

Agricultural & Warticultural

Education and Agriculture.

We have been gratified by the perusal of an address delivered by Professor J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Ill., before a convention of farmers held in that State, in support of the establishment of an University, in which agriculture and the sciences relating to it shall be made a special branch of study. The suggestion is urged by Prof. Turner with zeal and ability, and his arguments are convincing as to the need and importance of such justitutions. Important as the duty of agricultural education is every where, in no country is it so imperative as in our own; nor is there any subject more worthy of charitable saying, "It takes everybody to the highest efforts of the human intellect, know everything." nor one which has been, antil recently, so culpably disregarded, if not contemued. As the great object of utilitarian inquiry is the maintenance of the largest popula tion, the most valuable art is that which attains that object. The importance of applying science to agriculture has, of late, been amply demonstrated, and is now, by all enlightened minds, admitted: But the knowledge which is confined to the closet or laboratory of theoretical in quiries is of little practical use; and the invaluable discoveries referred to, and those which are daily added by the aroused labors of ecleptific men, are not generally available because not generally known, and are met, where but partially understood, with those prejudices which seem especially to hedge in the inherited habitudes of the farmer. To secure the diffusion and practical application of agricultural science, it seems necessary that it should be interwoven with general edu-cation, and its acquisition made an object of early pride and enimated ambition.

Were this result attained by institu-tions such as are suggested by Prof. Turner, the consequence would be not only an early application of science to agriculfure, but valuable additions to the stock of knowledge induced by stimulated inquiry and experiment. It cannot be doubted that, with the advance of agricultural science, we should witness an almost incredible increase of production The condition of the farmer would be improved to opulence; and the increase of means would be attended with the enlarged ability and leisure that encourage a devotion to the pursuits and tastes that elevate and refine the intellect and character. The triumph of a republic, sustained by popular intelligence and virtue. can only be successfully achieved and permanently enjoyed by a people the mass of whom are an enlightened yeomanry, the proprietors of the land they till, too independent to be bought, too intelligent to be cheated, and too powerful to be crush-

It is a subject of rejoicing that the attention of our people has been earnestly directed to the importance of a general diffusion of sound and scientific agricultural information throughout the land, as exhibited in the multiplication of valuable periodicals devoted to that and kindred subjects, in the formation of numerous associations, in the frequent convention of agricultural bodies, in the dedication of many gifted and enlightened minds to the promotion of the object, and especially in Bureau at Washington—a measure needlessly and culpably delayed, but which, when consummated, must result in great advantages to the farming and planting interests of the country. / Among these commendable indications, the proposition of Prof. Turner seems to be entitled to peculiar and favorable consideration; and it is urged with a force of argument and eloquence that cannot fail to secure it. His address displays a full acquaintance with the subject, and his views are practical as well as profound, and are conveyed with elevation of style and earnestness of purpose. It is impossible to read his remarks without realizing the importance of connecting agriculture, as a special subject, with the course of American study, in at least some of our educational institutions. In this country such connection seems to be peculiarly necessary, because agriculture is the primary pursuit, and in no other is education a greater aid to its successful prosecution, or more needed upon collateral considerations. It is desirable, also, as a corrective to the delusion that induces so gencral a rush into what are termed-not from their pecuniary promise—the liberal professions. Agriculture, cultivated to its highest capacity, demands a mind as large and well-stored as the professions, and is, at least, equal to any human pursuit in intellectual and moral elevation. Liberally taught, it would become an object of ambition to those youths who now yearly swell the unhappy hosts that overcrowd the professions. Many young men, born to wealth, are now educated to the professions without the intention of pursuing them; how much more valuable to them, and to their fellow citizens, the edagriculture a liberal pursuit; by connecting it with science (it is already associated with all that is most beautiful in literature;) by elevating and refining it, it would be rendered a noble amusement to the luxurious—a nobler distinction to the carnest and ambitious. This has already been done to some extent; it remains that a system of education should render it general. This is the chosen land of agriculture; and its varieties of soil, climate to the happy ambition of the enlightened. and philosophical cultivator. The inde-pendent yeomanry of a free country, lifting their parsuit to a science, and elevating themselves to opulence, refinement and virtue, will, if humanity may, realize the golden dreams which promise stabil

when upon a form, some years ago, a fine females are anyloyed there; one of whom cow got choked, as cattle often do, upon had been deaf and don't for ten years, an apples or potances, and would have died, afficion resulting from scarlet fever—if the obstacle had not been at once as white engaged at her occupation, judge moved from the passage to the atomach, where it was lodged. Various old remoder to the female has entirel recovered to no purpose. Presently of the female has entirel recovered to the passage of the stopping of the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remoder to the female has entirel recovered to the passage of the stopping of the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remoder to the female has entirel recovered to the stopping of the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged. Various old remode the supprise of her compations to hear where it was lodged.

