



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

Circulation near 2000.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut 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 receiving for the same.

This Lehigh Female will parade on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

We learn that the Farm of David Leihenspeiger deceased, lately advertised in the "Register," was bought by Mr. George Beisel, of Allentown, at \$25,000. The Farm contains 87 acres, and 700 acres.

Mr. Daniel C. Freitag, sold his farm, which contains 48 acres, and adjoins this Borough, to a gentleman of Baltimore, for \$7,500.

Concert.

The Easton Brass Band, will give a grand Concert on Thursday evening next, at the Courthouse, in this Borough. Such of our citizens who are lovers of good music, should go to hear it.

Allentown Saving Institution.

A new Saving Institution has been organized in our Borough. The following gentlemen have been elected directors for the present year, to wit: John B. Moser, R. E. Wright, Moses Weiss, N. Landenschlager, Peter Weikel, C. S. Bush and Renben Reiss.

The Board organized by the appointment of J. B. Moser, President, R. E. Wright, Secretary, W. H. Blumer, Actuary. The latter has entered into bonds of five thousand dollars, for the faithful transaction of the monetary affairs of the Company.

This is an association which deserves the attention of the citizens of our Borough and vicinity, both old and young, male and female. Institutions based upon this principle, we find in almost every town of note in the State, and it is a matter of astonishment that one of so great importance had not long since been quiet in operation. It is a safe depository of the small earnings of the young, male and female, and, in fact to all, who may have small sums of surplus money, which they intend to make use of at some future period.

We will here give the Report of the Lancaster Saving Institution, to the last Legislature. The Capital Stock of this Company being on the 2nd of February 1848 only \$10,000 and their Deposits as high as \$195,608.93, whereas the Lancaster County Bank, with a Capital of \$119,286, had in deposit only \$91,709.51, thus proving the confidence and at the same time the advantages of depositing in a Saving Institution in preference to a Bankrupt Institution. We have no doubt, if the matter becomes properly understood, it cannot but meet with success. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

The Next Congress.

Congress will assemble in Washington next Monday. The members are already on their way to the capital, and the candidates for Speaker and Clerk of the House and the other offices are busy mustering their friends and counting their chances. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, is the Democratic candidate for the first named office, and B. H. French, the old Clerk, is again up for that place. There are others who are contesting it with the latter, among whom the most prominent is Mr. Forney, of the Pennsylvania. Mr. Winthrop, of Mass., is the Whig candidate for Speaker. Dr. Newton Lane and Jesse F. Dow are both candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms with the Democrats. Mr. James Moore, of New York, is the candidate of the Whigs.

The Merchants of Philadelphia have prepared a memorial to the President asking that Philadelphia, which has contributed largely to the population of California, shall not be excluded from a direct and regular means of correspondence, and it is by the present arrangement of the California mails. They ask that a second or semi-monthly mail to California shall be established by steamships from Philadelphia, so as to give the same facilities to the merchants of Philadelphia as those of New York in the transportation of their letters and treasures in gold dust. There are steamships now ready at Philadelphia to enter into this service with the same aid that the Government extends to those of other cities, and the arrangement asked would not only be a benefit to the citizens of Philadelphia, but to all those portions of the South and West in immediate connection with that city. The subject is one of much interest, and if urged with proper zeal, we see no reason why the object sought should not be successful.

The Message of President Taylor, and the Reports of the several heads of Departments, will be looked for with much anxiety, because they will present in a tangible form, and for the first time, the views and suggestions of the Executive and his Cabinet on questions of national policy.

We shall take care that our readers are put in possession of the gist of these forthcoming documents at the earliest possible moment.

A Curiosity.—On Tuesday last, in passing the Tavern yard of Mr. Jonathan Kolb, a crowd had gathered around a horse attached to a sulky, and upon coming up, saw a horse completely bald, with not a single hair upon his body. This strange phenomenon is said to have come from South America.

