



The Lehigh Register.

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Y. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 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.

The communication signed "The voice of the people of Lehigh" has been received. Its intentions are very pointed and we must admit well applied, but as the object is hardly worth the ammunition expended upon it, we will withhold the communication until we can have a personal interview with the writer.

Joseph P. Newhard, Esq., the newly elected Sheriff of Lehigh county, returned from Harrisburg with his commission, and entered upon the duties of his office on Monday last. He has selected R. E. Wright, as his Attorney, and Charles B. Haintz, as his Assistant. Mr. Newhard has been brought up as an active business man, and we have no doubt will make an excellent Sheriff.

Balloon Ascension.
Mr. Pucey, who was to make a Balloon Ascension from Allentown, on Saturday last, requested us to state, that the unfavorable state of the weather in the morning and other unavoidable causes—although all was done in his power—prevented him from effecting his purpose. He left for Philadelphia for a fresh supply of materials, in order to make good his promise, on Saturday the 2nd of November, at about 12 o'clock, M. We trust the public will withhold their censures until he has made his next effort.

Census of 1850.
Borough.—The population of Allentown is 3780, houses 619, families 716. Population in 1840 was 2489. Increase in 10 years 1291, about 50 per cent.
Lynn.—The population of Lynn township is 1997, males 1002, females 995, houses 332, families 337, value of Real Estate \$690,670. Population in 1840, 1895. Increase 102, not quite 6 per cent.

Catawauqua Iron Works.
The following from the Philadelphia "Commercial List," gives the history of these interesting works.
In 1839 several enterprising citizens of Philadelphia, determined to erect a furnace for the manufacture of anthracite iron, a process which had then been only recently discovered and brought into use by Mr. Crane, in England.—They selected a piece of ground on the Lehigh canal, three miles above Allentown, Lehigh county, in which iron ore of excellent quality and limestone were found in close proximity. Late in 1839 the timber was cut from the ground, and in 1840 a furnace was erected capable of producing 4000 tons of pig metal annually. During the summer we visited the place and found the furnace had just been blown in. Three or four houses had been erected that year and several others were in progress for the workmen, being the only buildings within some distance of the place. The experiment succeeded, and under the tariff of 1842, the proprietors erected that year another furnace to produce 5000 tons, and another in 1846, propelled by steam, of 7200 tons. In 1849 two additional furnaces of 8000 tons each were commenced, which were completed early in 1850, and put into blast. These works all belong to the same proprietors, the "Crane Iron Co." During a summer excursion we visited this place in July last, and found it had become a large town, erected entirely for those who are dependent upon and engaged in these works.

This is another evidence of the advantage of encouraging our home manufactures.
Adjoining Catawauqua is Bierysport. It, too, is dependent upon these furnaces for employment, and contains a population of 400 or 500 persons, principally employed in these works.
The whole population of Catawauqua is 884, viz: 245 from Ireland; 68 from Wales; 32 from Germany; 9 from England; 4 from Scotland; and 557 were born in the United States. Cost of coal, and limestone consumed \$260,000. In 1850 the product of these furnaces will be 25,000 tons.

Carrying Concealed Weapons.
In answer to numerous inquiries, and as a matter of general information, we publish the following section in relation to carrying concealed weapons. It has not been published in the Pamphlet Laws of last session, as it was incorporated in an omnibus bill on which the tax has not been paid.
Sect. 14. That hereafter any person within the limits of the city and county of Philadelphia, who shall carry any firearms, slung shot or other deadly weapons concealed upon his person, with the intent therewith unlawfully and maliciously to do injury to any other person, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo solitary confinement at hard labor, in the prison of said county, for a period of not less than one month nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court; and the jury trying the case may infer such intent as aforesaid, from the fact of the said defendant carrying such weapon in the manner aforesaid.

The above is a section in a bill passed by the last Legislature, and approved 13th May, A. D. 1866.

Life Insurance.
We have been pleased to learn that the Executors of the Estate of Mr. James A. Rice, deceased, of Bethlehem, have received from the Secretary of the "Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company," four thousand dollars, as the amount insured by that Company on the life of the said deceased. The payment of this amount was promptly made upon proof of his death.

