

STER. A. 1856.

Deficiency of Crops, Fruits and Vegetables. The severity of the past winter in connection with the prolonged drought has curtailed very seriously in the Middle States the prospects of the farmers. The hay crop is known to have been short; the oats have been dwarfed; the corn scarcely gives promise of even a medium product—garden vegetables are very scarce, and all the varieties of fruit may be said to be almost an entire failure. The wheat harvest alone proved respectable; but even this cannot begin to make up the deficiency in potatoes and corn. What the results of the season will prove in other sections of the Union, we are not yet prepared to say. In Pennsylvania agricultural products, taken as a whole, will fall far behind the usual average. Of course, we would not be understood as conveying the impression that the general harvest will prove deficient; on the contrary, we have reason to hope that what is lacking in one section of the country will be made up in another, and we have besides the comforting assurance, that large stocks were held over from the abundant harvest of last year. On the whole, therefore, we may rest free from any serious apprehensions so far as supplies are concerned; though it is equally evident that prices will be maintained at a respectable figure for some time to come. From the vast extent of surface over which American agriculture has spread itself, an entire failure of the crops must at all times prove of rare occurrence, a difference of a few degrees materially altering the character of the climate, and producing equal effects upon the changes of the seasons.

COURT. Court commenced on Monday last. The newly appointed Judge, Hon. H. D. Maxwell, for the first time took the judicial seat. SAMUEL J. KISTLER, Esq., was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury. The criminal sessions only will be held, and consequently the Court will sit but one week. No list of causes in the Common Pleas having been published, that business will probably be deferred until next term, or to an adjourned Court. Eisenbraun was brought into Court yesterday, and plead guilty of the Hausman robbery. He will be sentenced to-day.

CHURCH DEDICATION. The new Presbyterian Church in this place will be consecrated to the worship of God on Sunday next. Rev. Jacob Helffenstein, of Germantown, will preach in the forenoon, in the English language, and Rev. Jacob Vogelbach, of this place, in the afternoon, in German. A general invitation, to participate, is extended to the citizens of Allentown and vicinity.

Scarcity of Vegetables. Owing to the long spell of dry weather, garden vegetables have proved almost an entire failure in this vicinity. The abundant supply of peas, beans, tomatoes, early potatoes, corn, &c., usually found in the well cultivated gardens, will be very materially missed in the operations in the kitchens generally. It is not a question now with the cooks how to cook, but the difficulty is what to cook. Green Corn, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, &c., from Philadelphia, have been in market, but sold at stiff prices. It is hoped, however, that the late rain may yet revive vegetation.

Reading and Lehigh Railroad. We are pleased to learn from the President of the Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company, that quite a number of persons have already come forward and, without charge, given the right of way for the road over their lands. This shows great liberality on the part of the land owners along the route and a due appreciation of the prospective advantages of the road. The spirit exhibited along the line will greatly assist the Company to get the necessary means to build their road. Parties who exhibit so much liberality to the Company now, will not fail to be remembered when the road is in operation and the Company in a position to show their sense of the obligation.—Reading Journal.

Agricultural Meeting. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, was held on Saturday the 2d day of August, at the house of J. Y. Bechtel, in the borough of Allentown. President H. J. Shantz in the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and on motion adopted. The committee to prepare a list of premiums, appoint awarding committees and committees of arrangements, to be observed at the next Fair, presented their report; which report was revised and on motion adopted. Therefore said committee was discharged. The following persons are members of the committee of arrangements, to wit: Levi Line, Herman M. Petter, Geo. Beisel, Reuben Keenig, James Weiler, John L. Hoffman, David Weida, Stephen Graf, Edward Seider, Peter Troxell, Jr., Robert Oberly, C. F. Beck, Thos. Steckel, Enos Erdman, Jesse Sollada, Lewis Klump, Benj. F. Beisel, Thos. Mohr, Jonas Wieand; Ephraim Yohe, Phaon Haas, and Chas. W. Wienand. Resolved, That the Secretary shall order the list of premiums and Fair tickets to be printed, and to give special notice by printed notices to the committee of arrangements of their meetings and also to have the premium list published, and the bills distributed. Resolved, That the committee of arrangements meet on the 16th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of J. Y. Bechtel, in Allentown. Resolved, That A. G. Reninger, C. Pretz and C. H. Martin, be a committee to make arrangements with the different bands of music, give invitations to the country bands (in Lehigh County) and make their report to the executive committee at their next meeting. Resolved, That the executive committee will meet again on the 23d of August next, at one o'clock, A. M., at the house of J. Y. Bechtel, in Allentown. On motion, meeting adjourned. Teste: JOSHUA STAILER, Sec'y.

Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad. A general meeting of the stockholders of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal and Railway Company, was held in New York, on Monday the 21st ult., to take into consideration the propriety of aiding the construction of the railroad communication between Allentown and Auburn, Pa., a distance of 33 1/2 miles, on a grade not to exceed twelve feet to a mile. The route completes the connection between the railroads at present in operation from New York city and the Pennsylvania Central Road, which it joins near Dauphin. The cost of construction will be \$1,400,000, exclusive of the rights of way and equipment. It was urged that the new road would greatly increase the traffic on the road of the company and afford a direct means of bringing the product of the coal-fields to New York. The corporation, being unable to act as a body, adopt this means of urging upon the stockholders the propriety of using their individual efforts to the advancement of the line.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—From the Seventh Annual Catalogue of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, we learn that thirty-six ladies, during the past year, have pursued the regular course of studies in that institution.

PAID UP.—During the Herbert trial in Washington on Saturday a week, Mr. Brooks entered the court and paid his fine, \$300, and \$75 costs.

The Drouth.—Rain at Last. Up to last Sunday there had been no effective rain in this place for more than a month, and the weather in the mean time excessively hot, the rays of Old Sol piercing deeper and deeper into the parched and thirsty earth, and clouds of dust driven about by every passing breeze. Vegetation had ceased to grow, and was the subject of general complaint. The blades of growing corn commenced to shrivel up, and the potato crop, it is feared, is damaged to a serious extent, while the pasture fields of the farmer were parched up so as to furnish but a small amount of food for the live stock, which in consequence had not only been suffering from the intense heat, but a scarcity of provender. The springs and streams were low, and all the vegetables raised for domestic use partook of the famine size and famine prices. Butter and all marketable vegetables and fruits are high and scarce. The loss to the farmers is great, while the consumer will participate in its disadvantages by being compelled to pay an increased price for the necessities of life. Many of the farmers, in view of the gloomy aspect of things, have stopped sowing corn, being apprehensive that they will not save enough of the new crop for their own use. The price, of course, may be expected to rise. On Sunday evening, however, the long expected and anxiously looked for rain came, and continued with but little interruption during the night and following day and night, giving the exhausted earth a plentiful soaking. Corn, potatoes and garden vegetation generally, will acknowledge nature's bountiful relief by renewed life and vigor. The worth of such a rain is not to be estimated.

A Political Map of the United States. A political map of the United States, exhibiting the comparative area of the free and slave states, and the territory open the slavery or freedom by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, has lately been published in New York, and may be had of Dr. G. C. Hand, in this place. It is admirably designed and executed. Accompanying it is a comparison of the principal statistics of the free and slave states, from the Census of 1850. From this map we glean the fact that of the 5,222,418 white inhabitants of the South, only 247,525 are owners of slaves. Annexed is a classification of the Slaveholders in 1850:

Table with 4 columns: Holders of, 1 slave, 1 and under, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1000, over. Total number of Slaveholders, 347,525.

The Congressional representation of the Free and Slave States is represented as follows: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Free States have a total of 144 members. The Slave States have a total of 90 members. One Free State Representative represents 91,935 white men and women. One Slave State Representative represents 58,725 white men and women. U. S. SENATE.—16 Free States, with a white population of 13,238,670 have 22 Senators. 15 Slave States, with a population of 6,186,477 have 20 Senators.

