



The Lehigh Register.

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THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1860.

The Auditors meeting on A. K. Witman's account, as Trustee of Jacob Dotterer, will be on Friday the 13th of June, instead of the 30th, as stated in the notice.

The Public Lands.

Our letters from Washington, says Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, assure us that Congress will pass an Act giving every actual settler a quarter section—(160 acres) of public land.

The land committees in both houses have bills ready to report, giving the public lands to actual settlers—the committee are unanimous. Mr. Webster has a long speech prepared, in which he will advocate the bill.

The Protective Policy.

Notice after notice is given of the arrival of foreign goods, manufactured by half paid hands, and thrown into our markets. At the same time, from every quarter comes the most gloomy tidings of the depression, or entire stoppage, of the manufacturing establishments of our own country.

It has been intimated that our manufacturing interests may be sustained by reducing the wages of hands to the European standard. That will never do. An increase of poverty, wretchedness and evil would be the sure consequence.

It is true we have a class of citizens in this country, who are in favor of free trade. But the great mass is not of the number. Even in England, while a strong desire is felt for the establishment of the free trade system in this country, there is occasionally one among them, candid enough to express surprise at the hesitating course of this country on that subject.

Raising of Salaries.

The late Legislature became extremely liberal with the people's money after they voted themselves three dollars a day for the whole session. They raised the salaries of the Canal Commissioners from three to four dollars per day, and those of all the heads of departments with the exception of the Governor, who was left with the salary as it was cut down by the reform bill.

It is worthy of remark, that the bill for raising the daily pay of the members from one dollar and a half to three dollars was passed by the House without a call for yeas and nays. A member who intended, as he said, to call for the yeas and nays, informed us that no chance was given him by the Speaker.

Report on the Finances.

We are indebted to the Hon. W. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, for a bound volume of his interesting Report on the Finances.

The learned Secretary gives incontrovertible testimony that the Tariff for protection does not increase the price, to the people who purchase and use, the manufactured article, as is contended by many. To illustrate this truth he furnishes tabular statements, from one of which "showing the effects of American competition in the reduction of prices," we extract the following important facts: Cut nails, (of which none were imported) were supplied in 1835—36—37, and '38 at 6 cents per pound; in 1839 at 6 1/2; in '40 at 5 1/2; in '42 at 4 1/2; and '44 at 4 1/2; in '45 at 4 1/2; in '46—'47 and '48 at 4 1/2; and in 1849 at 4 cents per pound.

Marriage on Mechanical Principles.

From statistical documents, which have been kept with great care in Belgium, it appears that regard being had to the increase of population, there is annually the same proportional amount of marriages. It would be fair to infer that were a register equally minute and authentic made in other countries, where such cases as excessive emigration or warlike conscriptions did not intervene, the result would be found to be the same. It would seem to follow that marriage, though apparently an act of the will, is a moral necessity, and is governed in much the same manner as the movement of the planetary worlds, or perhaps what may be more opposite to the subject, like the orbits of the comets, which though rather queer and eccentric, are regulated by fixed laws in their wayward flight.

The late advices from France indicate the prevalence of an unsettled and restless spirit, although, as yet, there has been no outbreak. Serious fears are, however, entertained. The near approach of the election arouses the violence of faction. The true republicans are a small body compared with the monarchists, but the red republicans keep up the agitation and if the monarchists prevail it will be by their turmoil.

The fact is, in such cases the number for the year chances to be full, and the law is imperative. To use law phraseology, they must hold over for another term, or withdraw the suit altogether. This law of necessity must plead an excuse then for disappointed bachelors and old maids, with which society is abundantly sprinkled.

The fact that widows often before the first morning robe is shabby, throw off their weeds and rush to the very fate from which they have just, as it were, escaped—and that old gentlemen, who lose their better halves, are silly enough to venture on the dangerous experiment of a young and attractive wife.

Agriculture in Lombardy.

A system has been for a long period in existence in this highly cultivated country, which would seem to be one involving hard conditions, and oppressive to the tenants of small farms. It seems incredible to us how, under its action there can be an industrious and contented peasantry, but such is the fact however. One would suppose the stimulus to industry and content would be wanting.

The population of this island, it is stated, in 1841 was 1,007,624, and in 1846 only 898,762. In 1849 the total value of its agricultural productions, dairy and domestic animals, was \$59,791,462. The statement of the exports from the island shows a steady annual decline in amount.

The Gain of Advertising.

Every now and then, we have reason to rub our hands with warmth, in consequence of some sound, well-digested and called-for article, to be found in the "Evening Bulletin."

The increasing demand for newspapers, and in connection with it, the extension of advertising, is working a great advantage in business, especially among retailers. Thirty years ago, a store, once established, was sure to keep its custom, unless its proprietor recklessly and blindly neglected his affairs; but now no establishment, however popular, can retain its patronage unless it advertises, and advertises extensively.

French Politics.

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The Garden of Eden.

There is a panorama that has been exhibited at Boston and Springfield, Mass., and is now being exhibited, we believe, at New Haven Conn., of Paradise, painted after Milton's description, and is called a "botanical and poetical panorama." This is carrying the panoramic fancy to its apex, I think, for we do not see well how it can be carried any further.

This panorama seems to be travelling south, and will get as far as Washington. It is worth going to see, probably, although we have had lots of panoramas here. The Boston and Springfield papers speak of it, says the "New Haven Register," "as the most finished production of the kind ever exhibited in this country."

Five persons, all members of one family, were poisoned a short time since, in the township of Walpole, by eating wild turnips. The father had dug them on Friday, and the family had kept them till the Sabbath, bottled them with meal, &c., and put them in soup.

