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The Coldest Days. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of last week were as severe days as have been experienced in this region for a long time. The thermometer placed in the open air, on Tuesday morning stood 9 deg. below zero; it not having stood so low for many years. While everything was freezing up in Pennsylvania and New York the Cincinnatians were enjoying a mild weather.

We are happy to announce that the Allentown Brass Band has been re-organized. The Band was organized in the winter of 1850, but in consequence of some of the members leaving the place, and others becoming inattentive and careless, it was disbanded last fall. A few weeks ago, however, through the indefatigable exertions of Maj. FRITZGER, it was re-organized and now numbers nineteen members. The gentlemen who have attached themselves to it are studious and persevering, and with proper encouragement will permanently organize in our midst a company that will prove of valuable importance on many occasions. There is nothing that we can conceive which tends more to please the fancy of man, than the sweet harmony of music. A community destitute of it, is in our opinion, almost destitute of civilization. Music softens every harsh sentiment, and drives away every uncharitable thought that seeks refuge in the human breast.

St. Valentine's Day. The anniversary of St. Valentine occurs today, and many of our lads and lasses will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity by sending a little token of love to those who love more than life. The most generally received traditions as to the origin of this custom is, that the primitive priest St. Valentine found it a Pagan festival, then generally observed, which he judiciously recognized and converted to the purposes of the church in connection with love and marriage. The pagan idea was that the birds chose their mates on that day, and it is thus that Shakespeare alluded to it.—These arises the present custom of the interchange of billet d'oeur and tokens of affection, and the billing and cooing of birds is thus aptly imitated. The custom, when not prevented, is harmless, and is, moreover, productive of considerable amusement to young folks, who await with anxiety the day on which they may have an opportunity of counting their trophies, to be treasured hereafter as mementos of the joyous days of youth.

Snow-Sleighting. On Wednesday morning last it commenced snowing and continued almost without intermission until Thursday night. The sleighing is in excellent order, and young and old are enjoying it to their hearts' content. The jingle of the "merry, merry sleigh bells" has been no unfamiliar sound the present winter. We have had more enjoyment of this kind, thus far, than for a good many years previous. Hark!—"Hear the sleighers with the bells—Silver bells!" [tells] What a world of merriment their melody foretells! How they tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, In the icy air of night! While the stars that oversprinkle All the heavens, seem to twinkle, Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of Runic rhyme, To the tintinnulation that so musically swells From the bells, bells, bells, Bells, bells, bells, From the jingling and the tinkling of the bells." [It commenced raining last night, and the sleighing is fast disappearing.]

Washington Fire Company. The Washington Engine Company, No. 2, purpose giving their Second Annual Ball on the evening of the 22d inst., the anniversary of Washington's birthday. The managers present the assurance that the Ball will be one worthy of the Company, and that all that a refined and elegant taste and liberal expenditure can do in the way of ornament—all that the best of music can effect by its "voluptuous swell," and a crowd of beauty and manly gallantry can contribute to perfect its triumphant superiority—they have resolved on.

Frozen Gas Meters. As the sudden extreme cold weather last week caused much inconvenience to the gas consumers in our town, by obstructing their supply pipes and meters, it may be useful to many of them to know how to remove the obstruction and obtain their usual light. This can in most cases be done in a few minutes by the application of a few quarts of boiling water. The best method of applying it is to cover the meter and the pipe that comes in through the front wall with a piece of cloth, (the common tow linen house cloth answers very well), and pouring the hot water upon the cloth until it is thoroughly soaked. The cloth serves to retain the hot liquid, and thus in a short time the coating of frost within the pipe and meter is thawed, leaving all clear for the flow of gas.

Kansas. The emigrant companies to Kansas, it seems are faring badly there. Most of them have gone with little provision of money, food or agricultural implements. The result is severe suffering. The fancy cities built on paper exist nowhere else, and those who dreamed of houses and farms, to be had for the tacking, find wood, prairies and rich soil enough, but nothing to begin with. Those who go to Kansas, must go prepared for all the hardships incident to prairie life.

