



The Schiagh Register

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

We received the late proceedings of the Washington Council, No. 39, of the Society of the U. S. D. of A., and the Card of the "Easton Brass Band," too late for insertion in the "Register" this week. They will, however, appear in our next.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania made, a week since, the following important decision under the new law for protecting the rights of married women:

1. The guardianship of females under age is terminated by marriage, and the husband, before the act of 1848, relative to the rights of married women, might call on the guardian to settle his account, and pay him the balance; but that act has worked a radical change in the condition of married women.
2. By the act of 1848, a married woman must be considered as single, in regard to any estate of whatever name or sort owned by her before marriage, in any way; and the husband is not entitled to the possession of his wife's funds.
3. The consent of the wife that the husband shall have her funds, being a minor, is of no avail.

Almost a Fire.

On Monday evening our quiet Borough was aroused by the alarm of fire. It appears a young lad who was engaged at the time in studying, had a candle placed on the window, from which the curtain took fire, and in an instant the whole was in flame. The fire however was extinguished without doing further damage. It occurred in the building of Mr. Solomon Gangwere, above Reber's Store.

Large Hogs.

There appears to be quite a spirit of rivalry going on between many of the citizens of Allentown, in regard to raising the largest and fattest hogs. Our old friend Mr. Agathian Kolb, of the American Hotel, on Monday last killed two hogs, one of which weighed 455 and the other 425, together 880. They were variously estimated, from 695 to 1150. A purse was made up, by paying 125 cents a number, which when drawn out, contained 130 dollars, and was divided into ten parts.

Can't there be a Remedy.

The evidence of ability on the part of our State to pay this interest on her enormous debt, and a small portion of the principal, is hailed with profound gratification by all tax-payers. The Montgomery Ledger thinks the cancelling progress is yet too slow. While real estate is groaning under the burden imposed upon it, it seems to us the Legislature should turn early attention to the inquiry whether other interests are bearing the just proportion of the burden. We have not the least doubt in our mind, that less than one-half of the money-bonds and mortgages bearing interest in our State, are untaxed. Money bearing six per cent interest, is a more speedy accumulator of wealth than the generality of property of occupations. Why then cannot a scheme be devised whereby every dollar should pay the tax law imposes. Here probably is the fanner, who has bought a property for \$3000, and has paid thereon but \$1000. He must pay tax for all purposes—State, county, township and school—for the \$3000, and pay interest on the \$2000 besides; while the holder of the mortgage for \$2000 probably gives in \$500 of it—leaving \$1500 untaxed. It is a grievous, outrageous wrong. Then again, here is the speculator who owns property that he will not take \$60,000 for, who has it valued probably at \$10,000. Is all this right? Is it just? Let the Legislature turn its attention to these things.

Postage.

We don't agree says the Bucks County Intelligencer, with a contemporary who says that "country editors need a sort of tariff to protect them against a ruinous competition with the mammoth sheets." The country press don't need any such thing. All they ask of the government is to give them an equal chance—not to give to the city press a bounty of the amount necessary to pay for the transportation of their papers in the mails. Let every paper go free in the county or Congressional district in which it is printed; beyond that, let it pay the cost of carriage, according to its size and weight. This is what the country press demand, and can have if they will speak out to their Representatives. It is time that legislation take into view the country as well as the cities. Just so!

The Independent.

A late number of *The Independent*, a new paper established at Toronto, Canada West, with a view of promoting the cause of annexation of the two Canadas to the United States, was handed to us by a gentleman formerly of this place, who now resides at the Niagara Falls in the Western part of York State. The editor Mr. Wilson (whose father we learn emigrated from New Jersey to Canada) has imbibed and retained the true spirit of Republicanism, and discharges his editorial functions with no small ability. He has the advantage of having a good cause, and to us it appears to be decidedly the interest of the Canadas to join us. Success to the cause!

Reading Cotton Factory.—We observe that the company for manufacturing cotton goods in Reading, Pa., has been organized, and that 25 per cent of the capital has been paid in.

