

as the tailor had not allowed for any extra tension of the muscles, and sinews, he not only procured a tumble, but also a compound fracture of the black pants foreleg; said fracture extending all across that point which comes in closest contact with the chair.

Having picked himself up as carefully as circumstance would allow, the smothered laugh of Miss Emily not "setting him forward any," he at last succeeded in reaching a chair, and drawing his coat-tails forward to prevent a disagreeable exposure, sat himself down with as much grace as a bear would when requested to dance upon a pile of needles.

The young lady was almost suffocated with laughter at the sad misfortune of the bashful lover, felt truly sorry for him, and used all her powers of fascination to drive it from his mind and eventually succeeded so far to induce him to make a remark. On this rock he split.

Just at that moment she discovered she had lost her handkerchief. What had become of it?—She was sure she had it when he came in. It must certainly be somewhere about.

"Haven't you got it under you, Mr. Danphule?"

Jack was sure he had not, but poor Jack, in venturing an answer, could not possibly get along without raising his hands, and if course he must drop his coat tail. In his anxiety to recover the missing vicer, he even ventured to incline his body so as to get a glance on the floor. As he did so, the fracture opened, and behold there lay supposed, her property.

It was the work of a moment to catch the corner and exclaim:

"Here it is, sir, you needn't trouble yourself about it. Just raise a little, it's under you," at the same time she gave it a long hard pull.

Alas, the tail was told, no escape, nothing short of a special interposition of Providence could save his shirt.

But what should he do? Another and another, a stronger pull, evincing on the part of the lady a praise-worthy determination lost dry goods, coupled with the request:

"Get up, sir, you're sitting in it," determined him, and on the agony of the moment and grabbing with both hands, a fast disappearing strip of linen which encircled his neck, he exclaimed:

"For God's sake, Miss Emily, leave my shirt collar."

### Kossuth and the Germans.

The addresses of Kossuth to the Germans in this country appear to overlook the fact too much, that they are no longer Europeans, but American citizens. The sooner a foreigner becomes an American at the bottom of his heart, the better it will be for him. It is his duty, and he will find it for his happiness to subordinate the country of his nativity to that of adoption. Why should he not? Has he not left his fatherland for this, because he becomes a citizen by the exchange? The new home then of his choice should become the home of his affections, and the object of his sincere loyalty. But Kossuth has undeniably labored, not indeed to persuade the German emigrant to return to his native country, but to revive feelings in their breasts, while they are still citizens of the United States, which would be proper for them to entertain as European subjects. Such thoughts and sentiments ought to be left behind when the emigrant embarks for the new world.

However worthy the aspirations, with which the orator labors to inspire the Germans, would be to them in Europe, there is certainly danger that they may be injurious to their position here. We advise them consequently to weigh well their new relations to America. These are more intimate and important to them now, than any other; and will continue to impress upon them, now that their Hungarian adviser has returned to Europe. He is a transient traveler, and views this country with a foreigner's eye, and with a special reference to its possible utility to Hungary and its individual plans. They are permanent residents. Their children will be Americans in a yet more emphatic sense than they are. Like the oldest of the settlers among us, they and theirs will remember no other country but this republic. It will be wise and happy for them to remember even now, that here they have chosen to plant their vine, and that it depends on its prudent cultivation, whether they and their descendants shall sit in peace and comfort beneath its shade.

The most interesting thing to a German resident, who means to make this land his home, is also the most important to us all. But it is not in either case a resolution to throw themselves into the whirlpool of foreign revolutions, and make our country a satellite, or even a primacy in foreign combinations. Mazzini, we observe, is attempting to persuade the English to a similar interference, with similar arguments and predictions, as have been used here so freely. But it is presumed that John Bull will stick to his plough and loom, and let the sword alone, notwithstanding his proximity to the field of strife, so long as he can possibly do so.—*Newark Advertiser.*

### Awful Steamboat Disaster.

On Friday morning, the 20th instant, at about 2 o'clock, a collision occurred between the steamer Atlantic and propeller Ogdensburg, on Lake Erie, about 12 miles from the city of Erie, Pa., by which the Atlantic was so much injured, that she sunk in a few minutes, with nearly all her passengers, who were asleep in their berths. The report says that not less than two hundred and fifty lives were lost, together with a large amount of money belonging to the Western Express Company. The accident occurred during the prevalence of a dense fog.

