THE TRACEDY AT RICHMOND. Death of Mr. Pleasants.

We learn that John H. Pleasants, Esq. for many years the able and distinguished editor of the Richmond Whig, and more recently connected With the Richmond Star, died on Friday last, at 9 A. M., from the wounds received on Wednesday in the dreadful rencontre with Thos. Ritchie, jr., Esq., editor of the Richmond Enquirer. It seems that the conflict took place on the Manchester side of the river, -that Mr. P. receiv. ed five wounds-vig : in his arm, shoulder, uppe part of the left breast, left hand, and upper and inner part of the thigh-of which, the last two were the most serious. Mr. Ritchie was not arriously hurt. They met with pistols, short swords, and sword canes. The agreement was that they should take their stations two hundred vards apart, to fire approaching, and cut as they pleased. If this account be true, a more sanguinary affair is not recorded in the annals of duelling. Mr. Pleasants, was 55 years of age. The Washington Union of Friday night thus announces the fatal result :-

"We hear with profound regret of the death of John Hampden Pleasants, Esq., of Richmond. who breathed his last in that city at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. We regret, on every account, both the death of this gentleman, and the hanks of the James river, opposite to Richmond, very early on Wednesday morning, in an unfortunate rencounter with one who is related to the editor of this paper by the tenderest ties. We had hoped that he would have survived his wounds? but it has been ordered otherwise. It is not our duty to enter into the circumstances which bave brought about this lamented catastrophe. But ion until all the circumstances of the case shall have been fully developed? Mr. Pleasants had until the winter of 1823-'24, when he establised the "Richmond Whig," one of the strongest pa- | tion. pers in the South. He left that journal a few weeks since, when he associated himself in the editorship of the "Richmond Star." He was a and ardent politician "

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, gives the following as containing the facts of this melancholy case.

The quarrel had gone on in their newspapers to such an extent, that Mr. Pleasants thought himself called on to bring the matter to a crisis. He therefore sent a request to Mr. Ritchie to meet him at a specified place and hour across the river from Richmond with side arms. Mr. Ritchie sent word back that he could not consent to settle the affair in that way. Mr. Pleasants then sent him word that the matter must be settled, and in that way.

Mr. Ritchie then prepared himself with a revolver of six barrels, two duelling pistols, and a horse-man's short sword, and repaired to the place designated, at the time named.

Mr. Pleasants, who had not arrived, with two thought the difficulty might be settled if the latter would do one thing, and that was, toacknowledge that he believed Mr. Pleasants to be a brave man. Mr. Ritchie replied that once he could have done this; but not now. Mr. Pleasants having called him there, and not appearing himself, he could not make such an acknowledgement .-Mr. Pleasants' friend then informed him that he presumed he would have to fight. Mr. Ritchie replied, very well, he had come there to meet Mr. Pleasants.

The friend of the latter left the spet and went to his principal not far off. Soon after this. Mr. Pleasants appeared approaching Mr. Ritchie, considerable in advance of the two friends who had accompanied him to the spot. As he approached at a rapid pace, Mr. Ritchie fired successively his two duelling pistols, resting each on his left arm, drawn up in an angle for that purpose. He then presented his revolver and fired either four or five of its barrels. After he had fired first upon Mr. Pleasants, the latter drew and fired thrice without effect, all the time rushing up to Mr. Ritchie, and when near enough he struck him with his sword cane, when the scabbard flew off. and Mr. Ritchie struck up the blade or spear with his short sword-in doing which he received the point of Mr. Pleasants' spear in the corner of his mouth, cutting upward a slight gash.

Mr. Pleasants then fell, having received five wounds from the pistol shots of his antagonist, if not one from his short sword. One ball raked across the back of his left hand, carrying away all the muscles and tendons leading to the fingers-another passing through the fieshy part of his left arm, half way up from the elbow to the shoulder-another entered the left breast and ranged round under the arm-a fourth entered the left groin and proved mortal. The fifth wound was in the right thigh, either by a ball or a thrust from the short sword, above alluded to. It is thought to have been from the latter.