The advantage secured by the South in the repeal of the compromise, can scarcely be regained by the north. It is probably doomed to retain the disease of Slavery with which it is already infected, still we think this should not deter emigrants settling from there, from the Free States. Free labor will every where have an advantage over slave labor, to the employers.—Persons wishing to emigrate will do well to start as soon as the weather gets warm enough for traveling. A crop of potatoes, turnips, buckwheat, etc., may be secured the first year, and fall wheat and other small grains planted. Timber will be scarce, but coal and iron is abundant. The man who settles there now will in ten years be wealthy and prosperous, if he has the requisite energy and health.

Letter from Switzerland. Our readers will no doubt recollect that we mentioned some time since, that EDWARD KOHLER, Esq., President of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society was carrying on a correspondence with HENRY GOEXMIE, Esq., United States Consul at Zurich, Switzerland, relative to the importation of Cattle from that country.—We give below a copy of a letter received lately by Mr. Kohler. We have no doubt that Blooded Cattle of equal qualities could be imported much cheaper from Switzerland than from England:—

Zurich in Switzerland, } January 9th, 1854. }
MR. EDWARD KOHLER,
My Dear Sir:—Should you and your friends have any idea of importing Swiss cattle, I am in possession of information where twenty-six head most beautiful ones could be obtained, some of which obtained a 1st premium at the last Swiss Cattle Show. They are two and three years old. To make transportation safe they ought to leave here in August, and would then get their calves shortly after their arrival in the United States, say about October or November. The cost would be from \$500 to \$1000 each. The company which is in possession of them promised to await my answer until the beginning of March, before making sale to any one else. Please let me hear from you soon.

Very Respectfully Yours,
G. H. GOEXMIE.

Why Don't You? Clean your pavement and let poor pedestrians walk like men and not like a French Dancing Master cutting a pigeon's wing, and sometimes coming down *ker soe* like a thousand of brick.

Support Your County Paper. We clip the following paragraph from *Life Illustrated*, a neat and interesting paper published by Fowler and Wells, at 308 Broadway, N. Y.—

We occasionally receive letters in which the writers express an intention to "stop" their county or village paper, and take one of our publications instead. We always regret to receive such intimations. We think a man ought to support his own paper first and then if he can afford to take a paper published at a distance, let him do so, and we shall be happy to supply him with *Life Illustrated*. The country press in our opinion, is the most important in its effect on the enlightenment of the nation. It conveys, in three thousand rills, the intelligence of the age, from the various sources of intelligence, to nearly every home in the county. The county press ought to receive a cordial support. Every place should try to have its paper of such a character that the people could be justly proud of it. To this end let them pay promptly, advertise liberally, recommend warmly, and in every way stand by their editor as long as they conscientiously can.

Terrible Punishment of a Soldier by Whippings.—At Newcastle, Canada, on the 2d of January, Peter Eaton, aged 28, a private in the 26th regiment, Camerons, underwent the sentence of a Court martial, receiving 40 lashes by the cat-o'-nine-tails, for desertion, using disrespectful and threatening language to his sergeant, and for two several cases of theft. At the time appointed for his punishment the troops in the garrison paraded in the square and were marched down to the hospital, taking up a position immediately in front of it. The prisoner, after being stripped, was tied up to the triangles by the arms and legs, while the adjutant stood by to count each stroke as it fell from the powerful arms of the drummer, selected from amongst others for aptitude in what is called "slow time"—a refinement of cruelty only known to the initiated. An observer of the scene that ensued thus describes it:—"I had expected a bloody scene, but really far exceeded all I had ever dreamed of in human torture. At the fifth stroke of the lash the flesh rose up on the sufferer's back, the welts thicker than my wrist, and the writhing of the body showed the agony he endured. As each successive lash fell on the lacerated and bleeding back, the blood flowed about on all around. After the 40th lash had been inflicted he was untied, and after staggering a few paces, fell fainting, when he was removed to the hospital and placed under the charge of the medical officer. He has yet to receive the remainder of his punishment—namely, 104 days solitary confinement. The officers of the regiment expressed themselves against the flogging."

There are in store at Toronto, Canada, 13,382 barrels of flour and 9,102 bushels of wheat, the latter held by Americans.

