

**Our Court.**  
On Monday last, the December Term of our Court commenced. The newly elected Judge, Hon. William M. Taylor, took his seat on the Bench, assisted by the new Associates, Peter H. and Jacob Dillingers, Esqs. At the opening of Court in the morning, the room was crowded to hear the introductory charge of the Judge, which was able, dignified and to the point, and was received with great gratification by all who heard it. Thus far the business of the Court was dispatched with satisfaction to the Bar and all others interested. We are gratified that the office which Judge Jones so ably filled, passed in such deserving hands.

**The Rail Roads.**  
There is now no longer any doubt, says the Eastern Advocate, that Easton will soon be connected with Philadelphia, by Railroad, as well as with New York. The Boreale and Trenton Companies are making active arrangements to complete their road and have purchased several lots in the village of Phillipsburg, for their Depot and Ware-houses. Allen Hise, Esquire Weller and Mrs. Sizer have sold their properties to the Company, the latter selling a lot of two acres for \$3000. Negotiations are also pending for the purchase of Charles W. Mitchell's Tavern property, and the parties have referred the matter to Commodore Stockton's son and Judge R. B. Johnson, of Beavertown, to decide upon. There is no doubt that Mr. Mitchell's property will be purchased, as Mr. Stockton is desirous to have it, with a view to establish a new Bank in Phillipsburg, under the general Banking law of New Jersey. The Railroad will pass within a few feet of the barn-om.

The Central Railroad is rapidly progressing and will be finished by the 1st of July next. There is much heavy work on this road, and we will notice it lengthily hereafter. We understand that the Passenger cars are to be run as far as Jacksonville, 4 miles this side of White House, about a week.

**National Thanksgiving.**  
On Thursday last the sublime spectacle was exhibited of a whole nation remaining devout thanks, and a solemn prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to us since the organization of the Government. Of the thirty-one States of this vast confederacy, twenty-nine—agreeably to the recommendations of their respective Governments—joined in the solemn testimonial. An event so truly grand has never before occurred in any age or country, and while it will fasten upon us the admiration of the world, cannot fail to fill the hearts of all good men and patriots of our own country, with renewed hope and confidence in the perpetuity of the Union and the blessings of free government.

We are pleased to say that the day was observed with proper tokens of respect. There was nothing to regret so far as we can learn, in all that took place, so that to preclude the doing of the same and thank givings may be kept up for all time to come.

In the evening the S. S. of Temperance had a Festival in the large German Reformed Church, in H. B. street, which was attended by a crowded audience. The Rev. Mr. B. B. delivered a very eloquent address in the English language, and the Rev. Mr. Decker a very able and appropriate address in the German language. The Union Brass Band accompanied the exercises with their excellent performance.

**Albany Lyceum.**  
The last evening Lecture by this Association will be delivered this Thursday evening, at the Old Fellows' Hall, at 7 o'clock. The Lecture will be delivered by Judge McCutcheon. The price of a mission to those who are not subscribers, will be 12 cents, admitting a gentleman and lady. A general attendance is requested.

**The Brother Jonathan.**  
The grand mammoth Pictorial Christmas and New Year's Brother Jonathan has just been issued at New York by B. H. Day (successor of the late firm of Wilson & Co.) Mr. Day also issues the Brother Jonathan weekly, at one dollar a year. We have only room to say that this year's Pictorial Brother Jonathan is an uncommon elegant sheet, and bids fair to distance any former issue in point of circulation and importance. The New York Tribune says that over 80,000 copies of the "Jonathan" have been sold during November; and that probably the circulation will reach 150,000 before Christmas. Its appearance has created considerable newspaper gossip, and probably the Tribune's estimate may be correct. The paper is sold at 12 1/2 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

**Gen. Butler.**—We learn from unquestionable authority (says the Louisville Courier) that Francis P. Blair is now on an electioneering tour for General Butler, of this State, for the Presidency, and that only a few days ago he was anxiously looked for in this city. The Hon. Linn Boyd is also taking an active part for General Butler and the fact that the Democratic party in the Legislature have united their votes upon him, as their party preference for United States Senator, shows that they will go for the general, although the choice of the Free-soilers, under the lead of Van Buren, Blair & Co. General Butler will, beyond any doubt, be one of if not the most formidable candidate before the Baltimore Convention. The union of the whole Free-soil wing of the Democracy upon him will not be overlooked by that convention. It gives him an advantage that none of the candidates named possess.

