

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1852.

The Lehigh Valley.

The question of a Railroad communication between the Lehigh Valley and Philadelphia it appears is fast settling down to a fixed fact. The only difficulty is in fixing upon a route. Much is said for and against the rival routes, in the papers of Allentown, Pottstown, Norristown, Doylestown and Philadelphia. The Ledger of June 18th, under the head of money market, truly says:

"The road, when made, will form the main stem for a large trade north and west of its junction with the Easton and Manchu Chunk Railroad, and a trade which, if this road is not made, must find its way to New York over the New Jersey Central Railroad, by the Belvidere and Trenton Railroad, or by some of the other mediums for freight and travel centering at New York. Beyond Manchu Chunk, only some twelve or fifteen miles of road are required to form a connection with Wilkesbarre, thus, with the building of this short link, giving Philadelphia the command of the trade of all that rich agricultural region—the fourth in importance in the State. We say, giving Philadelphia the command, because the junction of the proposed road with the Easton and Manchu Chunk Road is some thirty-five miles nearer to Philadelphia than to New York, by way of the nearest road across New Jersey from Easton. Manchu Chunk, Tamaqua, and all the Lehigh Coal region, consume largely of sugar, molasses, fish, dried meat and other articles, all of which are now supplied from Philadelphia by wagons and canal navigation, and all of which will be lost to our merchants when the New York connections by railroad are completed, unless the proposed road is made. The coal fields at Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and regions adjacent, hardly opened, and in a short time will be worked by thousands of consumers, where there are now hundreds. Thus, from the mere consideration of retaining an important trade to Philadelphia, this road merits the serious regard of our business men. Without any calculations for the amount of travel that it cannot well fail to invite and divert from New York, or estimating anything for coal tonnage, a large business in which it would be sure to do, the road is seen to be one of great importance to Philadelphia."

"The proposition, in our view, has much more merit in it than some of the schemes of greater magnitude, of which more is said and written. The trade which the proposed road would retain in its own State, and with a people who would prefer coming here, even if the distance to New York was no greater. But it is near, and being near, is of comparatively greater value, as our merchants well know, than a larger trade thousands of miles away."

"The writer in the Ledger evidently favors the Norristown route, the distance he says is less than fifty miles, and the estimate cost of construction is put down at near a million and a half dollars. This although money appears to be quite plenty, yet it is a very large sum to be raised. The Pottstown route of which the Ledger has made no mention, is by far the shortest, easiest made, and consequently would only require one third or half a million to construct it. This route would intersect the Lehigh Railroad at the very point nature designed it should, at the angle where the Lehigh river makes its turn, which is the very centre of the Lehigh Valley, (for reference see map) and from which four fifth of the trade expected to be carried over this road will have to come."

"If we are forced to carry the heavy trade of Coal, Iron, Slate, Zinc, Limestone, Grain, Flour, &c., 10 miles east in a direct line towards New York, in order to strike the terminus of the Philadelphia road, from thence it is not less than 64 miles, which brings the distance from Allentown, from 70 to 80 miles—making a difference in freight and distance of from 10 to 12 miles."

The Whig Nominations.

The Convention met in Baltimore on Wednesday the 16th inst., and continued in session up to Monday last, the 22d inst. The balloting for President commenced on Friday last, and the first vote taken resulted as follows:—Scott, 131; Fillmore, 123; Webster, 20. The 46th ballot stood, Scott, 134; Fillmore, 127; Webster, 30. The Convention then adjourned over until Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the balloting again commenced and up to the 53d ballot, Gen. Scott was nominated having received 159; Fillmore, 112; Webster, 21. William A. Graham, was the second ballot nominated as Vice President.

The ticket will now stand for President, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey, Vice President, Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Convention met in Sanson Street Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday last, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Coakley. After a temporary organization, it was resolved that David Leach, Vice President of the last Convention, act as Chairman. After some preliminary business was gone through with, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock in the evening. The Convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, proceeded to nominating and balloting. Some thirteen candidates were voted for, no one receiving a majority of votes cast, the Convention was again adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled on Monday afternoon, and nominated Hon. Josiah M. Buffington, as the Candidate for Supreme Judge, in Pennsylvania.

