

Railroad to Pottstown.

The meeting at Claytonville was well attended, and a lively spirit was manifested by those present. We were pleased to learn, that many of our citizens have satisfied themselves of the great advantages we would be likely to derive by a railroad communication with Philadelphia by the proposed route to Pottstown. And we are further in hopes that measures will be adopted with as little delay as possible to put this road under survey. The distance is less than represented heretofore, being in no event over 28 miles. From 18 to 20 miles can be built so remarkably cheap, that the cost will be far below the average calculation; the balance of the road is expected will not exceed the average cost, so that the road cannot but yield high dividends to the Stockholders on the cost of investment, is apparent to every one who thinks of the subject for one moment.

Can the road be made? From facts within our knowledge, we feel quite positive it can. This much we may undertake to say: indirect assurances have been given, that if the Reading Railroad Company—which is abundantly able to make good, what they say—can be satisfied, that the trade of the Lehigh Valley and along the proposed route, is such, as will warrant the investment of capital, the enterprise will be put through.

We have no hesitation in saying, that a statement can be furnished, based upon the census statistics of 1850, and of more recent dates, of the probable amount of business that may be calculated to be done on this road. The counties of Montgomery, Bucks and Lehigh, through which this road will traverse, abounds in rich beds of Iron, Zinc and Copper ores, Limestone, Slates, &c. It will command the Agricultural trade of Lehigh and the greater part of Northampton county. It also commands the numerous avenues of the Lehigh coal, and lumber region. There are within a short distance of Allentown five Anthracite, and two Charcoal furnaces, when worked to their full extent, are able to run 1,000 tons of pig metal a week. These, with others that we might be able to advance, we would in our humble opinion call 'convincing arguments.' As regards the trade then of the Lehigh Valley, the connection of Allentown with Pottstown, will open a new avenue for the transportation of way freight; also of coal to Philadelphia, which will be less than 96 miles distant, nearer in fact, than from Pottsville to Port Richmond.

We have heretofore in several articles, urged the claims of this road upon the people of Allentown, and further facts, showing its importance, will be presented from time to time.

We regard the making of it as next to the making of our manufacturing prosperity; and in holding this opinion, we have the conviction of our business men generally on this subject.

Almost a Fire.

At about 6 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the citizens of Allentown were aroused by the alarm of fire. It originated in the garret chamber of the dwelling of Mr. Richard Levers, southeast corner of Allen and John streets. It is believed to have originated from the carelessness of one of the hands of Mr. Levers, who was resting himself in bed with a cigar in his mouth. The bed having taken fire and but for the timely assistance of the neighbors, with a plentiful supply of water, it might have broken into an awful conflagration, the wind being high at the time, and worse than all, the wretched condition in which our fire apparatus have been found, being totally unfit for use.

Our Fire Apparatus.

We believe there is no town in the Union, in which the apparatus to extinguish fires is so miserable a condition as they are found in Allentown. We had two or three well organized Engine and Hose Companies, in which were enlisted many strong and energetic young men of our Borough, their machinery were all in perfect order, all they wanted was suitable building in which to keep their Apparatus. They petitioned to our Borough authorities for the erection of a building at some convenient spot, or for an appropriation to that effect, this very necessary request was promptly refused; the consequence was that our Engine and Hose Companies were dissolved and their machinery abandoned. In this condition they were found when the alarm of fire was given on Sunday afternoon. We trust the new council will come up to their duty, and make the necessary appropriations for the erection of a suitable building.

Democratic Nominations.

The Convention met in Baltimore on Tuesday the 1st of June, John W. Davis, of Indiana, presiding, assisted by a Vice President from each State, and numerous Secretaries. The two-third rule was again adopted, which gives the minority the power to dictate to the majority. After being in session for five days without being able to make a choice, Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was on the 49th ballot, nominated by an almost unanimous vote. We subjoin the ballot, Pierce, 281; Cass, 2; Buchanan, 2; Douglass, 2; Marcy, 1. On the 2d ballot, Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, was nominated for Vice President.

