

The communication of "Common Sense" is received, but too late to find room in this week's paper. It will appear in our next.

Burglary at Friedensville.

It is evident that our neighborhood is infested with a band of robbers, obnoxious in no small degree. During Saturday night, or Sunday morning last, some daring villain or villains entered the large dwelling of Mr. Jacob Correll, in the village of Friedensville, Lehigh county, by means of boring a hole in a panel door, below the lock, sufficiently large to admit an arm, and then removed the bolt attached to the lock, thus gaining entrance to the cellar kitchen, from there in the room above, ransacked every nook and corner, obtaining as booty eleven silver table spoons, several silver spectacles, thimbles, razors, and many other articles, besides victuals, &c. Mr. Correll at the time they endeavored to gain admittance to his bed chamber, hearing the noise they made, jumped out of bed, which occasioned to alarm them, and they made good their retreat. From thence they proceeded to the house occupied by Augustus F. Halbach, Esq., in the same village, and entered the same through the outer cellar door into the cellar, thence up into the first story, took out the drawers of a cupboard, to the rear in the house, searched them for silverware, breaking spoons to ascertain their value or quality, feasted on pies, bread, &c., of which some were found in the yard next morning, and then left in haste, much to the annoyance of the family. It is said they also committed more depredations the same night, near that village. There is little room to doubt, that they are the same party who entered the residence of Mr. Anderson, in Bethlehem, the night previous, and abstracted silverware to the amount of thirty dollars.

Let this be caution to the people at large to guard against similar attempts of burglary and secure well the apartments of their dwellings.

The Harvest.

The farmers this week are all engaged in housing their grain crop, and should the weather continue favorable, very little will remain on the fields at the close of the week. The Rye crop never was better, and such is the news from all parts of the State. The Wheat crop is much better, than we had reason to expect it would be in the Spring, and will amount to about an average crop. Indeed we have wheat fields in the neighborhood of Allentown, which prove to be equal to any ever grown in the county. The rust or mildew does no damage whatever, and if it had not been for the havoc of the fly, the wheat crop would have generally been even more plentiful than last year. The Oats fields promise an abundant yield, the same is the case with the corn and potatoe crop. The appearances never were better than they now are. We are informed that these crops have still a better appearance in the gravel and slate soil of the Upper townships of Lehigh and Northampton counties. These townships last year hardly produced sufficient for their own use.

Fruit Crops.

The crop of apples, plums, pears, and grapes promises to be very abundant this year. The orchards are more heavily laden with fruit than usual. There are but few trees that will not contribute their quota to the most bountiful aggregate. The fruit also appears larger and more free from knots and worms than common. This is a valuable article to the community in general, because of the many uses and ways the fruit can be applied to the wants of families, affording a nutritious and healthful diet for half of the year, when the yield is plentiful.

No Business.

During the season, when all farmers are busy, and all their sons, our borough is quite desolate and solitary. The hotels look like so many churches, the printers are nearly staid out, and the merchants depend almost exclusively upon the wants of the borough. It is only now and then that our eyes are greeted by a good substantial countryman in search of law, or perhaps eager to unburden himself of surplus dollars or by contracting loans. At such times our politicians are completely set up; they hang about the signers of petitions, the shade, depriving the laborer of his earning comfort by finding fault with his work. Won't some of our good natured country friends take pity on them and suggest some way to our borough? O how we would like to see the blues, or be compelled to tramp out! The local news is uncommonly dull, too. Can nothing be done to revive it? The young folks are all so busy, few have time even to get married! Our matrimonial department has been unusually barren for a week or two.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held in Philadelphia on the 3d inst., a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to make arrangements for holding a State Democratic Mass Meeting in the City of Reading, to further the election of Pierce and King. The committee are to fix upon the time, which it is thought will be early in September. The meeting will no doubt be a large one.

All is Vanity.

It is worth while for the worldly ambitious to ponder on these words of Henry Clay: "There is nothing in honor or fame or worldly fortune, which is not vanity when the time of our death approaches—nothing real—nothing substantial—nothing worth having, but the hope of God's pardon, and the consolation of His religion."

A Hint to Politicians.

