

"When thee will make the promise I expect from thee, I will release thee, but no sooner," replied Nathan.

Jim saw that he was powerless, and that the Quaker was resolute. He felt that it was no use to persist in his stubbornness.

"I will give in; I'll promise to love my neighbor as myself," he replied.

"Including the Quakers, insinuated Nathan.

"Yes, including the Quakers," replied Jim.

"Thou mayst arise then, friend James; and I hope the lesson thou hast learned to-day will make a more peaceful citizen of thee, and I hope a better man," answered Nathan.

Poor Jim was entirely humbled; he left the field with his spirits completely cowed. Not long after this occurrence the story became bruited about. He soon after left the scene of many triumphs and his late disastrous defeat, and emigrated to the far West. The last I heard of him he was preparing to make another move. Being pressed for the reasons why he again emigrated, he said a colony of Quakers were about moving into his neighborhood. He was under obligations to love them, but he was of the opinion, that distance would lend strength to his attachment.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The Lehigh Register.
Allentown, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1864.
Our thanks are due to Messrs. Laury and Barr, of the State Legislature, for valuable legislative documents.

Juvenile Affray.
On Saturday last, two boys about 14 years of age, named Edward, son of Welcome Powell, and Willoughby, son of Widow Trexler, of this Borough, who had been out for some time, met on the side-walk near Hagenbuch's Hotel, where an altercation ensued, and Powell who had his knife open stabbed his antagonist in the shoulder blade and side, making two slight wounds, not thought to be dangerous. It is to be hoped that the parents of the aggressor, will inflict such punishment on their son, as the character of the act demands, and the safety of the public requires.

Agricultural Meeting.
Our advertising columns present the call of a meeting by the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, to be held on Saturday, the 26th of February next, at the house of John Y. Deitel, in Allentown. At this meeting Delegates are to be chosen to represent the society in the Agricultural School Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 8th of March next. The propriety of fixing premiums upon field crops and other matters of interest is to be discussed. It is to be expected that the meeting will be well attended by all who take an interest in the affairs of the Society.

It is gratifying to observe the interest that has been aroused upon the subject of Agriculture in many of the counties of the State, through the organization of Agricultural Societies. A spirit of rivalry is manifest that bids fair to result in much permanent good to the farmers, in their Agricultural pursuits, as well as in the raising of stock, poultry, &c. County Societies have been formed in a number of the counties of the Commonwealth, and county fairs are becoming quite common. Where societies have been formed, and fairs held, they have been largely attended, and gave the most promising evidence of future good, resulting from the meetings of the Societies and the holding of fairs.

Cancellation of Relief Notes.
Mr. Skinner, of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, has reported a bill for the gradual cancellation of the relief notes. This bill makes it incumbent on the State Treasurer on and after the first of June next, and every three months thereafter, until the cancellation is complete, to ascertain the amount of money in the Treasury due to the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, and refund the same to that officer, to facilitate the redemption of all relief notes which have become defaced and worn. The bill also orders all banks that have issued more paper than seems authorized by law, to proceed to cancel such surplus as fast as presented—and declares that on and after the first day of June, 1855, it shall not be lawful for any bank to pay out such notes at their counter, nor shall any County Treasurer, toll collector, or any other receiving officer, pay out such notes—they only being receivable for debts due the Commonwealth, after which receipt they shall at once be destroyed.

The Railroad Project.
The Board of Managers of the Lehigh Valley Road, held a meeting at Easton, on Saturday last. What was done at this meeting we have not heard. It is generally known though, that the road is commenced, and that many hands are employed on it at different places. The settlement for the right of way, with the land owners along the route thus far, has been made upon very favorable terms, all are free to admit that the road if constructed, will be of the greatest interest to them, consequently feel willing to compromise matters upon favorable terms. We trust that the land owners in our county will consider things in the same light, agree upon terms, and our word for it, the work will be pushed on vigorously to a completion, and the Iron Horse will be heard whistling its way from the Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal regions to the great Emporium in less than twelve months. Mark our prediction!

