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V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 109 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.

Iron and Coal.

We mistake the signs of the times if there is not a disposition evinced in Congress to take at least some notice of the subject of affording more just and adequate protection to the cause of American labor, in the article of Iron and Coal, and it behoves every friend of that cause, throughout the country, and especially in Pennsylvania, to give expression to their wishes by means of memorials and petitions which are in circulation. Petitions now pour in upon Congress, in a stream which attests the earnestness of the civil under which we are laboring, and calls for immediate action. In the House of Representatives on the 5th ult., Mr. Stevens, of Pa., gave notice that he would shortly ask leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Tariff of 1846. It is to be hoped that this indispensable measure for the prosperity of Pennsylvania will not be lost sight of again, until it is accomplished. Our iron works are mostly closed, or are about stopping, and unless something be speedily done Pennsylvania will be arrested in her grand march, and her debt felt more burdensome than ever.

The Census Law for 1850.

This law has been published, and it is very comprehensive. The information which it proposes to embrace includes population, profession, color, occupation, place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, slaves, fugitives and manumitted, the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of each farm, the value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the products of industry and the values; names of towns, counties and cities; the aggregate value of real and personal estate; the amount of taxes assessed; the number and character of the public schools; the extent of public libraries; the number, class, and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labor, the average price of board to a laboring man per week, the average wages of a female domestic per week, the average payment of a carpenter per day, the average wages of a day laborer, the average wages of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches, and indeed every species of social statistics which can make those kind of tables valuable as sources of public information and reference.

Tavern Licenses.

The following is the fourth section of a law, passed by the last Legislature. It is important, and places the Court of Quarter Sessions in a new position.

Sec. 4. That here and after the passage of this act, the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of this Commonwealth, (except that of the city and county of Philadelphia) shall have power to grant or refuse a license to any person to keep a public house for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, notwithstanding the application of such person may be in due form and accompanied by the recommendation required by existing laws.

Anthony E. Roberts, Esq.

In regard to the appointment and confirmation of A. E. Roberts, Esq., the Lancaster Intelligence, the leading Democratic paper of that county, holds the following language:

"We are pleased to learn that this gentleman, who resides at New Holland, Lancaster county, has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, as Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Mr. R. is a most estimable citizen, whose appointment was creditable in the highest degree to Gen. Taylor. If the administration had appointed all such men to office, no fault could possibly be found with any of the present Whig incumbents."

Holden's Dollar Magazine.

The June number of Holden's Dollar Magazine is before us. It is the best monthly periodical published in this country. Its articles are with few exceptions original and from the pen of the best contributors in the land. It is therefore as useful as it is popular. Direct Fowler & Dietz, No. 139 Nassau St., N. York.

New Banks.

New banks are springing up in various sections of the United States, and so far as secured by State Stocks, the more the merrier. On such a basis there cannot well be too much banking capital afloat to meet the passing demands arising from the business enterprise of the mercantile community. But in adjacent States we bear of one or two banks whose bills at present we decline quoting, having observed the promissory system of weakness—an eagerness to push the bills into a forced circulation, beyond the vicinity of the bank.—N. Y. Bank Note List.

The Intelligence of America.

We have been much pleased with an article in the May number of *Faithful*, entitled "The United States of America." It exhibits a comprehensiveness of mind and a liberality of tone towards our country rarely met with in British periodicals. The writer, after speaking of our common school-system, says the system has evidently borne abundant fruit already.—The enterprise and general prosperity of the Americans are to be attributed not to their natural resources, (Mexico is richer and more fruitful than the United States,) but to the general enlightenment.

The oldest manufacturers of cotton in the world are the Hindoos; labor with them is cheaper than it is in any other part of the world; yet the British take the cotton that grows at the doors of their factories, carry it 13,000 miles, manufacture it in England, where labor is so expensive, take it back 13,000 miles, and undersell the native manufacturer. Labor is dearer in America than in any other part of the world, and yet the British dread and fear their competition more than that of any other nation. The reason of all this is obvious. All the advantages which the Hindoo possesses are far more than counterbalanced by his intellectual inferiority to the English; while the latter dread the American will reason, because he is intellectually at least, their equal, and considering the general intelligence and good conduct of the hands, he employs, their superiority. To what cause, except that of a decided superiority in captains and crews, can the British attribute the fact that the Americans have deprived them of so large a portion of the whole trade, as in a measure to have monopolized it. American clocks, which the British now see in almost every hall and cottage, ought to set them thinking. They may be sure of this; the commerce of the world will fall into the hands of those who are next deserving of it. If political or philanthropic considerations should fail to show them the necessity of educating their people, commercial considerations will one day remind them of what they ought to have done.—*Two Weeks.*

California.

