

walked in this national procession (and oh! that the sacred emblem might have its realization amongst us, while time shall last) a company of seventeen clergymen, of all the different denominations in the country, with in front, the Jewish Rabbi in the midst of them, and purposely so arranged that those who differed most in the dogmas of their respective creeds, were placed in immediate and fraternal contiguity. It was a spectacle that drew tears from many an eye, and contributed as much as any other portion of the whole display, to evince the interest which all good men felt in the consummation of the National Union; and the entire compatibility of the widest difference of individual judgment with the strongest regard to a common uniting bond. It seemed indeed to join its emphatic accents to the general chorus in repeating that beautiful benediction of the Bible:

"Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

It is only necessary to add that the procession continued its progress till it reached Bush Hill, then the private seat of Patrick Hamilton, Esq., who, in unison with the general feeling, threw open his grounds to receive it. The whole was arranged in a circular form on his ample green in front of his mansion, the various cars and standards occupying their appointed places, and the good ship Union moored in the midst, when an ample collation was spread and enjoyed, and the whole celebration was closed, and the citizens soberly returned to their homes before sun down.

### The Ingredients of a Newspaper.

Some people think it is a very simple affair to conduct a newspaper. Never was there a greater mistake. Society is to be propitiated by the editor, and society is by no means a simple thing. It has more eyes than Argus, all looking in different directions and seeing things through different mediums. The first care of the editor, therefore, must be to offend no class of sufficient influence to render its good will desirable. But this is only a negative merit. He must also continue to please a majority of all classes, or he will never obtain for his sheet a wide circulation. In order to do this it is necessary to understand something of human nature. Nor can this knowledge be obtained from books. It must be partly intuitive and partly derived from observation. He must have an innate perception of what is likely to please all the phases of mind which make up this many-headed entity we call humanity.—Temperaments, tastes, acquisitions, opinions, habits of thought, prejudices vary; and therefore the newspaper, which is addressed to the whole community, must be varied in its contents. The editor who writes as if all men's thinking apparatus were a duplicate of his own is sure to make a failure. Variety, we repeat, is indispensable in a newspaper intended to acquire the "golden opinions of all sorts of people." The advice given by Hamlet to the players contains many passages to which the attention of editors might be profitably directed. Rant, ruffianism, and tameness should be equally avoided, and Hamlet's recommendation to "use all gently" should be strictly followed. Where it is proper to condemn, the language of censure should be dignified, and never personal; and even the shaft of satire aimed at folly, as it flies, should never bear the poison of malignity on its barb. A paper conducted on these principles, with plenty of talent to back it, will command attention and secure popularity by its intrinsic merits.

**The President's message** is received, but too late to make an extract. He strongly urges a change in the tariff laws, providing specific instead of ad valorem duties. He also recommends the faithful execution of the laws recently passed by Congress.

The Scott meeting took place on Tuesday evening, the proceedings next week.

**Peter Wyckoff, Esq.**, formerly a practicing Attorney of this place, has opened a Law office at No. 17 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, where he can be consulted by his country friends.

The new "Brass Band" is making rapid progress in the art of Music. It numbers some fifteen or sixteen members, all of which are gentlemen that have more or less knowledge of music, and consequently better able to become master of the instrument of their choice. They are an active and enterprising set of men, and as such are determined to spare neither time or expense to effect their purpose. They have at a very heavy salary engaged Mr. Anton Heintzke, one of the most eminent German musicians in the country, to whom they pay the sum of three hundred dollars, for six months tuition. Their instruments and other incidental expenses amount to four hundred dollars more. This is a very large amount to be made up, making within a fraction fifty dollars to a member.

There are a number of talented young men who are unable to lay out such an amount for the purchase of instruments and instruction. Many instances have happened within our recollection, of Public exhibitions in churches, Processions, &c., where our citizens were under the necessity of paying large amounts to Bands of other places, whereas, if we would have had something of the kind in our midst, those amounts could have remained in the pockets of our citizens. We would therefore advise a collection to be held for the purpose of defraying part at least of the expenses contracted by the Band. We have no doubt but our liberal minded citizens will think well of the matter.

**Religious Revival.** A great Revival is now going on in the Methodist Church at this place. The Church has been crowded every night for the last week, and a large number of persons of both sexes have been brought under the influence of the religious feeling which the occasion has excited. We hope it may be productive of permanent good.

