

fellow man, that does not indirectly assail the human race—there is no blow struck for right and justice anywhere that does not indirectly benefit it. If a new art is discovered or an old one improved, if a new source of wealth is developed, no matter where, or by whom, the world and all that dwell therein are better for it—for no matter how much it may enrich the person by whom it was made, or the locality where it first appeared, it will enrich the world around still more.

No! there is no independence among men. It would mar the concord of God's general plan, if there were. There is no sectional independence. The universe itself is a unit, notwithstanding the vast variety of which it is composed. There is not one planet in the heavens—there is not one blade of grass on the earth that exists in vain, that has not its peculiar use, that does not perform this use, or that can be destroyed without performing it.

The moral of all this is plain. I leave each one who hears me, to make the application for himself. I have detained you longer than I wished to do. I have been far less interesting than I desired to be. I will therefore relieve you now with many thanks for your attention.

On behalf of the members of this Association, I thank you for your liberal and enlightened appreciation of their efforts to please you and advance the interests which it was designed to foster and encourage.

That they have been active and energetic—that they have been successful, the result of their labors, these annual exhibitions, and this pleased assembly prove beyond a doubt. Whether this shall continue depends, Ladies and Gentlemen, on you.—Stand by this society. Encourage it in the efforts which it is making to improve our agriculture and mechanics arts, and its success is established. Abandon or look coldly on it, and its death is certain. This, I am sure, you will never do, while the annual renewal of such scenes as this are so easily accomplished by you—while it is in your power to produce such grand physical and moral results as are here produced—while you can aid in bringing together in harmony such various interests, the representatives of such widely different thoughts and feelings—such vast numbers of the human family, and by mingling them together, teach them to know and respect and love each other better than before—you will, I am sure, never cease to cherish and support that by which so much good is accomplished.

Let us then go on with vigor in this good and glorious work. Let us neither falter in it nor turn back, until in the arts which we are organized to encourage, there is nothing more to teach or to learn—until the adamant barriers which ignorance and prejudice and folly have so long been building up are entirely broken down and destroyed, and this people roused to a sense of their true dignity and their mighty destiny, shall forget the errors of the past, and with minds that are expansive enough to grasp all that is worth knowing, and hearts that are large enough to embrace all that is worth loving, they shall feel and see, that as they are the offspring of the same Father, the handiwork of the same Creator—no matter how various their feelings and tastes and occupations may be, they are nevertheless one in interest—one in duty, and one in the glorious destiny that awaits our State and Nation.

Slandering the Ladies.—“We think,” says the Frankfort Yeoman, “it is perfectly ridiculous and unmanly in certain editors to keep sneering at and harping at low-necked dresses. The fact is, the ladies were driven to the present fashion in self-defence and vindication, and by the impertinent course of these same meddling editors. When high necks were in fashion, these Miss Nancy editors were continually insinuating that the ladies—dear creatures—in fortifying their flinty little hearts against the assaults of Cupid, adopted the mode of defence used by Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. We always believed the insinuation was a vile slander, and now we know it was.”

Heavy Grain Operations.—During the past week we learn that a single party in this city purchased about 600,000 bushels wheat, the most of which, it is said, will go forward to Boston. At an average of \$1.50 per bushel, the gentlemen in question paid out nearly a million of dollars, all of which has passed into the pockets of the farmers of the country and is so much added to the general wealth. Other parties, however, were actively engaged in buying throughout the week, and it is reasonable to estimate the quantity which changed hands during that time at fully two millions of dollars.—Chicago Press, 30.

A Georgia Tragedy.—A few weeks ago, one of the daughters of a wealthy planter of Telfair county, Georgia, eloped with a man of bad character, during the temporary absence of her father, and the runaway couple were married the same evening. Returning next day in a buggy through the woods, the bridegroom was shot and fatally wounded, by some person in the bushes, and the bride appeared before a magistrate and made oath that she believed her father had shot her husband, as he had frequently threatened to do so, if she went away with him.

Hoped Up.—We learn from Doylestown that Wm. Beck, the man who undertook to immortalize himself by erecting a magnificent building and fitting up grounds for mechanical and agricultural exhibitions, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, last week—just a day or two before his mammoth building blew down. It is a little strange, but nevertheless true, that no man seems to flourish who refuses to pay his printing bills.—Easton Sen.

On our first page our readers will find the able address delivered before the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, at the last Fair, by ROBERT E. WAIGUT, Esq. It is a carefully written and interesting document, and abounds in valuable facts. It is well worthy a perusal by our readers.

