

# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Moses Pownall,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Alexander K. McClure,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Christian Myers,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

## The Railroad to Norristown.

The engineers on this road have reached Allentown on Thursday last, and their report will soon be made public. From what we can learn of Mr. Condon, the Chief Engineer, the route is found to be very favorable, the distance from eight to ten miles shorter than any road yet surveyed to the Coal regions. The highest up grade being only 42 feet to the mile and only one summit at "Leibert's Gap," from there a distance of forty odd miles road presents a descending grade to Norristown.

The road is of very easy construction and will make the great thoroughfare from Elmira to the State of New York, by way of Towanda, Tunkhannock, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Allentown and Norristown to Philadelphia, and will make the only road through which Philadelphia can command the Northern Pennsylvania trade.

It commences at the terminus of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, and following the banks of Schuylkill a short distance thence to Perkiomen, about three miles above its mouth, and following that stream six or seven miles to Green Lane, at the mouth of the Macouba, up that stream to the mouth of the Hosensack creek; about seven miles thence over the summit without descending grades along the Hosensack and its tributaries; about five miles to the summit in the middle mountain, opposite Leibert's Gap, in the main Lehigh mountain, through which the middle mountain, a tunnel of 2000 feet, is proposed, thence by a descending grade of 44 feet to the mile for nearly five miles, and 40 feet per mile for three miles they reach Allentown. From Leibert's Gap to the town it is almost an air-line. The course is kept up almost the whole distance from the time the Perkiomen is reached to Allentown, with no sharp curves and the grades generally light, and in the direction of the heavy descending trade; whole distance about forty-two miles.

The tunnel is through a soft sand rock, easy of excavation, to all appearance. In the whole line, there are no great natural obstacles, inasmuch as the line follows water courses, excepting the tunnel, and consequently the road will be cheaply built. No large, expensive bridging or heavy rock cuts along the line.

## An Anecdote with a Moral.

A friend of ours not long since told us an anecdote in relation to one of our subscribers which contains a good moral for husbands, and also furnishes an example for wives which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances: "The subscriber referred to, said to our friend, in the presence of his wife, that it had been his intention to call at the Register office, pay up his arrears, and discontinue his paper.—His wife very promptly asked "why do you intend to discontinue your paper?" "Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems to be very little use in my taking the paper."

"Yes," responded the wife, "it may be of little use to you, but it is of great use to me and the children. I remain at home, while you are gone, and I wish to know what is going on in the world. If you discontinue the paper, I will go straight to town and subscribe for it myself." As the paper has not been discontinued, we suppose the wife's reasoning was conclusive. "The moral of this incident must not be overlooked. A husband should consider the gratification and profit afforded his wife and children by the paper, as well as his own, and not discontinue it, simply because he may not have an opportunity to read it regularly. And further, it may remind some good husbands, not to forget their wives and children may know what is going on in the world."

## Melancholy Accident.

On Friday last, the 3d instant, a miner by the name of Conrad Hole, a German, while working in the ore bed of Mr. Rob. Stecker, the earth gave way and caved in, completely covering the man. After much exertion of those present, he was got out alive, but received a fracture of one of his legs above the knee, and otherwise injuring his spine. He is a man of family in all circumstances, consequently was removed to the Poorhouse. He has since died.

## A Curious Calf.

We had occasion to visit our friend Dr. D. O. Conner, in Upper Maunoy township, this county, one day last week; and after passing several hours very pleasantly with him and another friend, he led us into his stable and showed us a calf which is quite a curiosity in its way. It is of a beautiful brown color, handsomely marked, and perfectly natural in its structure, it has no tail and thus presents a curious spectacle. We tried to persuade the Doctor to raise it for exhibition at the next Agricultural Fair; however did not seem to favor the idea, being it to be more a matter of punishment to the poor creature than a gratification of curiosity on the spectator; as the tail seems to be the natural weapon of the beast against the flies.

Richard McKee, who has the contract on the Railroad above the Allentown Furnace, on Wednesday last had a Horse killed by his fall over a Culvert Bridge on the road.

