

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1855.

C. P. HAINES, EDITOR.

By reference to another column it will be seen that the Island, in the Lehigh, at this place, is offered at private sale. It is a valuable property, and in the hands of an enterprising man can be made profitable.

Next Week

being Court week, a great many persons will come to town. We hope our friends will not forget to call at our office and pay us—their respect at least. We shall be glad to see them, especially if they bring us an article commonly called money. It should be remembered that the amount for the subscription of a weekly paper is small, but small as it is the printer cannot get along without it. We hope therefore, that our friends who are in arrears will not fail to discharge this obligation.

Thanksgiving Day.

In another column will be found Governor Pollock's Proclamation, appointing Thursday the 22d of November, as a day of public thanksgiving for the people of Pennsylvania. The response will no doubt be general for its observance, with a sincere desire to recognize and celebrate the goodness of that Providence by which we have been blessed with bountiful harvests, and so signally preserved from the fearful scourges which have afflicted other portions of our country. Surely we are under the weightiest obligations, and a suitable acknowledgment should be made to Divine Providence.

The Engineers

engaged in making a survey of the Allentown and Port Clinton Railroad, had progressed, up to Saturday evening last, a distance of ten miles. In this distance fifteen bridges will be required. The route otherwise is found favorable, the grade being 12 feet to the mile.

The Eastonian.

The Eastonian, published by E. L. Cooley, at Easton, comes to us in a new and beautiful dress. The paper in its mechanical appearance is a model of good taste, and its editorials and selections give evidence of tact, taste and talent. Success to it.

Church Consecration.

The new German Evangelical Church, near the Cedar Creek, in South Whitehall township, will be consecrated to religious worship on Sunday next. It is expected that a number of eminent clergymen from a distance will attend and take part in the services, to which all persons are invited.

Allentown Teachers' Association.

This association was re-organized last week. Meetings will be held twice a month—the next being on Monday evening the 12th of November. It is expected that all persons in any way interested in the advancement of the cause of education in general, and of the Common School system in particular, will attend and take part in the deliberations of this important body. Teachers especially, who are desirous of elevating the character and promoting the interests of their noble calling, are earnestly urged to be present, and to put forth a united and decided effort in its behalf. Teachers have hitherto somewhat overlooked or neglected the importance of such an association, and have left the interests of their profession to languish and lag far behind the advancing spirit of the age. The time for action, concerted and definite action, has arrived, and we trust that they will no longer remain deaf to the repeated appeals of self interest. These meetings have the effect of concentrating and collecting all the light that can possibly be obtained upon the wants in respect to education, the difficulties in the way of our public schools, and the best means of removing or abating them. It is an association which every teacher in the county, male and female, who feels an interest in the cause of education, should be a member of, as it affords advantages of gaining a vast amount of knowledge, useful to the profession.

Trotting Match at Reading.

A Trotting Match came off on the trial course of the Berks Co. Agricultural Society, at Reading, last week. The Society offered a premium of \$20 for the best Trotting Horse, Mare, or Gelding, in harness or otherwise, to competitors from Berks county only. The bay stallion, "Bonaparte," owned by Townsend Evans, made the best mile in 2 minutes and 8 seconds, and took the premium.

After the match was over, Mr. ROBERT KRAMER, of Allentown, appeared on the grounds, unannounced, with his Grey Mare, and showed the Reading folks some fast trotting. He had her hitched to a light sulkey, and made the mile heat in 2:40, completely distancing all competitors. She is one of the fastest nags in this region of country, moves easy and gracefully, and wins laurels and premiums wherever she goes.

Of Deceitful Men!
It is a very fortunate circumstance that mankind do not see themselves as others see them, and that they live in comparative ignorance of what is thought and said of them, even by their most intimate associates. Half the world, if it were aware of what the other half say and think about it, would be ashamed to walk the streets in open day. Men may flatter themselves as they please, about the good opinion of others, but the best of them do not escape censurable criticism and contemptuous speech from many whom they call their best friends. All people's friends are composed of the same material, and human nature, like some of the Hindoo idols, is apt to be double-faced. Politicians encounter more of these two-sided humans than almost any class of the community. It is really astonishing, to see how poor devils in human shape will twist and turn, and lie and fawn, to get themselves into petty offices; and then, it is amazingly diverting to see them turn around and defame the same individuals they fawned upon, and to whose friendly influence they are indebted for the bread and butter they eat in indolence. Those are weak and timid folks who complain that they have enemies. A man of nerve and independence never fears enemies, and would "spile" if he could not encounter them. We glory in having a host of enemies, for, in the language of a contemporary, we always feel abundantly able to "give them fits," if they tread on our corns. A man who has no enemies is a natural fool, and never has energy of character enough to encounter any opposition. If all mankind were friends, business would stagnate, everything would be dull and insipid, and people would become too lazy to exist. The happiest moment in a man's life is when he has triumphed over opposition; and a man never knows how much there is in him till he has confronted his bitter enemies. Depend upon it, a man that is good for anything in this world of selfishness, will always have enemies; but at the same time, if he lives long enough, and sticks to truth and honor, he will eventually triumph over them all.