Court Proceedings.

Common Pleas.
J. J. Hunter vs. Benj. Ludwig, Kline and Kichling.—This was a forged issue, directed by the court to try the fact of payment on no payment of a mortgage in favor of plaintiff for \$750, the amount of his wife's interest in property No. 4 of the real estate of her deceased father David Heimbach, and which had been sold by the Sheriff as the property of Adam Kline. The plaintiff had relied on the mortgage which had remained on record unsatisfied ever since 1839, and the defendants failing to prove anything, which looked like payment or satisfaction, the verdict was for plaintiff for the wife's balance.

Abraham Handweck vs. Peter West.—This was an action brought to recover back money paid as plaintiff alleged in mistake to defendant. It appeared to be an amicable voluntary settlement and payment by plaintiff in which no mistake was shown—the plaintiff having declared himself well satisfied with the arrangement a day or two after the payment, the Court and Jury thought that a man should "look before he leapt" brought in a verdict for defendant.

Abraham Handweck vs. H. Peter, Adm'r. of Aaron Handweck.—This case depended on same principle, and was decided in the same way as the foregoing, and for the same reason.

Thos. Baker vs. Sam. Smith.—Assignment for bill due on contract for the erection of a house for defendant. The defendant avers that the house was not well built, that the plastering had fallen off, &c. Verdict for Plaintiff.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Best.—This is a case of filiation in which the defendant denied the claims of the "little responsibility" upon him for its paternity. But it was "no use" the jury decided the question against him, and the court directed him to pay the usual sum for its support, and give security.

Commonwealth vs. Walker Smith.—The Defendant in this case was arraigned on a charge similar to that of the foregoing case, and made the same defence, but with better success. The jury decided that the "pledge" was the property of another, and that the defendant though not chargeable with this, was still guilty of a culpable intimacy with the prosecutrix, and the court sentenced him to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Kepler.—The defendant hired a horse from one of our Livestock Establishments in town, and forgot to return it. He was overtaken at the Spring House, Montgomery county. The defendant was quite a youth, being not over 14 years of age, and from his appearance had abused himself, the kindness of his friends and gifts which nature had bestowed upon him. He was sentenced to the House of Refuge, where he will have time to reflect on the past, and contemplate the future, and as he grows older, will, it is hoped grow wiser and better.

Commonwealth vs. Aaron Druckenmiller.—The defendant was accused of stealing a small sum of money, and the jury found him guilty. Sentence of the court, of confinement of one year in the Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. James Cameron.—Selling liquor without license. The evidence in the case did not bear out the charge against him, but it appeared that his better half had a little overstepped the bounds of gratuitous hospitality in this respect, and that James winked at it, or in other words did not forbid it. James was fined \$35 and costs.

The Cash System.

While we would not, says the Erie Gazette, recommend the universal adoption of this principle, for the reason as well that it is impracticable, as that it might interfere somewhat with the prosperous course of trade, we would yet enforce the policy of it in the common, every-day business transactions of life. We are entirely persuaded that any one engaged in trafficking, can afford to sell from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper, at least, than where credit is given, and have more clear profit at the end of the year. The merchant who credits must calculate to lose eight per cent. by bad debts; and then good customers must be trusted, sometimes three or four years, making another eight per cent. loss, which losses must necessarily, be supplied by an increase in the price of goods. We hope, therefore, to see an effort made to abridge the credit system in this place, for really it has grown into a serious evil; and we hail all new enterprises, on the cash system, as so much towards the desired end. We know that in our own business, could we bring it about, it would result in substantial benefit to both patrons and the patronized; and sure we are that in the cases of others, where its adoption is practicable, it would be followed by the most encouraging success.

These observations apply with great force to this particular locality. The evil and seriously injurious effects of the trade, order and credit systems, are felt sensibly, and to a very great extent in Allentown, by all our merchants, mechanics and business men. The cash system is the only true and safe way of doing business, and we believe its adoption would benefit all classes of the community.

