# Miscellaneous Selections.

## Change in the Pension Laws.

The following bill passed both branches of Congress, last week. The President will no doubt sign it, if he has done so already:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all widows and orphans who were granted and allowed five years' half-pay by the provisions of the act approved the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act amending the act granting half-pay to widows and orphans where thir husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in case of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July fourth one thousand eight hundred and thirty [illegible]," or an act approved the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act granting five years' half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, both regulars and volunteers," be, and they are hereby, granted a continuance of said half-pay, under the limitations and restrictions, for a further period of five years, to commence at the expiration of the half-pay provided for by the aforesaid acts: *provided however*, That in case of the death or marriage of such widow before the expiration of said term of five years, the half-pay for the remainder of the term shall go to the child or children of the deceased officer or soldier, whilst under the age of sixteen years; and in the manner the child or children of such deceased, when there is no widow, shall be paid no longer than while there is a child or children under the age aforesaid: *And provided further*, That no greater sum shall be allowed in any case to the widow or the child or children of any officer than the half-pay of a lieutenant colonel: *Provided further*, That the act approved the 22d of February, 1849, granting five years' half-pay to certain widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, both regular and volunteer," be so extended and construed as to embrace the widows of the regulars, militia, and volunteers of the war of 1812, and of the various Indian wars since 1780.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the widows of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Revolutionary army, A. D. 1800, shall be entitled to a pension in the same manner as those who were married before that date.

## The New Empress of France.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following sketch, which seems to explain the family origin of the new Empress of France very satisfactorily. Her history is no less romantic than that of the Empress Josephine.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

By to-day's advices from Europe we are told that the Emperor Napoleon III has espoused a Spanish lady, 'whose grandfather was British consul at Malaga and whose mother was an Irish lady by the name of Fitzpatrick,' also that this new Empress was in her own right Countess Teba, although bearing the name of Mademoiselle Montigo. Thus much by telegraph. Now the plain English of all this is, no doubt, as follows:

A worthy Scotchman by the name of William Kirkpatrick was for some time American consul at Malaga, and, failing in business, was succeeded by George Carrel as United States consul at Malaga. This was, I think, under Mr. Monroe's administration.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's eldest daughter Maria, 'Marquitta,' as she was familiarly called and known by all Americans there, was very fine, dashing lady and married Count de Teba, a younger brother of the celebrated Palafoix, who behaved so nobly at the seige of Zaragoza, and finally replying to a demand of surrender, declared he would continue the defence 'to the knife.'

The Palafoix family embraced numerous ladies, and was singularly brave and loyal.

The husband of Maria Kirkpatrick (Count de Teba,) was a gallant soldier, who cut up by wounds as to be unable to mount his horse without aid, and when he saddle looked more as if he was nailed on than seated there.

The new Empress of the French is no doubt the daughter of this Countess Teba, 'Mariquita Kirkpatrick,' who was the daughter of William Kirkpatrick, late the United States consul at Malaga—not British consul—not Fitzpatrick, and not Irish.

The British consul at Malaga was William Liard, another old Scotch gentleman, and he was followed by Mr. Marks of Richmond.

If the new Empress of France was as stated, then her mother Countess Teba is dead, as also is her father, and she took the title of her mother. The name Montigo, under which she passed in Paris, is perhaps one of the family titles of the Palafoix family.'

The Rev. Albert Barnes, in reply to a letter of inquiry if it were true that his health requires him to turn aside for the present from the ministry, says:

'It is even so; I am sentenced to absolute rest for two years. I send in my resignation of my pastoral charge to-day. What our people will do I have no means of determining. I shall probable go into the country and raise potatoes. This is a great trial, and especially at my time of life, when I have so little time at any rate to labor in doing good. But I desire not to murmur and complain, for I believe there is a hand above, that directs all my affairs—and all affairs.