We take occasion to call the attention of our readers to the importance of Life Insurance, and to say to every person in moderate circumstances, that it would be well for him to use this means of securing something to his family, in case he should be removed from them by death. Indeed, it is a positive duty which he owes to those who look to him for sustenance. For a small percentage, every person can secure to his family an amount sufficient for their support; and no man who has a wife and children dependent upon his exertions, for the necessities of life, should neglect this important matter. For a few dollars he can have the satisfaction of knowing, that when he can no longer minister to their wants, they will be well provided for. Every young business man, who lives and supports his family by his own exertions, should give this matter his serious attention; it most deeply interests him, and those who look up to him for sustenance.

Mr. Rice has secured to his family four thousand dollars, sufficient with his other estate, (we are informed) to place them above want. He was a worthy citizen, and by securing this amount upon the termination of his life, has given another evidence that he was a worthy husband and parent.

In justice to the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, we would say that the promptness with which the amount was paid, before it was demanded, and without making any deductions whatever, speaks well for them. Their Agent in Bethlehem is Ernst F. Weck, and in Easton Mr. Evers Furman.—*Eastonian.*
Other companies we have every reason to believe are as good, and prompt in all appertaining to their business. In our columns will be found the advertisement of the Girard Life Insurance Company, for which we are the Agent. R. E. Wright, Esq., is the Agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A Village Press.
The following is the correct language of some brother typo. We hope the citizens of this place will read the extract and profit thereby:
"Perhaps no one establishment is of more advantage to a community than that of a newspaper press. A newspaper in a village advances the interest of all trades, professions and callings, by drawing to its vicinity much business that would otherwise be diverted into other channels; and by giving prominence and notoriety abroad, to the business capabilities and other advantages of such village. The press is, as it were, the special counsel of the town wherein it is located—pleading in many cases without fee or reward; and in some instances conveying light and heat to establishments which might otherwise "drag their slow length along" in utter obscurity."

There are probably dozens of individuals in this place who take papers from elsewhere, to the total neglect of the one in their own borough. This is a discouraging fact for the printer, and a shameful one for the citizen so acting, for we believe—pardon the vanity if the belief is vain—we believe that the home journal, if read attentively, will be found more useful and instructive than any from a distance. If our friends in this borough who believe with us in this matter, will remind those who unthinkingly send all their newspaper patronage to other places, that it is impolitic and unreasonable, we might never have occasion to speak of it again; and if they care anything about their home paper they will do so.—*Potts Ledger.*

That's the Talk.
"What a grumbling, discontented set of dunces we mortals are! We might all easily be happy, but we won't be happy except on our own terms. One determines to be rich—another sets his heart upon being learned—the poet must have celebrity—the demagogue must have office—the coquette must have admirers—and the dandy must have togethery and renown. But happiness is not wealth, nor wisdom, nor power, nor admiration, nor applause. Happiness is the buoyancy of the heart. When the heart is languid, we droop—when it is corded, we ache—and when it is torpid, we die.
The best of all earthly blessings is a lively, merry temper, that laughs at care and trouble, and makes fun of the unreasonableness it might not unreasonably complain of—a felicity of nature that never blubbers nor whines, but cuts and preserves always the roses of life, without condescending to look at a thorn or a nettle.—It is the possession or non-possession of this disposition that makes the difference whether our existence is a pleasure or a task—whether we skate over life with charming rapidity, or wend our way slowly and wearily, like the laden pack-horse.
To a person of rightly constituted mind, the world is full of materials for happiness; it is happiness to live and snuff the air—happiness to stroll over the earth, and behold all that is lovely, beautiful and sublime—happiness to trace the ways of God in his wonderful works—happiness to mingle and commune with our fellow men—happiness to do good to others, and receive kindness from them in return.—Care, it is said, killed a cat, and with this bad example before us, we are determined henceforth to be more wary of the villain, and, instead of allowing peevishness or selfishness to take possession of us under circumstances of annoyance or wrong, to rally the household of joy and mirth, and hours with rosy fingers and scarlet lips, and put the blue-devils to flight and you will then be happy."