The Spiritual Rappers are operating at West Chester. They have drawn out some wonderful communications. According to the newspaper reports of their doings, Elias Hecks is keeping tavern, and Generals Jackson, Taylor and Harrison, also John Quincy Adams and J. C. Calhoun are joining with him.

## The Lehigh Register.

Alentown, Pa.  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1853.

### Easton and Water Gap Railroad.

At an election held on Monday last, at the Eagle Hotel, North Third Street, Philadelphia, for President and Directors of the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company, the following named persons were duly elected: President, Isaac S. Waterman; Directors—J. O. James, Thomas S. Fernon, Oliver H. Hinson, Peter Sieger, John Ely, Milton Cooper, Harry Conrad, Thomas S. Brock, John Jorland, Jr., Jacob Rice, Bethlehem; M. H. Jones, Easton; Christian Pretz, Allentown.

### Importation of Railroad Iron.

We learn from "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," that the importation of railroad iron in 1851, amounted to one hundred and forty-one thousand tons, and valued at \$7,600,000.

All this iron could and should have been made in this country; had it not been for the casting vote of George M. Dallas. Here it will be perceived that \$7,600,000 has been sent out of the country for one single item which would have been retained here had not the tariff of 1812 been repealed. That amount scattered throughout the country in small silver coin would just now be very convenient in the way of change.

### How the Tariff of 1846 Works.

It is said that the price of Railroad Iron in England has gone up from twenty one to thirty-one dollars per ton. This adds—says the Reading Gazette—under our ad valorem tariff, six dollars per ton to the duty, thus increasing the protection on our side.

The Gazette however, is wrong in the addition of duty, it only adds three instead of six dollars on the ton; moreover it plainly shows the principle of the ad valorem tariff, which is but a shade better than Free Trade. Nothing that we have seen, illustrates the ad valorem principle better than the above. On the ton of iron that costs twenty-one dollars the duty is six dollars and thirty cents, when that same article advances in price to thirty-one dollars, the duty rises to nine dollars and thirty cents. It plainly shows, that protection only begins when it is not needed, in other words, it protects British instead of American Iron Works. When British iron in this country brings twenty-one dollars per ton—manufactured by pauper labor at from 10 to 25 cents a day, that British iron is found here with a low tariff of 30 per cent. ad valorem, which adds to its cost \$6.30, making the cost of Railroad Iron in this country \$27.30, adding freight, commission, storage, &c. Now add the 30 per cent. ad valorem on the rise in price to \$31, and you will find the duty on it \$9.30 making the cost \$40.30. Does this not plainly show that the tariff of 1846 protects British instead of American interests, and should not this tariff be done away with, and one passed in its place that protects American instead of British interests.

The duty on Railroad iron under the tariff of 1842 was we think \$17—add this to \$21, and you will have the cost at \$38. It is admitted that Railroad iron can not be manufactured under from 35 to \$40 per ton in this country.

### Arrival of Specie in England.

The West India Mail Steamship Orinoco arrived at Southampton on the 2d of August, having on board specie from the Pacific, California and Mexico, to the value of \$3,331,496. Of this amount, the sum of \$2,500,000 in silver was that portion of the American indemnity paid by this Government to Mexico, and shipped from Vera Cruz by the latter to Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. of London, for distribution amongst the English bond holders of Mexico, in the shape of over due dividends.

### Terrible Accident.

We learn that a distressing accident occurred about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening at Freemansburg. Two women and two children were sitting in the cabin of a canal boat, with a camphine lamp, and the camphine by some means taking fire, the lamp burst and set fire to the clothing of the women and children, burning them all in a most dreadful manner. One of the women, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Jesse Smith, of Mauch Chunk, died immediately, and Mrs. Waterman, also of Mauch Chunk, and two children of Mrs. Smith, are so badly burned that the physicians entertain no hope of their recovery. The poor sufferers were taken into Fetter's hotel, and every attention paid them that could conduce to their comfort.—*Argus.*

### County Meeting.

The Democratic Whig county meeting will take place at Guthrieville, on Saturday next. It will no doubt be largely attended, as matters of interest to the party will be discussed, among which is the adoption of the Delegate system, &c.

