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New Laws.

Among the Acts passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, are the following:
The Rights of Married Women.—That the true intent and meaning of the act of Assembly, to secure the rights of married women, passed the 11th day of April, A. D. 1848, is and hereafter shall be, that the real estate of any married woman in this Commonwealth, shall not be subject to execution for any debt against her husband, on account of any interest he may have, or may have had therein, as tenant by the courtesy, but the same shall be exempt from levy and sale for such debt during the life of the said wife.

Service of Process against Sheriffs.—That in all suits which may hereafter be instituted in any Court of this Commonwealth in which the Sheriff of any county may be a party, where there is no Coroner in Commission to serve process, it shall be lawful for any constable in the county where the process has been issued, to serve the same, and perform the duties in relation thereto, which Coroners are authorized to do under the laws of this Commonwealth.

Relative to Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.—That every person exercising or holding any office of public trust, who shall be guilty of willful and malicious oppression, partiality, misconduct, or abuse of authority in his official capacity, or under color of his office, shall, on conviction therefor in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

The Iron Business.

One of the most interesting of the many documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is a letter from Charles E. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia on the prices and cost of manufacturing iron in England and this country. It is well known how largely labor enters into the manufacture of iron, and Mr. Smith shows that, while in the United States the cost of labor in the manufacture of one ton of iron amounts to \$11, in England it amounts to only \$3.71. The Pittsburg American, in remarking upon this striking fact, says this American price of \$11, is what is paid at the east, but at Pittsburg, even the present reduced prices are one-fourth greater, say \$2.75, making the entire cost of labor there \$13.75, or ten dollars and four cents more per ton than is paid for labor by the English manufacturers. The Pittsburg iron makers are paying, therefore, nearly four times as much for labor per ton as their English and Scotch competitors. The American says further, that the mills in that city average about 5,000 tons a year. The amount paid to labor in England for the production of 5,000 tons is \$18,550, while in Pittsburg it is \$68,750. Taking the ten mills in Pittsburg (there are twelve in all,) which average 5,000 tons each annually, there is paid for labor \$687,500, while the same number of mills of equal production in England would pay for labor but \$185,500 showing an excess in the case of these ten mills alone, of over five hundred thousand dollars more being paid for labor annually, than the production of the same amount of iron would cost in England. There is only one way in which iron can be produced here as cheaply as it is done in England; and that is by the adoption of the same rates of wages—ten cents a day! We have no disposition to base an argument on these facts now. They are plain in themselves, and will strike home to the mind of every thinking, or at least, every working man. They need no embellishment—no explanation. There they are, and no sophistry can change them.

Government.

Like many of our modern theories of government, the Republic of Plato and the Utopia of More were founded upon false ideas of the nature of man. They adopted as their basis the eradication of all his evil passions. Harrington's "Oceana," and Home's idea of a commonwealth were less chimerical, as they regarded man as he is, and were adapted to his present condition and his real moral and intellectual nature. Apart from all theories, history teaches us the lesson that it is a great desideratum that government in every state should possess the power of periodical reformation, to enable it to reform abuses, to check the immoderate growth of power in any one branch of the body politic, and to adapt itself to times and circumstances, which each succeeding age may develop. To the want of these may in a great measure be attributed the decline and extinction of ancient constitutions. In this respect we possess great advantages in modern times. If moderately and wisely used, they will tend to the permanence of our institutions and a maintenance of a state of union, prosperity and political security and strength—a permanence which the empires of the ancient world could never attain—an eminence, a grandeur, and a solid power, that, while they bid defiance to time, may far transcend the shadowy glories of the past.

Reported for the Lehigh Register.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs Abraham Butz. The defendant was indicted of perjury, on the oath of Daniel Guth. It appeared in the testimony, that the defendant was a witness in a Prosecution before Esquire Saeger, when it was alleged that he swore willfully, absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the point in issue. But the Prosecution utterly failing to substantiate this allegation, the defendant was acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay the cost of Prosecution.