Reading and Lehigh Railroad. We are pleased to learn from the President of the Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company, that quite a number of persons have already come forward and, without charge, given the right of way for the road over their lands. This shows great liberality on the part of the land owners along the route and a due appreciation of the prospective advantages of the road. The spirit exhibited along the line will greatly assist the Company to get the necessary means to build their road. Parties who exhibit so much liberality to the Company now, will not fail to be remembered when the road is in operation and the Company in a position to show their sense of the obligation.—Reading Journal.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, was held on Saturday the 2d day of August, at the house of J. Y. Bechtel, in the borough of Allentown. President H. J. Shantz in the chair. The proceedings of the last meeting were read and on motion adopted. The committee to prepare a list of premiums, appoint awarding committees and committees of arrangements, to be observed at the next Fair, presented their report; which report was revised and on motion adopted. Therefore said committee was discharged. The following persons are members of the committee of arrangements, to wit: Levi Line, Herman M. Petter, Geo. Beisel, Reuben Keenig, James Weiler, John L. Hoffman, David Weida, Stephen Graf, Edward Seider, Peter Troxell, Jr., Robert Oberly, C. F. Beck, Thos. Steckel, Enos Erdman, Jesse Sollada, Lewis Klump, Benj. F. Beisel, Thos. Mohr, Jonas Wieand; Ephraim Yohe, Phaon Haas, and Chas. W. Wienand. Resolved, That the Secretary shall order the list of premiums and Fair tickets to be printed, and to give special notice by printed notices to the committee of arrangements of their meetings and also to have the premium list published, and the bills distributed. Resolved, That the committee of arrangements meet on the 16th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of J. Y. Bechtel, in Allentown. Resolved, That A. G. Reninger, C. Pretz and C. H. Martin, be a committee to make arrangements with the different bands of music, give invitations to the country bands (in Lehigh County) and make their report to the executive committee at their next meeting. Resolved, That the executive committee will meet again on the 23d of August next, at one o'clock, A. M., at the house of J. Y. Bechtel, in Allentown. On motion, meeting adjourned. Teste: JOSHUA STAILER, Sec'y.

Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad. A general meeting of the stockholders of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal and Railway Company, was held in New York, on Monday the 21st ult., to take into consideration the propriety of aiding the construction of the railroad communication between Allentown and Auburn, Pa., a distance of 33 1/2 miles, on a grade not to exceed twelve feet to a mile. The route completes the connection between the railroads at present in operation from New York city and the Pennsylvania Central Road, which it joins near Dauphin. The cost of construction will be \$1,400,000, exclusive of the rights of way and equipment. It was urged that the new road would greatly increase the traffic on the road of the company and afford a direct means of bringing the product of the coal-fields to New York. The corporation, being unable to act as a body, adopt this means of urging upon the stockholders the propriety of using their individual efforts to the advancement of the line.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—From the Seventh Annual Catalogue of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, we learn that thirty-six ladies, during the past year, have pursued the regular course of studies in that institution.

PAID UP.—During the Herbert trial in Washington on Saturday a week, Mr. Brooks entered the court and paid his fine, \$300, and \$75 costs.

Political.—The Presidency. Our exchanges from all parts of the country come to us filled with politics and political news. They play upon a harp of one string only, and that unfortunate chord they will twang until November next. To produce an imaginary crisis in the affairs of the country, and then persuade the people that some particular political god is their only hope of safety, is a favorite game at times like the present. There has not been a time in the history of the country for years when the public mind was so fully aroused. There was excitement in 1840, but it was mere gas compared with the deep feeling that now exists. Then there was only a difference of opinion on measures of expediency; but now the vital principles on which our government is formed are at stake. It becomes us then, as American citizens, as sons of noble sires, to act with deliberate judgment. A feeling of sectionalism is rising among the States, extremists are aroused against each other, and it is apparent that we are verging that fearful condition mentioned in Holy Writ, which forewarns us that a "house divided against itself cannot stand." "Union for the sake of the Union," and Union paramount to all other considerations, should determine every true lover of his country in the coming Presidential contest, who he shall vote for, with an eye single to that man and those principles best calculated to maintain that sacred bond—the Constitution of this Republican Confederacy.—Inherited to us by our patriotic forefathers. The Presidency of these United States is an office which every American citizen who possesses a spark of true patriotism, must desire to see filled always by the ablest and the worthiest men. The peace, the permanency, and the prosperity of the Republic depend in no small measure on the fitness and firmness of the man to whose hands the people confide the weighty trusts which belong to the office of Chief Magistrate. While men of broad national sentiments, clear heads, firm purposes, and patriotic instincts, guided the ship of state, storms might rage and fierce waves of agitation assail it, but the good ship rode proudly and securely on, with not a faint or doubting heart among the crew. And there never has been a time when it was more necessary than at the present moment, for the people to select and place in command their most skillful and most trustworthy captain. This matter of the Presidency is one which does not properly belong to the ordinary party politics. It is a matter which should most deeply concern the whole people—which affects, in an inconceivable degree, the vital interests of the Republic. We speak of it, therefore, not as an ordinary political question but as a great national concern. The large conservative class of our citizens, reserved as they are in regarding all mere party preference in minor matters, cannot reconcile it with duty to be reserved when the honor and interests of our whole country are involved.