Composition Roofs.
Within the past two weeks, we have received not a few communications about cheap roofing. One inquires about "the preparation of paper for roofs," and another about "a cheap composition for them." We will now present what we call a method of making very cheap roofs:
Let the roof boards be fastened down as close as possible; then take cheap cotton cloth—say about 6d. per yard—and nail it down, taking particular care that no seam shall be over any board seam: then have ready a vessel with mineral tar, that is, the tar made at any coal gas works, and lay on with a large brush, or otherwise, a heavy coat of this, laying it smooth—then take a lot of clean sand, straw it thickly all over the tar; then take a roller, or something to roll over the sand, to press it thickly into the tar, after which sweep off the loose sand, give another coat of tar and sand in the same way, and the roof is complete. This makes a cheap and durable roof. Strong brown paper may be used as a substitute for the cotton cloth. A composition of one half pitch and one half of common tar, will answer as well as the coal tar; common tar can easily be made quite hard by pouring some of the oil of vitriol into it—this carbonizes and makes it into a charcoal. A roof may be made in sections as described, that is, one part finished before the other; its surface must be thickly covered with the sand. Some use fine gravel, but clean sharp sand is much better. A roof of this kind will last for a great number of years, and if it is well made, it is more incombustible, by far, than a shingle roof. Farmers would do well to seek kind of roofing for sheds and other kinds of out-houses.—*Scientific American.*

Principles of Odd Fellowship.
The following extract from the by-laws of Argerona Lodge, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., of Pittsburg, beautifully expresses the aims and obligations of the Order:
Our Association, if properly appreciated by its votaries, is capable of awakening the kindest sentiments and feelings of the human heart. No institution presents so fair a field for the philanthropic of all creeds and nations to labor in. The virtues inculcated at our altars, are those emanating from the great Fountain of Light, and Truth, and exercise a peculiar influence in subduing the intemperate and unwholesome passions of our common nature. By prudence, discretion, and integrity, the most pleasurable enjoyments of life may be experienced within the sphere of Odd Fellowship. Its capacity for softening the asperities of the World's habits and customs, and for elevating the social character of mankind, is a fixed fact and beyond the cavil of the ignorant, or the more foolish philosopher, the sceptic.
Let it be our aim to sustain by every laudable exertion the proud position our Order now commands throughout all civilization.—Let it be our effort to perpetuate our association; that it may ever remain a glad and happy asylum, where the widow and the fatherless, the distressed and needy Brother may repose under the broad mantle of Charity.

More Gold.
California has sent us another million of dollars; but she has a good many such instalments to pay, before she has liquidated the debt she owes to the Atlantic States. In merchandise, more than eighty millions of dollars have been sent there, and as yet, we have scarcely had half that amount in gold dust.—We are glad to hear that the difficulty between the authorities and the squatters, is over, for the present; but there will be any amount of litigation, in regard to the old Mexican grants, and we shall be agreeably surprised if further violence and bloodshed do not ensue. The people of California know and feel that enormous land monopolies are bad things—that they are anti-republican in their tendency, and most oppressive in their operation. About one half of the best tracts in California are claimed by the great landholders; and it is quite certain they will not be permitted to hold them in peace, without their titles are perfectly clear and unimpeachable.

Remains of Gen. Taylor.—We learn from R. M. Magraw, Esq., the efficient President of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, that the remains of General Taylor, late President of the United States, will leave Washington city, in a car furnished by the Susquehanna Railroad Company, on the morning of the 25th of October, at six o'clock, and will reach Baltimore at 8 o'clock, where Col. Taylor and Col. W. S. Bliss will take possession of the corpse. They will then proceed over the Susquehanna Road, by the express train, stopping at York a few minutes, and will go thence to Wrightsville, where they will cross the Columbia bridge, and proceed by the new river railroad on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, to Middletown, and thence to Harrisburg, and so over the Central Railroad to Pittsburg, where they will take the steamer to Louisville. The Portsmouth and Central Railroad Companies have behaved with liberality and promptitude, passing the remains and the escort free of all expense.
"Old Whitley," precedes the remains of his illustrious master, and will take the railroad from Washington, via Baltimore, to York and Columbia, where he will go by Leech's Canal Line to Pittsburg, and so on to Kentucky.
Sewing Machine.—A most interesting time and labor saving invention is in operation in New York. They are quite simple and compact in their construction, occupying but little space, and are operated by hand or engine power. One girl, with one of these, can do more work than three who use the needle, besides producing finer stitches, and consequently more durable work.