The Alien and Sedition Laws of the administration of the older Adams, has led some politicians to look back upon the President of that period almost as a traitor to his country, and associate the name of Adams, with anything anti-republican, when in fact, a better patriot lived not through "the time, that tried men's souls"—his sin being only an error of judgment in recommending certain unpopular civil measures during his presidency—a period which required much sagacity to steer the ship of State, yet surrounded with a heavy debt. They forgot his noble speech in favor of the Declaration of Independence, which gave new courage to the timid, strengthened the boldest of the signers of that instrument. John Adams, is truly made to say by Daniel Webster, in that trying moment, "live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish, I give my heart and hand to this declaration." Hear the patriot speak of the "glorious fourth," in a letter of July 5th, 1776, one day after the Declaration was signed: "I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as a great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of Liberty, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forward forever."

Eighty Cents a day.

He who does not delight to see the toilers of the land well rewarded—who does not desire to see them command a sufficient compensation to secure for themselves a home of their own, and the means for educating their children, must possess feelings of selfishness, to which all good men should pray to be strangers. The ordinary price of common labor with us is 80 cents a day. Such wages, for a resident of a town, who must pay rent, support a family and buy everything for his living; except what little he may raise in his garden, is entirely too low. It is almost impossible for a man to do more than keep body and soul together with such compensation. A single man may with economy save a small sum—\$50 per annum, perhaps out of such a compensation, if he is so fortunate as to be able to work every week day in the year—but for a man with a family it is impossible. Every man should—as we believe every right minded one will—always desire to give the laborers of the country ample reward for toil—such a compensation as will afford him a reasonable chance, by the exercise of prudence and economy to earn for himself a "home," and command the advantages of books, newspapers or other mediums whereby he may elevate himself and family, in the scale of intelligence and fill an honorable station in his community. Those who have by chance, education, the aid of friends or by their well directed efforts, and good principles, obtained comfortable positions in life, with a fair prospect before them, know the advantages and the pleasures such positions confer; and should cultivate a feeling of gratitude towards the less fortunate, and do all in their power to aid the worthy honest poorer toiler, to attain something, to lighten the labors of age—something to rely upon in times of sickness, or misfortune, and something more than sufficient to educate and provide for their families. "Clarity begins at home," we are told. So it should and we hope to see it exhibited in helping along the lowly in the welfare of life. It is highly laudable to help the temperate, prudent, honest, poor man—and where are there more worthy objects for sympathy and aid!—in acquiring a homestead and competency. It can be done in a thousand different ways, if those who may, only have the proper disposition to do so. Alas on the highway to fortune or even competency, are too much disposed to grind down instead of increase the price of labor.—Folsom Register.

Literary Notices.

We received Graham's Magazine for August, and can see nothing that should not make it acceptable in every family in the United States. The contributions are good, the illustrations excellent, and the arrangements of the book superb. Sartan's Magazine for August contains a continuation of the miniature of Late Gen. Jackson, by Bradley, twenty-nine other articles, all original, and altogether fifteen embellishments—the principal being a rich and classic history, called Samner Powers. The Washington Movement will appear in the September issue.

Remarkable Case of Longevity.

An old lady named Mrs. McElroy, is now living in this city, who will be 108 years old on the 26th inst. Twenty one years ago she received what is termed second sight, and can now see as clearly and distinctly as ever. She does all her housework; waits upon her youngest daughter, fifty-one years of age, who has been blind for three years past; and attends a store or shop they keep in the front room. She was married in 1790, when 46 years of age, and is the mother of seven children, three of whom are dead. She has distinct recollections of Gen. Washington, and various scenes of the revolution! Her father who was a German, lived to be 107 years old. She was born at Allentown, Pa.—Phila. Sun.

Capt. John Meyers, of Gettysburg, has a cow which recently yielded twelve and a half pounds of butter in one week—and that without extra feeding.

European News.

The news from Australia, via London, is the most important of any yet received from that interesting portion of the world. But for the confirmation of similar accounts received in the early part of the California gold discoveries, says the New York Herald, we should be disposed to doubt the correctness of the statements published in the English journals. From all that we can gather relative to the gold product in Australia, that country is likely to throw California entirely in the shade. There is very little doubt but that the product of gold in Australia will continue to increase from year to year, and that the estimate for this year will be fully realized. Eighty millions of dollars in gold dust is put down as the product for the first year. Most of this will find its way into England and be concentrated in London, principally in the Bank of England. On the 19th of June the Bank of England had in its vaults twenty-one and a half millions sterling, with a circulation of notes to a corresponding amount. Its reserved notes amounted to nearly fourteen millions sterling. Under the amended charter of the Bank it is allowed to issue fourteen millions sterling of bills on government securities, and all issues over that amount will be paid for pound for pound in coin on hand. It therefore appears, by the latest return, that the entire amount of notes issued by the bank, in circulation, has a corresponding amount in specie in the vaults of the institution, leaving a reserved fund of fourteen millions sterling below the legal standard. Notwithstanding this fact, money was never more abundant in England than at this moment, and rates of interest sink at merely nominal points.