Shakespeare Lyceum.
We are requested to state that the next Lecture will be delivered by Rev. W. H. BRIDGES, on Thursday evening, Feb. 17th, at 8 o'clock, at the Old Fellows' Hall. Subject—*The Nineteenth Century in its Political, Moral and Religious Aspect.* The public are invited to attend.

Court Proceedings.
Otto Meisner vs Haas & Neumeyer.—Trespass for detaining plaintiff's goods, and selling them on an execution after the lien had expired.—It appears by the evidence, that Neumeyer the constable of Lower Macungy, had an execution against the plaintiff at the suit of Haas, upon which he levied on the goods of the plaintiff in this suit, and detained them in his custody till the lien of the levy had expired. The goods were then sold. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$2 50.

Moyer vs Weil.—An action to recover damages for obstructing plaintiff's right of way. It appears in evidence, that the plaintiff and those under whom he claims, have engaged the right of passing over the land of the defendant for upwards of thirty years. For a long time this way had been enclosed by a worm fence. A few years ago defendant had removed a post of the worm fence, and erected a stone fence in its stead. By this it was alleged that the plaintiff's rights had been encroached upon, and this suit was accordingly brought. The jury (who had been over-judged—the ground, in Salisbury,) rendered a verdict in favor of defendant.

Hoates & Wife vs Wolf.—An action on the case for slandering plaintiff's wife. Verdict for plaintiff \$5 00. Each party had to pay its costs.

John Wagner vs Rebecca Wagner.—A leigned issue to ascertain how much, if anything was due to the plaintiff from the estate of his son William W. Wagner, deceased. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Stephen Ballist & Co. vs Jeremiah Ritter.—An action of trover to recover the value of iron. The plaintiff's claimed under a lease from Peter Troxell, deceased. The defendant is the present owner of Troxell's real estate, and insisted that the plaintiff's lease was void, and that it had been given up. The jury rendered a verdict for \$53 00, in favor of plaintiff's.

Public Land Speculation.
Within a year or two past, the Bounty Land Warrants of the General Government have rapidly advanced in price, under a speculative demand from the West, and the 40 acre script sold as high as \$43 50; the 80 acres at \$83; and 160 acres at \$168. The prominent dealers in Wall street, New York, are paying \$42, \$81, and \$158 from first hands. At the Government rate for the public lands, the Warrants are nominally equivalent to \$50, \$100 and \$200, or \$1 25 per acre. They have sold, however, as low as 50 per cent., or one half of these respective rates, and never higher than the current rates, for cash.

The cause of the present advance is attributed to the demand from the neighborhood of the new lines of railway in Illinois, Wisconsin, &c. The entries are made chiefly for speculation. The contractors, civil engineers, and even laborers are engaged on these works, all participate in the general disposition to secure part of the public domain still subject to entry in their immediate vicinity. After the warrants are exhausted or run up to par, the Treasury may begin to feel the effects of the movement in the increased cash receipts at the Land Offices. And in turn, further purchases of the Federal loan of 1857, will be made with the proceeds.

Degree of Rebecca.
The Independent Order of Old Fellows, have instituted a new degree, called the "Degree of Rebecca," it is to be given to the wives of those who belong to the Order; and is highly spoken of by those who have become acquainted with it. We are informed that on the evening of the 10th instant, in Allen Lodge, this beautiful Degree was conferred on twelve ladies of this place, all of which were highly pleased with the ceremonies.

Gleason's Pictorial.
This popular Journal for the past week contains, among many other fine engravings, eighteen portraits of United States Senators, being the commencement of a Senatorial Gallery, which will be continued from week to week until the whole is published. These portraits are engraved from daguerotypes taken by J. Vanneron, and accompanied by biographical sketches from the pen of Charles H. Brainard, of New York city.