Increase of Bank Capital.—By an act of the Legislature, a few days ago, companies desiring bank charters, or the renewal of the old charters, are desired to give six month's notice of their application in one or more papers published at the seat of government, stating the amount of capital of each institution. In looking over the Harrisburg papers we find 17 applications for new charters, with an aggregate capital of \$3,650,000, and four applications for renewal with an aggregate increase of capital of \$700,000; making a total increase of \$4,350,000, to be added to the banking capital of the State.

New County.—The citizens of Johnstown and the townships adjoining are moving earnestly in favor of the formation of a new county out of parts of Somerset, Cambria, Westmoreland and Indiana, with Johnstown as the county seat.

The Murder of Dr. Parkman.

Our city says the New York Morning Star of the 11th inst., was thrown into considerable excitement on Saturday evening, on receiving telegraphic news from Boston, that the remains of Dr. Parkman, who had been missing for several days, had been found in the Medical College, in Grove street, partly consumed, and the excitement was increased on learning that Professor Webster, of the College, an eminent man, hitherto of irreproachable character, had been arrested and imprisoned, charged with having murdered him. From the time that Dr. Parkman was missing, the utmost exertions were made to discover him if living, or his remains if dead. A reward of 3000 dollars was offered by his brother-in-law, to any one who should discover him alive, and restore him to his family, and \$1000 for the recovery of his body. Search for him was made in this city, and every possible direction—the bridges were examined near Boston, and the rivers dragged without any success. The Doctor was a man of property, had several tenements, the rents of which he collected in person, and it was supposed that he either had quarrelled with a tenant and got killed in a scuffle, or was killed to obtain a considerable amount of money he had about him. The search continued with unabated vigilance until Friday night, when his remains were discovered by a man named Littlefield, a porter to the College, who broke through a brick wall into a private vault, to which none but Dr. Webster had access. About the furnace of the Professor, a jaw bone, some buttons, and some gold were found; and Dr. Webster, when arrested, was in the greatest agitation. His friends, who are numerous, do not believe him guilty, and his character heretofore has been without a stain; public opinion therefore should be suspended until further testimony is obtained. The first thought that struck us, was that Dr. Parkman had been murdered, and the murderer, not knowing what to do with the body, had sold it, as is usual to the College, for surgical demonstrations. But then, Dr. Webster would have declared this to have been the fact, and that he did not know that it was the body of Dr. Parkman. Again, a rumor was afloat that Dr. Parkman stated that he was going to the College to collect \$450 interest, due on a bond, and having a large sum on his person, was murdered to obtain it. Another rumor prevailed that Dr. Parkman and Webster had words, came to blows, and that Webster killed him; and not knowing how to dispose of the body, had dissected and burned it. A thousand rumors will of course prevail in relation to this strange affair. Again, were the remains found thus mutilated and blackened by fire, the remains of Dr. Parkman, or some one who resembled him? We have first to discover the motive for murdering the Doctor, and it is difficult to believe that a man of the great respectability of Dr. Webster, should commit such a dreadful crime for the mere object of gain. We have to wait for further developments.

Progressive Population.

The territory of the United States is nearly as large as that of all Europe; its population including the Aborigines and immigrants may exceed 23,000,000, which is not a tenth part of Europe. In August, 1790, the United States contained nearly four millions of people, inclusive of about 700,000 slaves. In 1800 there were 5,305,925 inhabitants; 7,239,814 in 1810; 9,654,596 in 1820; 12,866,020 in 1830; and 17,063,355 in June, 1840, of whom 15,189,705 were whites. Since the era of 1812, the area of the Union has more than doubled. During 25 years, to 1848, 1,588,872 persons have migrated from Great Britain and Ireland to North America, chiefly to the United States. In the year 1848 there arrived at the port of New York 189,176 immigrants, of whom 98,061 were from Ireland, 51,974 from Germany, and 6,145 from Scotland. The whole number of persons, not natives, who are now in the United States is believed to be nearly four millions, or between a fourth and a fifth of the whole population. In the year ending September 30, 1848, 229,483 passengers arrived in the U. S.; besides those via Quebec; 136,126 were males and 92,883 females. Of these only 10,299 landed at New Orleans. In 1847 and '48 508,359 persons left the United Kingdom, in 1846 only 139,751.