So has ended the career of the gifted, the highminded, the generous, whole-souled John Hampden Pleasants! His loss to the community in which he moved, to the editorial fraternity of which he was ever a sparkling, brilliant member, and to the thousands of his ever delighted and instructed readers, will be most deeply felt, as his sanguinary exit will be sadly mourned.

RAILWAYS .- The London Railway Record says it is estimated that £5,000,000 would not pay the mere outlay for the preparation of the railway plans, &c, that have been before the Board of Trade.

DEAN SWIFT .- The motto which was inserted upon the arms of William, Prince of Orange, on his ascension to the English crown, was "Non rapui sed recepi."

"I did not steal it, but I received it." This being shown to Dean Swift, he said, with a surceastic smile, "The receiver is as bad as the thirf."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 7, 1846.

DF A few 20 lb. kegs of printing ink can be and at this office, at Philadelphia prices, for cash.

Our paper has been kept back, in consequence of the mail having been detained at Northumberland 4 or 5 hours, until sent for by us. We trust this will be the last time we shall have to complain of such injurious delay.

On our first page, our readers will find several interesting articles.

BY HONORABLE MURDER .- In another column our readers will find an account of a fatal and melancholy tragedy, which resulted in the death of J. H. Pleasants, Esq., late editor of the Richmond Whig. Mr. Pleasants was a son of James Pleamanner of it. He fell near Manchester, on the sants, formerly Governor of Virginia. He was a man of fine talents and most excellent character. He was 49 years of age. He has left an aged mother, two children, several sisters, two brothers fulness lapped in slumber. The effects were all and a large circle of friends. The agony of his venerable mother was truly heart rending. An inquest was held on the body. Their verdict was, that Thomas Ritchie, jr., was guilty of the bath which it was my custom to take daily murder of Pleasants in a mutual combat between is it too much to ask a suspension of public opin- them on the 25th inst., and that Peter J-fferson Archer, Washington Greenhow and Washington Scott were present, aiding and abetting in said edited the Lynchburg Virginian for several years murder. The Coroner has issued his warrant to During the same period, three members of my arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisi-

We sincely hope that a just and merited punishment will be meted out to all who were concerned in this outrage upon society and humanity. gentleman of brilliant talents-one of the best | We should take great pleasure in recording the beneficial. writers in Virginia, and an able, experienced, fact, that the principal as well as the aiders and abettors have been convicted of murder, and consigned to the Penitentiary.

CT CLOSE SHOOTING .- There has been some sharp shooting between some of our marksmen of this place, and our neighbors of Union county A fine ox has been the prize at three several matches, and twice out of three times, he has been won by Mr. Jacob Rohrbach, of this place. At the last match, on the Union county side, Mr. Londenschleger, of Union county, had three shots, (100 yards at a rest,) two of which measured together but one half of an inch. By an agreement, the two best out of three shots were to be measured. Towards the close of the shooting. Mr. Slear, of Union county, beat Mr. L. one eighth of an inch. Mr. Rohrbach had the last board to shoot, in which he had already two shots, one in the centre, and the other within about for four-there is doubt about this) common pis. an inch. Our Union county friends were altols and a sword cane. A friend of Mr. Pleasants ready making preparations to take off their approached Mr. Ritchie, and said to him, that he | prize is triumph, when Mr. Rohrbach made his aim, as again to drive the centre, and carry away the prize. Mr. Rohrbach possesses one great requisite as a marksman. He is always cool, calm and collected amidst all the excitement.

> CT CANAL COMMISSIONERS' CONVENTION .-The Convention was permanently organized by the election of Judge Champney's, as President, A number of resolutions were offered, in relation to the board of Canal Commissioners. Some in favor of one term and a new man, and others asking the postponement of a nomination, until they had made their appointments, all which were negatived. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, when Wm. B. Foster was nominate !, having received 83 votes on the first ballot A. A. Douglass had 10 votes. S. D. Jordan and B. Fogel, of Lehigh, voted for E. Y. Bright.

