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NORRISTOWN AND ALLENTOWN RAILROAD.—The Pottstown Ledger is informed by Mr. Townsend, the President of the Company, that a sufficient amount of stock has been taken to ensure a commencement of the road this season.

Another Break.

Another break of nearly a hundred feet occurred in the Canal a few miles below this place, during the rain on Wednesday night. A large number of hands were put to work, and boating will be resumed in a day or two.

Water Company.

At an election for Managers of the Northampton Water Company, held May 14, the following persons were unanimously elected:—

A. L. Rule, Dr. Charles H. Martin, Ephraim Grim, Jesse M. Line and Amos Ettinger. The new Board organized by electing:—A. L. Rule, President; J. M. Line, Secretary; J. L. Krause, Treasurer; S. A. Bridgman, Solicitor; Charles B. Haintz, Superintendent.

The Managers have resolved to examine every hydrant in town, and have it repaired at the expense of the owner.

Another Trial.

Another squiring contest came off between the Columbia and Good Will Engine companies on Thursday evening last. Much solicitude was felt on both sides by those who worked the machines, and each Company labored valiantly to sustain the character of their respective Engines. It is, however, hard to decide which Engine excelled, as both companies claimed the victory. On the whole it is believed that there is but little difference in the capacity of the competing engines. It now remains to determine who will be the most efficient in actual battle with the flames.

Allan Rules.

This company will make their first parade in their new uniform on Monday next. We have no doubt the Company will make a very imposing appearance. They have been for some time under the efficient training of Captain Goop.

MAY.

This month is called lovely May, but we have seen little that is very lovely about it thus far. Winter has forgotten something, and comes back early and growing upon us in the middle of mild etherial May. Old Boreas, savage and ruthless, howls and whistles through the trees, and around the gables, blighting leaf and blasting delicate bud and blossom, like a genius of ruin. If Winter has not had his share of empering for the last six months, we fear his ambition is insatiable. Rain and a cold snap marked the entrance of the present week, and as we write, the air is quite chilly.

A Good Move.

The Town Council last week instructed the Burgess to order the removal of all obstructions and offensive matter from the streets and alleys of the borough. This is a good move, and we hope our citizens will co-operate with the Burgess in carrying out the intentions of the Council, and also that after they are cleaned they will endeavor, as much as possible, to keep them so. It is a duty which we owe to ourselves, as well as to one another, as it not only helps the appearance of the town, but promotes health.

REPAIRED.

LEVI Ocus, who with two others broke out of Jail last week, and for whose capture \$50 reward was offered, was retaken by Mr. Daniel Berger, on Thursday last, in Upper Saucon township. He was found asleep in a grain field.

State Fair.

The next State Agricultural Fair will be held at Harrisburg, the citizens of that place having subscribed the sum (\$1500) to secure it. The Annual address before the Society, will be delivered by the Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, its first President, and was one of the earliest and most efficient members of the Society. The days fixed for the Fair, are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September next.

Death from Suffocation.

Two boatmen, named Linderman, (brothers) belonging to Catawissa, were found dead last Sunday morning in the cabin of their boat, lying at the wharf at Mauch Chunk, having been suffocated from coal gas. They had closed the cabin and lighted a fire before going to sleep. One of them was married, and leaves a wife and child.

A Cure for Hard Times.

If the people were to attend less to politics and more to useful labor, they would have a greater abundance of food and at cheaper prices. Nearly all the popular movements of the day have reference to party politics, and the elevation of some favored individual to office, where he can draw a good salary from the public without work. Were as much zeal displayed in spreading useful information among farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, there would be a much more profitable investment of labor, much more prosperity, and a greater degree of liberality and enlightenment among the people. If somebody would start a national convention for the purpose of setting idlers to work, instead of creating useless public offices to withdraw them from labor, there would be a greater abundance of food for next year, and laboring people would not be driven to the brink of starvation, as they now are.