Whig National Convention.

The great National Convention of the Whigs is now in session at Baltimore—an immense gathering, comprising many of the best men and the most distinguished talent of the party. A more important assemblage, says the Evening Bulletin, has never met, and the members of both the great parties are looking with interest to the result of their deliberations. We cannot assume the part of a prophet and predict the issue of the Convention, but we may fairly indulge in an expression of our hopes as to what that issue may be.

The position of the Whig party is precisely similar to that occupied by the Democrats at the meeting of their convention. Several distinguished names are before them, of men who have spent many years in public service; whose labors are understood and whose capacity for any office within the gift of the nation has been fairly tested. The strength of the several candidates is so nearly balanced as to cause probably some delay in coming to a conclusion. But the delegates from all parts of the Union, come with a full understanding of the wishes of their constituents, and it seems impossible that the Convention should choose for its candidate for the Presidency any other than one of the three leading names that have been presented to them. We sincerely hope that they may make no other choice. The wishes of a constituency and the services of tried men must be all powerful in such a deliberative body. They have no right to set such claims aside; for the popular will, which is the basis of all republican institutions, must be paramount, and will not tolerate any abandonment of honored names from motives of factious jealousy or a sense of mere expediency.

We look for the presentation of a well tried man for the Presidential office. Not merely the Whig party, but the whole nation has a right to such an expectation; for the whole people have the sanctity and dignity of the Presidential office so nearly at hand, that it will be an act of injustice to the nation to bring forward the name of a new and unknown man as an aspirant to an office the superior of which we cannot acknowledge anywhere on earth.—An office hallowed by the memory of Washington and Adams and Jefferson should not be offered to men who have not proven their title to it, both by eminent services and unsuspected integrity, both moral and political.

A Railroad to Doylestown.

It would seem, says the Doylestown Intelligencer, that we have a fair prospect of a Railroad to Doylestown at no distant day, by which we shall be enabled to reach Philadelphia in an hour and a half. The Chesnut Hill Railroad Company, which is now completing a road from the northern terminus of the Philadelphia and Germantown road, to the Philadelphia and Doylestown road, procured from the last legislature a supplement to their charter in the following words:

"That the Chesnut Hill Railroad Company be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to extend their Railroad by any route deemed best and most expedient, from its present terminus at Chesnut Hill, to the Borough of Doylestown, in the county of Bucks, or to the river Delaware, at or near New Hope.

The following is a portion of the proceedings of the Directors at their last meeting.

"At a stated meeting of the Directors of the Chesnut Hill Railroad Company, held at the office of the Board of Trade, Philadelphia, June 24, 1852, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved—That it is expedient that a skillful Engineer be employed for the purpose of surveying the route for the contemplated extension of the Railroad at Chesnut Hill, to a point on the Delaware river by the way of Doylestown. That they recommend measures to be taken for a survey of the route to the Borough of Doylestown as soon as practicable, and that said Engineer be instructed to furnish to this Board, at an early day, with an estimate of the probable cost of said road to said Borough.

HENRY R. SMITH, Sec'y.

Another Railroad.

In another column, says the same paper, will be found the proceedings of the Commissioners named in the act to incorporate the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad. It will be observed that one of their contemplated routes passes by Doylestown; and this is believed to be the most practicable route.

On Saturday morning an informal meeting of the Bucks county Commissioners named in act was held, the subject was briefly discussed and a committee appointed to make an examination of the ground over a portion of the route, in order that information may be furnished to the Commissioners at their next meeting in Philadelphia. Books will be opened in Doylestown, in about four weeks, to afford our citizens an opportunity of manifesting their interest in a substantial manner.