Brother Jonathan.

Wilson & Co.'s grand Jubilee Pictorial Brother Jonathan is now issuing from their press in New York. As an illustrated historical sheet it is of great value. The trial of Sarah Good, for witchcraft, at Salem, 180 years ago, is graphically described by John Neal, is here presented (from a spiritual original design by Matteson) in a large and finely wrought picture occupying an entire page of the Jonathan.

The Cuban Expedition.

The news from Cuba, brought by the steamship Ohio, is very important. Gen. Lopez, who heads the invading party from the United States, has effected a landing, with a few hundred men, on the northern part of the island, at Cardenas, about ninety miles from Havana, and about forty eastward of Matanzas, towards which town they were on their march by the last advices.

This seems to be the whole extent of the success of the expedition so far, which amounts to very little, for admitting that Lopez's force is 2000 men, and on their way to Matanzas, it still appears utterly inadequate to the immense task of subjugating the island, roused as the authorities appear to be to the extent of the danger which threatens them, and determined to crush it.

All resident foreigners had been ordered to be enrolled. A steamer was promptly dispatched to an island near Cape Catochi, which captured over one hundred of one of the bands preparing to invade the island. The fate of these men, we fear, will be that of others of the expedition, unless it has been planned more wisely than such invasions usually are.

Great Excitement at Savannah.

Great excitement was produced here on the 25th inst., by the arrest of Gen. Lopez. The Marshal of the District made the arrest under the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from the President of the United States.

There being no evidence against the parties, they were discharged, at a quarter before twelve o'clock. The crowd in the Court room was immense, and the decision of the Court was received with much enthusiasm. Gen. Lopez was escorted to his lodgings by the crowd. He made a speech, in which he expressed his determination to carry out his present project at all hazards.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

The aggregate exportation of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, from the first of September of the last two years, up to the latest dates from the several ports, show an immense falling off this year, equalling at the lowest estimate, a decrease of full ten millions of dollars, in the value of the exports of those articles in a little more than eight months.

Table with 4 columns: Flour, Wheat, Indian Corn, and Meal. Rows show data for 1849 and 1850.

Wheat Crop.—The Detroit papers say there never was a time when the wheat crop of Michigan gave fairer promise than at present. The Sandusky learns from all directions that there are prospects of abundant crops in Ohio.

Late from California.

The arrival at New York of the steamship Crescent City, from Chagres, furnishes us with intelligence from California as late as April 20th. The news contains some points of interest. The Steamer Tennessee arrived at Panama on the 12th, from San Francisco, having 568,000 in gold and 132 passengers.

The election for county officers, which took place upon the 1st of April, exhibited the fact, that although party lines have been drawn, they have not been drawn with such strictness as to prevent the people from exercising their own opinions.

The ticket elected, exhibits a fair admixture of Whig and Democratic principles.—The election was a most exciting one, and conducted with spirit, but good feeling. The principal struggle was between Mr. Towles, the Whig nominee for Sheriff, Col. J. J. Bryant, the Democratic candidate, and Col. Jack Hays, the Independent nominee.

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Kossuth not Coming.

It is said that Mr. Marsh, American Minister at Constantinople, has applied to the Porte for permission to Kossuth and his associates to retire to the United States at the expense of our government, and there remain on their parole of honor not to leave this country for a year.

Coinage at the Mint.—During the first eighteen days of the present month, there was coined at the U. S. mint in Philadelphia, \$1,880,320 of gold, and \$23,000 of other metals, making in all, \$1,903,320.

Cleanings.

The republic of Chili has sent to the Pope, as a specimen of her metallic riches, a mass of silver worth from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

The black sand of California is found to be worth two dollars and a half per pound. There are three thousand six hundred and sixty known languages used in the world.

Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Superintendent of the Census under the act of May 23, 1850.

The suits commenced against J. W. Bear, the Duckey Blacksmith, in Pottsville, Pa., have been withdrawn at the instance of the prosecutor, who admits that he acted under improper advice.

Money at 5 per cent, compound interest will amount in 10 years to 162, in 20 years to 265, in 25 years to 338, in 30 years to 432, in 40 years to 704, in 50 years to 1146, and in 100 years to 13,150, the capital, with interest; and money at 5 per cent, compound interest will double itself in 14 years, 75 days; treble itself in 22 1/2 years, quadruple itself in 28 1/2 years, and in 47 1/2 years, will amount to ten times its original principal.

Mercurial Taxes.—According to the mercantile appraisements for 1850, just published, it appears that the city of Reading pays a mercantile tax of \$1,914 60; Lancaster city about 900; the borough of Easton \$1405; and Allentown about \$300.

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A neat little Steamboat, says the Reading Journal, capable of carrying from 40 to 50 passengers, has been launched upon the Schuylkill, opposite this city.

Trinidad Harbor, which was scarcely known to exist at the period of the advices from California previous to the last steamer, has been explored, and a town is already laid out, which contains 150 voters.

The official vote on adopting the new Constitution of this State is 65,827 in favor, and 19,738 against it.

The Southern Convention at Nashville is to assemble on Monday next, and seven of the fifteen States have appointed Delegates, numbering about ninety, some of whom will not be present, and have openly condemned, as in North Carolina, the whole movement.

The Lopez Expedition.—Now that Lopez has returned to the United States and the expedition against Cuba is abandoned, the question arises, what will be done with his inventors and those engaged in it? They have invaded a country as peace with the United States, and domestic tranquility at home, plundered the treasury, committed arson and murder.

The Bellevue Delaware Railroad Company will commence laying the rails on their road as soon as they arrive. The grading is almost all completed, and could be finished in a very short time, if the Company had the rails.