

Allentown Furnace.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that arrangements have been made to repair the two Stacks of this Furnace, with a view of putting them into a condition to blow in by about the first of October next.

The Rail Road.

We learn that the workmen at the section on the Lehigh, a short distance below Allentown, will again commence operations. It is confidently asserted that the work will be continued without intermission until finished. The committee, consisting of Secretary Hutchinson, Judge Dillinger and Christian Pretz, will shortly start along the line up as far as Mauch Chunk, to make arrangements and settle for claims of damages with persons through whose land the road passes, with a view to put it under immediate contract. We trust the landholders will meet the committee on favorable terms, which will go far to advance this laudable object.

Struck by Lightning.

On Friday night, a dark cloud passed over our Borough, heavily charged with electricity, and one of its flashes of lightning struck the barn of Mr. Thomas Ginkinger, in Allen street, but fortunate to say, done but little damage. The electric fluid struck the roof, tore up the shingles, and passed down the frame work, on the gable side of the barn, breaking open a space of above two inches to the lower story, which is of brick, over which it passed to the frame work of the stable door, and from thence passed off. A cow was stabled at the place where the lightning passed down on the outside without receiving the slightest injury. It was a fortunate thing that the fluid did not ignite, it would have no doubt created a very serious fire, being at a place where many frame buildings are located, with no water on hand to extinguish the fiery element.

The Meeting on Saturday.

In an article in last week's Register, under the caption of "President Judge" we spoke of certain gentlemen whose names were mentioned in connection with the Judgeship of this district. It appears that certain gentlemen of the law—for what reason we know not—took umbrage at what we gave as our individual opinion. Certainly nothing was said, that could in the least disparage the claims of any of the gentlemen, named who reside in the district. We gave it as our opinion, that there existed at least in our country, a feeling in favor of a candidate for this office from out of the district. This opinion we are satisfied is held by a large majority of the members of both political parties.

The "Independent Republican," the organ of the Democracy of Lehigh county, which enjoys a large circulation, has the confidence of the party, and speaks by the book, agrees with us, that a general feeling exists in favor of a Candidate out of the district.

Who that candidate is to be, is the next question? Is he to be elected as a political Judge, or is he to be chosen without reference to his political views?

It is well known that we have always recommended the judicial office to be kept out of the arena of party politics, if possible—not only in the superior, but also in the inferior courts—the county Associates should as we see proposed in a number of western counties be elected, one of each political party. It would give confidence and character to the courts. If elected politically, nothing would be more common, when one of our President Judges makes a decision, than to hear the people say, "his politics warped him," &c. We therefore believe in electing a Judge out of the district, without reference to his political views.

A call appears in our columns to-day for a meeting without distinction of party, to be held at the house of Caleb Yoke, in Bethlehem, on Saturday the 26th inst., at one o'clock, to discuss the propriety of bringing such a candidate before the people of this district. We hope there will be a full attendance.

A Word To Young Men.

Too many young men neglect to pay their debts. It is an ill omen. Every one in starting out in life should regard it as a religious duty to pay every man his due. Such a resolve is the foundation stone of an honest, upright career. During the age of minority, a young man's expenses are comparatively trifling, yet even then many run in debt. The disposition once formed to regard lightly the obligation of paying for what is purchased, will grow with time, and such persons are never found willing to live up fair and square with the world, and they become a burden to communities wherever they abide.

Nothing but unavoidable misfortune can be urged in extenuation, for a constant indebtedness for the actual necessities of life. It is every man's duty to live within his means. There are some losses where men with large families are thrown behind hand by unavoidable causes, but the great mass of persons who run in debt above their ability to pay, have never had any fixed, stern, honest intention to live otherwise. It is highly important that young men make it a feature in their character, to pay all their obligations promptly—in fact pay as they go. To this end, economy and a judicious expenditure of means, must be observed. Don't get prouder than your means warrant. You will be none the worse for spending a few dollars less for a coat. There is a judicious economy. It saves in the non-essential matters such as in dressing, eating, and pleasuring, so that you can have the means left whereby to establish a praise-worthy character, by encouraging all praise-worthy objects.