The North Branch.
It is now reduced to a certainty that the North Branch Canal will be finished by July or August, to the State line, and from that point a company has been incorporated by the State of New York to construct a canal from the terminus of the North Branch Canal to Elmira, where it unites with the Chemung canal, which extends to the Seneca Lake. By the means of that Lake and a short canal at the outlet of the Lake, a connection will be made with the New York and Erie Canal; and when these works, now rapidly progressing to completion, shall be finished, there will be one continual canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the great northern lakes. The locks and the canal will be of the same capacity from Columbia to the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal is of larger capacity than the Pennsylvania, but that will not be injurious to the passage of the boats from the canals of Pennsylvania.

The completion of the North Branch Canal has been greatly delayed by circumstances to which it is unnecessary now to refer. Its completion, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, is now rendered certain, and it must prove a source of a very large revenue to the State. In addition to its forming a continued water communication from the tidewater to the lakes, it will open an outlet for the immense coal fields of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys to the north, where the anthracite coal is wanted, and will be used to any amount which can be obtained at a favorable price. The fact is well known that the consumption of this kind of fuel has steadily increased wherever it has been introduced, and it will continue to do so until other kinds of fuel will be driven from use.

Mexico's last Revolution.
The crisis in Mexican affairs, growing out of the differences between President Arista and of the Congress, has come at last to a head.—For once, however, a military usurpation has been averted. While Santa Anna was hastening to seize the reins of power; while Uruga was preparing to anticipate him in this outrage; Arista suddenly resigned his office into the hands of Congress, and the Congress as suddenly elected a successor in whom they had confidence. Ceballos, late President of the Supreme Court, is now the Mexican Executive; and the revolution, which threatened such dangers, has been peacefully achieved.

In this transaction the conduct of Arista appears eminently patriotic. It was the fashion, during the war between the United States and Mexico, to speak disparagingly of Arista; but he really seems to be a man of excellent parts, moderate in character, full love of country. As the opposition to him by Congress was principally factious, he would have been justified, in the eyes of many, in pushing matters to extremity.—A merely ambitious man would have done this unhesitatingly. But when Arista found that the Chambers would not yield, and that a military usurpation was inevitable if he persisted, he preferred to let his immediate enemies triumph, rather than that the nation should fall a sacrifice, and consequently peacefully withdrew. All honor to this honest patriot!

The conduct of Congress has been less praiseworthy. That body virtually brought on the late crisis, by refusing to Arista the support necessary to carry on affairs; had he proved equally factious, a military revolution, to be followed by proscription and blood, would have been inevitable. That a usurpation was avoided, and that for once the executive was changed without a breach of the Constitution, was owing entirely to Arista's forbearance, not in the least to the Chambers. If the Congress will now, however, abandon faction; if it will honestly and perseveringly sustain the President it has chosen; the revolution will be completed at this point, and both Uruga and Santa Anna foiled in their designs. Ceballos is considered a man of ability, energy and moderation. He is said to enjoy the confidence of a very large majority of the Chambers. The population of the capital is known to favor constitutional government, and to be ready to support this constitutional executive with all their influence.—It is probable, therefore, that the intentions of Santa Anna and Uruga will undergo a change; that these two leaders will each consider it wisest to abandon his schemes; and that disension will cease in Mexico, at least for a time, and a united and consequently vigorous federal government will be seen there. If this fortunate result should be obtained, it will be because Arista preferred to see faction rule under the forms of law, than usurpation rule by tripping over law.

Later from Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.
The schooner Aquilla, from Vera Cruz, brings news from Mexico to the 20th ult. The news is highly interesting. The city of Mexico has finally pronounced in favor of the revolution.—On the evening of the 19th ult., President Ceballos, finding Congress refractory, played the part of Cromwell—introduced a large body of soldiers into the hall, and cleared it of the members, at the point of the bayonet. On the same evening, he issued a decree, calling a National Convention, to meet in the Capitol, on the 15th of June, to reform the Constitution, elect a new President, and exercise legislative powers. He also gave orders to the government troops to cease hostilities against the troops of Uruga. Two new papers have been started advocating the return of Santa Anna.