> DJ Juper Woodward has addressed a long and ably written letter to the editors of the Pennsylvanian, evidently in answer to an article that appeared in the Lancaster Democrat, a few weeks since, in relation to his nomination by President Polk, to the vacant Judgeship on the Supreme Bench. Judge Woodward declares that he "never spoke or wrote a word, or did an act. to obtain the appointment," nor does he know why the President honored him with the nomination. While at Washington, he says, he urged the appointment of Judge Jones, and for the truth of which he refers to Major Builey, of Jersey Shore, and Alison White, Esq, of Lock Haven, who were present all the time during his interview with the President. In relation to the charge, that a large proportion of his opinions had been reversed by the Supreme Court, he says in the cases affirmed, opinions are not always given, and that if they were, it would show a state of things "not more lamentable than under his illustrious predecessor."

Of the Judges of the Supreme Court, he speaks as follows:

"From the time I voted for the limited tenure in the Reform Convention to this day, I have heard nothing but reproaches of myself from Chief Justice Gibson, Judge Roger and Judge Burnside. It would not comport with the temper of this letter to write down the hard speeches and abu sive epithets, adjectives being omitted, which I have been compelled for years to bear from these distinguished airn. And since the President bonored me with the nomination which they so much court, their wrath seems to have burst all inds. Self respect forbids me to notice in detail the many unkind things they have said of me, but it is time for them distinctly to understand, that if there be not voluntary and total re form in that regard, such notice will be taken of the matter as may possibly, in their cases, ab breviate the tenure already limited."

The packet ship Toronto arrived with four days later news from Europe. The Grain maris apprehended.

CF Cot. WEED'S OPINION OF HYDROPATRY. in a late number of the N. Y. Courier and En-Quirer, the editor, Col James Warson Wass. makes the following remarks on water-cure.

"Bulwer on THE WATER-CURE -We lay before our readers to-day, the letter of Bulwer on the beneficial effects of cold water in the cure of diseases; and we ask for it the careful attention

of all our readers. When this letter was first published, some three months since, we read it of course; and although astonished at its developments, it is quite probable the whole subject would have passed without further notice, if a severe cold, under which the writer of this was then laboring, had not subsequently confined him to the house for nearly six weeks, and finally driven him to s trial of the "water cure." Suffice it to say, that after neglecting a cold for two months, I was driven to the necessity of placing myself under the care of a very skilful physician, and underwent the usual course of treatment. Week after week elapsed, and with but little, if any relief. and the conviction forced itself upon my mind that I was in danger of a permanent affection of the lungs unless some more efficient remedy was resorted to. Under this conviction, I presented myself to Dr. Surw, corner of Bond street and the Bowery, and went through the bug-bear of the toet sheet !- which Eulwer pronounces 'a very luxurious remedy'-a 'magic girdle, in which pain is lulled, and fever cooled, and watchbut magical.

When I resolved upon curing my cold in the usual mode, I abandoned the use of the shower on rising; but by order of Dr. SHRW I resumed it, and took two each day : and this, with three applications of the wet sheet and constant exposure, worked a radical cure in about a week family experienced almost similar benefits from the use of cold water : and we are now taking our accustomed shower bath without any intention of abandoning it hereafter, at the very period when 'doubling the dose' is evidently more

That I am a firm believer in the 'water cure in all affections of the chest and lungs, I freely admit; and although I cannot believe in any universal panacea, I doubt not but it will be found equally beneficial in many other complaints My own experience I feel it a duty to the public at large thus promptly to relate, and to inculcate as I always have, a free use of cold water at all times, and by all persons, in almost any state of health. It is, I firmly believe, a great preventire of disease; and I know, both from experience and observation in my own family, that in affections of the chest, it is most unquestionably an infallible remedy. Under these circumstances, I commend Bulwer's letter and the study of the water-cure' to all our readers, and to the members of the medical profession in particular Science is daily enlarging this sphere of usefulness: and there is no reason to doubt that Hydropathy is distined to become a most important auxiliary to the judicious practice of medicine. J. W. W."