## Plunderers Daguerre-typed.

The *Lycoming Gazette*, a leading Democratic paper, says that "the last Legislature was the most illiterate and corrupt that ever disgraced Pennsylvania." Gov. Bigler, then, is no better, for he approved nearly all their acts. The State appropriation of the session, amounting to the enormous sum of \$5,500,000 of which upwards of two millions are for repairs, &c. &c., on the State Works. At least half a million of this enormous sum will be stolen by the State Robbers. So glaring have these robberies and official rascality become, that the so-called democratic press, in many sections of the State, is forced by popular sentiment to direct the attention of the people to it. The *Eastern Argus*, another leading democratic paper, cites the following:

"We doubt whether a bigger set of rascals can be found in the Union than the vultures, who are constantly preying on the public works of Pennsylvania.—They have spread over the Commonwealth like so many highway robbers, plundering and stealing whenever opportunity offers, and are not unfrequently participants criminally with men whom the people elected to protect their interest and guard their Treasury."

The same paper alluding to some useless locks put up along one of the lines of State Canal, adds:

"Who sent a notorious State robber to put up these Locks? Who knows? These are questions the public would like to have answered. Honest and responsible men could have been found here, by the dozen, who would have done the work in time and done it well. But favoritism must be the order of the day, and one of the most notorious plunderers in the Commonwealth must be sent here, at his own price, to put up a botched job and the dear people pay for it. He was told before the water was let into the Canal, that his job was good for nothing, but those who were presumptive enough to give the gentleman the benefit of their experience and knowledge, were told to mind their own business."

George Merriman, Esq., in a letter to the "Crawford Democrat" impeaching the official conduct of the Canal Commissioners, charges that "Thomas Wilson, clerk to the Canal Board is kept under the influence of New Whiskey all the time, in order that he may be more ready to do the dirty work of the Board." He further says, "it appears, by the reading of quite a number of the papers in the State that a man cannot be a Democrat unless he will violate every principle of honesty and back up the Canal Board in all their rascality, and give them what money they ask to squander and lavish out to their favorites. But I can tell them that what is their wish is not my Democracy." Mr. Merriman has represented Crawford county in the Legislature for two years past, and in his bold opposition to the Canal Board shown himself an honest man.

The only effective plan Pennsylvania can adopt to rid herself of the cormorants that are constantly preying upon her, is to sell her public improvements. They have already cost millions more than they will ever come to if they are in the hands of the party for a thousand years. Every year swells the debt, and the people have to pay the scores in the shape of extra taxes. Sell the works, and the game of plunder will be blocked at once and forever.

## Custom-house Appointment.

We congratulate our friend Col. J. L. Getz, of the Reading Gazette, on his appointment by Collector Brown to an Inspectorship in the Philadelphia Custom-house. From what we learn it was entirely unsolicited on his part, and could not have fallen in more competent hands. As a laborer in the great Locofoco party, none more worthy could have been selected.

*Mining Register*.—Mr. C. M. Hall, one of the proprietors of the *Register*, published in Pottsville, Pa., has disposed of his entire interest in that concern to Mr. Garret L. Vliet, who was originally joint proprietor with Mr. Hall. The paper will henceforth be conducted by Messrs. Deyo & Vliet.

*Pennsylvanian*.—Wm. H. Hope, Esq., Editor and Publisher of the Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian," has withdrawn from that establishment, and the paper will henceforth be conducted by J. M. Cooper, Esq., late Editor of the "Valley Spirit," Carlisle Pa., a gentleman eminently gratified for the task.

## Hogs and Whiskey.

The Cincinnati *Atlas* has the following paragraph: "The largest distillery in the United States is at New Richmond, Ohio, on the river, about twenty miles above Cincinnati. There are two distilleries in the town. At the larger there are now made 125 barrels of whiskey per day; at the other 80—that is, New Richmond furnishes the world 205 barrels of whiskey every day, or about 70,000 barrels per annum. In the larger distillery there are now 9,000 hogs; in the other 7,000. These hogs are changed three times a year, which makes 27,000 from one, and 21,000 from the other, or 48,000 hogs from New Richmond annually. At certain seasons of the year, from the character of their food, or from other causes, epidemics prevail among the hogs.—Last winter over 3000 died.