**The Meeting of Congress.**  
The first session of the thirty-second Congress commences on the first Monday of December, which, in this instance, will be the first day of December, on Monday of next week. There is no constitutional limit to the first session of a Congress; but, its duration being left to the discretion of the two houses, it has been uniformly the long session. Such the approaching session will unquestionably be. Nobody anticipates an adjournment short of the dog days. If it should take place earlier it will be to give all hands an opportunity to mingle in the busy work of the politicians in the Presidential election.

The House of Representatives consists of two hundred and thirty-three members, of which one hundred and seventeen are a clear majority. The gross number of the democrats is one hundred and forty-three, or a majority of fifty-three, including democratic Southern Rights men and Northern free soilers. Deducing all the impracticables of these classes, the democrats, it is probable, will still have a working majority, upon all party questions, of from twenty to thirty.

The first business of the House, after calling the roll, will be the election of a Speaker and Clerk, Doorkeeper and Postmaster. These are fat offices; they always bring into the Capitol a swarm of candidates; and a swarm, on this occasion, may be assuredly expected. The most prominent candidates for Speaker are Linn Boyd of Kentucky, Mr. Disney, of Ohio, and General Bayly, of Virginia. The most conspicuous candidates for Clerk are Mr. Young, of Illinois, the Clerk of the last Congress, Col. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, and Judge Potter, late a member of Congress from Ohio. Before the organization of the House—that is to say, on or before Saturday evening, the 29th day of November, after dark, (caucuses are generally held in the dark)—there will be a caucus in the Capitol, of the democrats, to decide upon their officers. The whigs may also hold a caucus, though it is not likely any occasion will arise which they may be able to turn to any profitable account. If, however, the Presidential question should be mixed up in these elections, some sport may be expected in the rivalry for the inside track. All the hopeful democratic candidates for 1852, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency—not less than fifty, in the aggregate—may be looked for in Washington, to assist in pulling the wires and working the ropes.

In the Senate, the democrats will have a majority of from twelve to fourteen; and deducting all who are likely to be impracticable as Northern or Southern ultras, they will still have an efficient working majority. There is some talk of a democratic demonstration upon the principal officers of the Senate, who have been holding over from one Congress to another for a considerable time. The dignity of the body, heretofore, has been so very high that they have scorned to make an office of the Senate, of even three thousand dollars a year, a mere thing of reward among the loafers and fishes. But among so many hungry democrats turned out from the executive departments, to make room for still more hungry whigs, there will be very apt to be a foray upon the Senate. Let Mr. Dickens, the Secretary, keep a sharp eye to the windward.

The two houses will probably be sufficiently organized on Monday, to announce to the President the fact of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make, so that on Tuesday, the second day of the session, the annual message will most probably be read at each end of the Capitol.

After the message is read, we may expect that it will be vigorously discussed till Christmas, and especially, if not exclusively, upon the various international issues growing out of the late terrible events in Cuba. From Christmas till New Year's day, inclusive—all parties of both houses being occupied in a general miscellaneous frolic—there will be a suspension of hostilities. But, from the second day of January till the meeting of the Baltimore and Philadelphia conventions, in May or June, we may count upon the most terrific onslaught upon the cabinet, and upon the most singular, incomprehensible, and abominable bargains, intrigues, and huckstering, among the various Presidential cliques, to obtain their particular ends. We shall have a time of it—no telling to what consequences it may lead; they are involved in darkness, mystery and obscurity; but all the symptoms are now discernable of a horrible squabble.—The French, about the same time, expect a revolution. We trust in Providence, as usual to escape it; but, if Moses and the prophets have not deceived us, the Presidential election of 1852 will cause a most horrible rattling among the dry bones in this country. A new set of books will be opened upon the meeting of Congress. Old accounts will have to be squared up. Little is to be expected for a protective tariff. The people may be congratulated, if, after weathering through the long session till the decline of the dog days, those Mexican claims, those Florida claims, the Cuba question, and the Presidential question, shall have been settled without a revolution somewhere. The grand Olympian games begin with the meeting of Congress. The Lord save the Union!—New York Herald, Nov. 29.