Political Judges.

It is a lamentable fact, says the Tamaqua Legion, that party feeling has reached such a height, that the principle of the man, or his ability to fill any certain post, is no more looked upon, but his political disposition is all that is asked after; does he belong to this party, or that party—no matter what party he may be, unfortunate enough to adhere to, he is voted for, because he belongs to our party. It is a fact that parties of late years have made many exceedingly poor nominations for public officers. The disposition to reward scheming, brawling politicians who have but little to recommend them, but a partisan advocacy of men and measures, whether right or wrong, is the great cause of this. Instead of taking up such wind mills, who blow just as self interest, or some other man at the crank dictates, who are more noted for their liberality of treading in the public house, in pandering to vice and vicious members of society, who have few fixed principles of a laudable character—at least observable—who have a reputation of being good natured, clever kind of men, because they have learned the art of being all things to all men,—instead of confining nominations to such men, we say, parties should go into the more secluded ranks of life, and bring out their quiet, ranking, moral men, who have fixed principles, and are governed by well educated minds and liberal ideas on all subjects of reform, law and justice.

We accord with the following feelings expressed by the Juniata Sentinel, in regard to the election of Associate Judges—"It is urged by a large portion of the people throughout the State, that the Judiciary should be kept as nearly free from the contamination of politics as possible; and in order to effect it, it has been proposed in several counties that each party nominate but one candidate for Associate Judge, and thus elect both on a union ticket. For our own part we like the suggestion, and would be glad to see it adopted in Lehigh. It cannot be denied that the great mass of people are not politicians, and it is equally true that nine-tenths of their care less what the political views of a Judge may be, so he is honest and competent; and we do not entertain a doubt that they would signally condemn any effort to force a Judge upon them, whose leading claims consist in undeviating devotion to the respective political parties. We are for an independent Judiciary, let the cost to the political parties be what it may, and so are the People!"

Allentown Academy.

We received a catalogue of the officers and students of the Allentown Academy, from which it appears that this popular institution is well patronized. The board of instructors consist of R. C. Chandler, A. M., as Principal, and three male and two female assistants. The summary number of pupils being in the male department sixty-eight, and in the female fifty-seven, in all one hundred and twenty-five.

Advertise.

A business that is worth following is worthy of being advertised, and next to having one's stock covered by insurance, we believe the most important step is to advertise it to the world. There is nothing like keeping one's trade before the public, or one's name in such a prominent position that it may not be forgotten. A single card in a single paper is better than none at all—for the name and the trade becomes associated in the mind—the want of an article suggests at once the name of the trade.

Death of General Uminski.

The celebrated Polish General Uminski died at Weisbaden on the 16th of June. He was one of the most prominent actors in the last Polish Revolution, but for several years had lived in great retirement at Weisbaden. He was born in the year 1780, in the Grand Duchy of Posen. As early as 1794 he commenced his military career, as a volunteer under Kosciuszko. When the Poles were summoned to new efforts for freedom by Dombrowski, in 1806, Uminski was among the first to take up arms. He formed a Polish Guard of Honor for Napoleon, fought at Danzig, received a wound at Dirschau, where he was taken prisoner and sentenced to death by a Prussian Court Martial. His sentence was not executed, however, as Napoleon threatened reprisals.