Dr. Elder. This gentleman lectured in our borough on Friday and Saturday evenings on “American Industry,” a theme which he was eminently qualified to discuss; and those of our citizens who were not present missed a rare intellectual treat. The audiences seemed to be pleased with both lecture and lecturer. He is announced to deliver one of the course of lectures on Slavery in Boston the coming winter, in which course Tombs, of Georgia, Hilliard, of Alabama, Butler, of South Carolina, Lieut. Gov. Raymond, of New York, Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, and many other distinguished men will also lecture.

A Nuisance. Our attention has on several occasions been directed to the shameful condition of the pavements on the north side of Hamilton street, between Eighth and Ninth. We, for our part cannot see what use there is in having pavements if the dirt is allowed to accumulate on them from year to year without its removal.—It is not exactly the fair thing that the up-town citizens, during rainy weather, be compelled to wade through mud two or three inches deep.—Will not our energetic town-council take a stroll in that direction and see for themselves?—Probably they may have something to say into the matter. If not, the only remedy for the up-town folks is to place several mud scows on the line during the winter.

Burglary. On Thursday night last, the dwelling of Mr. George Curtis, in North Whitehall, was entered through the back door by some unknown person, and robbed of many valuable articles, consisting of a small sum of money, clothing, &c. The appearance of the rooms indicated the absence of all fear of surprise, as the thief lighted a candle and made a thorough examination of the sideboard and other furniture. What a nice ornament such a fellow would be to send to the State prison.

Closing of the Canal. At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Navigation Company, on the 7th inst., it was resolved that the navigation of the Lehigh Canal will be closed, for the season, on the 1st of December. This is considerably earlier than usual.

Townsman's Dramatic Troupe. This talented company are now performing at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and attract large audiences nightly. The plays produced by them are of a higher order than we generally have the pleasure of witnessing in country towns.—We have been present at several of their entertainments and were much pleased. Mrs. Townsend, a charming actress, renders her parts with a power seldom witnessed even on the metropolitan stages. Mr. D. E. Townsend, the family man of the troupe, is a sure cure for the blues to all who witness his acting. Mr. Clowdsley is a young man of considerable talent, and with experience will prove an ornament to the stage. Mr. R. Lindon is a fine actor, one of the old school, who it is a pleasure to hear and see. Mr. E. Hyde, a young aspirant for the histrionic profession, renders the parts allotted to him in a manner worthy of older hands in the profession. He is an excellent reader, and time and experience will make him a capital actor. The rest of the company also acquit themselves in a creditable manner. We must however not forget Mr. C. J. Walter, the agent of the troupe, who also frequently takes a part on the stage, and is an energetic young man.

Mr. F. M. Bates, who is now playing a star engagement, appeared on Monday evening as Count Escara, in the tragedy of the Apostate, and last evening was to appear as Ingomar, the barbarian, but was prevented by sickness.—He is a young man of considerable tragic powers, and by close attention and study may rise to fame.

The company leave in a few days, and we advise all who have not seen them to do so this week.

Protective Associations. In one of the Mauch Chunk papers we see a call for a meeting for the purpose of forming an association to supply themselves with Flour, &c., at wholesale prices, and thus protect themselves from the rapacity of monopolizing speculators. Leagues of this kind have been formed in various towns, and wherever undertaken the results were satisfactory. We spoke of this matter several weeks ago, but as our readers may not exactly understand how it is carried on, we will explain it. A number of persons or families form themselves into a company, each contributing a certain amount of money, which is put into the hands of a trust agent, who proceeds to the West and purchases flour at the original cost, or market price there, which he has forwarded to the association. By this means they obtain it from \$2 to \$3 less per barrel than they have to pay for it at home. Such an association is needed in Allentown as much as anywhere, and why can it not be formed? What say our citizens, who now pay such exorbitant prices for the “staff of life”? Who will be the first to move in favor of the organization of a “Protective Association” in Allentown?

Look out for counterfeit half dollars.—They are in circulation in New York, and may get into our vicinity very soon.