### Business Notices.

**Tobacco Warehouse.**—Our readers will perceive that Mr. A. H. Eckert, still continues the Tobacco business, next door to our east of the "Register" Office. His large stock of Tobacco and Segars is equalled by but few establishments in the city, besides all this Adam is a clever fellow and is bound to do business. See his card in another column.

**Magnetism.**—Mr. Teed, this splendid operator passed through our place, on his way to Kutztown, where he has made many truly magnificent experiments. He is the guest of Mr. Levan in that place, where those, who feel anxious to test the correctness of the science, he will be happy to meet and explain.

**New Odd Fellows' Hall.**—The dedication of the new Odd Fellows' Hall in the village of Catawauqua, will take place on Saturday the 11th of September next. Addresses will be delivered by P. G. Shindel and Wright. The members of neighboring lodges are invited to attend the ceremonies.

### Recent Discoveries.

Everything in this world seems ordered for the best, and new discoveries are made just about the time when they are necessary to supply wants which cannot be supplied under the old system. Thus, when America was discovered, firewood was abundant, and the produce of the forest was sufficient to accommodate all who wished to keep warm. But the increase of population, and the great consumption of wood for building purposes, thinks the Brother Jonathan, rendered it probable that, in a few years, there would be a scarcity of this important material. At this period up turned coal, just at the nick of time, and long before that article is exhausted, electricity of galvanism will cook our mutton chops, and enable us to toast our toes. So, too, in regard to artificial light. When whales were beginning to go out, gas began to come in, and Pizzys also becoming excited at the prospect, rushed forward and politely tendered his lard. There is a compensating watchfulness in the decrees of Providence, which vigilantly provides for the want of man, and substitutes new benefits for those no longer available. The farmers of the present day will, ere long, universally acknowledge this truth in the character of their agricultural labors. Formerly they plowed, sowed, reaped and mowed, by hand. Later, a scarcity of laborers has materially interfered with rural economy. In consequence, it has been as much as many agriculturists, in various parts of the country, could well do, if they were able to harvest their grain, leaving some grass crops to perish through inability to cut them. Here was a want which was sadly felt, and it is now demonstrated that the remedy is at hand, in the shape of a reaping and mowing machine, which, in a few hours, with limited assistance, will do that which would require the services of many men for several days. A machine cuts down ten or twelve acres of grass a day, shearing off the tangled and prostrate grass with the same dispatch as if it stood upright. Steam plows, steam harrows, steam reapers and steam mowers, will increase rapidly, until the husbandman will become engineer, ceasing toil with his hands, and looking on whilst Farmer Machino cultivates the fields, keeps them in order, and secures the final crop.

### France and the Northern Powers.

The London Morning Chronicle contains what purports to be a treaty concluded between Russia, Austria and Prussia, by which those powers bind themselves not to recognize in Louis Napoleon anything more than the temporary head of the French nation; and in case he procures his election as Emperor, to resist his recognition as the head of a new dynasty, or as the successor of Napoleon; and to aid and favor by all means in their power, the restoration of the legitimate heir of the crown; and in the sequel, to recognize no other dynasty but that of the Bourbons.

The Times does not credit the authenticity of this important document for reasons growing mainly out of the improbability that these three powers would put at hazard the peace of Europe for such a cause. Still, the treaty as published by the Chronicle, has all the marks of being genuine, and, under the circumstances, its existence does not seem improbable.