**Dreadful Accident.** At a stone hauling frolic that took place in Moore township, Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of November, a shocking accident happened, which resulted in the death of one of the men, as follows:

It appears that a party of men assembled to haul stone from Moore township to the State quarry in the neighborhood of Siegfried's tavern. They halted at the tavern, watered their horses, and no doubt also took to themselves too much of the fiery water. In starting, *Uncle Sam*, one of the teamsters, drove ahead of Engler, which appears to have created some feeling on the part of Engler, who remarked that he would yet head him. Mr. Daniel Saylor, the unfortunate man, was seated on Engler's loaded wagon, and upon going down a hill, he (Engler) gave the whip to his horses, and put them to the run, in driving aside of road, he saw Saylor fall from his wagon, but being unable to stop his horses, drove on a short distance, and upon returning to the spot, found his friend dead, the blood gushing from his mouth and ears, the wagon had passed over his body. He was taken home a corpse, in the awful condition he was found. He was a son of the noted Dr. Abraham Saylor. He leaves a heart-stricken wife and several children to mourn his early and shocking death.

### Meeting of Congress.

The second session of the present Congress, assembled on Monday the 2nd of December, and will end on the 4th of March next. The message of the President is looked for with much anxiety, but as it will no doubt be a lengthy document, we shall only be able to give it in extract. That it will be an able, clear and decided document, no one doubts that is at all acquainted with the brilliant talents and firm character of President Fillmore.

The Slave question is one of peculiar interest, as it threatens the peace and harmony of the Union, and upon the faithful execution of the Compromise measures, passed by the last session of Congress, depends the future prosperity of our glorious country.

The Tariff is the next great question of interest to the people. That a change in the present system of our Tariff laws is asked for by three-fourths of the people, cannot be denied. A *specific* instead of the ad valorem duty in many instances, such as Iron, Coal, Woolen and Cotton articles, would be a decided advantage to our manufacturers. At present many of our most extensive Furnaces have stopped, and unless something will soon be done for them, they will not again be able to commence operations.—Therefore the sooner the present Tariff bill is taken up and disposed of, the sooner it will restore confidence and prosperity.

### Rail Road Convention.

Pursuant to adjournment, a convention of delegates from the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Schuylkill, Carbon, Columbia and other counties in North-eastern Pennsylvania, was held in the Court House at Allentown, on Tuesday the 3d instant.

The Convention was called to order by Samuel A. Bridges, Esq., who had been chosen President at the last meeting of the Convention. Messrs. C. A. Luckenbach and R. E. Wright, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials and took their seats as members of the Convention.

**Northampton County.**—Robert McDowell, Jesse Shenner, Jacob Brunner, James M. Porter, C. A. Luckenbach, James T. Borbeck, Geo. Henry Gundie, R. Broadhead and A. H. Reeder.

**Lehigh County.**—Samuel A. Bridges, Solomon Fogel, Jacob Erdman, Henry King, Jacob Dillinger, Christian Trez and R. E. Wright.

**Berks County.**—Dan. K. Hottenstein, Daniel Bierer, Charles J. Wink, Dav. Hottenstein, Wm. Heidenreich and Lew. K. Hottenstein.

**Schuylkill County.**—Jacob Hanzinger Jr., John T. Werner, Charles Frailey, Dan. Koch, Israel Stann, Jer. Barr, D. H. Goodwin, C. B. Bartolote, John S. Byer, Peter Bowman, A. L. Doughner and S. D. Meredith.

**Carbon County.**—Stephen Balliet.

**Columbia County.**—Joseph Paxton.

On motion James M. Porter, President of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rail Road Company, addressed the Convention in which he gave a brief but comprehensive statement of the action of the Company since its organization. He stated that a survey had been made by Mr. Childs, who had passed along the proposed route and the result of which investigation had been published. His report was so favorable that the company resolved to open books in the principal towns along the route, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions of stock from the citizens of the State along the line. In consequence of the want of interest that this experiment exhibited the whole matter was allowed to rest.

Recently the attention of another set of capitalists had been called to the road under whose directions a corps of Engineers had been placed upon the route, who had just finished their labors, and were now preparing their estimates. If the result should show that their estimate does not exceed the estimate of Mr. Childs, there was no doubt but that the road would be constructed.

He was followed by C. Frailey, Esq., of Schuylkill, who in a most happy manner showed the absolute necessity of constructing the road, and the beneficial result which could not fail to accrue therefrom.