National Agricultural Society.
The National Agricultural Society met at Washington, on the 31st inst. Nineteen States were represented and about 100 members were present. A resolution memorializing Congress to establish an Agricultural Department, was unanimously adopted. After electing their officers for the ensuing year, and listening to several addresses, the Society adjourned to the last Wednesday in February, 1854.

Pennsylvania Farm Journal, is now published at West Chester, Pa. Messrs. Darlington and Spangler, Editors. It is a well conducted monthly, and must be highly valuable to the farming interest. Will the Editors do us the favor to send the May, October, November and December numbers, to complete our file.

Canal Commissioner.—A number of names are mentioned by our Whig contemporaries for the office of Canal Commissioner, among which are those of Jacob Gosler of Philadelphia, H. Jones Brooke, of Delaware, Moses Pownall, of Lancaster, Joseph W. Miller, of Cumberland, and W. T. Wilson, of Clinton. For Auditor General, a correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph mentions the name of A. K. McClure, of Chambersburg.

The Last Cost of the Cabinet.—It is now rumored that General Pierce's Cabinet is to consist of the following named gentlemen:
R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, Secretary of State.
Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury.
Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior.
Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.
John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.
Samuel Medary, of Ohio, Postmaster General.
John Sillidell, of Louisiana, Attorney General.

Catawissa Railroad.—A Milton paper says that the engineers on the Catawissa railroad are surveying the route from Catawissa to Milton, and that it is the determination to connect the Pennsylvania and the latter place.

Pennsylvania Legislature.
HARRISBURG, February 4.
Senate.
Feb. 7.—Mr. Fry read a bill in place to incorporate the Donowsky Gas Company, of the Borough of Allentown.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Fry presented a remonstrance from citizens of Lehigh county, against allowing the Lehigh Crane Iron Company to erect a railroad.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Frick read a bill in place to the act incorporating the Norristown and Freemansburg railroad company. Also, one to authorize corporations to subscribe to the stock of said Company.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Fry read a bill in place to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Allentown, in Lehigh county, to Reading, Berks county.

House.
Feb. 7.—Mr. Piper reported a supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad company, approved 8th day of April, 1852.

The following joint Resolutions, relative to the Public Lands, were submitted in the House of Representatives to day, by Mr. Flanigan:
Whereas, There is now pending before the Senate of the United States, a bill entitled "An Act making grants of Lands to aid in the construction of Railroads, and for other purposes," with an act that passed the House of Representatives, and provides that there shall be severally granted to the States, herein named, the following parcels or quantities of land for school and improvement purposes, viz:
To Missouri, three million acres; to Alabama, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Iowa, three million acres; to Michigan, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Wisconsin, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Louisiana, two million five hundred thousand acres; to Mississippi, two million acres; to Florida, two million acres; to Arkansas, three million acres; to California, three million acres; to Illinois, one million acres; to Indiana, all the public lands not sold, located, or reserved, lying within her limits, and one million acres in addition thereto; to Ohio, all the public land not sold, located, or reserved, lying within her limits, and two million acres in addition thereto, and to each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres, for each Senator and Representative in the thirty second Congress, from said States respectively. And to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

And whereas, The Public Domain is, until parted with by the government, a source of revenue in which all the States have a common interest, each having contributed in their proportion to the acquisition of the same, whether by fields or purchase and the policy of individuals, or separate State grants having been recently largely extended; therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That it is the opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, that grants of land by the Government of the United States, either for improvement or other purposes, should be general in their character, and not for the special interest or profit of individual States.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed to aid by all proper means in their power, the passage of the bill above referred to and generally known as the Land Bill.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Struthers presented two remonstrances against the Macungy railroad; petition of Aaron Guth and other citizens of Lehigh county, in favor of a law to authorize said Guth to lay out a race course.

Mr. Laury presented a remonstrance against the Catawissa and Poppsville railroad; one asking that a race course may be allowed in Lehigh county; and one asking for a railroad from Reading to Allentown.

