

d against natural pleasures as evil, and, therefore, to be abandoned by all who would lead a heavenly life. Before he could collect his thoughts for an answer satisfactory to himself, two or three ladies gathered around him, and he discreetly forbore to make any further remarks on the subject. But he felt, as may be supposed, very uncomfortable.

After the first set was danced, one of the young ladies who had been on the floor, and who had previously been introduced to the old gentleman by Grace, came, with color heightened from excitement, and her beautiful face in a glow of pleasure, and sat down by his side. Mr. Archer would have received her with becoming gravity; had it been in his power to do so; but the smile on her face was so innocent, and she bent towards him so kindly and affectionately, that he could not find it in his heart to meet her with even a silent reproof. This young lady was really charming his ear, when a young gentleman came up to her and said—

“Anna, I want you to dance with me.”

“With pleasure,” replied the girl. “You will excuse me for a while, Mr. Archer,” said she, and she was about rising as she spoke, but the old man placed his hand upon her arm, and gently detained her.

“You’re not going to leave me?”

“No, not if my company will give you any pleasure,” replied the young girl, with a gentle smile.

“Please excuse me,” This she addressed to the person who had asked her to dance. —He bowed, and turned away.

“I am glad to keep you by my side,” said Mr. Archer, with some seriousness in his manner.

“And I am glad to stay here,” was promptly answered, “if my company will give you any pleasure. It does me good to contribute to others’ happiness.”

The old man was touched by this reply, for he felt that it was from the heart. It sounded strangely to his ears from the lips of one who had just been whirling in the mazy dance.

“There is no real pleasure in anything selfish,” he remarked. “Yes, you say truly, it does us good to contribute to the happiness of others.”

“For this reason,” said Anna, “I like dancing for a social recreation. It is a mutual pleasure. We give and receive enjoyment.”

The old minister’s face grew serious.

“I have been to three or four parties,” continued the young girl, “where dancing was excluded, under some strange idea that it was wrong; and I must say, that so much evil-speaking and censoriousness it has never been my lot to encounter in any company. The time, instead of being improved as a season of mental and bodily recreation, was worse than wasted. I know that it was worse instead of better for returning from each of these companies, for I insensibly fell into the prevailing spirit.”

“That was very bad, certainly,” remarked Mr. Archer, before whose mind arose some pictures of social gatherings, in which had prevailed the very spirit condemned by his young companion. “But I don’t see how you are going to make dancing a sovereign remedy for the evil.”

“It is not a sovereign remedy,” she answered, “but it is a concert of feeling and action, in which the mind is exhilarated, and in which a mutual good-will is produced. —You cannot dance without being pleased, to a greater or less extent, with your partners on the floor. Often and often have I had a prejudice against persons, wear off as we moved together in the dances, and I have afterwards discovered in them good qualities to which I was before blinded.”

“Uncle,” said Grace to the old man, just at this moment, bending to his ear as she spoke, and taking his hand in hers, —“Come! I want to show you something.”

Grace drew him into the adjoining parlor, where another set was on the floor. “Two children, her younger brother and sister, were in it.”

“Now, just look at Ada and Willy,” whispered Grace in his ear, as she brought him in view of the young dancers. Ada was a lovely child, and the old uncle’s heart had already taken her in. She was a graceful little dancer, and moved in the figures with the lightness of a fairy. It was a beautiful sight, and in the face of all the prejudices, which half a century had worn into him, he felt that it was beautiful. As he looked upon it, he could keep the dimness from his eyes only by a strong effort.

“Is there any evil in that, uncle?” asked Grace, drawing her arm within that of the old man’s.

“Is it good?” he replied.

“Yes; it is good,” said Grace, emphatically, as she lifted her eyes to his.

Mr. Archer did not gainsay her words. —He, at least, felt that it was not evil, though he could not admit that it was good.

Spite of the dancing, which soon ceased to offend the good old man, he passed a pleasant evening. Perhaps, he enjoyed the Christmas party as much as any one there.