In the last two years, about 12,000 hogs have died at the two distilleries. These hogs are not a dead loss; their carcasses are rendered into lard oil. The business of the manufactory, at which this "savings process" goes on, amounted the last six months to over \$5000. Last year 450 barrels of lard were made from the hogs that died in the pens.

In the larger distillery there are now in store about 100,000 bushels of grain. It is a spot as inviting to great rats as ever was California or Australia to gold-loving men. The trade between Cincinnati and New Richmond supports a steamer, which makes daily trips down and back.—The freight is mainly hogs and whiskey. But a considerable business is done, also, in flour, of which at the two distilleries there are ground every day about 100 barrels.

## The Advalorum Tariff.

The jolly of an advalorum duty on iron, is now demonstrated in a way to make the pockets of the consumers feel it largely. The price of iron, without any duty, is now high enough to enable manufacturers to make handsome profits, and yet the beautiful operations of the principle, gives them double the protection it did when the price was low, and they stood in need of the tariff tax. When iron is low, the duty is low thus operating against the success of our manufacturers, and when the price is high, the duty is high, and then the consumer's pocket pays the piper." Our law-makers ought to have leather medals to commemorate their wisdom in this particular, while the individual political advocates of such a system, should be sent to school to learn common sense.—There is just as much common sense—for we can't see the uncommon sense, which some politicians seem to comprehend, in taxing the consumer with a high duty, when the price is high as this is subjecting the manufacturer to a low duty when the price is low—and neither operation shows any wisdom whatever.

The workings of the system, elicit the most profound contempt. A specific duty should be applied where it can be advantageously done, to consumer and manufacturer, as in the article of iron.

We are all aware that in many articles it cannot be so fairly applied as an advalorum. In such case, it is as foolish to apply advalorums, where specifics meet the wants of the country the best.

## The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We are gratified to be able to announce the fact that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad will now go on to completion, with very little delay. Its construction has been placed beyond a doubt, by the completion of contracts with responsible parties for the entire line. Messrs. Sannett, Brown, Cadwell & Company have contracted to make one hundred miles from Erie eastward, and Messrs. Gamble, Rockafellow & Co., the next hundred miles. The remainder of the road has been under contract and in progress for some time.

The citizens of Philadelphia have reason to rejoice over the consummation of these contracts, under which the immediate construction of the greatest work yet remaining to be done for the prosperity of the city is rendered certain. The mode adopted obviates all recent difficulties in the way of the road, and except as we heartily hope, that every thing will now go on smoothly and harmoniously, and that the day may not be far distant when we can announce the arrival of the first train from the shores of Lake Erie.

## Two Many Banks and Railroads.

We do not believe in borrowing trouble, and old fogies and croakers are our special aversion but once in a while the financial engine gets too much steam on and the safety valves have to be opened, or the whole train runs off the track. The spirit of the age is progressive—the motto of the times is, "go ahead"—no matter at what cost, at what risk, or where you go, but go ahead: don't stand still nor lag behind, but push on—keep moving; this is what is taught the rising generation, and the rising generation is remarkably quick at acting upon the advice. The consequence is every branch of industry, trade and commerce is extended to the utmost, enterprises undertaken and carried out by individuals that twenty years ago Governments would not have ventured upon.

The expansion just now is in manufacturing Banks and building Railroads and we think there is more of both done than is needed.—Railroads are useful and absolutely necessary and every mile that is built adds to the wealth of the country, but they should be built and paid for by those who are to receive the most benefit from them—they should be built by actual subscriptions and not by the sale of mortgage bonds. The bonded indebtedness of this country is enormous, and the amount of various loans on the London market, for sale, is estimated at over one hundred millions of dollars. It is not difficult to imagine that the time may come when it will not be a very easy matter to pay the interest merely on our Railroad debt, and in many cases the principal when due, can only be paid by renewal. The increase of Banks is also too rapid; they spring up in every town and village, and in cities they monopolize all the corners and are as common as grocery stores. The increase is, we think, greater than the country requires. A little reflection will satisfy every one that there can be such a thing as too many Banks; and in our opinion this is just the time when a little reflection is most needed.—*Tamp. Reporter*.