**Patent Milk.**—A very valuable discovery has recently been patented by a French gentleman. The discovery relates to the preservation of milk for an indefinite period of time. This discovery found a place in the Crystal Palace during the observation of the jury. The milk tablets can be grated into a fine powder and when put into tea they will immediately dissolve, without leaving any sediment whatever behind, while the milk itself not only retains its full flavor, but also its nutritious qualities. For long sea voyagers its utility is obvious.

**Fattening Poultry.**—Coop up poultry to fatten and they will do well up to 12 or 14 days. Keep them in the coops beyond that time, and feed them as much as you like, they will grow leaner every day until they grow a skiffal bones, and die.

**The Effects of the Late Exhibition.**  
The late exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society at Harrisburg has awakened an interest in this important subject never before witnessed in our State. Thousands are heard in all sections of the Commonwealth talking upon the subject, and some have even begun to write. Amongst the latter, says the Democratic Union, we are glad to find an intelligent correspondent of the Perry County Democrat, who signs himself "Wheat," a most appropriate signature for a farmer. It appears that "Wheat" came to Harrisburg to look at the show, not thinking that it was necessary for him to bring anything for exhibition; although he was highly gratified at what he saw, he assures the people of Perry that he could have produced heavier and better wheat, than that which took the premium. He could also have produced cattle and vegetables quite as good as those exhibited at the fair.

This was just the case with hundreds of others that we have heard of; they, in their opinion, could have produced better articles than those exhibited. Well let them bring along those better articles next September, and if every one does so, who now says they have good articles, the next will be an exhibition that will astonish the natives.

We trust our Perry county friends will hereafter imitate the examples set them by Mr. G. B. Barnet, of Bloomfield, who took two premiums for fine Durham cattle. Let every farmer remember that it is easier to raise a fine Devon, Durham or Alderney cow than will come to maturity at two years of age, than to raise one of the long-sided, raw-boned, rough-hided cows that are never worth anything for either milk or beef.

It is also easier to raise a good hardy variety of wheat or corn, oats or potatoes than to cultivate a sickly crop. It is also easier to work with a good plough, harrow, cultivator, thrashing machine or wheat fan, than with bad ones.

Our State fairs bring together the best of these articles, and the best stock, where all can have an opportunity to see them and make their own selections.

They also bring men together from various sections of the State, and as the whole interest of the exhibition is devoted to agriculture, all tell those with whom they come in contact of their mode of cultivation, and the quantities raised of each article. In this way the poor farmer learns from the good farmer, and goes home and profits by what he has learned.—The good stock and good seeds are brought here from such counties as Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, &c., and taken to counties deficient in them, and in this way the best stock and the best products of the State are divided up and distributed abroad.

As an evidence of the great advantage of bringing into use different seeds, we need but refer our farmers in the interior of Pennsylvania, back a few years to a period that all will remember. Not many years since the wheat crop failed from rust and fly, and our farmers became perfectly disheartened, but about this time a patriotic captain of our navy brought a quantity of wheat from the Mediterranean sea, and sowed it on his farm in New Jersey, and induced some of his neighbors to sow it. The wheat proved to be exceedingly hardy, and would produce a fair crop with almost any kind of tillage. It was soon introduced into Pennsylvania, and every farmer knows that the introduction of Mediterranean wheat at that particular time was one of the greatest blessings conferred upon the agriculturists of Pennsylvania.