Enormous Profit of Patents.—The most enormous profits have been realized by the assignees of Woodworth's planing machine during the twenty-four years the patent has existed. It is stated that James G. Wilson has received in sales, assignments, and tariffs, \$2,131,852. John Gibson, of Albany, has received nearly as large a sum. Charles Gould, of Albany, has also received a very large sum. Gibson, it is further stated, is in the receipt of \$1 for every thousand feet planned in one hundred miles, each of which turn off 10,000 feet each day.

Economy in a Family.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in his kitchen or in his parlor. It runs away he knows not how, and that demon, Waste, cries "more!" like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provided has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that none goes wrongfully out of it—not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent—nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life—to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, and together with that of her children. This should be her soul aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of her family; where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he can in the counting-room or the workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim; his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens doctor's bill to a long butcher's account; and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of evils, in its train.

Chinese in California.

The Chinese emigration already forms one of the most singular elements in the heterogeneous population of California, and as the movement can only be considered as about at its commencement, its ultimate extent and importance form a theme for no little speculation. After resisting all invitations to leave their "Celestial Flowery Land," the Chinese have at last, uninvited, yielded to the silent persuasions of gold, and disregarding old prejudices, traditions and superstitions, have crossed a sea ten thousand miles wide and joined the multitude from all nations, in the search for the rich yellow metal.

We have before us, says the Evening Bulletin, a circular from Messrs. King & Co. of Canton, dated March 27th, 1852, giving some interesting particulars of the progress of the Gold Fever in the Chinese Empire. The first large emigration took place in the spring of 1851.

After this there was an abatement in the excitement until the month of December, when the ship Flying Cloud returned with some thirty or forty adventurers who, by their glowing accounts of the Eldorado and the display of the fruits of their visit to it, in hopes of the rich dust, gave the first great stimulus to the Chinese gold fever. Since then American and British vessels have been in continued demand at Hong Kong, Macao and Whampoa, to take over to San Francisco the swarms of gold-seekers. From January 1st to March 27th, twenty nine ships sailed for San Francisco, carrying an aggregate of 7,537 men. Besides these, thirty-one ships were about to sail, with an aggregate of 9,270 men, making a total, within three months, of sixty ships, laden with 16,807 Chinese, bound for California. This is coming rapidly up to the United States emigration in the same direction, and as the Chinese are notoriously the most successful of the adventurers in California, each one will by the accounts of his own good fortune, increase the desire among his countrymen to join him, and thus there is no such thing as setting a limit to the numbers of Chinese likely to go to California.

We cannot wonder at this extraordinary exodus of the Chinese, when we remember that the wages of day laborers in their own country are only from four to five dollars per month—a sum less than most of them can earn in a day in California. They are proverbially temperate, industrious, persevering, economical, and of steady moral habits; avoiding all the excesses which have proven fatal to the health and fortunes of so many Americans, in the gold regions. It is only a matter of regret that they cannot be induced to remain in the country, for, from all we have heard of them, they are among the best, most industrious and most orderly people in California. But they bring with them all their national prejudices of religion and politics, and while glad of the chance to make gold on American soil, hold aloof—gold naturally but decidedly—from all assimilation with our Yankee citizens. Then, when they have earned a sufficiency, they go back to live on it in peace, for the rest of their days, in the bosoms of their families.

Uncle Sam ought to adopt some measures to induce them to stay with us. We are afraid they have not a very good appreciation of the inestimable rights of an American citizen, or a just sense of the importance of "the smartest nation in all creation." If they could be induced to become permanent residents; and amalgamate with the European races assembled in California, there is no reason to believe that the infusion of Asiatic blood would lead in the end, to a most valuable and useful class of citizens. The mere suggestion opens to us a field of curious speculative inquiry, which we have no time to pursue at present.

Galvanized iron buckets are in great demand in Australia for the miners.

Railroad Meeting.