A review of Lyell's second visit to the United States.

It is California to form an additional star in the flag of our Union which we all love, and of which we are proud to be able to shine. In a bright, particular star of the Pacific! This question is being settled upon the minds of all thinking men in this State. Its solution rests solely with the Congress now in session at Washington.

While not one in a hundred of our citizens have any other wish than that our Constitution shall receive the approval of Congress, and our Representatives be admitted to seats in its halls, not one in a thousand can or will act otherwise than a refusal based upon grounds, in relation to which this State, by the almost unanimous voice of her citizens, has already irrevocably decided. And this decree should be satisfactory to all parties, from the very fact that it is satisfactory to us, the party interested.

It is impossible for any portion of the State of California to be anything other than a free State; so that should Congress, in its liberality, see fit to circumscribe our boundaries, making a separate government of the South half, it will result in the creation of two free States instead of one; a double development of the subject of slavery the grounds of our antagonism.

The meeting at Los Angeles, for the purpose of initiating action on this subject, was no expression of the public feeling in that section; it was gotten up in secret, held in secret, and the very man who presided knew not its object when installed as chairman of its deliberations.

Had the people of California through their representatives and afterwards by an approving vote, and nothing in their Constitution upon the subject of slavery, or even made it a fundamental law of the State, our position would be unshaken. The people are the true sources of power. For their government is maintained. What suits them best they know best, and when they declare their wish, such declaration is bound to be respected. California has this, and if, under this state of things, Congress feels bound to oppose our admission into the Union as a free and sovereign State, we shall feel called upon to declare ourselves a free and sovereign State, independent of Congress, and look to our interests as a separate Government.

The citizens of this State have no desire that this alternative should be forced upon them; they deprecate all action tending to either, and are prepared to do their duty, as well as interest, in plain—we stand alone.—*Faithful (California) News.*

Lancaster Union and Tribune.

The enterprising editor and proprietor George H. Hanerly, Esq., brought out on the 28th of May a mammoth sheet. He has kept on enlarging his paper until it is the largest county paper published in the United States, besides the mechanical skill displayed in the execution of his sheet is of the most elegant character. We are pleased to observe this flattering evidence of success in friend Hanerly's.

Important Decision.

The Commissioners of Berks county, for some years past, have assessed upon farmers a tax for their occupations, for County purposes. Objections having been made against this as illegal, a case was stated for the opinion of the court and argued before his Honor Judge Gordon, by Messrs. Filbert and Sallado for the County Commissioners, and Henry W. Smith, Esq., on behalf of the farmers. On Friday last, the court gave judgement for the defendants, thereby deciding that it was illegal to tax farmers for their occupations.

Panoramas.