Nothing was said, on the next day, by any one, on the subject of dancing, though Mr. Archer especially, thought a great deal about the matter. Some ideas had come into his mind that were new there, and he was pondering them attentively. On the third day of his arrival, he had a severe attack of rheumatism, from which he suffered great pain, besides a confinement to his room for a couple of weeks. During that time, the untiring devotion and tender solicitude of Grace, touched the old man’s heart deeply. When the pain had sufficiently abated to let his mind attain composure, she sought to interest him in various ways. Sometimes she would read to him by the hour; sometimes she would entertain him with cheerful conversation; and sometimes she would bring in one or two of her young friends, whom he had met at the Christmas party. With these, he had more than one discussion, in his sick room, on the subject of dancing, and the old minister found these gay young girls rather more than a match for him. During a discussion of this kind, Grace left the room. In her absence one of her companions said to him—

“Grace is a good girl.”

A quick light went over the old man’s countenance; and he replied, with evident feeling—

“Good? Yes; I look at her sometimes and think her almost an angel.”

“She dances.”

“The old man sighed.

“She is a Christian.”

“I wish there were more such in the world,” said he, unhesitatingly.

“And yet she dances.”

“My dear child,” said Mr. Archer, turning with an affectionate smile towards his young interlocutor, “don’t take such an advantage of me in the argument.”

“Then it is settled,” was continued in triumph, “that if dancing is not a Christian grace, a maiden may dance and yet be a Christian?”

“God bless you, and keep you from all the evil of the world,” said the old man, fervently, as he took the young girl’s hand and pressed it between his own. “It may be all right! It may be all right!”

Grace came back at the moment, and he ceased speaking.

From that time the venerable minister said no more on the subject, and it is but fair to believe, that when he returned home he had very serious doubts in regard to the sin of dancing, which had once been as fairly held as if it had been an article in the Confession of Faith.



The Lehigh Register.
Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1850.

Christmas Week.
In accordance with an old established custom of the editors of this place, no paper will be issued from our office next week. In order to give our hands a New Year’s Holiday we will publish the next paper two days earlier than usual, on the 30th of December, instead of the 2d of January. Our last wish is, that our friends may all enjoy a “Merry Christmas.”

Firemen’s Ball.
The first Annual Firemen’s Ball will be given by the “Good Will Fire Company,” on the evening of Second Christmas, the 26th instant, at the Odd Fellows’ Hall. It is expected that there will be a large number in attendance, as the proceeds over and above the expenses, will be appropriated to the benefit of the Company. A splendid Supper will be prepared during the evening. Price of admission two dollars. Lovers of this innocent amusement should not fail to be in attendance.

Lehigh Fenobles.
This splendid Company, under the command of Capt. H. B. Yaeger, were out on parade on Saturday last, and for once, had a pleasant day, and we believe, judging from the smiling faces as they passed our sanctum, enjoyed themselves to their heart’s content. The new Caps they wore, are neat and very soldier-like in appearance. The evolutions were such, that with a little more practice, they can flatter themselves as being one of the best drilled Companies in the State.

Who Can Beat It!
Our old friend Hiram J. Schantz, of Upper Macungy township, Lehigh county, fattened five hogs, which were slaughtered on Saturday the 9th instant, their total weight being two thousand four hundred and sixty four and a half pounds. Their weight and age singly was as follows:

1.	410	
2.	418	14 months old.
3.	457	
4.	568	21 months old.
5.	610	
		2,164

Average weight 193; average age 17 months. Mr. Schantz takes particular pride in improving his breed of hogs, the same may be said in regard to cattle, &c. This is as it should be. We believe that it is one of the first duties of our farmers, to see that their stock be improved in every respect. The keeping of good stock is not more expensive than that of bad, but when they come to dispose of them, the difference is found to be very material. We say therefore adopt Mr. Schantz’s plan, and others that we might name, and you will without doubt be the gainer by it.

