

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1853.

No Paper Next Week.—In accordance with an old established custom of our cotemporaries, no paper will be issued from this office during next week. This being consequently the last published in the old year, we congratulate our subscribers with the compliments of the season, *A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year* when it comes to ourselves a large accession to our subscription list.

The Christmas Holidays.

Faith—Love—and Charity.

"Do thou the good thy thoughts oft meditate."

The great social and religious Festival of Christendom is at hand. The consummation of joy, so long and so eagerly looked to, by a large portion of the human family, and especially by the young, the ardent and the imaginative, is about to be realized. All have our best wishes for a cordial participation in the varied scenes of heartfelt pleasure. Christmas is in this country the great holiday of the year. It is anticipated with the keenest anxiety, and is enjoyed with the truest delight. The festival is at once religious and social. It is sanctioned by the most sacred observances and association, and is attended by the manifestation of all best and purest feelings of our nature. The bonds of friendship and affection are strengthened, testimonials are distributed, acts of kindness are remembered and appreciated, tokens of regard pass from hand to hand, family reunions take place, long passed scenes of pleasure are revived, and the cares, anxieties and difficulties of life are, for the moment, forgotten. May it ever be thus! May we never lose sight of these "green spots" on the way side of existence, but seek refuge and enjoyment in their freshness and beauty.

The season is one suited to the indulgence of benevolence and good will—to reconciliations and kindly remembrances—to friendship and affection. The rich, at such a time, should not forget the poor. The prosperous should extend their sympathies and their aid to the unfortunate. The powerful should not prove unmindful of the powerless and the humble. Acts of charity, reparation for past errors, appreciation of valued services—these should characterize the Christmas season. All should be allowed to participate in some scene of festivity. The frescoes of the indigent should be brightened, the abodes of poverty should be made cheerful, the tables of the toil-worn should groan with good things.

It is at such a time that wealth may realize its power and its privilege, and indulge freely in generous and god-like acts. How many of the care worn might be rendered happy by the exercise of a proper, a kindly, a christian spirit, on the part of the affluent! A trifle here, and a trifle there and joy would beam from many a countenance that otherwise would be sad and cloudy. The toil-worn in this community amount to many thousands. There are hundreds of heads of families, who labor as they may—diligently, constantly—can merely continue to eke out the ordinary means of subsistence. A week's sickness, and they are compelled to deprive themselves of some little luxury for days thereafter. A loss through friendship or improvidence, and their mental eye is overcast for months. They can save nothing for a rainy day, and even the luxury of a Christmas dinner is obtained with no little difficulty. These children of industry should be kindly remembered. The moment is opportune. Our markets groan with abundance, and the great holiday will not be generally celebrated until Monday next. Meanwhile, how many hearts could be gladdened—how many humble households could be made happy—how many mothers might be made to rejoice, because of the excited and delighted minds and hearts of their little ones. All who can, should participate in the good work of benevolence and generosity.—Let no one suppose that he is without a friend—that he cannot gratify some being—some mother or sister, wife or daughter. It is not the amount in such cases but the motive. The most grateful feeling of the human heart is a consciousness of appreciation by others. Nothing is more delicious, nothing more exquisite to the reflecting and the sensitive, than a knowledge that we are esteemed, beloved and respected by others—that we are not alone in the world,—that we have an interest in the heart of some other human being—that there are among the family of men, those who will love us while living, and will mourn us when dead.

But all feelings of this kind, should, if possible, be reciprocal. We must not look for regards and testimonials from others, without making like demonstrations ourselves. We must not fancy that we are superior beings, and that while all honor and remembrance are due to us, others may be forgotten or neglected with impunity. Forgetfulness, indifference, want of appreciation, on such occasions, are deeply culpable. It is our duty to remember, to appreciate, and to manifest our feelings in some delicate, generous and becoming way. The cold, the indifferent and the selfish may think, or assume to think, otherwise, but they indulge an error, a meanness or worse. There is a season for all things, and the Christmas holidays should be devoted to kindly acts and gentle remembrances—to outpourings of the heart—manifestations of the spirit—to demonstrations calculated to impart pleasure, strengthen friendship, awaken affection, and thus to cheer the pathway of social and domestic life.