Prospect of Low Postage.

The annual report of the Postmaster General, which is now being prepared for Congress, is probably the most favorable financial aspect the department has ever been in. There remains now in the appropriations in the Treasury, to nearly half a million of dollars, applicable to the wants of the department, and on account of Congressional free matter, and for foreign mail service; and at the end of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1895, there will be upwards of 665,000 dollars for the same service. Not a dollar has been drawn from the Treasury the present year, on this nor any other account, nor will there be a cent; and on the 30th of June next, the surplus on hand, it is estimated, with the amount in the Treasury, will reach nearly a million of dollars! This extraordinary favorable state of the finances, will induce the Postmaster General, in his report, to suggest to Congress the propriety of a further reduction of the letter postage. It is his purpose to recommend a uniform rate of five cents; and this the finances will bear without going to the Treasury for a dollar more than the department already has there. Striking out the ten cent rate, will produce a reduction in the revenue of about one-fourth. The surplus, at the end of the fiscal year, will apply this fully. There may be a small deficit the succeeding year; but if Congress would abolish the franking privilege entirely at the approaching session, there would be none. This will not be done however. This privilege will never be yielded. Low postage is now a practical idea. The five cent rate will meet, at the end of 4 years, if Oregon and California do not consume more than \$100,000 over and above their receipts, the expenditures of the department, when, perhaps, a further reduction can be made to three cents; agreeably to Senator Niles' project. The receipts of the department, for the quarter ending 31st October last, show an increase of a little over 14 per cent, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year; but about half of this increase, it is supposed, will have to be paid to Great Britain, under the Postal Treaty, upon the settlement of last quarterly accounts with that government, as the department will fall considerably into debt.

Another Fire in Market Street.

We are sorry under the painful necessity of announcing that our Town was visited yesterday afternoon by another disastrous fire. The fire occurred in that part of the Town known as Broadway, and destroyed the upper stories of the following houses: James Sullivan, John Tree's, Benjamin Williams, Conrad Koehn's, Abraham Antrean's, John Painter's and Ira Cortright's.

We are unable to learn as yet how the fire originated. The loss will probably be about \$5,000.

We cannot say too much in praise of the citizens of Market Street, for the untiring energy displayed in subduing the flames. Their exertions and a calm day saved our town from total destruction.—Carbon Democrat, Nov. 24.

Vote of New York.

The following table embraces the aggregate vote of the whole State of New York, except Richmond, of which the majority only is given. The vote of the county of New York is given as copied by the New York Tribune from the returns in the Clerk's office:

Table with columns: Whig, Democrat, Name, Votes. Includes Morgan, Hunt, Stevens, A. Hunt, Bench, Seymour, Squire, Spencer, Randall, Lott, Chaffin, Welch, Follett, Campbell, Clark, Jewett.

Whig average 201,539 Dem. average 201,398

Bank of West Chester.

The Bank of West Chester declared a dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the concern, on the 6th instant. Wonder if the Bank had not better redeem their notes now in circulation, without first asking individuals to prove that they came by them honestly. It was their own look-out that the notes were stolen, and not the public's or note-holders.

The fact of the Chester County Bank refusing to redeem its notes, on the ground of their having been a part of the stolen batch, has seriously effected the credit of the bank, and Westward it is reported as having entirely failed. This of course is not the fact. Let no one be alarmed, or sacrifice a dollar of the money, the bank is bound to redeem them, or else down with the concern. Both old and new notes are rejected by some of the business men in this section. If the bank persists in not redeeming the old issue let the community refuse every dollar. Let no one part with them at the sacrifice of a cent, but drive them home, old and new, and let the bank make the best of them. The community should not pay for the carelessness or accidents of the bank's agents.