Christmas & New Year’s Presents.
We received a copy of *Lindsay & Blackston’s* Pictorial Catalogue of Illustrated Books, for Christmas and New Year’s Presents. It contains a large collection of works, all of which are elegantly bound, and will be disposed of at very reasonable prices. In order to give our readers an idea of its contents, we will give a short sketch of titles:

- Treasured Thoughts—The Broken Bracket—Forest Flowers of the West—The Golden Sands of Mexico—The Women of the Scriptures—Scenes in the Life of the Saviour—Scenes in the Lives of the Apostles—The Pilgrim’s Progress—Scenes in the Lives of the Patriarchs and Prophets—Aunt Mary’s Tales—The American Gallery of Art—Buds and Blossoms—Lays of Love and Faith—Pictorial Life of Washington—Pictorial Life of Benj. Franklin—The Mirror of Life—The Life of William Penn—Life of Zachary Taylor—Pictorial Life of Gen. Francis Marion—British Female Poets—Pictorial Life of Jackson—American Female Poets—Pictorial Life of Gen. Lafayette—The Young Husband—The Young Wife—Life of Napoleon Bonaparte—Holidays in the Country—The Young Sailor—Frank Worthy, or the Orphan and his Benefactor—Lizzie Linden and her Mocking Bird, &c., &c.

Growlers.
There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, growling because somebody feels above them, or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with their destiny. These men, usually, have made a very grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are unmitigated asses. In either case, they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault finding with one’s condition or position occurs there is always a want of self-respect. If people despise you, do not tell of it all over town. If you are smart, show it. Do something, and keep doing it. If you are a right-down clever fellow, wash the wormwood off your face and show your good-will by your deeds. Then, if people feel above you, go straight off and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic, or a farmer, or a shop boy, turn yours up a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street, swell yourself, and if this does not fetch them, conclude very good-naturedly that they are unworthy your acquaintance, and pity them for missing such a capital chance to get into good society.

Society never estimates a man at what he imagines himself to be. He must show himself to be possessed of self respect, independence, energy to will and to do, and a good sound heart. These qualities and possessions will “put him through.” Who blames a man for feeling above those who are mean enough to go around, like babies, telling who people abuse them, and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency.

The Bounty Land Law.
The National Intelligencer, learns from the Pension Office that, in answer to various inquiries relative to the Bounty Land Act of September 28, 1850, decisions have been made as follows:

1. That where the services has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit, and not his employer.
2. That the widow of a soldier who has rendered the service required by the law is entitled to bounty land, provided she was a widow at the passage of the law, although she may have been married several times; or although her marriage to the officer or soldier may have taken place after he left the service; but if not a widow when the law passed, the benefit of the act inures to the minor children of the deceased soldier.
3. That no person who has received or is entitled to bounty land under a prior law is entitled to the benefit of the act of the 28th of September, 1850.
4. That no soldier is entitled to more than one warrant under this act, although he may have served several terms; but where a soldier has served several terms, he will receive a warrant for the greatest quantity of land to which the several terms consolidated will entitle him.
5. In all cases where any portion of the bounty land in the several warrants referred to in the act of the 28th of September, 1850, were embodied with the army in the field, and performed service as a portion of the line of the army, the marines who so served, if they served the time required by law, and were honorably discharged, are entitled to land. No seaman, nor any other person belonging to the navy proper is entitled to land. And no teamster or artificer is entitled to land. Persons who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia, in 1836, or in removing Indians at any time, are not entitled to land.