Commonwealth vs Henry Werly, Jacob Zimmerman, jr., Joseph Werly, Andrew Ritter, Levy Schunacker and Jacob Zimmerman, sen.—Indicted for riot, on oath of Jonas Seiberling. The prosecutor in this case inhabited a house, to which one of the defendants laid claim, and being unable to get possession of the said premises by moral means, being a Squire and also endowed with military talent, the undoubted owner in a spirited manner of true ancient chivalry, collected as great a force as he could, not forgetting a former record of the Supreme Court, which he thought would add weight and solemnity to his proceeding, and thus equipped, he set out for the scene of action. On his arrival there he presented the formidable record, in answer to which he was told to go to the d—l. The main force was now concentrated on the castle of the besieged, which was defended with singular bravery, and was only surrendered when the walls and door were all beaten in and the commander very seriously wounded. The defendants were found guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Reuben Steckel, by his next friend, David Steckel, vs Christian Weaver.—This was an action of slander, in which the plaintiff in his declaration stated that the defendant had charged his son with having taken a false oath in a judicial proceeding, in which he, the defendant, was a party. The defence set up was only in mitigation of damages, and that the oath was not material to the point in issue, consequently the Plaintiff could not be convicted of perjury, and therefore that he could sustain no damage from the assertion.—Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$26 damage.

George S. Eisenhart vs David and Henry Metzger.—This was an action of trespass. The plaintiff declared that he sustained serious damages from the defendants cattle breaking into his fields and destroying a quantity of oats and rye, and also of greatly injuring his apple trees.—The defence was that the cattle did not belong to the defendant, but were merely adjudged, and therefore that the action should have been con in state of trespass.—Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$14 25.

William M. Ditz, for the use of Charles S. Bush, assignee in trust for the benefit of Creditors, vs Henry Peter.—Verdict in favor of the Plaintiff two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, with costs.

George Knolly and Molly his wife, in right of said Molly, vs Peter Seider.—This was an appeal from the judgement of a Justice of the Peace, brought to recover the amount of a judgement against Nicholas Cummins, and which the defendant assumed to pay. Verdict in favor of the Plaintiff for the sum of forty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Levi Frey by his next friend Jacob Frey, vs Stephen Balliet.—Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of seventeen dollars and seventy-eight cents.—An appeal from the Justice of the Peace. It appeared that the plaintiff in this suit had an agreement with the defendant to drive his team a certain time, but being taken sick before the time of the agreement expired, he left his engagement. This action was brought to recover a quantum meruit, which was awarded to him by the jury.

How to Speak to Children.

It is not unusual, (says a sensible writer,) to attempt the management of children either by corporal punishment, or by rewards addressed to the senses or by words alone. There is one other means of government, the power and importance of which are seldom regarded—refer to the human voice. A blow may be inflicted on a child, accompanied with words so uttered as to counteract entirely its intended effect; or the parents may use a word entirely unobjectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than defeats its influence. What is it which lulls the infant to repose? Is it an array of mere words? There is no charm in the untaught one in letters, syllables, and sentences. It is the sound that strikes the little ear that smooths and composes it to sleep. A few notes, however unskillfully arranged, if uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence. Think we this influence is confined to the cradle? No. It is diffused over every age, and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing, racy, in manner, and boisterous in speech? I know no instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tones of a mother.—She who speaks to her son harshly does but give to his conduct the sanction of her own example, pours oil on the already raging flame. In the pressure of duty we are liable to utter ourselves harshly to children. Perhaps a threat is uttered in a threatening and irritating voice, instead of allaying the passions of the child, it serves directly to increase them.—Every fretful expression awakens in him the same spirit which produced it. So does a pleasant voice call up an agreeable feeling. Whatever disposition, therefore, we would encourage in a child, the same we should manifest in the one in which we address it.

Cotton Manufactures.—The Hon. Nathan Appleton, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the cotton manufacturing interest in the United States, estimates the annual product of all the mills at 250,000,000 yards, and the consumption of cotton at 800,000 bales—100,000 bales of which are consumed south of the Potomac and in the Western States. The value of this amount of cotton when manufactured, he estimates at upwards of sixty-seven millions.

Free Banking Law.

The Revenue Bill has finally passed the State Senate, with an important amendment, in the shape of new sections, establishing substantially the system of Free Banking, based on Public Stocks, now in operation in New York and Ohio. Any three individuals, under the provision of this bill, may form themselves into an Association, and by depositing with the Auditor General a certain amount of State Stock, commence the Banking business, to an amount not exceeding four-fifths of the amount of stock deposited. Thus, if Stock to the amount of \$100,000 be deposited, the Auditor General is authorized to issue to the parties notes to the amount of \$80,000. The minimum amount for every one Association is \$50,000.