### Indian Relics.

The editor of the Norristown Herald, was shown the other day, two stone balls, found in making a road around the chapel in the Montgomery Cemetery. The largest was from three to four inches in diameter, the other not more than two inches through. The largest one was very round, while the smallest was rather more of the egg shape. They appeared to have been of the hard sand stone species, and looked as though they had been made into their present shape by breaking of the rough edges by some rude instrument, as a hammer, or perhaps some harder sort of stone. What they have been used for is something of a mystery. Having a rough exterior, they may have been used in some game of amusement among them. They would not be very suitable for the games of ball which we have in our times. A number of Indian relics have been found from time to time in this Cemetery, such as stone hatchets, hammers, arrow points, &c., it having been originally an Indian Camp ground.

### Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

While all admit the immense benefits likely to accrue to Philadelphia and the State from the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, there have yet been no feasible means presented for speedily putting the work under contract.

Viewing the question in this light, we are induced to submit a plan for raising the funds necessary to the erection of the work, to which we have given such deliberate consideration as to satisfy us that it is not only feasible, but when fairly considered, calculated to satisfy all parties as well as the State at large. We learn from the officers of the company that the subscriptions to the stock already exceed two millions of dollars. We are informed that the friends of the Reading road are ready to come forward and subscribe another million, provided a subscription of a million can be obtained from the city—thus making four millions. Our proposition is that the State should sell the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal and subscribe the proceeds to the Sunbury and Erie road as on as this amount of four millions is obtained. The canal would bring it at the very least, two millions, so that by the addition of this, the subscriptions to the Sunbury and Erie road would amount to six millions; and when that is obtained there is so nearly enough to make the road, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the full amount of the estimates; as a fund of six millions is a mighty stimulus to public confidence in any enterprise, and individual subscriptions would rapidly come in to complete the required amount.—*Evening Bulletin.*

### The Iron Trade.

Illustrates most strikingly what appears to be a general law—that the natural resources of the world are invariably developed at the time when the progress is already such as to enable us to avail ourselves to the greatest advantage of new discoveries. Thus with the iron manufacture. At first the stores of fuel which our forests contained, and the iron ores which cropped out at the surface of the ground, were amply sufficient for our purposes. Then came the knowledge of the power of smelting with coal; and with this knowledge, the steam engine placed in our hands the vast stores of mineral fuel of our coal fields. The modern system of railway next produced a demand for iron of an unprecedented character; and simultaneously with this demand occurred the introduction of the hot blast and the use of the black bands. The more intimate connection of the old and the new world by means of transatlantic steamers is followed by the discovery of Californian and Australian gold; giving to the commercial and civilized world at large an activity and a movement such as it has never before witnessed—causing streams of population to flow in unprecedented numbers from the older countries of Europe to comparatively new regions, and bidding fair to make these vast and magnificent countries, the seats of great and important empires.—And these populations, not insulated as the colonists of old—not struggling with long periods of poverty and slow growth, but springing up rapidly into flourishing communities—all take with them into their new homes the social wants and requirements of the older countries which they have left. Iron steamers will be required to continue their connection with those countries, and to carry on the extensive commerce they will originate; new lines of railroad will be necessitated, not from towns to towns, but from State to State, and even from ocean to ocean. And not only in America are these mighty movements at work, but elsewhere also. In India, with its 150,000,000 of population, railroads must be laid down; the government of that country cannot be held without them; its natural resources cannot be developed without them; the rapidly extending requirements of our cotton manufacture will necessitate them; and every mile of railway that is laid down will lead to the demand for ever-increasing quantities of iron.

If to this country has been given so large a proportion of the mineral riches of the world, it must not be forgotten that equal to the power thus committed to their care is the responsibility thereto attached, and they must of necessity be the guides and the promoters of the advancing civilization of the present; seeing that the very basis of that civilization is to be found in the increased and increasing power to adapt to the requirements of society the great physical resources of the world, and that the science and the skill of the present day would be comparatively powerless but for the stores of iron and coal by which that science and that skill can be rendered available.

The steam-engine, the railroad, and the telegraph, the characteristic features of the present day, are indeed preparing a quiet revolution for the world. Breaking down class interests, and substituting universal interests in their place, they are fast uniting in one bond of unity the entire human race, and are leading rapidly, to use the words of Prince Albert, "to the accomplishment of that end to which indeed all history points, the realization of the unity of mankind."