## A New Gold Mine in Georgia.

The editor of the *Dahlonega Signal* thus describes a gold mine in Union county, Georgia, which he recently visited.—"While here, we visited the coin mine now being worked by General Lawton and Colonel Adam Williamson; this vein is of but recent discovery, and is making considerable noise abroad, in consequence of its extraordinary richness. We happened to have no little experience in vein and deposit mining ourselves and we unhesitatingly give it as our opinion, that the half is not yet told of this vein. We opine that when it shall become fairly opened, it stands high in the calendar, yielding the palm to none, save the celebrated Dorn mine in Carolina. Not only do we find the ore of the richest quality, but the slate by which it is encompassed, we find equally so, which will defray every expense in taking out the ore.—A pan full of both the pulverized ore and slate, far exceeded any that we ever tried. These enterprising gentlemen, with buoyant spirits, are pressing on their work as rapidly as possible.—They have sunk shafts to the depth of 30 or 40 feet on the vein, and are now engaged in driving a tunnel to strike the vein at a depth of 70 or 80 feet from the surface. The vein is situated on a very high hill, encompassed by a fine oleaginous slate, which makes much in its favor."

## Progress of Methodism.

A correspondent of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* gives the following view of the increase of Methodists in New York City:

During the Revolutionary war the population had diminished very much, as many had fled to the country on the approach of the British army, and a great portion of the City was consumed by fire soon after that event; so that great suffering ensued and many deaths occurred. On these accounts the number of inhabitants had so decreased that in 1780 there could not have been over 15,000, as the entire population did not exceed 23,000 at the commencement of the war.—Allowing this to be accurate, the number of the several decades from that time to 1850 will stand as follows, with the numbers of Methodists, and their proportion to the population in parallel columns:

Year.	No. of Citizens.	No. of Methodists.	Proportion of Members.
1780	15,000	100	1 in 150
1790	33,131	684	1 in 53
1800	60,489	770	1 in 80
1810	95,383	2,200	1 in 42
1820	129,706	3,221	1 in 55
1830	202,589	3,955	1 in 51
1840	312,852	6,091	1 in 51
1850	515,507	8,130	1 in 63

This is, as far as the census of the City has been taken, but allowing that in 1852 the population amounted to 570,000, which it probably did; and as the number of Methodists at that date was 9,215, the proportion would be as 1 to 61 which, is a little increase from 1850. From this estimation of comparison it will be seen that the least proportion was in 1780, when it was as 1 in 150; and that the next least was in 1800, when it was 1 in 80; and that the largest was in 1710, when it was 1 in 42; and that the next largest was in 1820 and 1840, when it was 1 in 55, and in 1750, when it was 1 in 63. It will be perceived, therefore, that since 1780 we have kept a pretty steady pace with the increase of the population, though since 1840 there has been rather a retrograde motion, from 1 in 51 to 1 in 63 and 1 in 61.

## Widow's Bounty Land Claims.

It appears that a large number of widows whose husbands have died, suppose their claims to bounty land on account of the services of their first husbands are still valid. This supposition, it will be seen by the following, is an error:

Pension Office, Washington, May 25, 1853. By a recent decision of this office, widows are not entitled who have married since the death of the husband for whose services she claims land bounty, except those widows whose husbands were killed in battle.

Very respectfully, S. COLB.

## A Happy World.

This is a happy world—who says to the contrary is a fool or something worse. There is every thing to make us happy. The land, sea and sky contribute to our enjoyment. The man who has a good heart sees pleasure where a bad person beholds nothing but gloom. The secret, then in being happy and enjoying this glorious world is to possess a virtuous heart.—Who is the most cheerful and contented man in your neighborhood? The man who is the most honored and possesses the greatest riches? No—it is he who has nothing but a kind and good heart. Nothing ruffles his temper or disturbs his repose. The morning sky, the evening cloud, rolling waters, the blooming landscape, the teeming forest and fields of snow give him pleasure others never dream of.—It is he whose mind is led from nature up to nature's God, and every day that he lives he is as collected and happy as it is possible for man to be. Depend upon it, the world is a beautiful one, and contains a thousand sources of enjoyment, which they can only see and feel whose hearts are pure and whose lives correspond to the word of eternal truth.

