and conditions of soil suited to the different. varieties, the best season for cutting timber with durability in view, the best mode of preserving timber in the ground or out, and a thousand like things appeared still to be subjects of dispute and though of prime importance, to be receiving little or no attention among their neighbors. The habits of the various insect enemies that destroyed their fruits and ravaged their fields, seemed little understood; and, in fact, these young men were frequently astonished at meeting with owners of large orchards who, though they could see their apples, peaches, and plums being daily destroyed by insects, were utterly unable to tell whether one or forty different species were the cause, that had never given a moment's attention to the habits of those insects, and to means for their destruc- if he has money to spare for mere amusements tion. Even the various birds that filled the or gratification of his own taste, let him subneighboring woods with their music seemed | scribe for a good city paper, containing able little known, and some among the most useful of them all, who divided their time be- lative and congressional intelligence, with a tween singing and the destruction of noxious insects, were subjects of baseless and ridiculous suspicious in the neighborhood, and were slaughtered without mercy on charges the falsity of which might, with a little investigation, have been demonstrated.

The study of these and of kindred subjects made their labors a constant recreation to them. The daily care of the farm was no low townsman to work on for want of that genlonger a task to be performed with machine- erous support, which could not only cheer his like stolidity, while the mind was constant- hear, but enable him to make his paper all ly wandering to other avocations, and indulging in longings for something of a more enthing of the sad experience of those who have grossing nature. The care of trees, of crops and of domestic animals was a perpetual study, full of interest, and lacking the dullness that pervades the task of the 'professional' student, because every day's growth was presenting to their view new phases for contemplation and for thought. For the application of the sciences, of the rudiments of which they had made themselves masters, they had frequent occasion; and as their minds expanded with the multiform nature of their practical studies, a taste of general literature crept in to add to the pleasures of their home.

And thus these daily laborers became more thoroughly educated than they would have been by spending years at our higher institutions for public instruction. As that education was of a sound and practical nature, it made them respected everywhere, in advance. and their sentiments and opinions, won attention in whatever circle they chanced to be. They never had occasion to blush for a want of information on subjects with which men in their calling should be familiar, and they never desired to change their occupation, because they could imagine no other so pleasant as that which made them familiar with the green fields and the graceful trees. I indeed believe that either of them took more pleasure in planting some choice tree, and seeing it grow, and blossom, and bear fruit, than they would have taken in all the various "entertainments" which offer their attractions to the public in large cities.

I cannot say, that these young men were themselves credit, and accomplished more good than they would have been likely to at the bar or elsewhere. They were the means, in a great measure, of reforming the system of farming in their vicinity, and of imparting such information as added greatly to the productiveness of agricultural lauable varieties as their neighbours had never dreamed of before. They beautified their own home with trees, and flowers, and tasteoccasion of beautifying the homes of farmers all around them. By acquainting themselves with the habits of destructive insects and devising means to prevent their ravages, by originating new and valuable fruits, and by improvements in agricultural implements. they became public benefactors in a wider sphere, and had the satisfaction of seeing the whole country in some degree the better for their labors. Though they never became rich, they were the masters of a competence and their hospitable home and intelligent conversation attracted the most intellectual although such a thing as an agricultural publication had rarely been heard of in their vicinity when they were boys, scarcely a family is now without one, and I doubt not that the Horticulturist is at this time well appreciated and extensively taken in that neighborhood.

I have sometimes thought that if some other farmers I knew, were to bestow a little attention upon the career of these two young men, they might precewe at once the reason why so many among the most bright and enterprising of farmers' sons seek some other occupation, so soon as they are at liberty to do so. Where the mind is not interested the hand disdains to labor. He who teaches his sons to work as he would teach the unreasoning ox to bear the yoke, must expect the restless mind to long for that activity elsewhere, which he neglects to incite in his own employment.-Horticulturist.

Divorce in Ohio.-The Legislature of Onio has passed a law granting divorces on such a number of variant and frivolous pretexts as can scarce fail to afford escape for any badly matched pair who may desire to avail themselves of it Parties belonging to other States can by a residence of one year have all the benefits of the Ohio law, though the cause of divorce may have occurred elsewhere, and a decree of divorce in any court of another State is ground for a like decree in favour of the same party in Ohio. The law is only one remove from the socialistic theory which allows the marriage contract to be ter. minate at the will of either of the parties.