If this road, which will without doubt be made at an early day, should pass by our Borough, it would place us in communication at once not only with Philadelphia, but likewise with the coal and lumber region. This is certainly a prize worth an effort to secure. We commend the matter to the consideration of our citizens.

First Bank under the Banking Law in Indiana.—A new bank building is nearly completed at Connersville (62 miles from this city) and "the Bank of Connersville" will go into operation in the first week of next month. It has a capital of \$300,000, and Indiana securities to that amount have already been purchased and deposited according to law.—*Cin. Paper.*

Killed by Lightning.—During the storm of Thursday afternoon, Samuel Hocker was killed, in the vicinity of Spring Mills, Montgomery county, by the lightning, while standing under a tree, with three other men. His companions were all stunned, but escaped without much injury.

European Despots.

France was quiet, but there are specks visible on the horizon that pretend difficulties.—The Prince-President does not find his Legislative Body—the Chamber of Deputies—quite as obsequious and as deferential as he expected. It has dared—a committee, rather—to differ in opinion with the President, and to express a difference. The Committee on the Budget objected to the 23,000,000 of francs asked for to defray the expenses of 31,000 soldiers which had been added to the army without authority of law. Whether it will persist in its opposition, or whether the Chamber will concur in it, is doubtful. The committee had also disapproved the confiscation of the Orleans estates, and if it goes so far as to recommend disapprobation to the Chamber, and the Chamber should disapprove, the confiscator will be in a dilemma.

The Czar, the Emperor, and the King of Prussia had given, as their ultimatum, it seems that the treaty of 1815 could not be altered, amended, or violated, but must remain a "fixed fact." This excludes a Bonaparte dynasty from the throne of France; but still Louis Napoleon, by a liberal and generous interpretation, as they will call it, perhaps, may be recognized and tolerated for life—the dynasty of Napoleon to end with him, the elder branch of the Bourbons coming in for the reversion. So France will be cursed with another restoration. But before that time comes, she will be ripe for another republican experiment. We hope she will have better luck next time, than the English Sailor said to Napoleon after his defeat at Waterloo.

Nicholas & Co. have also decided, it seems, that there shall not be a European Congress for the adjustment of political matters and questions to which England can be a party. But for the gold, and the navy, and the army of England, Napoleon would most assuredly have conquered and annexed, if he chose, all continental Europe, Russia, and Turkey included. Now, the rulers of the nations whom she saved exclude her from a general European Congress, from fear of her liberal principles, which by the way, we do not take to be very alarming; but these despots have guilty consciences.

Self Education.

Learning that is acquired at school is but the beginning of our education. It is the theory without the practice of the requirements and duties of life. It is after leaving school that we are to commence the most important part of education—self education—the applying of what others have taught us—the carrying out of what others have begun for us, to our own self-improvement.

It is then, in reality, that true education begins, for whatever a man learns himself, he always knows better than that which he learns from others. For that he should disregard the help or advice of others, for it becomes us to use all the aids and facilities we can command. But we should set ourselves to work upon ourselves, to be independent.

When we were young our food was provided for us; but even then we ate and digested it for ourselves; now we must not only do this, but we must earn it also—acquire it ourselves, and so in understanding and knowledge, become men.

Counterfeit Notes.

The farming community cannot be too cautious in their receipt of Bank notes. The counterfeit notes in circulation, at this time, is enormously large and diversified. Banks in cities and country, in nearly all the States of the Union, are harassed by the desperate counterfeiters; and the farmer, and persons generally, who are not in the practice of handling notes daily, become a prey to those swindlers who subsist upon the hard toil of the industrious citizen. To avoid being cheated, requires much caution, and especially as regards the notes of small denomination, which are more generally received without examination, subjecting those least able to bear it to loss, and as not frequently happens, to difficulty.

Among the late counterfeiters are Five Dollar notes on the Commercial Bank of Philadelphia. As a general thing however, it is best for those unacquainted with the character of Bank notes to scrutinize all of them closely, and if occasion presents itself, submit them to those more able to judge before receiving them.

Gen. Scott in 1848.