In Section 10th the Governor is authorized to negotiate a loan for the sum of \$3,000,000, redeemable in 30 years from the date of the subscription thereof, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, payable in gold and silver, semi-annually upon the first days of February and August of each year, and exempt from every species of taxation. This loan is to be awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, and shall be designated as the coupon loan, and the holders thereof are to enjoy and exercise the banking privileges granted and conferred by subsequent sections of the act. If the loan shall be subscribed, it is to be appropriated for the payment and extinguishment of the funded debt of the Commonwealth now due or to become due during the year 1850, and for the payment of the sum of \$85,104 88, due to domestic creditors. The Auditor-General is authorized to have engraved and printed, on the best paper, and in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting such quantity of circulating notes in the similitude of bank notes, in blanks of the different denominations authorized to be issued by the incorporated banks of this State, as he may from time to time deem necessary, and of such form as he may prescribe. Such blank circulating notes are to be countersigned, numbered and registered in proper books to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Auditor-General.

Don't Meddle.

Meddle not with the affairs of others. Look into your own bosom. You have sins enough to answer for, we'll be bound to say. When you have become perfect, it will be enough to make your neighbors so—will it not? Many a man has made his fortune by minding his own business; and many a man has been reduced in purse and character by officiously meddling with others' affairs. Men who are forever looking after their neighbors' affairs and prying into their secrets, seldom find time to watch themselves. In uncovering the misdeeds of their friends they entirely conceal their own. Wherever you find a meddling person, you will invariably find one whose heart, could it be uncovered and revealed to the world, would present anything but purity and love. Then be not meddling. Look within—select your own faults and mend them as fast as you can. You will soon find enough to do to employ your leisure hours, and will find precious few moments to pry into the secret faults and follies of your neighbor.

Hard Times.

We frequently hear men of considerable means, whenever there is a little depression in the business world, complain loudly of hard times. We verily believe some of those who have done as profitable a business—saved as much money as in former years, and probably with as much money in their pocket as they could have boasted at any time, are the very loudest in this hue and cry. A western paper happily illustrates the truth of this. A farmer called upon his landlord with a very long face, and flung a bundle of notes on the table, exclaiming, "There, that's all I can pay—fines are so hard." "Mr.—, the landlord, counted the money, and in surprise said, "Why, this is twice as much as you owe!" "Dang me, give it to me again," said the old farmer, "I'm dashed if I ain't, I took it out of the wrong pocket!"

Drowned.—On Friday the 26th of March, Alfred Joseph, son of Joseph P. Oberholzer, of Heidelberg township, Lehigh County, whilst engaged at the rudder on a canal boat, near Black's Eddy on the Delaware Division, was accidentally thrown into the canal in passing under a bridge, which he did not observe at the moment, and drowned. He was immediately taken from the water, and a physician called, but too late—the vital spark had fled. On examining the body it was found that his back bone was broken, which was occasioned by striking the rudder in falling. His remains were brought to his father's residence, and interred in the burying ground of the Union Church. He was 11 years of age.

Female Medical College.—A charter was granted by the present Legislature for the Female College of Pennsylvania, which is now in progress of operation in Philadelphia—that is, it is about getting under way with pretty fair prospect of being useful. Dr. Longshore, of Bucks county, with Drs. Gibbons and Fickard, of the city, have been appointed to professorships.

Quick Waffles.—Mix flour and cold milk together to make a thick batter. To a quart of the flour put six beaten eggs, a tea-spoonful of melted butter, and a tea-spoonful of salt. Some cooks add a quarter of a pound of sugar and a half nutmeg.

To Cure a Felon.—Take one table-spoonful of red lead and one table-spoonful of castile soap; mix them with as much weak ley as will make it soft enough to spread like salve, and apply on the first appearance of it, and it will cure in ten or twelve hours.

Emigration.—There were 8,000 California emigrants at Weston and St. Joseph's, Mo., at last accounts, and one boat in descending the Missouri river met twenty-nine going up, all crowded with overland adventurers.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, May 6, 1850.
SENATE.

The consideration of the Revenue bill was continued, until the first section was reached, of the series providing for the negotiation of a loan of three millions, and the establishment of a free banking system.

A long discussion then sprang up, in which Messrs. Crabb, Darsie, and Walker, participated, and the question being taken, the section was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Brooke, Cunningham, Darsie, Frick, Guernsey, Haslett, Hugus, Ives, Lawrence, Malony, Mathias, Packer, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Stone Walker, and Best, Speaker.—18.

Nays—Messrs. Brawly, Crabb, Drum, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailley, Fulton, Jones, Konigsmacher, McCaslin, Mullenburg, Shimer, Sierrett, and Streeter—11.