ty to freedom and teach that a people

may grow old without becoming corrupt

and unhappy .- Phil. North Amer.

agricultural paper a few weeks before. It s to nut a stout line round the neck just below the substance, which can be felt with the hand on the outside, and draw it close. This prevents the piece of apple or potato, or whatever it is from falling back when the animal makes an effort to threw it out, which it will almost always do directly, when assisted in this way, The remedy was at once successful. The offending morsel proved to be the half of hard, green apple. So this little scrap of newspaper knowledge was in this in stance, worth a fine cow of thirty or for-ty dollars value. How can we know beforchand what kind of knowledge is going to be most beneficial to us? We cannot. And there is hardly any information, es pecially in our own business, that will not some time or other, in the long run, turn out to be of value to us.

In farming, knowledge is power, wealth success and prosperity as much as in any other profession. And what is wanted now, is not so much the means of knowledge, for they are ample. It is the disposition to expect, look for and glean knowledge, from every source; in short, to feel and act in the spirit of that good, old and

Could'nt sell him.

The editor of the Maine Farmer tells the following rich yarn: "About the time the hen fever was at its height the past year, when the cheapest eggs were only fifty cents a dozen, and the smallest pullets were five dollars a-piece, a fat, waggish friend of ours, who keeps a Crockery establishment not a thousand miles shore the Kennebec Bridge, had in his store, among other articles of crock-ery ware, some stone china nest-eggs, which were manufactured expressly to deceive the poor biddies into the belief that their nests were filled with the real simon-pure articlo. These eggs were made hollow, with a hole in the larger end, and were temptingly displayed in his window, best side ont. One day a rather verdant hen fancier was passing the store, and spied the eggs in the window, looking as clear and white as the real article. He was struck at once with their size and beauty, and walked into the store, when the following dialogue took place to the great amusement of the bystanders. "I say, Squire," said he, "what's the price of them eggs !" "Only nine shillings a dozen," replied our frieud. "Only nine shillings! They must be a dreadful nice breed, squire, to be worth that price." "O yes, they are the China eggs," said the vender of crockery who began to smell the rat, "they are fine eggs but rather difficult to hatch." "They are from China, are they!" asked he as he took one up to examine it. I'resently he discovered the hole in the egg, and turning round to our would-be egg-vender, he exclaimed with a countenance as dark as a thui der cloud-" Do you think I'm a darned fool. squire! You can't come it over me with none lutions with his fingers, expressive of his disgust at the trick he had detected, and repeated, at the same time pointing with his other sucked at that !"

Salt for Animals.

of the Royal Agricultural Society, observes, in relation to the action of salt on the animal economy, that it is exceedingly benefian onnce and a half to two ounces of salt daily : but that an excess of it would render animals weak, debilitated and unfit for exer tion. Similar facts were applicable also to oxen which accumulated flesh faster by the udicious use of salt, than without it. He cited Arthur Young and Sir John Sinclair, to show that sale had a tendency to prevent the rot in sheep.

Professor Simmonds added as his own ooinion that salt, by its action on the liver and he supply of soda it vields to the bile. leads to a greater amount of nutriment being derived from the food. The substance, he said was also well known as a vermifuge, destroying many kinds of worms in the intestines of action which prevented their recurrence.-Several members of the Royal Agricultural Society, Colonel Challoner and Mr. Fisher Hobbs, stated that their experience led them to agree with Professor Simonds in regard to the value of salt for animals. In reference to the mode of giving it; the practice of placing large lumps of rock salt in fields or vards where it was accessible to the flock, was mentioned with approbation. The practice is now adopted by many farmers in this country and after several years trial is preferred to the former mode of giving salt periodically. When animals are only allowed to have salt once or twice a week, it is sometimes the case that they eat too much at once but by having it constantly in their reach they eat in such quantities as their systems require, and it assists digestion and promotes health and thrift.