Agricultural Meeting. The annual meeting of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday the 6th of February, 1855, at the Public House of John Y. Bechtel, in Allentown. President KOHLER in the chair. On motion the minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The financial account of the year ending on the 5th of February, 1855, was read and adopted, and on motion it was

Resolved, That J. D. Lawall, C. S. Bush and Paul Balliet, be appointed a committee to audit the accounts of 1854-'55, and report the same to the next stated meeting. The business for the past year having been disposed of, the organization of the Society upon a new and more permanent basis came up in order.

Mr. Christian Pretz, chairman of the committee (appointed at a former meeting) for the purpose of drafting a new Constitution, which has for its object a perpetuity of the Society, reported the following, which after being read and amended, was adopted as the Constitution of the Association:—

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be called the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, and its object is and shall remain the improvement and advancement of Agriculture, Horticulture, and the Domestic and Mechanical Arts.

ARTICLE II. The Society shall consist of all such persons who have signed the Constitution and paid into the Treasury ten dollars, which shall entitle the person to a certificate of Stock, in the following form, viz: "This is to certify that _____ is entitled to one share of stock in the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, transferable only in the books of the Society, in person or by attorney, and in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws."

ARTICLE III. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, one Vice President from each Borough, Ward, and Township, in the County, one Recording Secretary, and one Treasurer, (who shall reside in Allentown,) one Corresponding Secretary, one Librarian, one Agricultural Chemist, and one Geologist, who shall together constitute the Executive committee.

ARTICLE IV. The President shall preside at all general, special and executive meetings of the Society, and shall have power to call special and executive meetings when deemed necessary. In case of the death, resignation, inability or unwillingness of any officer to perform his duties, the Executive committee shall elect another in his place, who shall hold his office until the next annual election.

ARTICLE V. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents to obtain members, collect dues, watch over the affairs of the Society, promote its object, and perform all necessary labour connected with the operations of the Society in their respective districts.

ARTICLE VI. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to take the minutes at all annual, special and executive meetings, and to transcribe and keep the records of the Society.

ARTICLE VII. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to carry on a correspondence with other Societies, and individuals for the promotion of the interest of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII. The Treasurer shall receive and have in safe keeping the funds of the Society, and shall disburse them on orders of the President countersigned by the Recording Secretary, and shall make a report of the receipts and expenditures at every annual meeting, and for the true and faithful performance of his duties shall give his Bond to the President with sureties to be approved of by him, in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars.

ARTICLE IX. The Librarian shall take in charge, and under the direction of the Executive Committee, distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, books, charts, models, &c., that may come into possession of the Society.

ARTICLE X. It shall be the duty of the Executive committee (any five of whom shall constitute a quorum to transact business) to exercise a general supervision and control over the affairs of the Society, to appropriate the funds of the same in such manner as shall best subserve the interests and forward the objects of the Society, to offer premiums and to appoint committees to award them, direct the distribution of seeds, plants, books, models, &c., determine the time and make the necessary preparations for the annual Fair, and give previous notice of the premiums to be awarded thereat, and make a report of their doings at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI. All competitors for premiums must pay to the Treasurer before exhibition one dollar, excepting regular members of the Society. ARTICLE XII. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the first Tuesday of February in each year, at Allentown, at which time and place the officers shall be elected, but in case no election should take place, the old officers shall hold office and perform all the duties until such time as an election shall take place. ARTICLE XIII. The Society at any of its meetings shall have power to make By-Laws for the regulation of the association not inconsistent with this Constitution. Provided such By-Laws or By-Laws have been proposed at a previous meeting. ARTICLE XIV. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members then present, provided such alteration or amendment shall have been proposed at a previous meeting. President Kohler having declined a re-election, on motion, the association went into a nomination and election of officers under the new Constitution, which resulted as follows:— President—Hiram J. Schantz. Vice Presidents—North Ward, Charles Seagraves; South Ward, Jesse M. Line; Lehigh Ward, John G. Schimpf; Catasagqua, David Thomas; Hanover, Robert Oberly; Saucon, Isaac Hartman; L. Milford, Anthony Meehling, Upper Milford, C. W. Wicand; L. Macungy, Benj. Jarrett; U. Macungy, John Bortz; Weisenburg, Jacob Grim; Lowhill, Peter Weida; Lynn, Joseph Moser; Heidelberg, Godfrey Peter; Washington, Charles Peter; North Whitehall, O. L. Schreiber; South Whitehall, Daniel Belsel; Salsburg, John Gross. Recording Secretary—A. L. Ruhe. Corresponding Secretary—Dr. D. O. Moser. Treasurer—A. G. Reisinger. Librarian—E. D. Leisinger.