Cruelty to Animals. The many ore teams that daily pass through our streets very frequently give us occasion to witness acts of inhumanity, from things in human shape, toward their animals. To the shame of humanity be it said, there are some natures so utterly barren of all sentiment, of refinement, of gentleness and worth, that it seems a very enjoyment to crush out the life of the harmless beast—to cruelly maltreat the mute, inoffensive, yet most useful domestic animal, to wreak a weak and pitiful vengeance on an object unable to comprehend the cause of its punishment or to resist its infliction. One who can, even under an imaginary provocation, torture his beast, is, to say the least, a senseless, passionate, unreflecting creature; and he, who, to gratify a devilish and debased disposition, will wantonly inflict pain on a dumb and powerless animal, the bearer of his burdens and the alleviator of his toils, has a spirit that would disgrace the beast he thus abuses. And we would ask no better test of a cowardly, cringing heart, than to find one given to cruelty and inhuman treatment of his inferiors, whether among man or beast. Consideration for the feelings of the one, and kindness towards the other, are the marks of a man, as true as he is generous, of a spirit as brave as it is gentle. Cruelty toward anything incapable of resistance, is nothing less than cowardice, while cruelty to an object incapable even of resentment, is evidence of a heart so foul, that it is fit only for the scorn and scoffs of angel, man and devil.

We read that men, in former times, did gloat over the sufferings of each other: did torment, with the cord, the fagot and the knife, their captive foes—but neither in savage nor civilized life do we find mention of mankind making merry over the bleeding body and broken limbs of dumb domestic animals. One of the most brutal outrages on a dumb beast that we ever heard of, occurred in Muhlenberg township, Berks county, some time since. A German while engaged in ploughing, in a fit of passion at his horse, took out his knife and cut open the jaws of the poor animal, cut out his tongue by the roots, and then turned him out in the woods to starve. Such an act is most horrible, and the perpetrator, who now awaits his trial, we hope will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. Domestic animals minister to the necessities of man, and, therefore, to abuse them is ungrateful; they keenly feel the infliction of pain, and therefore it is cruel; they are incapable of resistance, and therefore it is cowardly; they cannot know the cause of their suffering, and therefore it is fiendish.

Allen Rifles. This company will make their first appearance in winter uniform on Saturday afternoon next. We have no doubt the company will make a very imposing appearance, and draw crowds of admiring spectators into the streets.

Breadstuffs and Prices. A well informed correspondent of the National Intelligencer, speaking upon these subjects, says: “Large purchases will continue to be made in this market of breadstuffs for European account; but I am not among those who believe that prices are going up to exorbitant rates; but, on the contrary, I think the United States can readily supply what deficiency may exist in Europe (after including the supplies that can be obtained from other quarters) without materially affecting the present prices. Indeed, letters from well-informed sources in Europe express the opinion that there will be a material fall in prices there in two or three months.”

“Our green crop (potatoes, turnips, carrots, and vegetables of all kinds) has been very abundant, and so also has been fruit, all of which comes powerfully in aid of the grain crop by diminishing both past and present consumption of the latter. Our crop of Indian corn has also been immense, and at this moment in some of the Western States is selling in the field at ten cents per bushel. This, too, will have its effect in keeping down prices of other descriptions of grain; for corn will be largely substituted for wheat, should there be any material advance in the latter. And, indeed, even at the present difference of prices between the two articles, it will have that effect at the West; and, if breadstuffs advance still more in Europe, corn will go largely into consumption there. Of this crop, the United States could readily spare 100,000,000 bushels, as an ordinary crop of it is 600,000,000, and the former quantity would not absorb the increase of the present crop over those of former years.”

This, we think, a very just view of the subject. Our farmers have heretofore been so busy in getting in their fall crops, housing, ploughing, and sowing, that they have not generally thrashed out their wheat, and have not, consequently, carried it to market, which is the principal reason why there is so little flour in market, and one of the reasons why prices have been so high. But the wheat and corn must come forward, and when they do, we shall look for no inconsiderable decline in prices.

Election for Officers. At an election, held at Housum's Hotel, in Reading, on the 5th inst., by the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Sinking Springs, Berks county, the following Board of Managers was chosen for the ensuing year: John Van Reed, John L. Fister, Solomon Kerby, George K. Hag, Daniel Housum, John B. Rober, Aaron Mull, George Merkel and John Kurr, of Berks county; Dr. J. W. Gloninger and Samuel Becker, of Lebanon county; and Joshua Seiberling, of Lehigh county.

Look out for counterfeiters.—A flood of counterfeit \$5 notes, the Farmer's and Mechanics' bank of Philadelphia, have just been let loose on the community, they are well executed. True, the notes from Lancaster were arrested in circulation on Saturday for passing them, but the notes have been offered at different places by different persons.