New Governor of Kansas. The President has appointed Col. JOHN W. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of Kansas in the place of SHANNON, removed. Mr. Geary was for many years a civil engineer, and during the Mexican war was elected Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. He was appointed by President Polk in 1846 to proceed to California as Postmaster at San Francisco, and subsequently appointed by General Riley as Judge or Alcalde. He was the first Mayor of San Francisco under the City Charter, and appointed by the State Legislature as a member of the board of Commissioners for the funded debt. If we may judge from the tone of the public press, this appointment is a most excellent one, and will give general satisfaction throughout the country, particularly in Pennsylvania, where Col. Geary is well known and highly esteemed by troops of friends. He is represented as a high-minded honorable man, and who will bring to his new duties a desire to secure equal and exact justice to all the citizens of the new territory, to promote order and tranquility, to perform efficiently and fairly all the trusts committed to his charge.

Reeder and Whitfield.—The Kansas Seat. The Committee on Elections of the United States House of Representatives reported in favor of Governor Reeder's claim to a seat in Congress, as Delegate from Kansas. The case was taken up in the House on Thursday. Mr. Washburne, of Maine, contended that Mr. Whitfield was the choice of the minority, and therefore was not entitled to a seat as delegate. Also, that the election, under which Mr. Reeder claimed a seat, was without the authority of law; but being elected by a larger number of residents than Mr. Whitfield, the committee recommended that he should be admitted as the delegate. Mr. Smith called the attention of the House to the fact, that the committee in other contested cases had rejected a resolution, stating that the contestant was entitled to a seat; but in this they recommended that Mr. Reeder be admitted. Mr. Washburne repeated that neither of the contestants was chosen under the existing laws, and that the Committee had followed the precedent set concerning Wisconsin and Minnesota Territories. Also, that the House could admit Mr. Reeder as the delegate. The debate was continued by Messrs. Stephens, Sherman, Savage, Oliver, and others. The statement of Mr. Reeder was then began to be read, and a hearing given to Whitfield the sitting Delegate. After a long discussion, the vote was then taken on the resolution reported by the Committee, that Mr. Whitfield was not entitled to a seat as delegate, when it was adopted. Yeas 110, nays 92. A vote was then taken on the second resolution of the Committee, that Mr. Reeder be admitted to a seat, which was rejected—yeas 88, nays 113.

Fire at South Easton. On Wednesday evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in South Easton, in a building formerly occupied by Mr. David Garis, as a Cabinet Ware Manufactory, and belonging to Mr. Thomas McKean, of that Borough. The building was occupied by several families. The fire originated in the back room of a small building in the rear, and caught from a candle. The fire spread with great rapidity, consuming the building in which it originated and the building immediately adjoining it. Several buildings in the vicinity were somewhat damaged, and were only saved by the extraordinary exertions of the firemen. The Easton firemen were early on the ground and rendered good service. But for the aid of the suction engines the fire would probably have been much more destructive, the water being all pumped from the canal. The damage is estimated at between three and four thousand dollars. The buildings were partially insured. The inmates lost all their furniture; the buildings being frame, the flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to save anything. A boatman from North Whitehall, Lehigh county, named Thos. Musick, met with a serious accident by falling from the roof of a building, breaking his leg, and it is thought, receiving internal injuries. He was passing with his boat through the canal at the time of the fire, and immediately stopped, and, at the time of his fall, was engaged in assisting the firemen.

(Communicated for the Lehigh Register.) DAVID H. HUNTER'S DESCRIPTIVE LETTERS OF A WHALING VOYAGE, &c. (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) SAN FRANCISCO, March, 1856.