Child Killed by a Bear .- The Huntingdon Banner says that on the 2d instant a large bear belonging to John Jamison, of Shade Gap, in that county, which had been all along kept securely chained, broke loose. He proceeded to the house of Mr. Michael Trexler, a neighbor of Mr. Jamison's and so severely wounded a child of Mr. Trexler's that it died in a few hours,

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Take Your Country Paper. A Boston journal very justy observes, that People hardly know how much they lose by not subscribing for their county paper. There are always certain matters of local interest, in which it behaves every good neighbor to keep dully 'posted up.' Instead of sending away fitty or a hundred miles for a miscellaneous paper suited only for the general reader, every man should take first the paper published in his own town, and pay for it in advance; then reports of popular and scientific lectures, legisgeneral summary of foreign and domestic news to the latest moment of going to press. Now if this is not good advice, we hardly know what is. It is the way we should do: and we are not so selfish as to mourn the loss of a dozen or more subscribers, if it should come to that-who are perhaps leaving a fel-

that class. It becomes a man to be just before he is generous, and to remember that 'charity begins at home.' Never subscribe to a newspaper without paying for it in advance. The man who does his duty in this respect, reads his weekly paper with increased satisfaction. Every one knows that his greatest comfort is derived from the consciousness of having done or tried to do right, and it is certainly no more than right to pay the printer who is constantly incurring large outlays for paper and composition, and who almost invariably pays for all the matter 'set up' for his paper, even before it passes into the hands of the subscribers. Again we say, 'take your county paper' and pay for it

that his patrons could desire. We know some-

the control of country papers, from our own

connection in years by gone, with a journal of

Fire! Fire!!

On Friday night, at about 11 o'clock, the citizens of Allentown were aroused from their sleep, by the cry of fire. It originated in one of | fering charity. the stables belonging to the Farmers and Mechanics' Hotel, owned by Mr. Henry Miller, and occupied by Thomas O. Ginkinger, which with the contents, consisting of Hay, Straw, Oats, a Cow and Dog, was burned to the ground. The loss sustained by these gentlemen cannot be less than \$400. Mr. Reuben Moyer, has also sulfered to the amount of between four and five hundred dollars, in the loss of a new two horse carriage, and two other Vehicles, &c., which were placed under the shedding.

twenty-feet distant from the fire, were saved by the activity of the firemen. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the members of the "Washington Fire Company" for their early presence and activity at the fire and but for them the buildings adjoining would have bor. They rooted out many old worthless been enveloped in the flames. The "Good fruits, and introduced in their stead such val- Will" members were also in active service and

heir streams told well on the flames. Mr. Miller we are told has an insurance of \$200 on the building, in the "Upper and Lower ful arrangement, and by so doing became the Saucon Mutual Company" which however will only cover half his loss. Mr. Moyer is the greatest sufferer, having had no insurance on his stock.

Allentown Rail Road. The Engineers engaged in making a survey

on this road are now between Kutztown and Hamburg. In noticing their arrival at Kuizown. The "Geist der Zeit," expresses the hope that before many years the iron horse will thunder thought their quiet valleys - that trade and commerce will flourish, and a poor society for a large region about them. And | man not be found in Kutztown, who, willing to work and saving, will not be able to show his purse well provided with golden eagles. "Under certain circumstances," remarks our neighbor, "there is but little difference between a rich and a poor man, and if the vein of commerce beats healthily in the body politic, it is hardly necessary to be born with a silver spoon in the mouth, in order to shout the Hosanna of prosperity." Good for Hawrecht.' He talks more like a 'Federal Whig' than a 'strict constructionist' of the old school, to which we always thought he belonged. Truly Rail Roads do accomplish wonders in more ways than one and the Geist der Zeit is not the least surprising evidence of their progressive influence.

The route continues to be remarkably favorable as the grade will only be from 8 to 10 feet per mile between Kutztown and Allentown. At a meeting of the board of Directors held on the 8th of November, the following additional officers of the company were duly elected,

John L. Johnston, of New York, Treasurer. Pacific Railroad.