Our Carrier.—Our "Little Carrier" requests us to inform his numerous patrons, that he has prepared himself with a capital New Year's Address, and will visit them on that morning. This then will suffice that you will prepare yourselves with the useful.

Court Proceedings.

SECOND WEEK.

H. & D. Peter vs John Trichter. This was an action of debt on book account. The defence to the account was a set-off for rent, but the defendant did not appear in time to prove his claim. The Court decided that the parties and witnesses must be in court at the time named in the subpoena's, and if they did not, the cases would proceed in, without them. The defendant in this case may have had as his counsel stated to the court, a good defence to the claim but the proof having failed, lost his case. Verdict for plaintiff \$59.

C. L. Knauss for the use of Charles Loeser vs William Frantz. Action of covenant on a guaranty. This was the third time the case was tried in this court, and was once in the Supreme Court. Godfrey Peter gave a bond to Knauss on the 24th of January 1850, Knauss sold the bond to Loeser and Frantz guaranteed it. On the day of the guaranty and delivery of the bond, Loeser received from Peter \$20 for extension of the time of payment until April 1851. Peter broke up and this suit was brought upon the guaranty. This case having been to the Supreme Court, and under the decision there made, the court instructed the jury, if Loeser gave time to Peter without Frantz's consent, he could not recover. Verdict for defendant.

William Fry vs Solomon Gangwer. Action for damages for the breach of a parol contract for the sale of a tract of woodland on the blue mountain. This case was tried twice before in this court and once in the Supreme Court. Some 10 years ago, Gangwer owned a tract of woodland of about 400 acres. Fry alleged he had bought one half of it for \$75, and paid the purchase money but never got his deed. Afterwards Gangwer sold the whole of the land to Stephen Balliet for \$600. Fry sued for half the purchase money in the first place, but the Supreme Court having decided he could not recover the money, but he might recover damages for breach of the contract. The Court permitted the claim to be changed and the action to be tried for damages. The book accounts of the parties were also brought in, and the jury found a balance due Gangwer of \$52.

Samuel Steel vs The School Directors of Hanover township. Action for services as a School Teacher. A year or two ago plaintiff kept a school in his house, in Catawauqua, then in Hanover township; school was commenced by Mr. Steel, and the public school house there having been rendered unfit from some cause to be used, it was contended and proven that the directors recognized, Mr. Steel's as one of the public schools and that they paid him \$50 on account. Some conflicting evidence was produced as to whether it was one of the public schools or not. The Court left that to the jury as a question for them, and a verdict was rendered for Plaintiff for \$70.

John Backensto vs Benjamin Fogel. Action to recover \$500 with interest from Sept. 30 1850, which plaintiff paid defendant on account of the purchase money for a tract of land in Marung township. Mr. Fogel was assignee of John H. Romig, and as such sold a farm to plaintiff, upon which was paid at the sale \$500. The conditions of sale were that the purchaser was to pay so much per acre, but upon a calculation, as to the amount of a certain dower resting on the land it was contended the amount Backensto would be obliged to pay was more than he bid, upon that ground Backensto was to be relieved of his obligation to pay more than he bid, upon that ground Backensto was to be relieved of his obligation to pay more than he bid. The Court submitted the question to the jury whether the condition of sale and the amount claimed by Mr. Fogel was more than he bid per acre for the land. Verdict for plaintiff for \$596. Mr. Fogel had no personal interest in the case having only represented the creditors of Romig.

Solomon Appel vs Nathan Letch. Action on a note—defence was want of consideration. Defendant brought a farm from one Lenhart and gave him a note for \$200, and before it was due, Lenhart endorsed it to Appel. It was alleged the note was endorsed without consideration, and that Lenhart had not complied with his contract for the sale of the land. Defendant was unable to show positively that the note was assigned without value and the court rejected the evidence as to sale. Verdict for note and interest.

John H. Rice vs Luckenbach and Jacoby. Action of covenant to recover money paid under an agreement between the parties. The case was commenced but the plaintiff not being ready with his proof, was forced to take a non suit.