Marshal Ney, of France, according to a statement in the *Savannah Republican*, was an officer in the revolutionary army of the United States. His name was Michael Rudolf. He was, it is said, of German parentage, and was born on the eastern shore of Maryland. At a early age he entered the army, and by distinction in Lee's Legion. He was in Liberty county, Georgia, but sailed for France, from Sunbury, returned to the United States. Parisians of France report his birth to be Sarre Louis, on the confines

Apple Pudding.—Apples pared and cored, raisins, and bake like rice pudding. Butter or chopped suet may be added. Serve hot or cold, with or without sauce.


# The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENN'A.

**Thursday Morning, Feb. 17, 1853.**


### Plaster Mill at Home.

We would call the attention of our Farmers to the advertisement of Salisbury & Co. of their Plaster Mill at Montrose Depot. The virtues of this fertilizer are so well known, that the want of facilities for obtaining it, is all that has hitherto prevented its liberal application to lands in this vicinity.

### Doubts and Queries on a Vexed Question.

There are a few questions that we should like to have answered by those who assert that we have the plain and positive command of God, to take the life of the murderer.

One important question is, how are we to know that a murder has been committed? Of course the Almighty did not command us to hang the innocent, as is sometimes done under the operation of our laws. We may therefore conclude that we are not commanded to slay the accused merely because by the rules of evidence established by the common law of England, his guilt is supposed to be proved. How, then, are we to be sure that we are obeying the Divine injunction, in taking the life of our fellow man? May we not rather be disobeying his commandment which says, 'Thou shalt not Kill?' And then will not the voice of our brother against us? We may seek to exculpate ourselves by saying that we did only what we thought to be our duty; but the Pagan mother can say as much, when she drowns her infant in the Ganges, or offers it a sacrifice at the shrine of her bloodthirsty god.

Again, if the right to inflict this punishment is founded not upon the interests and necessities of society, but upon the express command of the Creator, where is our authority for taking it away from the individual, and conferring it on the civil tribunal? May not every one who shall meet the murderer, slay him, as the first murderer anticipated when he stood trembling before his Maker? But the Lord set a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him;' which seems a little remarkable, if it be a correct principle, or rule, that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

We should like to be informed, also, what right we have to restrict the infliction of the death penalty to cases of murder in the first degree. The law of Pennsylvania says: "Every person convicted of murder in the second degree shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in one of the State Penitentiaries, as the case may be, and be kept in separate or solitary confinement at labor, for the first offence for a period of not less than four nor more than twelve years, and for the second offence for the period of his natural life." If the requisition of "blood for blood" is imperative, this statute would seem to be contrary to the Divine command, and the people who enacted it, "little better than infidels."

We have thus hastily suggested two or three difficulties that have occurred to us, and which we should like to have removed by those who have a clear view of what is right with reference to this question.

### New Publications.

*The Farm Journal.*—Our farming friends will bear in mind that this excellent monthly is now published by Bower, Meredith & Co., West Chester, Pa., at $1 per annum. The February number contains the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, with many other articles of importance and interest to the practical and scientific farmer.

*The School Journal.*—The February number contains a variety of articles of practical value to the teacher. It is ably edited, and its extensive circulation among our teachers would no doubt tend to give them greater skill and success in their most useful and often unappreciated labors. $1 per annum, in advance. Thos. W. Burrowes, editor, Lancaster, Pa.

*Graham's Magazine*, for February, shows a determination not to be outdone in the strife after superiority among magazine publishers. The number of its pages has been increased, and they are filled with original productions of American authors, and selections from the periodical literature of Great Britain. Among the original contributions of merit, we may mention a poem by George Boker, and one by T. Buchanan Read.

*The Knickerbocker Magazine*, we had intended to notice very favorably, as it is always worthy of commendation, but the February number has failed to reach us, and therefore all the fine things we had intended to say in "old Knick's" favor must remain unsaid, till we "see his face once more."