## How to Make Men Brave.

Santa Anna has hit upon a new expedient, it seems to make brave men. It is nothing less than striking off from the army list the names of all officers who surrendered to General Scott, at the time when that great commander entered Mexico, after Santa Anna himself had run away. As these men fought bravely, and only yielded when a further struggle would have been madness, the plan seems rather a questionable one, at least so far straight-forward ideas of what nourishes courage, and what not. If the leader who deserts his post, and thus sets the example of his country, is a braver man than those who, remaining, are overpowered and compelled to yield, we know nothing, we confess, of what constitutes courage, fidelity, or patriotism.

Santa Anna, while thus proscribing all who surrendered to Scott, is endeavoring to canonize as it were, all who fell in battle with our forces. He has ordered their bones to be disinterred, and buried in suitable sepulchres; while he has directed that the names of Generals Vasquez and Leon shall be inscribed on the banners of the army. But such factitious encouragement will prove, we suspect, as ineffectual as the terror of expatriating those who surrendered. It is not by such stage-tricks that nations, sinking into decrepitude, can be restored to youthful vigor.—Men cannot be made brave by the arts of the harlequin.—*Evening Bulletin*.

*The Crystal Palace in New York*.—The *New York Journal of Commerce*, in referring to this building in New York, which was undertaken for the purpose of holding in it a world's fair, says:—"It is impossible to say, as yet, when the exhibition will open.—A comparatively short time would suffice to finish the main structure, but several weeks must elapse before it can be completed in all its parts.—The machinery, arranged and put in working order, the goods entered and prepared for exhibition.—This unexpected delay is unfortunate and mortifying, and many individuals, both at home and abroad, will experience serious disappointment. In consequence of this delay, or for some other reason, Crystal Palace Stock, which at one time sold as high as 175, was on Monday down to 112."

## GLEANINGS.

In Ohio, there are 1285 miles of railroad completed, 1719 miles constructing.

Stony Point was taken on the 31st of June 1779.

The cry is one day for ice, and the next for blankets, overcoats and umbrellas. An extensive variety of weather.

Pope Pius has prohibited the sale or circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the papal States.

Gen. Cameron has expressed the opinion that there is no doubt of the success of the Lobanov Valley Road.

Judge Rank, of Lebanon, has a lemon tree, which had on its last Fall seventy lemons at one time. One of the lemons presented to the Editor of the *Courier*, weighed nine oz's.

The new Anthracite Furnace, at Leipsport Berks county, will be in blast in a few weeks. Iron ore is said to be found in great abundance in the immediate neighborhood.

Governor Brigham Young, of Utah, is the father of thirty-two children.

The population of Hoboken is 5527, an increase of 1366 in a year.

Straubberries, and good ones too, are selling in Philadelphia at 64 cents per quart.

Why are country girls' cheeks like French calico? Because they are warranted to wash and retain their color.

Illinois sends a white ox, weighing 3,500 pounds, and a five-legged calf, as a contribution to the Fair at New York.

Our anti-bank administration at Harrisburg is trying to borrow \$600,000 from the Banks in Philadelphia—for what purpose is not known.

The new jail at York is to be immediately commenced. It will occupy a space of 240 by 140 feet, and will cost \$63,000.

Fanny Fern delicately styles a certain complaint from which children suffer in cherry time, "a pain under the apron."

The population of Keokuk, Iowa, has increased about 2500 in the last eight weeks.

## State Medical Society.

At the annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, held in Philadelphia, last week, it was resolved that Pottsville be the place of the meeting in 1854.

After disposing of a large amount of business, the Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year, to wit:

President.—Dr. John P. Heister of Berks. Vice Presidents.—Dr. Francis Burrows, Lancaster; Dr. John H. Gemmill, Huntingdon; Dr. K. Smith, Delaware; Dr. Jacob M. Confer, Blair.