In the war against Austria he commanded Dombrowski's advanced guard, was made Colonel, and formed the 10th Hussar regiment, which signalized itself at Mosaisk, in 1812, and at whose head he was the first to enter Moscow. In the retreat, he saved the life of Poniatowski. At the battle of Leipzig, where he acted as Brigadier-General, he was again wounded and taken prisoner. After the dissolution of the national army of Poland, he entered into the Polish-Russian service, but soon obtained his discharge, and lived in retirement in Posen, though without intermitting his efforts for the freedom of Poland. In the year 1821 he helped to found a patriotic union, was arrested after the accession of Nicholas I., and in the year 1826 sentenced to six years imprisonment in the fortress of Glogau. Escaping from this in 1831, he went to Warsaw, and took part as a common soldier in the battle of Wawre. The next day he was made General of Division. On the 25th of February he beat Diobitsch at Grodno, and distinguished himself in several other battles. Outlawed and hung in effigy at Kosen, he found an asylum in France. The remainder of his subsequent life he passed in Weisbaden. Uminski was also known as a writer on military affairs. Those who knew him in the latter years of his exile, are loud in their praises of his sweetness, benevolence, and dignity of his character. He will be long remembered for his devotion to the cause of Polish liberty, and the people, who in future times shall struggle for the same boon, will gain new encouragement from his glorious example.

Sappy and his Scribbler.

The "Budget of Slander" alias Allentown Democrat, as its readers are aware, is filled with a tirade of low and revolting abuse of us—the muddle-headed author of which hopes to escape exposure, by the *sap head*, that has his name placed at the head of that sheet, a low and degraded thing, without principle, and much less character.

We had concluded not again to notice the abuse, the "filth and slime" with which his paper weekly abounds. However, since the "creature's" scribbler thinks that he has effected a reformation in us, we have every reason to believe that our castigation has also effected a partial reformation in the moral character of our neighbor. We are told that he does not favor *practical* amalgamation in that degree he did in former days.

He also avoids we are informed the coming to his office in the dark hour of the night, of a *lewd* character, the *putain* of a "gentleman of color." This reckless and degraded creature, although a resident of Allentown, hardly sufficiently long to gain his citizenship, gloried in having been the most consummate libertine in the place. Reader! What think you of the wicked wretch! But, if our castigation has effected so radical a change in the moral character of our neighbor, we certainly deserve the thanks of those who have his future welfare at heart. Whether the journeyman and apprentices whom he cheated out of part of their hard earnings, and who speak in such high terms of his *honest* character, believe in his reformation, is a matter of doubt.

The London Times and American Manufacturers.

The London Times still continues its splendid remarks in reference to the American contributions to the World's Fair. It will not admit that anything good can come out of a republic. It especially sneers at American taste, and at what it calls our ridiculous attempts to rise from mere utility to ornament.

It would be almost endless task to follow the Times through its misrepresentations, so plenty and abuse, nor do we believe that the American people think this necessary. The mere fact that the Times has so bitterly assailed American manufactures, is a proof of excellence, and may be fairly attributed to envy. The Times is one of those English journals which would have America to purchase everything of England, from cotton cloth up to Paisley shawls, from wrought nails up to finished cutlery. The aim of such a paper is to depreciate American manufactures, and deny that anything made in the United States is endurable. But the Times, in spite of all, does not convince Americans, and will not even convince intelligent Englishmen. The misrepresentations of the Times have already produced replies, both here and in England, which places our manufactures in the true light, and most eventually produce a reaction in their favor.

For, in truth, we Americans excel the English in very many branches of manufacture.—The Literary World points out instances in which our superiority, even in some of the more elegant branches of mechanics, is acknowledged throughout Europe. Our furniture, for instance, is invariably superior to that made in London, which is heavy, old-fashioned, and uncouth in shape. But it is in the manufacture of private carriages that we particularly excel. Indeed nothing strikes an American in London, with more astonishment, than the antiquated style, cumbersome weight, and tawdry finish of the private coaches there. A yellow body, with red wheels is considered the perfection of taste in an English chaise; and with such flaring affairs the highest nobility roll through the streets, drive around Hyde Park, or crowd to her Majesty's levees. Foreigners of judgement are astonished at the tasteless painting and upholstery of American carriages as much as they are puzzled at the combination of lightness, yet durability which is displayed in the manufacture. Any first-rate American coach-builder will turn out, at two thirds the expense, a handsomer, stronger and lighter vehicle than the best London maker. The same superiority is displayed in our harness. The truth is that, as fast as the more elegant articles of use come into general demand here, the proficiency of our mechanics rises to meet the emergency. Fine furniture and private carriages are objects of general demand; and hence their superiority. When other articles of luxury become as necessary to our social life our mechanics will be found to excel in them also.