*The Plow, The Loom, and The Anvil*, for February. We know no better way to give in a small space, a good idea of the character of this excellent periodical, than by copying the titles of some of its contents. The present number has the following among others: The Loom, and its Probable Origin; The Rearing of mules for market; Cisterns; American Iron; Cheap Draining; Lathes; Lessons to Farmers and Mechanics; Mechanical Powers; Milk, Cheese, Butter; Observations on the Rearing of Poultry; The Value of Straw, &c. &c.

### The Ericson Motor, and the Coal Regions.

Much discussion has arisen as to what effect this new motor will have upon the coal regions, and a writer in the Philadelphia *Ledger* thus answers: "The undoubted effect would be this, viz: Instead of supplying a hundred steamers, as now, with say 1,000 tons of coal a day, we should be called upon to furnish 5000 marine vessels, everything that floats, in fact, with 5,000 tons a day. Besides the land would be covered with caloric engines. The cheapened power would banish hand toil, and horse drudgery, and negro slave labor. The grease that keeps one negro would propel a caloric plough of 100 negro-power, and other things in proportion. It is clear that Providence has destined the steam or caloric plough to be the peaceful emancipator of the slave, whom, for purposes not otherwise possible of attainment, the same Providence sent hither, and bound to servitude to ensure cotton clothing for mankind.—As a general principle, our colliers may rely that the greater efficient service can be produced by a ton of coal, the more tons will be required; or in other words, the cheaper a thing is made, the more it will be used, as examplified in pins, matches, and penny papers."

*Correspondence of the Register.*

### From New York.

New York, Feb. 14, 1853.

Mr. Editor—I am a little disposed to find fault with the liberties which your types took with two or three sentences in my last epistle. They make me say "dim, damp department" instead of apartment. A good specimen of alliteration, I grant, though the sense is not so evident. And degradation," when it should read "*phase* of human degradation," &c. I shall not, however, feel very badly about it, for my case is not so aggravated as that of a gentleman I once heard of, who, having written an article for the newspaper, was greatly mortified, when it appeared in print, at finding that all his "angels" had been transformed into "angles," and his "foses" into "noses."

In my last I gave you an account of a recent visit to one of the abodes of wretchedness and want in this city. The "Old Brewery," which for so many years was the object of veneration to all the "Five-Pointers," and of desecration to all respectable citizens, is no longer standing; but there still exist in that part of the city hundreds of old *rookeries*, and groggeries, and filthy hovels, swarming, from garret to cellar, with scores of miserable human beings, all more or less ignorant and indolent, sunken in poverty and polluted with crime.

It may be asked, how do these degraded people obtain their livelihood? I reply, they obtain it in various ways: some by working, some by begging, some by stealing, and some by all these methods combined. A few of the more respectable belong to the class of apple dealers whom we meet at the corners of the principal thoroughfares. Others may be ranked among the itinerant "organizers," who with their dancing monkeys and hand-organs, traverse the streets, grinding out "Old Susannah" and "College Hornpipe" in strains sometimes out-vieing in hideous discordance, the famed burlesque opera of Christy's Minstrels. But the great majority of the men are street sweepers and rag pickers. In this last employment many of the women are engaged. I have often seen them plodding patiently along, with old sacks on their backs, peering into every nook and by-path, or poking with their long, slender iron hooks among heaps of rubbish in quest of bits of rags and paper. I have been told that one of these rag pickers will earn from six to eight dollars per month. Others glean chips from the streets, for which they secure four cents per basket. And others still, collect cinders, for fuel, from the boxes and barrels of ashes that are left standing upon the pavement. The other morning I observed a woman with both arms thrust in up to her neck in a barrel of ashes, carefully raking out the cinders and putting them in a basket by her side. I inquired what she was going to do with them, and received in reply: "*Nicht verstahe, Ich sprechie Deutsch.*" Not being particularly fluent in talking Dutch, I was obliged to postpone any further investigation of the matter. Some of these women, after having spent the morning in picking up chips and rags, &c., devote the remainder of the day to begging. They may be seen, on a pleasant afternoon, sitting on the door stones with pleading countenance and extended hand, and often with an infant in their arms, (perhaps their own, perhaps borrowed from a neighbor!) for the purpose of exciting more effectually the commiseration of the passer-by. The majority of these poor creatures are no doubt proper objects of charity, while others are miserable impostors.