The rapid accumulation of gold in the vaults of the Bank of England, and in all the great banking institutions of Europe, has already excited much speculation in the minds of financiers relative to the probable effect of such an enormous accession to the metallic wealth of the world. It is not, in fact, the amount actually accumulated which causes so much apprehension, as the future product of gold in the two continents, which have it represented in inexhaustible supplies. Two or three years' receipts, at the rates already realized, might not make much difference, even if commercial affairs and industrial pursuits generally resolved to improve from such increased facilities; but such accessions of gold for any length of time, without some outlet, would ultimately result in complete derangement in the various financial systems of the world, upset all measures of value, and bring about a new organization of the finances of every government in existence.

Webster and the Presidency.

The late enthusiastic reception of Webster, by the citizens of Boston, is a fact of which the nation as well as himself should be proud. It shows, says the Evening Bulletin, that the great heart of the people still recognizes patriotic services, and that a truly eminent public servant is honored more, without official station, than many who possess all the patronage of power, and all the pomp of position. There are numerous friends of Webster who, in their regret that he will probably never be President, speak of that station as if its loss was a serious drawback to the luster of his favorite. But this is not so. The Presidency could confer no glory on a man like Webster, but would rather itself receive consideration from him. Long after scores of our Presidents shall have been forgotten, the name of Webster will still be bright and honored. Who remembers the long list of Roman consuls? When Pompey, Cicero, Cato, Scipio, and the other great men of Rome, rise to our memory, we ask not whether they reached that highest office in the gift of the Roman people, for the recollection of their glory in arms, or eloquence, or wisdom so fills the mind, that to talk of the honor of the consulship, in connexion with such men, seems no insult. It is better, in our sense, for the fame of both Clay and Webster, that neither attained the Presidency; for now their glory is wholly their own, and not a reflection from power and office. Colossal men, their radiance, long after they have departed, will linger on the horizon, like an eternal twilight.

The Army Worm.

We learn from the Milford Beacon that the destructive insect known as the Army Worm, has made its appearance in this State—the first time for forty years, and has already done much damage to the grass and other crops. On the farm of Alexander Johnson, at Marshy Hope, a fine meadow was completely cleared of grass as though fire had swept over it; and it was found necessary to dig a deep ditch to prevent the creature from destroying the corn and oats.

On the Eastern Shore of Maryland the worm is also found in countless numbers, and the destruction of crops have been large. Sussex county has not escaped the ravages of this pest, and will be seen from the following communication just received from an attentive correspondent:

"The army worm has destroyed the salt marsh on Indian river to a wonderful extent; for miles the grass looks as if a fire had passed over it; the worm has not left a vestige of vegetation standing. Many farmers are at this time, in Baltimore hundred, ditching round their corn fields to keep them out."

Cunning Device.—A Philadelphian, who had been indicted for selling lottery tickets, failing in his efforts to "buy his peace" with the officers of the law, eluded their vigilance by advertising his death, and inviting his friends to the funeral which was conducted with becoming solemnity under direction of his "bereaved widow," while he stepped over into New Jersey. The ruse succeeded completely until an evening or two since, when the dead man yielded to his desire to visit Philadelphia, where he was discovered by some one whose faith in walking ghosts did not render him doubtful as to the identity of the cunning rogue.

The Rail Road Question.

Mr. Burron!—Much has been said of late on the necessity of a direct railroad communication between the Lehigh Valley and the city of Philadelphia, thus opening a channel through which the vast products of that rich and fertile region might, at any season of the year, be brought to its natural and legitimate market—legitimate it certainly is, for who is now entitled to the traffic in our own untold mineral and agricultural riches, than that city, the pride of every genuine Pennsylvanian, and natural, because the chasms in our mountains have been found, as if on purpose to make a path for art to meet the requirements of our future prosperity.

Is it not strange Mr. Editor, that the inexhaustible riches of this region, should have been thus long neglected? Hitherto we have been contented to be ice-bound, for at least one-third of the year, and annually went into a state of dormancy for that period, as if it were a distinct characteristic of our nature! The pulling of the Iron Horse, sent forth from the rivalry of the east, has aroused Philadelphia to the importance of the subject, as well as awakened us from our lethargy, and no less than three different charters have been obtained at the last session of our Legislature, to connect us with Philadelphia—showing conclusively that a spontaneous appreciation of the importance of the subject has taken place.

