

The Cehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

#### THUE DAY, JULY 26, 1849. Circulation near 2000.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) -New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register and collecting and receipting for the same.

Several advertisements were crowded out this week-they will appear in our next.

### Allentown Academy.

The annual musical and rhetorical festival of the Allentown Academy, will take place at the exercises will commence in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 71 o'clock.

#### Post-Office Regulations.

The following are the Post-office regulations under the Laws of March 1st 2d and 3d, 1847 Postage on all letters under 300 miles over 300 " 10 cts.

On all newspapers (from the office of publication) within the State If out of the State, and more than 100

All transient Newspapers each, under d cts 100 miles

13 cts

Over 100 miles

Circulars and handbills Every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce or less shall be charged with an addi-

tional single postage. Advertised letters to be charged with the cost of advertising the same, in addition to the regular postage.

Transient newspapers, circulars, and handbills, must in all cases be pre-paid.

Letters to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope, under a penalty of

#### The Allentown "Calumniator."

This is the title, which is so justly merited, and by which we shall hereafter designate an English paper, printed in this Borough, by two adventurers, who hailed from the neighboring village of Stroudsburg, Monroe county-a place somewhat noted, for desperadoes, slanderers and rioters, in days gone by.

The last number of the "Galumniator" contains a column of slanderous assertions, that indeed are worthy of the characters from whence the violation of truth-and nothing so disgraceful as a breach of moral rectitude or propriety. The Calumniator deals without shame, and speaks without regard to truth.

"Slander, that worst of poisons ever finds,

An easy entrance to ignoble minds." Recollect, neighbors! you say in your "Calumniator"-we will not say Smut Machine, because that is a term that belongs to your vocabulary-that we weekly pore forth "abuse upon the measures and members of the Democratic party." Now, you are not satisfied with assailing us, but you have tried to come the same game over your readers, "few and far between" as they are. We defy you to point out a single instance in proof of your foul aspersions. You must be green, if you think that you can palm of your assertions as facts. The utter contempt with which you look upon the german population sticks out in every sentence. Your charas they are malicious, and you know them to be so-so we shall pass by them.

The "Calumniator" however, has one good remark, in regard to the public press. What induced the editors to make it, we are at a loss to conjecture - excepting it was to convey the attention of the public from the low "billingsgate" used in the article in question-we can assign no other reason. It is this: "The public press, the instrument above all others, which, in this country should be kept pure and unsullied, in order to maintain its proper position as the conservator of public and private ·morals." Why not follow your own advise? The personalities, the low billingsgate with which your last sheet abounds, are such that would degrace a "Stroudsburg riot."

Recollect, there is an old saving, and a very true one it is, that if you insinuate any thing against your neighbor disrespectful, or publish any thing openly that injures his reputation-You are a Defamer ! If you publish or communicate what you know to be untrue-You are a Slanderer! And if you fabricate and spread before the public, what you know to be false-You are a Calumniator !

# Belvidere Railroad.

Operations have been begun upon the Belvidere Railroad. A gang of laborers were set to work, on Thursday last, in making a new road around the point of Goat Hill, inside of the Feeder bank, a few miles below Lambertville. During the summer as much work will be done, as can be done without interfering with the navigation of the canal; and next winter the other parts of the construction of the road bed will be prosecuted with much energy. Next summer, it is supposed that the track will be laid and the road brought into

The Medal of Honor to Gen. Taylor .- The gold medal, ordered by Congress to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint for Gen. Taylor, in honor of the victory of Buena Vista, has been finished, and was transmitted to the President, last week. The medal is a most beautiful and faultless specimen of the skill of our artists. It aost 8.3000. -

### Defence of John C. Callioun.

WASHINGTON, July 19. The Charleston Conrier containing the speech of Hon. John C. Calhoun has come to hand, and I hasten to transmit you a brief synopsis. . The address begins with declaring that Col. Benton is unworthy of notice, and personally he (Mr. Calhoun) has never thought it worth while to raise him to the dignity of a rival, nor considered it important whether he was nut down or not; but as Benton strikes at the Southern cause through him, (Calhoun,) he feels it his duty to repel his attacks. He says that Benton's effort appears to prove him unfaithful to the Southern cause, as aiding the Free Soilists and Abolitionists. This, says he, they well understand, and rejoice at his speech as helping to weaken Southern confidence in me. It is not the first time a deserter has had the assurance to denounce those who are faithful.

