



The Lehigh Register.

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Fourth of July, 1776.

The roar and thundering boom of cannon ring out to-day, the stern music of gratitude; the sun of a Nation's hallowed nativity is shining, and playing its bright beams around the countless spires of temples raised to Liberty! This is our day of rejoicing—let thankful hearts ascend to Heaven; and adore the God of Battles.

Seventy-four years ago, and the flag of a new born people spread its infant wings to the flutterings of the western breeze. Heaven smiled on it from that hour—it assumed at once the cause of God and Humanity—Moral and Political Freedom.

Peace dwells within our borders, and prosperity has filled the land—the busy hum of industry is heard every where, and the countless evidences of our progress spring up on every side. There is, in all this, matter for honest pride; but there should also go with that pride, the stimulus to further effort.

They should be in every man's life a day of each year set apart for special remembrance of the acts of the past, that he may go onward again, furnished with the wisdom which observation affords and the prudence which experience inculcates.

It becomes us, then, not only to maintain the position we have attained, but to keep still in the van; and, as the greatest republic of modern times, to be also the best. We have passed through our trial; and while we look with deep and painful interest upon the struggles of those who are tending toward the light of republicanism, it should be with the hope that the bloody ordeal through which they must pass, will be but the price of liberty as great as ours, and a love for it that shall be as inexhaustible.

Providence has been bountiful to us, and the full granaries and the rich harvests, soon to be given to the sickle, have made general abundance. Fourth of July, 1776, belongs to the world. From it may be dated the stupendous efforts now enacted for human regeneration.

A Curiosity.

On Friday last, we were shown by a gentleman of this place, a hen's egg, given to him by Benjamin Breinig, Esq., of North Whitehall township, this county, that contained three full yelks, and measured six and a half inches one way, and eight inches the other.

What would our old friends and epicureans Major F., and Lieutenant S., say to a feast on three dozen of the same sort, fried, accompanied by a few slices of old Rivaldino's 'Cured Ham.' Good eating, Major! Eh!

Tariff Petitions.

Petitions asking a modification of the existing Tariff continue to flow into Congress in large numbers. During the last week, nearly every member from the State of Pennsylvania, as well as some from other sections, have presented petitions, numerous signed, on this subject.

Lead Mines in Bucks County.

The editor of the Doylestown Intelligencer recently visited the Lead Mines now in operation in Bucks county, and from the description given we should judge that a considerable quantity of ore is taken out. A force of about twenty miners is constantly employed, night and day, and a twelve horse-power engine is used to pump out the water.

Glad to See It.

Quite a number of liberal papers in this State, ardent and faithful advocates in the Democratic party, seem rather disposed, at this time, to invite an additional duty on iron. We think no dispassionate man will doubt the propriety and sound economy of checking the foreign supply, if it is to continue to be imported in the same ratio as for the past two years.

Taylor's Plan—The Compromise.

It is known that the recommendations of the President in relation to the territorial slavery question are comprised in two simple suggestions of advice: First, that California shall be admitted into the Union as a State, with her constitution as she presents herself; secondly, that New Mexico be admitted also when she shall form a State constitution conformably with the Constitution of the United States.

The immediate admission of California as a State, and the prospective admission of New Mexico as a State—the contingency of her admission dependent only upon her application, with a constitution in her hand, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States—these are the two features in fact which constitute the whole of the President's policy in relation to the Territories.

The Compromise bill of the United States Senate Committee of thirteen, of which Hon. Henry Clay is chairman, provides for the admission into the Union of California as a State—the establishment of Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, and further providing for the adjustment of the Texas boundary line with the general government, by paying ten millions dollars for the territory lying east of the Rio Grande.

New Counterfeit.

An altered note on the Farmer's Bank of Reading has just made its appearance. The principal vignette is three human figures and a nondescript animal. On the right end, two human figures, and on the left the figure 5 in a large die. The name of the Bank and the words 'State of Pennsylvania and Reading' inserted.—Van Courier's Detector, of July, 1850.

Good Will Fire Company.

A large number of young and enterprising men, have taken charge of the 'Human Engine,' and intend to form themselves into a Company, under the name of 'Good Will Fire Company.' They have had a number of meetings for the purpose of exercising themselves and their apparatus—and we learn—with very excellent success.

The Webster Family.