After this sample of their conduct there arose a longing desire for an opportunity of escape within my bosom; unpracticed to dissimulation and deceit, I could not but gaze upon these reigning devils with anything but contempt while silently obeying their imperious orders, nor was it unperceived, and as I soon learned to my cost, thus concentrated all the venom of hatred and malice of the chief Mate (Cranskey, of R. I.), who left no opportunity unimproved to annoy me; however, or whatever influence it may have been, he dared not carry out his designs too far, for I think he saw beneath the apparent calm of my demeanor, the evident resolve of mischief if driven too far; and although he never struck me, yet he never failed to improve any advantage. I was now, in addition to my other troubles, afflicted with a felon; I shall never forget the malicious glare which beamed from the eyes of the mate upon my appraising him of the fact, and in a very few moments afterwards, instead of being allowed to retire from duty, I was sent aloft to the top-gallant-mast with a slush-bucket between my teeth to "slush it down." This I performed, and upon returning on deck he selected me to spin yarn, which is manufactured by sailors out of old rope called "junk," and which process is severe upon the hands of any one without the additional torment of a felon; while this work was selected for me many others were doing nothing, who attempted but were prevented from doing it for me. I merely mention this fact by way of demonstrating how miserably miserable a fellow-being invested with too much power can make us. Our arrival at the Western Islands was now calculated upon by us living forward, daily, and I only hoped that I might be allowed the privilege of putting a foot on shore, when, if I returned, it would not be my fault. The ship was prepared for deserters; every boat was ready to be lowered at a moment's notice, and a stand of rifles in the Cabin stood loaded and primed for the emergency; but I had already organized a band and formed the plot, and was only awaiting the opportunity. My finger, for want of proper treatment was becoming offensive and most exasperatingly painful, when fortunately through the Steward, it reached the ears of the Captain, who told me he would have to cut it off if it did not get better in twenty-four hours, as he thought it had begun to mortify. I sloped into the fore-cabin, being now off duty, and forgot to make my appearance to the captain for the next several twenty-four hours; and thus escaped the mutilation, as he would have kept his word for the sake of the joke, even had it not been necessary! I am sorry not to be able to attribute good motives to our steward for thus interesting himself in my behalf; but he was such a sneaking, deceitful and cowardly fellow, trembling at the very appearance of the Captain, that I cannot help explaining his motives, by stating that something very similar to my felon was making its appearance upon one of his digits, and he knew he must have a precedent as a "serving example," for retiring from duty, he having previously unkindly joked about it at my expense. Before a week had passed one half the crew, fore and aft, were off duty with the same little pest. When near the Western Islands, we hailed the barque "Barclay," of Westport, a whaler. Our Captain spoke her, with his speaking trumpet, and they replied to his queries that they had been out seven months, had taken three sperm whales, and were not going around the Horn. They were "trying" out (boiling) a sperm whale they had captured the evening before. The captain came alongside with a boat's crew, and coming on board had a chat with our Captain, while the men who brought him were not allowed to come on board and talk with us, which is technically called "gammoning." We, however, leaned over the bulwarks and spoke with them, when our mate ordered us back. The men in this boat looked stout and hearty, but there was evidently a depression of spirits among them, which plainly showed that they and we were similarly situated, that is, under the control, almost body and soul, of a few malicious tyrants, called officers. We were all called upon deck one afternoon by the stirring cry of "There she blows!" which was the signal for a whale. The Captain sprang into the fore-rigging with his glass, and gave us the direction in which to steer the ship. All was excitement and anticipation on board, when the cry of "only Killers" set us quiet in regard to a speedy initiation into the mysteries of capturing the whale. The Killers is of the whale species, and his spouting is often confounded with the breathing of a whale; they go in schools or troops, and are one of the many destroyers who are fast exterminating the huge Leviathans of the deep; to see them, one would suppose that a thousand would be required to perform the feat, and yet one of them, once fastened to a whale, he will drag him down into the fathomless deep until he is drowned, when they eat out the tongue only, leaving the carcass to the greedy, blood-thirsty sharks and the ravenous sea-birds, who lured by the scent of blood, congregate in incredible numbers to finish the work. One day while in the enjoyment of a dead calm, we were amused by the mate, who was trying to capture one of the Dolphins who were swarming around the ship. The process was this. Having tied a bright iron spoon to a string, which he threw overboard, he trailed it along the water; this attracted the dolphins, and one, a splendid fellow in his shining coat of blue, displaying too much of the Yankee spirit and coming up to close quarters, received the iron missile which was darted at him in his back, and notwithstanding his noble efforts for liberty, was laid floundering in the lee-scuppers. Their affection for each other was strikingly illustrated by the actions of mistress Dolphin, who in frightened agitation swam round and round her captured mate until lifted from the water, when with a bound up the ship side she still vainly endeavored to keep near him. In the dying agonies, a Dolphin presents a beautiful appearance, changing in color, with lightning rapidity, into all the variegated hues of the rainbow. Soon after this, old Neptune, as if enraged at the capture and treacherous deception practiced upon one of his favorite subjects, commenced to heave and roll in a most unpleasant manner; billows, for the first time since we had been out, rolled up from ten to thirty feet in height, and regarding our high bulwarks with contempt, dashed over the vessel, wetting us to the skin and producing a general re-visit of sea-sickness; the wind blew high all night but in the morning the sea had subsided and we bowled merrily along for several days with a moderate breeze, nothing occurring worthy of note during this time. I will fill up the void by giving you a sample of our "bill of fare."