Wine Making in Missouri.
At a horticultural fair in St. Louis, a Mr. Allen made some remarks on the vine culture in Missouri. He gave a short but very encouraging sketch of the progress of wine making in Missouri. After duly complimenting the enterprise of the vine growers in and around Cincinnati, whose wine the company around the St. Louis festive board had just been honoring by plentiful and generous libations, Mr. Allen expressed the hope that Missouri would imitate the example of her Ohio neighbors, and ere long rival them in the abundance and excellence of the fruits of the vineyard.
In regard to the products of the vine press in Missouri, there was much gratifying and encouraging. At Hermann alone, a small German village in Gasconade county, on the Missouri river, there are four hundred acres in vines. All around Hermann are hills; the village being built in the only plain to be found. These hills are covered and crowned by fresh and luxuriant young vineyards, and from them will be produced this year from 30,000 to 40,000 gallons of wine, which is sold at the press from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per gallon. Some sanguine persons are calculating that the produce of Hermann this year, will go to the amount of 50,000 gallons.
The business of wine making at Hermann is already carried on under that division of labor necessary for the attainment of the greatest success. There are three classes altogether distinct, now engaged in it; the grape grower, the wine presser, and the wine merchant.
Hermann is the chief wine growing district in Missouri, but by no means the only one. The day is not distant when the State will be as distinguished for her grapes and wines as for her hemp, tobacco and other heavier products.

The next Legislature.—The full returns of the late election in Pennsylvania for members of the State Legislature show the following results:

	Democrats.	Whigs.
Senate,	16	17
House,	60	40
	76	57

This gives the Whigs a majority of one in the Senate, and the Democrats twenty in the House.
German Reformed Church.—The Synod of the German Reformed Church met at Martinsburg, Va., on the 10th instant.—Rev. Albert Helfferstein, Jr., President; Rev. T. Apple, Corresponding Secretary. The last Martinsburg Republican says:
This Synod is a delegated body in which eleven classes are represented, of which seven are located in Pennsylvania, one in New York, one in New York, one in Maryland, one in Virginia, and one in North Carolina. The Synod has in its connection about one hundred and sixty ministers, six hundred congregations, and sixty thousand members. It is expected that the Synod will continue in session about nine days. Much important business is to be transacted. There are also present at the Synod delegates from the Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New York.
The Free Soil vote in Ohio on Governor is from 12 to 16,000.

Death from Hydrophobia.
Mr. Joseph Hunt, of West Chester, in this State, died on Friday last of hydrophobia, having first exhibited symptoms of the disease on the Tuesday preceding. Mr. Hunt entred in a physician on Wednesday, and stated to him the symptoms of his case, and his fears that the disease was hydrophobia—that he had several weeks previously been attacked by his own dog, and bitten in the wrist of his right arm; that he greatly feared the disease would be fatal, and desired to make some temporal arrangements.
He was entirely resigned to his fate—seemed to entertain no hope of recovery—and begged of his physicians to put an end to his life by bleeding. During Thursday night and Friday, the character of the disease became most violent and alarming. The spasms came and went in rapid succession, and at the time they were on, it required several persons to hold him. During the intervals of the spasms he was calm and collected, and conversed freely with his attendants with his uniform strong common sense. The spasms appeared to cause him the most intense agony, and he anticipated their approach with feelings apparently of the utmost horror. He complained of severe pain in his breast and lungs, and told his medical attendant that his sufferings were unexpressible and inconceivable.
Mr. Hunt was bitten on Friday, nine weeks preceding the day of his death. The wound was inflicted upon the wrist of the right arm, and although apparently not much more than a scratch, the blood flowed freely. After a day or two, the wrist was tied up by an intimate female friend, the only person to whom he communicated the bite, and it quickly healed up. At the time the wound was inflicted, the dog lay under the bench on the porch, and, appearing restless, Mr. Hunt reached his hand down to him and was bitten. The day previous the dog had attacked and bitten one of Mr. Hunt's hogs; but the hog has shown no symptoms of madness.
The next day after Mr. Hunt had been bitten, the dog disappeared; he was shot above Gallagherville, about two miles off, by one of the neighbors, for a mad dog. The dog was owned by Mr. Hunt, was of medium size, and was partly of Newfoundland blood. He had been in Mr. H's possession but a short time.
On Thursday, the nerves of the patient became extremely sensitive, and the presence of a stranger, or a breath of air, would bring on a spasm. One of the first marks of his disease were two black spots, which appeared at the root of the tongue, and as the malady advanced, the tongue became completely discolored. In his tranquil moments, Mr. Hunt expressed a fear that he might bite or injure some of his attendants, and desired that they would secure him. His paroxysms were very violent, and he seemed to possess supernatural strength; but he suffered, less when his head and body were pressed tightly to the bed.