The Crops.—The Spring comes on slowly, but the farmers have better reason to be satisfied with its promises, than if it had been, as last year, a succession of early thaws and late frosts. Much of the spring work, in the way of putting in crops, &c., in this latitude, has been finished. We hear from almost all quarters of the State, and all parts of the Union, that things look auspicious for an abundant year. We hope it may prove so, for there is every probability that all we can raise this year, and more perhaps, will be needed. No available patch or corner of ground should be left unused, and there is hardly any that cannot be made profitable in one way or another. A man saves no small sum, as prices rise now-a-days, who raises potatoes and other vegetables for his own use, to say nothing of raising them for sale. And an acre of wheat or corn, in 1855, is worth as much to its proprietor as two or three acres were in 1850. It amounts to the same thing, for practicable purposes, as if each farmer's land was doubled in size.

The crops in Pennsylvania, are said to look well and promise an abundant harvest. Wheat never looked better, and if it meets with no "backset," two months more will do away with the starvation prices which now oppress the people. Spring crops are being put in with greater care than formerly, and most of our farmers are making an effort to introduce the most improved modes of farming. In the "long run" we believe this year of scarcity will prove a blessing to the country.

Hay will depend a great deal upon the rains, or lack of them, this month. Around this neighborhood, and in most parts of the State, the grass has been in much need of the rain that has fallen within the last week. In the northern counties it has not got a good start for the same reason. We here give a few extracts from papers in various sections showing the prospects of their localities:

The Chicago (Mich.) Daily Press, says, All through Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, the wheat is in the most flourishing condition. Nothing apparently has occurred to mar its growth. Not a plant seems to have been winter-killed, it is thick and strong upon the ground, and a very fair breadth was sown. In the vicinity of Terre Coupe, Indiana, splendid fields of from thirty to fifty acres were to be seen as far as the eye could take in the circuit of the prairie, and at many other points in Michigan and Indiana, the growing crop looked equally well, though the fields were generally much smaller. The fields in the vicinity of White Pigeon, Coldwater, and upon Sturgis Prairie deserve special attention. Altogether, we do not remember a season for many years when the prospects for a bountiful wheat harvest were so promising as they are at present, judging from what has lately come under our observation. The Maysville (Kentucky) Eagle of Saturday afternoon says: No rain of any consequence has fallen for several weeks, in this section, and the grass is growing too slowly to furnish food. In some instances, in order to save their stock, farmers have this week turned them on their rye, thus almost certainly destroying that crop. The prospect for the small grain crops is good, and the corn is coming up finely. The tobacco plants, we understand, are suffering very much from the fly. The Austin (Texas) State Gazette, of the 21st ult., says: "The late frosts destroyed almost all the fruit crops as well as most of the other early vegetation."

Wheat, in Western New-York, is said to be looking unusually fine. In the eastern part of the State it has not got so good a start, owing to the lack of rain, but still promises well. In Ohio heavy spring crops have been put in, and vegetation, comes forward with great rapidity. As for fruit, the public may as well make up their minds to do without Peaches this year, except as a great luxury. In New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio, the buds have suffered severely from the frost or disease, and numbers of trees are dying. They are looking more thrifty in the western part of N. York than anywhere else, and we understand that in some instances where they were supposed to be killed, they turn out to be only backward. Apples, plums, pears, &c., as can be judged, are doing well this year.

The following is published in the papers of the interior, as the opinion of Attorney General FRANKLIN, in reference to the operation of the recently enacted liquor law. It conflicts with the interpretation of the law by many of the Courts, but is nevertheless worthy of attention as coming from the legal adviser of the Executive:—

"Although the 14th Section of the act of April 13th, 1855, entitled 'An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors,' declares that no license granted between the date of the act and the first of July next, shall authorize the retailing of liquors by innkeepers after the first day of October next, yet the act does not provide for any apportionment of the price of license for a less period than one year, and innkeepers whose license have been granted since the date of the act, must therefore pay the price of a whole year's license, to enable them to continue their business until the first day of October next, at which time all such license will expire by the express terms of the law. "After the first day of July next, no licenses for the sale of liquors can be granted or issued in any other manner than that provided by the act. Until the first of July next, I am of opinion that the County Treasurer may issue licenses as heretofore. The applicants in such cases must pay the price now fixed by law for the whole year; and the mercantile appraisers must make their returns for the present year as usual; there being no change made in their duties by the act, nor any provision for an appointment by them.

THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Attor. Gen. Lancaster, May 4, 1855.

Butter is selling at 40 and 50 cents per pound in Richmond, Va.

PRICES OF PRODUCTS IN NEW YORK.—Flour has again advanced. Common to good State is quoted at \$10.37 to \$10.44 per barrel; favorite State, \$10.50; common to good and extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, \$10.37 to \$12.12; extra Genesee, \$10.75 to \$12.75. Southern sold at from \$10.75 for common brands, up to \$12.37 for extra. Canadian flour from \$10.25 to \$11.25. Rye flour, \$7 to \$8.50 per barrel. Corn, meal, \$5.25 per barrel.—Wheat is scarce and wanted at old prices. Rye may be quoted at \$1.80 per bushel. Barley, \$1.20 per bushel. Corn, from \$1.10 to \$1.18 per bushel. Salt pork sold at \$17.92 to \$17.75 for new mess; and \$14.37 to \$24.50 for new prime. New country mess beef sold at \$10 to \$12.25; country prime, \$8.50 to \$6.12; re-packed Chicago, Indiana, &c., \$14.75 to \$15.50; extra mess, \$16.25 to \$16.50; beef hams, \$17 to \$20.50 per barrel. Beef cattle, sheep and lambs sold last week at unheard of prices. Prices are now actually double and treble what they were a few years back. Think of cattle at wholesale at fifteen dollars a hundred, and meat from seventeen to twenty-five cents a pound at retail! Flour and beef, if they remain at present prices, must hereafter be interdicted articles of diet for the poor.—Poultry and game are scarce—hardly any to be seen in market. Turkeys sell at 20 cents per pound, geese at 15 cents, and chickens at \$1.50 per pair. Fish is plenty and cheap.—Vegetables are coming in faster, though the prices are still high. Fruit is of course scarce. Among apples, greenings have disappeared, and Spitzenburgs are almost gone. Butter is coming down in price, and it is high time it did. Best Orange County sells at 28 cents. Eggs are dear for this time of year—only nine being given for a shilling. Never in New York have provisions been so dear.

LATE CALIFORNIA NEWS.—By the arrival, at New York, of the steamship Illinois, we have advices from California eight days later. She brings \$1,115,000 of the treasure saved from the wreck of the steamship Golden Age, which vessel struck on a sunken rock of the southwest end of the Island of Kicarón, and commenced leaking so badly that she was run ashore. In California, business was very dull, and many failures had occurred. The money market continued tightly though confidence was partially restored. Seventeen vessels from Atlantic ports had arrived at San Francisco within six days. The mint had not resumed operations. The miners were doing well, but owing to the scarcity of coin very little dust reached the market. Rain had fallen steadily in the valleys for a week, and in the mountains snow had fallen to a great depth. From the Kern river diggings the news is still contradictory. A secret society, opposed to the Know Nothings, has been organized all through California. It is called Freedom's Phalanx. The Legislature had fixed April 30th for its adjournment, and it is thought doubtful whether another attempt will be made this season to elect a U. S. Senator. A stringent law against gambling has been enacted, the effect of which, it is thought, will be to shut up all the gaming houses.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—The Steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 18th from Liverpool with dates from that city to the 6th, and news from the Crimea to the 4th instant. By this arrival, intelligence from the Crimea informs us that all the Russian outposts at Sebastopol have been captured by the allied English and French forces. Fearfully bloody conflicts have taken place between the Russian and allied forces, and the Russians have suffered severe losses both in killed, and prisoners taken by the allies. No assault has yet been made on Sebastopol; but active preparations were on foot for that purpose. An attempt was made in Paris on the 2nd inst., by an Italian, to assassinate Louis Napoleon. The assassin fired twice at Emperor; but failed in his murderous design. Personal revengeful feelings actuated the attempted deed. The ruffian was arrested and incarcerated. There is nothing of particular moment from other portions of Europe, worth telegraphing to you. I have given you all of importance. Commercial matters generally remain as per last advices, without particular alteration.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening the 15th inst., between 5 and 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the smoke house of Messrs. Fry & Fenner, on the canal at South Bethlehem (formerly Wilson Shaffer's) which was totally consumed before the firemen were able to reach the ground, together with a lot of meat valued at a shilling a pound and upwards. As the Perseverance Engine was running down the Main Street hill at full speed, Mr. George Dillert, who had hold of the rope, and sliding himself unable to keep pace, endeavored to get to one side, and fell, and was struck by the wheels of the engine, breaking his right arm and severely injured his head. He was able to walk home, where Drs. Hillman and Wilhelm dressed his wounds.—Bethlehem Times.