He, Calhoun, denies being favorable to disunion and says that he was always favorable to a compromise, but that Northern fanatics prevented it. He claims merit for voting for Clay-Odd Fellow's new Hall, on Tuesday next-the ton's compromise and taunts Benton as the cause of its rejection. He denies being the author of the Missouri Compromise, which is Clay's, and argues the difference between that and the Proviso charged against him of having, in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, süstained the power of Congress to restrict Slavery in the Territory. He denied, in fact, every assertion in Benton's address, and charges that Benton offered a proposition to abolish Slavery in the half of Texas, so as to hem in the South with Aboliion. He states that Haywood's resolution went further, and that Benton was his coadjutor in excluding Slavery from the Territory which he charged Calhoun with giving away to the Indians and thus loosing it to the South. The Indians are Slaveholders and allies to the South Haywood endeavored to deprive the South of this advantage, and Benton asserted that he was willing to take the responsibility for taking the resolution of the House as originally passed in annexing Texas. Tyler's Cabinet were unanimous on the subject on account of its simplicity. The details were fewer and less com plex. A half-million was saved and the Senate's amendment could not have been carried out.

The whole address is bitter and strong, but the details are uninteresting, and as the conclusion has not yet come to hand, I forbear sending more.

### Speech of Benton on Slavery.

Sr. Louis, July 19, 1849. Col. Benton addressed the people on the 7th tion. He divided his address into two headsacter of the Missouri resolutions of instruction. Col. Benton maintained that he introduced the amendment into the Oregon Bill that pass-

they emanate. Nothing can be so degrading as | ed it with a Wilmot Proviso attached, and that it was done to assert the unlimited power of Congress over Slavery in the territories, and that as a naked, absolute unconditional exertihem to you for what they may be worth. cise of the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject, the Oregon bill with the anti-Slavery clause received the approving signature of President Polk with the sanction of his whole Cabinet.

Benton instanced the passage of the Minesoto Territorial bill, without even objection from Calhoun's with a similar prohibition.

The Missouri resolutions of instruction Col. Benton dissected with great minuteness, showing that their spirit was that of pure nullification. and that if carried out would lead to disunion He pledged himself and the State of Missouri to sustain General Taylor in preserving the Union against the assaults of Southern fanaticism, and designating the authors of the resolution as Calhoun the Father, Judge Napton the Granny, bautling

### The Recognition of Hungary.

In publishing the following letter of the Un ted States Government, I intend to join to it the expression of the warmest thanks, which as I am convinced will be the sentiments of my countrymen in Hungary, as they are of the Hungarians living here, for the strong sympathy of the noble American nation and its Government. a sympathy manifested by the former on various occasions, and by the latter in the follow-

Providence, it seems to me, whose highest gift to the human race is freedom, is liberty having established freedom in this happy country, has also pointed out Hungary to be the place of liberty.

Ere long I hope freedom in the United States and liberty in Hungary will go hand in hand and extend its dominions over the whole world.

#### L. R. BREISACH. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, June 25th, 1849.

R. Bubissen, Esq. New York.

Sir: I am requested by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 7th inst., and the printed account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Hungarians and others in New-York. These proceedings had not escaped attention.

The Government and the people of this country are profoundly interested in the events which are now passing in Hungary, and all information calculated to throw light on the present struggle between that country and Austria and Russia cannot fail to be welcome.

It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognize all Governments which exhibit to the world convincing proofs of their power to maintain themselves.

If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest there is no reason why we should not ecognize her independence. Congress, it is believed, would sanction such a measure, and this Government would be most happy in that omatic relations with independent Hungary.

I am, sir, respectfully your ob't serv't, JOHN M. CLAYTON.

#### Annexation of Canada.

The question of annexation of Canada to the United States is one that is now being discussed with considerable animation on the Canadian side of the boundary, and is beginning to excite some interest among us. The question is fast becoming sectional, that is, the North will be arraigned against the South However, we are disposed to let our patrons see what is going on-what is said, &c., with respects to annexation; and as General Scott appears in the field as an annexationist, we think it right to publish his letter, which will be found below, and followed by views of a presidential chair. I was not aware of our hav-Virginia editor, touching the same subject. It will be seen that the conqueror of Mexico and the Virginian entertain opinions diametrically opposite to each other about this matter.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849. My Dear Sir: The news from the Parliaon the other side of the St. Lawrencg and the \$1000 per annum. Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those Provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connection with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment, the interests of both sides would be much promoted by annexation—the several provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present populacurity against sminggling than 30,000 customhouse employees strong along the line that senarates us from the British possessions on our continent. I am well acquainted with that line. and know a great deal of the interests and charactor of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and northastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive Government on the subject, I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any underhand inst., at Lexington, Mo. on the Proviso ques- ed measures; on our part, in layor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards 1st, the constitutionality of the Anti-Slavery pro- Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of viso: 2nd9 the nullification and disunion charthe matter, is only second to that of the Provincials themselves, and that the former would soon follow the latter-considering the present emper and condition of Christendom-cannot