Flying Machine.
The practicability of navigating the air by means of a flying machine has been satisfactorily demonstrated and settled, as he thinks, by Mr. John Taggart, of Charlestown, Mass., who is at present to be seen with his invention, at Dunlap's Hotel, 135 Fulton street, New York.—The flying machine consists of a car, to the front of which is attached a pair of wings somewhat like the screws used by propellers, and a float or balloon fastened to the car in the ordinary way, at an elevation of six or eight feet. The wings, which may be moved in any direction, so as to assist in the ascent or descent of the machine, are put in motion by turning a small axle running through the centre of the car. The machine may be guided in any direction by means of a rudder, the slightest variation in which obeys with wonderful precision. The float or balloon, which is pear-shaped, is thirty-three feet nine inches in height, having a diameter of some twelve feet; and the whole weight of the machine, when ready for ascension, is three hundred and fifty pounds, in addition to which it will carry with ease over one thousand pounds. The inventor told us that he had already made one ascension in it, for the purpose of practically testing its powers. The ascent was made from the commons at Lowell, Mass., in the presence of a large number of spectators. Owing to some fault in inflating the balloon, a quantity of steam was allowed to intermix with the gas, thus greatly diminishing its buoyancy, so that when the ropes which held it to the ground were cut, the machine ascended only to the height of a few feet, when it fell down, to the imminent peril of the occupant. After two or three ineffectual attempts, Mr. Taggart elevated the wings considerably above the line of the car, which had the desired effect, and away went the machine, far above the heads of the spectators, until it had dwindled in their gaze to the size of a swallow. After attaining a considerable elevation, Mr. Taggart proceeded in the direction of Lawrence, whence he passed to Andover and Bradford, over which latter place he struck a current of air which carried him, at a rapid rate, to Redding. From this again he passed to Salem, having crossed a portion of the sea in his passage from Redding, and alighted at a distance of nine miles from Lowell, accomplishing the whole voyage in an hour and twenty minutes. Mr. Taggart says, that at one time he had obtained an elevation where the air became so rarified that it was with the greatest difficulty he could retain his powers of animation; his hands, and other parts of his body, swelled, and blood spurted from his mouth and nose. The invention, he tells us, has met with the support and countenance of several of the scientific men in Massachusetts. It is the intention of Mr. Taggart to make an ascent in this city, in the course of two or three weeks. He has already invited some of our most eminent machinists, and men of science to examine his invention.—*New-York Evening Post.*

The Muster Rolls.
The following extract from a letter of the Adjutant General to a member of Congress will give information as to the rule adopted in reference to copies or inspections of the muster rolls.—
"If it be necessary to give any information respecting the time, &c., of the mustering into service the regiments and companies of the volunteers, with a view to obtaining the land bounty, it is equally necessary in the case of all the volunteers enrolled and received into service from the other States; but to do this would be almost impossible. In the Black Hawk war, 1832, and the Seminole or Florida war, 1836 to 1842, there were not less than 31,981 militia and volunteers enrolled; and during the Creek disturbances, and on the Southern frontiers, in the years 1836 and 1837, nearly 20,000 militia were mustered into the service of the United States. If we go back to the war with Great Britain, we find that 471,000 militia were called out. It will be seen, therefore, that to begin with answering such calls for information as you have made in the matter of claims to land bounty, may end in examining and reciting muster rolls so complicated and numerous as to embrace no less than 531,729 names.
"It has always been assumed by the Government, that persons having claims upon it know what they are entitled to. The only proper way, therefore, is for the applicants to apply to the Commissioner for their land, (under the regulations that no doubt will be duly published,) and whenever he may want any information from the records of the War Department to establish the claim, he, as a matter of course, applies for and officially obtains whatever can be procured.—And this is the course, I am instructed by the Secretary of War to say, which must be continued to be observed. And I may add, that, with the clerical force of this office, it would be almost impossible, if it were proper, to answer the calls of the description in question, without greatly obstructing the general business of this branch of the War Department."