Table with 3 columns: Morning, Noon, Evening. Monday, Salt Junk, Beans, Salt Junk. Tuesday, " " " " Wednesday, " " " " Thursday, " Salt Junk, " " Friday, " " " " Saturday, " " " "

After this sample of their conduct there arose a longing desire for an opportunity of escape within my bosom; unpracticed to dissimulation and deceit, I could not but gaze upon these reigning devils with anything but contempt while silently obeying their imperious orders, nor was it unperceived, and as I soon learned to my cost, thus concentrated all the venom of hatred and malice of the chief Mate (Cranskey, of R. I.), who left no opportunity unimproved to annoy me; however, or whatever influence it may have been, he dared not carry out his designs too far, for I think he saw beneath the apparent calm of my demeanor, the evident resolve of mischief if driven too far; and although he never struck me, yet he never failed to improve any advantage. I was now, in addition to my other troubles, afflicted with a felon; I shall never forget the malicious glare which beamed from the eyes of the mate upon my appraising him of the fact, and in a very few moments afterwards, instead of being allowed to retire from duty, I was sent aloft to the top-gallant-mast with a slush-bucket between my teeth to "slush it down." This I performed, and upon returning on deck he selected me to spin yarn, which is manufactured by sailors out of old rope called "junk," and which process is severe upon the hands of any one without the additional torment of a felon; while this work was selected for me many others were doing nothing, who attempted but were prevented from doing it for me. I merely mention this fact by way of demonstrating how miserably miserable a fellow-being invested with too much power can make us. Our arrival at the Western Islands was now calculated upon by us living forward, daily, and I only hoped that I might be allowed the privilege of putting a foot on shore, when, if I returned, it would not be my fault. The ship was prepared for deserters; every boat was ready to be lowered at a moment's notice, and a stand of rifles in the Cabin stood loaded and primed for the emergency; but I had already organized a band and formed the plot, and was only awaiting the opportunity. My finger, for want of proper treatment was becoming offensive and most exasperatingly painful, when fortunately through the Steward, it reached the ears of the Captain, who told me he would have to cut it off if it did not get better in twenty-four hours, as he thought it had begun to mortify. I sloped into the fore-cabin, being now off duty, and forgot to make my appearance to the captain for the next several twenty-four hours; and thus escaped the mutilation, as he would have kept his word for the sake of the joke, even had it not been necessary! I am sorry not to be able to attribute good motives to our steward for thus interesting himself in my behalf; but he was such a sneaking, deceitful and cowardly fellow, trembling at the very appearance of the Captain, that I cannot help explaining his motives, by stating that something very similar to my felon was making its appearance upon one of his digits, and he knew he must have a precedent as a "serving example," for retiring from duty, he having previously unkindly joked about it at my expense. Before a week had passed one half the crew, fore and aft, were off duty with the same little pest. When near the Western Islands, we hailed the barque "Barclay," of Westport, a whaler. Our Captain spoke her, with his speaking trumpet, and they replied to his queries that they had been out seven months, had taken three sperm whales, and were not going around the Horn. They were "trying" out (boiling) a sperm whale they had captured the evening before. The captain came alongside with a boat's crew, and coming on board had a chat with our Captain, while the men who brought him were not allowed to come on board and talk with us, which is technically called "gammoning." We, however, leaned over the bulwarks and spoke with them, when our mate ordered us back. The men in this boat looked stout and hearty, but there was evidently a depression of spirits among them, which plainly showed that they and we were similarly situated, that is, under the control, almost body and soul, of a few malicious tyrants, called officers. We were all called upon deck one afternoon by the stirring cry of "There she blows!" which was the signal for a whale. The Captain sprang into the fore-rigging with his glass, and gave us the direction in which to steer the ship. All was excitement and anticipation on board, when the cry of "only Killers" set us quiet in regard to a speedy initiation into the mysteries of capturing the whale. The Killers is of the whale species, and his spouting is often confounded with the breathing of a whale; they go in schools or troops, and are one of the many destroyers who are fast exterminating the huge Leviathans of the deep; to see them, one would suppose that a thousand would be required to perform the feat, and yet one of them, once fastened to a whale, he will drag him down into the fathomless deep until he is drowned, when they eat out the tongue only, leaving the carcass to the greedy, blood-thirsty sharks and the ravenous sea-birds, who lured by the scent of blood, congregate in incredible numbers to finish the work. One day while in the enjoyment of a dead calm, we were amused by the mate, who was trying to capture one of the Dolphins who were swarming around the ship. The process was this. Having tied a bright iron spoon to a string, which he threw overboard, he trailed it along the water; this attracted the dolphins, and one, a splendid fellow in his shining coat of blue, displaying too much of the Yankee spirit and coming up to close quarters, received the iron missile which was darted at him in his back, and notwithstanding his noble efforts for liberty, was laid floundering in the lee-scuppers. Their affection for each other was strikingly illustrated by the actions of mistress Dolphin, who in frightened agitation swam round and round her captured mate until lifted from the water, when with a bound up the ship side she still vainly endeavored to keep near him. In the dying agonies, a Dolphin presents a beautiful appearance, changing in color, with lightning rapidity, into all the variegated hues of the rainbow. Soon after this, old Neptune, as if enraged at the capture and treacherous deception practiced upon one of his favorite subjects, commenced to heave and roll in a most unpleasant manner; billows, for the first time since we had been out, rolled up from ten to thirty feet in height, and regarding our high bulwarks with contempt, dashed over the vessel, wetting us to the skin and producing a general re-visit of sea-sickness; the wind blew high all night but in the morning the sea had subsided and we bowled merrily along for several days with a moderate breeze, nothing occurring worthy of note during this time. I will fill up the void by giving you a sample of our "bill of fare."