### Spurious Gold Coin.

A man has been arrested in New York, for passing upon an emigrant, spurious coins purporting to be \$5 and \$10 pieces, having on one side a likeness of Gen. Washington with the date 1852, and on the reverse the representation of an eagle beneath the words "United States." There are also other pieces in the lot, with a coat of arms, and the word "California," in prominent characters, well calculated to deceive the unwary as all of them have the appearance of gold, although they are in fact manufactured of brass and copper.

We were recently shown a counterfeit dollar gold piece. The appearance was not so distinct as the genuine but such was well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting.

### Canal Commissioner.

The death of Mr. Seaight has made it the duty of the Democratic Convention, to meet on the 26th inst., to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

We have heard several gentlemen spoken of, in addition to those whose names were before the Convention in March. Hon. Daniel Surrison is named by some papers, Col. William Hopkins, of Washington, by others, and V. B. Foster, of Bradford, Joel B. Danner, of Adams, F. R. West, of Cambria, and T. Ives, of Potter, Major Wm. Fry, of Lehigh, by others.

### Death of Mrs. Gen. Taylor.

The telegraph informs us of the death of Mrs. Gen. Taylor, relict of the late President of the United States. She died at East Pasagoula, Miss., on Saturday evening last. She was a native of Calvert county, Maryland, her family name being Smith.—She leaves a number of relatives, residing on the eastern shore of Maryland. Thus has passed away a venerable woman, who had long been the bosom companion of one of the most tried patriots and eminent soldiers of the land.

### A Bonaparte in the American Army.

A promotion of forty three cadets of the Military Academy at West Point has just taken place in the United States Army. We remark among the number the name of the cadet Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who was No. 11 in his class at the time of the examination, and who is appointed to the Regiment of mounted riflemen. He is the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon, ex-King of Westphalia, and now President of the French Senate. His grand-mother, Madame Patterson, first wife of Prince Jerome, resides in Baltimore.

### Hydrophobia.

Dr. Wales, who attended Capt. Williams, during his attack of Hydrophobia, has published an account of sickness and death in the Brigetion (N. J.) Chronicle, from which the following is extracted. It will be recollected that the deceased was bitten by a dog in Brandywine village, about six weeks ago. Dr. Wales's letter is dated, Tuckahoe, July 24th, and after stating that on Tuesday Capt. Williams, feeling unwell, had called upon him for relief, he says: "As no apprehension was entertained at this time, of the nature of the disease, an ordinary proscriptio was given him, and he continued on his way home—about three miles from this place. On the following day, I was summoned to attend him, and finding the symptoms by this time very unusual, with the water dread strongly marked, a wild manner, and the case in every feature novel, the conviction flashed across my mind that it resembled hydrophobia, more nearly than any other disease, and accordingly the question was propounded to the poor fellow. 'Have you been bitten by a dog at any recent period?'—'I have,' was the reply, with a look and manner which I can never forget, at the same time holding up his hand and pointing to the scars on each side of his thumb, near the body of his hand. Whatever of hope might have been present up to this period was at once dispelled by this interrogatory, even before any adverse opinion had been given, and his request was that he might be shot, importuning his father, who was present, to do so. His situation from this time through the remaining few hours of his life was horrible in the extreme. Now fully awake to the awful nature of his situation, his mind, too, but little disturbed, from the consciousness of his terrible condition, he continued from this time (about 6 o'clock P. M.) in a wakeful state, now conversing with tolerable composure upon such topics as might be suggested, and anon thrown into the most painful muscular contortions, especially if any liquid were offered him, or even any allusion made to anything of the kind.