A zealous and influential supporter of Henry Clay in the Philadelphia Convention called on us yesterday to state the fact that Gen. Scott, prior to that Convention, authorized a Member of Congress to state to his and Mr. Clay's friends, therein that, provided it should be deemed probable that his name as Vice President would aid the nomination and election of Mr. Clay as President, although the office was one for which he had no desire, while its acceptance would throw him out of his profession and livelihood, yet he would cheerfully accept the nomination. The message never reached those to whom it was addressed; if it had, the result might have been changed. But the proffer of Gen. Scott was not the less generous, and it will not be forgotten by the friends of Mr. Clay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Grain Sower.—Many farmers who have tried the drilling system, prefer it to the broad cast sowing. The Reading papers mention an instance of the use of their planting system in Oley where the enterprising experimenter, realised 215 bushels of wheat from 5 acres—or 43 bushels to the acre. Less seed and greater yields are claimed for the drilling system of putting in wheat.

Ole Bull.—It is said that this talented musician intends to settle in the State of Virginia, where he has purchased some lands, and is about shortly to make arrangements for an early occupation of them.

In other words, Ole is going To hang up deiddle and de bow, And take down de shovel and de hoe.

Quartz Mining in California.

In Quartz Mining there is no less interest felt now than at any time heretofore. It is new, and must ever continue to be, the great business of this portion of the State, and with the improvements in machinery about to be introduced, a new impetus will be given to the prosperity of the town.

Ten of the mills in Grass Valley Township are in active operation—many of which are making large dividends to their stockholders. The "Gold Hill Company's" mill (often spoken of as Capt. Peck's) continues to be run with its former success, and that of Collins & Co. is a mint to its owners. Dr. Bacon, from forty-four tons of rock operated upon last week, quarried from the celebrated "Lafayette Hill," obtained 6,300, which gives over \$140 to the ton of rock. The uniform yield of this vein exceeds \$100 to the ton. This is the vein 6-11ths of which was sold three weeks since for \$38,000 cash. I was present, on Monday evening last, when the purchasers, Messrs. Baxter, Hollis & Bacon, made the concluding payment of \$28,000 in gold, of which there was a large tin pan full, mostly as it came from the retort. There were over a hundred pounds in weight of the yellow stuff. The recipients were six Canadian French, who return to their homes with about \$7,000 each, the fruits of six months in California.

The value of Quartz ledges bearing gold, is greater than ever before, and confidence in the permanent productiveness of them induces holders to put a high mark upon them.

The bed of Wolf Creek, running through Grass Valley, which has been profitably worked for two years past, yields still a satisfactory return for labor. Opposite my house, within a stone's throw, are more than thirty men at work whose average is not less than \$3 each per day. The hill sides are covered with companies "sluice-washing," the yield to some of which is magnificent. Capt. Day informed me a short time ago, that from one of the four sluices in operation by his company, he took \$1,500, the result of two days' labor.—The pay has hardly been less than \$20 a day per man for many weeks together. The dirt pays from the surface down seven or eight feet.

The main building of the "Grass Valley Mining Co." will be raised in about two weeks. It will be 50 to 60 feet, of hewn timber, put up in a style of workmanship, and of a solidity of structure far superior to any one yet built here, as it will be nearly double the size of the largest quartz mill now in operation in the valley. The location is a beautiful one, in the heart of the town, at the juncture of the North and East branches of Wolf Creek, and in proximity to the best veins of rock yet opened. The machinery is confidently expected to arrive by the first of July, and the building will be in readiness for its reception.

The product of gold during the present year will exceed that of the last many millions of dollars. In all the region heretofore, so far as I have been and heard, the number of miners probably engaged in working their claims was never so great as now, and constant accession of the increasing emigration is being made.

Labor is not so high as last year, in many kinds of business. The ruling rates are \$5 and \$6 a day without board, which, considering the comparative cheapness of provisions, is certain good pay. The same service in the Atlantic States would give the laborer from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. The effect of the immense crowd on their way to California over the plains and by sea will be to reduce somewhat the present prices.