SINGULAR ESCAPE.—A few days since, while Mrs. Danforth, of Warren, Pa., was engaged in her usual duties, a heavy thunder storm came up, and in the midst of its fury a lightning stroke descended upon her, burning the hair from the crown of the head to the back of the neck, melting her hair pins, and proceeding down her body—leaving its mark as it went—until it passed through the floor. Strange to say the lady is rapidly recovering.

DOINGS.—There are divers and sundry devices concocted to evade the provisions of law—the prohibitory liquor laws which have been enacted from time to time furnishing their full quota. In New York State, according to the recent law, the ardent may only be sold in the "original packages." In view of this fact it is proposed to make those original packages contain but one "horn."

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.—The new plan of Post-Office registration of valuable letters goes into operation on the 1st of July next, and the Postmaster General has issued instructions for the guidance of Postmasters in connection therewith. This registration system is about the smallest piece of humbug fathered by the existing administration. A correspondent mailing a valuable letter, pays five cents extra to have it registered. If it is missing then, prompt and special measures are to be taken for its recovery; but no additional responsibility is devolved upon the Department. If the letter is lost altogether the correspondent recovers not a dime. All he gets for his extra five cents is a valueless receipt, and the promise of "extraordinary care in the safe transmission" of the letter. That we should suppose to be the duty of the government without extra charge; and this additional tax of five cents seems very much like the quarter of a dollar which a hotel guest bribes a neglectful waiter to furnish him the dinner for which he has already contracted to pay the landlord. If the government insists upon its monopoly of letter carrying, it certainly should assume all the responsibilities of common carriers.

GOVERNMENT AND HISTORY.—The government of Kansas is similar to that of other territories of the United States. Kansas formed part of the great Louisiana purchase acquired from France in 1803, and subsequently formed parts of the Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territories, from which last it was in 1854 erected into a separate territory, after a stormy debate in the National Congress as to whether the Missouri Compromise (an act passed in 1820, forbidding slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min. North latitude), should be repealed. The repeal was carried by a large majority in the Senate and a decided one in the House; it being thus left to a majority of white inhabitants of the territory, when they may apply for admission into the confederacy as a state, to allow or forbid slavery as they may deem proper.

BREAKS AMONG THE PEACH BLOSSOMS.—Dr. White, the postmaster at Union Star, Ky., in a letter to the Louisville Courier, notices a singular fact:

In that section throughout every peach orchard there has been a greater bloom than for many years past, and upon examining the blossoms a singular phenomenon is observable. In some orchards for every blossom examined there has been found inside the cups from one to as many as seven well formed peaches, and a large majority of the blossoms have three or four in them. This has never been observed in that part of Kentucky before.