The “Big Ship” Pennsylvania.
The proposal to fit out the line of battle ship Pennsylvania, of one hundred and twenty guns, and despatch her to London, with the American contributions to the World’s Fair, is a happy idea, and we trust that Congress will adopt it without delay. This gigantic ship would be herself one of the best evidences of American skill we could send to England; and would attract more attention than all the other specimens of Yankee ingenuity put together. There is nothing John Bull reverences more than a line ship. Our useful inventions he might pass by with but scanty praise; but a specimen of naval architecture like the Pennsylvania, would divide the town talk with the Great Fair itself. This enormous man of war has now been built many years, yet has never been applied to any purpose whatever. While we hope that she may not be called for in a hostile capacity, we yet desire to see her employed usefully in some way, and the present proposal appears to us exactly to meet the requirements of the case. If she was handsomely fitted out, and manned by a picked crew, she would amply repay her original cost in the reputation she would add to the United States. The good effects would not be confined to England. The people of the Continent would see, with their own eyes, that Great Britain was not the only power that built fine ships, a fact which, generally, they are ignorant.—*Evening Bulletin.*

Three Large Porkers!
Our friend Jory Kolb, of the American Hotel, stands number one in the Pork line, in Allentown. Last year he killed two, the joint weight of which was 889. Being determined not to be outdone, he this year killed three, the weight singly being as follows:

1.	393
2.	416
3.	466
Total,	1275

Delmas.—Hon. Henry W. Hilliard (whig) of Alabama declines a reelection to Congress. At the close of this session, he will have served six sessions, and he thinks he has had his share.—His letter is mild and conciliatory, and he takes ground strongly in favor of the “Compromise” measures.

The Tariff.
Our readers, says the Potstown Journal, are all aware that we have treated this subject as a “business matter,” as it most strictly is. The long and angry war it has occasioned as a political question, is now subsiding, and nearly every paper, at least on the Democratic side, are now treating it as one that of right ought to be withdrawn from the political arena. Success to their efforts. No man among the ardent sensible admirers of the Tariff of ‘42, on the protection side of the House, now advocate the restoration of that act. Then what is the true course? Why, make such modifications in the present tariff as common sense and common interests seem to demand. Pennsylvania asks for an advance of duty on iron, if both parties unite, as they ought, in asking for it, they will no doubt be successful. As all men, except ultra free traders—and we must have our ultras in every school—recognize the propriety of so levying our duties as to discriminate in favor of protection, they cannot fail to favor the levy of specific duties on this article or any other upon which the principle will apply as reasonably, that languishes under foreign competition. Specific duties on iron, if protection is desired at all, is one of the most reasonable attendants that can be imagined. When prices are low, it affords the same protection as when high. It gives at least the same, while the ad valorem principle gives least protection when most needed, and most protection when least needed, as was the case when the present tariff was enacted.—Specific duties cannot be laid in the most instances as fairly as ad valorem—but where they can be levied, as in the case of iron, there is no earthly reason why it should not be done. Specific duties belong to the protective principle, ad valorem to the revenue raising policy.

Graham’s Magazine.
When Mr. Graham resumed the business management of the Magazine, with which his name is so closely identified, he found it comparatively feeble and languishing. Since that period he has entirely re-invigorated it, and by the judicious application of ample means—by constant and careful supervision—by bold and well directed efforts—he has not only restored it to its “most high and palmy state,” but has made it, in all respects, far superior to its former best condition.

For the coming year the arrangements made by “Graham” are of the most liberal and extensive character. Various improvements are to be introduced in the mechanical portion of his work; and he has secured the services of a literary corps which cannot be surpassed.—Among the latter, as will be seen by the following letter, is Mr. James, the novelist, whose contributions to the periodical literature of this country will be confined exclusively to his magazine. With these arrangements, and the advantages to be derived from his own skill, taste and enterprise, we cannot doubt that “Graham” will be eminently successful, and we are confident that he will be eminently deserving.

Revere House, Boston, Mass.,
6th December, 1850.
George R. Graham, Esq.,
My Dear Sir—Having seen various works of mine advertised in such a manner as to lead the public to believe that they have been written by me expressly for periodicals in this country, I authorize you to state, if you like, that your magazine is the only periodical in America for which I have undertaken to write anything. All other periodical works of mine are written for English publishers, under agreements signed long ago; but the tales written by me for your magazine, will not appear in England for a considerable time after you have published them, even if they ever are printed in that country at all.