Chemist—Lewis Klumpf. Geologist—Edward Kohler. On motion of Mr. Pretz it was Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify the gentlemen of their election to the respective offices, and in case of a refusal to accept the office to which they have respectively been chosen, to report the same to the next meeting, so that their places may be filled by appointment from the Executive committee.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to transfer the new Constitution, and adopt such arrangements to secure the speedy incorporation of the Society; said committee to consist of Messrs. Christian Pretz, R. E. Wright and Dr. C. H. Martin, also that they be further instructed to draft By-Laws in conformity with the Constitution.

Resolved, That all persons who report their names and pay the membership contribution (ten dollars) previous to the next annual Fair, shall have the advantage of a deduction of their membership contributions previously made.

Resolved, That the Stock certificates shall be bound in a book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer, and issued respectively to the members of the association.

Resolved, That the Secretary procure an order or check book, and that hereafter no demands shall be paid unless they be presented in due form to the Treasurer.

The Treasurer presented his bond to the President for Five Thousand Dollars, with Jacob Dillinger and O. L. Schreiber as sureties, which was accepted by the association.

Resolved, That no person shall be permitted to enter the Fair ground for the purpose of training horses, &c., unless he shall have previously obtained a permit of the Treasurer, for which the sum of twenty-five cents shall be charged.

Resolved, That the office building at the Fair ground be rented to Samuel Brinker, for one year from the 1st of April next, for the sum of thirty dollars, said Brinker to make all reasonable repairs on and about the lot, and further that said Brinker shall have 25 per centum of the permits to the race ground.

On motion the meeting adjourned. A. L. RUIH, Secretary.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—His BURIAL, &c.—The *Albany (New York) Daily Advertiser* mentions a death at Weedsport, Cayuga county, on the 26th January, of one Harmon Weedon, aged 80. He had acquired a handsome competency, and many years ago made all his arrangements for his burial. He constructed for himself a stone coffin of the Cayuga limestone, well finished, the cover set over the sides on a rabbitted shoulder, and bolted together with six half-inch bolts, running through from top to bottom, and secured with counter sunk nuts. He requested to be buried in that, with his cloak wrapped around him, and no minister was to be allowed to come near him. His coffin weighed one thousand five hundred pounds, and he gave particular directions how to lower him into the grave. All his directions were explicitly followed, and by his directions the coffin was not only bolted but cemented so as to be water tight.

A DEBTOR AND HIS CREDITORS.—It is stated that a gentleman who was four or five years ago extensively engaged in business in Albany, failed for about \$150,000. His creditors unanimously resolved to compound with him for fifty cents on a dollar, which they realized.—He afterwards went to California, and got into a profitable business, and since that time he has remitted to his creditors \$60,000 of the \$75,000 he owed them. He will no doubt soon pay the \$15,000 now due them, and then be "all right" again.

PAPER AND FELON ALIBI.—There are twelve prisoners in the New York Tombs, charged with murder, nine of foreign birth and three of unknown nativity. The adult inmates of the Algeheuse Almshouse, with a single exception, are of foreign birth. The exception is an aged woman, who teaches the children.

A VALUABLE HEN.—Rev. Mr. Pilcher, of Adrian, Michigan, announces in the *Watchtower*, that he possesses a white Shanghai hen that has laid one egg every day for one hundred and twenty-three successive days, and on the one hundred and twenty-second day she laid two eggs. Fifty such hens would afford an income of five hundred dollars a year, which would support a small family.

WASHING BUTTER WITH NEW MILK.—In France and England the butter dealers purchase in the country, butter that has been salted, but is otherwise sweet. This is churned in sweet new milk, and comes out in due time a very delicious article, which is sold daily at a very high figure. It is a capital process for renovating old butter.

1855 and 1849.—By a strange coincidence which will not again occur for a long time, the new year commences on the same day as in 1849, and consequently all through the year the date will be on the same day. But what is more singular is, that all the moveable religious holidays fall on the same dates and the same days. The almanacs of 1849 might therefore serve far the present year.