SETTLING AN ESTATE.—The Omaha Indians have a novel way of settling the estate of a deceased person where there are no legal heirs to the property. The people en masse are notified to meet at a given time and place, at which they resolve themselves into a court. The property is exhibited, and all who desire to be heirs to the property stand forth, and at a given signal enter upon a race to a goal a mile distant.—The first one back is the legal heir.

THE STUYVESANT PEAR TREE.—A Relic of the Revolution in Bloom.—One of the most interesting natural curiosities in our city at the present time is the old Stuyvesant pear tree, at the corner of Thirtieth street and Third avenue. The few branches that remain upon the trunk of this ancient tree, which is upwards of one hundred years of age, are now completely covered with white blossoms.—N. Y. Evening Post.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—Some 60 gentlemen of the Democratic party, in the county of Lauderdale, Miss., have published a card, announcing their withdrawal from the Know Nothing organization. M. A. McKinnon, the President of the Know Nothing Council at Oxford, Miss., also publishes a card, announcing his withdrawal, and giving a history of the origin, progress and plans of the Order in that county.

A LARGE PIKE.—Mr. George Sherry caught one day this week, in the Turn Hole Dam a PIKE, which weighed 6 lb. 4 oz., and measured in length 20 1/2 inches. This is a large fish for the waters of the Lehigh. The head can be seen at the Hotel of Mr. Alfred Lantz.—Carbon Democrat.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER.—The Baltimore (Md.) Sun speaks in glowing terms of a specimen of the "Westoria Chinensis," a Chinese plant, in the garden of Professor Monkou, of that city, which covers an area of about 250 square feet, and has upon it about 7000 flowers of a blue color, not unlike the lilac in appearance.

PROFITS OF ORCHARDS.—A distinguished agriculturist, who has 1000 apple trees, and intends to set out many more, says that if apples will sell at 25 cents per bushel, they are his most profitable crop—and if they will not sell, they are the cheapest food he can raise for all kinds of animals.

VALUE OF A POUND OF THE FINEST LINEN THREAD.—A single pound of flaxen thread, intended for the finest specimens of French lace, is valued at six hundred dollars, and the length of the thread is about two hundred and twenty six miles. One pound of this thread is more valuable than two pounds of gold.

REDEEMED AT PAR.—The notes of all the suspended free banks of Illinois are now redeemed at par by the Auditor of that State, he having sold the stocks which were pledged for security of the notes. The suspended bank notes of Wisconsin are also redeemed at par.

The New York Post understands that seventy babies have already entered the lists for prizes at Barnum's Baby Show in June next.

The moment friendship becomes a tax it's singular, at every fresh call it makes, how very few persons it finds at home!

Arrest of the Murderer of Bill Poole.

The arrival at New York, on Tuesday of the Grapeshot, with the criminal Baker on board, furnishes the leading topics of the papers of the day, and in order that our readers may be thoroughly posted up we give a full synopsis of the affair. The murder of William Poole was committed at Stanwix Hall, No. 579 Broadway, New York, on the 24th of February last, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock at night. Poole after receiving the fatal wound, lingered till the 8th of March, when death put an end to his sufferings. As soon as it was known who was the murderer of Poole, search was commenced for Louis Baker, but unsuccessfully. He succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police; and taking passage on board the Isabella Jewett, he sailed for the Canary Islands on the 10th day of March, fourteen days having expired from the time of the murder to his departure. As soon as it was ascertained that Baker had sailed in the Isabella Jewett, preparations were made for his pursuit, and George Law, to further the ends of justice, generously tendered to his Honor the Mayor the well-known fast-sailing clipper barque Grapeshot. This vessel was placed under the direction of Judge Stuart, and was sent to sea for the Canary Islands on the 18th of March, eight days after the Isabella Jewett had left. The Grapeshot has performed her voyage, and has succeeded in bringing the fugitive back. We here give an account of the voyage:—