Reducing the Price of Flour.
The people East are getting their flour at a reduced price, by means of association. A number of citizens of Concord, N. H., (where flour is selling at \$2.50 per bbl.) recently got up a subscription and sent an agent to the West to purchase 500 bbls. He returned a few days ago and delivered it to subscribers at \$8.75 per bbl. This plan has been adopted in several towns in the East. The citizens of Thompsonville, Conn., recently united in purchasing two hundred and fifty-two barrels of flour from the manufacturers at Rochester, and it was delivered at their doors at \$9.50 per barrel. This was a saving of two dollars and a half or three dollars on a barrel. The "Bread League" in Charlestown, Mass., has been organized, and five hundred barrels of flour have been subscribed for. Why cannot something of this kind be done in Allentown? Certainly the necessity exists to us as great an extent here as elsewhere. Every section of the country, where the price of flour is kept up to the misery of the poor, will be driven into this move, if some reform is not effected in the matter by dealers. Forewarning the market must cease. With legitimate dealers lies the cure for this evil, and the safety of their business eventually, will compel them to attempt a change, if they do not wish to see "Bread Leagues" in every direction, interfering with their operations. People are wearied of paying out all they make for food.

State Treasurer.
We notice that some of our democratic exchanges are naming J. R. STRUTHERS, Esq., of Lehigh county, for this office. We cheerfully push along the ball. We consider Mr. Struthers as prompt, correct, and reliable a man as we have in the old Keystone. In all business matters he appears to be guided by the maxim, "that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He ably represented this district in the State Legislature for several sessions, coming within one vote, we think, of being selected as Speaker, at the time Mr. CHASE was chosen. He also filled the Treasurer's office in this County for one term. The next Legislature will be largely democratic, and we cannot see how they could possibly select a more energetic, competent, or satisfactory person than James R. Struthers. His election would be highly gratifying to the democracy of the Old Tenth Legion.—Carbon Democrat.

The Public Lands.—It is stated as a fact that the public lands of the United States are rapidly running out. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier says:

We have nominally 1,400,000 square miles, that is some eight or ten hundred millions of acres; but perhaps five-sixths of the entire quantity is uninhabitable and valueless. Already the government is unable to supply lands in Minnesota to actual settlers at the maximum price of \$1.25 per acre. We sold and gave away in 1853—54, 25,000,000 of acres. We sold at a nominal sum during the past year 25,000,000 acres, and gave away to States and individuals property enough to make good the enormous quantity of 30,000,000 of acres. At this rate how long will our two or three hundred millions of available public lands supply the demand for the purpose of settlement, to say nothing of exigencies of the Treasury in time of war or of financial distress. In Minnesota, which has 55,000 inhabitants, the lands to be offered this season have been reduced from four to one million of acres. The lands cannot be surveyed as fast Congress gives them away. This is said to be the cause of the reduction of the quantity in Minnesota. In Utah, already settled by some 30,000 Mormons, the base line has just been established, and perhaps years must elapse before the government, so wholly absorbed is it in the work of gratuity, can furnish a legal title to the lands occupied by its citizens.

Beginning to look like something.—The new Lutheran Church.