The Webster Dramatic Company, will give public entertainments, in the Old Fellows' Hall, on the evenings of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth. They are spoken of by our exchanges, as artists of the highest order. The performances will be changed every night. See advertisement in another column.

Lehigh Fencibles.

This beautiful company, will meet for parade, on Thursday the 4th of July, at half past eight o'clock in the morning, at the Court House.—A strong turn-out is very desirable.

Fulton County.

A Bill was passed at the late session of the Legislature, erecting a new county to be called Fulton, out of the eastern townships of Bedford county, the question first to be submitted to a vote of the People in the bounds of the proposed new county. The vote has been taken—for new county 772, against it, 403; majority 369. The old part of Bedford county did not oppose this division, and the bill passed without a division or call of the yeas and nays.

Appointments.

Gideon J. Ball, Esq., of Erie county, Pa., late State Treasurer, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Auditor's office for the Post office Department. The salary is two thousand dollars per annum. Mr. A. M. Linn, of Somerset county, Pa., has been appointed clerk, in the same office.

New Mexico Free.

We have at length something hopeful from New Mexico. The proceedings of Maj. Neighbors, the agent of Texas, in extending the jurisdiction of that State over the neglected territory of New Mexico, have been watched with anxious interest. His return to Texas, without accomplishing his mission, has already been announced, and we are now placed in possession, *in Texas*, of the proclamation issued by Col. Munroe, on the 23d April, for the election by the several counties on the 6th May, of delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution.

It remains to be seen what effect this will have upon the propositions before Congress itself. One thing is certain, the lethargy and inactivity of Congress, so often rebuked and complained of in the old States, is meeting the decided rebuke in the new. The wants of the territory of California were neglected and passed by. Her people, quadrupling as it were, in a day, acted for themselves, formed a State constitution, and sent their senators and representatives to Washington, where they have now been waiting for three months, and still Congress has done nothing.

What has been demanded of Congress all along has been prompt action. Had it been had, many difficulties would have been avoided. But the people in the territories, neglected by the government, have acted for themselves, and the question must now be met under the new phases in which the action of the people have presented it.

Votes Polled in New States.

On her admission as a State, Louisiana polled 4,748 votes, Indiana 6,789, Mississippi 7,175, Illinois 8,075, Arkansas 3,623, Michigan 11,360, Florida 5,391 and Iowa 13,271. California polled, last year, 11,213 American votes. These statistics are taken from the Southern Recorder, to show that California is better entitled to come in, as a State, than either of the others mentioned. Beside, Texas, when admitted, had an area of 325,000 square miles of territory. California exceeds by the Constitution, 128,929 square miles—less than one half of Texas—and half of that a sandy desert or marl and rocky mountains. How unreasonable, then, for the South to object to California because she chooses not to have Slavery.

An Indian Speech.

The Minnesota Register contains the following report of a speech made by Nah Hakekah, alias Jim Two Hills, a Winnebago Chief, to his people, on the 16th of May last: 'We have come to a poor country. There is no game here but bugs, frogs and mosquitoes. We can no longer live by hunting. I can hear the frogs and mosquitoes around me now.—We must go to work, or we shall starve. We must live as the white men do. The women must no longer do all the work. The men must come out and help their wives and sisters to plant the corn. Another thing I wish you to hear. Our children must all be sent to school. If the older boys and girls are wanted just now to help to plant, the little ones must be sent.—It is a great thing to know how to read and write well. It is what gives the white men such an advantage over us. Take all the little children that are old enough to walk, and push them into the schoolhouse, where they can learn to be skilful and industrious; and more, beside that, they will bring home bread and pork. The pork will afford you something to grease your hands with, when they have become sore by hard work.'

Light and Heat from Water.

It is not a little remarkable, says the Daily News, that while Mr. Paine's discovery of producing light and heat from water is so severely exercising the credulity of the American public, the same, or a very similar discovery, should be claiming equal interest in Europe. We know not how this will be received by the incredulous here, but certain it is that M. Joseph Pierre Gillard, of Paris, has taken out a patent for improvements in the production of light and heat in general. His invention consists in certain apparatus and processes for producing hydrogen gas by the decomposition of water, and its application to heat and light, and was enrolled May 22, 1850; so that Mr. Paine must look out for his laurels, for even should his invention come up to what he claims for it, M. Gillard goes beyond him. The process of Mr. G. for rendering hydrogen gas for illumination, is by causing a small jet of lighted hydrogen to pass through a burner (the holes very small) on a thin strip of platinum, or a wick of platinum wire, the threads being excessively fine, and of a graduated section, proportional to the intensity of the pressure of the flame and the burning hydrogen—a very powerful light is thus produced. The platinum threads are immediately heated to such a whiteness that the luminous refugence is extraordinarily brilliant.