We have two saw mills in operation, both of which are unable to supply the demand for lumber for building and "darning." The price is \$50 per 1000 feet.

A movement has been started to make Grass Valley the county seat of Nevada county instead of Nevada City. Within a few years I think this movement will be successful, as we have here more abundant elements for a large town than the latter. Out of this town there are but few quartz mills in operation in the country.—Grass Valley must be to the other mining towns of this State what Lowell is in Massachusetts—the leading point, for its ledges of gold-bearing rock are literally inexhaustible.

Prosperity of our Country.

Since the first discovery of gold in California, now a period of about four years, we have made greater progress in internal improvements, in the extension of our commercial marine, in building up cities, towns, and villages, in the construction of railroads, plank roads, canals, &c., than in any previous period of five times its length, within our history as a nation, and it appears to us as though we had but just entered upon the new era which the mineral wealth of California, opened to the world. It may be that we are rushing recklessly, blindly forward, and may encounter obstacles and receive checks as serious and disastrous as in former years; but it appears to us that the basis is too substantial to be easily shaken, and that the currency must be so much improved as paper is displaced by coin, that revolutions similar to those which have grown out of previous expansions of the public credit, are entirely out of the question.—In times past it has been a sudden contraction of the paper currency of the country—a sudden disappearance of confidence among the commercial classes, produced by apprehensions that the basis for such an inflation was too weak for the structure—that things were progressing too fast to be safe—which have caused those collapses that have so frequently spread over the country, carrying distress and devastation into every department of industry. Now, financial affairs are managed differently; our paper currency is principally secured by deposits of Government and State stocks; our circulating medium is composed of a greater per cent of specie; our banks have lost a large portion of the controlling influence they previously possessed; capital in the hands of individuals has largely increased and private credits have become much reduced. All this shows a more healthy state of things; and all those fears which filled the minds of financiers and capitalists in former years, have given place to confidence, and a feeling of security which is calculated to consolidate and strengthen, the prosperity now visible in all the commercial operations of the country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GLEANINGS.

A run was made at the Farmers' Bank at Schuylkill Haven, Pa., on Saturday, in consequence of a report of its failure, but it promptly met all demands.

If you wish to re-fasten the loose handles of knives and forks, make your cement of common brick dust and rosin, melted together. Seal engravers understand this receipt.

A young man, employed in a tobacco factory, became deranged a few days since at Jersey City, through the influence, as it is supposed, of the fumes of that material.

Gen. Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, Virginia, June 12, 1786, and is therefore just 66 years old. Daniel Webster was born at Salisbury, N. H., Jan. 18th, 1782, and is now in his 71st year.

Mr. Reed, the Whig candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Andrews, a Democratic member from Maine, has been elected by a majority of 600.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company want from 500 to 1000 laborers, at La Salle, Illinois, to whom \$1 per day will be paid.

The Constitution of Wisconsin, the State is restricted from contracting a debt exceeding \$100,000.

The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 114 to 105, has rejected the Maine Liquor Law.

An Honest Lawyer.—A very old number of a Tennessee paper contains a quaint advertisement, signed "William Tatham," in which we find the following rules of practice:

"I will turn a deaf ear to no man because his purse is empty." Good but rather impracticable. "I will advise no man beyond my comprehension of his cause." Excellent, and favorable to brevity of advice. I will bring none into law who my conscience tells me should keep out of it." Unexceptionable. "I will advise the turbulent with candor, and if they go to law against my advice, they must pardon me for volunteering against them." Fair and open, certainly. "Serves 'em right." I will never acknowledge the omnipotence of the legislature, or consider their acts to be law beyond the spirit of the constitution." Capital. Mr. Tatham was doubtless a bold fellow, of rare honesty for a lawyer, who, if he kept his own rules, was a peace-maker and a most useful citizen; a man greatly admired by the poor, admired by the good, respected by all, and—died insolvent.