Daring Robbery.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin we learn, that on Saturday morning about 9 o'clock, the office of the Agency of the State Bank at Camden, N. Jersey, No. 12 Church Alley, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of five thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars. The office is in the second story room of the building, and the robber or robbers opened the front door below at the foot of the stairway, and also the door entering into the office room. The money consisted principally of the notes of the Camden Bank of small and large denominations, there being in the amount, three or four of five hundred dollars. It was taken out of an iron chest standing near the desk of the Agent. The sum taken had been deposited there but a short time before by the Agent, who, as his usual custom is, after bringing the funds from the Bank, proceeded to make his exchanges with banks in the city. He was absent only about thirty minutes, during which time the robbery was perpetrated. A reward of \$500 is offered for the detection of the robber.

A Mob Quelled by Prayer.

The Pitsburg Gazette relates the following incident, as received from the late Sheriff of the county, Mr. Forsyth. Mobs have been quelled sometimes by discharges of musketry, but we never before heard of one subdued by prayer. Pitsburg mobs must be more reverent than those of some other quarters.

Some time in the course of the past year, he, Mr. Forsyth, was called upon to exercise his authority for the suppression of a large disorderly meeting, somewhere in the suburbs of the city. At the time of his arrival on the ground there was every manifestation of an immediate and violent outbreak, and while he was deliberating about his duty in the premises, he was approached by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, who acted so conspicuous a part in the late trials in our court, with the request that he would let him try the efficacy of prayer on the excited passions of the throng.

The Sheriff replied that he doubted much the success of such an expedient, but that he was willing to make the experiment. Mr. Kirkland immediately assumed a station, a little elevated above the multitude, and poured forth, apparently from the fullness of a Christian spirit, a prayer most appropriate to the occasion. Immediately after he commenced, those around him became calm, some of them very reverently took off their hats, and when, at the conclusion, he raised his hand and in the most solemn manner pronounced the benediction with which congregations are usually dismissed, the mob dispersed as quietly as a congregation retiring from Church, leaving the Sheriff no further necessity for the exercise of his authority.

Society in Philadelphia.

The Daily News states the estimated population of Philadelphia, at the present time, to be 350,000, or in other words 70,000 families. Of this number, only 2000 families have a competency for support above labor, 20,000 depend upon mechanical and professional branches; and the residue of 47,000 is divided into two parts, viz: 30,000 who labor or are desirous of laboring, and 17,000 who resort to illegitimate and criminal means for a livelihood. Of the latter class, 6000 are supposed to be beggars; 4000 who depend upon the offal of the streets, and what they can collect from the kitchens of the wealthy; 3000 who steal; 1000 who starve for want of any kind of support, and 3000 who follow a promiscuous livelihood. Such is the state of society in the city of Philadelphia, and the elements which compose it.

A Word for the Girls.

The matter of labor and its wages, has been much more generally discussed in connection with males than females, as if the latter had no claims upon the political and domestic economist, and yet there is a greater disparity between the fair rewards of labor in their case, than in that of the male. Why woman should labor incessantly at employments, probably at the expense of as much physical and mental energies, and produce equally as much as men, for half the wages or one-fourth, is in itself a case, we never yet could exactly comprehend. The wages of labor are to a considerable extent regulated by the cost of living, but the comparative expenditures in the cases of an economical living of our single men and women, is not less great as the difference of their wages. The idea that the earnings of males are generally shared by females, as entertained by some, is an absurdity as far as justice and equality are concerned. It is altogether a matter of chance, whether the young woman forms an alliance with the "lord of creation" and thus realizes any of the advantages he has enjoyed above her. If we regard the proper and judicious use of wages, they would be used to a better purpose if placed in the hands of woman than man. Her earnings are less often devoted to the purchase of useless and transient pleasures—to the beastly gratification of appetite, and mere sensual enjoyment. It is a disgrace to our country and the age, to observe how secondary in importance people who make pretensions to philanthropy of character and intelligence of mind, seem to regard the physical and mental development of the female, as well as the meanness of reward for manual labor performed. One would be led to infer from the present fashion of the times, that a perfect conspiracy was abroad to destroy female character to the greatest extent, and thus try to create a race of inferior people, who shall be fitted for little else than to administer to the selfish wants of others, in the sphere of servants and menials. We mean to say the continual drudgery of the kitchen, or application to labor in other spheres, without any effort or opportunity to improve the mind, and shut out from all society calculated to create a noble and enlightened character, contributes to keep the female in ignorance of the many and important duties that may devolve upon her in after life. She has little idea of true mission of woman, and of the proper exercise of her influence. Her ambition, her ideas of excellence, her feelings, her knowledge of character and ability to develop it right in her children, are all blunted by her long inferiority of position, and neglect of proper education, forced upon her by those for whom she labors, at wages sufficient to command but few of the pleasures of life, either of a transient or substantial nature. Too many disregard the principle that, no matter what the condition in life, they are fellow-beings alike, with the same principles of moral agency inherent in their nature, with the same grand destiny of life to fill, and that though they be dependent on superiors, they have like sensibilities and feelings, which are susceptible of the same cultivation and exaltation.

