

**Religious Revival.**

The Lehigh Register says that a great revival is now going on in the Methodist Church at Allentown. The Church has been crowded every night for the last week, and a large number of persons of both sexes have been brought under the influence of the religious feeling which the occasion has excited.

The following are the Stockholders of the Delaware and Cobbs Gap Rail Road

John I. Blair,	Blairstown,	1000 shares
T. W. Gale,	New York,	1000 "
S. C. Scranton,	"	480 "
G. W. Scranton,	Scranton,	500 "
J. H. Scranton,	"	1000 "
J. C. Platt,	"	1000 "
Scranton & Platt	"	1000 "
F. R. Griffith,	N. Haven, Ct.	1000 "
S. Marsh,	New York,	1000 "
Edward Mowrey,	"	1000 "
W. E. Dodge,	"	1000 "
John J. Philips,	"	1000 "
James Stokes,	"	1000 "
Daniel S. Miller,	"	1000 "
J. S. Sturges,	"	1000 "
R. Sprague,	"	1000 "
Henry Hackitt,	New Haven,	1000 "
G. Buckley,	New York,	1000 "
A. S. Phelps,	"	1000 "
J. M. Porter,	Easton,	5 "
Samuel Taylor,	Stateford,	5 "
P. H. Mattes,	Easton,	5 "
H. W. Nicholson,	Wilkesbarre,	5 "

A LETTER FROM Erie, Pa., published in Thompson's Detector, cautions the public against the Erie (Pa.) Bank Notes. We do not know on what ground. The Relief issue on the Bank of course is good.

**Important to Lawyers.**

The Supreme Court of the United States has adhered to the rule that if the counsel in a case is not prepared, the case must go to the foot of the docket. In this manner, twenty cases have been disposed of in two days.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1852.—The Industrial Exhibition of London in 1851 is to be repeated in the city of New York in 1852, and arrangements have been made which will secure a very general representation of the products of the World's Industry on that occasion. We learn further that the use of Governor's Island, in New York harbor, has been applied for and granted for the purpose of the Exhibition; a place which combines all the desirable requisites, presenting open space enough, and being easy of access. We trust that the response of the New World to the Old in this matter will be entirely satisfactory.

HAVRE DE GRACE BANK.—The Grand Jury of Hartford county, Maryland, have presented eight persons for embezzling the funds of the Havre de Grace Bank, and among them the notorious Bank Swindler, Moses Y. Beach, of New York. Mr. Beach stands indicted on the charge of having embezzled from the Bank the sum of \$19,000. The rest stand indicted for the sum \$60,000.—Gov. Thomas has issued his requisition for the persons thus indicted.

Ex-Governor Fish and H. Greely are spoken of in connexion with the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Dickinson.

The real estate owned by the city of New York in markets alone is valued at \$1,116,008, and yield a revenue of \$52,990.

A Fashionable wedding took place at Albany last week, and it is stated that the wedding presents which the bride received, were valued at nearly \$8000.

Schuylkill county has a population of 63,205. In 1840 it had 29,072, showing an increase of 34,133.

**Population of Cincinnati.**

The census of the city of Cincinnati has been completed. The entire population is now 116,078. In 1840 it was 46,382, showing an increase of 64,697 in the last ten years. This is certainly a very extraordinary increase, and one which has but very few parallels in the Union. The Chronicle says that the population of Cincinnati exceeds that of St. Louis by 36,000, and falls but 25,000 below that of New Orleans.

In Greene county, Indiana, a woman has been arrested for hanging a little girl, because she refused to confess that she had stolen 25 cents.

American axes are reported to be far superior to the British. They are even sent to Liverpool, and sold in competition with the English manufacture.

The results of the Census are beginning to become visible. Already we have received the following estimates from the States and Territories named.