While these poor people thus struggle to obtain a scanty subsistence, their children are left to become thieves and vagrants. Some of the older ones, however, are disposed to work, if they can get anything to do. The boys peddle newspapers. The girls sweep off the street crossings in muddy weather, crying out to each one that passes along, sometimes in a tone of entreaty, sometimes of command, "Gim me cent." If a man fails to pay the required toll, they will sometimes pursue him several rods, in which case, if he escapes without being spattered by a dextrous flourish of the mud-broom he may consider himself fortunate. Many of these girls, nevertheless, are more deserving of charity than is generally supposed. Some of them might tell truthful tales of sadness and suffering, that would move to pity the stoutest heart. I once learned a part of the history of one of these children of poverty. Her father was accustomed to send her every day into the street to beg, threatening to beat her if she returned with a less sum than ten cents. The poor girl was often compelled to undergo the cruel indiction of the lash, until the fact becoming known to the authorities, the inhuman parent was properly taken care of.

Within a few years associations have been formed, in various prts of the city, for the reformation of the vicious and the elevation of the poorer classes. Of these associations, the Ladies' Home Mission Society, at Five Points, has been the most prominent and successful. Through the agency of this society, men, before intemperate, have been induced to sign the pledge; indigent women have been supplied with sewing, and hundreds of outcast, almost homeless children, have been clothed and gathered into schools. These children not only retain, but, in some cases at least, *practice* what they learn, for the other day one little fellow was seen sitting on the curb stone, with his hands in his pockets and his feet in the gutter, singing,

"There is a happy land,
Far, far, away,"

with great fervor and animation.

The efforts of the benevolent ladies of the Five Points "Mission," are worthy of all praise and commendation. They have saved many a youth from a course of infamy and shame; have caused many a mother's heart to throb with joy; and made many a desolate home happy.—They, sure[illegible]et has pronounced on woman;

"Yes, a great soul is hers, one that dares to go in
To the prison, the hovel, and a'e's of sin,
And to bring into each, or to find there some line
Of the never completely out-trampled divine."

OGEE.

### Extract from a letter, dated

Harrisburg, February 3, 1853.

* * * * I observed a late correspondent of a Northern paper, commenced illuminating his readers by informing them that Harrisburg was on the Susquehanna—with other similar particulars of equal originality. Permit me to add, that, after several days' inquiry, it is ascertained that this is the Capital of the Keystone State, one of the United States of North America, on the Western Continent. Thus "posted up" let us proceed to business.

The Senate to-day discussed a bill to regulate the public printing, but arrived at no definite conclusion. There has been much money saved under the present low bidder system, but there is an immense outside pressure for its abrogation. It is a troublesome question, for Printers are always more or less inclined to make money, and sometimes do it by raising an immense fog which blinds the eyes of common people like Senators and Representatives. The chief competitors here are Mr. McKinley, (Dem.,) Jew, and Fenn, (Whig,) Yankee—and between the two, there is some sharp shooting, and a great deal of sharp practice. We outsiders look upon the question between the Jew and the Yankee, much as the old woman did when her husband and the bear were fighting. But if Mr. Darsie's statement is true, that the low bidder system saves the State *one hundred thousand dollars* annually, it is a matter which concerns the tax-payers very deeply. No one has attempted to deny Mr. Darsie's statement.

In the lower House, or Assembly, a large amount of private business was done, and the day closed with a long and animated discussion of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, designed to connect a Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, and involving some interests which caused great excitement among the Western members. Incidentally, of course, Philadelphia and Pittsburg had something to say, as every movement on the Railroad chequer-board effects those two centers of creation. We outsiders generally care very little about the matter, and know but little more.