Yohe and Schwartz vs John Wagoner. This was an action to recover damages for the breach of a parol contract for the sale of a house and lot. In April last Wagoner sold a house and lot to plaintiffs for \$2,500, a deed was to be given the next day. On the following morning Wagoner sold the same property to Jacob Derr for \$2,700. Plaintiffs offered to comply with the conditions of sale. Defendant refused, alleging as a reason that he had sold the house for \$200 more. Defendant denied the contract and said he had time until the next day to give his consent. Verdict to plaintiff for \$200.

Dr. Henry Haberacker vs Nathan Whitley. This was an action for Professional Services.—A year or two ago one of Whitley's hands had his leg broke in an Iron ore bed. Dr. Kern was called and he desired assistance, when Whitley went for Dr. Haberacker. The Doctor went and assisted to set the leg, and afterwards continued his visits making a bill of about \$30. It was proved that Whitley said he would pay him, but whether that was for the whole time he attended the man, or for the one visit and setting the limb, was referred to the Jury, and their Verdict was \$5 for plaintiff.

Jesse Weaver vs William Kuntzman. Action for breach of a warranty on the sale of a horse. In 1849 defendant sold plaintiff a horse for \$90 and warranted him sound as far as he knew. The horse was spavined at the time, as was alleged, and plaintiff returned him to defendant. This suit was then brought for damages. A large number of witnesses were examined on

both sides as to the question whether the horse sound or not. Verdict for plaintiff \$110.

D. & C. Peter vs Daniel Boyer. Action on a note. A suit was brought on the same note before Daniel Saeger, Esq., in 1850 which was relied on as a defence. The Court decided the record of that suit was no defence. Verdict for plaintiff \$60 70.

Fatal Accidents.—On Saturday last, a german laborer by the name of Steiger, employed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near Center Valley, in this county, came to his death, by a mass of earth falling on him, and shockingly mangling his body. One of his legs was fractured twice and the other once. He lived but a few hours after he was got out. He has been in this country only five months, has left a wife and one child to mourn his early loss.

We learn too that on Friday last, three Irish laborers, employed on the same road, near Sellersville, in Bucks county, met with the same fate, they having been covered by a heavy mass of earth falling upon them. Their names we have not learned.

How True.

The moment a man begins to rise above his fellows, he becomes a mark for their missiles. Those already superior regard him as a probable competitor, and those below, or equal, as an impediment to their own progress. They make cause, accordingly, for his destruction.—But this, if he be of the right moral stuff, will rather help than hurt him. If he be truly superior, the roughening process to which the stilted subjects him, endows him with the most beneficial hardihood—and he continues to ascend, until he ceases to be in control with either. As soon as they discover that their missiles no longer reach the object, they gather them up and make of them a monument in his honor, equally emulous in worship of the genius which they failed to victimize. So far he is safe—but he is then required to be doubly circumspect, and his shield must be one of the most crystalline propriety. While he struggled up the ascent, they would probably have preferred to see him weak and vicious. But, once upon the eminence, his adamant must be of no more perfect proof than ever. His former fame is now his foe, and the exactions of his stations are more dangerous than all the missiles of his ancient enemies. Let him fall in his place—let him but touch the earth for an instant, and show his stains—and the clamor and the assault are always more formidable from the superior elevation of the victim. We see spots on the sun and moon, which we should never regard on a housewall or hillock.—*Ex. Paper.*

Showing the Cloven Foot.

The Democratic papers in the last Presidential campaign, were loud in their professions of devotion to the Union and of advocacy of the Compromise resolutions. Gen. Pierce was supported, at the South particularly, as a more consistent friend of the Compromise than Gen. Scott, just as Mr. Polk was declared in Pennsylvania to be a better tariff man than Mr. Clay. This suited the purposes of the party in both instances, as by it the majority of the people was induced to vote for the Democratic candidate. After the election, Mr. Polk himself disproved the truth of the grounds upon which he was supported in Pennsylvania and some others of the Northern States.