Maine,	1850,	1840,
Massachusetts,	612,000	501,793
Connecticut,	1,000,000	747,823
Vermont,	358,000	310,015
Pennsylvania,	320,000	291,948
Dist. Columbia,	2,300,000	1,724,033
Rhode Island,	50,000	43,000
North Carolina,	145,000	108,830
South Carolina,	800,000	753,419
Ohio,	639,000	594,398
Wisconsin,	2,200,000	1,519,267
Utah,	250,000	30,752
Oregon,	20,000	(new)
Indiana,	10,000	(new)
California,	900,000	658,586
	200,000	(new)

**The Teeth.**

Presuming that it would be vain and useless to give an individual instructions, until he perceives his need of those instructions and advice; and fully, or in part, at least, appreciates the value of the organs under consideration, we will proceed to make a few additional remarks by way of bringing to view the importance of the subject. While doing so, if facts that may be stated prove to have too close an application, in any instances, it is not the fault of the writer; and timely warning may serve to place both the careless and uninformed on their guard. We have too many witnesses that there is a fault somewhere, and it is high time it was searched out—even if in correcting it, the bad teeth have to be "brought to light." We will, however, refrain from being too plain, as the language in which we should be obliged to clothe a "description of the scene," would be positively offensive to a refined taste.

The mouth, in its structural relation, is continuous with, and extends to, the most extreme parts of the body; and also in its functional relation, the mouth equally involves all the great, general, and leading functions of the body. For example, if the primary stages of digestion be impaired, or improperly performed in the mouth, the whole process of digestion must also be, necessarily, imperfect—the stomach will form bad chyme, the intestines bad chyle, and this impure fluid will go to the heart and lungs, where bad blood will be formed; and as a necessary consequence the functions of circulation, respiration, and innervation, also are implicated—and in this way we see, that by disturbing only one link, and at once the brotherhood of the great functional chain becomes broken. Again, an unhealthy condition of the mouth—decayed teeth—depositions of tartar—and a consequent diseased state of the gums—vitiates and poison the fluids of the mouth, with which the food is saturated, and which is being almost constantly passed to the stomach; and in its progress not only predisposing, but actually planting disease in the parts to which it passes.—And yet again, the atmosphere is rendered fetid and pernicious by the same causes, and produces inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and in the lungs, thus originating many often fatal complaints, among which tubercular consumption is not the least prevalent. But the evil does not stop by giving rise to a tardy disease, but, because of the extreme imbecility and irritability of the whole system, the chances are very much enhanced for an attack of whatever disease may present itself. These are stubborn facts, well known to every intelligent physician.

When adults suffer through their own heedlessness, they are not so deserving of sympathy.—But to see children—not having arrived at that mature age which renders them capable of reasoning for, and taking care of, themselves—suffering through the negligence of their parents—prematurely and unnaturally losing the deciduous teeth; and not without being attended by racking pain, the violence of which is permanently felt by the young and tender constitution—the adult self permitted to make their appearance under conflicting circumstances—destructive agents afterward allowed to gather around, and commence their work of devastation, unheeded—then for a series of years be subject to incessant suffering, and, periodically, agonizing pains; actually wishing this part of the Creator's handiwork entirely removed, as it is totally demolished—and when this is accomplished, and there is a partial present abatement of their miseries, they have the poor consolation of living out the remainder of their lives, deformed, and with nature's beauty spoiled.

No person, at all observant, can deny but this is a true picture, and one which we too often see—several instances of which we can readily point out to any whose observation has not already convinced themselves.

How must the parent feel—whose careful and timely attention might have averted all these evils,—if his judgement and conscience be clear? A parent's first duty is, no matter what else he leaves his child, to leave it health, and a good constitution. From the penalty of a parent's neglect of the responsibilities and duties he owes his child, Heaven save us.

A shocking tragedy was enacted in Schuylkill Haven on Thursday last. It occurred in open daylight, about 12 o'clock. A man named Pifev stabbed his wife with a knife in the left breast, causing instant death. He then placed her in bed with their children, and left the house.

The Del. & Hud. C. Company has put down the price of coal at this point to \$2 per ton. The Directors at New York have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.—Honesdale Democrat.

The manager of a Bancombe ball was in the habit of addressing the male portion of the assembly thus: 'All you shoe and boot men are to dance set dances; all you moccasin men are to dance reels only; and you barefoot-fellows, stand aside for jigs, and take of you corns.'