Great Southern Railroad.—A Convention of the friends of the proposed York and Gettysburg Railroad, was held at York, on Tuesday last.—Resolutions were adopted urging the construction of the road. The cost of the work is estimated at \$400,000. The probability of a direct line of Railroad from New York through Easton, Allentown, Reading, Columbia, York, Gettysburg and Harper's Ferry to the Southwest, was alluded to at the meeting.

Chinese Industry.—Parrot's building in San Francisco, of one hundred feet front, seventy or eighty feet deep and four stories high, all of solid granite, was put up in Canton, block by block, by Chinese workmen; and the blocks being all numbered, the building was then taken down, put aboard ship, brought across the Pacific, and erected in San Francisco by the same hands.

New Jersey.—Com. Stockton has resigned his seat in the United States Senate to the Legislature of New Jersey, to give that body an opportunity to choose a successor before its adjournment. The Commodore has given evidences of high ability as a legislator, though we always supposed that the companionship of the "land sharks" was not congenial to the "old salt." We should prefer to have more practical men like Stockton in the Senate and fewer gaseous exhalations, who talk much, but never originate any measure.

Belvidere Railroad.—This road is now completed as far as Milford, and the passenger trains will be put on it in a few days, when we shall have but fifteen miles of staging between here and Philadelphia. The first locomotive and cars came up from Lambertville to Milford on Friday last. The cars were loaded at Milford with iron and returned the same afternoon. The iron horse created quite an excitement as he snorted through the Delaware valley, and we have no doubt he looked upon as the forerunner of an auspicious epoch, that is to create an opening through which the long pent up mineral and agricultural wealth of this section of the country is to find a market.—*Eastern Sentinel.*

GLEANINGS.
Cheap—Our Paper.
Cheerful—Our fireside.
Gloomy—Defeated office seekers.
Ahead—Graham for February.
Scarce—Honest men and rich printers.
In Demand—Overcuts and the Register.
Wanted—Money at this office.
Growing light—Our purse.
Little snow and no sleighing—Is it not provoking, girls.
The Road to Wealth—Advertising in the Register.
Very Acceptable—A little cash now and then.
Honorable—To take the Register, and pay for it.
Senator Douglas, after his re-election as Senator of the United States by the Illinois Legislature, gave a grand entertainment in the State House at Springfield. It is said to have cost him about \$3000.

Col. May, U. S. A., who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, is about to marry one of the most wealthy and accomplished daughters of New York.

"Clever Fellows"—People who spend two dollars every time they earn one.
They have succeeded in growing lemons in England, in the open air.
Catching rats is an established business with some in Cincinnati. Dealers pay three cents a head for them.
No one has more enemies in this world than an upright, proud and sensible man, disposed to take persons and things for what they really are, and not for what they are not.
A brandy manufacturer in New York has been brought to trial for putting French names and custom marks on stuff that never saw France.

An Extraordinary Case.
Mr. Weber has reported a bill in the Senate of Maryland, "explanatory of the act of 1717, chap. 13, relating to servants and slaves," to meet a most singular case, the particulars of which a correspondent of the Argus thus explains:
"It appears, by the law referred to that any white person found guilty of marrying what is commonly called a colored person, the parties are liable to be sold, and man and woman for a term of years (I believe seven) into servitude, and their issue, if any, as slaves for life. The case referred to is somewhat after this fashion narrated: A white citizen of this State, some years ago, married a female whom he believed to be of pure white descent. The woman is said to be handsome, of excellent qualities, and does not bear in any way the slightest marks indicative of her being otherwise than of the purest Anglo-Saxon race. The man has acquired fine property and is held in great respect by all who know him and his family. They have three children. Some person having undertaken to trace out the pedigree of the wife, alleges that her blood is tainted—some of her grand or great grand parents probably have been of the colored species; and the parties have accordingly been indicted in one of the circuit courts of the State.—A tainture of blood works the serious penalty mentioned. The indictment is said to be the result of malice. The neighbors, all who know the family, have taken a deep interest in their behalf. It is said that Governor Lowe, upon due representation of the case, has offered to grant a nolle prosequere—which would relieve the parties of the process of the court; but the parents, feeling anxious to redeem their offspring from all stain in public estimation, have preferred standing a trial, and hence the present action of the legislature. This is not only a novel but most severe case."