In former times, (not very long ago either,) geography was learned by travel. Books of travel were numerous and were generally read, but from the character of the authors, they were not reliable. Books were made for sale, and if they abounded in tedious descriptions of scenery, architecture and persons, they were not readable and consequently not saleable.—Hence the authors draw upon their imaginations, told anecdotes and romantic tales, so as to make the book lively and agreeable. Travel has become cheaper, and thousands now visit Europe where one went thirty years ago. They kick up their heels in the saloons of Paris, lounge at the French opera, and eat remarkable dishes at the restaurants. Rome and her galleries, Pompeii and her excavations, the gardens of Europe's splendid and fascinating, are as familiar to our people as the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, or the falls of Niagara. But still, foreign travel is not for the million, however important the knowledge of places, and men, and manners may be. This knowledge can only be obtained, in an accurate form, by personal observation. All the reading about Rome, or London, or Paris, would not give a man half as good an idea of either of these places as a saunter up and down their thoroughfares for an hour. The eye could take it at a glance what would require days of reading and reflection. But although the million cannot go abroad, modern invention and industry have contrived to bring what is abroad home to the million. For the small sum of twenty-five cents, any person may take a voyage across the Atlantic by sea, the point of departure, the land facing from sight, and the boundless Ocean opening to his view, a storm at sea, the rage of the elements, and the pitching and tossing of the vessel, a calm, and the port of destination. For the same price he can take an overland trip to California, see the western wilds, have an idea of border life, the hoppers, the Indians, the emigrants, the prairies, the forests, San Francisco, the route to the gold mines, and the El Dorado itself. And so of Jerusalem, and the Mount of Olives, and the Sepulchre, and of London with its bridges, and Churches, and Parliament house, and palaces; and of Paris and its Tuilleries and Champ de Mars, &c., &c. This is the age of Panoramas, and as this age is utilitarian, the service of time, trouble and expense, is the all in all. The panorama is a picture. Besides these advantages, it has not to encounter all the miseries and dangers of travel—a crowded coach, a dirty inn, expensive meals, and more expensive companions. Venetian gondolas and the sea and storm, and the busy populace are removed.—An Indian battle takes place in immediate proximity to the battery of the Washington Greys, and not a drum is heard, calling the volunteers to arms. The yellow fever, or the bilious fever, or some other ill, infectious or contagious, (according to the latest opinion of the Doctors) is raging and cutting one by one off from the brave band of adventurers, who are going to seek their fortunes in a new land, yet the bystanders do not trouble or flee. Now a day one goes travelling without preparation or baggage. He takes no passport or trunk; he goes a thousand miles in the twinkling of an eye, and returns with the same speed to take a cup of tea in peace and comfort with his family. He not only sees everything, but he listens to a man who has actually travelled over the spot of interest, and tell you everything strange, curious or interesting, that happened. He will show you the birth-place of the great man, and the grave-place of the remarkable man. The definition is so complete, that you hear and feel all that is transpiring. You hear the dash of the catarract, feel the breeze from the mountains, smell the fragrance of the wild flowers, and all for 25 cents.—*Dea, Union.*

Scars Pictorial Family Magazine.

This monthly periodical of fifty large imperial octavo pages (double column) with beautiful engravings, the plan of which strikes us as most excellent, and which, as far as we can judge from the specimen number we have before us, is to be conducted with good judgment and ability. To insure, at once, the success of this work, it is only necessary to mention the name of Robert Sears—the editor and publisher of several pictorial works, too well known to need any description, and of whose great and unprecedented popularity as an author, the readers of this journal need not now be informed. The articles are generally selected or compiled from standard authors, and accompanied by numerous fine illustrative engravings on wood. The beautiful specimens of the fine arts form a prominent and valuable feature of the work. The number now before us contains no less than twenty-one and they are remarkably well executed. It is so cheap, that no family need be without it who are willing to pay One Dollar for a year's subscription to this treasury of useful knowledge. Come and examine the work. Address Robert Sears, Publisher, (post-paid) No. 128 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Model Coins.

We are in the receipt of the model coins lately struck at the Philadelphia Mint, and proposed in the bill now before Congress. One is a Three Cent piece, a fraction smaller and thinner than the half dime, weighing 12½ grains, 25 per cent alloy. The other is a model Cent, the size of the Dime, with a hole in the centre, weighing 25 grains, (our current cent weighs 165 grains) this a mixture of copper and silver, 10 per cent silver and 90 per cent copper. If this bill should pass, and it is to be hoped that it will, the Three Cent piece is intended to be exchanged for the Spanish and other quarters, shillings and sixpences, in sums not less than \$30, at the current value of those pieces—now usurping the place of our national coin. In our next regular emission we shall give fac-similes of the 2 pieces.—*Thomp. Rep.*

State Agricultural Society.

The Agricultural Society of Philadelphia has issued an address to the farmers of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of the organization of a State Agricultural Society, which we shall endeavor to publish entire, next week. The address is ably written, and makes a powerful appeal to the pride and interest of the farmers of our State. It commences by expressing regret that while the enlightened farmers of other States have formed and projected State Societies, "Pennsylvania," essentially agricultural, cannot yet boast of a State institution, combining the skill and experience of her intelligent agriculturists, to be made available in diffusing a general knowledge of improved systems of husbandry and tillage, and imparting energy and vigor to the most important of all her industrial pursuits. The address argues that with our present population, and facilities of communication with every portion of the State, there is no longer any excuse for Pennsylvania to delay the formation of a State Agricultural Society, and keep pace with the times, in the advancement of her agricultural interests. It goes on to demonstrate, that although the project commends itself especially to the farmers themselves, it has claims upon all classes of the community, and demands of every citizen to lend his aid to any feasible plan which will impart hope and energy to the tillers of the soil. The address declares that the first practical step, in furtherance of this object, is to establish a State institution, through the medium of which, farmers can have a free interchange of opinion with each other upon the best mode of promoting improvement in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and the opportunity of exhibiting annually, at designated localities, their stock and implements, with the products of their fields and orchards. This is the desideratum, if attained, that will make Pottsville, Chambersburg, Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, Reading, Easton, or even Allentown, as famous in the annals of agricultural fairs and cat-bows in Pennsylvania, as Rochester, Buffalo, Utica, Albany, &c., are in New York.

