 1810, by the name of Ontario; but afterwards changed to Bradford; Susquehanna, February 21, 1810; Schuylkill, March 1, 1811; Lehigh, March 6, 1812; Columbia, March 22, 1813; Lebanon, February 16, 1813; Union, February 22, 1813; Pike, March 26, 1814; Perry, March 22, 1820; Juniata, March 2, 1821; Monroe, April 1, 1826; Clarion, March 11, 1830; Clinton June 21, 1839; Wyoming, April 14, 1842 Carbon, March 13, 1843; Elk, April 18, 1842 Blair, February 26, 1846; Sullivan, March 15, 1847; Forest, April 11, 1848 Lawrence, March 20, 1849; Fulton, April 19, 1850; Montour, May 3, 1850.

Important Decision.—It has just been decided in Pittsburg that a Sheriff has no legal right to hire men to aid him in preserving the peace.—At the late riots in Pittsburg in the iron works, the Sheriff employed certain military companies to defend the mills. He may command citizens and soldiers to aid him in keeping order and quelling riot, and it is the public duty of every man to obey him, but he has no authority to hire. By this decision the Sheriff will have to pay \$2000 of his own money.

Discovery in Surgery.

Among the scientific critics in Berlin, according to the correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, there has been some interest lately in a newly claimed discovery of the application of chlorine to cure causes of pain. The difficulty in the use of chloroform, thus far—and a difficulty more felt in Europe than America—has been the danger of suffocation, or of other wise injuring the body by such a total stoppage of some of its functions. This new application claims the merit of escaping the danger. According to this account, the fluid, (some 10 or 20 drops), is dropped on the part affected, or on a lint bandage slightly moistened with water, and then applied, and all bound up in oil silk, and a linen band. After from two to ten minutes the part becomes insensible, and the pain is no longer felt, whether it be from rheumatic, nervous, or other disorders. After a time it returns again but usually weaker, and with several applications it is often entirely relieved. The discoverer's name is Aran, and he has already presented a memorial on the subject to the Academy of Paris.

Jackson on Secession.

President Jackson, in his proclamation of the 10th of December, 1832, the ablest and most statesman-like document ever issued under his name, used the following language:

"Because the Union was formed by a compact, it is said the parties to that compact may, when they feel themselves aggrieved, depart from it; but it is precisely because it is a compact that they cannot! A compact is an agreement or binding obligations.

"So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices he recalled! Can the States who magnanimously surrendered their titles to the territories of the West recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the infant States be willing to pay the duties imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one state and enormous duties in another? No man believes that any right exists in a single State to involve the others in these and countless other evils, contrary to the engagements solemnly made. Everyone must see that the other states must oppose it all hazards."

To Make Hens Lay Perpetually.—Hens will lay eggs perpetually, if treated in the following manner:—Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day to each hen, during the winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest for what is called nest eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of a dozen or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed; but continue laying perpetually. My hens lay all winter, and each from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in succession. If this plan were generally followed, eggs would be just as plenty in winter as in summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food, which they get in summer, in abundance, in the form of insects. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and it proved its entire correctness.—Ex. paper.

Chloroform and Rascality.—A few nights since some daring villain entered the cabin of the packet schooner T. P. Johnson, lying at Pier No. 20 North River, where the mate, William E. Quinn, was lying asleep, and applied a vial of chloroform to his nostrils, rendering him senseless. He then rifled his pockets of a \$20 bank note; stole six shirts with the initials of Mr. Q. upon them, and then broke open and rifled the desks, besides which he carried off a trunk, the contents of which are valued at \$176. On the following morning Mr. Quinn returned to his senses with an intense pain in his head, and with his eyes so much swollen that he could scarcely see. It is supposed that the scoundrel was after a large amount of money which was in the cabin a few days previous, but which had fortunately been removed.

Stung By A Locust.—We learn that a young man at Hamorton, a few miles South of West Chester, was stung by a Locust, one day last week. He was climbing over a fence, and placed his hands unintentionally on a young locust, and the sting entered his hand between the thumb and fore-finger. Very soon the arm became much swollen up to the shoulder and was attended with considerable pain. The locust was quite young. It has been doubted by many that the locust had a sting. The female, however, is armed with a weapon of this description, of a spiral or anger form. Some deaths have been ascribed to wounds inflicted by it.—Village Record.

Profitable Railroad Stock.—The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company have probably done the most profitable business of any railroad corporation in the world. This road, seventy-eight miles in length, was constructed and put in operation for a million and a half of dollars. The total receipts in about fourteen years have been \$6,656,046. Expenditures for the same period, \$2,637,846. Excess of earnings over current expenses during that time, \$4,218,204—reimbursing the whole cost of the road, and yielding a clear net profit of \$2,718,204, or over eighteen and a half per cent. per annum besides.—Detroit Tribune.

A Curiosity.—Last week the workmen at Powers' Summit, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, found a porifid snake, the size of which would seem to indicate that in this region at least, this species of reptile has greatly degenerated.—His snakeskin was found imbedded in the solid limestone rock, some sixty feet below the earth's surface. Its size is enormous—sixteen feet in length, and in the middle at least four inches in diameter. Although its substance is completely assimilated to the rock in which it was imbedded, it looks surprisingly natural—indeed almost as perfect in "form and feature" as when alive.—Bever (Pa) Star.