The Steamboat Disaster at New Orleans.

Baron Roux, Esq., Nov. 28. The boiler of the steamer Louisiana, Capt. W. C. Brown, exploded on the 18th inst., at about 7 P. M. The explosion was so violent, spreading in all directions, that it nearly destroyed the vessel, and it is impossible to ascertain the number of lives lost. The reports range from 80 to 130, though we think will prove to be exaggerated.

One of the officers of the boat stated to us that there were about fifty cabin passengers on board, but as all the cabin at the wheel-house, was not injured, we hope many of them were saved. One gentleman informed us that he had assisted some ten or twelve, mostly ladies, from the wreck.

Accounts differ as to the number of persons on the boiler-deck and forecastle at the time of the explosion.

The boat was about starting for St. Louis, and had rung her last bell, but was to haul alongside of an emigrant vessel for the purpose of taking on board two hundred deck passengers, who providentially escaped being involved in the dreadful calamity.

The steamer Boston has her upper works greatly shattered, and Capt. Dustin, her commander, who was severely injured, it is feared will not recover.

The Steamer Storm, which was lying on the lower side of the Louisiana, was more injured than the Boston. She had just arrived, and had not made her lines fast when the explosion occurred. Several persons on board of the Storm were killed. Fortunately, there were no passengers on board.

The force of the explosion was appalling. The glass on the front of the levee was shattered at a distance of 1000 feet from the boat, and the shock was sensibly felt at the farthest extremities of the city.

The forecastle of the Louisiana, sunk in the mud, but the stern being in deep water, caused the bow to slide off with it.

The persons who were saved on board the Louisiana, and were relieving the sufferers, had to desist in order to save their own lives. They were some twenty or thirty, who were obliged to swim for their lives, and the whole wreck slipped into deep water and disappeared.

Lightning Conductor.—An interesting example of the value of lightning conductors occurred at Glogan, in Silesia, in May, 1782. A thunder from the west approached the spacious powder magazine at Galgenburg. A brilliant flash of lightning took place, accompanied by such a dreadful crash of thunder that the sentinel was stupefied, and was for a time senseless. Some laborers employed at the works of the fortress, about two hundred and fifty paces from the magazine, saw the lightning issue from the cloud, and strike the point of the conductor. This case of successful protection forms a remarkable contrast with many well-known cases in which the most appalling disaster have been caused by a neglect to furnish conductors to magazines. In August, 1767, a large quantity of gunpowder belonging to the Republic of Venice, had been deposited in the vaults of the church of St. Naziar, at Brescia. The tower of the church was struck with lightning; the electric fluid descended to the vaults and exploded above two hundred and seven thousands six hundred pounds of gunpowder! About three thousand persons perished by this catastrophe, and nearly one sixth of the fine city of Brescia was destroyed. Owing to the same want of protection, a magazine, of four hundred barrels of gunpowder was blown up in Sumatra, in 1782, by an electric discharge; and at Luxembourg, in 1807, a magazine with twelve tons of gunpowder, was exploded by lightning, and the lower part of the town laid in ruins.