New York has now communication with Easton, and through the Delaware, Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, already surveyed, will soon be through our midst to the coal fields of the Lehigh and Schuylkill, and thence to the Casawissa and Erie Railroad, which Philadelphia capital will be building, on the border of Lake Erie, making it by far the nearest cut from that city to the Lakes—the consequences of that being anything but disastrous to the prosperity of Philadelphia! A glance at the map will satisfy any one in a moment, and as before stated, the number of charters obtained to traverse this great thorough fare, shows that the subject is appreciated—and the question now to be decided is, which route is the most eligible and on which our energies best be united?

In building a railroad several questions should be, and generally are taken in consideration in the selection of a route—they are:

- 1st.—which is the nearest from point to point? 2d.—which is the least expensive? 3d.—which is the most profitable to the stockholders? 4th.—which will give the most general satisfaction? The first whose claims I will consider, is the Freemansburg and Norristown route. What the projectors of this route could have had in view to make the upper terminus at Freemansburg, 9 miles east of Allentown, I am at a loss to conceive, as aside from the increase of distance, the idea of taking all the millions of tons of coal and other freight, that will find its way to the Philadelphia market on this road, that far out of the way. The trade that will come to it from Easton, will be so insignificant, as not to be thought of—as all that trade intended for the Philadelphia market will find its way there on the Belvidere and Trenton road, now under construction. The cost of construction must certainly be much greater than any of the other proposed routes. The distance by this route is 70 to 71 miles. The location has so often been described that I deem anything on that head useless.

The next is the Pottstown route, which has a considerable number of advocates on account of the shortness of the road to be made, represented to be but 28 miles, to intersect the Reading road, 40 miles from Philadelphia—whole distance 68 miles.

The most material objection to this route in my estimation, is the fact that it will leave the Lehigh at the complete mercy of the Schuylkill region, and how that company can be able to do this additional business on their road, ever in its present aspect—say nothing of the great future. I confess I am unable to see, nor do I regard its proposed location so beneficial to Allentown as some do, that it can be altered.

The last is the route which has drawn the attention of the "Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company," from Norristown to Allentown.

The liberality of the charter of this company is such, as to permit them to take almost any route, connect with any road they may see fit, and allows them the utmost latitude, and hence will select such route as to them seems the most practicable, and calculated to be the most benefit to themselves, the city of Philadelphia and the Valley of the Lehigh. This being their only aim, it could not fail to strike them, that by commencing with the terminus of the Norristown railroad, thence by as direct a route as may be to the Perkiomen creek, thence along said creek to Sunnyside 17 miles, thence along said Perkiomen creek to the head of Hosenack creek, which is a lateral branch of the former, and rising almost within stone-throw of the west branch of Saucun creek, 13 miles at farthest from Sunnyside; thence through Dietz's Gap down said Saucun creek and along the Lehigh or South Mountain to Gress' Gap 8 miles; and thence through said gap to East Allentown, intersecting the Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad, six miles, making the whole distance to Philadelphia 65 miles, the shortest of all the proposed routes.

As to the expense of construction—the insignificant damages to be paid, having a hill-side for the largest portion of the way; abundance of stone and other materials—makes it in my estimation by far the most worthy of consideration.

As my time is so limited at present, and having already trespassed so much on your space and patience, that I must close for the present, hoping ere long to say something more on the subject.

CLINTON.

Col. John J. McCahen.—Governor Bigler and State Treasurer Bichel, have appointed this gentleman as Loan Commissioner, to visit Europe. Under this appointment, Col. McCahen will be charged to make arrangement to effect the conversion of the State securities held abroad, into four per cent. bonds. We trust the mission will be successful, and we have confidence that the financial ability of the appointee will be able to carry out the design, which must be of some benefit to the State.

GLEANINGS.

Although the peach crop has entirely failed in Kentucky, there will be a most abundant crop of apples.

"Onions and harmony, now and forever, one and inseparable"—that's my platform, as the boy said when he was eating his dinner.

The annual commencement of Lafayette College, at Easton, will take place on the 28th inst. Rev. Symmes C. Henry, of Cranbury, will deliver the address before the Literary Societies.

Gen. Cass is one of the richest men in the North-west.