Mr. Chase introduced the following:

Whereas, a bill called the Homestead bill is now pending before the Senate of the United States, passed by the House of Representatives at its last session, the provisions of which give to each actual settler 160 acres of the public domain, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the provisions of said bill embody the soundest principles of natural equity, and are calculated to destroy the enormous system of individual speculation in the common property of the country, that has long been carried on, and is constantly increasing in power and strength.

Resolved, That the industrial interests of the country, the rights of labor, and the principles of justice, all unite in demanding such a reform in the disposal of the public lands, as this bill is calculated to effect, and that, therefore, the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, be instructed to vote for its passage.

The gentleman who introduced this long confession of political faith, I understand, voted against General Scott, although the General was supposed to be in favor of the principle involved. Congress soon closes its session; and the mover of this instruction, it is understood, has a long speech in preparation in its favor, which will contain all that Webster, Clay, Seward, and other great men have left unsaid on said subject. Success to him, and hurrah for Buncombe!

*Correspondence of the Register.*

### From Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8, 1853.

Mr. Editor.—The people at the capital are now 'enjoying' a freshet in the Susquehanna. The river is said to have been within four feet of the high-water-mark of 1846. Many tenements in the lower part of the Borough are uninhabitable by reason of the water. That beautiful little island, just above the old Bridge, with its neat white buildings embowered in trees, has been nearly overflowed, and the family upon it, with their effects, have been compelled to retreat to the main-land. The little creek below town has been made a part of the river, overflowing the railroad track. The Engine came up yesterday as far as this water—hesitated—stopped—and *some* of the passengers at last thought they 'couldn't wait for the *Railroad*,' and took to the *rail-fence* to reach town. There is not a large amount of ice or floodwood coming down, and we have heard of no great damages; but last night we were cut off from the North, both by mails and telegraphs.—The weather is now clear and bracing, and no signs of snow without some searching for it.

The Senate yesterday passed the 'North Western Railroad' Bill, authorizing a Railroad commencing at or west of Johnstown, by way of Butler, to the Ohio State line in Lawrence or Mercer county. This is deemed to be an important Railroad, and there is to join an Ohio road.

In the House, Mr. Denison presented a bill to incorporate the Tunkhannock Railroad Company.

Mr. Chase, a bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to examine the claim of E. and A. Mowrey of Wyoming Co. of Associate Judges of this Common wealth.

The Mahoning and Cleveland Railroad bill consumed the remainder of the day.

A few petitions come in every day for the Maine Liquor Law. Also for the cancellation of relief notes. It is needless to say that these latter do not come from the North.

The Governor has signed a bill to recharter the Carlisle Deposit Bank. Also to incorporate the Mechanics, Deposit Bank of Harrisburg. Each bill has an 'individual liability,' clause in it, which the knowing ones say is *utterly incapable of being enforced*, but which may satisfy the 'individual liability' people. They have got the name—the Governor has satisfied his conscience—and that is probably the end of it, unless some misfortune should befall the bank, when the 'individual liability' will be found to be a rope of sand. By such sleight-of-hand, however, modern Democracy thrives.

Harrisburg, Feb. 9, 1853.

In the House, Mr. Chase read in place, a bill giving to the Justices of the Peace power in the several counties of this Commonwealth, with a jury of six, to hear and finally determine charges for crimes of a certain character; for the more speedy administration of Justice, and the establishment of a more economical system of criminal jurisprudence.—Also, an act, to annul the marriage contract of Cornelius Myracle and Hannah his wife, of the county of Susquehanna.

February 14, Mr. Dennison read in place a bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to examine the claim of Thomas Morley of Wyoming County.

The Erie City Bank was dicussed until adjournment.