The case, however, did not attain its worst phase until about 8 o'clock the following morning. He seemed, indeed, from early dawn to this hour a little more composed; had even forced down a small quantity of milk, although not without an effort that was painful to behold. At or near 8 o'clock, however, the final struggle commenced. With a wild scream he besought the presence of his mother, his wife, and others of his relations and friends, and took a formal leave of them in a manner as rational as possible. This was at once succeeded by paroxysms so violent as required his being firmly secured to the bed, in which situation, the spasms increased in frequency and violence, with a rapid flow of saliva, at first frothy and viscid, but afterwards less tenacious, and made up of froth and a glairy fluid which he sputtered forth forcibly while his strength continued, clutching at it with his hands, sometimes, as if to tear it away from his mouth. His countenance was now, at times, shockingly distorted, and his brain frenzied, his teeth grating and gnashing in a terrible manner. He continued in this awful state until about half past ten o'clock, A. M., when his power having so far failed as to prevent his dislodging the fast accumulating saliva, his throat gradually filled with it, and he expired.

In the fitting and varied expressions which passed over the countenance of the unfortunate patient toward the close of life, there were exhibited such appearances as would lead the beholder, (without much stretch of the imagination) to suppose that the rabid creature, whose deadly poison was circulating through his system by its bite, had worked out the effect of transforming his very nature into its own; there was the rabid canine expressions as fully depicted as the human features would in anywise allow of. Thus ended a tragedy, which in a practice of twenty-five years, I have seen nothing to compare with.

**Killed by a Leech.**—The Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian, says that a man by the name of Garnet, residing in Greene county, having attended a special election recently held in that county, started for home, which was some distance off, about dark. On coming to a branch, being very thirsty, he dismounted and drank. He had not gone far before he commenced feeling a tickling sensation in his stomach, and on his arrival at home was quite unwell. Getting worse a physician was called in, to whom he stated he was confident he had swallowed something while drinking from the branch, which produced his sickness. After trying several remedies, a powerful emetic was administered, when a live leech was thrown up, which the unfortunate man had evidently swallowed at the branch above mentioned, it having remained alive in his stomach for several days. Although relieved from the leech he died in a day or two afterwards from the injuries which it had inflicted.

**Strawberries Grafted on Roses.**—A short time ago there were exhibited in Paris in a florist's show on the Boulevard des Italiens, several rose trees upon which were grafted a few strawberry plants. This curiosity attracted much attention from passers-by. The process by which it was effected was as follows: In Autumn a few dogwood of good sorts, on their own roots, are selected and planted in pots; at the same time a well-rooted strawberry is placed with each rose, planted just beneath the stem of the rose. In Spring, when the runners push out, two or three of them are tied up to the stem of the rose. It is well known that the runners of the strawberries soon make their own roots, and in due time these roots are cut away, making the cuts as for a scion, and then they are grafted on the rose stem "without cutting or rearing the runners from the parent plant in the ground." They should be preserved very carefully, to lead the sap upwards to the scions, and, treated in this way, the strawberries will vegetate upon the rose tree for a long walk.

**A Long Walk.**—A great feat of pedestrianism is to come off at Hoboken, N. J., to continue ten weeks, two days and sixteen hours. The feat is to be performed by F. H. Gibson, the pedestrian, for a wager of \$3000 a side. He is to walk in the first place 1,250 miles in 1000 hours, then 1,250 half miles in 1000 half hours, and lastly 1,250 quarter miles in 1000 quarter hours.

### Discontinuance of Post Offices.

We learn from the Department that much inconvenience and irregularity in the settlement of the accounts of Postmasters has resulted from neglect on the part of many of them in the smaller offices to make punctually their quarterly returns, as required by law and the regulations of the Department; and that as some of them, even after their attention has been specially and repeatedly called to their duty in this respect by circular letters, have persisted in neglecting it, the Postmaster General has found it necessary to adopt the rule that a Postmaster failing duly to make his quarterly returns, and who, having been twice notified of his neglect; by successive circulars, persists in it, shall be removed from office; and that when upon such removal no suitable successor can be found to fill the vacant office, it shall be discontinued. We understand however, that when a Post Office is discontinued from this cause, or because a person appointed Postmaster has failed to execute his official bond, it is only necessary for those persons interested in its continuance to recommend a suitable person for Postmaster to secure its re-establishment.—*Wash. Intelligence.*

**Dysentery.**—As this is the season in which this complaint is most prevalent, we insert the following cut from the Caledonia Mercury, a standard Edinburgh paper, which does not publish trumpery. The plan is simple and easy enough for trial.