Court Next Week—Trial of Mary Schneider.
The November term of our Court will commence on Monday next. It will be a session of unusual interest. Mary Schneider, who is now in our Jail on suspicion of having caused the death of her own child, either by poison or suffocation, will receive her trial. So far no positive proof of her guilt has been elicited, but the circumstantial evidence is of a strong nature.—She is known to be a woman of bad character, and sometimes treated the little girl with great cruelty. She told two different stories in regard to the time of the child's death. To the Jury she said she did not know when the child died; but found it dead when she woke up near noon; and to Dr. Hillman she stated that it died between 9 and 10 o'clock. We here give the testimony of Drs. Wilhelm, Hillman and William T. Repper, produced at the adjourned meeting of the Coroner's Jury:

At the adjourned meeting of the Coroner's Jury the following testimony was produced: Dr. Hillman states that some 3 or 4 weeks ago he was called to see the accused. Found her on the bed complaining of pain in her bowels—saw a vial of laudanum on the bureau, which she said Dr. Wilson gave her, but failed to give relief—left her a few powders and called again next day—when I gave her powders, I had some suspicion that she misrepresented the nature of her complaint—when I called second time I asked her a number of questions with a view of finding out whether her complaint was not of a peculiar nature—could get no satisfactory answer and finally asked her directly, in plain words, when she confessed it. I then gave her medicine to suit her case. I became satisfied that she was a woman of bad character.

Dr. Benjamin Wilhelm re-called.—Corroborated the statement of Dr. Hillman. I found the following facts. Dr. Hillman having a sore hand, called on me to make the dissection of the body, which I did—first found the child on its back in the bed—the right side of face a blue red, the left side not so much so—a white spot resembling wax on the left cheek, and so was the nose, and various parts of the body, found evidence on the pillow that the child had been vomiting. We commenced the examination—found the abdomen materially enlarged—opened the breast and abdomen—examining breast, nothing unusual was noticed at first sight—proceeded to examine the organ—found both lungs overfilled with blood, front and back side of lungs congested—the heart contained no blood, and sound—pericardium healthy. Otherwise nothing remarkable was found in the breast. The abdomen we found as follows:—The peritoneum healthy—stomach outside inflamed—pancreas sound—bowels filled with gas, and had a blue color, but nothing particularly out of order—bladder filled with urine—liver, pancreas and kidneys perfectly sound—stomach we feel and took home, also the lungs and duodenum. These I opened in the presence of Mr. Roepper in his house—opened stomach first, it was in the evening by candle light—found the contents to be about one and a half table spoon full of matter nearly digested—mucous membrane of the stomach was inflamed—had a number of inflamed spots varying in size from a three cent piece to a shilling and some larger—mucous membrane injected with blood, the blood vessels being all full—the esophagus and the pylorus were much inflamed. We put these parts into water to see whether these inflamed spots would disappear—Dr. Hillman and myself made another minute examination to-day, and we found the same spots as they appeared the first day. These spots were doubtless caused by some poison in the stomach, very small quantities of metallic poison may create such spots, vegetable poison will do the same. It is highly probable that something calculated to destroy life had been in the stomach. Spots like those found in the face and exterior of the body are often produced by opium. Arsenic might produce spots like those found in the stomach—persons poisoned by opium do issue froth from the mouth and nose. The child may possibly have been strangled to death, which produces congestion of the lungs, but the stomach unquestionably had something in it that caused the inflammation, something poisonous and powerful. If the child's death was caused by strangulation, it would hardly be reasonable to suppose it could have been strangled merely by laying on its face as found, for it being 4 years old would probably have been able to turn. When I first saw the child, as found in bed, judging from its whole appearance, I believed it was strangled to death. I know of no disease that would so suddenly produce such inflammation in the stomach and cause death in so short a time—could discover no opium or other poison in the stomach, though this I regard as no evidence that poison had not been there—it may have been absorbed with others matter and passed off—metallic poison would remain and be discovered unless in very small quantities. I knew the child's mother about 2 years.

Dr. Hillman, re-called.—I was called to the house of Mrs. Snyder about noon on the 17th, when death of child became known—found Mary Snyder sitting near the bed, asked her what was the matter. She said her child was dead—asked her at what time it died, and she answered between 9 and 10 o'clock that morning. I then spoke a few words with her, looking at the child and left; went to John Huth and told him to go for the Coroner. Went up home; knowing that a post mortem examination would have to be made, I called on Dr. Wilhelm to assist, as I had a sore hand. Dr. W. and myself went down about three o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Borhek and myself went into the house; were told that Mary was up stairs—we went up and found her lying down sound asleep. I shook her and woke her up; she complained of headache, and said she had been sitting up till near twelve o'clock last night sewing. The vial of laudanum already spoke of, which I found on the bureau in Mary's room several weeks back, contained about half an oz.,—it would doubtless have been enough

to destroy the child's life—to produce the death of such a child might require a drachm of pure laudanum. Arsenic has a tendency to produce evacuation of the bowels. All things taken into consideration, I believe the inflamed spots in the stomach were produced by some vegetable poison, perhaps opium. Arsenic is more likely to remain in the stomach, and would be found in it in material quantities; opium or laudanum will become absorbed in other matter and pass off. I know of no disease that would produce such a death—saw nothing of the stool which the child's mother spoke of as having passed from the child at midnight preceding its death.