Coal.—Immense coal fields have been discovered in Perry county, Ohio. The vein is the largest in the world—computed to be 128 feet thick.

The Land Bounty Bill.

We publish below the land bounty bill, as it finally passed the House of Representatives on the 25th of June.

An Act granting bounty land to officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company or detachment, in the service of the United States in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled, for twelve months' service, to one hundred and sixty acres of land; for six months' service, to eighty acres of land; and for three months' service, to forty acres of land. Provided, the person so having been in service shall not receive said land, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the master roll of his regiment or corps that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 2. That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician or private for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee or his heirs-at-law at any land office of the United States in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made, to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and inure to the benefit of his widow: Provided she was married to such officer or soldier before the conclusion of his service, and is unmarried at the date of her application: Provided further, That no land warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except by the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land officer.

Sec. 3. That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate hereinafter provided for, made or executed prior to the issue of such warrant or certificate, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificates or warrants, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to the payment of any debt or claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issue of the patent: Provided, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress.

Trials of Baldwin and Gearhart.

George Baldwin, Postmaster at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., charged with embezzlement of letters containing money from the U. S. Mail, was found guilty by the Jury on Friday last, in manner and form as he stood indicted. The counsel for the prosecution were Attorney General Slocum, and Mr. Armstrong, Messrs. Campbell and Magwood were the counsel for the defendant, who plead insanity. Judge Grier sentenced Baldwin, on Monday, to ten years imprisonment in the State prison at Pitsburgh. The trial of Charles M. Gearhart, for robbing the mail, while acting as Clerk in the Post office at this place, commenced last week and closed this week. He was tried on one indictment, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. Gearhart implicated the Post Master at Danville, in the transaction, and Mr. Shoop was required to enter bail, in the sum of \$3,000, for his appearance at the U. S. District Court at Williamsport, next fall.—Danville Intelligencer.

The South and the Compromise Bill.

The following toast was given by Gen. Pillow, of Tennessee, at a public dinner given to the delegates of the Convention at Nashville, Tenn., and was received with enthusiastic applause:—

'The Missouri Compromise.—On that line we will meet our northern brethren with the hand of fellowship—from it we will not be driven except at the point of the bayonet.'

This is just such a toast as might be expected from such a 'soft pillow,' nor are we surprised that men who would act as delegates to that Convention, should applaud it. We wonder how many bayonets can be raised in any one of the slave States, in case, as we have no doubt will be the fact, the Compromise bill of Mr. Clay is passed by Congress, and no notice taken of the 'Missouri line.' The South is strong in her rights, and will maintain them, but such little school-boy braggadocio is out of place, and has only an injurious influence. It is the more ridiculous in the present case, as the Missouri Compromise has not been seriously mooted in any portion of the South, and the recommendation of it by the Nashville Convention, will have as much weight as a nullification county meeting in the State of South Carolina.—The South will receive, with universal approbation, the passage of the Compromise bill, and after it becomes a law, we will guarantee there will not be one man, even among the members of the Convention, who will be willing to take a bayonet, in order to sustain the 'Missouri line.' There will be but very few fools or demagogues, and still fewer among sensible men, of the South, who will not cordially shake hands with their Northern brethren over Mr. Clay's bill.—N. O. Bee.

Congressional Caucus.

The meeting last evening of the members of the House of Representatives friendly to the admission of California on her own merits, was attended by forty Representatives.

The speakers were generally in favor of taking up the California bill immediately, even before the general appropriation bill.

They seemed confident that they had the majority in the House, and could control its action so as to secure the passage of the bill without delay.

One or two speakers preferred to take up first the appropriation bill, in the belief that any attempt to force through the California bill would be useless.

Finally the meeting passed a declaratory resolution in favor of the admission of California, and adjourned to Monday evening.

Mr. Booth, of Connecticut, was appointed chairman of the meeting.

It was resolved to support the bill introduced by Mr. Doty, regardless of the compromise bill before the Senate or any other project.

The majority of the members were disposed to sit late in the House, resist all attempts at amendments, and insist upon the prompt passage or rejection of the bill. They are sanguine of success.