So may it be hereafter with other seeds, and when an extraordinary article is once discovered, there is no way by which it can be so soon introduced as through the instrumentality of well organized agricultural societies.

Let the farmers of Pennsylvania, therefore, give proper encouragement and support to organizations of this kind.

**Iron and Steel.**  
Steel is iron passed through a process which is called cementation, the object of which is to impregnate it with carbon. Carbon exists more abundantly in charcoal than in any other fuel-like substance, and the smoke that goes up from a charcoal fire is carbon in a fluid state.—Now, if you can manage to confine that smoke, and put a piece of iron in it for several days, and heat the iron at the same time it will become steel. Heating the iron opens its pores, so that the smoke or carbon, can enter it.

The furnace for this purpose is a conical building of brick, in the middle of which are two troughs of brick or stone, which hold about four tons of bar iron. At the bottom is a large grate for the fire. A layer of charcoal-dust is put upon the bottom of the troughs then a layer of bar iron; and so on alternately, until the troughs are full. They are then covered over with clay to keep out the air, which if admitted, would prevent the cementation. Fire is then communicated to the wood and coal with which the furnace is filled, and continued until the conversion of iron into steel is completed, which generally happens in about eight or ten days. This is known by the blisters on the bars, which the workmen occasionally draw out in order to determine. When the conversion is completed, the fire is left to go out, and the bars remain in the furnace about eight days more to cool.

The bars of steel are then taken out, and either sold as blistered steel, or drawn to a convenient size, when it is called tilted steel. German steel is made out of this blistered steel, breaking the bars into short pieces, and welding them together, drawing them to a proper size for use.

**Fattening Poultry.**—Coop up poultry to fatten and they will do well up to 12 or 14 days. Keep them in the coops beyond that time, and feed them as much as you like, they will grow leaner every day until they grow a skiffal bones, and die.

**The Steamboat Major Barnet.**  
The steamer left Mershon's Wharf, Trenton, on Monday, at a few minutes after seven o'clock, with only nine persons on board. She passed through Trenton Falls in ten minutes, and without meeting with the slightest impediment, with but half the quantity of steam, arrived at the Yardleyville Bridge in 50 minutes.

At Yardleyville, a large number of stone were taken on board, and placed so as to keep her down to her work; and after waiting for some time, for the rafts which were coming through the Falls, the steamer was ready to attempt the Falls at half past 10 o'clock.

The pilots managed her with perfect ease, and put on the steam with so much judgment, that in twenty minutes she had passed through the rapid channel, where so many people stoutly asserted she never could go. At first, she seemed to labor, and moved but slightly, but her speed gradually increased, and when within fifty yards of the mouth of the Falls, she walked through more gracefully and more rapidly, than at any other point in the rapids. She had on eighty-five pounds of steam—some five pounds less than when she failed before.

At twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, she passed under the Taylorsville Bridge amidst the cheers of the ladies and gentlemen on the banks. The excitement of the people seemed to increase as the boat passed up.

At Titusville, a large number of people were on the bank, and received the steamer with evident pleasure. The boat stopped at Titusville about five minutes, and took on board several gentlemen of that place.

She then passed on up the river and was met with cheers all along the bank, and arrived at the foot of Well's Falls, about a mile and a half from Lambertville, at ten minutes before one o'clock.

Having succeeded in getting this far, the officers on board made up their minds to move with considerable caution, and first resolved to have everything in perfect order, and to reconnoiter the channel before they attempt the falls.

Further.—We received, last evening, at seven o'clock, the gratifying intelligence, from Dr. L. Lilly, that the Major William Barnet has arrived at the Lambertville wharf. The following is the despatch:—"The Maj. Barnet gallantly ascended Well's Falls, amidst the cheers of the people. She reached the Lambertville wharf at six o'clock, P. M., after having been considerably interrupted by rafts. The greatest excitement prevails. The people are cheering and cannon are being fired."

The Major Barnet will not leave Lambertville for Easton until after to-morrow.—Trenton American, Nov. 25.