Cut Mace.—This accomplished officer has formed a class in the sword exercise at the Sanson street Hall, and his pupils are making rapid progress, under their able and gentlemanly instructor. As a swordsman Col. M. has no superior, and to test this he has already challenged any two of the best to meet him in cut and thrust fencing, promising to disarm both of this antagonist and escape untouched himself. We witness an exhibition of his science a few evenings since in a contest with one of our very best swordsmen, and are free to award him the most unqualified praise for his admirable grace and dexterity. His class is daily augmenting, and we most cordially commend this graceful and salutary accomplishment. Those who may be desirous of joining his classes, will find the Colonel at his room during the day.—Daily News.

An Aerial Bridge.

The New Orleans Courier of the 12th inst., is responsible for the following description of a bridge, a model of which is now on exhibition in that city. Mr. Remington's aerial bridge, if all the Courier states be true, is just the thing to span the East River and connect New York and Brooklyn.

It may be remembered that about six months since Mr. Remington and his self-supporting bridge were the subjects of extend and commendatory notice in the English papers, extracts from which were published about that time in the United States. This gentleman has recently arrived in this city, and has erected in the bar-room of Bank's Arcade, for public inspection, a model of his wonderful bridge. It is undoubtedly an extraordinary result of mechanical genius.

The first impression on seeing it, is that it is constructed on principles, hitherto unknown to the student of natural philosophy. It certainly appears to set the laws of gravitation at defiance. It extends across the bar-room, a space of ninety-six feet, and is elevated some ten feet from the floor. Its appearance is so fragile, that few men, judging from this alone, would willingly trust themselves upon it. Yet while there a number of spectators, we saw ten gentlemen all together on the centre of this bridge. It will be noticed that it has no support from the ground.

Its resistance as well to gravitation as to the pressure of so many persons, being secured by the principles on which it is constructed. Yet notwithstanding this great weight, its deflexure was very inconsiderable.

From a memorandum handed to us by Remington, it appears that the bridge has a span of 90 feet. This space is crossed by four longitudinal supports, each less than one inch square at the centre, but increasing gradually in size, until at the ends or points of fastening, they are 2 1/2 inches square. The bridge has one catenary and two parabolic curves, by which strength and beauty are both secured. The flooring is attached diagonally, and is made to sustain a portion of the strain. The deflexion of the supports is 2 1/2 inches. It is capable of bearing the pressure of seven tons; while each of the supports, occupying their place in the bridge, will sustain a weight greater than the absolute strength of the timber and the direct cohesion of its fibres.

Mr. Remington states, that if one of his bridges were cut through transversely at the centre, the parts severed would neither sink nor separate so much as to render it impassable. He informs us, besides, that a bridge on this principle could be made to span a mile and a half.

Lamarine.—A letter from Constantinople, dated 6th October, states that the Sultan has granted to M. de Lamarine, gratuitously, an immense tract of country, situated in a fertile plain, within a few miles of Smyrna, and forming part of the domains of the crown and which is said, Lamarine will make his residence in the course of the coming spring.

Stearns.

It is said that some emigrants have passed over the Atlantic coast regularly during the past season, in an air balloon, together with a cabin of provisions, and have obtained a verdict of \$1000 against the pilots of Pittsburg, for breach of a contract.

A young girl of twenty, in man's attire, is said to have been actively engaged in sixteen conflicts, during the late war in Hungary, as a volunteer, and was killed.

The Dr. Barnum Inevitable, arrived at Baltimore, from Newport, Wales, with 418 tons of railroad iron for the track of the York and Cumberland railroad.