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation; I give

Faithfully yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

## From the Richmond Republican.

Canadian Decency. It is said that Lady Elgin, the wife of the Governor General of Canada, has been so insulted by the British populace in her daily drives, that she has been forced to relinquish

What manly and decent conduct! Insulting defenceless woman on account of her husband's political opinions and course! Where his ignorance of such matters. is Mrs. Trollope? Col. Hamilton? Marryatt? Dickens? Did either of those inventive genithey never pretended it. It never happened, iappen here.

But we are too fast! It may happen here; annexing themselves to the United States. president himself, to be a broad faced falschood. 'Evil communications corrupt good manners." rather see them annex their necks to a millstone, and throw themselves into the Atlantic, than force themselves into the embrace of a great and decent country.

### Assaying Metals.

The assaying is the most curious and scienific of all the business in the mint. The melters take the gold dust, melt it, and cast it into a bar, when it is weighed accurately, and a niece cut off for the assayer. He takes it, melts t with twice its weight of silver, and several imes its weight of lead. It is melted in small cups made of bone ashes which absorb all the lead; a large part of the silver is extracted by another process, and the sample is then rolled out to a thin shaving, coiled up, and put in a sort of glass vial called a mattrass, with some nitrio acid. The matrasses are put in a furnace, and the acid is boiled some time, poured off, a new supply put in and boiled against This is done several times, till the acid has extracted all the silver and other mineral substances leaving the sample pure gold. The sample is then weighed, and by the difference between the weight before assaying and after, the true value is found. All the silver over and above five pennyweights for each lot, is paid for by the mint as its true value. The gold, after it has been assayed, is melted, refined. and being mixed with its due proportion of alloy, is drawn into long strips (not unlike an event to enter into commercial as well as dip- iron hoop for a cask) the round pieces cut que with a sort of punch, each piece weighed and brought to right size and put into a stamping press, whence it comes forth a perfect coin.

#### COMMUNICATION.

The Coopersburg Post Office. MR. Entron-Sir !- In your last I noticed an rticle in reference to the removal of the Coopersburg Post Office to the isolated house of George Wetherhold, signed "Veritas," of which permit me to take notice in your valuable sheet.

The article is rich, consistent (!) and meretorious (!) and consequently deserves a passing no-"Veritas" has no lack of names, nor can it be said that he has not brought into question the removal of every office in the county from Washington down to the present incumbent of the ing such capital writers in Upper Saucon, and if "Veritas" is at all desirous of having a situation as a writer for a paper, with a good salary, I are some of the good citizens of Upper Saucon. would recommend him to go to some of our cities, for I am certain, that if either "Paul Pry," "Ned Buntline's Own," "New York Police Gazeete," The Viper," or any other sheet of that orment of Great Britain this morning must, I der were in want of a writer, he could readily think, increase the discontent of our neighbors have a situation at a salary of nothing short of

"Veritas" does not appear to know such a district and yet not know "Locust Valley," is else. truly a lamentable fact. For the especial information of "Veritas" I will endeavor to give him pelled to show his ignorance of places in his own district. "Locust Valley" is beautifully located south west of Coorersburg, between two hills, (which however cannot be said of "Centre Valley," being that the last named valley is on a preeminence sufficient to overlook the country around.) and well built up with houses, this is tion, and would be of great value to the re- another fact, of which "Centre Valley" dare not Why, if the removal was so dreadful and so mainder. After annexation, two revenue cut- boast. "Veritas" will recollect the place, if not, mean an act, as to require a dark night and a ters, below Quebec, would give us a better se- let him enquire at Coopersburg, where he can at late hour for its consummation, will you remove all times receive the proper directions.