John D. Stiles, Esq., of Allentown, Secretary,

The stockholders of the Pacific Railroad held the following gentlemen were elected Directors. They are among the heaviest slockholders in of that sterling literary stamp calculated to inthe concern; Levi S. Chatfield, Sanford E. Church, Orville Clark, Caleb S. Wooddull, of the same time impart much information of a New York; Cyrus More, Maine; George Ash. solid and useful character. The fresh and vigman, Mass.; T. Butler King, Ga.; Alfred Gilmore, Penn.; Francis M. Dimon, Rhode Island; American well repay the persual of its pages Robert J. Walker, Washington; Elon Farnsworth, Michigan; William Noyes, Penn.; Jep- lord Clark, Esq., wields a ready and able, pen tha Fowles, Tenn.; Thomas J. Green, Califor. nia, Anson Jones, Levi Jones, W. R. D. Ward, Texas; James H. Lucas, Mo.; Isaac E. Holmes, South Carolina; Nathaniel T. Green, North Car. olina, Philip T. Thomas, Maryland; H. B. Spel-Ark.; E. T. Bridge: New Jersey.

False Philanthropy.

It is an unfortunate feature of nearly all the eformatory measures of our day, that they are attended by a turbulent, overbearing, and denunciatory spirit, on the part of many of their more zealous advocates. The spring of all sincere efforts to benefit mankind, is charity; and yet it seems to us that this kindly and gentle sentiment is very apt to be violated by the enthusiastic apostles of fashionable reforms, and a snarling, spiteful sort of dogmatism manifes. ted in their words and conduct, altogether at variance with the nature of those objects which they profess to pursue. Alas, for the inconsistency of human nature. It is a fact well substantiated by the records of history, and abundantly confirmed by every days observation, that a good and holy cause is often the chosen theatre upon which the worst passions of the neart are displayed, and that it is a favorite habit with men to justify bad means, by using them for the promotion of good and noble cuds. -Many of the enthusiasts of our country might read their own condemnation in that passage of scripture in which the various attributes of liberal opinions found to characterize those who have set themselves up as the peculiar ministers of that principle which the inspired apostle has pronounced greater than faith or hope! Such is their perverseness that the world has come to regard professed enthusiasts in philanthopy, as the most uncharitable class of men.

Zeal is a very good thing, we know. A man cannot have too much of it in a good cause, if of character which are necessary to render it, any other system of government a thousand in appearance, at least, sincere. But where the great cardinal virtues are wanting, or kept in abeyance by an intolerant spirit, the most flaming zeal is always liable to suspicion, and the cause for which it burns suffers accordingly.

"Let your moderation be known unto all men," is an injunction of a high authority, and it deserves to be inscribed with special empha. sis upon the banners of all modern sects and parties. It is calculated to rebuke that spirit of agitation that is abroad in the land, enkindling through all the frame-work of society the flames of social discord and party passion .-Would that its influence might be so felt as to curb the vehemence of reckless enthusiasm and put a check upon the impetuous career o our belligerent apostles of gentle and long suf-

Who Can Beat It?

One day last week, Mr. William F. Yeager. and David German, two young sportsmen of this Borough, went out after rabbits. They were at hunting only half a day, and during that time killed twenty five of the critters. If any party of two can beat this. Let us hear of them.

Bold Attempt of Forgery.

On Tuesday morning, last a stranger stepped into the telegraph office at this place and hand was, that a certain person's check was good for \$1000, with the name of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, attached to it, and directed it to be sent to Philadelphia. The operator at the telegraph office thinking it smgular that a stranger should send a message of hat the whole thing was a forgery. The genswindle that we have heard of for a considerable time. We presume he had an accomplice in Philadelphia, who was to use the dispatch and obtain the money upon the statement there made, purporting to come from McE. Forman Cashier of the Bank above named .- (E Sentin.

Risc of Grain.

Grain has taken another rise abroad and a corresponding advance in the home markets. Our farmers will do well to keep a sharp look out for the market reports lest they be caught by "sharpers." Several who take no paper have already lost more by their "economy" than would pay for a paper half a dozen years.