**South Carolina in a Blaze.**

The Legislature of this puissant State, after giving vent to a variety of inflammatory sentiments, brought up for discussion on the 29th ult. a series of resolutions declaring their determination not to elect Senators to fill vacancies, and instructing Senator Butler and the Representatives not to take their seats in Congress; also a resolution instructing a Committee to report a bill of non-intercourse with all States that throw obstacles in the way of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law; and another with a long preamble of grievances, resolves that in the judgment of the Legislature, secession is the proper remedy, and that South Carolina rather than submit to the aggressions of the Federal Congress, will interpose her sovereignty to shield her citizens from further outrages and wrong at every hazard.

If South Carolina wishes to secede from the Union, why does she not do it? Why these continued threats? Is she waiting to be kicked out? Certainly it is high time for her to do something besides mere talk and bluster. Her politicians have made fools of themselves long enough.

**REPORTS FROM THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.**

As the columns of a weekly paper will not permit us to present the reports emanating from the different Departments at length, we give below a synopsis.

**Report of the Post Master General.**

This document is short and to the point, and is confined to the business of the Department, in fact just such a paper as ought to emanate from the head of a Department:

The gross revenue of the Department for the year ending 30th June, including an appropriation, for franked matter of the different Departments, of \$200,000, and deducting the sum of \$147,013 38, received for British postages, was \$5,552,971 48. The total expenditures were 5,212,953 51.—Gross excess of revenue \$340,018 05. Adding undrawn appropriations, &c., the net balance in the department is \$1,132,045 82.

The revenues for the current year are estimated at a total of \$6,166,616 28; and the expenditures of all kinds at \$6,019,809 90.

The Postmaster General recommends, among other important changes, a reduction on the rates of postage—on inland letters to 3 cents prepaid; on sea going letters to the Pacific coast, South America, and Eastern Continent, 20 cents, and 10 cents on all other sea going letters; on newspapers, a uniform rate of 1 cent; on pamphlets and periodicals, inland, one cent per ounce; and for sea-going newspapers, pamphlets, and periodicals, double and quadruple rates; where the letter rates are 10 and 20 cents.

He also recommends—as we have often recommended—the equitable reform of charging the expense of the Congressional franking privilege, as well as of the transmission of newspaper exchanges, upon the public Treasury, rather than on the private correspondence of the country. He recommends that these changes should go into effect at the commencement of the next fiscal year; and that the commissions allowed to postmasters at the smaller offices should be raised, to insure the services of competent and faithful officers.—He also recommends that the laws regulating the Department should be revised, and their various provisions re-enacted in one law; and that the Assistant Postmasters General should be placed upon the same footing, in point of compensation, as the heads of bureaus in other Departments.

**Report of the Secretary of War.**

This paper possesses the same merit, of brevity—and all its suggestions are clothed in as few words as possible:

The aggregate strength of the army, as at present established by law, is 12,326 officers and men. It is estimated that the number of men actually in service and fit for duty, from deaths, discharges, desertions, sickness, and other casualties, falls short of legal organization on an average of 30 to 40 per cent; so that the above number would represent an effective force of only from 7,400 to 8,700 men. Of the whole number, 7,796 are stationed in or are under orders for Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon; leaving only 4,530 in all the rest of the States and Territories.

The Secretary urges the necessity of employing a cavalry force to curb the mounted Indians of Texas and New Mexico; and suggests the adoption of some system, dictated equally by policy and humanity, for reclaiming the whole unfortunate race, by inducing them to abandon their wandering and predatory life, to live in villages, and resort to agricultural pursuits for subsistence.—The statement of the enormous cost of transporting pork and flour for the use of the troops in New Mexico, affords a strong evidence of the benefit which the republic would derive, in a mere pecuniary light, from restoring peace and security to the herdsman and husbandman of a territory, "a large portion of which is susceptible of producing crops of grain, and nearly all of which is well adapted to grazing."

**Department of the Interior.**

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior is an elaborate document, presenting a full exhibit of the condition and operations of the new department and the multifarious interests of the land service, Indian affairs, the pension office, &c. &c. over which it has charge.