Peas with Potatees.

Some of the papers in this State recommended, last year, the practice of planting peas with potatoes. A few peas, dropped in each hill, with the seed, I find does no harm to the latter, and secures a very profitable addition to the crop produced from the soil. I have adopted the plan as one well calculated to enhance them, and to their fellow citizens, the education that would enable them to direct, with the sids of science, the affairs of membered that if we avail ourselves of the community in which he lives. This is done sometimes by threat-ening for plantations. By making all our advantages, we shall reap profits or false, concerning an individual, to prealmost unawares. If I can obtain four or five bushels of peas, of extra quality, at an expense of as many shillings, it is for my interest to do sp. This, I am confi-daut, can be accomplished by any one, simply by planting a few peas in every potato hill. They require no extra cultivation—are hoed with the potatoes, without at all interfering with the operation, and are easily pulled when ripe. The seed is free from all impurities, and genand productions afford a boundless scope | erally much heavier, and better matured than when grown in the ordinary way. The large marrow fat is probably the best for this method of culture. It grows A GARDINER

RECOVERY OF SPERCH -- A few days CHOKING CATTLE.—We recollect well, curred at the Mint. Annualer of young

Bucks Co. Intel.



The Susquehamia Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A. Thursday Morning, May 13, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT

OF NEW JERSEY. Subject to the ratification of the People.

FOR CAYAL COMMISSIONES

JACOB HOFFMAN of Berks County.

SEXATORIAL A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLICE. WILLIAM F. HOGHER, | 14 JAMES H. CAMPREL

L JAMES TRAQUAIR, JOHN P. VERRER, SPENCER MOLLVAIRE 8. James W. Fuller, JAMES PERRORS, 8. John Sharper. 9. JACOS MARCELLA CHARLES P. WALLER 1. Davis Altox, 2. M. C. Menous S. NER MIDDLESWARTS,

15. James D. Pexton, 16. Jaim K. DAVIDOO . Dr. Juo. McCutteon RALPH DRARK, 19. JOHN LINTOU, 20. Agont's Robertson 21. Thomas J. Bighan. 22. Lewis L. Louis, 24. DORMAN PREEPS. 25. Sam'l A. PURVIANCE

Removal of the Post Office. The Montrose Post-office has been re moved to the store of D. R. Lathrop & Co., at the foot of Public Avenue.

The Liberty of the Press.

The liberty of the press is one of the strongest safeguards of the liberties of the people. It would be impossible for a tyrannous and despotic government long to exist, with an independent press reiterating to the masses the story of the wrongs they have endured, and of the rights of which they are deprived. Therefore it is that when a usurper would bind his fetters strongly upon a people, one of of your games." And putting his thumb to his first steps is to destroy the freedom of his nose, he made sundry gyrations and evo-

In the secret treaty of Verona, the allied monarchs say, "As it cannot be doubt come it over me, Squire; I dont give nine tutes the most powerful of the means employed by the pretended defenders of the rights of nation against the rights of princes, the high contracting parties recipro-Professor Simonds, Veterinary Inspector cally pledge their faith to adopt all measures proper for its suppression, not only in their own dominions but throughout all Europe." The same or a similar treacial in moderate quantities. He thought all Europe." The same or a similar treathat horses might take with advantage from ty no doubt exists at the present time, and, in conformity thereto, Louis Napofeon, faithless to his outh, and to the people whom he was elected to govern, but faithful to his allies, and to the principles of despotism, has used the most vigorous and tyrannical means for the suppression of the freedom of the press in France.-Spain has also recently enacted a new Law of the Press, more stringent than her former, and similar to that established by Louis Napoleon. Thus it is that the rulers of Europe who have so recently felt their thrones tottering beneath animals, and conferring a healthy tone of them, from the convulsive uprising of the suffering people-seek to maintain their unjust sway, by destroying this, the most powerful instrument employed by the defenders of the rights of nations.

In view of these facts, we may well boast of the freedom of the press in our own country. It is a right that should be guarded with the most sedulous care by the people always, for when properly exercised it will operate more effectually than any other one thing to prevent the abuse of power in those to whom it is entrusted, and to maintain unimpaired through ages to come, the blessings of our free institutions.