A DOG THAT COULD TALK.—The dog is the only animal that dreams; and he and the elephant are the only animals that understand looks. The elephant is the only animal that, besides man feels *ennui* (dull care); the dog, the only quadruped that has been brought to speak.—Leibnitz bears witness to a hound, in Saxony, that could speak distinctly thirty words.

INCREASING THE PAY.—A bill to increase the pay of members of the Legislature has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania. It makes the pay \$5 instead of \$3 per day—thus increasing it more than one third. We hope this will be the last of it.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

On the 2d of Feb. on motion of Mr. FRY, the Senate proceeded to consider bill No. 132, entitled a supplement to the act incorporating the Allentown railroad company.

On the 6th Mr. PRICE presented a petition from citizens of Lehigh county, for a bank at Allentown.

Mr. SAGER, one from citizens of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, for a law to prohibit negroes and mulattoes from coming into the State and residing therein.

Mr. FRY, two from citizens of Lehigh county for a bank at Allentown.

Mr. QUIGGLE, one from citizens of Lehigh county for a bank at Allentown.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK, one from citizens of Lehigh county, for a bank at Allentown.

On the 7th Mr. FRY read in place, an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania and Lehigh zinc company.

On motion of Mr. FRY, the Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Allentown Bank; which passed finally, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Darsie, Ferguson, Flenniken, Frazer, Fry, Hendricks, Hoge, Jordan, Killingcr, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Skinner, Taggart and Walton—15.

On the 8th Mr. MCCLINTOCK submitted a resolution that the Senate meet in convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator, and authorizing the appointment of a teller on its part. Passed.

On motion of Mr. FRY, the Senate proceeded to consider Senate bill entitled a supplement to the charter of the Thomas Iron Company.—Passed committee, and laid over.

HOUSE.

On the 5th Mr. CRAIG, read a bill in place to incorporate the White Hall association.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN offered a resolution for the payment of THOMAS BARR, in contesting the seat of Mr. BUSH, of the county of Northampton; which was agreed to—yeas 55, nays 17.

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.—A few days since, in Logan county, Va., a man of the name of Markham, being engaged in something about which he wished the aid of one of his sons, called on him for assistance. The young man refused aid in an impertinent manner, whereupon, the father calling to another son to take charge of the matter in hand, started to chastise the disobedient son. He fled round the house, the father pursuing, and soon after disappearing from the sight of the son who remained behind, he heard a blow of so singular a sound as to induce him to run at once and see the cause.—On turning round the corner of the house, he found his father lying on his face, his back-bone literally cut in twain by a blow with an axe, and in the agonies of death; in fact, he lived but about 30 minutes. The murderer, (the son who had fled), was apprehended; and on the introduction of the axe upon an examination before a Justice of the Peace, admitted it to be the weapon with which he killed his father.—The name of Markham, says the *Tazewell Advertiser*, has been for years notorious on the waters of Sandy, by its connection with bloodshed and homicide.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—In his message to the Legislature of the Golden State, Governor Bigler represents the total amount of the indebtedness of the State, that is unprovided for, is \$1,284,142.22. He recommends the sale of a sufficient amount of the property of the State to liquidate its entire debt. He also recommends measures to be adopted for fair experiments to ascertain whether the *tule* (a kind of flag) which covers the public lands in great luxuriance, can be substituted for rags in the manufacture of paper. The total amount of gold bullion exported to Europe and the Atlantic States during the year 1854, he represents as amounting to \$50,434,873.44. The total value of the quick-silver shipped from San Francisco during the same period was \$750,000. The floating debt of San Francisco amounts to \$1,200,000. The total number of deaths at San Francisco for the year 1854 was 1,765, of which 322 were Chinese. The total number of fires at San Francisco during the year 1854, was 189, and the total loss \$325,000.

A TRAIN FROZEN IN ON THE PRAIRIES.—A dispatch from Chicago (Ills.) says: The train on the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, with a large number of passengers, including several members of the Legislature, froze up in the prairie on Friday, in nearly eight feet of snow. The passengers burned the cars to keep from freezing, and robbed the express car of a consignment of oysters to preserve themselves from starvation.