Jenny Lind.—A clergyman of Boston in a discourse, last Sunday afternoon a week, illustrating the passage of Scripture, "We love God, because he first loved us," inquired—Why is it that everybody loves that singing lady, now giving concerts in our city?—Not on account of the matchless skill of her performances—not because of the bird-like sweetness of her tones; but because, like the Saviour of the world, she goes about doing good; because, by her many acts of disinterested benevolence, she shows that she loves every body.
A Village in North Carolina.—The Warrenton (N. C.) News says: "There is not a loafer nor drunkard in Warrenton, nor a family that is not perfectly respectable and making a decent living by honest industry. This is saying much, but is true."
Counterfeit Coin.—A quantity of spurious coin, purporting to be American double eagles, eagles, halves, quarters, and dollar gold pieces are in circulation. The difference in weight between the genuine and spurious is very trifling, both being of the same circumference, and the counterfeit a trifle the thickest. The pieces are made of silver, covered with a thick coating of pure gold, and most beautifully executed so as to render them difficult of detection, even by the most competent judges.
A Thought for Parents.—It is poor encouragement to toil through life to amass a fortune and ruin your children. In nine cases out of ten, a large fortune is the greatest curse which could be bequeathed unto the young and inexperienced.

GLEANINGS.
A man seldom attacks the character of another without injuring his own.
Some people take more care to hide their wisdom than their folly.
Rest satisfied with doing well, and leave others to say of you what they please.
Great talkers not only do the least, but generally say the least, if their words be weighed, instead of reckoned.
There is a strange disease prevailing at Kalamazoo, which has carried off a large number of persons. Some call it cholera, but the doctors say they do not know what it is.
Penny Lind has given \$7,000 to the charities of Boston.
The Government of Spain has published a royal decree establishing elementary schools of agriculture.
The Convention recently elected to remodel the Constitution of Virginia, met at Richmond on Monday.
The seat of government of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is to be removed to Matamorras.
The public lands given by the recent session of Congress to various contemplated improvements, reached the enormous quantity of 58,500,000 acres.
An exchange says that an Irishman writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle.
Fifteen years ago there were not 5000 white inhabitants between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean. Now there are over 1,000,000.
The people of Huntington county, at the late election decided in favor of the erection of a County Poor House, by a vote of 1199 in favor and 952 against it.
We learn from the Danville Democrat, that within a circle of five miles from its residence, Valentine Best, R. A., lost 1414 votes.
The Merchants Insurance Company of Boston, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 20 per cent.
Father Mathew is in St. Louis. Up to Saturday week he had administered the pledge to 3,200 persons.
The Saco factories are discharging many of their hands, and the bad state of business has cut down the wages of those who remain ten per cent.
The oldest negro in Garrard county, Kentucky, according to the census returns, is 101 years of age, and belongs to Mrs. Darcus Swope.
An invoice of house frames sent from Baltimore to San Francisco, which cost \$3500; freight \$1200; were sold lately to pay charges, and only realized \$500.
External gentility is frequently used to disguise internal vulgarity.
Every Man's actions form a centre of influence upon others; and every deed, however trivial, has some weight in determining the future destiny of the world.
A drove of upwards of twenty buffaloes passed through Indianapolis, a few days since, on their way East.
The annual yield of gold in California and Russia is estimated, by the London Economist, at over forty millions of dollars.
Many persons quote the expression—"In the midst of life we are in death," under the impression that it is a Bible phrase. The celebrated Robert Hall once did so. Such, however, is not the case. It is used in the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer.
The great anti-rent case in Sullivan, New York, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Com. Ridgely, who inherited the lands in dispute, from her mother, who was a Livingston.
Isaac Hill, a Tonawanda Indian, in a foot race at Hartland, New York, ran 10 miles in 58 minutes and 32 seconds.
The census of Great Britain is to be taken on the 31st of March, 1851.
Furns for Nothing.—A law has passed the Legislature of Maine, the *Hallowell Gazette* says, giving any man from one to two hundred acres, as he may desire, at the nominal price of fifty cents an acre, payable in two or three years, in work on the highways, a kind of remuneration of great advantage to the purchaser as to the State. The farmer must, however, clear up a certain number of acres within a given time; and erect a house for his residence; or in other words he must go to work, improve his farm, and make it his home. Much of that offered to settlers on the above conditions lies in Aroostook county.

How they Talk at the Pacific South.—A long article appears in the *Charleston Evening News*, urging the formation of a company of one thousand slaveholders, who are each to take five negroes, all well armed, for the purpose of establishing a colony in California. It is proposed that they shall engage in agricultural pursuits, and form the nucleus of a community that will "control favorably with, and ultimately displace the desperate crew of adventurers, murderers, and scoundrels, of mongrels, Mexicans, and free soldiers, who have congregated upon the new Golden Chersonese, and are daily disgracing it with their crimes, and despoiling it of its long hidden riches."
The income of the Concerts of Jenny Lind in this country, have been \$170,000.