I cannot close my letter without complimenting you, both upon the matter and appearance of your magazine. I have felt the highest interest in many of the articles contained in the only numbers I have seen; and in point of printing, paper, and illustrations, I have seen no magazine at all its equal. Indeed it is a matter of marvel to me how you can produce it at such a price, however numerous may be your subscribers.

Believe me to be, dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully, G. P. R. JAMES.

The Home Journal.
There is no paper in the country so tastefully adapted to the wants of the family circle and the sentiments of woman, as this. Indeed we know of no other that pretends to discuss subjects in which they are specially interested; this leisure and the care bestowed upon the selections with a view to the domestic circle, should make the Home Journal familiar in every household. Morris & Willis, devote themselves entirely to preparing an intellectual feast every week for their readers—pure in morals, healthy in sentiment, refined in taste, and adapted to the spirit of the hour. Literature, music, fashion and society are represented with taste, grace, and intelligence in their Journal, and it contains more original writing on these subjects than any Journal in the country. The commencement of a new volume affords an excellent opportunity for those who have neglected to subscribe to this charming and cheap, yet most elegant paper, to do so. The terms are only two dollars a year.

The Gibbs Fortune in England.—Benjamin Gibbs Mitchell, formerly of Baltimore, and more recently from Bermuda, claims the fortune of eight millions of dollars, which has remained in England many years without an owner, the rightful owner not being known. Mr. Mitchell has been in England the past year, and has made his claim to the title so clear that he no longer doubts that he shall obtain the money. He arrived in Hartford, Connecticut, last Saturday a week, to procure certain evidences relative to his identity.

Manufacturers’ Convention.
The Convention of delegates representing the mining and manufacturing interests of Virginia, which met in Richmond last week, adjourned on Friday, after receiving and considering reports of the several committees upon the various branches of manufactures. These papers are all ably drawn. The following resolutions, which were appended to the report of the committee on coal and iron, embody and express the views and action of the convention, and were adopted without a dissenting voice:

1st. Resolved, That in the imposition of duties for the support of government, regard ought to be had to all the interests of the country with a view to foster and promote them, and especially with a view to secure them, so far as may be, against the fluctuations of European trade and production.

2d. That in order to give prosperity to the mining and manufacturing interests of the country, nothing more is necessary than such moderate and stable discrimination in the imposition of duties, as will enable the domestic products fairly to compete with the foreign products of like kind in our own markets.

3d. That in our opinion the present system of duties fails to accomplish the objects above indicated in several respects—particularly in leaving the domestic products of coal and iron essential to our natural security and defence, requiring heavy outlays, and needing the utmost practical stability—to depend upon the fluctuations of European trade.

There were other resolutions adopted, heartily approving of the views of President Fillmore on the subject of raw materials for manufacturing, and commending to the patronage of the public, the *Plough, Loom and Anvil*, edited by J. S. Skinner, as a most valuable periodical devoted to the prosperity of American enterprise and industry.

Henry Clay.
Mr. Foote, in his speech made at the City Hall, New York, on Monday a week, stated that General Cass had become a partizan of his old opponent, Mr. Clay. His words, as we find them reported in the New York Tribune, are as follows:

“Gen. Foote complimented the ‘Union Trinity,’ Clay, Cass and Webster, for their services on the Committee of Thirteen. When it was told to Gen. Cass that the prospects of the committee would finally lead to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, Gen. Cass, with great good feeling, was perfectly enraptured, expressing his perfect willingness to support such a nomination for the success of the ‘Union party.’ The narrative of Gen. Foote was listened to throughout with the utmost attention, and he was frequently applauded.”