Some think that the accession of population to the United States by immigration will soon reach 500,000 a year. Were our country filled up like Germany, 172 persons to the square mile, the population would be 500,000,000. Europe contained 183,000,000 inhabitants in 1807; in 1848 they had increased to 262,300,000 in the same area. Excess of population, enormous taxation, and the scarcity of subsistence, has driven millions to America within the last twenty years. At a former period religious persecution banished thousands from otherwise happy homes.

In a few months we will have the decennial census of the United States for 1850, and we have seen a calculation making the population represented 21,027,527, and giving the Eastern States 25, the Middle, including Delaware, 57, Western free 50, Southern or Slave 78, Representatives in Congress, at one member for 100,000 persons, 211, which is too small a number for the transaction of business, and one representative to 100,000 constituents by far too few.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-one will bring us a decennial return from the United Kingdom, which, in 1841 contained 26,835,113 inhabitants, and may give a return of nearly 30,000,000 persons, notwithstanding an emigration of more than a million in ten years.

Free Schools in New York.—The free school law, submitted to the people of the State of New York at the recent election, has been adopted by the following vote: For free schools, 249,872; against free schools, 91,921, showing a majority of 157,951 for the law.

The Post Master General's Report.

The report of Post Master General Colamer, occupies three columns and a half of close print. It is an extremely wise, well written and sensible document, dealing in facts, and modest suggestions.

The report opens by stating that the number of post offices in the Union, at the close of the year ending June 30, 1849, was 16,747—921 having been established and 933 discontinued during the year—a net increase of 988.

The number of Postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30th, 1849, was 6333—of that number were 2272, in consequence of resignations; 183 deaths; 304 changes of sites; 2013 removals; 11 expired commissions, not renewed; 20 commissions renewed; 23 by becoming Presidential appointments, in consequence of yielding more than \$1000 per annum; 921 new offices.

The number of mail routes in the United States on the 1st of July, 1849, was 4,943; No. contractors 4,190. The length of routes was 167,703 miles. On these routes the mail was transported 42,547,069 miles at a cost of \$2,428,615, which makes the average cost of five cents and six mills per mile.

The Receipts.—The gross revenue for the year ending June 30, 1849, was \$4,905,176.28. Of this there were derived from letter postage \$3,892,762.82, and from the government appropriation \$200,000.

Expenses.—The total expenses were \$4,479,049.13—making the excess of receipts over expenditures \$426,127.15.

The gross expenses for the current year are estimated at \$4,750,138.13—and the receipts at \$4,902,166.

It is estimated that 62,000,000 of letters paying postage have passed through the mails during the past year; of this number about \$15,500,000 were subjected to ten cents postage—the balance five cents. The Post Master General recommends a uniform rate of five cents for all distances, arguing that if the reduction were to bring no more letters into the mail, the diminution of revenue therefrom for the first year would be \$775,000.

Referring to newspaper and pamphlet postage the Post Master General says—"It has long been regarded as sound public policy to promote the circulation of these publications by cheap postage, and it may be advisable to proceed further in this policy, especially in promoting their circulation in the vicinity of their places of publication, provided no decided injury be done to the Postmasters within the same vicinity."

Railroad Service.—The mail is now transported 5,749,000 miles annually by Railroad, with greater despatch but at much greater cost than in any other way. Complaint is also made that the Department is unable to exercise proper control over this branch of the service.