The estimates for the various branches of the public service within its jurisdiction, for the approaching year, reach the large amount of \$7,132,043 47; being an excess over the estimates for the current year of \$1,728,670 63. The increase arises principally from the enlarged expense of Indian affairs and the pension list; for which the estimates are, respectively, \$1,441,472 66 and \$2,644,726 31.

The number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to Nov. 5th, was 9,418, and is rapidly increasing. The whole number of persons who, if living, would be entitled to the benefit of the law, the Secretary says, would exceed a half a million; and he estimates that the number of claimants will be about 250,000.

Of the public lands there were disposed of, 5,184,410 91 acres; of which 1,320,992 77 were sold, and 3,405,520 00 located on bounty land warrants. For the three quarters of 1850, the quantity disposed of has been 2,515,360 43 acres; 869,082 32 sold, and 1,520,120 00 located on warrants.

The Secretary urges the importance of a national highway to the Pacific, within our own territory, from the valley of the Mississippi to the western coast, and the necessity of obtaining full and accurate information as to the shortest and best route, having reference not only to distance, but also to the soil, climate, and adaptation to agricultural purposes of the intermediate country.

He renews the recommendation of his predecessor for the establishment of an Agricultural bureau; and advises the institution of a model farm at Mount Vernon "whose soil was once tilled by the hands and is now consecrated by the dust of the Father of his country."

**Report of the Secretary of the Navy.**

The report of the Navy Department is of some length, and is characterised by clearness and ability. It gives an account of the operations of the six different squadrons into which the ships in commission are divided.

It is remarked that occasional instances of British interference with vessels bearing our flag on the African coast have occurred, but that in each case explanations and apologies have been made to our officers on that station, and the reports thereof transmitted to the government.

The Secretary says that our flag has been respected on every sea, and that the interest of commerce have been secure under its protection.—The Navy consist of 7 ships of the line, 1 razeed, 12 frigates, 21 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 2 schooners, 5 steam frigates, 3 steamers of the first class, 6 steamers of less than first class, and five store ships. The ships in commission are 1 razeed 6 frigates, 15 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 2 schooners, (coast survey,) 2 steam frigates, 1 steamer of the first class, 3 less than first class, 3 ships of the line as receiving ships, 1 steamer do, and 1 sloop do. Four ships of the line and two frigates are on the stocks in process of construction, but the work suspended. Beside these, there are the mail steamships on the New York and Liverpool and New York and Chagres lines, liable to naval duty in case of necessity.

The Secretary notices the improvements going on in the Navy Yard in Philadelphia and other places; states that he has invited proposals for the construction of a Dry Dock in the Pacific;

says that the stores on hand in the various yards amount to \$6,500,000 in value; and discusses the questions of reducing the number of yards, which he declines recommending at present, and depending on private contracts for the construction of ships.

The existing personnel of the Navy embraces 68 captains, 97 commanders, 327 lieutenants, 68 surgeons, 37 passed assistant surgeons, 43 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 24 chaplains, 12 professors of mathematics, 11 masters in the line of promotion, 464 passed and other midshipmen, and 7,500 petty officers, seaman, landsmen, boys, &c.—The Secretary says that this system of officers is unshapely and disproportioned, there being a great disparity between the head and the subordinate parts, and he recommends a reduction in the higher grades. The report discusses a variety of other questions respecting the organization and distribution of the service, all of which are worthy of attention.

**A Hermit.**

It is stated in the *Thomaston (Maine) Register*, that there has resided for a number of years past in the back part of the town of Montville, a hermit of the name of Barret. He has dwelt in a cave, the work of his own hands, dug in the bank of a small river and carefully secured at the entrance against the intrusion of wild beasts by a large log, sufficiently hollow to admit of his entering. He rejects every kind of luxury which may be offered him, the fruits of the earth that grow around him being his only food; the water from the limpid stream his only drink. Since his retirement from the world he has copied the Bible twice on paper and once on the bark of the birch tree. About a year since he removed from his cave in Montville further into the woods, the country having become so much settled around him that he was frequently annoyed by visitors. He has the son of a respectable farmer of Massachusetts, who obliged him to marry a woman he disliked, having previously formed an attachment for another. He lived with his wife but a short time, when, it is said, rather than endure the society of her he could not love, he determined to forsake the world and its pleasures, and secretly left his native town for Maine, and took up his abode in the wilderness.

**FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A ROBBER.**

On Tuesday night, the 23d Sept., a shabby dressed and suspicious looking man was noticed by the stoker (fireman) lurking about the Derby Railway station, England. A few moments afterwards, he was picked up dead and mangled from the road, and from the circumstances, there is no doubt that he was engaged in stealing parcels from a luggage train, and had already taken off three, when the London mail train coming up, he was knocked down, and run over by the whole train.

**Death on the Prairies.**

A person who travelled by Carson's route over the Great Western plains, counted 963 graves, and calculates that at least 5000 persons perished on the plains last season. He also counted 1062 dead mules, 4960 dead horses, and 3750 dead oxen and cows, which he estimates being worth, where purchased, the round sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to which he adds, for all other property thrown away in despair, or from inability to remove it, six hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of one million of dollars! He saw two men killed by Indians, two murdered by white men, and one killed in a quarrel by a fellow traveller. He witnessed the payment of fifteen dollars for a glass of water, and he conversed with a man who paid one hundred dollars for a pint of the same fluid. He observes on this last transaction, that the seller shortly after died, and adds, "a most righteous judgment.—N. Y. Star.

U. S. Commissioners.—The U. S. Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania is now in session at Pittsburgh. Judge Grier has appointed Samuel E. Hench, of Juniata county, Adolphus D. Wilson, of Lycoming, and J. Bowman Switzer, of Allegheny, as Commissioners under the Fugitive Slave Law.

**Coal trade Enterprises.**

The enterprising citizens of the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and other coal regions have long felt the inadequacy of their means of communication with the great marts of trade, and have recently held a convention at Allentown, to take measures towards opening such avenues to market for the produce of their mines as will tend to develop to their full extent the vast resources and mines of wealth now lying comparatively hidden in the mountains of that section. The convention was attended by delegates from Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Columbia, and a series of resolutions adopted, strongly urging the early completion of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from Easton up the valley of the Lehigh to intersect the Beaver Meadow Railroad at Pertyville or Mauch Chunk, and from the river Lehigh to the valley of the Little Schuylkill; and also the construction of a Railroad to connect with the reading Railroad at Hamburg, and the proposed Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna road, at Allentown. This last road, will only be 30 miles in length, and its speedy completion will naturally follow the success of the other, thereby opening another avenue from the Schuylkill region to New York. We look with much concern to the success of these, and several other enterprises of like character, which have recently come under our notice. Our coal trade is yet in its infancy, though we send to market three millions of tons per year; and every railroad, were there one hundred, penetrating the coal regions of the State, would find as much business as it could possibly accommodate.

**Rare Freak.**

About five weeks ago, a strange little bird was observed to have taken up its quarters among a brood of chickens belonging to our informant. He says the bird continues in the flock, up to this time, nightly retires under the hen's wings, and otherwise deposits itself as a bona fide chicken. When it first came, it was about the size of the chicks, but they have far out-grown the stranger, which remains in statu quo. Mr. B. R. Pennybaker is the gentleman who furnishes evidence of this rare freak. He says he never saw any other bird like the one above mentioned. Where did it come from? —[Parkersburg Gazette.

**From California.**

The steamships Georgia and Crescent City arrived at New York, on Saturday and Sunday, with California news to the 1st of November, and about \$3,500,000 of gold. They brought nearly 800 passengers.

The cholera was raging at San Francisco, Sacramento City, and elsewhere in California. The recent election in California leaves the political character of the legislature in doubt.

The mines still yield large amounts of gold. The steamer Sgamore blew up, at San Francisco, on the 29th ult. with from seventy-five to one hundred passengers on board.—Twenty-one were killed and several others severely injured.