"Take butter from the churn, immediately after being churned, just as it is, without being salted or washed; clarify it over the fire like honey. Skim off all the milky particles when melted over a clear fire. Let the patient (if it be an adult) take two table-spoonfuls of the clarified remainder twice within the day. This has never failed to effect a cure, and in many cases it has been almost instantaneous. It has succeeded in nearly one hundred trials, and to many who were supposed to be at the point of death, it has given instant relief.

**Thomas H. Clay and Gen. Scott.**—Thomas H. Clay, Esq., a son of the lamented Henry Clay, in a letter to Col. Pickett, of Baltimore, denies the report which has been circulated that he told his father he would not vote for Gen. Scott. He however, says that he did tell him that if the Whig Convention did not endorse the Compromise Measures, he would not support the nomination; but being satisfied with the platform adopted by the Convention, and believing Gen. Scott to be an honorable man, he will vote the whole Whig ticket.

**Surveys of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.**—We learn that the Board of Managers of this Company have appointed James L. Randolph, Esq., Engineer of the Western Division, and that the surveys are in progress from Erie eastward. Another corps of Engineers in engaged in running the line from Williamsport westward, in charge of T. Haskins Dupuy, Esq., Civil Engineer. Both of these gentlemen have creditably distinguished themselves, the former while engaged on the Baltimore and Ohio, and the latter on the Pennsylvania railroad. We are pleased to notice this operation, commenced, and trust that the day is not far distant when Philadelphia and Erie will be in direct railroad connection with each other. As an evidence of the zeal of the friends of the enterprise, we are informed that a considerable sum has been paid in anticipation by subscribers, of the first instalment, advertised as payable this day.

### Gold Mine in South Carolina.

Wm. B. Dorne, Esq., of Abbeville District, S. C., has a gold mine on his farm from which he has taken since the 1st of March last, the sum of eighty-four thousand six hundred and a half cwt. of gold, with only eight hands, and a small circle mill, propelled by two mules, which only pulverizes about fifteen bushels of ore per day. A gentleman writing from the mine, to the Dahlonega Signal, says:

"The veins widens as they go down and retains its usual richness. They are not yet within forty feet of water level. Should it pass water level and retain in its present size and richness, the probability is that its end will never be reached by the present generation. If the rich shoot that he is now operating on should give out at water level, he has then got the best gold mine that I know any thing about. The vein shows plainly on the surface, a distance of three quarters of a mile in length, and has been tested in several places, which shows a width of something like four feet, and tests to be worth from one to two dollars per bushel, and seventy or eighty feet of that above water level. Now just imagine to yourself a vein three quarters of a mile in length, four feet wide, and eighty feet to water level, how long will it take eighty hands to exhaust it?"

### Crops in Alabama.

The Chambers (Ala.) Tribune says, that the corn crops in that section are made beyond all contingencies. For the first time in many years, there will be after the gathering a superabundance of breadstuffs. If the farmers had the hogs now, home meat would be plentiful; but a long dependence on other States for an article of prime necessity, has resulted in a stock of hogs greatly short of what is necessary to supply the country. Corn will be a drug at forty cents, while Tennessee pork will command a pretty little pile of cotton money. Cotton, which almost always promises poorly at first, is said by the farmers now to be very fine. A very large crop, to the amount of land planted, may be expected hereabout. It is to be hoped a fair price may be secured, and the general impression seems that it will be.

### Extraordinary Price for Tobacco.

We stated not long since, that a hoghead of Tobacco had been sold at Lynchburg, Va., for \$150 per 100 lbs. This, we supposed, was the ultimate for the weed in this country, at least. But it has reached a shade higher. The Lynchburg Express states that on Friday last, a lot was sold by George Stepien for one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty five cents per hundred, and purchased by Messrs. Buckner & Jones, of that place. It was grown on the south side of Bedford county, by Mr. H. A. Tate, and the pick of his crop—the remainder bringing \$10 per hundred.