As regards the Foreign Mail Service, Mr. Colamer is of opinion that the \$874,000 needed for its maintenance, if required to be borne by the Department, will greatly embarrass and endanger its operations. The service in California is also subject to difficulties. Under existing laws, the compensation to Post Masters on the Pacific will not pay for office rent and necessary expenses, and the Post Master of San Francisco has resigned in consequence. Nor can the mails be transported within the country for any compensation which the postages received there furnish. Provision must be made there much beyond the yield of postage to pay cost.

Dead Letter Office.—In the last year there were received 2,100,000 dead letters, all of which were opened and examined. Of these 4964 containing money to the amount of \$32,069, were registered, and the same sent for delivery to the owners, and 908 letters containing other enclosures of value.

Depredations.—The number of supposed depredations reported during the year was 1226 which were supposed to include \$169,107. Twenty nine depredators were arrested, and the amount of money reclaimed or otherwise accounted for was \$77,779.

The Post Master General concludes his report by referring to the greatly increased and constantly increasing business of his department, and inadequacy of the present clerical force at his disposal. No provision has been made for any additional clerks since 1837. To show the great increase of service, and consequent demand for increase of force, the following comparative statement is made.

In 1837 the number of Post Offices was 11,767—now 17,164; dead letters in 1837, 900,000—now 2,100,000; No. of quarterly returns in 1837, 48,000—now 78,000; mail contractors in 1837, 1,682—now 4,190; length of routes in 1837, 141,242—now 167,703; annual mail transportation in 1837, 32,587,000—now 42,547,069.

The above synopsis includes all the main features of this interesting report. A more able one, we venture to say, has never emanated from the department.

Texas.

We have received the annual message of Gov. Wood, transmitted to the Legislature of Texas on the 6th ult. It is a long and well written paper, devoted mainly to the immediate affairs of the State. He communicates to the Legislature the fact that the effort of the State to extend its jurisdiction over the Santa Fe district had proved abortive, the authorities of the General Government, in possession, having refused to recognize the right claimed by the State in the matter. Communications had been directed to the late and present executive of the General Government, setting forth the claims of Texas to the territory, but from neither, thus far, had any response been received. He thinks that it would be folly to attempt further to legislate the state into jurisdiction over this territory, and says—

I would therefore recommend that ample power be conferred on the executive of the state and ample means be placed at his disposal, and that it be expressly required of him, to raise the proper issue and contest it, not by remonstrating in argument the justice of our claim, nor by reference to our statutes, but with the whole power and resources of the state. The result of any legislation short of this will be barren and profitless as that which I regret it to be my duty to communicate.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1849. SENATE.

After the transaction of some informal business, it was moved to adjourn, in consequence of the non organization of the House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The clerk having announced that there was a quorum present, it was moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker.

Total number of members present 224; necessary for a choice, 113. Fifth Ballot.

Cobb 102, Winthrop 96, Wilmot 10, Scattering 16. No choice being made, the House proceeded to the sixth ballot.

Cobb 101, Winthrop 97, Wilmot 9, Scattering 17. No choice being made, the House proceeded to the seventh ballot.

Cobb 100, Winthrop 97, Wilmot 9, Scattering 16. No choice being made, the House proceeded to the eighth ballot.

Cobb 99, Winthrop 97, Wilmot 9. No choice being made, the House proceeded to the ninth ballot.

Cobb 100, Winthrop 97, Wilmot 8. Scat. 10. On the announcement of the result of the tenth ballot, a motion was made to adjourn, which led to a brief but spirited debate. After which the motion to adjourn was withdrawn, and the House proceeded to a tenth ballot. Cobb 99, Winthrop 97, Gentry 6, Scattering 30.

The 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 ballot, the vote varied but little. Winthrop holding his own 102, Cobb, Potter and Richardson holding from 25 to 60, votes, the balance were cast scattering. So that no speaker is elected and the house consequently not organized.