The 'Wilkesbarre Transcript' is the title of a new paper published by C. J. Baldwin, and edited by A. Sisty, formerly of the Advocate. It is neatly printed and appears to be well edited This is the fourth English paper now published at Wilkesbarre. Rather too much of a good thing, we opine.

OF NEWSPAPER AGENCY.-The New York Tribune contains the following forcible article. on the importance of advertising. Mr. V. B. Palmer is the originator and projector of the "Country Newspaper, and Advertising Agency," and judging from his character, energy and business habits, it could not have fallen into better

"Men doing business can hardly afford to do a little, or can only do it at a disadvantage to themselves or their customers. The city merchant who sells \$100,000 worth of goods per year at ten per cent. profit, could far better afford to sell into fewer hands, consisting of those who posadvantage to their customers.

Extensive advertising, on the part of those business, is one of the most important instrumentalities whereby this concentration is to be effected. The merchant who has the means of doing business and knows how to advertise, can never expend too much therein .- And by means of the system of Conjoint Advertising, devised and rendered practicable by Mr. V. B Palmer, through his Newspaper Agency, the expense to each advertiser is immensely reduced without depriving the journals employed of their fair reward. A business man may learn through this Agency just what journals to advertise in to reach effectively and cheaply the sections where. as most all other projects. It is with this, as the employed in building up, richly deserves the united and energetic support of the business public and the Press, for to both it must prove highly pletely answers the question of its being in adbeneficial. A dozen different Agencies could not do them half the good that one may, if generally supported.

THE LOST STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT .--- A Irish paper says, that a bottle has been picked up floating in the water near Motrico, Spain, containing a paper, of which only the following words could be deciphered :

"Ship President. We are blocked up in ice and we cant live much time . . . King of hunger . I am fainting .

The bottle was found by some fishermen and been communicated to the British Minister."

Correspondence of the Sunbury American. NUMBER X WASHINGTON, March 2, 1846.

In my mind, I have been

Something, I could not find." to make a fair exchange for the Oregon question, which might prove to be of a little more interest to some of your gentle readers. To me it has, I must admit, become the stalest of stale things; not from a went of faith in our ti-

tle, but from the intemperate manner in which it has been devoured by the many letter writers here. But your readers must have patience with me, if I continue to notice it until it has been passed or rejected by the Senate; for, as Dow says, "patience is the foundation of much moral philosophy, and a component part of wisdom." Time will have its own way, and so will the honorable members of the U. S. Senate, in the consideration of this question. They care not much more for the "burrying and worrying" of the "dear people," to have action taken upon it, than does a steam locomotive for the batterings of an animal of the brute species, of the masculine gender. The giving of the notice, tion may not have the satisfaction of beholding it appears to my mind, is fast approaching the time when action will be taken upon it. It is evident, that the members of the Senate desire to unite upon some measure, which will be most likely to take along with it the largest vote. All that is necessary now, is for the Senate to all upon one of the numerous amendments of the original resolutions, and it will pass. Numerous speeches were made in the Senate upon giving the notice. Mr. Webster, among some others, engaged in the debate. He spoke in support of an amendment of Mr. Colquitt's to that | of Mr. Crittenden's, which places him among happiness and elevation of our posterity. those in favor of giving the notice. The Senste cannot certainly await much more favorable news from England, although Mr. Allen and Gen. Case, in their speeches last week, thought the news was not as pacific as some supposed. They declare that England's silence-her apparently good feelings towards us,-and they say they are supported in this by the past,-is no assurance of her real design. Mr. Allen contends that the preparation now making in England, is intended for none others than ourselves; and upon this belief he, with by this country. Let England's intention be ation the United States are treated abroad. Her present and future greatness is not unknown to Europe.