Light and Heat from Water.

We have stated our doubts of the genuineness of Mr. Paine's great discovery of a cheap mode of getting burning gas from common water; but from a recent notice in the 'London Patent Journal,' there appears to be a strong probability of its truth. Let us wait patiently until he lights up the A-tor House, as he says he is going to do shortly. Meantime let us discuss a late discovery of a French chemist, one Joseph Pierre Gillard. He has filed a caveat in England for an invention consisting in certain apparatus and processes for producing hydrogen gas, by the decomposition of water, and its application to heat and light. The means and processes by which he obtains this gas are by incalcegenation of iron by carbon, and by magnets—three different modes. The Patent Journal gives a long account of the modes by which M. Gillard proposes to produce this burning gas, one of which looks to us exactly similar to Mr. Paine's discovery. This specification reads thus: 'The illuminating by means of the electricity of magnets put in motion by any mechanical process; and producing hydrogen and oxygen, by means of magnets, put in motion simultaneously by any force whatever, the two gasses being separately collected.'

On the whole, we think Paine has really made the wonderful discovery he claims; and it only remains to be seen whether the burning gas can be produced as cheaply as he tells the public.—If it can, then good bye to coal and coal mines, and all kinds of fuel. Water, water, everywhere, will be the universal fuel.—W. D. Smyth.

The Paine Light.—A short time ago, says the New York Herald, as our readers are no doubt aware, several gentlemen formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of proceeding to Worcester, Mass., and investigating the Paine light, with the promise that they would make a report upon it when they concluded their labors. The committee was composed of one or two professors of chemistry, some practical chemists, and two gentlemen attached to gas manufactories here and elsewhere. We are informed that these gentlemen instituted a thorough investigation into this light, and will make their report on the subject in a few days. From what we have heard of its character, it will astonish some persons in this community, and put the question at rest forever, as to whether the Paine light is or is not what is claimed for it.

Since the above was in type, the committee, consisting of Dr. Torrey, Professor of Chemistry, James R. Chilton, and three other distinguished chemists, have published the result of their visit to Mr. Paine's, and examination of his gas producing apparatus as far as they were allowed to see it. They pronounced the gas produced, hydrogen only, and not carburetted hydrogen, and to be totally unfit for illumination.—Their account of the whole conduct of the parties exhibiting the light, leaves the impression of imposture.

The Shoe Business in Farmington, (N. H.).—Farmington is the banner town in New Hampshire for manufacturing shoes. For the year ending first of April last, it was estimated that the whole number manufactured in this town exceeded 425,000 valued at 300,000 dollars. The amount paid for labor, boxes, freight and trucking, was near 90,000 dollars. The boxes alone cost 3,000 dollars, and required 210,000 feet of boards to make them. There are now six large manufactories, besides some smaller ones, all together are capable of turning out 700,000 per annum, should the wants of the trade require, and the prospect warrant it. The shoe trade now is rather still; but a fair business may be reasonably expected before the last of July, especially now cotton, flour and pork, which usually exerts a favorable influence on the shoe business.

Peaches.—The 'Trenton State Gazette,' published in the vicinity of some of the most extensive peach orchards in the country, says the crop will be immense this year. The dealers in this delicious article are down in the mouth at the prospect of having a heavy crop on hand. To meet this difficulty, some of the Peach men are erecting very large and extensive drying sheds, calculated to cure fifty bushels at a time. The lovers of Peaches may felicitate themselves on the prospect of abundance, if the dealers are a little fearful of their profits. The quality of the fruit is, of course, likely to suffer from overloading the trees.

The Wheat Crop.—The alarm which the wheat dealers in Boston endeavored to excite a few weeks ago in reference to the wheat crop of Michigan and other wheat-growing States, was a little too soon created. The Detroit Free Press says copious showers have succeeded the drought, and the crops of the State will be larger this year than in any year since 1845.

Cleanings.

An immediate cure for drunkenness has been discovered by a celebrated French chemist: It is acetate of ammonia dissolved in sugar and water.

In England and Wales, it is said, the expense of funerals annually amounts to the sum of \$25,000,000.

The amount of property lost by the fire in San Francisco was 5,000,000 dollars, instead of 500,000 dollars as at first stated.

During the last week the government ordered six hundred troops from different depots for New Mexico.

A cat-fish weighing 77 pounds, was caught at Cincinnati last week.