In manufactured articles more strictly useful our supremacy stands unrivalled. Take the entire range of agricultural implements. An American correspondent of the London Times calls attention to the superiority of American ploughs generally over English ones; and instances the heavy iron plough of England, which requires four horses to work, yet which does its work no better than a substantial American plough, drawn by a pair of horses. It is notorious that English and Scotch farmers, on coming to this country, almost universally abandon the ploughs they have brought with them, and resort to our own. It is so also with other agricultural implements. And not only are these implements lighter, with equal durability, but they are also cheaper. An ordinary English farm-car weighs as much empty as an American cart loaded; while the former are so expensive that the wheels alone sometimes cost fifty dollars. The price of a set of English agricultural utensils, indeed, would buy a farm, and a very good one, in the United States.

These examples, taken from the more elegant as well as from the more useful articles of manufacture, show that America need not fear a comparison with England. With fair play we have nothing to fear. Whether, however, British prejudice, backed by the misrepresentations of the Times, can be so far overcome as to obtain for us our just share of the medals to be distributed at the World's Fair, remains to be seen.

Progress of the United States.

The following interesting comparative table of the extraordinary growth of the United States in all the elements of national greatness, during the period comprised within the years 1793 and 1851, is taken from Mr. Webster's great Speech at Washington on the 4th inst:

COMPARATIVE TABLE. Year 1793. Year 1851. Number of States, 15 31. Representatives and Senators in Congress, 135 295. Population of the United States, 3,929,328 23,267,498. Population of Boston, 18,038 136,871. Population of Baltimore, 13,503 160,054. Population of Philadelphia, 42,520 409,045. Population of New York (city), 33,121 615,507. Population of Washington, 4,000 40,075. Population of Richmond, 4,000 27,582. Population of Charleston, 16,359 42,983. Amount of receipts into the Treasury, \$5,720,424 43,774,846. Amount of expenditures of the U. States, 7,529,575 39,355,268. Amount of imports, 31,000,000 178,139,318. Amount of exports, 26,109,000 151,898,720. Amount of tonnage, 520,764 3,555,454. Area of the United States in square miles, 805,461 3,314,365. Rank and file of army, 5,120 10,000. Militia (enrolled), 2,006,456. Navy of the U. States (vessels), 76. Navy armament, (ordnance), 2012. Treaties and conventions with foreign Powers, 9 90. Light-houses and light-boats, 12 372. Expenditures for do., 12,061 523,265. Area of the first Capitol building (square feet), 11,641. Area of the present Capitol, including extension, 44 acres. Lines of railroads, miles, 8,500. Lines of telegraph, miles, 15,000. Number of post-offices, 299 21,551. Number of miles of post routes, 5,642 178,762. Amount of revenue from post-offices, \$104,747 \$5,592,971. Amount of expenditures of Post office Department, 72,400 5,212,353. Number of miles mail transportation, 46,541,423. Number of colleges, 19 121. Public libraries, 35 694. Volumes in do., 75,000 2,201,532. School libraries, 100,000. Volumes in do., 2,000,000.

Philadelphia and St. Louis Railroad.