The address proceeds to show that the unexampled prosperity of New York, is mainly to be attributed to the encouragement wisely bestowed upon her agriculture, by the Legislature of that State, in the incorporation and endowment of a State Society, and the appropriation of some \$8,000 or 10,000 annually to its auxiliary societies, which are scattered throughout the State. It points out how the example of New York was followed by Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, and other States, and the beneficial effects which have already flowed therefrom; and then administers a merited rebuke to the Legislature of our own State, for the inattention and neglect with which it has treated the claims and calling of so large and influential a body of citizens as the farmers of Pennsylvania. But, while charging upon the Legislature indifference to duty in this matter, the address boldly declares that the charge applies with tenfold force to the farmers themselves, who have never, by any combined effort, placed themselves in the position which of right they should occupy. It urges them to prompt and energetic action, by reminding them that the remedy is in their own hands, and that the fault will be their own if they do not effectually apply it.

In conclusion, the address recommends as a first practical step towards progressive improvement, that a Farmers' Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the third Tuesday of January, 1851, and invites every county to send delegates, for the purpose of forming a State Agricultural Society, and to take into consideration the condition of the landed interests, and to devise such measures as may best promote and advance the agriculture of the Commonwealth. It is to be hoped that a proposition of such vast importance to a large and influential class of our citizens, will receive the earnest consideration and hearty co-operation of every person who has the prosperity of Pennsylvania at heart, and particularly of every one who is the friend of agriculture, or in any wise interested in its pursuits.

Montour County.

The formation of the new county of Montour, has caused great rejoicing and display at Danville, and the citizens of that place have tended to the Hon. Valentine Best, by whose efforts it was mainly secured, the completion of a public dinner. Mr. B., however, declines. The commissioners to run the dividing line between the new county and Columbia, commenced operations on the 21st of May. The question of a removal of the county seat of Columbia county, which was carried four or five years ago, after 33 years agitation, has thus led to a separation, and the "Danville Intelligence" is remarking upon the division says:

"Of all the divorce bills passed for nearly half a century, this was the most important and meritorious one;—the proof was overwhelming, that the parties could not live together in confidence or harmony—the act of division is therefore a declaration of peace which we have no doubt will meet with the approbation of all who prefer harmony to strife."

The Capital of California.

The committee appointed by the Legislature of California upon the subject of public buildings, and the selection of a site for the permanent location of the seat of government, report favorable on a proposition from Gen. Vallejo, a native of California, and a member of the Legislature, who offers a site upon the straits of Coquimos and Napa river, where he proposes to lay out a capital, to be called "Eureka," or such other name as the Legislature may suggest. He proposes to grant to the State 20 acres for the capital grounds, and 145 acres for various charitable institutions, schools, penitentiaries, &c., and to donate to the State towards their erection various sums for each, amounting in the aggregate to \$370,000.—This is certainly a magnificent offer, and the committee recommend that the proposition be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election.

Large Reward.

Governor Johnston has published a proclamation, offering a reward of one thousand dollars, for the arrest and conviction of the individuals who recently murdered C. Mooney, a watchman of Moyamensing, while in the discharge of his duty. These outrages have been so repeated of late, that we trust no efforts will be left untried to bring the murderers to condign punishment.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1850.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Strong, presented a petition of Maybury A. Bertolt and 38 other citizens of Berks county, Pennsylvania, praying for a modification of the duties on iron.

Also, the petition of Jonathan Seidel and 88 other citizens of Berks county, Pa., without distinction of party, praying for a modification of the tariff upon iron.

Also, a similar petition of H. P. Robeson and 39 other citizens of Berks county Pennsylvania, praying for a modification of the duties on iron.

Mr. Pitman, presented a petition of C. W. Peale and 103 other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa., asking for an immediate modification of the existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of Robert Ratcliff and 46 other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking an immediate modification of the existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of George W. Snyder and 30 other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pa., asking for an immediate modification of the existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of Johanan Cockhill and 70 other citizens of Schuylkill Co., Pennsylvania, asking for an immediate modification of the existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of Daniel Weck and 134 other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking for an immediate modification of the existing tariff laws.