Wm. T. Roepper, affirmed.—Last Wednesday evening, Drs. Hillman and Wilhelm called on me and brought a child's stomach and some bowels, and requested to examine whether they contained poison. They opened stomach and emptied contents into a vial which I have at home. In the course of that night, the following day and yesterday, I examined the contents of stomach, first for arsenic and laudanum or opium, as the two poisons most likely to be used—did not succeed in finding either; the contents of stomach were a mixture of slimy matter, and apparently, particles of digested apple—it was common contents of stomach. I do not consider my failure to discover poison, as conclusive that there had been none in the stomach—the gastric juice will digest, and may have decomposed vegetable poison, which may readily account for its absence when the tests were applied.

Thanksgiving Day.
Governor Pollock has issued a Thanksgiving Proclamation, in the following style:

Pennsylvania, SS.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:—A public recognition of the existence of God, as the Creator of all things and the Giver of "every good and perfect gift," with a humble acknowledgment of our constant dependence upon the providence of Him, "who rules in the army of Heaven and among the children of men," is alike the duty and the privilege of a free and Christian people.

"He has crowned the past year with his goodness, and caused our paths to drop with fatness." He has blessed our country with peace. The Union of the States—our free institutions—our civil and religious privileges—right of conscience and freedom of worship have been continued and preserved. The great interests of education, morality and religion have been encouraged and promoted—science and art advanced—industry rewarded—and the moral and physical condition of the people improved.

The goodness of God has signally blessed our Commonwealth. War with its desolation—famine and pestilence with their horrors, have not been permitted to come near us; and whilst the ravages of disease and death have afflicted the citizens of other States, we have enjoyed the blessings of health and unusual prosperity. The seasons in their annual round, have come and gone—"seed time and harvest" have not failed—smiling plenty cheers the husbandman; and, surrounded by the abundant fruits of autumn, he rejoices in the rich rewards of his toil. "The pastures are clothed with flocks—the valleys also are covered over with corn—they shout for joy—they also sing."

Acknowledging with grateful hearts these manifold blessings of a beneficent Providence, we should "offer unto God thanksgiving, and pay our vows unto the Most High."

Under the solemn conviction of the importance and propriety of this duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 22d day of November, next, as a day of general Thanksgiving and Praise throughout this State, and earnestly implore the people, that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercy, and beseech him for a continuation of his blessings.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Commonwealth the eightieth. By the Governor, A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CONK TREE IN THE UNITED STATES.—The cork tree, which flourishes naturally in the south of Europe, is an evergreen about twenty or thirty feet in height. The substance denominated cork is the outer bark, which sometimes grows two or three inches in thickness. From the Patent Office the seed has been distributed to a number of States, to test its adaptation to our climate.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—A quart of flour weighs just one pound; a quart of corn meal 1 pound and 2 ounces; a quart of butter 1 pound 1 ounce; a quart of loaf sugar 1 pound; a quart of white sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce; ten eggs weigh 1 pound; sixteen large table-spoonfuls make half a pint, eight make a gill, four half a gill, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY FERTILITY.—A married woman, in this borough, a few days ago, was safely delivered of three children at a single birth. Considering that her husband had been absent in California for the last two years (having returned but a day or two ago), the result is a physiological phenomenon. But we suppose the wife was often reminded of him by mail.—Pottsville Gazette.

SICK LAWYER.—A lawyer, being sick made his last will and testament, and gave all his estate to fools and mad men! Being asked the reason for so doing, he said, "From such I got it and to such I return it."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—Another arrival from abroad, brings advices from the seat of war one week later. No important engagement has taken place between the contending parties; but evils of war are spreading over a more extended sphere. The fleets of the Allies being liberated by the destruction of the Russian vessels at Sebastopol, are cruising round seeking for an opportunity of burning and destroying the property of the enemy on land and sea. It is thought that Odessa, a large and important city, will be an early object of attack.