Proceedings of Court. FIRST WEEK. Court convened Monday, November 5th.—Present all the Judges. The first week being for criminal business, the following cases were disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Steffen.—Indictment for the larceny of a one dollar note, the property of Edward Yost. It was alleged the defendant entered the store of Yost last summer and stole the money. The defence denied the larceny, and the defendant being but 11 years of age, was not criminally guilty. Verdict of acquittal. Stiles for commonwealth; Moore and Bridges for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. William Ache.—Fornication and bastardy, on oath of Sarah Rothrock. Defence alleged that Sarah was mistaken as to time and as to the defendant being the right party. Verdict guilty—usual sentence. Stiles for commonwealth; Marx for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Shaffer.—Fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mary Ann Frederick. Defence alleged that Mary Ann had made amistake in the time. Verdict guilty—sentenced to \$40 fine and costs. Stiles for commonwealth; Bridges for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Dankel.—Indictment for malicious mischief, on oath of James S. Shoemaker. This case excited considerable interest, and a large number of witnesses were examined. Mr. Shoemaker is the principal of the High School at Emaus, and in May last, while he was returning from his school room about 9 o'clock in the evening, Dankel, as he (Shoemaker) alleged, discharged upon his person, by means of a syringe, a large quantity of turpentine, oil, lampblack, &c. Dankel denied that he was the guilty man, and alleged that from the circumstances and position of Shoemaker, and the person described as having committed the assault, Shoemaker was mistaken. Dankel also alleged that at the time the offence was committed he was in his tailor shop, and could not be guilty. Dankel called a number of witnesses to prove both positions of his defence. The jury, however, convicted the defendant; but the court granted a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, which will be disposed of this week. Bridges, Stiles and Marx for commonwealth; Longnecker for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas McGuen.—Indictment for larceny of one axe and two iron wedges, property of Michael Wootring. Verdict not guilty. Stiles for commonwealth; Marx for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Philip Triberger.—Indictment for larceny of a gun, the property of J. A. Kramer. Defendant plead guilty—sentenced to one day in county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Moses Lentz and Daniel Peter. Supervisors of Washington township.—Indictment for not repairing roads. It appeared that the road complained of was bad, dangerous, and some places impassable. Defence alleged the road was as good as they could make it, and was not in bad repair. Verdict guilty—sentenced \$10 fine and costs, and repair the road. Stiles for commonwealth, Marx for defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Dilly.—Indictment for obstructing a public road in Hanover township. It appeared that the defendant had made a new post and rail fence along the public road leading from Bethlehem and Catasauqua, on his land, and it was alleged had placed the fence in the road. Defendant contended he had not removed the fence in the road. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to six cents fine and costs, and remove the nuisance. Stiles for commonwealth; Bridges for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Raub.—Larceny, on oath of Henry Buss. Bill ignored by grand jury.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Snyder.—Indictment for the murder of her child, Cornelia Snyder, in South Bethlehem. Ignored by the grand jury. The facts of this case, as elicited by the coroner's jury, we gave a couple of weeks since.

Commonwealth vs. William Coffin.—Indictment for riot at the Washington election. True bill returned by the grand jury, and a bench warrant awarded against the defendant.

The jury trials having been disposed of, the court was engaged up to Thursday evening with the argument list. The court then adjourned to Monday the 12th of November, for the trial of civil cases.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The great National Agricultural Fair which was held at Boston, last week, seems to have given great satisfaction to those engaged in getting it up, to the exhibitors, the visitors and all concerned. The throng at the fair ground was immense. From a table published in the Boston Traveller, it appears that the total number of persons who came into the city on Thursday last, was eighty-seven thousand and sixteen, and the total number of persons who went out of the city on the same day was eighty-two thousand one hundred and six,—thus showing that five thousand six hundred and sixty-one strangers who came into the city on that day, remained there over that night. On Friday some fifty thousand people were present; and it being the closing, the feature of the day was the banquet given by the awarding of the premiums. Of the animals of the bovine species exhibited, the Boston Transcript says: The fattest cow on the ground, weighs 2500 pounds, and is only 7 years of age. The largest ox is 5 years old, and weighs 2700 pounds. This huge animal measured 9 feet in girth, and is valued at \$500. The heaviest pair of oxen are about 5 years of age, weighing 2550 pounds each, and are valued at \$500.

Not So Rich as Supposed.—A statement in the papers makes the Rothschilds worth \$700,000,000 in money capital, and \$300,000,000 in real estate. The National Intelligencer says this is absurd, that their aggregate wealth is only 200,000,000 of francs, or about \$40,000,000. Some difference, it is true, but still leaving enough to make them feel in comfortable circumstances.