On Saturday, Feb. 12, the Senate passed a bill annexing Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Luzerne Counties, to the Eastern district of the Supreme Court.

There is not much transpiring of moment to the public, but a large amount of private business.

Monday evening, Feb. 14, the formal routine of legislative life was enlivened by a lecture at the Court House from Dr. Wm. Elder, of Phila.—Subject, "Capital and Labor." I had never heard the Dr., but my high anticipations was disappointed. He evidently laboreil under a cold, and I am satisfied he can do much better. His argument was, that Capital and Labor are friends and not foes—that the amelioration of the condition of the human race is progressing, and proved by statistics that the relative compensation of labor has increased for 30, 90, and 150 years past.

The House Bill to extend the Lenox road law to Dimock township, passed Senate, Feb. 15th.

*Correspondence of the Register.*

Mr. Editor.—I have observed in the *Farm Journal*, for the present month, an account of the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, for the purpose of receiving reports of the Committee on field crops. The Committee reported the applicants for premiums on corn, to wit: George Walker, Dr. J. A. McCrea, and John B. Bitzer: the first for 160 bushels per acre, on five acres; the second for 93 bushels of *shelled* corn per acre, on eleven acres and twenty five perches, in all 1028 bushels *shelled*; the third for 942 bushels *shelled* corn on one acre. The first premium was awarded to Mr. Walker, the second and third to the others above named.

You will observe that the persons who obtained the second and third premiums, shelled their corn, and thereby ascertained the exact produce—which can be done in no other way, and the Society held their meeting on the 18th January, in order that this might be done. As I live at some distance from Montrose, I wish to enquire of Mr. Walker, on behalf of my brother farmers, in my neighborhood, as well as for my own satisfaction, what was the precise result he arrived at, after his corn was harvested and had time to shrink, as I have no doubt that he, like every prudent farmer in such circumstances, would take measures to shell out at least one acre properly measured; for although the highly respectable Committee, Messrs. Cope & Chamberlain, 'examined the corn, measured one square acre, and counted the hills on each outside row, and selected 'an average row and worked twenty-six hills, which they shelled and measured,' yet it will not satisfy the minds of our farmers that the quantity reported was raised, unless either one acre or five acres were actually shelled; and I see no reason why Mr. Walker should not be placed on the same footing as his competitors, who shelled their corn.

A deep interest in every thing that concerns our Agriculture induces me to enquire into this matter, for it is of the highest importance that our Agricultural Society should endorse nothing but what has been submitted to the clearest proof, and there is no doubt that, under any scrutiny, as much corn can be raised in Susquehanna County as any other in the State.

A Farmer.

# News and Notions.

—The City of Mexico has finally declared in favor of the revolution.

—Good butter is selling in the streets of Rochester at fifteen cents per pound.

—Eighteen prisoners escaped from jail at Detroit, on the night of the 11th, inst. by digging through the wall.

—The census just taken of Dunkirk, gives a population of 4,741, an increase of over

—Twenty line of battle-ships, eighteen frigates, and fifteen smaller ships of war, fitted with the screw propeller, are building in the French navy yards.

—The New York Yacht Club has challenged the yachts of all nations to sail in New-York harbor and bay, for a prize of $500, on the 13th of October next.

—The papers contain accounts of the destruction of bridges and other property on the rivers in this and neighboring states, caused by the recent freshet.

—It is said that mad dogs have been killed recently, in different parts of this State. Query, is it right to destroy property?

*Temperance Paper*

—Overcoats and frock coats, in London and Paris are now made to reach to the knees. 'Overhaul your vocabularies,' bobtails,' and when found, make a note on't.'

—The Musical *Times* says that a far greater number of volumes of American literature have been sold in England, during the year 1852, than English literature in America!

—The prohibitory liquor law passed the Legislature of Michigan, on the 9th inst.—It is to be submitted to the people for their sanction at a special election in july next.

—Napier, the ship builder in the Clyde, recently received orders from France for sixteen frigates, but the British Admiralty canceled the order, and gave similar orders for England.