"Veritas" took up our proceedings to "sift them systematically."

isfy the community, he would at least satisfy him-ling. "Veritas" says, that he "has studied Lacon self, he may perhaps have succeeded in the lat- to better advantage, &c." So mote it be, but I ter part of his motive for "sifting," for his name | doubt it very much, at least I have seen no proof once posted up in print, I think would satisfy his of it. vanity, but has, however, failed indeed to satisfy the community by his "sifting" and they would advise him to "sift" them over again, but with not quite so course and rough a sieve as the one used upon the first attempt. Try again "Veritas." don't allow yourself to be bluffed off by one fail- argues his own case, has a fuel for a client. ure, you will do better the next time. You know that "perseverance gains reward."

"Premising then, that the meeting was a failurc, only twelve or fifteen persons having attendmising" is false and unfounded, and further that the community wants better authority than mere took any part, that had the least to do with the "Veritas;" you have not yet arrived at that degree of eminence, that your mere saying "it is We had nothing to do with it, it was not in our hood is too unfounded, gross and palpable.

readers to a paragraph" which he calls "extraorhis would seem "extraordinary." The paragraph referred to, is, wherein it is that "on re- ocratic administration and we were pleased in quest, Geo. W Forring, Esq., stated the object agraph, such occurrences take place everywhere, with the whole of the facts. Out of charity we Office. will suppose that "Veritas" never attended a regularly organized meeting and therefore the supposition on his part that the paragraph was an that the false representation in that respect of "extraordinary" one, we will have to attribute to

It is not to be considered as a matter of course, he was there for, as did every

"The president was enjoled and begged to atfor these very Canadian blackguards talk of tend.? This I can prove by the words of the Oh! Veritas, Veritas? how well you bear your temptible charge of a puppy, and therefore will We want none of them! We would much signature. Well might you say, Shame where not be noticed. is thy blush," for it is evident that it is lost to you. Any one that will manufacture so unfounded a falsehood as the above, must certainly have lost all shame. No, the president was not "cajoled and begged to attend," he attended willingly and without persuasion; he was almost the first man at the place, the first to express his indignation and denounce so mean an act as the removal, he was the first to believe that he was among friends and honest men-he, "not care as to where Coopersburg or its Post Office is"-dare you tell him so to his face? No, he would spurn you, aye, he would hurl you from him as he would a thing of too low and too contemptable an order to waste time with, he would shun your society as he would a pestilence. No, indeed sir, you dare not tell him so, he is an honest, upright and good citizen of Upper Saucon, and is not willing to have his rights or the rights of any one else

trampled on. "His enthusiasm was all at once unkindled," I did think, that when a critic would come out publicly with his criticisms, he would do so without so horridly murdering the Queen's English, as this vertitable critic "Veritas" has done. "Enthusiasm unkindled," dare he cavil at the definite article "the," which is proper as used, after thus showing his lack of the English. "Enthusiasm unkindled. The article, as I said before is correct as used; it is always understood, that only those in attendance or those whose names are attached to a paper, are referred to. We are fully aware, that no one has a right to speak for any one but himself unless in a representative character, and therefore, "those in attendance or whose names are hereunto attached," is always logy will not answer. understood, consequently would be superfluous

to make mention thereof in minutes, unless perhaps in writing minutes for men like "Veritas". in such cases, I would word the minutes full, as follows .- "Whereas we the citizens, (here attending, or (whose names are hereunto attached,) do of them. sincerely and honestly believe, that "Veritas" is not a grammarian and, whereas, we further believe it to be our duty to encourage the study of grammar, therefore be it

Resolved, That we purchase a Murray, Parker, Kirkham, Brown, or some other grammar for Veritas," as a token of respect to him as a grammatical critic." Thus worded, I suppose "Veritas" would understand what the article "the" referred to. "Oh! unkindle my Enthusiasm." We admit that our "ideas are lofty" and that we but deny ever having aimed to be of such yast importance and eminence, as did a certain man in this district. No, we have never desired to be the township itself-we never threatened a majority of the voters of Upper Saucon, "that if they did not as we wanted them, that we would take their Post Office away from them." This we never did, we have no desire of ruling single place as "Locust Valley." Ah! indeed, poor fel- handed, but if a majority concur with us then we low, I pity him, to know so much of the different will go ahead and will not allow ourselves to be names, localities and distances of places in his bluffed off by the threats of "Veritas" or any one

"Veritas" requests us to strike out a certain resolution to which he refers, because as he alits locality, so that he will not in future be com- ledges, that "the Post Office was removed before that resolution was passed." This "Veritas" must certainly know to be false, but I am not at all surprised at his saying so, as it is in accordance with the rest of his meritorious production. The meeting was held on the evening of the 30th of June and the Post Office was not removed until an hour bordering on midnight, of that day,