So it seems likely to turn out with Gen. Pierce. He was supported by all factions, and particularly recommended to the South as a supporter of the Compromise, and an enemy to the Free-soilers. Since his elevation to the Presidency, he has given his influence and countenance to Free-soilers in the North and Secessionists in the South. Both those factions were opposed to the Compromise; but the Baltimore platform was declared to have healed all contention in the party, and brought all factions to the support of the Compromise.

But it seems that the leaders do not regard the Baltimore platform as putting that question in any definite shape, or as declaring expressly in favor of or against the Compromise. The Washington Union, of the 30th ult., in an article on the union of the Democracy, makes the following remarkable assertion, which we commend to the consideration of Southern Democrats:

"If the Baltimore Platform had expressly approved or disapproved of the Compromise the nominee would have met certain defeat.—The friends of the measure of adjustment never had sufficient strength to elect a President, and this fact ought to impress itself with force upon the minds of Democrats, who claim from the Administration more consideration towards the original advocates of the Compromise than they are supposed to have received."

Fire at the Penna. Zinc Works.

On Friday morning at half past two o'clock, the citizens of Bethlehem were aroused by an alarm of fire caused by the burning of a small portion of the Zinc works across the Lehigh.—Our firemen proceeded with their engines and hose carriages to the scene of destruction, but did not arrive until the small building known as the Condensing and Packing room was consumed. This building being a small frame one, rapidly disappeared, the inner floor of the Drying House which were of wood covered with sheet tin was destroyed; here the fire originated, and owing to the extreme dryness, soon burnt itself out, with the exception of this floor. This building was not injured.

The roof of the new four story buildings not otherwise injured. To much praise cannot be awarded to the efficient services of our firemen who where prompt considering the distance and hard hauling of the apparatus around by the Bridge.

Fortunately the Company had put up a steam fire engine pump, built by W. H. Worthington of New York, which will about 600 feet India Rubber hose, contributed largely in preventing more serious damage.

We are assured by the Superintendent that the loss will not exceed \$1,000.—*Leh. Fal. Times.*

Things in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Sami Effendi and Saffi Effendi, two Turkish, officers of distinction, Commissioned by Abbas Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, to make a tour of observation through this country visited both Houses of Congress to-day, habited in rich and tasteful uniforms. They are fine looking men, of elegant manners, and attracted great attention. They both speak the English language fluently.

The election to-day of Beverly Tucker, of the *Sentinel*, as printer of the Senate, has created no little surprise. Fifteen out of seventeen Whigs present in the Senate, voted for him; and also Messrs. Douglas, Bright, Jones, of Iowa; Mason Hunter, Atchison, Weller, Broadhead, Wright, Thompson of New Jersey, and Adams. Mr. Bell voted for Gen. Armstrong, and Mr. Jones, of Tenn., for Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

Such is understood to be the vote, though some reports include the name of Gen. Shields, instead of Mr. Jones, of Iowa. The election is the topic of general conversation to-night, and all are surprised. Mr. Tucker is understood to have said this morning that he expected to be elected.

Buying up Members of Congress.

We are destined to have stationed in Washington, during the approaching session of Congress, from thirty to sixty ex-members, who come to sell their personal influences in hard cash on the nail and contingencies; their influences are said for such consideration to be used to get through Congress any legislation whatever desired to put money in the pockets of the payers. Some of these gentlemen have followed this business for years past, until they are well known around the halls of Congress as "lobby members." Their former position in the public services gives them at all times an entree into both chambers, which affords advantages for electorizing for schemes on the treasury, for which speculators pay liberally. Their knowledge of the rules of governing the transaction of business also makes them somewhat desirable agents. These advantages, backed by the fact that they are notoriously less scrupulous in their means of carrying their points than most others, have up to this time rendered them so successful as professional legislative drummers that they have among them shared much of the public money which never should have left the treasury of the United States. Little good it does them, however, as in spite of our laws and the efforts of our police, fair banks still flourish in Washington. We shall have to keep our attention upon them affectionately. As they show their hands we shall inform the public, and more especially honest members, what schemes on the treasury each may have in hand, so that they may be aware of the plots of these men. The rules of the House and Senate should promptly be so amended as that ex-members, claim agents, or drummers shall be excluded from the halls, as other claim agents are excluded.—*Washington Star.*

Corpulence a Crime.—Mr. Bruce, in his *Classic and Historic Portraits*, speaks of the dangers of becoming too fat in Sparta: "The ancient Spartan paid as much attention to the rearing of men, as the cattle breeders in modern England do to the breeding of cattle.—They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful, in a free State, for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military exercise and the service of Sparta, were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Naucles, the son of Polybus, the offender was brought before the Ephori, at a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable mode of living, which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than a son of Lacedaemon."