Arrival of Ex-Governor Reeder. Ex-Governor Reeder arrived at Easton on Tuesday the 6th instant, and was received at the cars by a very great assemblage of the people of Easton and the neighborhood, who were there to greet him with a hearty welcome home, and an earnest and warm approval of his course in the difficult and momentous affairs with which he has been so creditably and distinguishedly associated in Kansas. He was escorted by an immense concourse of citizens, with music, to Connor's Hotel, where he was received in a short and eloquent address, by Geo. W. Yates, Esq., after which the Governor delivered a masterly and powerfully impressive speech, which was listened to with profound attention, and evidently fell with convincing effect upon his audience.

He gave a rapid but luminous and candid history of the whole of the Kansas affair, showing up the unfairness and hypocrisy of the Administration on the one side, and the high-handed and lawless proceedings of the Missouri invaders on the other, with a clearness of narrative and graphic description which carried conviction to the minds of all.

He explained satisfactorily, all seeming inconsistencies in his course, and avowed his fixed determination to stand by, at all hazards and through all consequences, the noble platform of principles adopted by the Free State party of Kansas. Throughout the whole of his speech, there was not one violent or abusive epithet against those at whose hands he had received such measureless abuse. He closed amid a deep and earnest response of cordial agreement on the part of his hearers.

Monetary Crisis in France and England. Recent intelligence from Europe indicates a rather equally condition of monetary affairs in France and England, and serious fears are entertained by many in this country, lest the United States should be affected by the crisis. The source of these fears and uneasiness is, that the rise of gold in France and England, will induce heavy shipments of it from the United States, and that our banks will have to suspend, to do, to prevent the exportation of all our gold, attracted by the enormous premiums offered in Europe. While the Allies are pinning up Prince Gortschakoff in the Crimea, they think the Emperor Alexander is laying siege to the great monied institutions of England and France, that is, he is trying to hoard up all the specie he can manage to draw from the rest of Europe by means of loans through the Rothschilds, and at the same time is forcing his subjects to receive their pay for all the expenses of the war, in paper—Russian shillings. This supposition may seem absurd, but the London and Paris papers are terribly puzzled to account for the sudden disappearance of so much specie. The first decided influence of this supposed new order of things, is visible in the withdrawal of specie from all parts of the world simultaneously, from the Banks of England and France in about equal amounts, and from the United States in something like the same ratio. Where it has gone, and when the demand for its secret use will end, and what effects it will have upon the banking institutions of the Old and New World, it is impossible to divine. The rates of interest have been further raised in both London and Paris to six and seven per cent—a remedy usually regarded as sufficient to check the export of the precious metals; but so far, it seems utterly powerless. The Paris and London capitalists say the causes are secret and inexplicable—that the ordinary remedies do not reach them—that they are unable even to trace the money withdrawn from their Banks, which they have pursued as a felon or a deserter from the field of battle. But all to no purpose. The stream that flowed on so smoothly was utterly lost in the arid political sands of Vienna.—Mr. Joseph Bright the great English anti-war politician, says if the vigilant pursuers could have traced the subterranean current, most likely they might have found it just as it emptied its precious values into the vaults of Alexander at St. Petersburg. It would seem inevitable, then, that a great financial crisis is about to overtake France, and that it will put the vast resources of England to the severest test. A suspension of specie payment by the Bank of France may be regarded as almost certain. The policy of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, though intended to avert the calamity by a system of expedients, will be likely to hasten, rather than retard the issue. When that time comes we shall probably begin to feel the effects of the war sensibly—that is in our pockets—on this side of the water.

Prices of Produce in New York.—There has been a further advance on flour of about 25 cents per barrel, the prices now ranging from \$9.12 for the poorest up to \$11.50 per barrel for the best brands. Rye flour and corn meal are still unchanged in price, the former selling at \$7.50 per barrel, and the latter at \$4.75 for the best. Wheat sold at the same price as last week, but rye advanced about six cents per bushel. Oats and corn remain at same rates. Salt beef and pork sold also at same prices. Live beef cattle fell on the last market day half a cent a pound. Although cattle and sheep arrive in market in large quantities, the retail markets keep up pretty near the old rates. Eggs are now five for a shilling, and butter twenty-eight cents per pound.

The Lazy Man's Bedstead.—Is the title given to an article of furniture which attracts much attention at the Fair of the American Institute in New York. It is described as a newly-invented bedstead, attached to the head of which is a small alarm clock, so connected with the bed that at a given moment the alarm bell will ring, and, in five minutes thereafter, if the sleeper does not arise, the mattress upsets, and he is straightway, and without any ceremony, tumbled out of bed. The difficulty will be in getting the article into practical use. Will a lazy man buy it?