Rubbing warts with solid potash, will effectually remove them.

The Secretaryship of the Navy has been offered to, and accepted by, the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, of Maryland.

A man named Luther Allen, Secretary of the Mechanics' Health Insurance Association of Newark, N. J., absconded on Thursday last with \$12,000 of the funds of the Association in his hands.

It is a good sign to see the color of health in a man's face, but a bad sign to see it all concentrated in the nose.

Four millions of manufactured goods are now annually exported from Belfast to the United States.

Our Exchanges are "chock full" of notices of Mr. Clay's death.

An American, an officer of an American vessel at Calcutta, has been astonishing the natives by walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours. They called him the American stag.

Fifty laboring men could obtain employment in and about Williamsport, Pa., at high rates of wages.

Appeal from Appraisement.

As there appeared to be a doubt whether the opinion of the Courts recently given in reference to merchantile appraisements, covered each particular case submitted on Appeal, And. Miller, on behalf of several of the appellants, brought to the attention of the Court a case as follows:—

His client is a tinner in wood and bone. He has a manufactory, where all his work is manufactured to the order of the trade only. He purchases the rough material and works it into such form as is ordered. He has no store or shop for vending the manufactured article, but employs many journeymen.

The second question was that of a Shoemaker who cut out all his own work at his shop or store, but gave a part of it to journeymen to make and binders to bind, who had their places of business elsewhere. The Court decreed that under the Act of Assembly, that these appellants were liable to assessment. The proviso to the act of 25th of April 1816, Sec. XI, reads, "that mechanics who keep a store or warehouse at their own shop or manufactory for the purpose of vending their own manufactures exclusively, shall not be required to take out license." The question here submitted, depends upon the test of shop or no shop. The manufacturer has no shop or store for the vending of his manufactured articles, but supplies the trade generally upon orders given. He therefore comes within the scope of the proviso, and is liable. The second question embraces the business of a person who has the prerequisite of a store for the vending of shoes, but they are not of his own manufacture exclusively, they are partly manufactured in some other place. The fact of his employing journeymen would not render him liable, (the work of his journeymen being the work of himself) provided the work was done at his shop or store. This not being the case he is liable also.

Terrible Hail Storm.—The Sussex (N. J.) Register says that a terrific hail storm swept over Montague on Tuesday last, raging about half an hour, the stones measured from 6 to 9 inches in circumference, and some were nearly as large as a man's fist. The storm followed the course of the Delaware river, commencing in the northern part of Montague, and sweeping the whole length of the township in a track about two miles wide. It extended into Sandyson township, but did comparatively little damage therein. Fields of grain were completely cut off—fruit of all kinds destroyed, and numerous patches of corn were so injured, that their owners at once ploughed them up to put in buckwheat. The window glass in every building within the rage of the storm, was more or less injured. Mr. Nelson Snook was harrowing in buckwheat when it commenced, and in his efforts to manage his frightened team, he lost his hat, and had his head very seriously cut by the hail. The team of Mr. Benjamin Cole broke loose, and ran away with the harrow, until they were perfectly exhausted, and rendered nearly valueless by cuts and bruises received from the hail, and from the obstructions with which they came in contact. Altogether, the storm appears to have exceeded in violence any similar visitation within the memory of the inhabitants, and the damage sustained is very great.

Accident From Carelessness.—It is with regret, says the Easton Sentinel, that we announce the facts of a very serious accident that occurred in our borough, on Tuesday night last. For several days past the pavement, which has been dug out some ten feet deep, in front of Jacob Wagner's new building, on Northampton street, has been left in an exposed and a very dangerous condition, at the risk of the lives and limbs of pedestrians. On the evening above stated, Mrs. James Titus, had the misfortune to fall into this pit, injuring herself very seriously—breaking a kneecap and otherwise bruising her limbs to such an extent that it is feared she will lose the use thereof. Thus through the carelessness of some person a lady is placed upon a bed of pain and suffering and in all probability deprived of the use of a limb for life. We hope this may serve as a warning to others who are exhibiting a similar carelessness.

Very Productive.—A bed of strawberries in the garden of Mr. Minzer, at Pottstown, measuring 16 by 19 feet, produced the extraordinary quantity of 76 quarts of fruit, of a very superior quality, during the past season. The Ledger mentions this, to show how easily people may raise this delirious fruit with a small space of ground and ordinary attention.

Letter from Hon. G. C. Washington.