The several following sections were agreed to, until the one was reached which authorizes the Auditor General to issue notes to the holders of the loan, when

Mr. Hugus moved to amend, by limiting said issue, to notes of ten dollars and upwards.

The amendment was negatived by a vote of—yeas 16, nays 17.

The subsequent sections were then amended and agreed to, and the bill passed a second reading and was ordered to be transcribed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Porter moved to suspend the orders of the day for the purpose of considering the bank bills; but the House refused to suspend.

Senate amendments were again considered, and some time consumed therein.

Mr. Killinger read in his place and presented to the chair, a joint resolution fixing the day of final adjournment.

The bill to extend the charter of the Eastern Bank came up on third reading and passed finally—yeas 39, nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill to incorporate the Bucks County mining company, was taken up, amended, and passed a second and final reading.

A New Idea.

The United States Life Insurance Company have conceived the novel project of uniting the conveniences of Banks for Savings and of Insurance upon Lives. According to their system, insurances are payable to the persons taking out policies on their attaining certain ages, and not as in other companies, only upon the decease of the insured party. For example, a person twenty-four years of age, paying \$4.40 annually, secures \$1,000 for his family if he should die immediately after effecting the insurance; but if he lives to the age of forty years, he receives that amount himself, with his share of the profits of all the business transacted by the company during the whole period in which he has been insuring. At thirty-one years of age, paying \$46.20 annually, secures equal benefits, of the same amount, on or before attaining the age of fifty. Beginning at the age of forty, a payment of \$45.70 per annum, secures the same on or before attaining the age of sixty; and a youth eighteen years of age, may obtain the same advantages, at or before the age of sixty, by the payment of \$18.20 per annum. We have cited these cases to show the practical operation of this new system of life insurance. The principle is a judicious combination of the Savings' Bank and the Life Insurance Company, affording immediate protection to the family or dependents, in the amount insured, and securing to the insurer, if he lives, the full advantages of an investment of money at interest. It secures, from small savings, the means of establishing a business, or of procuring a homestead at periods of life when the accomplishment of either of the objects frequently become an absorbing topic of domestic solicitude.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The Canadian government has refused to permit American vessels to come from ports on the Upper Lakes direct to Quebec, there to re-load with return cargoes. The request that they might do so was presented by the Montreal Board of Trade. It is well known that an application is before Congress for reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States. Mr. Clayton has applied to Mr. Bulwer, at the instance of the Committee of Commerce in the House of Representatives, to know whether, in the event of the passage of such a bill, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence will be conceded. Mr. Bulwer replies, that in his judgement, the measure seems to be the natural consequence of those measures by which the markets of Great Britain have already been opened to the agricultural products of this country, and he adds the following:—

"I feel no hesitation therefore, in stating that the instructions which I came to the U. States, warrant me under such circumstances in assuring you that should a bill corresponding to that which has received the sanction of the legislature in Canada, be passed by the legislature of the United States, and receive the sanction of the President of the United States, Her Majesty's government will be ready to respond to any application which the United States government may then address to it, on the subject concerning which you have now applied to me, by at once consenting to open the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and the canals thereto adjoining, (and which would be duly specified) to the shipping and other citizens of the United States."

How to make good Biscuit.—One quart of milk, four even tea-spoonful of cream of Tartar, two even tea-spoonful of carbonate of soda,—the soda to be dissolved in the milk, and the cream of tartar to be thoroughly mixed dry with the flour, and a little salt. Mix it as soft as biscuit can be baked. In this way you have biscuit mixed and ready for the table in half an hour.

Tooth Powder.—We can instruct the ladies in the use of the simplest and pleasantest tooth powder imaginable, better than all the Chlorides, and Orris washes in the world. Here it is:—Burn grains of coffee very slowly until they are carbonised—powder them, and use daily with a soft brush.

The Needle Manufacture.

High up in a secluded nook, of a small stream which threads its way through the upper part of this city, called "Mill Brook" or "First River," and which affords much valuable power to sundry other factories, stands an unpretending wooden edifice, devoted to a branch of manufacturing, but little known in this city, or indeed in any part of our country. It is that of making needles upon the same principle, with the same facility, and of equal quality with those made by the celebrated R. Hemming & Sons, of Reddich, England, and the inventor of which is the proprietor of this factory—Mr. William Essex, who states that he was the first to make "drill eyed needles" for that establishment. The following process of their manufacture will be read with interest.