"Veritas" must either be more consistent with his signature or doff it and assume the more con-Bah!-with the belief that if he could not sat- i sistent-one "Mendacium." Give us truth or noth-

"Veritas" next argues his owne ase, to wit : the "Saucon Valley" Post Office. As "Veritas" had quite a number of sayings in his production. I hope to be excused for using one also, it is an old but nevertheless true saying that "the man who

The "Saucon Valley Post Office" was removed from one lone house to another-from a Whig to a Democrat. But let us suppose that it even was as mean an act as this, would that be an exed." Allow me to inform "Veritas" that his "pre- cuse for this! "Two wrongs never make a right." Not a man present at our meeting, and removal of the "Saucon Valley Post Office." so," will make it so. I think it wast of time to place to run to mind other people's business, if say more on this part of the "sifting"—the false- they had intringed upon us, then we should have resisted, but we believe in every man attending After finishing the story of the "failure, &c." to his own business, though "Veritas" would "Veritas" wishes to "draw the attention of the have liked it very much, if we had run to his place when that removal was consumated, calldinary," and which I suppose to a little mind like red a meeting and drafted resolutions for him That office too was put back again under a Demstead of affronted with the Hon. Samuel A. Brid &c." I see nothing "extraordinary" in that par- ges, as to the part he took in that matter. We were glad to see a "Saucon Valley" Post Of whene ver the President is not fully acquainted fice established, but not a "Centre Valley" Post

That Coopersburg and vicinity form the mos dense part of our district is a fact so well known "Veritas" needs no refutation. I would only say that I dare "Veritas" to give me more than 14 dwelling houses within a circle of half a mile that if the president did not give a statement of around "Centre Valley," and I can assure the usses ever lay such a sin as that at the door of the whole of the facts, that he "did not know public that we can by far exceed the number us poor, vulgar barbarians of America? No, what he was there for," he very well knew what of dwellings around this vicinity, as given by it never could happen in this country, that ven- knew that an act of meanness was about being can compete with any place of its size in the geance against a public man should be visited consumated, and he further knew, that as a citi- country, even "Veritas" has admitted the fact, for upon his wife. Think of Americans following | zen of Upper Saucon, he had a right to express he says that "Centre Valley is destined to be the | all the principal houses" are, on the accrage, 18 the carriage of Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Harrison, his indignation and disapprobation of such an business place," it is "destined" to be, is, an ad-Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Taylor, &c., and hooting at and | act. No, no, "Veritas" you can't humbug the com- mission that it is not so yet, and whenever the abusing them, because the political course of munity into the belief that we "did not know "Centre Valley" is the business place then we husbands did not suit the fancies of men out of what we met for." Our resolutions have express- will not so seriously object, but for the present power! Every one sees that this could never ed to the world what we assembled for, and we do, for it is only destined to be the business your saying to the contrary does not make it so place, we will wait till thene. We do not wish to see the cart before the horse."

> "I am astonished at nothing they either say or do" This is the uncentlemanty, low, mean, con-

"Mr. Milton Cooper did not resign as long as Whigs were in the store." This is true, and the first true assertion that I have found in the whole of the article, written by "Veritas." But had Milton Cooper been as violent a politician as Veritas," he would have resigned. Who would then have been Post Master at Coopersburg? Whigs? No. but Democrats, it was during democratic administration that Milton Cooper did not resign. The whice received every cent of the emoluments of this office for the last five vears-he did not care in whose hands the charge of the office was, so that it was rightly conduct ed, which I am happy to say it was, though "Veritas" savs, that the Whies were not sworn in which I do not know certain, admit that they were not, the Post Office department had ample security for all loss to them or to private individuals, by the Bond of the principal and sur

You may kick at "cloven feet" as long as you please, but allow me to inform you, that after you have done kicking you will find, that you had been kicking your own shins.

"Veritas" again brings in the "Saucon Valley" office, and as I am taking his article as it comes, I will have to be pardoned for again referring to this office. In our case the Post Office was taken from a business place to an isolated house and out of our Post Office district. In the case of the Saucon Valley" office it was not so, Weidner's place is as much in "Saucon Valley" as Knep ley's farm, and is as much an improved place and was at that time more of a business place. than "Knepley's furm," so you see that the anal-

"There are more things twixt heaven and

earth &c." You are right there "Veritas," such. things as your airy castles, and destined business places, all exist there and are likely to continue to exist there, without any one ever dreaming

"Veritas wishes to make a great noise-show himself-talk about "Humbold, Newton &c." to make people believe that he was somebody, but there is no go in that Mr. "Veritas," your reference to that typographical error of "21 miles" knocked all that assumption in the head.