Odds and Ends.

Sealed proposals, as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart. More than 10,000 persons are under restraint as lunatics in England and Wales. Fifty-five mules sold at Richmond the other day, averaging over \$150 each. An artesian well in Canal street, New Orleans, has been bored to the depth 240 feet. The State debt of Indiana amounts to something over \$7,000,000.

Snow is six feet deep in some of the northern towns in New Hampshire. The annual ball of the New York Fire Department realized a profit of \$6,750. It is said that the Russian war has already made eleven thousand widows in England.

The large hotels of New York City manufacture their own gas at a saving of a hundred per cent. According to the census of 1850, there were, at that time, 4,000,000 children at school in the U. S.

In what month do ladies talk the least? February, it being the shortest. What is it that makes everybody sick but those who swallow it?—Flattery. Why are a pair of skates like an apple?—They have occasioned the fall of man.

In Philadelphia over \$18,000 have been contributed for the relief of the suffering poor. Thomas Jefferson's grand-daughter is teaching school in Washington city. Which can smell a rat the quickest, the man who knows the most, or the man who has the most nose? It is stated that of 180 fires that occurred in New York during the last six months, 58 were caused by incendiaries.

There is a shop kept by an old maid in New York, in the window of which appears these words: "No reasonable offer refused." Mrs. Sinclair (late Forrest) has been presented with a diamond necklace (\$3000) by some of her admirers in San Francisco. An old man, aged 60 years, ran away from Cincinnati last week, and carried with him a loss of "sweet sixteen."

None should despair, because God can help them; and none should presume, because God can cross them. The earth was nearest to the sun on January 1st, when it was distant 92,505,707 miles. It will be 96,585,200 miles distant on the 3d of July.

THE LADIES.—The only successful Homeopaths. They cure man's greatest malady—of the heart—by a "leech" of the same sort! The number of acknowledged pauper families landed at New York, from Europe during the last year is 427. The number of paupers 1624.

P. S. Devian, of Reading, has invented a patent brick machine, which works admirably. He has sold nine States for \$50,000 and he expects to realize \$500,000 more from his new invention.

The Sardinian frigate expected to arrive at New York with a large number of foreign criminals on board, has been ordered by the U. S. government to be seized on her arrival and detained until an investigation can be had. During the year 1854 no fewer than 73,697 persons died in London out of a population of two millions and a half; 4765 more than died during the disastrous cholera year 1849.

Hartford was a tolerably healthy city until the liquor law was enacted in Connecticut. Since that law went into operation, spirits to the value of 11,000 dollars have been sold there for medicinal purposes, within four months.

A young lady declared, in our hearing, the other day, that she would marry no one who could not keep her a carriage and horses. We presume her favorite air is, "Wait for the Wagon."

A hair dresser under the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, Mass., has a razor that came over in the Mayflower, which has been in use in Gen. Gates' family nearly ever since. It is still bright and keen, and looks well enough for another 230 years' service.

The most valuable crop in the United States is that of Indian corn, estimated in 1850, at \$290,000,000, and being nearly three times as valuable as wheat, and more than three times as valuable as cotton.

When once you allow a girl's head to get full of snuff and beaux, and her heels full of waltzes, polkas, and cotillions, you may as well as throw her books in the fire, and marry her to the first simpleton who will take her off your hands, for her days of study and improvement are at an end.

The import of foreign dry goods into New York last week amounted to only \$1,026,723, against \$3,131,946 the corresponding week last year. The difference in the silk importation alone is about \$607,006, or \$221,000 against \$828,000.

We find the following estimate of the annual cost of articles of dress in the United States, in our exchanges: \$500,000,000 are spent annually in the United States for such articles of dress, as are subject to fluctuations of fashion. Of this sum it is computed that \$16,000,000 are for hats, and probably \$20,000,000 are for caps and bonnets, and for other articles of dress no less than \$40,000,000—so that not far from a million and a half of dollars are spent daily for clothing.

DESTRUCTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia American says:—From facts which have come to light, we are inclined to think the number of destitute persons in the city to be over 25,000, as all the society organizations have many more applicants for relief than we previously calculated. The greater portion of this poverty is of foreign origin, a fact shown beyond denial, by all the statistics which have been gathered.