But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this right, so justly dear to the American people, is liable to be abusedis sometimes used by dishonest and designing men for the vilest of purposes.

One editor, finding the profits arising from legitimate sources insufficient to satisfy his greedy desires, speks to increase his income by levying black-mail on the members of the community in which he vent which a timid, sensitive person will often consent to be bled freely by way of "hush money." At another time a of "hush money." At another time a point supposed, after having filled up all whole community is denounced, and its the ravines galches and inequalities of a members threatened with a terrible visitation of editorial vengeance, unless they will consent to pursue such a course of conduct as the potentate of the Press shall prescribe. It is the avocation of this unscrupulous sort of editors to foster men's prejudices, to attempt to array one portion of the people and one part of the branch will reach the sea; but from the country against another, no matter wheth- latest accounts, the northerly branch, was rigorously, and has an abundance of pods. country sgainst another, no matter where I think that, cultivated in this way, the ber justly or unjustly, provided the interpear is much less liable to be injured by ests of the editor of his party will be promoted thereby. In the midst of an exciting political campaign they are in their native element. Then the candidates of the opposite party, whatever their previbeen, must expect to be held up to the world as the basest and most dishopest, as the weakest and most incapable of

bleckening characters, does not require Los, it was secretained to be five hundred graph Line.

cultar combination of the faculties of the mind. Let invention be large conscientiousness very small, and love of the spoils' prodictous, and you have an individual who will find no difficulty in charging the offences of one, or a few persons, on a whole community, or in transferring thom from one o another as shall best suit his purposes. Should a neighboring press interfere, in any way, with his chomes of personal or political aggraudizement, he scruples not by every unjust means, to produce a fulse impression concerning the situation and the objects of his rival, and exerts himself to the utmost to elevate himself by the ruin of his neigh bor. Should it be popular in the place where he lives to "join the church," you may see him, perhaps, one day partaking of the holy communion with the semb lance of christian love, and meckness, and brotherhood, in his words and demeanor the next he denounces a prominent brother in the church with all the bitter ness and animosity of the most concentra ted and demoniac hatred, thus showing that, though to professes to be a Christian, he has but " stolen the livery of the Court of Herren to serve the devil in. Such a man, who makes his paper the vebicle for disseminating the monstrous offspring of his distempered brain, who, instend of "loving his neighbor as himself," hates his negligible as he should hate the devil, whose employment and delight to sow discord and dissension among friends and neighbors, who, to promote party or personal ends, throws to the

such a man is but poorly qualified to appreciate the actual blessings that flow from a proper exercise of the freedom of Fortunately such editors are rare; but they have from time to time existed, and

winds all regard for morality or decency

Apportionment Bill.

do still exist.

The following is the Apportionment Bill for Congressional Districts, as repor ted by the Conference Committee to the Legislature. It has passed both Houses and has been signed by the Governor. It will be seen that there are some quee districts, both Whig and Locofoco. The political character of the Bill stands 1 Whig, 12 Locofoco, and 2 doubtful, with the chances in favor of the latter: 1st District. Southwark, Moyamensing, Pass

mk and Cedar, Lombard, Spruce, and New Mar-2. The City of Philadelphia, excepting the above Wards

3. Kemington and Northern Liberties. 4. Spring Garden, Penn District, North Penn Linguessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley Rich Kingsessing, Wint Philadelphia, Blockley, Rich-mond, Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Brides org and Aramingo, in the County of Philadelphia 5. Montgomery county and Bristol township Upper and Lower Hermantown, Upper and Lower Manyunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower Dublin, Whitehalf, Oxford and Moveland.

6. Cheerer and Delaware.

Bucks and Laigh

9. Lancaster.
10. L changes Despise and Union, and the town-abip of Lower Enthsey, in the county of Morthninberland.

11. Schuyliff and Northimberland county, excepting Lower Milhoney township.

12. Mounton, Calumbia, Luzerne and Wyoming. 13. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike and

14. Susquehama, Bradford and Tioga. 15. Lycoming Sullivan, Clinton, Potter, Centre

16. York, Pery and Cumberland. 17. Adams, Franklin, Pulton, Bedford and Jun 18. Somerset, Cambria, Blair and Huntingd 19. Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong. 20. Fayette, Greene and Washington. 21. Alleghens county, except that part which is contheset of the Obio, and northwest of the Alle

22. Butler county, and that part of Alleghen 28. Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer. 24. Venango, Warren, M'Kean, Clearfield, Je

The Sandwich Island Eruption.

ferson, Forest, His and Clarion. 25. Eric and Crawford.