**India Rubber Profits.**—It is said that the first cost to manufacturers of India Rubber shoes is about twenty-two cents per pair; and the first cost of those for men's wear is from 33 to 38 cents per pair. As these shoes retail from 88 cents to \$1.38 per pair, it will be understood that the India rubber dealers make lots of money. The process by which these shoes are made has thus far been kept a secret. The profits on this business will reach almost two millions of dollars in the year, and the present manufacturers can scarcely supply. One girl can make some twenty pairs in a day, for which she receives two or three cents a pair.

**Commerce of the United States.**—The Journal of Commerce reports, from information derived from a reliable source that the imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851 were \$210,000,000, and the exports from the country for the same period were \$188,000,000—showing an excess of imports over exports of \$22,000,000. The exports, as stated, we presume include those of specie, of which, from the ports of New York alone, more than thirty-five millions have gone forward since January last to this date.

**The Chinese in California.**—The correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from San Francisco, Cal., says that the Chinese are destined to exert an important influence in that country. From the last six months they have supplied a larger number of immigrants than any other country. When they arrive they mostly equip themselves for mining and set out in search of gold. They seldom leave the country, but appear to come with intention of locating themselves permanently. You can scarcely look into the streets now without seeing a troop of Celestials, and on every side you may see signs, bearing such names as "Ton-Woo," Chinese goods, "Ying Ho," Canton Wash-house; or "Pow Cheong," Laundry Establishment. They are equal to the Yankees in driving a bargain, and their economy is undoubted.

**Being "Froze for Money."**—To put \$500 at interest, have yourself packed in ice, and stay frozen, with suspended life, till it amounts to a fortune, seems now becoming a possible resource. The scientific men of France are, at present, speculating on a recent instance of a young man, brought to life after being frozen up, eleven months, on the Alps. It has given rise to a revived belief in the theory that life can be suspended at pleasure, and criminals are about to be demanded of the Government, to be frozen on experiment. The reader will already have inferred what a relief this offers to such unhappy ladies as find themselves not cotemporary with the hearts they sigh to win. They have only to be iced till overtaken! We should add that the above is by no means a joke, however. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke.—The experiment was afterwards tried on a hare frozen for the purpose, and with complete success.

**Alabama.**—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser and Gazette of the 21st has called attention to the Democracy of Alabama to meet in State Convention at Montgomery on the 8th of January to appoint Delegates to Baltimore.—The signers are all favorable to Buchanan's nomination, we should judge, and call the embroiled such names as William B. King, B. Fitzpatrick, John Erwin and A. B. Clitherall.

**Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.**  
The work upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is progressing with great energy. The entire line between Pittsburg and Massillon, 107 miles, is graded; 40 miles of it is in operation and the rails are being laid on the rest—all of which will be completed in January. To Alliance the road will be opened next month, which completes a railroad communication between Pittsburg and Cleveland. The grading between Massillon and Wooster is completed, except four sections. In January next there will be a railway communication between New York and Cincinnati, via Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland, &c. for the entire distance, except some forty-five miles next east of the city of Pittsburg.

Twenty-eight miles more of this road are to be opened this week for travel, about fourteen miles between Brighton and Eton Valley, and about the same distance between Salem and Alliance. Stages will be run between Eton Valley and Salem. It is reported that passengers will be carried through to Cleveland, by this route, in less than 12 hours.

**Democratic Caucus.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1851.  
The Caucus of the Democratic members to nominate candidates for the House of Representatives of the Thirty-second Congress, which assembled on Monday next, met this evening, at 7 o'clock. About ninety members were present. The Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, was chosen as chairman, and the Hon. Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, and Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, Secretaries.