### Census in the United States.

In 1790 the Union consisted of seventeen States, with a population of 4,229,827, and 451,424 square miles of land, or 9 persons to a square mile.

In 1800 there were twenty States, with a population of 5,305,010, and an area of 572,021 square miles, or 8 persons to a square mile.

In 1810 there were twenty-four States, with a population of 7,237,411, and an area of 782,541 square miles, or 9 persons to a square mile.

In 1820 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 9,738,191, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or 10 persons to a square mile.

In 1830 there were twenty-seven States, with a population of 12,866,020, and an area of 849,314 square miles, or 13 persons to a square mile.

In 1840 there were twenty-nine States, with a population of 17,068,666, and an area of 1,173,344 square miles, or 14 persons to a square mile.

We have now 31 States, containing a population (by estimate) of 21,866,000, and an area of 1,913,125 square miles, or 12 persons to the square mile.

### Editorials.

A noted chap once stepped into the sanctum of a venerable and highly respected editor, and indulged in a tirade against a citizen, with whom he was on bad terms. "I wish," said he, addressing the man of the pen, "that you would write a severe article against B—, and put it in your paper." "Very well," was the reply, and after some conversation, the visitor went away. The next morning he came rushing into the office, in a violent state of excitement. "What did you put in your paper? I have had my nose pulled and been kicked twice." "I wrote a severe article, as you desired," calmly returned the editor, "and signed your name to it."

### Literary Discoveries.

A series of manuscripts and autographs, of a highly interesting character, has been recently brought to light in the library of the Fiano-palace. The young Duke of Fiano, D. Mario Ottoboni, who has not yet arrived at his maturity, being only 19 years of age, is the sole remaining representative of this noble and ancient family, which, of Venetian origin, boasts of having given to the world many illustrious personages, among whom Pope Alexander VIII. Beside other rare mental qualities, the young Duke already displays a great love for bibliographic pursuits, in consequence of which he recently requested a well known Commentator Visconti, Secretary of the Archaeological Society, to examine the numerous collection of autographs and manuscripts existing in the dual archives. These researches have revealed a long correspondence between Maria Clementina, (wife of the Pretender), and Cardinal Ottoboni, who subsequently ascended the papal throne as Alexander VIII, and whose splendid monument forms one of the ornaments of the Vatican Basilica.—Other interesting correspondences with the Venetian Doge Foscarina and Contarini have been discovered, as well as those of the celebrated minister of Louis XIV. De Tourcy. The examination of these hidden treasures continues, and there is no doubt, that the zeal of their noble proprietor will enrich the literary world with many important historical documents.

### Origin of the Odd Fellows.

On the night of the 25th of December, 1806, while a winter storm was drifting over this island city, in an upper chamber of a house yet standing in Fulton street, five men assembled to organize the first Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, ever founded on this continent.

To the Genius of humanity, who presided over that humble scene and foresaw its consequences, it must have seemed, as to its first discoverer did the parent rill which gushes from the Rocky Mountains, and flows on in its far pilgrimage until it swells into the solemn Mississippi.

They called the institution they founded, Shakespeare Lodge, and, like the name they gave it, it has prevailed the world. His charter now lies side by side with the play of Hamlet, in the library of Sunny Side on the gold-digger on the golden banks of the Rio Sacramento.

The names given to the first four Lodges in New York, indicate the spirit of their founders: Shakespeare's name represented Literature and Humanity; Franklin was the second, and it represented Philosophy and Labor; Washington was the third, and it represented Heroism and Love of Country; Columbia was the Fourth, and it represented the broad continent where Odd Fellows wish to achieve its great triumphs.—*N. Y. Odd Fellows' Offering.*

### For the Lehigh Register.

Since the lecture of Mr. Brunner on the subject of Phonography was delivered, much interest has been awakened and great difference of opinion exist, respecting the highly valuable art, especially among the educated.

I for one, joined the class with the object of learning the system, as have also the majority of the principals and teachers of the higher and lower schools, as well as professional men, and I think, I have reason to be thankful, that I commenced the study of such a useful art.

The class has had but four lessons, and there is not one, who has attended regularly, that is not able to express all his ideas, in Phonography. Yes, the very system that looks so mystical, and which we thought we never could learn. The spelling is so easy and natural, and the writing so short, that no one can help to become enthusiastic in its study. We speak of the wonders of the present age; namely the railroad, the steamboat, the telegraph; but as respects time and labor saving, Phonography is evidently the greatest wonder.