Virginia Agricultural Fair-

About 20,000 persons, it is said, visited this exhibition, on Thursday. Peter A Browne. Esq., of Philadelphia delivered an address, at 11 o'clock, on the subject of rearing sheep, the various localities in Virginia, and for different fabrics. At 12 o'clock, the plowing match, for the prize of \$100, (given by Madame Sontag.) took place, and elicited much interest. Madame Sontag was escorted over the ground by Wm. Boulware, Esq., late Charge to Naples.

The Richmond Whig says: "We have never seen so many people in such good humor. The best evidence of the enthusiasm which pervades the farmers was the subscription for the benefit of the Society, on Wednesday night, of \$38,000. Numerous other contributions were made on Thursday, and the amount will probably be swollen to \$50,000, Richmond city, subscribed \$5,000." -Southern Weckly Post.

Knickerbocker Magazine. - The November number of this excellent monthly is upon our a meeting in New York, on Thursday, when table, where it has, for some time past, been a welcome vistor. Its contents are, as usual, terest and amuse the intelligent reader, and at orous tone of its articles, which are purely in the "leisure hour." The editor, Louis Gay. and the sprightliness and real wit which pervades the articles which appear in his monthly "Gossip," render them a subject of general ad-

miration by those familiar with the Magazine. Published by Samuel Hueston, 139 Nassau | go Inspector at Bristol. man, Samuel Wagoner, Ohio; G. W. Underhill, street, New York, at \$3 per annum, or five Jacob S. Yost to be Collector of Tolls at Phil copies for \$2 each.

The Story in a Nutshell.

The Albany "Knickerbocker," under the head of "Independence and Progress," tells the whole story of our nation's birth and greatcomprehensive. The style is rather racy but decidedly to the point.

"It is about seventy-seven years since Un le Sam was born, and what an eveniful seventy-seven years they have been! Seventyseven years ago the United States was a remote circumstance: they now compose the second commercial nation in the world. In three-quarters of a century they have revolutionized the world, built up an empire, licked our mother, and fenced in a continent. In less time than it took Methusalah to get out of his swaddlingclothes, we have made more canals, tamed more lightening, and harnessed more steam, and at a greater cost in money, than the whole world could have paid for, the day he got out of his time. In seventy five years we have not only changed the polities of the earth, but its wearing appearel-cotton shirts being as genuine charity are enumerated. How often much the offspring of the United States, as balare envy, boasting, pride, peevishness, and il- lot boxes and democracy. Since the fourth of July, 1776, the whole world has been to school and what is better, has learned more common Washington or yellow corn. Its adaptation to commodities upon the Sabbath. all the wants of the more aspiring nation has been made most signally manifest. Under its harmonious working, a Republic has grown up is only attended and sustained by those traits in an ordinary lifetime, that would have taken less time than it has taken some green house plants to arrive at maturity, we have built a naion that has spread itself from Maine to Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific-a nation that has caught more whales, licked more Mexicans, planted more telegraph posts, and owns more steamboats, than any nation that has ever lived, or ever will live.

Grain and Flour.

The English Board of Trade has furnished he amount of Grain and Flour imported into is ascertained that the largest imports of Flour were from the United States, the amount figuring as 2,420,669 cwt., and of wheat 483,569 quarters, and other grains, 168,317 quarters.

Russia furnished the greatest quantity of grains 1,301,659 quarters. The totals of grain imports for 1852, figure as

follows :-

Flour. Wheat. Other Grain Cwt. Qrs. Qrs. 3,866, 719 3,060,268 3,581,461 6,641,729 The grain of other descriptions than Wheat comprised in the above quantity of 3,581,461 quarters, consisted as follows—namely, Barley, 225,540 quarters; Oats, 999,287; Rye, 9,967; Peas and Beans, 4,77,306; Indian Corn, 1,471, 277; and Buck Wheat, 8,084 quarters. The In dian Corn was obtained chiefly from Wallachia and Moldavia, Russia, and the United States .-Bicknell's Reporter.

A Spaniard in Congress.