Also, the petition of Alfred M. Montelius and 72 other citizens of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, asking for an immediate modification of the existing tariff laws.

Mr. Freedy, presented a petition of Charles Lloyd, jr., and 26 other citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, asking for the establishment of an agricultural bureau in one of the executive departments.

Anecdote of 1795.

At this period, Liberty, Color, Nassau, and Pine streets, were chiefly inhabited by the families of journeymen mechanics. Previous to the war of 1812 to '15, when a dozen or two of British Frigates and other craft, struck to the stars and stripes, the eggelneys of London, and the button-makers in Birmingham, had serious doubts of the identity of either soil or body in the States of America. I say it was prior to this, viz: in 1795, (when the Dutch houses, Dutch churches, Dutch psalms, and Dutch girls, were always in the majority,) that Jacobus Van Venderberg kept his family compact in a two story frame house in Broadway, opposite Garden st. (now Exchange street.) The said Jacob was a master-builder, and when trade was brisk, he could employ ten men. His daughter Doreas, in the last of her teens, was pretty. The French Revolution was now in full blast, with the guillotine in practical operation. French artisans and English agents, with German toy-makers were occupying every vacant spot south of Wall street, and now the inhabitants were moving onward, to make room for ships, stores, and commerce. With the spirit of the age, our friend, Jacobus, hung out a white board, inscribed, "A front office to let. Inquire within."

It was noticed by a young quill-driver from Leeds, (England,) wishing to open a depot for broadcloth and blankets. He knocked, (there were no door-bells in those days,) the door was opened by Doreas. I told you she was nineteen, and very handsome. She led; he followed.—The young man came to a stand still in the centre of the room. She drew his attention to the conveniences, door-posts, tinets, &c. He was blind and dumb; he saw nothing but her sparkling eyes.—She told him the rent. He was deaf; she began to blush under the fervent heat of his meridian gaze. Says he, "is the maid to be let with the office," making a faint move to take hold of her hand. She stepped one foot back, and, looking full in his face, replied, "The maid, sir, is to be let—*ahue!*"

He engaged the office, however, and in twelve months after that, they entered into a co-partnership for life.—*Home Journal.*

Southern Manufactures.

The rapid increase of cotton factories at the South is evidence most gratifying of our increasing prosperity. It is estimated that Georgia has now in full operation, forty cotton mills, using 60,000 spindles and consuming 15,000 bales cotton annually. In Tennessee thirty factories and 36,000 spindles.—South Carolina sixteen factories, 36,000 spindles and 700 looms, consuming 15,000 bales cotton. Alabama twelve factories, 12,500 spindles and 300 looms, consuming 6,500 bales cotton. Thus, in four States, we have 98 factories, besides those in process of building, working 140,000 spindles, consuming probably 75,000 bales cotton, and if they go on increasing for the next five years as they have for the past five, we may calculate on some 200 cotton mills in operation in the Southern States, consuming annually over 200,000 bales cotton, and giving employment to some thirty or forty thousand operatives. Here, we have one of the main pillars of Southern independence.

Courtship in Maine.

An Arkansas paper discourses as follows, concerning the girls of the State of Maine:

"It is said to be no uncommon thing to find beautiful girls in the State of Maine running wild, subsisting on berries and acorns. When a girl wants to get married, she makes for the woods, where she roves about until a young man goes out on a wife hunt. He catches sight of a girl, and gives chase. She runs, and the young man throws a lasso, by which she is caught.—He then takes her on his shoulders, carries her to the highway, where he has a carriage ready, ties her feet and hands together, and takes her home. A minister is sent for, and they are married. The knot being tied, the young woman becomes perfectly docile and submissive."

Demand of the Nashville Convention.

The Hon. Walter T. Colquhoun, and the Hon. M. J. Crawford, elected delegates to the Nashville Convention, from Georgia, have both published letters, in which they recommend the adoption, by that body, of the Missouri Compromise line, as a *sine qua non*, in reference as well to California as to all the other territories of the U. States.

Cleanings.

The citizens of Willsburg, Virginia, are about establishing a factory for the manufacture of cotton, woolen and silk goods, and another for the manufacture of paper.

Major William H. Polk, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, and Franklin A. Polk, are delegates to the Southern Convention from Mabry county, Tennessee.

The Belvidere and Delaware railroad, running from Trenton to Belvidere, is said to be almost ready for the rails which are to be laid upon it.