Pursuant to a call of the Commissioners, named in the act incorporating the Allentown and Pottstown Railroad Company, a meeting was held on Thursday, the 3d day of June, at the House of Frederick Sheinly, in Claytonville, Bucks county, to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary, to carry the project of building said road into effect.

The act of incorporation was called for, read over, when it appeared that the following Commissioners were present and answered to their names:

Jacob Dillinger, Peter Weikel, R. E. Wright, Lewis Schmidt, Charles Kramer, Christian Pretz, A. L. Ruhe, Ephraim Grim, Jacob Saefer, Harrison Miller, John Maddern, Aaron Erdman, Charles B. Shimer, Henry Shell, Jas. Foster, Reuben Stahler, Moses Weiant and Jacob Sheep, of Lehigh county.

Jonas Smith, John Smith, James Rittenhouse, Charles Hagey, Dr. C. Keely, P. Y. Brendlinger, and J. D. Streep, of Montgomery county. William Weaver and Dr. Samuel Young, of Bucks county.

CHARLES FOSTER, of Lehigh county was called to the chair.

J. D. Streep, of Montgomery, and A. L. Ruhe, of Lehigh, officiated as Secretaries.

A discussion took place as to the proper mode of proceeding in the premises, the feasibility of the route, the great advantages likely to be derived by the construction of the road, and to the fact, that the present favorable opportunity should not be suffered to pass, giving perhaps rival routes proposed, of far less practicability the advantage in securing to them the extensive trade of the fertile Valley of the Lehigh—whereupon

Judge Dillinger, of Lehigh, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved—That R. E. Wright, David Schall, Wm. M. Weaver, James Rittenhouse, J. D. Streep, John Maddern and Ephraim Grim, be a committee to confer with the President and Directors of the Reading Railroad Company, for the purpose of ascertaining their views relative to the construction and experimental survey of the proposed Railroad route between Allentown and Pottstown.

Resolved—That the said committee be also directed to ascertain and report such facts as they shall be able to collect, in regard to the resources of the country, through which the road is expected to pass, as well as matters generally in relation to the advantages of said route, and embody the same in their conference with the President and Directors of the Reading Railroad Company, as well as in their report to the next meeting of the board of Commissioners.

Resolved—That the committee be empowered to call a meeting of the Commissioners at such time and place as they think proper, with a view of opening books for the subscription of Stock.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers favorable to the project.

CHARLES FOSTER, Pres't. J. D. Streep, A. L. Ruhe, Secretaries.

Agricultural Convention.

A National Agricultural Convention has been proposed by the Agricultural Societies of New York and New England, to meet in Washington city, on the 20th of June next, to form a confederacy of local Agricultural Societies in the United States. The objects of this Convention are, to organize a National Agricultural Society, to which the various Agricultural Societies may become auxiliary; to consult together upon the general good, and to establish by this Society, or such other means as the Convention may devise, a more cordial and widely-extended intercourse between Agriculturists in our own country and in other lands; to create additional facilities for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, by books, journals, seeds, and other objects of interest to the American farmer and gardener; and to act on such other matters pertaining to the advancement of agriculture as the wisdom of the Convention may judge appropriate.

Spurious Gold and Silver Coins.

Spit gold dollar pieces are rapidly multiplying and the caution cannot be too often repeated to be on the look out for them. The piece by some fine and ingenious machinery, is probably with a very fine saw split in two about one half of the coin abstracted, and the plundered sides stuck together again, and the face of the piece not the least scurred or injured. A little care will readily detect the fraud. The milling around the edge will be found broken, and very generally a pewter colored cement may be observed protruding from it. The coin, too, is thin in the middle. Five Frank pieces have also been mutilated and debased in the same way.

Persons receiving specie cannot be too careful in examining every piece, as some of the one, five, and ten dollar gold coins are exceedingly well executed, and a large quantity of both silver and gold are at the present time in circulation.

Gipsies About.