The wire used is made in England expressly for the purpose—the manufacturers of this country not having yet accomplished the manufacturing of wire suited to this purpose. It is first cut into suitable lengths according to the size of the needles to be made, when they are straightened and pointed upon a stone which is required to be turned with great velocity; they are then stamped, or an impression made upon them where the eye is to be made; after which the eye is punched by means of a press invented for the purpose. The burr made by stamping the eye is filed smooth, after which the hardening and tempering is performed, and then they are again straightened so as to make their shape perfect. By means of machinery, they are scoured and brightened, and the closing processes are, the assorting them by placing the heads and points their respective ways; the eyes blued, or the temper at that point taken out, that they may not cut, and the drilling, counter sinking and burnishing the eyes.

This peculiar branch of manufacturing, although not entirely new, is nevertheless somewhat recent origin in this country; but this process of making, and the consequent enhanced quality of the article, is entirely new—and so much inclined are the manufacturers of England to stop its progress in this country, that they have, as we are informed, repeatedly attempted to induce Mr. Essex to return to England; and it is a matter of more importance to them, inasmuch as he is not only the first inventor, but the only person employed by Hemming & Sons, who has emigrated to this country for the purpose of establishing his business. Not only does he manufacture the ordinary sewing needles, but he makes points of different kinds used in machinery.—Newark Ad.

California Land Titles.

We have received the report made by the Department of the Interior, by William Carey Jones, Esq., who was sent to California as a confidential agent of the Government to inquire into the condition of Land Titles in that country. Mr. Jones seems to have discharged the duty entrusted to him with great fidelity and ability. His report, which is contained in a pamphlet of about 40 pages, makes a very full exposition of the origin and character of these titles, and contains a large amount of valuable and interesting information. He says of the grants in California, that they—

"Are mostly perfect titles—that is, the holders possess their property by titles, that, under the law which created them, were equivalent to patents from our government; and those which are not perfect—that is, which lack some formality, or some evidence of completeness—have the same equity, as those which are perfect, and were and would have been equally respected under the government which had passed away. I think the state of land titles in that country will allow the public lands to be ascertained, and the private lands set apart, by judicious measures, with little difficulty. Any measure calculated to discredit, or cause to be distrusted, the general character of the titles there, besides the alarm and anxiety which it would create among the ancient population, and among all present holders of property, would, I believe, also retard the substantial improvement of the country; a title discredited is not destroyed, but every one is afraid to touch it, or at all events to invest labor and money in improvements that rest on a suspected tenure. The holder is afraid to improve; others are afraid to purchase, or if they do purchase at its discredit value, willing only to make inconsiderable investments upon it."

Women's Convention.—The call of a Convention to frame a new Constitution for the State of Ohio, has aroused the Buckeye women to an effort to secure for themselves equal rights with men in making and administering the laws by which they are to be governed. A Convention, composed of four or five hundred of the sex, has just closed a session of two days in Salem, Ohio. Men took no part whatever in the proceedings, but attended in great numbers as spectators.—The whole subject of Women's position, political, social and intellectual, was pretty thoroughly canvassed, and that, too, with an ability which would have done no discredit to elevated and enlightened minds of the other sex.

Jerre Clemmens going to New England.—Hon. Jerre Clemmens, U. S. Senator, who has gained some notoriety in New England, by his ignorance of factory life, writes to a friend in Vermont, under date of April 16, as follows.

"It is my purpose to visit New England this spring or summer. I wish to show your New England girls that I am neither a bear or a tiger, as judging from the letters they sometimes write me, I fancy they think I am. I wish also to take by the hand as many of the officers and soldiers of the "Ninth" as I can meet. I promise myself great pleasure from the trip."

The Journal hopes Mr. Clemmens will carry a week or two in Lowell and put up at a corporation boarding house. He would not again sneer at the fare of the operatives, or compare their life with that of his slaves: The Journal assures the distinguished Senator from Alabama that New England girls bear no malice, but will forgive his late disparaging remarks in consideration of his ignorance.

"You had better ask for manners than money," said a finely dressed gentleman to a beggar boy who asked for alms. "I asked for what I thought you had the most of," was the boy's reply.

Gleanings.

☞ The Odd Fellows' New Hall, in this place, will be dedicated on Whit-Monday, the 20th inst. instead of Thursday, the 23d, as it was first announced.

☞ Snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet on the Catskill Mountains, last week.

☞ Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, has declined an invitation to be a delegate to the Nashville Convention.

☞ Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, has written a long letter to a gentleman of Charlottesville on the recent agitation of the slavery question. He goes for "absolute non-interference on the part of Congress."