—The Quarterly *Review*, in answering the question—'What is man?' says, 'chemically speaking, a man is 45 pounds carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfuls of water.

—Master Tappan, Daniel Webster's old schoolmaster, whose injury by falling on the ice we recently noticed is dead. He was upwards of eighty years of age. He leaves a wife and several children.

—All the Hydes in the United States, or as many of them as please, were to meet at the U. S. Hotel, in Boston, on the 16th inst. to make arrangements for securing an unclaimed inheritance in England.

—The speculations in butter have induced many farmers and others to hold on too long, for high prices, and the consequence is that a reaction has taken place, and great losses have been experienced in consequence.

—As some of the gents have stolen the shawl the ladies propose assuming the over-coat and 'Comforter.' It is amusing to see some of these fellows with shawls. They appear about as graceful as a pig with a new poke on.

—The late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, gave away during his life more than five hundred thousand dollars! On his pocket-book was inscribed the following words:—'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and loss his own soul.'

—Five millions of dollars worth of basket willow is annually imported, at a cost of $100 to $250 per ton. It can be produced here, it is said, for $50 a ton. Several species are used for baskets, but the silex viminalis, (basket osier,) is considered the best.

—The City of Paris has voted to the new Empress Eugene, a diamond necklace of the value of 600,000 francs. The Empress very sensibly wrote to the Corporation in reply, declining to accept the present, and suggesting that they had better lay out the money in works of charity.

Since the discovery of the silver mines of Potosi, there have been extracted from them not less than sixteen hundred millions of dollars! The vein is said to be as rich now as it ever was, but it is not worked for the want of mechanical force, such as steam and the facilties of commerce alone can afford.

—The Albany correspondent of a New-York paper says that the impression is constantly becoming stronger, at Albany, that the tunnel under the Hudson River will be built, and that it will be ready for use in two years. It is proposed to make a double railway tra[illegible] always gas-lighted, and so to regulate the grade that it can always be traversed by a locomotive.

—Six hundred and sixty thousand five hundred and sixty-three slaves are owned in this country by ministers of the gospel and members of the different Protestant churches, viz. 219,568 by the Methodists; 77,000 by the Presbyterians; 125,000 by the Baptists; 88,000 by the Episcopalians; 101,000 by the Campbellites; and 50,000 by other denominations.

—There is a man residing within four miles of Milton, who was 101 years old on 31st of last December. He can do as much work now-a-days as any two of his sons.—His hair has not yet turned grey, and he appears as though he will live many winters. What a history that old man has treasured in his mind, since the early stages of the Revoultion, in which he figured conspicuously.

*Miltonian*

—An immense emigrant ship, called the 'Caroline Chisholm,' is about to sail from Southampton, England, for Australia, with nine hundred young women of good character as emigrants. Mrs. Chisholm, who has taken great interest in the emigration movement, will accompany them. The expectation is, that all these 'gentle creatures' will be eagerly sought for in marriage, by industrious and hardy miners, farmers and shop keepers.

—Vast beds of lead ore have been discovered in Sinking Valley, Blair county, Pa., which are of the most valuable kind. A New York company has leased 13,000 acres for a term of years, for which they pay the owners $87,50 per ton, for all the ore taken out in a rude state. The company had commenced operations on a large scale. Some of the ore already tested, yielded 16 ounces of silver to the 100 lbs. Miners are at work developing this new discovery.

—Among the many articles which are now manufactured from India rubber, perhaps there is none of a more useful as well as novel character than horse shoes. Experiments, made previous to the present cold weather, indicate that they will prove fully as durable as iron. Their lightness will especially adapt them to the race course, and having all the toughness, without the brittleness of iron, they will be of equal service, while devoid of the danger of breaking when the horse is under motion.