The clipper-ship Grapeshot, Capt. Richard Hepburn, arrived at the City of Palmas, Island of Gran Canaria, on Saturday, April 7, and came to anchor under the lee of the fort. The Isabella Jewett had not arrived, but came in on the 17th of April, 10 days after the clipper.—After taking in water and making all necessary preparations to intercept the Jewett, we weighed anchor, and for several days stood off and on the harbor. On Tuesday we espied the Jewett under the land, standing toward the City of Palmas; we made all sail, and on nearing her requested her Captain to back her foretopsail. The request was without any delay complied with, and in a few moments the pursuers and the pursued were within a few hundred yards of one another. The officers having disguised themselves in sailor's garb, got into a boat and rowed to the brig. Getting alongside, the object of their search was discovered on board the Jewett, apparently unconscious of the nearness of those in pursuit of him. The officers hastily gathered around Baker, he was informed of the nature of his business, and warned not to make any attempt at escape, as they were fully prepared for anything of that sort, at the same time each of them presented a loaded revolver at his breast, and then one taking him by the arm, another by the wrist, another by the shoulder, &c., and forced him on his back over the gunwales of the boat that was on deck, and so put the irons upon him, he protesting, and making all the resistance he was able, calling out "What does this mean? What is this for? What do you want of me?" We told him that he must go with us. He said he would not, and we could not take him—hallowing out, "Captain, Captain, these are a set of pirates, and have come to take me!" Then appealing to the men of the brig, "Men, will you let them take me?" Two men belonging to the brig said that we should not take him.

The Captain interfered and said to us, "Here, you are too fast! What is this all about?" Baker said, "They are a set of pirates and they want to take me." He recognized the most of them, and called them by name; saying, "Do you get paid for taking me?" and begged them to let him go into the cabin and he would go with them. Finding all resistance in vain, and being assured he must go, dead or alive, and that the easiest way was the best way, he asked for his things; in the cabin, and gave directions where they could be found.

The time did not occupy over 10 or 15 minutes from the time they left the bark until they returned with him. Baker had no idea that they were sent after him, and thought that they were wrong, or that they wanted to put a pilot on board. He had on a hickory stripe shirt, and was in his shirt-sleeves, wore also a cap. He stood no watch during the passage, but was on the brig's papers by the name of Wm. A. Browne. Before the boat left the side of the brig it was explained to the Captain of the Jewett what the arrest was for. He appeared to be thunder stricken, and much frightened, said he knew nothing about it; "Will they do anything with me?"

A stateroom was prepared for the prisoner, and being well guarded, the Grapeshot set sail for New York with a favorable wind. During the passage home a constant watch was kept by the officers upon the movements of Baker, lest he should make an attempt at suicide. Baker's first inquiry when he got on board of the Grape Shot, was, "Is Poole dead? I heard he was; tell me. You would not have come after me if he was not." They told him he was. He said he was sorry for his wife and child, and wished many a time when laying in his bunk on the passage, that it had been him, as he was alone, and had no one to provide for; that it was easy to get into a muss but hard to get out. He found great deal of fault with the testimony given on the investigation.

The voyage to New York was performed in twenty-nine days, during which time nothing worthy of mention occurred. The Highlands were sighted on Tuesday morning, the 15th, and succeeded in getting into port about six o'clock in the evening. As Baker is already under indictment, there will be no examination at present. He has entirely recovered from the wounds he received during the affray at Stanwix Hall.

He has a father living in New York, but no mother, brother or sister. He was born in Wales. His mother died when he was about six years old.

Odds and Ends.