Morning. Noon. Evening. Monday, Salt Junk, Beans, Salt Junk. Tuesday, " " " " Wednesday, " " " " Thursday, " Salt Junk, " " Friday, " " " " Saturday, " " " "

ter.) and ship biscuit morning and evening. Now this presents quite a bill of fare to a landsman,—beans, rice, duff, cod-fish &c., but let me tell you there are many kinds of the same thing, for instance our Cod fish were of extremely doubtful antiquity, and served up ship fashion, first required an effort to be got near enough to, and then a momentary stoppage of the lungs, to give the necessary time for closing the lips over the morsel. Thus by observing system and doing it scientifically, we were enabled to coax down sufficient upon "Cod-fish day" to keep us off our beam ends. The duff is nothing more than boiled dough, (with us made of corn meal,) which was considered a delicacy, being sweetened with a little rum-molasses, (it is an extra dish always served as the reward for capturing a whale.) As for the rice, without the least exaggeration, the cook was actually compelled to keep a cloth over the dish, "to keep one-half from running away with the other." Potatoes we got none, there being only sufficient for the officers until we reach the Western Islands. DAVID H. HUNTER. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Who was to Blame.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Slaughter, place the great weight of responsibility upon the conductor of the Excursion train, Mr. Alfred F. Hopple, who was running at a reckless rate upon the time of the regular down passenger train, which was entitled to the road, but was nevertheless proceeding cautiously. The jury for Philadelphia, Pa., also condemn the regulations of the road as being at fault for looseness. Mr. H. is confined in the Prison of Montgomery county. The Montgomery county jury exculpate the conductor of the down train (now dead) entirely, as he was running on time, and had the right of way. The deaths by the occurrence number 63. The Company's loss is \$30,000 so far. By the time claims for damages are liquidated, the Company will feel it severely. The law should make a severe example of those through whose carelessness the catastrophe took place. Until there are two tracks on every mile of railway in the country, we may still expect these human sacrifices.