Our Chip Basket.

To repeat what you have heard in company is treachery.

Chestnuts are unusually abundant this year in Western New York.

A wise man knows his own ignorance; a fool thinks he knows everything.

In Putnam county, Va., last week, two hundred thousand dollars worth of mules were sold.

Why are the United States colors like the stars in heaven? Because they are beyond the power of any nation to pull them down.

Lager beer has become so scarce at Newark that the dealers refuse to sell to any but their regular customers.

All Too True.—It is about as hopeless to get a rich woman to live a life of common sense, as it is to get a rich man into the kingdom of Heaven.

The editor of the Eddyville, Iowa, Free Press boasts of a lady of that place, under twenty years of age, who has been the mother of seven children.

From the first of January to the first of August, 1855, there were 320 murders and lynchings in California. Two persons were lawfully hanged.

The total number of applications for military bounty land, under the law of the last session of Congress, up to Wednesday night, is said to amount to 220,400.

We know of no parallel to the sea for power, in proportion to bulk. It will draw on an ordinary surface seventy or eighty times its own bulk, and leap two hundred times its own height.

A young man visiting his mistress, met his rival, who was somewhat advanced in years, and wishing to rally him, inquired how old he was. “I can't exactly tell,” replied the other, “but this I can tell you, that an ass is older at twenty than a man is at sixty.”

Tit for Tat.—The young ladies who refuse to have nothing to say to the young men who drink liquor and smoke segars, are likely to find their match in the young men, who the other night resolved against having aught to do with painted cheeks and cotton hips and bosoms. They further resolved that a husband caught by such bait is obtained “under false pretences,” and that a criminal suit ought to lie against the false pretender.

The number of languages spoken throughout the world is 5064; of which 587 are in Europe, 896 in Asia, 270 in Africa, and 1254 in America. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. There are nearly as many males as females. The mean duration of human life is 28 years. One-fourth part of all children die before the age of seven years. The population of the globe is estimated at nearly 1,000,000,000 of whom about one-third die every ten years, or more than forty each year.

THREE THOUSAND BATS IN ONE HOUSE.—A gentleman of the county of Prince Edward, Virginia, as we learn from the Farmville Journal, having been compelled to abandon the use of the rooms of his dwelling, in consequence of the offensive smell produced by a large number of bats having taken up their residence under the weather boarding and the wall—determined a short time since to get rid of his troublesome visitors by pulling the apartment to pieces. He did so, and found them concealed under every plank and in every crevice, in multitudes almost too astonishing for belief. He estimates the number dead—and alive—to have been between two and three thousand!

MILK AND BUTTER.—In answer to the question, “how much milk does it take to make one pound of butter,” a correspondent of the Agricultural Gazette states, as the result of 20 years' experience on dairy farms, he finds that it takes 2 gallons 5 1/2 pints of new milk to make one pound of butter for the summer half year; and 2 gallons 13 pints for the winter half year; or for the 12 months, 2 gallons 5 pints of new milk to make one pound of butter, and 2 1/2 pints of cream to make one pound of butter. The stocks from which the experiments were taken were chiefly what are known as the well-bred Irish cow.

WOOL AND ITS MANUFACTURE.—The consumption of wool in this country for the years 1853 and 1854, was about three hundred millions of pounds. Of this amount sixty millions pounds were raised here, twenty-one million were imported in the raw state, and one hundred and nineteen million in manufactured goods. Is it not apparent that by this system we are driving the products of our own country from the market, and inviting those of other countries?

CONVENTION OF HUSBANDS.—The papers state that a convention of husbands is to be called shortly at Syracuse, N. Y., to adopt some measures in regard to fashion. They say that since they have to support expenses of fashion they have the right to regulate its caprices. It is also said that a proposition to raise boys only, in future, is to come before the convention. The members are to resolve themselves into a husband's rights party.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTIONS.—Among the wonders at the State Agricultural Exhibition in California were a calf, seven months and a half old, which weighed eight hundred pounds; two hogs which weighed 900 pounds, a sunflower, three feet in circumference; pea-nuts two inches long; a cluster of twelve large pears on a single twig; and a stem of a peach tree, five feet long, containing thirty magnificent peaches, some of which measured seven inches in circumference.

ONE OF THE APPLES.—The Palmyra (Mo.) Whig, notices a mammoth pippin left at that office, weighing 254 ounces, and measuring 26 inches in circumference.