- The man who does most has the least time to talk about what he does.
There are nearly five millions of sheep in the State of Ohio.
Nothing but a good life can fit men for a better one.
Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.
The Emperor of France was 51 years old on the 21st of April.
Six sisters were married the same night at their house in Somerset county, Penn.
During last week the deaths in New York city numbered 431, and Philadelphia 165.
The appropriation bill passed by the Legislature amounts to \$4,130,414 75.
A Buzzard.—A rattlesnake was recently killed in Florida with 35 rattles.
If a good act benefits none else, it benefits the doer.
A ship lately sailed from Liverpool for Austria with a cargo of 263 unmarried women.
The number of processes through which a needle goes in its manufacture is seventy.
Money—a composition for taking stains out of a character.
The pay of the French soldier is one cent per day.
It is estimated that at least \$1,000,000 worth of lumber has floated down the Delaware this spring.
Young men should not loaf, chaw, swear, plague the girls, steal hollyhocks, nor "fret" old maids.
President Hitchcock says, that the whole amount, in solid measure, of the coal of the United States, equals at least 8500 square miles.
When men marry now-a-days, they get more whalebone than woman, and more coffee-bags than "tin."
Two hundred Mormons arrived at Pittsburgh, a few days since, on their way to Salt Lake City.
In Europe people take off their hats to "great men;" in America, "great men" take off their hats to the people.
Short Dresses, if adopted by the ladies, will have one good effect, at any rate. It will oblige them to mend their stockings.
IN A LATE SPEECH, Lucy Stone said—"We know there is cotton in the ears of men. Let us look for hope in the bosoms of women."
Some slandering old bachelor says it is much joy when you first get married; but it is more jolly after a year or so.
The Town of Carlisle, Pa., has imposed a tax of 50 cents on all dogs found at large during the summer months.
The cholera has again broken out on the western rivers—travelers are advised to take the cars instead of steamboats.
Making their appearance—mad dogs in various parts of the country. Look out for them.
Set a value on the smallest morsels of knowledge. The fragments are the dust of diamonds.
Mud—the man that got his moustache colored. It's no use Frank, we want items, and we're bound to have 'em, come from what source they may.
The best life preserver in this world, is a marriage certificate. One half the rheumatism in the market is only vice, assuming the shape canes and crutches.
The Hotel Keepers in West Chester have united upon a schedule of prices to be observed hereafter. The prices are raised from 15 to 20 per cent.
Mr. Stratton, father of the well known dwarf Tom Thumb, rendered famous by Barnum, has become insane, and is now an inmate of the Hartford Lunatic Asylum.
Thirteen hundred and thirty-six persons embarked for Liberia under the auspices and at the expense of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, for the past two years.
Each miller and bolter of flour is bound by law—see Inspections, Purdon's Digest—to have his brand-mark entered with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions.
A country editor thinks that Columbus is not entitled to much credit for discovering America, as the country is so large he could not well have missed it.
A quiet exposition of truth has a better effect than a violent attack on error. Truth extirpates errors as grass extirpates weeds, by working its way into their place, and leaving them no room to grow.
The train which conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to Windsor on their recent visit to England, ran at the rate of 72 miles an hour. The distance was 28 miles. Brunell, the great engineer, managed the locomotive.
Gen. Jas. Irwin has generously offered to donate two hundred and fifty acres of land, in Centre county, to the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, for a Farmer's High School.
In Washington, a band of music performs at the Capitol gardens on Wednesday afternoon, and at the President's gardens on Friday afternoon, from five o'clock until sunset during the whole spring and summer.
People who think there is no flour "out West," are not posted up. At Milwaukee there are 70,000 barrels of flour and 550,000 bushels of wheat bound for the East. The shipments of Milwaukee will double those of last year.
A trot for \$10,000 came off at the Union Course, between Mr. Wheelan's "Sontag," and Woodruff's "Centerville." Sontag won in two-mile heats, easy, Time 2.35 and 2.37. The trot was in harness. "Sontag" is to trot again soon for \$5000.
POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA.—The increase of population in California during the year 1854, is estimated at 50,000, about 25,000 overland to an equal number by sea. Iowa, during the past year has received over 100,000 addition to her population, and Minnesota, 80,000.