A man in Cincinnati proposes, for a wager of five hundred dollars, to walk a mile in seven and a half minutes—one half the distance up hill.

A Monument is about to be erected at Boonesborough, Kentucky, in memory of Daniel Boone, the famed pioneer of that State.

The Mackerel Fishery this year, turns out very prospectively.

Three individuals in one family died in Cincinnati, last Sunday of cholera. They had imprudently eaten green apples.

Bradlock's Battle Field twelve miles from Pittsburg, a spot memorable in history, is offered for sale.

According to the official announcement this morning there is in the several government depositories, subject to draft, the sum of \$9,810,410.

The report that a portion of Table Rock, at Niagara Falls had fallen on Saturday afternoon, is confirmed by later accounts. About 40 feet of the rock fell.

A lady of Westport, State of New York, one day last week, presented her husband with three little responsibilities, at a single birth—two strapping boys and a girl—all doing well.—We should call this getting ready for the census man!

A Valuable Cow.—Mr. S. M. Stapler, of Brantwyn Hundred, Del., gives the following account of the result of a week's trial of his cow 'Whitie.' Her milk was measured only one day and found to be 36 quarts, and her butter for the same week was 17 10-16ths pounds. On a trial made for one week last year, four months after calving, and without extra feed, the amount of butter made from her in one week was 131 pounds. Her milk was not measured at that time. Her breed is not known, as she was bought in Wilmington Market when a heifer. She appears to resemble most, a cross of the Durham and native stock. She is nearly white; as her name indicates, and would weigh when fat seven hundred pounds. She is a splendid looking animal. She was fed with 10 quarts of corn meal per day, and the milk set in the cellar for raising the cream.

Roses—Philadelphia Brides.—A Philadelphia paper a few days since, was boasting of a rose bush that had one thousand roses in bloom at one time. Mr. Thomas Dorman informs us that he has a rose bush in his garden, twelve feet high that had in bloom one day last week two thousand four hundred and three roses, and one thousand six hundred and eight buds unopened, making altogether upwards of four thousand roses and buds on one bush. Schuykill county is hard to beat in any thing; even in hard times.—Minners' Journal.

The Best Ice Cream.—The best confectionery in making their creams, use about 8 oz. of loaf sugar, to every quart of cream. To flavor four quarts of cream with vanilla, requires a bean and a half, boiled in a little milk. If with lemon, the outer rind of the lemons should be grated very fine, or six drops of oil of lemon for every four quarts of cream. Four quarts of good cream will make seven quarts of ice cream if well beaten, while thin milky cream will increase but little, and never become perfectly smooth. The ice should be fine, and put in the freezer with alternate layers of salt—say about two quarts of salt to an eight quart freezer—the ice and salt as they work down to be filled up.

To Preserve Beef Steaks.—As the season is approaching when meat cannot be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be of no inconsiderable benefit to many to be informed, that if fresh meat is rolled up in Indian corn meal, it will keep fresh for four or five days.—The steak should be laid down in pieces from one to three pounds and each covered entirely with the meal.

The Griffith Disaster.—The German 'Staats Zeitung,' of New York, states that the number of Germans who perished in this fatal disaster, was one hundred and fifty. They were most of them from the Grand Duchy of Baden. The Germans in Cleveland, formed a committee to provide for the proper and decent interment of their corpses. The committee went to the spot where the bodies were lying, and determined to purchase it, to have them buried there, and to have the spot enclosed, and a monument erected over them. It is now ascertained that there were on board the Griffith, when she took fire, 236 deck passengers, 45 cabin passengers, and 25 of crew; making a total of 306, of whom only 50 were rescued.

Indians Burnt Alive.—We learn from Fort LaRramie (says a Missouri paper) that the small-pox had gotten among the Sioux Indians, who, to stop its ravages, had burnt to death a number of those that took the disease. The small-pox was also prevailing in several companies of the emigrants.

A Long Train.—J. M. Livingston, Esq., a merchant at Salt Lake, has just come to St. Louis, across the country. On the road he met an immense train of emigrants scattered along the road for six or seven hundred miles, and consisting of some 40,000 persons! He reports that these emigrants are all healthy and getting along well.

A Self-made Man.—One of the present Virginia members of the House of Congress did not know how to read at twenty years of age. His wife taught him his letters, and his own perseverance and good sense did the rest for him, and now he makes an excellent speech in Congress.