Decrease for the year 1848—49 over 1847—48 \$78,305.10

The estimated amount by the late State Treasurer, Mr. Plumer, for the year just closed, was \$1,650,000. The receipts have therefore fallen below the estimate \$21,139.87. This deficiency was occasioned by the long continued dry weather and a consequent want of water both in the Ohio river and in the canal. Had it not been for this, the receipts would have exceeded the estimate.

Pennsylvania Public Works.

The Harrisburg Keystone has the following statement of the revenue from our State works: We learn that the actual receipts at the State Treasury, from 1st December 1848 to December 1st 1849, on account of Railroad tolls, are

From the same source the preceding year, \$1,028,860.13

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Colleges in the United States.

The National Intelligencer states that there are in the United States 119 colleges. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries is 643,328. In the library of Harvard University there are 74,000 volumes.

"The two great besetting signs of this nation are Colleges and Colonels." With one fourth of the former, and none of the latter, we should soon become a wise and contented nation.—*Richmond Republican.*

The proudest of Virginia's colonial governors thanked heaven that there were no printing presses or public schools in the colony to corrupt the people, and more recently one of her members of Congress boasted that there was not a newspaper in his district. The feeling which dictated these expressions is the same as that entertained by the "Republican," and, we opine, still prevails to a considerable extent throughout Pennsylvania. With a population little less than Pennsylvania, she has 35,331 scholars in her primary and common schools; Pennsylvania has 864,715. Virginia has 56 newspapers and periodicals; Pennsylvania has 229. The Old Dominion must rid herself of her false Teachers. She has acted as Old Mortality acted too long.

Hungarian Colony in America.—The fate of the Hungarian exiles, who are now in Hamburg, was decided through the direct mediation of the American Ambassador in London; Klapka has selected in five different parts of the North of the United States, a large space of land, where he will establish a Hungarian colony. The price of the land is very moderate. The ex-governor of the city of Comorn, Niazy, was to leave for America on the 15th of November, in company with a geometer, who will select the finest and most advantageous country, and will immediately proceed to its division. The other Magyars, and Klapka himself, will sail for New York on board of the ship Franklin.

The Western Railroad.—The City Council of Pittsburg have passed an ordinance authorizing the issues of bonds for the city subscription of \$200,000 to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, whenever called for by the directors. This will enable the company to put the road from Pittsburg, nearly to the State's line under contract early in the coming year. The surveys are now progressing, and the location of this part of the road will be finished before the close of the month.—*D. News.*

Distressing Death.—Mr. Michael Tice, residing about a mile below Myerstown, Lebanon county, while at work with the threshing machine, on Thursday last, was caught in the machinery, and so severely injured as to cause his death on Friday morning. He leaves a wife and 19 children.

Caution.—A gentleman has received \$500 in New York, of the owner of a horse, for injuries to his child done by the kicking of the horse. In question, while tied to a post in the street. Horses, when not attended to, often do mischief. Their owners, it will be seen, are responsible.

Brick Making.—It is stated that a Mr. Wm. N. Sawyer, of Baltimore, has invented, and put in operation, a brick-making machine, which takes in the dry clay, and turns out 40,000 bricks per day, pressed so hard that they can be roughly handled without breaking, and are ready for the kiln without drying.

Case of Thomas W. Dorr.—In the Supreme Court of the United States on Wednesday, the case of Thomas W. Dorr, against the State of Rhode Island, which was a writ of error to the Supreme Court of that State, was dismissed, at the costs of the plaintiff in error.

Cleanings.

The growth of Sunday has not been discovered by the Apostles. Kosstub concealed it, no one knows where it was received by the first King of the Majors from Pope Sylvester I, in the year 1000.

A Captain of a ship here (says a letter from San Francisco) has recently won seventy-eight thousand dollars in gambling, in a single night.

The Sacramento City correspondent of the "Niles Intelligencer," says he purchased a copy of the *New York Tribune* for \$1, and that 20,000 copies just arrived, will all sell for nearly the same price.

In 1804, New York City, registered 24 churches, now there are 224, besides those in progress of erection.