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As a lady was viewing herself in a mirror, she said to her daughter: "What would you give to be as handsome as I am?" "Just as much," replied the daughter, "as you would give to be as young as I am."

I fancy, the proper means of increasing the love we bear our native country; is to reside some time in a foreign one.

The love of popularity seems little else than the love of being beloved; and is only blameable when a person aims at the affections of a people by means in appearance honest, but in their end pernicious and destructive.

Three men have been arrested at Denzville, N. Y., for robbing a peddler of \$4,000 worth of jewelry. One of the captured men attempted to cut his own throat, the goods being found upon him.

Thirty-seven and a half cents was the market price of butter on Saturday, in Philadelphia.

The bill to repeal all laws prohibiting the slave trade in Georgia, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 99 to 29.

Sylvester Roberts, paper maker, of North Amherst accidentally fell into a cauldron of boiling liquid which had been prepared for bleaching purposes, on the 12th and the flesh was almost literally scalded from his body.

The mayor of Buffalo has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the detection and conviction of incendiaries in that city.

Waterproof paper has been invented in Buffalo.

The four passed midshipmen who were tried on board the U. S. ship Albany, at Pensacola, for disobedience of orders, in refusing to fight the candles of the relief, watch of Lieutenants, have been dismissed from the Navy.

The "Co-operative store" of the striking tailors, in Boston, succeeds so well that they will soon have to open a second one.

Ex-Gov. Porter has recently disposed of one of his farms in Woodcock Valley, Huntington county, for \$11,000 and offers two others for sale; one containing 250, and the other 130 acres.

There is a very strong feeling existing in Western Pennsylvania, in favor of establishing woolen manufactories.

It is cleanliness that makes home. Where all is neat and clean, and every thing in its place, there is home.

Two letters containing gold dust, were received in Milton, Pa., a few days since, from Dr. Hammond and Thomas Stadlum, two young men from that place, who went to California.

A German who has cleared a few acres of ground about eight miles from the city of Sacramento, in California, has made a large fortune by raising vegetables. He sells melons at \$2 to \$4 a piece, potatoes at \$32 per 100 pounds, and every thing else in proportion.

Both Houses of Congress will assemble on Monday next. The Message of the President, will be delivered on Tuesday.

"I have not loved lightly," as the man thought who married a wealthy widow weighing two hundred.

Mr. F. K. Somers, who was injured by the upsetting of a stage coach in Ohio, some time ago, last week recovered \$2500 damages from the proprietors, in the U. S. Court at Cleveland.

The editor of the "Reading Herald" has seen a stalk of corn grown in Reading, which is 16 feet 2 inches in height. It bore two full ears, the lowest being 10 feet 3 inches, and the highest 11 feet from the ground.

An Island Ceded to the U. S.—Mr. Spurr, the U. S. Charge to the Central American Republics, having received information of the intention of the English to cease the Island of Tigre, belonging to Honduras, and commanding the entire Pacific coast, has negotiated a treaty with Honduras, by which that island is ceded to the U. S. as will be seen by this circular, issued to the diplomatic agents of other nations in the country.

LEONARD OF NICARAGUA, SEPT. 28, 1848. Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, has been ceded to the United States of North America, by the Republic of Honduras, for the time pending constitutional action upon an existing convention between the two republics; and that accordingly, speedy possession will be taken of the same upon behalf of the United States.

The existing port and other regulations of the Island will be continued until otherwise ordered.

I have also the honor to add, that the United States has acquired interests in the western islands and coasts of Honduras, which will not permit her to look with indifference upon any measures which shall effect the present order of things in that quarter.

I am, sir, with high considerations, your obedient servant. E. G. SQUIER.

Mail Robbers Arrested.—A man named Edward Graham, has been arrested in Memphis, (Tenn.) charged with having been concerned in robbing the mail between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Indiana.

John Richard Rusk.—This gentleman has been tendered a public dinner by a number of his personal and political friends, but declines.