I have seen in the public prints the proceedings of the American National Convention, which assembled at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 6th inst., from which it appears that I was nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States. No official communication of the fact has been received by me, and if any such was made it has miscarried. My name having been thus unexpectedly presented to the country, I cannot longer consent to remain silent and therefore adopt this mode of responding to the nomination.

I am highly honored in being deemed worthy of such distinction, and by having my name associated with that of the eminent and revered citizen selected by the Convention for the office of Vice President of the United States.

The Baltimore Whig Convention has presented to the nation, as candidates for the same offices, the names of Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham. These nominations received my cordial assent, and they will my zealous support.

I have been on terms of friendly intercourse with Gen. Scott for twenty years, and esteem him for his spotless character, and his frank, manly, and courteous bearing. I respect him for talents often severely tested, but which never failed him under the most trying circumstances; and I admire him for his military services, by which the character of his country has been elevated at home and abroad, and been equalled by those of no man living or dead since the days of the Revolution.

He has freely shed his blood in maintaining the honor of his country, and her rights.—His patriotic devotion to the Union, conservative principles, and firm support of the compromise measures, cannot, in my belief, be questioned without doing him great wrong and injustice.

Mr. Graham is wholly unexceptionable, being respected for his talents and esteemed for his virtues by all who know him.

Entertaining these opinions of the candidates of the Whig National Convention, and being fully and willingly committed to their support, I am constrained most respectfully to decline the nomination of the American National Convention. GEORGE C. WASHINGTON. Montgomery county, Md., July 13, 1852.

Clay's Advice to Young Men.

Two years ago, during Mr. Clay's address to the students of the New York State and National Law school, in Balston, Spa., one subject of which is to train young men in the art of extemporaneous speaking, he said, when counting on the advantages of that institution, "I owe my success in life, to one single fact, viz; that at the age of 21, I commenced, and continued for years, the process of daily reading and speaking upon the contents of some historical or scientific book." These old hand efforts were made some times in a cornfield, and others in the forest, and not frequently in some distant barn, with the horse and the ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice of the great art of all arts, that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated me forward, and have shaped and moulded my entire subsequent destiny, improve, then, young gentlemen, the superior advantages you here enjoy. Let not a day pass without exercising your powers of speech. There is no power like that of oratory. Caesar controlled me by exciting their fears; Cicero, by captivating their affections and swaying their passions. The influence of the one perished with its author—that of the other continues to this day.

Storm on the Erie Canal.—The Steamboat Jacob Hinds, says the Lockport Democrat, recently passed through this village, having in tow four of the largest class of boats that can now navigate the canal; they were heavily loaded with railroad iron, and as eighty four tons was the smallest any of them had, the aggregate amount must have been at least three hundred and twenty six tons. With this heavy line of boats to drag, the steam tug moved ahead at the rate of between three and four miles an hour, notwithstanding the obstacles which the narrow and shallow water of the old canal in many places presented. It made no well to wash the banks, but moved on smoothly, hardly breaking the stream with a ripple.

Monument to Commemorate Perry's Victory.—An association was formed on the 5th inst., by the citizens of Sandusky, for the purpose of erecting a monument on Gibraltar Rock, in Put-in-Bay, to commemorate the brilliant victory won by Perry on Lake Erie, and in honor of the dead who fell in that engagement. Gen. Lewis Cass, of Detroit, was chosen President, and among the list of Vice Presidents are the names of Col. J. J. Albert, U. S. Topographical Engineer, Washington City, Hon. Elisha Whittier, Com. R. F. Stockton, Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Hon. Reuben Wood, Ohio, J. A. Harris Cleveland, Major John G. Camp, Sandusky, Capt. Champlin, Buffalo, and John Burnett, of Cincinnati.

Generous Donation.—The President of the Reading Railroad Company, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Managers, has presented to the President of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, to be applied to the improvement of the buildings of that institution. The Hospital has, on several occasions, rendered important service to the Company, in opening its doors for the reception of persons overtaken by accidents while on duty on the road; and hence the peculiar appropriateness of the donation.

Great Men.—John C. Rives says:—"I have seen the manuscript writing of most of the great men of this country during the last twenty years, and I think I may safely say, that no twenty of them could stand the test of the scrutiny of one-half the journeyman printers employed in my office."

Nine tenths of the "great men" who have shone in this country during the last twenty years, are great men by the courtesy of the press and their contemporaries. When you come to rip up their claims to the appellation of "great," everything about them rips up, and often nothing but an "old rip" is left.