Mr. Whitney's faith in the Oregon railroad has not, it seems, abated any. Mr. Breese, from the committee on public lands, in the Senate, on the 10th inst, presented another memorial of A. Whitney, praying Congress to set apart a portion of the public lands to enable him to carry out his project of constructing a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean. lands; but merely to set spart a portion of the portion of the route, and found it to lay through and gentlemen, are \$2. vast sections of tertile land, and that in no place would the road have to surmount a greater elevation than 21 feet. Mr. W. thinks that a greater portion of the land, without the construction of this road, will ever be entirely valueless. For this he gives reasons that appear to be satisfactory, of which I have neither space nor time here to speak. The memorial was referred to the committee on public lands, from whom, I have no doubt, it will be carefully ex-

Neither is Mr. Whitney the only person before the public, relative to this Oregon railroad. \$500,000 worth for good pay at five per cent. In 1 have now lying before me, a pamphlet of conthe natural course of things, the great Commer- siderable bulk, by George Wilks, entitled, cial Exchanges of our country will concentrate | "project of a national railroad, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, for the purpose of obsess ability to conduct them with the greatest taining a short route to Oregon and the Indies." If there is any prospect of the government ever commencing this vast undertaking, such prowho really possess superior facilities for doing ductions and examinations of the subject, as that of Mr. Wilks and Mr. Whitney, will undoubtedly be usrful. It is in this way that the country will acquire a proper knowledge of the subject. no matter how widely they may differ in their views, about the construction of it. All agree that the construction of such a road, would be of immense henefit to the United States-the only difference being in the mode in which it should be accomplished. Some, however, foolishly contend, that such an undertaking would be in advance of the age. But it is with this, in his Trade may be extended. This Agency, project of De Witt Clinton, which at first, was which Mr. P. has been several years patiently considered a half century before the age, by some. Mr. Wilks shows, in such an easy manner, the practicability of the scheme, and it comvance of the age, that I cannot help quoting his own words :-

"It is true there is much that is startling in the proposition for a national railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and much that will strike the hasty observer as chimerical; but when we have seen stopendous pyramids raised by human bands, in the midst of a sterile and shifting desert, while we know that despite the tremendous obstacles of nature and the rudeness of art, a semi-barbarous people, many centuries before the christain era, erected around their empire a solid barrier of well, thirty feet cerried this gigantic causeway over the most other avocations.

formidable mountains, across rivers, or arches, Expenditure and theome of the British and through the declensions and sinussities of valleye to the distance of five hundred miles, let us not insult the enterprise of this enlightened age, by denouncing the plan of a simple line of rails over a surface but double in extent, and without one half the natural obstacles to

overcome, visionary and impracticable." He proposes to start the railroad from Chicago, Illinois, to which point, from New York, there is already a continuous line of railroad and steamboat communication, and save "fre m that point, directly along the 42d parallel, we find a smooth and gently rolling plain, without serious obstruction or obstacle in any part, until we strike the Great Southern Pass, through the Rocky Mountains, into Oregon." He considers that we would become, by the establishment of this road, the common carrier of the world for the India trade. I might take many more extracts from this pamphlet, that would not prove uninteresting to your numerous readers, but will let this suffice. The construction of this stupendous work demands the serious attention of the American people. The present generaits completion if undertaken, but they should governments; but when we look at the incomes, not, for all that, be the less desirous or less inter- we are informed whence the money comes-for cated in its success. We should not let our example : views be so contracted as to confine ourselves | The Custom House to the present -- to our own happiness and prosperity; but with those of a liberal, enlarged and magnanimous nature cast our eyes to the future, and like true patriots,-like true lovers of our country's future greatness, be ever ready to sustain such measures as will have a tendency to raise us still higher in the estimation of the civilized world, and contribute to the