Value of Property in Georgia.—Notwithstanding the money pressure, we have many evidences of the enhancement in value of property in our State. A striking illustration of this fact we discover in the sale which took place on Monday, in Bulloch county, of some land and negroes belonging to the estate of the late Philip Cone.—About four years ago the land, (as we learn of parties intelligent in the matter) containing 1700 acres and upwards, could have been purchased for \$400. It was sold on Monday for thirty six hundred dollars. As an index to the value of slave property we may mention that one field hand, thirty-seven years of age, brought fourteen hundred and six dollars. Half grown negroes sold at from seven to nine hundred dollars.

Hunting Party.—Sir George Gore, an English Baronet, who was recently robbed of five thousand dollars, in Illinois, had just concluded a hunting excursion in the region of Lake Michigan, and was on route for Texas, with the intention of passing the winter in that State. The party had a perfect sporting outfit; tents, guns, ammunition, dog-keepers, and twenty-three thorough bred English hunting hounds. They had servants also, and some dozens of trunks and carpet sacks of baggage.—*St. Louis News.*

Lead.—It is estimated by the Galena (Ill.) Jeffersonian, in calling attention to the mineral wealth of that region, that five hundred million pounds of lead ore has been brought to the surface from the mines within the past twelve months. Vast fortunes have been made in those "diggings" and there are "a few more left."

Died in a Trunk.—In San Francisco, on the 10th, ult., a death occurred in a most singular and distressing manner. A lady had missed her child only a year old. She supposed it had set itself in the street, and advertised it, but could learn nothing. On the 13th she had occasion to open her campior wood trunk, and there lay her child dead. It had fallen into the trunk, and in trying to get out had pulled down the lid, which closed with a spring and fitted so closely that the child had smothered to death.

School Land.—In Wisconsin, the school lands are, at this moment, worth ten millions of dollars, and these lands, with all the revenue derived from them, are to be devoted to educational purposes for ever.

England and France.

The *Herald* has special information, upon which it places entire reliance, that on the evening of the 11th of November, in the city of London, a most important treaty of alliance was agreed to and signed by Count Walewski on the part of France, and Lord Clarendon, on the part of England, in reference to the Turkish question. The treaty there concluded between the high contracting parties of England and France was despatched immediately by couriers to Berlin and Vienna, with an intimation that from the day of its arrival at each of these capitals a period of seven days would be allowed to the cabinets of Prussia and of Austria to determine upon their assent or refusal to enter into the arrangement. If agreed to, well and good; if rejected, it was to be understood that France and England would take the settlement and the responsibilities of this Eastern controversy into their own hands.—It is further understood that from the terms of this treaty, Russia will be required forthwith to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, or that, in refusing, she hazards the momentous consequences of an immediate joint declaration of war from England and France. And as the shortest road to peace, when once this declaration is made the *Herald* thinks we may safely assume that the active operations of the allies against Russia will be of the most effective and formidable description, by land and sea. We may count upon the movement of 200,000 Frenchmen, in the highest state of equipment and discipline, across the Rhine and the Alps, to compel Austria and Prussia to show their hands. We may also expect a simultaneous movement of the French and English fleets near Constantinople into the Black Sea, and that the extermination of the Russians in those waters will speedily follow; while, unless prevented by the freezing of the Baltic, another squadron of the allies will no doubt at the same time set sail for the latitude of St. Petersburg. This positive and warlike alliance between France and England is due, first, to the unmistakable wishes of the French army, the French people, and the natural inclinations of the Napoleon dynasty, resting, as it does, upon the glories and the unavenged disasters of the empire. Secondly, this alliance against the timid and trifling expedients of Lord Aberdeen is due to the force of the public opinion of England which is beginning to have a voice even in the foreign policy of the government upon questions of such import as this Eastern struggle. Thus a programme of prospective military operations is opened before us of the most startling and imposing grandeur.—*Phil. Sun.*

GLEANINGS.