Recording Secretaries.—Dr. Henry S. Patter, Philadelphia; Dr. Isaac R. Walker, Chester. Corresponding Secretary.—Dr. Isaac Hays Philadelphia.

Treasurer.—Dr. Francis West Philadelphia. Delegates to the American Medical Association for 1854.—Dr. Hiram Carson, Montgomery; Dr. Wm. Mayberry, Phila; Dr. John L. Allee, Lancaster; Dr. Fraill Greene, Northampton; Dr. J. S. Carpenter, Schuylkill; Dr. Ed. Wallace, Berks; Dr. Isaac R. Walker, Chester; Dr. John D. Ross, Blair.

*Twenty-seven Thousand Office Seekers*.—There are in the New York custom-house some seven hundred subordinates. For these places there are twenty-seven thousand applicants at the present writing. The salaries attached to these offices are substantially as follows: One of \$3000, two of \$2500, three of \$2200, five of \$2000, seven of \$1800, thirty-six of \$1500, one of \$1400, and the remainder varying from \$100 to \$1005.—Among the twenty-seven thousand applicants, there are between forty and fifty magnates of the party, each of whom demand a place for some one of their particular followers worth at least \$3000 a year. Now, as there is but one office worth this sum, and less than fifty which are worth over \$1100, some of the throng who must be served are doomed to egregious disappointment; while of the twenty-seven thousand confident expectants, twenty-six thousand and odd must be totally blasted in their pursuit after official honors and emoluments. We feel that the Collector of the Port is deserving of great commiseration in his present Charlybais of perplexity, arising from the deluge of applications under which he is overwhelmed. We can only commend patience and the temper of the Phrygian King to this functionary; while to the twenty-seven thousand, one and all, we impart the friendly counsel to withdraw their papers, and set about earning an honest living at planting potatoes, sawing wood, or any other useful vocation.—*New York Tribune*.

*Female Type-Setters*.—The Boston Olive Branch on which females are employed as compositors says:—"Our rooms are well carpeted, and the girls do not come in until nine or ten o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making over seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can earn from \$6 to \$8 per week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ." "Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor as our assistant, at a salary of \$300 a year. She has spent seven hours a day in the office for five days in the week. We generally have in our office an organ and a piano-forte, and we have music at the meal hours, when the ladies feel like playing."

*Discharged*.—The Jury in the notorious "Gardiner Case," were discharged on Saturday last, they being unable to agree. They stood five for acquittal and three for conviction. The case has been the subject of newspaper comment for the past year; but, as our readers are all aware, having been brought against Gardiner, for swindling the United States out of a large amount of money.

*Imports*.—The Imports at New York for the past four weeks were \$13,542,000 against \$7,594,000 same time last year; an increase of nearly 1000 per cent. The Exports of the past week exclusive of specie, were \$1,064,779, against \$779,225.

*Lake Trout*.—About a dozen of very fine Trout from Lake Erie, some of them more than three feet in length, were brought to Baltimore last week by Adams's Express, packed in ice. They were about thirty-six hours on the way.

## Successful Farming in Maryland.

A correspondent of the *Centerville Times*, published on the Eastern Shore in the State of Maryland, relates the success of a farmer of that county by a liberal use of manure. It appears he purchased the farm in 1844, previous to which it scarcely produced enough to support a family; and since then, now nine years, he has used 10,000 bushels ashes, 17,856 bushels stone lime, and 9,700 of shell lime, besides street manure, in all costing \$3,224 68. In 1844 the produce of the farm sold for \$493 58, and was gradually increased until 1852, when it sold for \$8,504 47.—The sales of the nine years amount to \$10,215 20, or \$12,990 53, over and above the cost of the manure. At the rate of yield of 1844 the aggregate sales of the nine years would have amounted to only \$4,424 22, so that he has a clear gain from produce alone, of \$8,566 30; by the application of manure for nine years, in addition to which his farm, of 308 acres, which, in 1840, was assessed at \$4,928, is this year, assessed at 10,780—increase in value, \$5,852. During the nine years he also sold \$1,900 worth of wood and rails, making a total increase of sixteen thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars.