Before I commenced its study, I thought, as indeed most persons do, that it would be difficult to acquire, but, I am perfectly satisfied, that any person, whether learned or unlearned, if he pays the requisite attention to it, can, by taking a course of lessons (nine in number) easily learn the "coveled art," and be enabled to use it with greater freedom and certainty, than the common writing. The short time I studied Phonography, but as yet I cannot near appreciate its value, enables me safely to recommend the system as follows: To the professional man, who has much to write; to the author; to the scholar or school-boy; to the unlearned as well as to the learned; to those that hate the task of writing and consequently do write but little; in short, to all classes of persons, for the system is so simple, so short, and so easy of acquisition, that any one who devotes one hour daily for a month to writing and reading; can write with the same facility as by ordinary long-hand. The same practice continued for six months, or a year, will enable any one, who has acquired facility in common writing, to make verbatim reports of speeches. Why a boy but seven years of age, publicly in the city of New York, wrote 120 words a minute. See how advantageously its practice may be turned. Write out your studies in Phonography, they will be more firmly fixed in your mind. But why continue, we have already seen enough of its utility.—Let me only add, that whoever wishes to derive pleasure and benefit from study, learn Phonography; if for no other purpose than to learn the elementary sounds of the language.

As Mr. Brunner intends to teach the system throughout Lehigh and Northampton counties, no doubt many will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity. Yours truly,

A FRIEND,

### Gov. Quitman.

The demand on Gov. Quitman to appear at the bar of the U. S. District Court, in New Orleans, to answer certain charges preferred against him of being concerned in the Lopez expedition to Cuba, is thus alluded to by the Vicksburg Whig of the 16th:

"It is rumored here that a writ from a Court now in session at New Orleans, demanding the appearance of Gov. Quitman at its bar to undergo an examination in regard to his alleged implication in the Cuba enterprise of May last, has been received at Jackson; that the Governor refuses to answer the demand, and threatens to call upon the people of Mississippi for protection, and that Judge Ghoulson, of the U. S. Court now sitting in Jackson, has expressed a determination to use the federal authority in him vested to have executed the writ to the full purport of its requisition. This talk of resistance and enforcement is from the lips of rumor; but we believe it is a fact that the writ has been issued and is now in Jackson. From certain arguments in a late Mississippiian, the Governor's organ, it may readily be inferred that one motive in calling the Legislature together at this time was to place obstructions in the way of the Governor's attendance upon the Court at New Orleans. We should not be surprised if that splendid enigma—the extra session—were to find its true explanation in Governor Quitman's connection with the Cuba affair. But *non terrors.*"

### Important to Tanners.

Henry W. Ellsworth, Esq., says the Lafayette Journal, has shown us several specimens of leather, which were tanned, under his own eyes, in the space of ten minutes, by a process of which Marion Hibbard, of Rochester, New York is the inventor. This statement may seem almost incredible, when it is considered that six to ten months are required to tan leather by the ordinary process.

Mr. Ellsworth has in his possession a pair of boots and a pair of shoes made from a raw hide in less than a day and a half, tanned by his new process. The leather is tanned by a compound of chemicals, and in time and materials is a saving of at least five thousand per cent over the present slow and costly method of making leather.

The right, for Connecticut and Massachusetts was sold for \$500,000; Ohio for \$150,000; Michigan for \$100,000. This undoubtedly is one of the greatest improvements of the age.

**The Term Brother Jonathan.**—General Washington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of Jonathan Trumbull, who at an early period of the American revolution, was Governor of Connecticut. In a certain emergency, when a measure of great importance was under discussion, Washington remarked, "we must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." The result of that consultation was favorable. Thus, from the constant use of the expression, "we must consult Brother Jonathan," which soon passed from the army to the people at large, we receive that appellation which has stuck to us as closely as "John Bull" to the English.