Perekop has been threatened by the allied forces, but their advance is checked for the present. A French force is gathering on the Danube. A fleet of the allied vessels is before Odessa, preparing to commence an immediate bombardment. Ten thousand men are employed in making a road from Balaklava to the allied camp at Sebastopol. A British fleet has been sent to Naples. During the three weeks preceding the fall of Sebastopol, the Russian losses were over 32,000 men, exclusive of deaths by disease. A battle has been fought in the Caucasus, under Mouravieff, and the Turks, under Ali Pasha, in which the latter was himself taken prisoner, and had 300 men killed. It seems to have been a cavalry fight. Kars still held out, but the garrison was reduced to great extremity, and Omar Pasha was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the siege. At Swerborg the Russians were actively repairing the fortifications. Nineteen Russian merchant vessels have been captured off the coast of Finland, and ten more burned at the mouth of the Sulu. An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal of England is rumored. It is announced that the Danish government has invited all the maritime powers, including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen to settle the Sound Dues. In Greece the ministry have resigned and a new cabinet been formed.

DISEASE AMONGST CATTLE.—Some time since, William Stavely, of Bucks county, bought a lot of young calves, some ninety in number, from New Jersey. Two or three weeks ago, a disease broke out amongst them, which carried off a number before the nature of it could be discovered. Mr. Stavely had some of them examined after death, when the cause appeared to be a collection of small worms in the windpipe and lungs. In some of the cases, the lungs were very much diseased and hardened, making respiration almost impossible. It has been found that a dose of turpentine, about a table spoonful, administered as soon as the disease appeared, is an effectual remedy, affording almost immediate relief in the worst cases.

Dr. L. B. WRIGHT, of New York, has prepared a pleasant vegetable "Liquid Cathartic," or Family Physic, that outrivals all other purgatives we have ever yet seen. It is as pleasant to the taste as any beverage, does not produce nausea, griping, nor leave the bowels costive, three indisputable virtues of a Family Physic, most certainly, and, we believe, unknown with all other preparations. Its action upon the system is said to be that of a good Family Physic and superior alternative. We believe it is gaining in popularity very fast, not only with families, but with a large portion of physicians. See advertisement.

PRACTICAL FIRE LOVE.—A lady residing in Ainslie street, Williamsburg, N. Y., appeared before Col. Ming, at the Mayor's office, on Tuesday morning, and entered a complaint that her husband for a year past has been a member of a spiritual circle which meets at No. 193 Bowersy, and she says that he has received a communication informing him that it was just and proper that he should form new associations with females whenever he saw fit, and with as many different ones as his spirit might move him to. He also endeavors to persuade her to receive the visits of different men, assuring her that there is no harm in doing so, notwithstanding she has two children by him. She says that Smith, the razor-strop man, belongs to the circle, and a woman named Mrs. Williams is the bewitcher of her husband.

CONSUMPTION OF THE DOBT.—If no carbon, in the shape of food is taken into the stomach, for the oxygen to act upon, it will consume the body itself. Without food, the body loses daily one-fourteenth of its weight in summer, and one-twelfth in winter. If food is continuously withheld, a person ordinarily starves to death in fourteen days, when they have lost two-fifths of their whole weight. From this it appears, that if life could be preserved, the whole matter of the system would be consumed in thirty days.

It further shows, that oxygen that consumes the carbon in food, and produces heat in the system, if unprovided with other carbon, will consume the body itself.

Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS.—This woman—the authoress of that foul book Mary Lyndon, and connected with the Free Lovites, writes a letter to the N. Y. Times in defence of her purity of character. She says: "For eighteen years my food has been grains, roots, fruits and milk. I have been bathed daily in pure water, and have been all that time the apostle of Health and Purity to woman."

We are glad to hear that she is a good feeder, and washes herself, for a dirty woman is even more disgusting than a dirty man.

RATES OF COAL TRANSPORTATION.—The Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads have fixed their rates of transportation on coal, from Mauch Chunk to Elizabethtown or Jersey City, for the present, at two dollars and sixty-two cents per ton. To Easton, the charge is one dollar per ton. This, it will be perceived, is considerably lower than our coal can be delivered for to New York waters, via the Reading railroad, and may be regarded as an earnest of the competition which that road is to encounter.—Easton Sentinel.

Our Chip Basket.