Banks of Missouri.—The Legislature of Missouri has discarded the old set of Directors of the State Bank, and elected Bernhard Pratt, Esq., (Whig) President, and seven Whigs and four Benton democrats as Directors. They have all elected a majority of Whigs in several of the Branches of the Bank. The Benton democrats voted for the Whigs in preference to the old Anti-Benton Directors.

Rejoicings at Erie.—The Erie Observer, in announcing the City subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, says:
This is truly cheering news to our citizens who have waited so long for this result—cheering, because it will result in the immediate commencement and speedy completion of the road, and place Erie at the terminus, on the lakes, of the shortest and best Railroad to the Atlantic cities. Nine cheers, then, say we, for the city of Philadelphia! The bells of the city were rung and fifty guns fired in honor of the subscription.

Well Sank.—An iron safe, belonging to Col. William Pracock, of Reading, which was washed away with his coal office, in the great freshet of 1850, was fished out of a bed of sand, a few days ago, in the Schuylkill, just below Luz's Dam. It was but slightly injured, although it had been under water some twenty eight months.

The Third House.—We see by the Harrisburg Item, a copy which reaches our sanctum occasionally, that the members of the "Third House" alias "Dorers" have rather a dry time of it this session—no divorce cases, nor private bills of any kind worth boring for. At a recent meeting of these "professional" gentlemen we notice that the handsome and amiable member from Northampton, was in the chair. Before the adjournment, it was unanimously resolved, that in consideration of his capability and partiality, he should be allowed the privilege of putting the House through with oysters and cigars. Guilt, you will become a "lion" yet, before your term expires.—*Eastern Sentinel.*

The Hempfield Railroad.—The borough of Greensburg, Pa., about one fourth the population of Allentown, subscribed \$50,000 to the Hempfield Railroad, and the citizens subscribed about \$100,000 more. The borough of West Newton has also subscribed \$30,000.

Maine Board of Agriculture.—The Maine board of Agriculture is in session at Augusta, and has under discussion plans for the establishment of a model State farm, or farms, to give agriculture clubs, agricultural instruction in schools, a geological and agricultural survey of the State, and other subjects of like importance.

More Iron Ore.
We are gratified to learn that valuable deposits of iron ore are being developed along the iron region—between Boyertown, Berks county, and Allentown on the Lehigh. Mr. James Rittenhouse has shown us some specimens of splendid ore, found upon a property of his in Berks county. It is of the primitive magnetic order, and exceedingly rich. Such ore is worth \$4 a ton, anywhere on the Reading Railroad. The distance to the ore beds, however, makes it expensive to get it to the Railroad. The character of the ore and the easy access of mining (as it is said the veins discovered upon Mr. R.'s property, extend to a foot of the top of ground,) however, render it possible now to cart the ore from 7 to 10 miles to Pottstown, and then convey it to the anthracite furnaces at Phoenixville, (where the Boyertown ore is now used,) or the furnaces of Conshohocken, Springmill and Swedesburg, with profit. The mixture of this primitive magnetic ore greatly improves the iron of those localities where the hog or hematite ore is now principally used, there being no other kind in that neighborhood.