BEACH of the New York Sun, has nominated Gen. Sam. Houston as the "People's" candidate for the Presidency, and Bennett of the Herald, thinks he would "run like thunder." After such an endorsement from two of the most noted rascals in the Union, we think Sam can't decline. Besides, Texas has only cost the United States about \$200,000,000 within the last four years, and it is but reasonable to suppose that there is a small balance due her yet. If so, it might as well be paid by making Houston President. Swartwout and his tribe have been from the treasury about long enough! If we are to have a Locofoco President, we say Sam. Houston,—he would make things sure for the Whigs in 1856.—Junata Sentinel.

VALUABLE SLAVES.—At auction, yesterday, by Z. D. Oakes, the slaves belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Brockelbank, brought the following handsome prices:

Caro, 28 years old, a plasterer,	\$2132
Sam, 30 years old,	1805
Isaac, 24 years old,	1775
Paris, 24 years old,	1103
Noble, 20 years old,	730
Minnie, 24 years old, a laborer,	895
Hardtimes, 20 years old,	660

[Charleston Mercury, Dec. 4

Worth Remembering.—The editor of the Raleigh Star says he has learned from a reliable source that the green moss on old logs, boiled, and applied to the parts affected, with the outside or surface next the skin, will cure either snake bites or Erysipelas.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have determined to increase their capital twelve hundred thousand dollars, and the stockholders have authorized the directors to issue stock for the additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars, if necessary, in prosecution of the improvements in the work contemplated. The holders of the old stock will receive scrip for one share for every five. The next semi-annual dividend will be eight percent.—Lackawanna Journal.

METHODISTS.—The statistics made up from statements returned to the annual Conference of this denomination, shows that there are in the United States (exclusive of the Conferences South which seceded a few years since,) 689,682, members of the regularly constituted churches, and 5,420 local and 4,120 travelling preachers.

Compared with last year these returns show an increase of 148 traveling, and 266 local preachers, and 27,367 members.

**TRIAL LIST.**

Cox and Hollinshead vs Woodbach, et al.  
Butts vs Butts  
Fellenzer vs Bremer et al  
Fellenzer vs Miller  
William Trainer vs Jacob B. Teel  
John M. Snyder vs Elizabeth Huffsmith, Ex: &c.  
Deitler vs The Township of Price.  
Broadhead vs Staples  
Overfield and wife vs Smith  
Taylor, use of Mosteller vs Hoffman.

**ARGUMENT LIST.**

Greensweig vs Hawks  
Place, use of Broadhead vs Vanwhy  
Butz and Butz vs Frantz et al  
Simeon Schoonover Committee of Benjamin Schoonover.  
Simeon S. hoonover vs Elizabeth Schoonover.  
Owen Price, At'y, &c., vs Butz, Meekes &c.  
Three cases.  
Craig, use of Emmons vs John H. Miller.  
Jonas Greensweig vs Adam Meekes  
Road in Chesnut Hill township, view.  
Road in Chesnut Hill township, review.  
Michael Brown Ex'r of Shrawders estate  
Keifer vs Drake and Hulick  
Edward Storm vs W. F. Edmonds and Lewis Sox.  
Godfrey Greensweig, ex'r vs John Meekes.  
Reinhardt vs Reinhardt  
Stroud, ex'r vs Hollinshead  
Jacob Buskirk vs Jacob Shafer  
Edward Belooof vs Martin Courtright  
In the matter of the expectations of the auditors report in the Estate of Joseph Vanvliet, dec'd.  
In the matter of the expectations to the Inquest on the estate of Joseph Vanvliet deceased.  
King vs Teel.  
Commonwealth ex. relation, Adam Custard vs Samuel Heller.  
Meyers vs Vliet

**DIED.**

In Hamilton, on the 7th inst., CAROLINE TRACH, daughter of Mr. Joseph Trach, aged about 24 years.

**NOTICE**

To the subscribers to the stock of "The Delaware and Cobbs Gap Rail Road Company," that an Election will be held on

Thursday the 26th day of December, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the house of Stroud J. Hollinshead, in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, to elect a President and Twelve Directors for said Company  
J. H. STROUD,  
F. STARIB,  
SAMUEL TAYLOR,  
JOHN PLACE.

Stroudsburg, Dec. 12, 1850.  
**BLANK MORTGAGES**  
For sale at this Office.