We learn from the Norristown Herald, that a party of Men, Women and Children, descendants of the Egyptians, had an encampment above that town for several days. They represented themselves from England. They had a number of horses, in which they traded, and the women told fortunes according to Astrology and Palmology. They had the rudest constructed tents we ever saw, not being more than three feet in height, and not unlike the top of a wagon set on the ground, and covered with blankets. There were three tents of this kind. The complexion of the oldest person was an olive, and he seemed to have the control of the party. One evening a storm of thunder and lightning came up, which seemed to terrify them very much.

Communicated.

Mr. ENROLL—I observe by a late number of the Allentown Democrat, that the Editor of that paper has seen proper to take grounds against the proposed Allentown Railroad, which would have its terminus at Pottstown, and in favor of a route which makes the terminus at Freemansburg. This must seem exceedingly strange to the people of our borough and county, a great body of whom are directly interested in the former road. Any one, who has given any attention to the influence exerted by railroads, have found, that the towns at which the road commences and terminates, are the points which realize great benefits therefrom; hence I cannot conceive why a paper published in this borough, whose interests are supposed to be, and at least ought to be, identical with those of the town and county of which it is one of the organs.—I say, I cannot conceive, why it should advocate a route which will undoubtedly conduce least to the prosperity of the county town, and county in general, in which it is printed. That the Pottstown and Allentown road, will do more to promote the interest of the people in general of Allentown and Lehigh county, I presume is scarcely a debatable question. There will be no one to take the opposite side of the question seriously. This being acknowledged by disinterested men—that is, men who have no peculiar interests to conflict with the Railroad enterprise,—when we consider in connection with the point, that the Pottstown and Allentown Railroad runs through a richer district of country than the Freemansburg and Norristown road—that it runs through two rich iron ore districts, two limestone districts, and in the neighborhood of several iron establishments, independent of the extensive iron establishments of the Crane and Allentown Companies—that it requires but 30 miles of new road, (the direct line across the country being but 25 miles) while the other will require, over 50 miles—(see map—take compass and measure down to the mouth of Perkiomen, measuring 38 miles across—hence to Norristown, eight miles more, making 46)—which allowing the same per cent. of increase I have allowed for the Pottstown and Allentown road, would make at least 54 or 55 miles of new road,—these facts make it appear passing strange to my mind that our journalist should give the longest, the hardest to make, least productive, and least advantageous route to Allentown and Lehigh county preference.—There may be reasons for this advertisement on the part of the Democrat, which my feeble ken is unable to comprehend, or which as yet lie buried in obscurity, but believe me, I have endeavored to ferret them out in vain. On the Reading Railroad, after the connection is made at Pottstown by 30 miles of new road, 10 miles of the best road in the State, over which the city of Philadelphia can be reached in one hour 30 minutes, (see time table of Company) in elegantly furnished cars. The Freemansburg route on the other hand will require 54 miles of new road to connect at Norristown; leaving 18 miles of road, which would have to be relaid and re-constructed in part, before it would bear the coal freight of the Mauch Chunk region—and it will then also be from 2 to 4 miles the longer of the two routes. With these facts before me, how a citizen of Allentown, who can see them by giving the necessary examination, why a road which terminates many miles from us—can be considered the most "desirable and feasible" route, I cannot imagine. Not wishing to trespass upon your columns too much now, I may with your permission refer to the subject again.

COMMON SENSE.

Advertising.

Mr. V. B. Palmer, the well known advertising agent, contends that advertising is the greater lever of success with merchants. He gives illustrations by hundreds of cases, in which firms of moderate business and comparatively unknown, have resolved to expend \$500 \$1000 or \$2000, and in some cases as high as \$10,000 a year in advertising. Their business at once ran up to a point of prosperity unknown to them before, and in a few years the proprietors retired on perhaps fortunes. The newspapers give the public, far and near, every day information. A merchant can make himself known, and the nature of his business, too, through the newspapers. He can draw the eyes of fifty thousand persons directly upon his store and stock and goods, and by doing so, he cannot fail to increase his sales to an enormous extent. This matter is not yet fully understood; but our dealers throughout the country are getting awake to the subject, and it will not be long before a merchant will as soon think of taking a journey in a car without an engine attached, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising. Every body sees that all who go into the advertising plan, extensively succeed; whilst most others who do not take this advantage, group along far in the rear.