Eleven thousand five hundred hogs have been received at North Madison Indiana.

The holidays are drawing alarmingly near, and—and—we are turkey less.

A wise man being asked how old he was replied, "I am in health," and being asked how rich he was, said, "I am not in debt."

It is in contemplation to establish a College at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county using the old county buildings and grounds for the purpose.

The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is \$100,000 a year, and he spends \$130,000.

The man who bears the drum for the "March of Time," has gone to play on the "horn of plenty."

Pea nuts are so abundant in Tennessee that the farmers are feeding their hogs on them instead of corn.

Six hundred hogs were slaughtered and packed at St. Louis on the 3d instant, for the English market.

Always doubt the sincerity of a girl's love when you see her wipe her mouth after you kiss her.

Taylor's great restaurant, in New York, cost over half a million of dollars.

Expenses of House-Keeping in Washington City.—Female servants, five to ten dollars per month; oak wood, six dollars per cord; pine wood, five; anthracite coal, six to seven dollars per ton. At market—best cuts beef, pork, and mutton, 12¢ cents per pound; turkeys, 80 cents to \$1 75; geese, 62¢ cents to \$1 12½; chickens, 31 cents; partridges, 25 cents each; pheasants, \$1 00 each; rabbits, 19 cents; possums, 38 cents; potatoes, of either kind, 38 cents a peck; apples, 38 to 62 cents a peck; cabbages, 8 to 10 cents a head; turnips, 16 cents a peck; butter, 25 to 31 cents a pound; milk, 10 cents a quart, &c., &c.—*Washington Globe.*

Heavy Balances due "Uncle Sam."—In the annual report of the Treasury department, Mr. Guthrie shows that the uncollected balances due to government on the Treasury books on the 4th of March last, exceeded one hundred millions of dollars; of which amount over twenty millions have been since secured, while about eighty millions still remain unsettled.

Orders have been issued to the accounting officers, directing them to use strenuous measures to enforce settlement.

Accident.—Quite a thrilling scene occurred at the Broadway Menagerie, New York, on Saturday evening. As Herr Driesbach was performing his feats with the trained animals in the cage in the rear of the exhibition room, the tiger sprang at him, knocking him down, and fastening its teeth and claws upon Driesbach's breast and limbs. The cage contains a lion and lioness the leopards and a tiger. The lioness had her share in the fray. Mr. Moffatt, the attendant, ran to the assistance of Mr. Driesbach, and dragged him from the den, the tiger retained his hold until he was opposite the door of his own cage, when he jumped in and crouched in the corner, evidently enjoying the taste of blood.—It is supposed the animals became intractable, from the confusion of the place, and the intense glare of the lights. Mr. Driesbach will be about again in a few days.

Victimized.—An old man named A. C. Green, of Easton, aged about 80, has been victimized to the amount of \$2000 by two fellows who inveigled him into a suspicious position with a young woman also of Easton. It is a case very like that of Dr. Stuyversant and the Seymours. Two men who got the money came to this city, where they are under arrest awaiting an investigation.—*E. Bulletin.*

Remarkable Case of Petrification.

There arrived, within a few days, at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in this city, an oblong box represented to contain a corpse; and it struck us as somewhat singular, it weighed five hundred and fifty pounds, according to the freight charges upon it. Curious to know something more about this mysterious box than the external marks indicated, we instituted some inquiries, and derived the following information, which as we get it from pretty good authority, we are inclined to consider correct until we shall receive better explanation:

The wife of a gentleman living in Nelson county, in this State, died some years ago, and was interred in the usual manner. Being a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, she had requested, before her death, to be buried beside her kindred in the home of her childhood. From accident or delay, her request was not complied with, until quite recently her relations caused her remains to be disinterred, when they were found to be of the extraordinary weight mentioned above—over five hundred pounds!