The several companies engaged in the construction of this immense thoroughfare, reaching from the city of Philadelphia to St. Louis, 974 miles, across the State of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to St. Louis, are progressing with their several links with great energy. The first section, from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, 100 miles, has been in successful operation for several years; the second section of 256 miles, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, is in operation to Johnstown, and will be completed next season; the third section, from Pittsburg, 160 miles, west, will be in operation this season, 131 miles to Wooster, and be completed to Crestline at the crossing of the Cleveland and Cincinnati road next year; the fourth section, of 120 miles from Crestline, west to Union, at the State line crossing the Sandusky road at Belle Fontaine, and the Miami canal at Leannemie, is progressing to completion with much energy, and will probably be in operation, in all, next year; the fifth section, from Union to Indianapolis, 83 miles, is completed and being run 36 miles, and the balance of the section will be completed, in all, next season; the sixth section of 70 miles from Indianapolis to Terra Haute is now being laid with iron, to be completed this year; the seventh section, from Terra Haute to Illinois, 165 miles, has been located, and is to be prosecuted without unnecessary delay. When this great thorough line shall be constructed, the time from St. Louis to Indianapolis will be about 10 hours; to Pittsburg 24 hours; to Philadelphia 34 hours, and to N. York 38 hours.—Indiana Journal.

A Great Invention.

Joel W. Andrews of Norristown, Montgomery county, has in operation at Bridgeport, opposite Norristown, a kiln for burning bricks exclusively with anthracite coal. It is said to answer the purpose admirably, burning the bricks in about half the time required when wood is used, and at half the cost for fuel. As in this section of country wood is each year becoming more scarce, we regard this as a great improvement, the importance of which will ere long be appreciated. To brick-makers generally, and those of Philadelphia particularly, where wood is sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per cord, while coal can be had at \$3.50 per ton, the improvement is a matter of considerable interest. It is said that in burning bricks one ton of coal will produce as much heat as two and a half cords of wood.

Blackberry Syrup.

The following is a correct recipe for making a syrup for dysentery and all looseness of the bowels. It is said to be an excellent and agreeable medicine, particularly for children: 2 quarts of blackberry juice, 1 oz. Nutmeg, powdered, 1/2 oz. Cinnamon, do. 1/2 oz. Allspice, do. 1/2 oz. Cloves, do. Boil them together to get the strength of the spices and to preserve the juice. While hot add a quart of fourth-proof French brandy, and sweeten it with loaf sugar. Give a child two teaspoonfuls three times a day, and add to the quantity if the disease be not checked. Increase the dose according to the age.

Who Can Beat It.—A Mrs. Phillips, living near Vandalia, Indiana, had twin children about nineteen months since, and about three weeks since gave birth to five more, all alive and kicking.

An Important Year.

The late speech of Mr. Webster, in which he speaks so emphatically of the Union as safe, recalls to us the fact that, but little more than a year ago, the greatest perils seemed to environ it. What an eventful twelvemonth it has been! Assured of the security of the ship of state, we can now look back over the breakers through which she has passed, felicitating ourselves on having had such pilots at the helm as Webster, Clay and Cass and other patriotic statesmen.—The danger, too, has been avoided, not by any new clause added to the Constitution, but simply by returning to the true principles of that instrument. A declaratory act, reaffirming the old doctrine of the confederation, has saved the republic, by declaring to all parties that the people are still true to the original compact, in spite of the efforts of agitators North and South. Perhaps many generations may elapse before the nation passes through another such crisis. For one we trust that a similar one may never threaten the republic again. The people have learned wisdom from the struggle through which they have passed, and will not again allow demagogues, fanatics and ambitious leaders to endanger the Constitution so easily. It has been a year long to be remembered, and will be a marked one in future history.

The August Elections.

Elections will take place in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa on the 4th of August, and in North Carolina and Tennessee on the 7th of August. Kentucky is to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature and ten members of Congress. Indiana has likewise to choose ten members of Congress. The election in Alabama is for Governor, legislature and seven members of Congress. In Arkansas a member of Congress is to be elected. Missouri, Illinois and Iowa have already chosen their Congressional delegations. This year they have simply to elect local and judicial officers. North Carolina will choose nine members of Congress. In Tennessee, the election is for Governor, legislature, and eleven members of Congress.

Something Singular.