Honolula dates to the 15th of March have been received. The papers are filled with accounts of an Eruption of the Mauna Los Mountains, on the Island of Hawaii.

The eruption exceeds in gradeur any of the volcanic convulsions of Mauna Los ever before seen by white men on the Islands. We subjoin accounts of its action from the Polynesian:

"We have received verbal information in regard to the state of the eruption, as late as the 6th inst., from the leeward side of Hawaii: At that date, the light from the flowing correst was as bright as i had been at the former period, sufficient to enable a person to pick up a needle from the ground at midnight; from which fact the inference is drawn that the current is still sewing on towards the sea.

The eruption seems to have broken out

through an old figure, about one-third down the size of Mauna Loa, on the northwest side, and not from the old crater on the summit, called Mokuoweoweo.

The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the very broken country, it will undoubtedly he one of the most extensive eruptions of

modern times.

It would seem, from the last note from Mr. Coan that the stream had dividedone part taking an easterly course towards Puns, while the other took a northerly one towards Hilo. This may so divide the volume of lave that neither still burning its way through a dense for-est, and if the supply holds out long enough, it will materally fall into the course of the Wailnku River, and follow it where it diambogues into the buy, at Hilo. We and pully await further in el-

An abstract from a correspondent's etter, in the Polynesian, is of so much inter- cients "rap" for the Telegraph, it should be done

any great amount of talent, but only a pe- leet high. This was upon the suppo tion that it was thirty miles distant. We are of opinion that it was a greater dislance, say from forty to sixty miles. With a glass, the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molton lava, glowing with the most in tense heat, and projecting into the air a distance of five hundred feet was a sight so rare, and at the spme time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively fee ings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles How much more awe-inspiring would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompanying such an eruption could have been hear The fall of such a column would doubt less cause the earth to tremble; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock-bound coast.

The diameter of this jet is supposed be over one hundred feet, and this we can casily believe, when we reflect that from from it towards the sea. In some places the river is a mile wide, and an others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravises one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred feet, in depth, and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuthe mower's scythe. No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Mounds are covered over, ravines are filled up, forests are destroyed, and the habitations of man, are consumed like flax in the furnace. Truly, "He touches the hills and they smoke.

We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the eruption now in progress. A rumor has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence. Should it reach the sea without destroying life or property, it will be a matter of thankfulness and almost unhoped for exemption. A large number of the residents

Honolula had gone to Hawaii to witness the upheavings of Mauna Loa.

New Publications

THE AMERICAN WHIC REVIEW for May cont articles on " the Presidency," Protection, The American Iron Interest, Longiellow's Golden Legend, Leigh Hunt, Biography of Hon. Wm. 3. Sharkey (with a portrait,) and many other ably written and interesting articles. Champion Bissell, Publisher. 120 Nassau street, New York \$3 per annum.

KNICKERBOCKER for May is, like Knickerbocker every month in the year, a capital number, con-taining rare and rich contributions from some of the first of American writers. The Editor's Table is spicy and entertaining as usual. We judge "Old Knick" has sometime been hovering in this region from the following characteristic anecdote of "Old Charley," which we clip from the editor's table of the present number:

sylvania, who is somewhat addicted to potations and when he takes them at all, he 'potates' rather freely. Once, on a Saturday, he had become con-siderably inebriated. Sunday found him as mel-low as Saturday, left him; and, in addition to the stock of whickey in him, he felt a desire to visit the sanctuary. So to the 'meetin' house' he went.

Parson B , a worthy old dominie, was instruct ing a Bible class. Old Charley walked in, and sat down quite demurely in a pew. He listened very attentively to the questions and answers for forming the stood up, leaning of 'Scriptur' and doctrine, he stood up, leaning on the front of the pew with both hands. 'Paraboa B.,' said he, 'aks me some o' them hard questions.' Uncle Charles, 'said the dominie, with a 'Uncle Charles,' said the dominie, with solemn face, and in a drawling tone; don't you know that you are in the bonds of sin and the depths of iniquity? Wes'ir and the gall of bit terness too. Aks me another quessiun!"