### Statistics of the Tribune Office.

In a recent article, the New York Tribune gives the following interesting particulars in relation to the different departments of that journal:

"The Tribune is now in its tenth year. It was started originally by Mr. Greeley, as a penny paper, and was for some months conducted by him alone, except the commercial department. It now gives employment to twelve editors and reporters, thirty-seven printers, two proof readers, thirteen press men, four engineers, and other persons in the press room, four permanent correspondents in Europe, three regular correspondents at Washington, two in Canada, two in California, one in Mexico, one in Havana, one in Central America, one in Philadelphia, one in Boston, one in Baltimore, &c., four wrapper writers, four clerks, sixteen hands in the mailing department, three errand boys, twenty-eight carriers in the city and vicinity, in all above 130 persons. The issues of the Tribune are in round numbers 18,600 daily, 41,500 weekly, 1,700 semi-weekly, 3,300 for California, 600 for Europe, making in all 100,200 sheets weekly, and 8,320,400 annually. Taking the ratio of increase since April last, as a basis the circulation of the Tribune in April 1851 will be about 35,000. Daily, 45,000 weekly, and the aggregate annual circulation will be 10,000,000 copies. The paper employs one and a half tons of type, and consumes weekly, seven and a half tons of paper, and 350 pounds of ink. The printing is done on one of Hoe's four cylinder presses, which is driven by a ten horse-power steam engine. The weekly expenditure of the establishment is about \$2,500, which is at the rate of \$145,000 per annum."

This will give some folks (especially delinquent subscribers) an idea of the labor and expense in a printing establishment. And yet the Tribune is sold at 2 cents per copy! Truly the newspapers of our country will be a curiosity at the World's Fair.

### John Bull Unseen.

A late number of the Washington Republic says:

"The objections urged by the opponents of the Industrial Exhibition prove that there is in Great Britain a great jealousy of foreign competition, and that America is honored with a prominent rank among her rivals. A late number of *Blackwood's* considers it the "obvious duty and policy" of the manufacturers to maintain their markets and diminish their inventions, and not insist on encouraging and instructing their rivals; and thinks "it is by no means their business to teach the Germans or the Americans any new lessons, considering the large strides they have made of late." We cite the statements of the magazine to show the progress of competition, and the importance which is attached to American manufactures. This is made the basis of a proposition to abandon the exhibition, and to countermand the convention of nations. We cannot agree with the childish feeling which recommends a dismissal of invited guests, nor can we see the wisdom of a policy so exceedingly exclusive.

### A Fat Office.

A County Treasurer in Ohio is said to receive \$1,600 per annum salary, and \$10,000 perquisites from interest on the money of the county, which he is accused of loaning.—Only seventeen candidates are mentioned as being desirous of holding that office.

**Industrial Exhibition of 1852.**—The Industrial Exhibition of London in 1851 is to be repeated in the city of New York in 1852, and arrangements have been made which will secure a very general representation of the products of the World's industry on that occasion. We learn further that the use of Governor's Island in New York harbor, has been applied for and granted for the purposes of the exhibition; a place which combines all the desirable requisites, presenting open space enough, and being easy of access.—We trust that the response of the New World to the Old in this matter will be entirely satisfactory.

**Paine's Light.**—Mr. Paine gave an exhibition of his gas light, last Tuesday week, at Worcester, previous to sending an agent to London, to introduce the gas at the Exhibition of the World's Fair. Mr. Pedrick is more sanguine than ever.

**Important Movement.**—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina, laying a tax upon all articles manufactured at the North and brought into that State for sale. The law is to remain in force until the fugitive law is faithfully carried into effect throughout the United States, and until all the territories of the United States are opened to the people of North Carolina, to carry thither any species of property they may think proper. The act is to be transmitted to the Governors of the other Southern States, with a request that similar laws be passed in each State.

**Nullification below Par.**—The Georgia of the 27th ult., admits that the Union Men have elected a large majority of the Delegates to the Convention, called by Governor Towce. It says—"The elections in all the counties, have gone by large majorities. Thus it appears that Southern Rights stock is greatly below par, and its advocates bankrupt for the present."

**The Georgia Convention.**—An election took place in Georgia, on the 25th of November, for members to a State Convention, which has been called by the Governor, in pursuance of a law adopted at the last session of the Legislature, in consequence of the admission of California into the Union as a State. The contest for members of the Convention is not between the political parties heretofore recognized in Georgia, but between what are called "Union men" on the one side, and politicians of every shade of opinion favorable to disorganization on the other.

**Good.**—The editor of the Pittsburg Chronicle says—"Talk about the enjoyment of wealth—it never can be enjoyed! An abundance is a heavy load of misery. A man who owns a house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a cow, or a fat pig, and a dozen children, ought to be satisfied. If he isn't he never can be."