Mr. Whitney is in this city, just now. He is

decidely a splendid man. The metropolis was again startled last week, by one of the most bloody occurrences that has lately disgraced our country. A duel between Mr. Pleasants, editor of the Richmond S ar, and Mr. Thomas R tchie, Jr., one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, took place in Virginia. on the 26th ult. Seldom, if ever has it become the lot of the press to record such a bloody at tair. Mr. Ritchie, immediately after the duel, jumped in the cars and came on to this city Gen Cass, goes in for immediate preparation He was in fact the first person that brought the news here. The death of Mr. Pleasants follow what it may, it is, indeed, gratifying to all A- ed the day after. They went to the ground, mericans to see with what regard and consider- armed, it is said, with pistols, sword-canes and bowie knives. Mr. Pleasants was mortally their discord he paid them \$400, to be used for wounded, while young Tom came off with but a very slight injury. The difficulty between them has been existing for some time and has finally terminated in the death of one of Virginia's most talented and able writers. It is lamentable that the frequent occurrence of such barbarous acts cannot be suppressed. A day scarcely passes without a violation of the laws of God and man, as well as of civilization.

Gen. Cass on, the 28th ult., delivered a lec-Mr. Whitney does not ask Congress to appro- ture in the East street Baptist church, upon the priate money for this object, nor to grant him . Pursuits of Knowledge." The Gen. is bepublic domain as a fund out of which the road all other distinguished Senators have given their should be built. Since the presentation of his consent to lecture.-The lectures are given first memorial, upon which a bill last session for a praiseworthy object. Tickets for the was favorably reported, he has passed over a whole course, eight lectures, admitting a lady

> A Texas correspondent, of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following account of the climate at Corpus Christi. It is delightful to think of. after such a long winter :

> "New-Year's was a charming day, and the whole month of January was lovely. The westher was dry, clear and warm; the mecury being as high as 84 deg. in the shade several times. The elasticity of the air, the mildness of the breezes, and the appearance, of vegetation are much the same as you are favored with in your far famed month of May .- The lovers of good things have engaged in the delightful occupation of gardening, during the last two or three weeks and from the fresh appearance of the radishes, lettuce and other vegetables, we are much encouraged as to the results of our la-

The Industry of Massachusetts.

The following facts in relation to the industry and manufactures of Massachusetts, will be read with interest.

"In the Iron manufacture, 152 forges are at work. Capital invested in rolled and slit iron and nails, \$1,906,400; value of manufactures the past year .\$2,738,300; hands employed, 1729. Value of Boots and Shoes manufactured, \$14,-

799,140; hands employed, 46,877. In the manufacture of Straw Bonnets and Hats. Palm Leaf Hats and Braid, 13,311 hands are em-

ployed; value of manufactures, \$1.649.496. In the Whale Fishery, 11,378 hands are employed; capital invested, \$11,805,910; value in 1845, \$10,371,169,

Value of Butter manufactured, \$1,116,709 of Potatoes raised, \$1,309 030; of Grain, \$2, 228, 229; of Hay, \$5,214,357.

The value of machinery manufactured for cot ton, woolen, and other establishments, is estimated at \$2.022,648; capital invested in the same, \$1,114,537; hands employed, 2,421.

Value of Leather manufactured, \$3 836,657 capital invested, \$1,900,545; hands employed,

A FACT FOR THE DESPONDING. Mr. Gilmore. he new President of the Western Railroad, has the offer of five other situations, besides that which he has accepted, in either of which he might have a salary of \$5000 a year. The Worcester Spy says it is less than twenty years since he went into the city from the country, a common laborer, and was for some time perter to the store of Whitwell & Bond, and while laboring with his hand-cart was as distinguished handed to the Alcalde of Montrico, a few leagues in height, and so broad that six horses could for his faithfulness, industry and intelligence in het continues firm. A great famine in Ireland from St. Sabastian. A copy of the paper has ride on it abreast-while we reflect that they this humble employment, as he has since been in tion, which is deemed equivalent to a repetitie

We sometimes think that the English government prevents the effect upon the people, of a report of their expenditures, by using pounds sterling instead of dollars, as in the United States, or still worse, france, as in France. In looking over the balance sheet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1845, we find some pretty little accounts. For example : the interest on, and cost of management of the public debt, \$141,269,360 00