FANCIES OF A WHISICAL MAN. We are indebted to John S. Taylor, the enterprising publisher, for a copy of this Work. The "thick coming fancies" of a fertile and ingenious mind are therein served in a style that cannot fail to suit the taste of the public. Many of the follies and peculiarities of the age are "taken off" by the Whimsical Man in the most happy and original manner. Read the book, and judge for yourselves.

"THE MUSINGS OF AN INVALID," by the same au thor as the above, is classed as "a better book than the Reveries of a Bachelor." The Home Journal says of this work; "Whoever the author may be, and whatever may be his bodily state, he has clearly no need of a physician to minister to a mind diseased.' In an intellectual sense the invalid lays about him with uncommon vigor, uttering moral opinions with boidness, wit tempered by wisdom, and wisdom sharpened by wit." The Musings. of an Invalid will be safely forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States receipt of an order, with One Dollar, by John Taylor, Publisher, 143 Nassau St New York.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—It is said that Mrs. H. B. Stowe has already realized \$3,500 by the sale of her exceedingly attractive and pathetic tale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The demand for this work is so great that three paper mills, three Adams' power presses, running wenty-four hours a day, (Sundays excepted,) and one hundred book-binders cannot meet it. Twenty thousand copies, or forty thousand volumes, were assued in three weeks. This deservedly popular work is for sale by F. B. Chandler, in this Borough,

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH -- We have received the rst number of the "Spiritua I Telegraph," a week y newspaper, published in New York City, edited by Charles Partridge, and intended as a medium through which the public can learn the latest news from the other world. We may expect henceforth regular reports of all the sayings and doings there. Among the contents of this number we find a cetical contribution, knocked out by the gifted knuckles of Edgar A. Poe. Edgar, whose poetical talents do not appear to have been at all increased y "shuffling off this mortal coil," is still it seems aving about 'Lenore."

There are no other articles from authors of em pence. We hope the editor will take measure o increase the number of contributors. He might get up a list that would beat any of the Magazines. nd soon make his fortune. Where are Shakspears and Milton and Byron, and Campbell, and the ma ny other gifted bards who are doubtless anxious to give the world further specimens of their won-drous powers! We should like to see something ew from them. There must soon take place an entire revolution

i the literary world. Living authors will have to quit the field entirely. They who now eke out a scanty subsistence with their pris, will not stand the least chance in competition with those mightydeparted, whe it is presumed will "work for noth the city churches, for the coachmen, who joicing. We would suggest that when any of the An-

est that we copy it entire. A jet of lava in English. This would ensure us a correct ser-playing 500 feet in the air must be indeed aton, and could be no great trouble to the authors, a magnificent and sublime sight:

as they all appear to understand English so well. magnificent and sublime sight:

as they all appear to understand English so well.

By an accurate measurement of the Meanwhile we shall hold ourselves prepared to enormons jet of glowing lave, where it turnish our readers, at the earliest dates, with all To constitute an adept in this art of first broke forth on the side of Mauna important facts received through this new Tale. In experiments in the culture of toa in anapping underneath the wheels of the leckening characters, does not require Loa, it was secretained to be five hundred graph Line.

America:

Chippings from our Exchanges

-Henry Clay's health has much im proved in the last few days.

-The Rhode Island Legislature Las passed the Maine Liquor Law.

-The collision on the Railroad, near Susquehanna, that we noticed last week, was very slight. No injury was done to person

The body of a drowned man, supposed to be that of George Brown, of Montrose, has been found in New York city. -Feargus O'Connor was a passenger on

board the Europa; he is now in New York. -Both Houses of the Maryland Legisature have adjourned, after passing a resolution, directing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to collect facts and confor with the Governor of Pa., relative to the killing of the it proceeded the river of lava that lowed alleged fugitive slave at Columbia by officer Ridgelcy.

- Le Canadien states that the Canalian Government is about to arm a war schooner for the protection of the fisher es in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

-During the late flood in the Ohio cradle with a living infant in it was icked up on the river somewhere below Wheeling. . No one know anything of its parentage, or where it hailed from.