The total value of the manufactures of Pottsville, Pa., great and small, including also the coal sent out, exceeds \$50,000,000 per annum.

Hon. John Cummings, died at his residence, near Williamsport, a few days ago. He was 84 years of age, had been elected Sheriff four times, first in 1798, and filled the office of Associate Judge of Lycoming county for a period of seventeen years.

The census of Boston is now nearly completed. It is thought the population will not be over 140,000. In some of the wards there is a very considerable decrease.

In South Carolina no man can hold a seat in the House of Representatives unless he holds a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land and ten negroes.

The Reform Convention of Ohio has decided in committee of the whole on biennial sessions. They have also decided on giving the public printing to the lowest bidder.

Of the six hundred iron furnaces in Pennsylvania, one-half have stopped, together with one hundred forges.

Several of the Georgia Delegates to the Nashville Convention have declined attending.

William Forrest, a low comedian of Syracuse, New York, has within a few days been left by a friend in New York, the large sum of 175,000 dollars.

The corner stone of the new Court house at Pottsville was laid last week.

The Pennsylvania State Treasurer has given directions to the Collectors of Canal and Railroad tolls, not to receive the bills of the Erie Bank, Pa.

The Cleveland Bank was broken open on the night of the 23d of May, and robbed of \$30,000—\$20,000 in gold, and the rest in Ohio bank bills.

Counterfeit Gold Dollars are in circulation, and they are said to be well calculated to deceive.

Why is the assessor of taxes the best man in the world? Because he never underrates any body.

A facetious old lady, describing the rambling sermons of her minister, said, "if his text had the small-pox, his sermon would never catch it."

The Queen's nurse, this time, is not Mrs. Lilly, but a Welsh woman, named Jenny Jones.

The first pipes used in England for smoking tobacco, were made of walnut shells and straws.

Mysterious.

The Carlisle Democrat of Thursday has the following in reference to Jerome K. Boyer, Esq., its editor:

The absence of the editor, we trust, will be a sufficient excuse for all the imperfections of this week's paper; although from some distressing rumors, it is hard to tell when he will again take charge of the editorial department. Gen. Boyer left Carlisle on Saturday morning last, to attend, as he said, the Williamsport Convention; but a paragraph in the *New York Sun* of Tuesday, renders it painfully doubtful to his friends as to his present whereabouts.—The *Sun* states that Gen. Boyer sailed from New York on Monday, for the purpose of joining the Cuban expedition. We cannot believe this report, as Mr. Boyer has lately been very piously exercised in his mind. The rumor has caused tremendous excitement in our town, but the public are requested to suspend their opinion until the fact is more certainly known. Mr. Boyer is a very estimable gentleman, and it will be a source of grief to many to learn that he has been deluded into joining the miserably managed expedition to Cuba.

Smelting Iron Ore.

Sir F. Knowles, in the "London Mining Journal," proposes an entirely new process for smelting the ore and saving fuel, the loss by the common modes being made by him at 81 per cent. His plan is to crush the ore and put in gas-proof reverberatoryovens. The fuel is to be decomposed in a separate chamber and the vapour of carbon passed into the heated mass of ore; so that the oxygen of the ore, uniting with the carbon, will leave the pure metal only behind when the ore is an oxide of iron.—When it is a carbonate of iron he would mix the richer ores and allow their oxygen to combine with the carbon of the leaner ore, thus saving fuel. After the necessary chemical effect is secured by the exchange and combination of the gases, then the ore is expected to be reduced at once under a strong blast in shallow hearths, any needless flux being used at this last process.

Death of a Veteran Marylander.

Captain John Beckett, for many years a member of the Maryland legislature, and a prominent officer in the war of 1812, died suddenly on the 20th instant, at his residence at Locust Grove, Calvert county, in the 69th year of his age. He was at the battle of York, and bore from the field; General Pike, mortally wounded. He also participated in the capture of Fort George, and in the affair at Stony Creek, and was on board "Lake Ontario" in the hardest fight that took place on Lake Ontario. He was in the battle of Chrysler's field, where Covington fell, and in the battle of Lyon's Creek he received a severe wound.

To Preserve Flowers.

Indians, as you are fond of having flowers in your room, you will, perhaps, be glad to know that about as much nitrate of soda as can be easily taken up between the forefinger and thumb, put into the glass every time the water is changed, will preserve flowers in all their beauty for above a fortnight. Nitrate of potash, (common saltpetre,) in powder, has nearly the same effect, but is not quite so efficacious.