The publishers at Doylestown, Pa., have entered into an agreement to discontinue all gratuitous advertising, including the proceedings of meetings, &c., and have issued a bill of charges for the future. They very justly remark, that the advertising which they have hitherto done gratuitously, somebody has to pay for, and they think it no more than common justice that those for whom it is done, and who are generally immediately benefited by it, are the parties who should pay.

Not so with Us.—A scarcity of Candidates for the Legislature is apprehended in Allegheny county, Pa. Few seem to wonder at it, as the post has, of late years, become devoid both of honor and profit, and gentlemen of respectable ability are unwilling to lose time, money, and reputation, by going thither. Not one of the Allegheny members of the Legislature wishes to return again.

A Freak of Nature.—The Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus states that Mr. Jabez McKay, living near White Marsh, Columbus county, has a negro woman that gave birth ten days back, to twin female children, joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the celebrated Siamese twins. Their faces look in opposite directions, and their bodies are joined by the back bones running into one at the joint of the hip, and forming one spine from the joint down.

CLEANINGS.

Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has been hung in effigy three times within the last ten days.

The new banking law of Indiana goes in to effect on the first of July.

A Minnesota paper announces the marriage of Mr. Thomas H. Curd, formerly of Ohio, to Miss Whirling Thunder, a Winnebago lady.

Contracts have been made for the delivery at Madison, Ind., next fall and winter, of forty thousand hogs at \$4 50 and \$4 75 per 100 lbs. net.

The Mountain Sentinel man, at Evansburg, boasts that he "caught one hundred trout with a single fly."

The venerable Dr. Samuel Nott died at his residence in Franklin, Conn., on the 26th ult., in the 99th year of his age.

A countryman brought to the Dayton, Ohio, market, on Thursday last, four hundred wild pigeons. They were caught in a net, and sold alive at 60 cents per dozen.

A proposition is made to supply Hartford with water. It is said that this can be done at a cost of only \$150,000.

Bull and bear fights are mentioned as among the Sunday amusements at New Orleans.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company are in want of five hundred or one thousand laborers.

A turtle was found a few days since on a farm near Zear bridge, Conn., which had cut up on its shell the initials of then a resident of the farm, and the date 1824.

Death by Hydrophobia.

On the third day of last March, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Winch, residing four miles west of Cleveland, Ohio, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. Unknown to any person in that place, the dog was immediately shot, thus leaving no certain evidence that he was actually rabid.

The wound of the child (who was eight years old) healed readily, and she manifested no symptoms indicating illness, until the 17th of May, 75 days after she was wounded, which was merely an apparent scratch on the forehead and the loss of a tooth, thus showing as the dog ran against the child one of the teeth struck the forehead, and the others the mouth. On the 20th ult., the child having been very restless and having had some fever for three days previous, Dr. Dodge was called in and at once pronounced the symptoms those common to the first stages of hydrophobia, and so stated to Mr. Thomas Hurd, who furnished this information who was also acquainted with all the facts, and they can be relied on as being perfectly correct. In the afternoon of the same day, convulsions commenced, and the worst fears as to the termination of the case began to be realized.

Dr. Dodge was again called and remained most of the night. The remedies appeared to be relieving the child, so that in the morning she was apparently much relieved of both the spasms and general nervousness. About noon she was again attacked with the convulsions, which terminated in death, at 12 o'clock, on the 21st ult.

Important Decision.—Among the decisions by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting at Harrisburg, is the following reported in the Telegraph:

Gamble vs. Gamble—Black, C. J.—The declarations of an insolvent husband cannot, under any circumstances, be evidence for the wife as to her ownership of property. When property is claimed by a married woman, she must show by evidence which does not admit a reasonable doubt, either that she owned it at the time of the marriage, or acquired it afterwards by gift, bequest or purchase. If the husband could create title to personal property in the wife by merely saying it is hers, no creditor would be safe for single moment. It is not easy to conceive how a higher premium for dishonesty could be offered. The relation of husband and wife is so intimate, and the identity of their interests so absolute that even the oath of either is not admissible to be taken in favor of the other. A multi fortiori, the naked declaration should be rejected.