Wealth of German Emigrants.—The emigration from Germany to this country is increasing largely. Captains of vessels recently arrived at New York, state that all their passengers have brought money in coin and bills of exchange, varying from \$250 to \$400 each. The arrival of German emigrants during the last three weeks, it is said have advanced \$2,500,000 to the circulation. These emigrants do not remain in New York, but seem to be well informed as to the point they ought to strike for, and accordingly they proceed without unnecessary delay to their destination.

When Louisiana became a State a brass 12 pound Spanish gun was forwarded, among other trophies, to Washington, as the property of the Federal Government. When Lieut. Hunter took Alvarado, he captured a gun the exact counterpart of the former, even to the minutest marks and ornaments, the date of each being 1740. The two sisters, so long and strangely paired, are now united again, in the 112th year of their age, at our national capital.

Important Rumor.—The New York Express sanctions a rumor that letters have been received by the last mail from California, giving pretty certain information that a Fillbuster movement is intended from California upon the Sandwich Islands. The Government has already been put in possession of this information, and will, no doubt, exert its authority to put a stop to such a movement—with what success remains to be seen. The particulars of the expedition are not yet public, but it is said to be on a large scale, and to be managed, so far, with some skill as well as secrecy.

Railroad Celebration.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will soon be entirely completed to Pittsburgh. Are the directors prepared for a celebration, such as was given on the Erie road last year? We think a trip to Cleveland would open the eyes of our business men to the importance of the work completed by their energies, and afford a most agreeable reunion to all invited.—The President, Governor, and their cabinets, the Presidential candidates, and the executives of all contiguous States, should all be of the party.—*Phil. Sun.*

Extensive Sale of Negroes.—At an extensive sale of Negroes at Aiken, S. C., the average price was \$906. A few sold as low as between seven and eight hundred dollars, and some were as high as thirteen and fourteen hundred dollars. The number sold was about seventy-five.

A Novel Project.—A gentleman in Jersey City is said to have filed a caveat in the Patent Office to protect a project which he proposes—running a submarine Avenue under the Hudson River, to connect Jersey City with New York.—He has made estimates of the cost, grades, profit, &c., and has drawn up sketches of his plan.

Central Railroad.—We understand says the Eastern Sentinel, that it is next to certain that the cars will be run over the N. J. Central Railroad, through to this Borough on the first of July. We shall at that time most likely, be favored with a visit from the corporations at the other end of the road and we hope our citizens will make arrangements to give them a proper reception.

A Large Family.—Stephen Dye of Miami county, Ohio, died lately, leaving 10 children, 144 grand children, and 148 great grand children.

A Pretty Good Price.—Martin Newcomer, Esq., of Chambersburg, the Whig says, sold a cow and a two year old heifer, last week, for the handsome sum of \$175. They were both of the Durham breed. A gentle hint to farmers who think it useless to spend a little money to improve their stock.

Pacific Railroad.

The Board of Directors of this railroad have presented their Second Annual Report. Thirty-seven miles of this road, from St. Louis to Franklin Co., Mo., are now in the course of construction, about 1000 hands are employed. Three locomotives—two from Paterson, N. J., and one from Taunton, Mass.—will be soon ready, and five additional locomotives are to be added in two years. The rails to be used are of English T iron. The State of Missouri has voted \$2,000,000 for the construction of this road. The State bonds of the road are now held above par. The benefits which railroads confer upon landholders, perhaps above all others, have been exemplified in a most striking light by the Pacific Railroad; lands adjacent to the line have recently trebled in price: some which were valued at \$1.50 per acre, have arisen to \$10, and some which were held to be worth \$30, have been sold for \$100. It has infused a new spirit of energy in the people, and many new settlers have been attracted thither. The object of the people of St. Louis, in constructing this road at present, is a sagacious one, viz., "to hold St. Louis to her true destiny as the Central City of the Mississippi Valley." They have petitioned the General Government for a donation of lands to construct the road to the boundary line of the State, but Congress coupled the grant with so many restrictions that they sent word to their Representatives they could not accept of it upon such burdensome conditions, but would rather take advantage of a preemption right to a limited number of acres. Missouri is yet destined to be a very great State; its climate is delightful; its soil is fertile; its natural products varied, and its mineral resources inexhaustible, and St. Louis is on the highway from the Atlantic to San Francisco.