☞ The Reading Gazette informs us that the grain crops in old Berks, are in a very flourishing condition, having suffered no damage from winter freezing.

☞ The new ten per cent. interest law of Ohio was to go into operation the 1st instant.

☞ Hon. Thomas Butler King has been offered a diplomatic relation to the government. He is worthy of any thing in the gift of the government.

☞ Some stammering bachelor says it is much joy, when you first get married; but its more *Joey*, after a year or so.

☞ The rafts of pine lumber and shingles from the Allegheny, which arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, lately, reached more than 3 miles in extent.

☞ Percussion caps are now made for the army at Washington, at an expense of 80 cents a thousand, such is the effect of labor saving machinery in their manufacture.

☞ If you wish to make a shoe of durable materials," said the facetious Lansburg, "you should take the upper part of the mouth of the hand drinker, for that never lets in water."

☞ In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth, act their busy parts, and sink into its peaceful bosom.

☞ Mr. Wade, aged 99 years, resides at Southampton; he was one of Cook's companions round the world. He saw C. killed by the South Sea Islanders, and received a spear wound himself at the time.

For the Lehigh Register.

Mr. Rahr.—By giving the following Acrostical Geographical Enigma, which is composed of nineteen letters, and Puzzel, a place in your valuable paper, you will oblige a new subscriber: An answer is requested. C. B. M. S.
I am composed of 19 letters.

- My 1 1 9 2 1, is a town in Texas.
- 2 5 6 7 3 15 2, is a kingdom in Europe;
- 3 12 13 6 17 10 9, is a county in Virginia;
- 4 2 9 2 11 6, is a town in France.
- 5 18 2 10, are mountains in Europe;
- 6 5 18 2 7, is a city in Hindostan;
- 7 19 5 9 19 12 13 17, is a town in France;
- 8 10 13 7 17 3, is a county in New York;
- 9 2 3 15 6 13 2, is a town in Turkey;
- 10 5 9 17 2, is a river in Sweden;
- 11 6 10 2, is a Scottish island.
- 12 13 5 3 15, is a river in Chinese Tartary;
- 13 19 2 7 2, is a mountain in S. America;
- 14 19 13, is a county in New Hampshire;
- 15 13 17 10, is a lake in the north of Italy;
- 16 19 3 6 10 16 2, is a celebrated island in the south of Europe.
- 17 2 13 7 17 3, is an island of Oceania;
- 18 19 13 6, is a county in Ohio;
- 19 18 1 5 6, is an island in the Persian Gulf;
- My whole is a distinguished Roman Governor.

Puzzel.

Three parts of a Cross and a Circle complete.
Two semi-circles and a perpendicular meet;
A right-angled triangle that stands on two feet,
With two semi-circles and a circle complete.

Incidents of the Mexican War.

The editor of the *Lowell Courier* who served in Mexico, relates some anecdotes of a breach of the treaty in Mexico, matrimonially considered. He says that the officers of our army, though they well understood the bullets and valor of the Mexican men, did not defend themselves so effectually against the bright eyes and seductive forms of the Mexican women. Several of them were married to Mexican girls, and some others, it appears, ought to have been. Some of the Mexican ladies followed their false lovers to Vera Cruz, expecting to be taken to the United States, and others have pursued even across the Gulf the men who never retreated in war, but who faithlessly deserted their colors in love. The *Courier* says:

We have recently heard two instances of this character. The one was that of the daughter of a Mexican merchant, who followed her American lover—an officer in the army—to his home in the South—and finding that he was on duty in California, she sent a relative after him to that distant region, with a complaint that he had been guilty of a breach of promise. The officer, finding no other way of escape, was compelled to settle the affair by the payment of several thousand dollars—which he could well afford to do. The other instance was that of a friend in New England, who became attached, after a fashion, to a Spanish girl in the city of Mexico. Since his return, a Mexican gentleman has unexpectedly paid him a visit for the purpose of having a better understanding or settlement of the matter. Our friend—having some time since thrown aside his character as an officer in the army, had gone to California, and the Mexican plenipotentiary, upon learning the fact, started off in pursuit of him by the very next steamer. It chanced, however, that our military friend was already on his return home, and passed his pursuer on his route. As he happens to have a wife in New England, and as the Spanish lady has a husband in Mexico, we can hardly think this case one that will render it necessary for the Presidents of the two republics to interfere in the matter—so far at least, as that one shall make a requisition upon the other for the fugitive from matrimony. The national treaty is likely to stand, notwithstanding such an apparent individual breach of the matrimonial contract.