A New Idea in Agriculture.—The steward on board a U. S. steamer, in the Gulf, has produced several crops of excellent potatoes by the following mode of cultivation:

He procured a common "crockeray crate," a bundle of straw, and a few eyes of the potato, and went to work farming it on board of ship!—The process of cultivating them is this:—Fill your crate with alternate layers of straw and the eyes of the potato; commencing at the bottom with a layer of about six inches in depth of straw—and then a layer of the eyes—the eyes being placed about two inches apart over the surface of the straw—then another layer of straw on the top. Keep the straw always moist and in about two months you will have about \$14 worth of sound, good potatoes on the first water.

Two Deaths by Drowning.—A man by the name of John Rau, was drowned in the Lehigh river just below the outlet lock of the Lehigh canal, on Thursday last. We understand that he was standing on the side of his boat when another boat was run into his, and the concussion threw him over board. By the time he was taken out, life had departed. We are informed that the deceased has a young wife residing in Catawagus, to whom he had but recently been married.

Another case occurred on Thursday night in Lehigh township. Mr. Adam Miller came out of his house during a thunder storm and walked right into the canal. It is supposed that he was not rightly awake or that he was blinded by the lightning and could not see where he was going.—Eaton Argus.

Campaign Paper.—The Weekly New York Tribune for the campaign will be furnished for 75 cents a single copy; \$2 50 for 5 copies; \$5 for 11 copies; \$10 for 23 copies,—packages to be sent to one address and the cash in all cases to accompany the order. The New York Weekly Times will also be furnished at the following rates: Single copy 50 cents; 5 copies to one address, \$2; 10 copies, do \$3 50; 20 copies do \$6; 50 copies, do \$12 50.

Agricultural Productions.

New York has the greatest number of acres of improved land, Virginia is second, Ohio third and Pennsylvania fourth, on the list—New York having 12,288,077 acres of land under cultivation, Virginia 10,150,106, Ohio 9,720,650, and Pennsylvania 8,619,631.

In the production of Wheat, Pennsylvania stands first, Ohio second, Virginia third, and New York fourth. Pennsylvania produced 15,482,191 bushels; Ohio 14,967,058; Virginia 14,596,950, and New York 13,873,357. Next are Illinois, producing 9,433,966 bushels, Indiana 6,625,474, Michigan 4,916,706, and Wisconsin 4,292,208.

Ohio produces the greatest amount of Indian Corn, Kentucky next, Illinois the third, Indiana fourth, Pennsylvania being the twelfth, and New York the thirteenth on the list. Ohio produced 59,788,750 bushels. Kentucky 58,924,083; Illinois 54,179,283, Indiana 52,637,863. Virginia produced 35,538,582 bushels, Pennsylvania 18,707,704, and New York 17,944,808. Rhode Island is the lowest on the list, producing only 520,132 bushels.

New York has the greatest amount of value in farming implements and machinery; Pennsylvania is the next on the list, Ohio the third, and Louisiana fourth.—The estimated value in New York is \$22,217,563; Pennsylvania \$14,931,993; Ohio \$12,716,153, and Louisiana \$11,326,313.

In live stock, New York stands first, Ohio second, Pennsylvania third, and Virginia fourth. The estimated value of live stock in New York is \$74,672,356; Ohio \$43,276,187, and Virginia \$30,607,369.

Virginia produces the most Tobacco, Kentucky next, Maryland third, Tennessee fourth, Missouri fifth, and North Carolina sixth. The number of pounds produced by each of the above States, is Virginia 66,516,302; Kentucky 55,766,250; Maryland 21,198,271; Tennessee 20,144,360; North Carolina 12,956,147.

Alabama produces the greatest amount of Cotton, 560,360 bales; Mississippi next, 494,774; Georgia third, 494,023; South Carolina fourth 300,991.