## The Hermit burned out.

Andrew Job, the hermit, who has lived in the forest on the borders of of Chester and Cecil counties for fifty years past was burned out on Saturday last; the old dilapidated building, in which he has so long resided, having been reduced to ashes. The fire originated in this wise: The old man, who is now about 80 years of age, was unwell, for the first time in fifteen or twenty years. Thinking to be more comfortable through the night, he made up a larger fire than usual, and took up his position somewhat nearer to it.—The sticks having burnt in two, fell over and scattered the fire, it is supposed, out upon the floor. When the old man awoke, the house was on fire, and the fire had communicated to his own clothes.—The house was speedily reduced to ashes. He has since taken up his residence with Mr. Daniel Job, his nephew, of this county, who resides, a few miles from the Brick Meeting House.

The hermit is upwards of 80 years of age, of stout muscular frame, and remarkable for his strength. His hair and beard descend to his waist, and neither have felt the comb for half a century.—His flesh is rough and husky, and a stranger to the purification of water. His clothing consists of a blanket thrown over his shoulders and tied round the waist, descending nearly to his feet. His feet in cold weather are wrapped in rags. His voice is hollow and sepulchral. He converses freely and cheerfully with visiters, when they deport themselves respectfully, otherwise he has very little to say, and seems to shun those who regard him merely as an object of curiosity. His neighbors send him many of the necessaries of life, and he receives their favors without manifesting any gratitude, or troubling himself to return thanks for their kindness. It is said, in the neighborhood, that the reason of his leading the life of a recluse, was, that he was crossed in love; since which time he has not beheld the face of a woman with pleasure, and even sent from him his own sister who formerly shared his domicil with him. His sister was older than himself, and lived to the advanced age of 92. She died a week or two ago. It is thought that the change in the old man's manner of living will shorten his days, as he seems much averse to society in his new home.

—*Cecil (Md.) Dem.*

Palmerston Letters.—Two letters from Lord Palmerston to Lord Howden, at Madrid, dated in October last, have just been published. In the first he demands the enforcement of the treaty between England and Spain, for the suppression of the slave trade between Africa and Cuba, and in the second recommends in strong terms the abolition of slavery in Cuba, as the readiest means of preventing that Island from being annexed to the United States.

# Deaths.

In Patterson New Jersey on the 6th inst. Geo. W. Stephens, son of the late Hon. Philander Stephens.

The subject of this brief Memoir, was born in Bridgwater Susquehanna Co. Pa, on the 22d day of Feb. 1818, and was nearly 35 years of age at his decease. Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record the death of any person in the circle of our acquaintance, whose years have numbered so few, that has cast so great a gloom, or left so wide a void in community as the death of this subject. At an early period of life those noble traits of character that have been so strikingly developed since the prime of his manhood, clearly portraying so many good qualities blended in one mind, rendered him noble and exalted him above the common mass of mankind. No matter in what station he was born, or to what calling he has been destined, there was that in his breast which bore him upward and onward. And that course of conduct which in a man of his character has in the end been found perfectly consistent with the confidence which a well balanced mind should feel in its own strength and resources. The last year of his life had been spent in doing business in the western states, and along the line of the N. Y. and E. R. Road. His unceasing efforts, and untiring energy, which always marked his course in whatever business he engaged, in connection with a strong and ardent feeling for the welfare of his friends (rarely equaled) probably overtaxed his mental energy, and nature gave way. But we trust he has gone to hold sweet communion with the blest, and with one who had too early preceded him. Although no kindred friend was present to smooth his dying pillow, he friends have assurance that he received every kindness and attention that could have been bestowed.—His funeral took place at Great Bend on the 9th inst. where his remains had been brought and a very impressive discourse delivered by the Rev. J. B. McCreary from Isa. 2d chap. and 22d verse. "Cease ye from man, whose breath in his nostrils for wherein is he to be accounted of."

A new lot just opened by Montrose, October 20. J. Lyons & Son.

Montrose, November 11, 1852. Lyons & Son.