A pleasant little item, this, in the expenditure

Miscellanies chargeable on annual

of government, but it is only o	me.
The Courts of Justice cost	\$3,837,415 00
The Pension List is	3,722,040 00
The Army costs	33,722,040 00
The Navy costs	34,049,360 09
Ordnance .	10,548,555 00

(In that we suppose are included expenses of the Queen's household, &c.1

There are several other accounts of expenditures, such as miscellanies on consolidated fund, about \$1,200,000, &c., making the whole expenditure for 1845. This is an amount which would startle some

\$100.934.270 00 The Excise vields 67,927,910 00

Stamps, (on Newspapers and bills.) 28.553.410 00 l'axes on lands. 21.119.210 00 Property tax. 25,133,850 00 The income on that year, we

notice, is swelled by money from China, amounting to 5,739,615 00

There are other smaller items. making the income or reve-

\$265,301,765 00

nue of the year 1845.

WEDDING OF A WHITE MAN TO A NEGRO LADY N New ORLEANS .- There has been quite a stir recently in New Orleans, in consequence of a marriage of a white man named Buddington, a Teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants. Buddington, before he could be married, was oblidged to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, and to do this he made an incision in his arm and put some of her blood in the cut. The ceremony was accordingly performed, and the bridegroom has re-

ceived with his wife a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars. The natives serenaded him with such abominable music, that to get rid of chartiable purposes. THE NEW PROPHET OF THE LATTER DAY

SAINTS .- A new prophet, named Strang, at Voree, Wisconsin, has been acknowledged by one portion of the Mormons as the head of the church. The Mormons are flocking to Vorce in great numbers. It is to be the gathering place of this strange people, except the Twelve and their adherents, now on their way to Cali fornis, over the Rocky Mountains. James J Strang is a lawyer of considerable eminence in the capital of which is Vorce. He is the per son, it is said, who went with the Mormons ou of Missouri, at the time of their disturbances planned the Temple at Nauvoo, and wrote th bulletins of Smith, the prophet. This portice of the Mormons will probably settle in Wiscon sin. The greater part will go over the Rock Mountains.

THE SKIN.- A work has been recently pu ished in England which treats most elaborate of the skin. Dr. Erastus Wilson is the authr The following facts, says the Cincinnati He ald, will cause many to open their eyes w astonishment, and teach them why it is that much suffering follows a check of perspiration and how vital it is to preserve what the Docte call the "tegumentary tissue," in a state cleanliness and vigorous action.

The Doctor counted the prespiratory pores the palm of the hand, and found 3.528 in square inch. Each pore being the aperture a little tube a quarter inch long, it follows t on a square inch on the palm of the hand th is a length of tube equal to 885 inches or feet. On the pulps of the fingers the num of pores is still greater; on the heels, not many. On an average for the whole surf. he estimates 2800 pores to the square inch.

consequently a length of tube equal to 700 in es. The number of square inches of surfac a man of ordinary size, is 2500; the number pores, therefore, 7,000,000; the number inches of perspiratory tube, 1,550,000-thr 145,845 feet, or 46,800 yards, nearly twe

eight miles. Think of that ! Twenty eight miles of de age on one body-twenty-eight miles of sur exposed to morbid influences-twenty-c miles of sympathetic tegument! Is it any der that agents acting upon this twentymiles of tube, should produce so decided im sions upon the whole man? Do not people in this fact the immediate importance of r ving obstructions, when by any means this d age is stopped or checked? Need an word be said in behalt of daily bathing, and strictest cleanliness!

Think of it; ye thoughtless ones-tw eight miles of druinage!

PRAYING MACHINES .- On the high roads pan, every mountain and clif is consecrat some divinity, to whom travellers are reto address long prayers; but as this wou quire much time, many have adopted the custof writing some form of prayer, and elevation the same on a simple sort of wind-wheel, on ti top of a staff, so that the wind may keep it in m of the prayer.