In Wool, Ohio stands first, producing 10,089,607 pounds, New York second, 10,021,507 lbs., Pennsylvania third, 4,784,367 lbs., and Vermont fourth, 3,482,089 lbs. In proportion to territory and population, Vermont is the great wool-growing State.

Ohio produces the most Wine, 41,834 gallons; Pennsylvania the next, 23,837; Indiana third, 14,004; North Carolina fourth, 10,901, and Missouri fifth, 10,193.

In Butter, New York stands at the head of the list, producing 82,643,823 pounds; Pennsylvania second, 40,554,741 lbs., Ohio third, 34,180,458 lbs., Indiana fourth, 12,748,189 lbs., Illinois fifth, 12,605,554 lbs., and Vermont sixth, 12,128,095 lbs.

In the production of Cheese, New York is the first, producing 49,785,905 lbs., Ohio second, 21,359,476 lbs., Massachusetts third, 7,124,461 lbs., Vermont fourth, 6,758,006 lbs., and Connecticut fifth, 4,512,019 lbs.

In the amount of Hay produced, New York stands first, producing 3,714,733 tons; Pennsylvania second, 1,826,200 tons; Ohio third, 1,360,636 tons; Vermont fourth, 763,570 tons, and Massachusetts fifth, 645,745 tons.

Kentucky is the great Hemp growing State, producing 39,762 tons; Missouri is the second in the production of this article, raising 21,075 tons; Virginia is the third, 4,599 tons; Illinois fourth, 2,937 tons; Indiana fifth, 1,569 tons; and Iowa sixth, 1,280 tons.

In the quantity of Flaxseed raised, Ohio produces by far the largest amount of any of the States, being 185,598 bushels; Kentucky is the next, 80,450 bushels; Virginia is the third, 62,333; New York fourth, 53,324, and Pennsylvania fifth, 43,627.

New York produces the greatest amount of Maple Sugar, 10,310,764 lbs.; Vermont the next, 5,159,611 lbs.; Ohio the third, 4,521,643 lbs.; Indiana fourth, 2,921,638 lbs., and Michigan fifth, 2,423,899 lbs. In proportion to population and territory, Vermont may be considered the greatest maple sugar State.

Louisiana is the great sugar producing State; 202,486 hogsheds of 1000 lbs. of cane sugar were produced in that State; The next in amount is Florida, 46,471 hogsheds; Texas is third, 17,107; Georgia fourth, 1,273, and Mississippi fifth, 278.

Lake Superior.—There are few persons in this country, still fewer in the Old World, who have anything like an adequate conception of the immense extent of this "big drink" (as they say out West). To the lakes of Europe it bears the same relation in size which the Mississippi and Missouri bear to European rivers; the lakes of England, Scotland, and Switzerland, are mere puddles in comparison with this leviathan. The length of Lake Superior, says an exchange, is about 500 miles. Its greatest breadth 190. Its circumference is about 1700 miles, or about half the distance from New York to Liverpool. Lake Superior is the most western of the great chain of lakes which discharge their water in the St. Lawrence. Its depth is 900 feet, while its height above the Atlantic is put down at nearly 700 feet. To show still farther the magnitude of this glorious lake, we would state that it contains a single Island almost as large as Scotland—while it has several as large as the States of Rhode Island and Delaware. Lake Superior is the recipient of some thirty rivers.

Famine in the Lumber Country.—We learn of great suffering from a want of provisions in the Eastern part of Crawford and in Warren counties—the long winter having exhausted almost every species of provisions. Not only bread and meat had become exorbitantly high, but potatoes, turnips, beans, &c., were scarcely to be obtained at any price. The scarcity of meat also had completed the general destitution throughout that lumber region to such a degree as to arrest operations among a great part of the lumber men before half completing their stock.—State Journal.

What Railroads Do.—The Dunkirk Journal states that the population of that village by a recent count, was four thousand and sixteen, being an increase of nearly 50 per cent. within the last year.