*Going Out*.—The Steamship *Cambrin*, sailed from Boston on the 25th for Liverpool, with \$250,000 in Gold. England reaps a double harvest, getting all the gold of Australia and a large share of the California product.

*Boyerstown Railroad*.—It will be observed that books for subscription to the stock of this road are soon to be opened. See notice in another column. The making of the road to Boyerstown will be but the beginning, or stepping stone to an extension to Allentown, thus uniting the waters of the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, at a point which will bring Allentown via Pottstown and the Schuylkill valley as by the Boston and North Pennsylvania Railroad. This project commends itself to the people of this section of country through which it passes as well as the capitalists and men of enterprise in general.—*Montgomery Ledger*.

*A Speculation*.—The sovereign people of Philadelphia Chester county having put the veto on the Liquor Traffic, a speculator on the Montgomery side, has offered to set up an accommodation house, and rent the Schuylkill Bridge at \$100 a year, for his dry customers to come over free, to get their drams. A great country this.

*Singular Occurrence*.—On Wednesday morning of last week, two little girls, who slept together in the second story of the residence of Mr. Keller, in Lancaster, Pa., after getting out of bed, and as they were dressing themselves, discovered a snake in their bed. The alarm was immediately given, and it was killed by Mr. Keller. It was a black water snake, twenty inches long, and had evidently been in bed all night; but how it got there is a mystery.

*Hoing Potatoes*.—The following sound, practical remarks on hoeing potatoes, we copy from the address of W. R. Goppeck, of Buffalo, and they will afford some useful hints at the present time, to our Chester county farmers. The season is at hand or fast approaching for dressing and hoeing potatoes:—"I would here mention a palpable error, so common with us in the cultivation of hoed crops especially corn and potatoes. I mean careful hilling-up. This practice, like many others, is an imported one. English gardening has been adopted into this country with marked injury.—The humidity of the atmosphere, and the almost constant rains render it necessary to get rid of the superabundant moisture, by hilling up plants and raising and growing garden beds. While here, during the growing season we can husband for the sustenance of the plant. Hence, we require flat culture and flat or sunken garden beds, with a deep and permeable soil that shall catch and oblige to pass through it every summer shower."

*Interest in California*.—By an act passed March 13, 1850, the rate of interest on money loaned was fixed at ten per cent, where there was no special contract, but parties may agree in writing for the payment of any rate of interest whatever on money due, or to become due on any contract. Any judgment rendered on such contract shall conform thereto; and shall bear the interest agreed upon."

*Look out*.—Large quantities of old Spanish coins, most of them badly worn, have been circulating throughout our country for years.—Many thousands of dollars of this worn-out coin have already been sent to the United States mint, to be re-coined. The new standard silver coin is now being issued, and will drive this old silver out of circulation as coin, and make it merely an article of commerce. Those who have been hoarding up that coin had better dispose of it before the new coin is generally introduced, and thus save themselves from loss.

*A Man in Disguise*.—Last summer a (reputed) female was going the rounds, instructing ladies in the art of cutting dresses, &c.; hailing from the North, we believe. We understand that this person recently died in the upper counties, when the discovery was made that the cutter of ladies garments was a man in disguise—one who had donned the petticoats for some unexplained reason and passed for a female until after death.—*Fredericksburg Herald*.

*Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad*.—This road is doing a splendid business. The earnings from June 29th, when first opened, to April 16th, amount to \$98,035. The road is 37 miles long, and will cost, when fully completed, not far from \$1,000,000. The railroad journal states that the earnings this year will probably reach \$450,000; deducting \$150,000 for various expenses, will leave \$300,000 for interest and dividend.

*The Widow of Gen. Harrison*.—The estimable widow of Gen. Harrison still occupies a portion of the old mansion at North Bend, Ohio, where she is watched over by the filial care of the family of Col. Taylor. The present Harrison estate consists of 900 acres at North Bend, and 320 at the mouth of the Miami. The property is as yet undivided, though it is the intention of the heirs to effect a division this coming season.