Nauvoo.

This city of the Mormons once had 30,000 inhabitants; there are now but 2000. One half of the houses of the Mormons left, have been removed or pulled down, and the other half are tenanted. Each lot contained an acre. In walking through its deserted streets I started several quails, in the midst of the once populous city. The mansion of Joe Smith is kept by his wife; once his widow, but now again a wife—of another and a live man—as a tavern. Between this mansion and the river are the remains of a famous hotel, which was abandoned after its walls had reached the second story; the walls are of the fine pressed brick, with marble door sills and caps. Joe's orchard is also standing. The Masonic Hall is a fine brick building, three stories high. I am told that all the Mormons were Masons. Their Lodge was under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. Smith I am told, initiated some of the "mothers in church," when the charter was taken from them and the Lodge closed. The front wall and the next one to it, which formed the vestibule, and all that is left standing of the achievement of fanaticism called "the temple," which, as the inscription on a large stone, worked in the inner wall, informs the visitor, is "THE HOUSE OF THE LORD, BUILT BY SAUL."

The Church of Jesus Christ, of Later Day Saints. Commenced April 6th, 1841.

A company of French socialists have purchased a portion of the property—the side and ruins of the temple included. They number about 400. While I was viewing the temple they all came out of their boarding-house from dinner.—Their foreign aspect and clothing, as they grouped about the stones of the temple to smoke their pipes and talk—probably of la belle France—made me almost fancy I was viewing a ruin in an older country. One group were gesticulating and laughing over the face of one of the ornaments which decorated each column, which I cannot describe better than by referring the reader to the picture of a full moon, which usually ornaments the cover of a Dutch almanac.

The Queen of Philadelphia.—The richest woman in Philadelphia is Mrs. Rush, the wife of Dr. James Rush, of that city. Dr. Rush is a man of eminent talents and acquirements, but the enormous wealth of his wife overshadows him. We hear little of the husband, but of the movements of his lady, who has an income of \$100,000 per annum in her own right, the world is not permitted to remain in ignorance. Her arrivals and departures are epochs in the history of the watering places she condescends to visit. She dwells in a palace, the reception rooms of which will accommodate one thousand guests without being crowded. Mrs. Rush took possession of this magnificent mansion last month, and on the 15th ult., gave a fete to eight hundred of her particular friends. Her drawing rooms are said to be unsurpassed, even in Europe, in the richness of their furniture and decorations; and on the occasion referred to, six thousand wax-tapers illuminated the scene. Extensive conservatories, with rare exotics, are attached to the main building, and no luxury which money can procure has been omitted in Mrs. Rush's almost regal establishment. She is said to be liberal, charitable, and amiable, although somewhat fond of making herself conspicuous in the world of fashion. It is not exactly the thing to hazard an opinion of a lady's age; but if it were, we should say that Mrs. Rush cannot be much on the sunny side of fifty, although she dresses down thirty or five and thirty. Mrs. Rush inherits nearly one-third of the property of her father, the late Jacob Ridgway, we believe. Her share, if we mistake not, amounted to between one and two millions of dollars.—*Horne Journal.*

Verdict in a Gambling Case.—An interesting case was decided in the New York Superior Court, on Thursday. It was the case of John Taylor vs. Shirlock Hillman, to recover \$3500 paid by Taylor to Hillman for a gambling debt. This is one of the instances where ruin great and immediate has been brought on by a propensity for gambling. Taylor got with his wife \$7000; he borrowed \$1000, and by gambling (sailed for \$15,000; lost an extensive comb establishment, and is now a cartman in New York, earning \$1 per day. Verdict for plaintiff in the full amount claimed.