A resolution was offered declaring that the Compromise Measures of the last Congress were a finality, and a settlement of the vexed question for ever, which was, on motion of D. K. Carter, of Ohio, laid on the table by a two-third vote.—Upon the announcement of this result, many of the Southern members withdrew from the Caucus, and before the balloting for officers had been completed, there was not a quorum present.—The balloting was, however, proceeded with, and the following gentlemen were then nominated:—

Speaker—Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky.  
Clerk—John W. Forney, of Pennsylvania.  
Sergeant-at-Arms—Adam J. Glassbrenner, of Pennsylvania.  
Postmaster of the House—Mr. Johnson, of Virginia.  
Door-keeper—Mr. McKnew, of the D. C.  
Messrs. Glassbrenner and Johnson are at present officers of the House.

**Rapid Increase.**—Mrs. Flury, of Wrightsville, York county, presented her husband with three bouncing infants on last Thursday night, two girls and one boy, and all doing well. That seems rather more like multiplication than addition. It is not long since the lady, on the last occasion of the kind, added twins to the family, around whose board twelve olive plants are now growing, and the parents are yet comparatively young. If this be the Wrightsville fashion, it is no wonder that she doubled her population in the last ten years.

**A Merited Compliment.**—The members of the Bar of Northampton county held a meeting in the Court House, at Easton, on Tuesday the 18th instant, and passed a preamble and series of resolutions complimenting Hon. J. Pringle Jones, for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his judicial office in that county.—Arrangements were made at the same time, for a public supper, in honor of Judge Jones and his associates, which came off in Easton on Wednesday evening last. Judge Jones enters upon his duties as President Judge of the Berks district on the first of December, and will take his seat on the Bench at the January Court.

**Death of John Ritter.**—We learn from the Reading Advocate, that the Hon. John Ritter died on Monday last, in that city; the cause of his death being a stroke of apoplexy, from which he had been suffering since the beginning of October. Mr. Ritter's name is so interwoven with the history of Berks county, that to mention the one is to bring to mind the other. He held several responsible offices delegated to him by the people; was a member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of our State, and a member of Congress for two terms. He was one of the founders of the "Readinger Adler," of which he was for a long time the sole proprietor.

**Do Indians Swear?**—This is a curious question, and the answer by Mr. Schoolcraft should put the whiteman to the blush. This gentleman who has for many years closely studied the characteristics of the race, says:—"Many things the Indians may be accused of, but of the practice of swearing they cannot. I have made many inquiries into the state of their vocabulary, and do not as yet find any word which is more bitter or reproachful than *matchi-anemomah*, which indicates simply bad dog.—Many of their nouns have, however, adjective inflections, by which they are rendered derogative. They have terms to indicate cheat, liar, thief, murderer, coward, fool, lazy man, drunkard, babbler. But I have never heard of an imprecation or oath. The genius of the language does not seem to favor the formation of terms to be used in oaths or for purposes of profanity. It is the result of the observation of others, as well as that of my own, to say that an Indian cannot curse."

**State Fair.**—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that the receipts of the late State Fair were about \$4,500,—which in addition to the annual appropriation from the State of \$2000, and the subscriptions by the citizens of Harrisburg, will put the Society in possession of some \$6,500. Out of this sum the premiums are to be paid, but still a considerable surplus will be left.

**Produce of the West.**—The Detroit Tribune estimates that at least seven million dollars worth of produce will remain in Michigan at the close of navigation, as a consequence of the present low price of produce. From this it is presumed that the farmers of Michigan are anticipating higher prices for their produce in the spring, an opinion that it is probably generally prevalent at the West.

**Cleanings.**  
A large number of emigrants from Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, are constantly passing through St. Louis for the States of Illinois and Iowa.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio is to assemble at Columbus, on the 8th of January, to appoint delegates to the National Convention.

A great discovery of lead ore was made in a new location near Galena. The bottom of a creek has been found to be almost a solid mass of ore, ten to twelve feet wide. It belongs to Messrs. Snyder and Turner of Dubuque.

Mr. Clay first took his seat in the Senate forty-five years ago, (1806.) His second appearance there was in 1810. He served but one term in each body, and after 1810, began his present brilliant career in the House of Representatives.

H. B. Conkline was executed for arson, at Utica.

If you wish to earn the respect and everlasting gratitude of an editor, let his exchange alone.