The storm which prevailed with more or less violence over a large part of this county, on the evening of the 29th of June, left in Huntington township, a very amusing and without malicious intention, of its own power. The family of a Mr. Gross had retired to rest as usual in the evening, and wrapped in the sweet sleep known to honest industry, were unconscious of the mischievous pranks of the storm king. On opening the door the next morning, Mr. G. was bewildered by the altered appearance and position of things around him; and at first imagined that he was in his barn instead of house. Yet there was the fire place, and standing in it the barrel of soap made the day previous, the chairs, the cat upon the hearthstone, all the utensils of the kitchen. Assured from this survey that there was something wrong with either his head or his house, he presently discovered that the barn or shed had been entirely demolished—blown away by the storm; and that the house, a frame dwelling had been lifted from its foundation and carried across the road, a distance of eighty feet, and set down upon the spot where the barn had stood. Not one of the family had been awakened by the shock—the barrel of soap had not been disturbed—pails, dishes and tables seemed all unconscious of change; and upon examination at the point where the house stood, in its migration, it must have crossed the road, though there was not a mark or evidence that any reluctant plank or board had dragged on the ground.—Carbondale Transcript.

P. T. Barnum.

In a recent Temperance speech delivered by P. T. Barnum, the great showman, before the members of the Legislature, and others, at Hartford, he said that he cared not what a man's political or religious opinions might be, so that he was a temperance man, "Let him be that," said he, "and I can cheerfully give him my hand, and meet him on this platform as a brother." "For my own part," he continued, "I am a Locofoco, a regular out-and-out, and so strong are my political preferences, that it is quite possible I should vote for the Devil in preference to a Whig if it could be proved that Old Horny, was a Democrat—but when the question comes which to elect to office, a drunken Democrat or a sober Whig I should prefer the Whig and should adopt this course on the plain ground that a drunken official although a Democrat, is worse than the Devil."

This political position appeared to be received with satisfaction by both parties.—Bridgeport Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—The citizens of Warren county have held a meeting, and given an earnest of their disposition to prosecute this improvement, by adopting the following among other resolves:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to memorialize the Legislature, at its next session, to grant permission to the commissioners of Warren county to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars of stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad company, to aid in the construction of said road whenever said company may give satisfactory assurance of the accomplishment of the work in reasonable time—to be paid by bonds of the county, the payment of interest on which, and redemption whereof, when due, shall be duly provided for.

South Carolina.—Opposition to separate secession is said to be rapidly on the increase in this State. J. D. Witherspoon, Senator from York; C. W. Dudley, Senator from Marlborough; and D. J. McCard, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and son-in-law of Langdon Cheves, have written strong letters against the policy of separate State action. They regard a withdrawal from the Union as eminently dangerous to Southern institutions, and destructive of the commercial prosperity of the State.

Magnificent Gift.—Forty acres of beautiful woodland, lying at the north end of the city of Vandalia, Ohio, has been donated by one of its citizens, Dr. Goodall, to the corporate authorities of that place for free use as a public park.

Gleanings.

Robert McWilliam, of Elbert county, Ga., in the disunion candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. Robert Toombs. Pre-pay your postage—subscribe for The Lehigh Register—love your wife, if you have one—kiss the pretty girl—children—and heaven will bless your store."

Another Hero Gone.

Mr. Jacob Young, a soldier who served in the Mexican war, died at Boston, and was buried at that place with military honors on Monday the 14th instant. In paying a just tribute to the memory of the deceased, the Bostonian says: "Mr. Young, it is well known to many of our citizens, enlisted in the service of his country at the commencement of our difficulties with Mexico. In common with those brave and self-sacrificing spirits who left our town at that period to join the army of their country, he shared the conflicts and dangers of war, and took part in the engagements with the Mexicans at the National Bridge, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and City of Mexico. The third day after the surrender of the City, in a skirmish with some Lancers, Mr. Young received a wound in his leg, and this injury, in connection with a disease which he contracted, prevalent at that time in Mexico, and which carried off so many of our soldiers, upon his return home rendered him almost helpless, and hastened in some degree his death.