The New Mexican papers inform us that Senthis kind in Mr. Forman's name, stepped into nor Don Jose Manuel Gallegos has been elected the plan of the N. Y. Herald. the Bank for information, when he discovered delegate to Congress from the Territory of New Mexico, and he is commended to the kind contleman was immediately sought for but it was sideration of the powers at Washington, as a soon discovered that the bird had flown. This Democrat of the purest water. Whether he is absconded, and has not since been heard of. is about the boldest attempt at forgery and hard or soft, terrified or unterrified, is not stated —an omission of some importance, as a man's title to consideration depends now more on these points than on his integrity or capability. But at any rate the Hon, Mr. Gallegos is a Democrat, and the first of Spanish race that has been sent | Crystal Palace. to Congress. The papers add that he does not understand a word of English. Thoughtless people might regard this as a disqualification for a seat in the House of Representatives, but we are far from regarding it in that light. So far as Mr. Gallegos himself is concerned, he is to be congratulated on not understanding the language of all the Buncombe speakers he will be surrounded with, and so far as the public is concerned, it is to be congratulated on having one scat in the House occupied by a silent member. t would be decided economy in money, and no loss to the nation in any respect, if one half of the members were deaf and dumb, and the next best thing to this is having them ignorant of the English language. Nine tenths of the speeches in Congress might as well be in Spanish, for all the good they do the public, and we are inclined to think the gentleman from New Mexico will be one of the most useful, certainly one of the nost harmless, members in the House.—(Phil. Evening Budelin.

Literary Institute .- The young men of Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa., have formed hemselves into a Society of the above title .-Among the officers elected, we see the name of our young friend Mr. George II. Helfrich, for- be confined to the removal of the exfoliating merly of this county. Societies or this kind have a tendency to effect much good.

A Singular Case.-A few days since a man fell down the Court House steps, in Cincinnati, and, it was supposed, broke his neck. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered according to the facts in the above case.' The man was carried home, and when he arrived there he would not stay killed, and he is now up and alive, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury that he is dead. He should sue the Coroner for damages. No public officer has a right to break a man's neck before his

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners,-Delaware Division .- David Evans, of Doylestown township, to be Supervisor, in the place of George W. Closson, whose term had expired; Robert Patterson to be Collector at Bristol; Eli K. Soliday to be Collector at New Hope; J. Morrison to be Collecter at Easton ; E. Willard to be Car-

adelphia.

Operation of the Sunday Law.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court respecting the legality of selling liquor in public houses upon the Salbath, a great number of the ness, and progress in the arts and sciences, in proprietors of taverns have been fined for breacha remarkably short paragraph for a theme so es of the law, upon information which has been lodged against them. In every case in which the charge was sustained by proof the fine of four dollars has been exacted, one half of which has gone to the informer, and the remainder to the benefit of the poor. In many instances tavern keepers have lodged information against themselves, or have induced a friend to do so for them, and one moicty of the fine to which arises from the fact that none but the most carethe informer was entitled has thus been saved to the party fined.

The act of April 22d, 1794, under which these penalties have been exacted, forbids all worldly employment upon the Sabbath, "works of charity or necessity only excepted." The consequence is, that other persons than tavern keepers, persons who follow their business upon the no immoral tendencies, have not hitherto been the penalties of the act of 1791. Quite a numcustomers upon the Sabbath; druggists who deal in segars have been muleted for selling them upon Sunday; milkmen have been fined sense than was taught in the previous thousand | for serving milk after nine o'clock in the mornyears .- The problem of self-government has ing of that day, and several confectioners have been solved, and its truth made immortal as had to pay the penalty of the law for selling their

As one half the fines exacted in these cases have been paid to the complainants, interested parties have endeavored to attach a degree of odium to persons lodging information; while others who have suffered the penalties of the law years or more to have brought about. Yes in threaten to retort by bringing up all persons performing business of any kind which is not strictly a "work of necessity or charity."

By some singular oversight, a law which was enacted in 1850 has been overlooked until within a few days. This act will have the effect to relieve the exciting subject of some of its embarrassments. In Purdon's Digest will be found an act passed May 15th, 1850. It is a supple: ment to the act of 1791, and provides that "all fines" exacted for breaches of that law shall be paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth for the use of the Sinking Fund of the State. Sev-Great Britain during the year 1852, by which it eral alderman have, since the discovery of this act, refused to pay any portion of the fines to informers, and the rest of the magistrates will follow ther example.