"What "Veritas" says in regard to our knowledge of the intended removal of the "Friedensville Office" to Seider's, I am authorized to say is

The ungentlemanty allusion to Mr. Færing and map, I think altogether uncalled for and too-mean-and-contemptible; to give it much no-

Mr. Færing, as a man and neighbor, is loved and respected, and in point of talent and capacity, has not his superior in this district. "Veritas" has had his ice fired up against Mr. Færing, by the fact that the last named gentleman was sent on as a committee to Washington, and fearing that he might see some of the false representations there made, he endeavors to influence the minds of men against Mr. F., but a reputation like that of Mr. Færing's, is not to be tarnished by anything-said by a man like "Ver-

I must conclude, I have already spun this reply too long, but could not do it with less words. In future, I hope that "Veritas" will make his articles shorter, with more truth and less fiction, and more to the point. Yours,

#### · JUSTITIA. .

Note.-Not having found any truth in the proluction of "Veritas," I consequently forwarded it to a celebrated chemist in Philadelphia, to have it analyzed, and I suppose in the course of a week or ten days I can give the result of the analysis.

### Gleanings from the Mail.

LP Mrs. Child has a new work in press, or nearly ready, on the history and theory of religion in all ages.

The man whose delight is in gold only, will part with every thing he has in exchange

Where there is no corn there will be found find no friends.

LT Amos Tuck, the Free Soil Congressman from New Hampshire, is about to sail for Europe, to attend the great Peace Congress in Paris in August next.

The deaths in New York last week numpered 1000-a greater number than ever before -against 284 in the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 481 are reported as by

Col. F. M. Wyncoop has been elected Major General of the military force of the Division

composed of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe. Les Old Age Procribed .- It is stated that the British Government have laid down a rule that no person aged above fifty can be appointed to any vacant Government office.

ny vacant Government office.

\*\*To Kentucky, in 1776, the year of the Declara. ion, was a more wilderness. Now she numbers near a million of inhabitants, and has near fifty newspapers printed within her bounds.

There are now thirty-six cotton factories opporation in the State of Georgia, and several more are in contemplation.

IN A reward of \$1000 has been offered for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Buck, who was shot in Baltimore.

### London Dress Makers.

There are about 15,000 milliners and dress maers in London. They commence work usually it from 14 to 16-that is to say, at an age when heir future health and constitution are determined by the care they then receive. A very large portion of these girls are boarded and lodged by their employers, and they often come from the season-i c. from April to August, and from Oc-

A great number of these girls become abandoned, being driven to prostitude virtue to be relieved from drudgery. How much guilt belong to the rich votaries of fashion, the judgement day will reveal in terrible distinctness.

Effects of Imagination .- The London Medical limes relates a curious experiment recently ried in Russia with some murderers. They were placed, without knowing it, in four beds where four persons had died of the cholera. They did not take the disease. They were then told they were to sleep in beds where some persons had died of malignant cholera, but the beds were, in fact, new, and had not been used at all. Nevertheless, three of them died of the disease vithin four hours.

Kossuth and the Hebrews .- It is related of Kossuth that he paid a visit to the Jewish Synagogue at Grosswardein while the Israelites were at prayer. After the service was over, he addressed them in his peculiar style, and requested forgiveness, in the name of the nation, for the unjusta acts done and burdens imposed upon their race during so many centuries; he thanked them for their bravery and devotion to the public cause,; and gave them a solemn assurance that from & henceforth the law would acknowledge no distinctions between individuals based upon a difference of religious belief.

The Illinois Senatorship .- Hon. Archibald Williams, a learned lawyer and prominent actor in. the Constitutional Convention, has given his opinion that Gov. French has the power, and that; it is his duty, under the circumstances, to appoint a U.S. Senator for Illinois in place of Gen. Shields... and that the expense of an extra session of the General Assembly is entirely useless. The Illinoise journals consider this evidence conclusive. and urge Governor French to take action.

Texas .- General Sam. Houston was expected to make a speech at Huntsville on the 25th ult. in which it was thought he would take the same. ground as Benten, in Missouri, on the territorial.