The celebrated Mickey Free yesterday (Tuesday) commenced his walking match of 106 hours, on a plank, without sitting or sleeping, for a prize of \$200, at No. 191 Market St. He walks on a plank 40 feet long, 4 broad, and three feet from the ground, and will continue, if he accomplishes the feat, until Saturday at 12 p. m.—Newark Advertiser.

Great Feat.—At Newark, N. J. Mickey Free on Saturday night concluded his great feat of walking one hundred and six hours without rest or sleep. He began his walk on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. On Wednesday morning he evinced signs of fatigue, but recovered during the day, and in the evening appeared as fresh as ever. During the hours allotted him he was sponged with salt and spirits four times a day. He changed his clothing every morning and evening, and also carried in his hat during the hottest parts of the day, a sponge saturated with whiskey and water. The main bet was \$200, in addition to which he made \$100 by side bets.

Rapid Moving Machinery.—Of the rapidity with which some portions of the machinery employed in the manufacture of cotton operate, we may form an idea from the fact that the very finest thread which is used in making lace, is passed through the strong frame of a lamp, which burns all the fibres without the thread itself. The velocity with which the thread moves is so great that it cannot be perceived there is any motion at all—the line of thread, passing off a wheel through a flamo, looking as if it were perfectly at rest.

The Wheat Crop is now pretty well secured all over the country, except the extreme northern portion, and we have never known a harvest to pass with so little complaint of injury to the crop as this year. We have therefore every reason to believe that the yield of sound wheat is unprecedentedly large, and consequently without foreign demand, with no chance for shipments to California, the price must be low. The New York Tribune gives the following advice to farmers: "If we had wheat to sell we should endeavor to get it into market at the earliest possible day, and take the best market price then prevailing."

Dangerous Speed.—A train of cars ran the distance between Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., on last Thursday, in one hour and thirty-two minutes. The distance is 72 miles.—There were five passenger cars, and the train stopped five times. It is time the law intervened to prevent such a dangerous amusement, and that the public voice condemn it.

The Drouth in Ohio.—A subscriber in Summit co., Ohio, in remitting a subscription to the Ledger, says the hay crop has been heavy—the wheat good in straw, but much injured by the weevil, reducing the crop one half in many places—oats good—corn, potatoes and pasture now suffering much for want of rain.

Longevity.—There is in Duxbury, says the Traveler, a family by the name of Drew, composed of two brothers and four sisters, whose united ages amount to 495 years, and the average of whose ages is 82 1/2. The oldest brother is 90, the next brother 88, and the sisters respectively 86, 79, 77 and 74.

Locusts.—Official information received from Colorado announces that more than two millions of locusts have recently been killed in that neighborhood. As it is calculated that there are in each hundred weight 1,720,000 locusts, some mighty arithmeticians have figured it out that at Cordova no less than 404,322,500 of these insects have been destroyed and afterwards buried.

A trotting match for \$1,000 took place over the Union course, on Wednesday, between Taconey, under saddle, and Flora Temple, in harness. Flora Temple was the winner, having been beaten the first heat, but succeeded in the second, third and fourth.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 357. Of cholera infantum, 67.

FOR A LODGE IN SMOKE VAST WILDERNESS.—Such is undoubtedly the exclamation which thousands who are borne down by the arduous duties which must be performed even under the rays of a burning mid-summer sun, are sure to make: but those duties are performed frequently at the serious risk of health if not life itself, unless the proper precautions are taken to prevent the effects so easily generated by imprudent exposure. Carter's Spanish Mixture, the unrivalled Purifier of the Blood, possesses in a remarkable degree the cooling and purifying influence over the system so necessary in such cases. Its singular power over the blood, its gentle tonic action on the liver, its strengthening, vivifying and invigorating qualities, its known tendency to prevent disease by expelling all humors from the blood, and ridding the system of poisonous impurities, has gained for it a place among the highest discoveries of modern science. It is a positive cure for Scrofula, Fever and Ague, Liver Disease, the effects of Mercury, and all such diseases, as thousands who have used it have gratefully cause to know. The trial of a bottle will satisfy any who may be unacquainted with its effects.