The act of 1850 will preclude the possibility of the infringers of the law saving any portion wheat, reaching to 733,572 quarters, and of all of the fine by informing upon themselves, while informers will be relieved from all suspicions of being prompted by a desire for personal profit in the course they pursue.—(Phil. Even. Bulletin.

GLEANINGS.

The oldest member of the Academy of Fine Arts has just died in Paris, in the 90th year of his age-M. Fontaine, who was successively architect of Napoleon, Lewis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Philippe.

I'm Happiness is not in a cottage, nor a place, nor in riches, nor in poverty, nor in learning, nor in ignorance, nor passive life; but in doing right from right motives.

CorStrong efforts are making in Georgia to send Gov. Cobb to the U. S. Senate.

James Gordon Bennet states that he in tends to establish a paper in Philadelphia, on A negro female servant

rie, while in Cincinnati on the way to Wash ington, in charge of a clerk of the Secretary's EP Six Maine boys, in Australia, write home

that they realized upwards of \$20,000 from their first six weeks' labor in that land of gold. Bronze, instead of silver or gold, medals are to be awarded to exhibitors by the New York

17 George Nagle, aged 9 years, son of Sheriff Nagle, was accidentally killed in Pottsville on

William Houpt, of Somerset, Pa. accidente ally shot himself, on Saturday last whilst cleaning a gun. A load of shot was lodged in his right arm, shivering the bone and lancreating the flesh

Shoeing Horses,-The following are the regulations of the British army upon this subject.-They were prepared by a mixed commission of officers and eminent and experienced profession. al men, and have recently been issued. "I. The shoe is to be bevelled off so as to leave a space and prevent pressure to the sole. 2. It is not to be grooved or fetted, but simply punched, and the nails counter-sunk. 3. Calkin is to be applied to the hind shoe only, and is to be confined to the outside heel. The inside heel is to be thickened in proportion. 4. The weight of the shoe is to be from 12 to 45 ounces, according to the size of the horse. 5. Horses are to be shod with not less than six nails in the fore, and seven in the hind shoe; nor is the shoe to be attached with less than three nails on each side. 6. In preparing the foot for the shoe, as little as possible should be pared out; and the operation should parts of the foot only. 7. Both fore and hind shoes are to be made with a single clip at the toes. These rules may be of some value to blacksmiths, livery-men and horse-owners.

I. II. S .- These letters are seen in the Cathor lic and Episcopal Churches, and in the prayerboods of these sects. They are abbreviations of the Latin phrase, "Jessus Hominum Savior of meh." Some may ask why the letter I is used instead of J? Because formerly there was no letter I in the alpabet; then I was used where I now is. Many of our readers can probably remember having seen the name of John spelled

Lemon Pies. - A lady tells the "Agriculturist" how to make four lemon pies. Grate the peels of four lemons, and squeeze the juice into the grated peel. Then take nine eggs, leaving out half of the whites, one pound of loaf (or white) sugar, half a pound of butter, one pint of cream (or of milk) and four table spoonsful of rose was ter, and beat them well together, and add the and bake.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

This great thoroughfare will be completed, and the Allegheny Portage Road, avoided, by the first of January next. This may be justly regarded as one of the great Railroads in the country, and when finally completed, will be the favorite route for travellers to the great west. The road is admirably managed-the trains, come up to time, with very little variation; and what is of more importance than anything else to the travelling community, it may be remarked that there are less accidents on this road than on any other of its extent in the country. This no doubt, ful and cautious men are engaged by the company to conduct its business.

The conductors, too, are all gentlemanly and courteous, and among the large number engaged on the Road, we know of no one who is more deserving of the exteem and respect of the publie, than Col. C. Feger Jackson, who is just calculated to fill a position requiring the suavity of Sabbath, but from the fact that their traffic has | manners of which he is so largely possessed.-We always feel at home when travelling with interfered with, have recently been made to pay him, knowing that nothing that will promote the comforts of his passengers will be left undone. ber of barbers have been fined for shaving their | The same may be said of all the conductors,-They are all gentlemen in the true sense of the word, and the company may consider itself fortunate in procuring the services of gentlemen so admirably qualified to discharge the duties of their stations .- (Wash. (Pa.) Reporter.