At the time of her death her weight was about 100. Only the foot of the coffin, which was still in good state of preservation, was broken open, when her feet were found to be in a perfect state of petrification, the stone partaking of the character of the hardest limestone formations in the locality of the grave. The inference is that the whole body is thus completely petrified.

The gentleman in charge of the remains is having them conveyed to Woodford county, Ky., according to the request of the deceased.

We omit the names of the deceased and her relations as immaterial to a matter which appears, as near as we can judge, to be correctly stated as above. Human petrifications are fairly among the multifarious wonders of nature, but as they have been found, as the records of science attest, we have no reason to reject this instance, one among the rarest results of a peculiar combination of the physical elements.—*Whedding Intelligencer.*

White Cravats and Vests.—In New York white cravats and vests are out of date in fashionable circles. They are now the distinguishing badge of servants in attendance. The editor of the *New York Sunday Times*, in alluding to the present fashion in that city, says: "A dandy friend of ours, who had for a few seasons given up parties, attended one recently, and wishing to honor the occasion in full dress, arrayed himself in his wedding suit, carefully preserved, and was very much chagrined on finding that he was the only man present besides the waiters who sported a white vest and cravat."

A Cow for Three Thousand Dollars.—Mr. Thorne, of Washington Hollow, Duches county New York, lately imported a valuable, Durham bull and other stock, by the steamer *Hermann*, which were selected, without regard to cost, of the best to be found in England. The bull is stated to have cost five thousand dollars. By the Washington, on her last trip, he received a cow of the same breed as the bull, for which, we are told, he paid three thousand dollars besides expense of her passage. This is probably the highest priced cow ever imported. She was accompanied by a two months' old calf which cost seven hundred and fifty dollars. Also, a lot of South Down sheep, of superior quality.

Lamarine's Marriage.—The story of the marriage of Lamarine is one of Romantic interest. The lady, whose maiden name was Birch, was possessed of considerable property, and when passed the bloom of youth she became passionately enamored of the poet, from the perusal of his "Mediations"; for some time she nursed this secret sentiment, and being apprised of the embarrassed state of his affairs, she wrote him tendering him the bulk of her fortune. Touched with this strange proof of her generosity, and supposing it could only be caused by a preference for himself, he at once made an offer of his hand and heart. He judged rightly, and the poet was accepted.—*Salad for the Solitary.*

State of Matrimony.—"Boy, where is the state of matrimony?" "It is one of the United States: It is bounded by hugging and kissing on one side, and cradles and babies on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks, and staying out of nights. It was discovered by Adam and Eve, while trying to find a north-west passage out of Paradise. The climate is rather sultry, till you pass the tropics of house keeping. Then squally weather commonly sets in, with sufficient power to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading to this state, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against."

O, Carry me back to Old Kentucky.—Some time last fall, says the *Maysville (Ky.) Express*, (Vol. Hon. R. H. Stanton permitted his negro woman to go to New Richmond Ohio, to see her relations at that place prevented her return, and ran her off to Canada. Upon her arrival there, she wrote to her master, requesting him to come for her; that she was unhappy, and wanted to come home. Her husband, soon after it was ascertained that she had left followed her, and has joined her in Canada. He writes home that the man who abducted his wife, stole all her money and jewelry, and left to starve. They both express a warm desire to return home. In their new found land of freedom, they have to work harder and fare worse than in Slaves Kentucky.

Premiums on Babies.—We find in the papers the following:—At the late Georgia State Fair a premium of a silver cup was offered for the best looking, native baby, and it was taken by a promising daughter of Robert Glover. Next year the premium for the same article will be \$50. The competition will be brisk, and we may soon expect an improved stock.

Imports and Exports of the United States.—The value of imports during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1853, is \$267,978,647, and of exports, \$230,452,250. Excess of imports, \$37,526,397.—This is the largest excess of imports that has occurred in any year since 1830. But, says the Secretary, "a fair estimate for profits on our exports and the freight of our vessels, would cast the balance of this account in our favor, without estimating the money brought in by emigrants, of which no account is taken."