"A baby laughing in his dreams, is conversing with angels."

Kossuth is to have a grand reception at Baltimore.

Without a friend, the world is a wilder-ness.

General Pillow is talked of for the Vice Presidency.

**Pennsylvania School System.**  
Thomas J. Burrows, Esq., of Lancaster, for several years the head of the School System in this State, during Gov. Ritner's administration, delivered an address before the Lancaster County Educational Convention on the 4th instant, which, having since been published, exhibits, among other matters of interest the magnitude of the Common School System of this State, which is highly creditable to the character of the Commonwealth, and shows the deep interest taken in this State in the cause of general education. In the seventeen years that the system has been in operation, the people of Pennsylvania have expended over fifteen millions of dollars in support of this noble effort, exclusive of the large sums annually paid to sustain the numerous private academies, seminaries and schools, which are also giving their invaluable aid to the cause of general education. The number of schools in the State has increased from 762 to 9200, and the teachers from 808 to 11,600. The pupils number half a million, and the annual cost of system is now \$1,400,000.

**California.**—The California Trade has decreased in the last ten months five hundred and forty-six vessels. At present there are but eleven vessels loading for California at the ports of Boston and New York, whilst at this time last year there were forty vessels loading at the same ports; besides seven at Baltimore, six at Philadelphia, and one at New Orleans.

**Smoking Hams.**—Make, in the first place, a pickle of two quarts of salt, to which add one ounce of summer savory, one ounce of sweet majoram, one ounce of allspice, half an ounce of saltpetre, and one pound of brown sugar; boil the whole together over a clear and brisk fire, and apply the mixture boiling hot, to one hundred pounds of ham. It should remain in the pickle three weeks.

In smoking hams, take a common hoghead, with one hind cut. Turn it with the open end down, and make a hole in the upper end for the escape of the smoke, and hang the hams to the hook. The fire should be fed with saw dust from the mahogany workers, and should be kept up one week. If mahogany chips or saw dust cannot be obtained, corn cobs may be used as a substitute.

**A Grand Discovery.**—Alexander von Humboldt, publishes in the "Gazette de Spener," some particulars of his interesting discovery at Athens, of the Council chamber where the Five Hundred held their deliberations. At a depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns, statues, etc., which forbid a doubt that there had been the seat of that building. The explorations have not gone on as rapidly as they might, on account of the expense. There is little doubt, however, that the discovery is of extraordinary importance.

**Road Out.**—The Post says Mr. Rantoul, having formally renounced the principles of the Baltimore platform, and joined the Free Soil party in renouncing them, cannot be recognized as a delegate to a National Convention of National Democrats. Where then will the Massachusetts Democracy find a delegate? Every member of the party has joined the Free Soilers, and there is not a Simon Pure left for seed!

**Female Odd Fellows—Daughters of Rebecca.**—Grand Representative Colfax, of South Bend, conferred the new degree of the Daughters of Rebecca on a number of ladies in this place, in the Lodge Room, on Wednesday last. Mr. Colfax, as representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, having received a copy, is enabled to confer this degree. The new degree as we have already stated, was prepared and submitted to the Grand Lodge of Mr. Colfax. This degree is a most beautiful and chaste production, and the appropriate, clear and elegant style which characterized Mr. Colfax's delivery of the charges, lectures, &c., connected with it, added much to its effect. It is truly a noble production, and one which, by making the ladies acquainted with the true nature and design of Odd Fellowship and extending to them its advantages by enabling them to recognize themselves to recognize Odd Fellows and make themselves known when needing any assistance, will do much toward dispelling the prejudice which exists with some against the institution. In this point of view it will be of great advantage to the order, and must tend to increase the number of its members and extend the area of its usefulness.—Fort Wayne Sentinel.

**Massachusetts.**—Robert Rantoul Jr., the short term Coalition U. S. Senator, has been appointed a Delegate to the Baltimore Opposition National Convention of next year. O'Connell is also a Delegate.