If you do what you should not, you will hear what you would not.

A Thought while smoking.—Love is like a cigar—the longer it burns the less it becomes.

There are sixteen counties in Kentucky in which it is said, there is not a single piano.

Ole Bull is about to make a professional tour of the United States.

Rives Bazza, seventy years old, was sent to the Alabama penitentiary, for life, a few days since, for murder.

A Free-love boarding house and a Free-love school are among the improvements of Cincinnati.

Abominable.—To hear a woman swear.—It grates as harshly on the ear as a dull saw on a bone.

Distant Relation.—People who imagine they have a claim to rob you if you are rich, and insult you if you are poor.

Editor.—A poor fellow, who every day is emptying his brain in order that he may fill his stomach.

Word Importation.—The Oswego (N. Y.) Palladium announces the arrival of the schooner J. B. Collins, with twenty tons of pigeons!

A chance for Laborers.—The Lebanon Advertiser says that five hundred laborers are wanted on the Union canal, between Lebanon and Myerstown, Pa.

New Buckwheat Flour has made its appearance in our markets. It looks very good. The buckwheat crop has been an extensive one all over the country.

A man went into a printing office to beg a paper, because, said he, "we like to read the newspaper very much, but our neighbor don't take none."

Why can't a man look at a fat oyster without spitting, or remember a forgotten name without scratching his head just above the right ear?

A queer gatherer of statistics says that of 158 pretty women whom he met in the streets of a fashionable resort in a given time, 100 were sucking their parasol handles.

Innoculation for the yellow fever is reported to have been tried in more than one thousand cases at New Orleans, during the past summer, with perfect success.

The average duration of human life throughout the world is 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7 years; one half before reaching 17.

In a meeting at Dan Rice's circus, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday night, a countryman had one of his eyes so badly injured that the future usefulness of that organ is despaired of.

Among the curiosities lately placed in a museum, is a mosquito's bladder, containing the souls of twenty-four misers, and the fortunes of twelve printers. It is nearly half full.

What is a Coquette?—A young lady of more beauty than sense, more accomplishments than learning, more charms of person than grace of mind, more admirers than friends, more fools than wise men for attendants.

It is strange how a rufflo shirt will make a boy grow. Master Stubbs mounted one the other day and what was the consequence? In less than a week he was "too big" to eat with a steel fork.

Natur is natur, and will show itself. It is as impossible to ride alongside of a woman in a railroad car without getting your arms around her neck, as it is to look at strawberries without wishing for loaf sugar and cream.

Wherever you find their virtuous woman you also find pleasant firesides, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle hearts, piety, music, light, and model institutions generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her breath is the inspiration of Heaven.

The second Monday in November, has been assigned for the trial of LOUIS BAKER, who stands indicted as the principal in the murder of Bill Poole. Turner and McLaughlin, charged as accessories, will be tried separately, after the conclusion of Baker's trial.

An exchange says, the man that would systematically and wilfully set about cheating the printer, would commit highway robbery on a crying baby and would rob it of its gingerbread—rob a church of its counterfeited pennies—lick the butter off a blind nigger's last "fitter,"—paw his grandmother's specks for a drink of whiskey—steal acorns from a blind sow, and take clothes from a scare-crow to make a respectable appearance in society.

It is estimated that it costs more to dress any one of 5,000 ladies in New-York and Brooklyn than to build a comfortable country church—say \$20,500;—more to dress any ten of 5,000 others than, to buy a handsome brown-stone house, pretty well up town—say \$10,000. And yet most of these same dressy dames pay for their keeping, and many a poor fellow, who, if a bachelor, would go in a threadbare suit, sports broad-cloth and fine linen, because he is in partnership with one of them.

SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.—In building a chimney put a quantity of salt in the mortar with which the inner course of bricks are to be laid. The effect will be that there never will be any accumulation of soot in the chimney. This philosophy is thus stated; the salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed, absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp, falls down to the fireplace. This appears to be an English discovery. It is used with success in Canada.

LAUGHABLE.—The Albany Argus tells a story of a man buying oats, a few days since, who gave a fifty dollar bill in mistake for a five. On discovering the blunder, and hastening to have it rectified, he found the recipient of it deliberately rubbing out the cipher on the bill in order to make his cash account square with his funds. An exchange of a "five" for a "fifty" saved the latter from further defalcation, and fully satisfied both parties.