Omnibuses are beginning to be constructed of iron in Eng. They are said to be lighter, stronger, and more commodious than those of wood.

-The Democratic State Convention of Illinois has pronounced unanimously in favor of the nomination of Senator Douglass for the Presidency.

-The President has sent the name of Orson Hyde (Mormon) to the Senate as his nominee for Judge of Utah.

-- The new Liquor Law of Mass., will be submitted to the people on the 3d of June. It is less stringent than that of Maine.

The Mexican authorities having barn seized the Steamer Commodore Stock- barn. ton, some time since, at Acapulco, have by of the since broken the U. S. Government scals, I descrip and pulled down the American flag on WIN -The Locofoco State Convention of en sold

Michigan has nominated Gen. Cass for President.

The National Free Soil Convenion is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on he 4th of August. There has not been a couple di-

vorced in South Carolina since the Revo- 278 utionary war. The New York Times nominates Richard Cobden for the first President of state of

he United Republic of Great Britain and er good Ireland, and suggests William Smith O'- ad men-Brien for Vice President.—The ticket ind sin-for Russia and Austria is not yet nomi-hated. -A letter from San Francisco states hat during the last two weeks of March,

nearly 1,500 Chilians and Chinese arrived there, and that the ship Challenge was on Count her way with 1,000 more. A letter from Hong Kong says, that thousands are now livren saving up their earnings to collect \$35, is above which amount is required for their pas-erabig sage. To this is to be added the expense Je frame of a little dried fish and rice, and a sip of lenced tea, and in about forty or fifty days they are safely landed at San Francisco. The civil war in China is driving away great

numbers of the people. MURDER AND LYNCH RETRIBUTION. man named Augustus Sharkey having A man named Augustian Texas, killed the sheriff of Lavaca, in Texas, and, as is alleged, boasted of the act, was seized the night after in prison where he was confined, taken forth and hanged upon a neighboring tree.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.-A little girl, eleven years of age, in endeavoring to by jump off the Little Miami railroad, near Cincinnati, upon which she had been taking a voluntary free ride, fell and was instantly killed. A mob, excited by the circumstances; tore up some of the rails of the road, and but for the police would have committed further injuries.

CALIFORNIA, Ho !- The Joliet (111.) Sentinel says that over seventeen hundred eams have passed that place for California within the last three weeks. Most of them were from Michigan and Northern Oils Indiana.

A Poison Spring.—We saw a package on the steamer Logan yesterday, addressed to Prof. Silliman and Dr. Yandell and which we learned contained a quantity of water taken from a spring near Logansport, Ky., which is said to be a deadly oison. The water is certain death to whoever drinks it, and has been sent here

to be analyzed. Louisville Courier. MARKING NEWSPAPERS—A circular from the First Assistant Post Master General declares that marking an advertisement

in a newspaper, sent by mail, does not subject the package to letter postage. THE VERNAL SEASON. The snow the Catskill Mountain House, on the 28th April was three feet deep, and it was

the deep snow drifts. HINT TO CLERGYMEN. - The Home Journal says that "somebody suggests an extra sermon to be furnished outside stand waiting in front." Of course this hint applies only to New York.

ville, S. C., that he has received a fresh supply of lea-nuts from China, and expresses high satisfaction at the result of

THE CHEVALIER WYCKOFF-This HO orious personage, who is now in prison n Geneva, for attempting to secure a wife by abduction, is quietly at work making stockings, suspenders, and other useful articles. The King of Sardinia a. fuses to pardon him or even to commu his sentence.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER published Virginia, cost fifty dollars a year. It was published weekly, and advertisement were inserted for ten dollars the first week and seven dollars for each week after Such prices at the present day, would he quite nutritious.

WESTEN CORN.-The first arrival of Western mixed Corn, was received here resterday, by the old Oswego Line, in 14 days from Toledo. It left the latter place on the 21st of April; was 8 days in reaching Oswego, and only six days from Oswego to New York. The lot comprised 18,000 bushels, was in good shiping order, and was sold at 63 cents.

AMERICAN WINE .- The Cincinnati Gazette says there are now about 1300 acres of land in vineyards in that vicinity, and the estimated product is 300,000 or 400, 000 gallons.