The Designs of Russia.

A Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, alluding to the Czar and his designs, says: Italy, Mexico, Western Africa, Cuba, do not disturb his slumbers. Japan is his Cuba, Turkey in Europe his Mexico, Calmuck, Tartary and Persia his Italy and Africa. Of the unresisting hordes which crowd the plains of Western Asia, between the Persian Gulf and the British possessions in the South, and Siberia on the North, she intends to build up her immense

"Every one is now convinced that Russia is determined not to settle the Turkish question in any way that will not leave ground for future discussion. She will sign no treaty that does not leave it an open question. She must and she will have Constantinople; and when the Western powers find that they are not to be seriously menaced by that event, their resistance would grow less zealous. Russia will plant her standard on the minarcts of Constantinople; she will make of it the great central commercial city of the eastern continent; she will drive the Turks back, and make them locate their government somewhere in Egypt; she will close the Dardaiclies effectually to all armed forces-and now see what power is within her grasp. From the Southern shores of the Black Sea she can pour warms of soldiers, unmolested, into the very neart of Asia, and there pursue her ambition and her conquests without fear. It would be utterly useless for those civilized nations who are, by their knowledge of the arts of war, capable of meeting her on equal terms, to attempt either to follow her or to meet her. Her geographical position makes her secure."-(Bicknell's Rep.

High Prices .- The Wilmington Republican says, William Raybold recently sold one of his mported bucks to a gentleman in Louisiana, for \$250. He also sold Mr. Bates, of Illinois, nine sheep-composed of lambs, yearlings, and two years olds, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$75.— He also sold some thirty of his flock-mostly lambs-to a gentleman in Ohio, at the same rate : and several have been purchased by gentlemen in different States. The Reybold sheep have attained a high reputation, as they are of the purest blood - none of your half breeds. Mr. R. has not been able to anything like supply the demand for them. We understand that Col. Ware of Virginia, was so much exasperated in consequence of four of the highest premiums having been awarded to these sheep at the last exhibition at Baltimore, that be resigned his office of Vice President, and withdrew from the Society. He was fairly beaten, and should therefore have taken it in a better humor. It is supposed that he will join the Virginia Society, where he will be secure from the copetition of the Regbolds. It would be a capital joke, however if he should find their stock at the next exhibition. of that Society .- Village Record.

What Becomes of Dead Letters ?- This ques ion which has doubiless suggested itself to every one, is thus answered by the Washington Sentinel. On Friday, says that paper, one hundred and fifty-eight bushels of letters, were burnt near the monument, by order of the proper authorities of the Post Office Department .-During the conflagration the flaming mass was frequently stirred in order to render the destruction complete. Several hours elapsed before the immense collection of manuscripts, on so many different su'sjects was reduced to ashes, among which, afterwards, sundry persons were seen scratching with sticks, in the hope of finding valuables, such as jewelery or coin, which are so commonly transmitted and found in letters. It is seldom, however, that the keen eyes of the clerks neglect to remove articles even of he least value, from the epistiles which it is their particular duty to open and inspect previous to baggage them for conflagration.

Population of the Turkish Empire.-The latest' and most reliable work on this subject is one just published in Paris by A. Ubicini. He states the population and religion of Turkey as follows: Musselmen, 4,550,000 in Europe, 12,650,000 in Asia, and 3,800,00 in Africa, Greeks, ten millions in Europe, and three in Asia, Catholics, 600,000 in Europe and 260,000 in Asia, with 150,000 Jews, and 80,000 Gipsics.

Sixpenny Saving Bank .- The Bank for the deposit of six pences by children, established in New York, has reached a capital of \$23,000. It pays six per cent. interest, and is doing much good among the class of boys and girls for whose enefit it is intended.

Fine Cuttle.-We learn from the Norristown Watchman that Wm. Vanzant, of Monigomery Square, sold two Devon Cows, one at the Mont gomery and the other at the Phila lelphia Agrilemon. Divide into four pies, with undercrust, cultural Exhibition, for \$230; he has also sold a young brifer for \$50.