The proposed Railroad between Pottstown and Allentown, passes through and near to the iron beds, between Boyertown and Allentown, and if constructed, would give access to a supply of ore of the character most needed by the extensive iron works between this place and Philadelphia. With a stock subscription of \$200,000 this road could be made to Allentown, where it would tap a region of country furnishing a great amount of the most profitable kind of freight and be of an immense advantage to the iron men of the Schuylkill valley, both East and West of us. "A word to the wise."—*Pottstown Ledger.*

Retailers of Apples &c. in the Streets.—Apples two for three cents—peanuts, three cents half pint—lozenges, two cents a roll, is the cry of many "poor old apple women," who are daily found on the corner of our streets and wharves, clothed in old dilapidated apparel, presenting an outside appearance of poverty, and offering for sale at retail a few apples, half a peck of peanuts, a box of lozenges, a dozen sticks of candy, &c., &c. Appearances are sometimes deceitful, and although many of these women are undoubtedly poor, others have accumulated quite a competence. The same may be said of some of the male peddlers. Not a few of both sexes of this class have money hoarded in the savings banks, or invested in real estate, stocks, &c., and occasionally one is found living at the expense of the city, during the winter season, at one of the public institutions, being too miserly, lazy, or indolent to continue the apple, nut, and lozenge trade in cold weather. As an instance of how these people accumulate the coppers, the Chronicle relates that a few were recently sold at auction in Franklin Street Church, and was bid off by a woman at \$450. As the successful bidder had not the appearance of being one who would be likely to pay so high a price for a few, for her own accommodation, some of the bystanders intimated that she could not pay for it. On being asked by the auctioneer when she would settle the bill, she replied, "This afternoon, or as soon as I can draw my money." This she did, and paid her agreement. "This woman," says the Chronicle, "has for many years been known as an apple seller on Long wharf!"—*Boston Journ.*

Marriage of Shakers.—Quite an interesting marriage took place on the evening of the 12th inst. on Hawley street, in this city. It appears that two shakers, a male and female, belonging to a section between Schenectady and Troy, became enamored of each other, and determined to escape from a place where they were denied the privilege of entering into wedlock. They accordingly came here with flying speed, and soon had all the necessary preliminaries arranged for a marriage. The great broad-brimmed hat and Shaker dress were taken from the man, and a fashionable suit of black given him in exchange, and the female arrayed in a neat fitting dress of the latest and most approved Parisian style.—Thus rigged, they presented themselves before the hymenial altar, and were made one flesh. A happier couple, those in attendance state, they never saw. The gentleman's name was L. J. Wicks, and the lady's Rosetta Hays, and their ages respectively, 38 and 17. Rosetta is pronounced as a lady of uncommon beauty of person, as well as of great civility of mind. After their marriage the bridegroom related fully his experience as a Shaker, and the peculiar rites he was bound to obey.—*Syracuse Journal.*

Curious Advertisement.—The following advertisement appears in a Canadian paper:—"Unrivalled Shaving and Hair-Cutting Establishment." Daniel A. Cook takes this opportunity to inform the public that he has commenced the above business in the shop next door to Bradford's Hotel, Lower Town, where a gentleman can be shaved in a new, and hitherto unattempted manner, founded on principles of chemical science and animal magnetism, perfectly Elysian. In the hair-cutting department it is painful to witness what havoc is perpetrated on a head of human hair by the impurities of the day, and how the human face divine is often disfigured by a bad cut. I hope, however, that the sign, "Comfort in Shaving," will be sufficient without the aid of directors and runners, but leave the public to make their choice between a stump extractor and the Elysian touch."

Heavy Damages.—Joseph Damont has received a verdict of \$7000 damages, in the New Orleans Fifth District Court, against the New Orleans and Carrollton Railway Company, for injuries caused to his daughter, Maria Camilla Damont, by an accident on the railroad in October, 1851. The injuries were such that the unfortunate young woman was obliged to submit to amputation of her left leg and three of the toes of her right foot.

A Fat Baby.—A Natural Curiosity, in the shape of a fat baby, was witnessed by many of the citizens of Salem, N. J., at the Nelson House, in that town, on Wednesday evening last. It was a male child, aged one year and ten months, weighing over 58 lbs.; measurement of waist, 3 feet 10 inches; high, 18 inches; arm, 10 inches, wrist, 6 1/2 inches in circumference.

The next State Agricultural Fair, is likely to be held at Reading, Pa.