"In the funeral procession we observed sixteen who were engaged in the Mexican War, and have survived their fellow soldier, and five who were engaged in the war of 1812, walking solemnly to the grave to offer their last testimony of respect to their deceased brother in arms.—As the solemn procession moved along, it awakened feelings of sorrow, that one who had done honor to his country and his country's flag, could not enjoy for a longer period the reward of his fidelity and bravery, and receive the honors of his countryman.

"So sleep the brave who sink to rest, By all their country's wishes blest!"

The Monument.

Being erected to the memory of Washington, at Richmond, by the citizens of Virginia, is said to be the most beautiful construction in granite ever executed. The plan of the monument in its sub-base is a perfect circle 60 feet diameter and four feet high, upon which rises a star base of six points thirteen feet high, crowned by six pedestals, each to be ornamented with a statue.—The work is in rapid progress and this part of it will be completed in 1853. The granite is of a remarkable light tint, which, at a little distance resembles marble. Many of the blocks weigh from six to ten tons, and are banded together in the most substantial manner. Such is the strength of the foundations (15 feet in depth) of solid masonry, that they would bear the heaviest construction which could be put upon them.—The eminent artist charged with the execution of the equestrian and pedestrian groups of figures, Thomas Crawford, Esq., is now engaged at Rome, on this splendid work, to complete which six years have been allotted him.

The patriotic old State of Maryland had the distinguished honor of erecting the first noble monument to Washington. Robert Mills, Esq., was the architect. The same gentleman is the architect of our National Washington monument, and also of the Virginia monument.

Great Flood.—We are informed that the recent rains have produced a tremendous freshet in the Juniata river. The rise has been very sudden and unexpected, and it is feared much damage has been done. We understand that the Railroad bridge, at Petersburg, Huntingdon county, has been swept away. Several other bridges, it is also said, have been either very much damaged or carried away. In many places the canal and river are one stream of water for miles. It is feared that the canal will not be navigable this season. There is also a break in the culvert at Mill Creek, at which place the cars were stopped.

Alabama.—Hon. Benjamin G. Shields, has at length, in a letter, permitted a conditional use of his name as the "Union" candidate for Governor of Alabama, in view of the calls made upon him to accept. The Mobile Advertiser says of this letter:

"Mr. Shields declares the address (for his election) to which his letter refers, was issued without consultation with him. He also disclaims being a candidate for the office of Governor, but if the people choose to elect him, he shall not feel at liberty to refuse to serve them. This is all sufficient, just the kind of a man the people will choose to vote for, and we are confident the Union men in the State will rally for him. If they do, he will be most triumphantly elected.—Gov. Collier, in his desperate efforts to keep one foot on the secession platform, will be left to sink into the fog of political abstractions."

Mormon Revelations.—The Mormon bishop Gladden, of Ohio, says he has lately had a revelation, announcing his duty to form an alliance with Queen Victoria. The revelation, too, he says, set him up above all other prophets. This causes Orson Hyde of Iowa, to denounce the bishop's "unfounded pretensions," as Hyde says his chamber was lately suddenly illuminated at night, and a manuscript book presented to him warning against false teachers, pseudo prophets and wolves in sheep's clothing.

The Strawberry Trade.—During fifteen days in the month of June last, nearly one million baskets of strawberries were sent to New York over the Ramapo and Patterson Railroad, and Jersey City ferry. Most of these were gathered within a district of about eight miles square, contiguous to the Ramapo road. Estimating that they were sold at the average rate of four cents a basket, the return must have been about \$40,000.

Elephants.—Elephants are said to live generally to the age of two or three hundred years.—The well known elephant Columbus, attached to Raymond's menagerie, is supposed to be upward of one hundred years old; indeed, his age can be regularly traced back as far as the year 1701, at which time he was carried from Bengal to England.