Mrs. Huldah Spalding died in the village of Oswego, on the 8th inst,, aged one hundred and ten years. The Oswego Advertiser says, "She was born in the town of Walpack, New Jersey. She distinctly recollects the old French war, and the circumstance of her parents being driven from their homes, and was wounded by the Indians.

-A man sixty years of age has been committed to jail at St. Louis for threatening to kill a girl of 19, because she refused to

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, UP ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are der treatment; and not one solitary case of a yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with Call on the Agent, and get a PARP Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cur-high estimation in which this Medicine is he

Sold by all the Genuine Medicine Depots in Price 50 Cents per Large Bot Principal Office 122 FULTON ST, N. Y. For sale by BENTLEY & READ, M

Public Press can be had of the Agents, free

CABINET SI NEW ARRANGER

William W. Smith & I AVE now completed their armanufacturing and keeping con all and every kind of

Household Furni manufactured out of the best quality Black Walnot, Maple, Cherry, and and in the best and most durable manufactured which they intend to ke

the articles which they intend to ke make to order, are Mahogany, Black ry and Maple Burcaus, Side Board Book Cases; Centre, Card, Pier, and Stands of every variety; Sofas, So Ottomans, ac.; Be steads of all kinds made of Mahogany, Black Walnut, Maple. Also, Malogany, Black Wal Fancy CHAIRS of every variety an which 'hey have n ow on hand, and in a constant supply. Any article design supplied on a few days notice. As the subscribers have often been enlarge their business and to open anes of the kind in Montrose, which could su variety of Household Furniture, and say ble of sending to the Cities for such ar hope to meet with liberal patrolage WILLIAM W. SMITH, | ALEXANDE

E. R. SMITH, Montrose, June 5, 1851.

Thebest and eheapest family the world. R. ROBERTS

OMPOUND SARSAPARILLA An Alterative, Tonic, Diuretic, and mile Price 25 cents per box containing 50 Each box contains 50 pills, which make cheap again as any other standard pil the cure of various diseases, to any of mixtures sold; besides being a more and proper form for use. THE astonishing success which has a use of Dr. Ruberts' Compound Pills is proof abundant and conclusive

Nature's own Remedies and that they will cure all curable dise and more pleasantly than any other me known. The pills are principally an medicine, (ther basis being the solid Sarsaparilla, piepared in a superior ma sufficiently cathartic to gently assist not out purging unnecessarily, which make culiarly adapted to weak and encebled invigorating and strengthening the bidy, the system, and producing new neil ble healthy action of the stomach and liver. They are acknowledged by our best be not only unexceptionable, but effi

the highest degree, and as a general.

Family Medicine unqualle.

The Compound Saraparilla Pills a the permanent cure of those diseases we from an impure state of the blood, and cretions of the stomach and liver, viz. scrofula or kings evil, ulcers, scald head cutaneous eruptions, blotches, boils, pi weak or inflamed eyes, glandelar swell matic affectious, pains in the bones and jo sy, dyspepsia, asthma, diarrhea and coughs, colds, consumption when caused lary obstructions of the lungs in persons enza, indigestion, headache, jaundice, fev gue, chill fevers, and fevers in general, genera vdicious use of thereury, and whenever is required to invigorate the system.

They are a purely vegetable componency be used by persons of all ages. If pleasant to the palate, and produce no name ensiness or griping in their operation. I used them with great berefit. We ask no person to take our wor merits of the medicine, but to call o

and purchase a box, and if on trial i the most perfect sat

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY-At Floyd's Fork, Jefferson County, Ky., on the 15th ult., Mr. Thomas Stafford was married to Polly Goben. The bride is 19 the bridegroom 78 years of age. He weighs some 300 pounds, and is so fat as scarcely to be able to walk, and when in hed he raiswith the utmost difficulty, a carriage and es himself or turns over by means of pulhorses ascended the mountain, owing to lies fastened to the calling. He wont to Louisville in a wegon to procure the license, and on his return was met by the young bride at Sim Lewis's, at the Forks of the road, where the parson joined them, and the ceremony was performed in the wagon, and they rode home together re-

A Novel Saluta -As Kos DR. JUNIUS SMITH Writes from Green-ille, S. C., that he has received a fresh him, but had no cannon. Determined to burn powder in some way, an original genius conchived the idea of placing per-