The ball in honor of General Taylor, in New York, is to take place at Nibbs's on the 6th of February next.

There are some 30 or 40 Germans in Cincinnati, who make their living by cutting cabbage for saurkraut.

It is asserted that a great deal of camphor, in pill form, followed by a draught of oil and a half of the infusion of hops with five drops of sulphuric ether in it, will procure sleep, in the first development of insanity when nothing else will. It has been tried and its success acknowledged.

Rats, they say, will venture in no barn or houses where elder bushes are scattered about. This is a new and valuable discovery.

More money is to be made by administering to the stomach than the head. If newspapers could be eaten like oysters, we would soon have 10,000 subscribers.

Opium.

This drug is the juice which exudes from incisions made in the heads of ripe poppies, and rendered concrete by exposure to the sun. The best opium comes from Turkey, the East India kind is not so good. Good opium is bitter and cold, but becomes soft when worked in the hands.

It has a strong offensive smell, and is very bitter to the taste; proof spirit digested upon opium, forms laudanum. Opium has long been known as a deadly and dangerous narcotic; it has been supposed that the soporific parts of the best Turkish opium, only 7 per cent of morphia can be extracted; but morphia is, not more poisonous than opium. Ure believes that the deleterious activity of opium is due to its union of an oleate or margarate of acetate with morphia.

Opium is a slow and rapid poison. People can accustom themselves to it, and be able to eat as much as might destroy the lives of three or four at one dose, who were unaccustomed to it. Opium drunkenness is a horrible vice of the Turks and Chinese. Its drunken dreams are pleasing, but they reveal terrible results. The habit of opium eating is perhaps more dangerous of all others—the most adorning—the most difficult to break up.

It is said that a great increase in the consumption of opium has taken place in America, especially in the Eastern States, within the past seven years, and its votaries are found principally among our women. It is a vice which should be frowned down by every person—it is a drunkenness more deadly and vicious than that of spirits in any shape.

The Ten Commandments.

- I. I am the Lord thy God—serve only me.
- II. Before us idols bow the impious knee;
- III. Use not my name in trifles, nor in jest;
- IV. Dare not profane my sacred day of rest;
- V. Ever to parents, due obedience pay;
- VI. Thy fellow-creatures, man, thou shalt not slay;
- VII. In no adulterous commerce bear a part;
- VIII. From stealing, keep thy hand and heart;
- IX. All false reports against thy neighbor hate;
- X. And never indulge a wish for his estate.

The American Flag.—On the 3d of September, 1775, the Continental Flag, was displayed for the first time. It was on that day hoisted on board the flag-ship of Essex Hopkins, who, on the 6th of the preceding month, had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the first American fleet.

The Printers of Paris.—A late letter from Paris says: "There is one class of men whose social meetings and eatings are distinguished for their good taste and humor—I mean the printers. Everybody is amused with their toasts, and good speeches, and poetry." The typo in Paris is like his brother in America. He can think, often times write, and will fight when required. He is the most difficult man to deceive. He sets up much that he don't believe. That is the spirit of the copy. But every year he sets up for himself at a public supper, and then you have his opinions. Five hundred journeyman printers have just had their annual banquet here. It is probable that not one in ten approves the political rubbish he is obliged to compose in his stock. I judge so by the toasts. The liberty of the press was particularly insisted on. Pierre Leroux, author, deputy, and associationist, was the principal invited guest and orator."

T. Butler King.—This gentleman did not arrive in the Crescent City, as was reported. It is stated in San Francisco papers that he has resigned his seat in Congress, and intends to remain in California. Another report says that he was to leave San Francisco for the United States in the steamer of December 2nd.

Gutta Serena.—Gutta Serena a new article, says the Spirit of the Times, is now used to insulate telegraphic wires. The wire is encased in a coating of this gum of one sixteenth inch in thickness, the magnetic action is entirely impeded, where the wires are laid through the water or buried in the ground. This is quite an important invention. To what variety of uses this article can be applied