Indiana Convention.
The exemption section, after many ineffectual attempts to amend its phraseology, finally passed on Wednesday. Ayes 108, noes 18. It is as follows: “The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognised by wholesome laws exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale, for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.”

Women’s rights, after some debate, passed the exact language of Mr. Blythe’s section—ayes 66, noes 56, as follows: “The real and personal property of women, whether owned before marriage or afterwards, acquired by purchase or gift; (other than from the husband in fraud of his creditors,) devise, or descent, shall be and remain secured, under equitable conditions by law.”

The State Legislature.—The Legislature of this State will meet on Monday, the 7th of January next. The state of parties in the Senate will stand 17 Whigs and 16 Democrats, and in the House 58 Democrats to 24 Whigs. A United States Senator is to be chosen in the place of Daniel Sturgeon. A great many candidates for the honor have already been presented by their respective friends.

Good Arguments.—The Washington Republic says the Southern Democrats, so called, have in times past insisted that any tax laid upon foreign importations was a tax upon the consumer. At the present time Governor Floyd, and other distinguished Democrats of the South, propose to levy a tax of ten per cent. upon productions of the Northern States, by way of retaliation on those States for their breach of faith in regard to Fugitive Slave Law. But if their old argument was a good one, and a tax upon foreign productions does really fall upon the consumer and not upon the producer, the proposed retaliatory law will be a verification of the homely proverb of “biting off the nose to spite the face.”—*Daily Star.*

The Homestead Law.—The Homestead Law, passed by the Vermont Legislature of 1849 went into operation on the 1st of this month. It provides that house and land, to the value of \$500, with the produce of the land, shall be exempt from attachment and execution, except for taxes. In case of the decease of a husband, this amount of property shall descend to his wife and children, without being subject to his debts, unless made specially chargeable therewith, and such homestead cannot be alienated or mortgaged, except by joint deed of husband and wife. The homestead is, however, liable for debts contracted before its purchase, and the husband may mortgage the same at the time of purchase without the consent of the wife.

Lieut. General.—It will be observed that the proposition introduced in the Senate of the last session of Congress, to confer the rank of Lieut. General upon Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, has been renewed in the House by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina.

To be Sold.—The Danville and Potsville Railroad is to be sold by the Sheriff of Northumberland county, on the 28th instant, at the Court House, in Sunbury, in accordance with an Act of the Legislature, passed last winter.

Threatened Revolution.

The Chinese rebellion, of which some accounts have been given in the late foreign news, appears to have grown to a formidable head. An insurgent army 50,000 strong, was within 120 miles of Canton. One district town had been sacked; another, of greater importance, was in a state of siege; the Imperial troops had been repulsed with loss; and the Governor of the district had fled in dismay to Peking. The effects of these reverses upon trade were most serious.—An embargo had been placed upon the traffic of the West River, and a regular black mail was levied upon all tea passing through the tracts occupied by the insurgent force. Plunder seems to be more the object of the rebellion than any political purpose, governmental grievances not being able to rouse the Chinese from the artificial torpor which has benumbed the population for centuries. The English press begin to see that British aid will soon be necessary to quell these disorders on land, as it was recently required to crush the pirates who infested the Chinese seas.

Jenny Lind.
We learn, says the Philadelphia Times, that M’lle. Lind will give three concerts in Baltimore, remaining there until the 13th. She is to be in Washington on the 16th, and will give two or three concerts. Then she repairs to Charleston, where she is to be from the 23d of December to the 1st of January. She next visits Havana, and will charm the Cubans for ten or twelve nights, after which she will sail for New Orleans, so as to be there about the 1st of February. It is Barnum’s present intention to proceed with M’lle. Lind from New Orleans to Mexico, and make a short stay. Upon his return, he will visit St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, upon his way to New York, whence he will sail so as to reach London in time for the World’s Fair in May next. Mr. Albert Case is now in Charleston, making preparatory arrangements for the concerts there.

Artesian Well.
The famous Artesian Well commenced in 1832, at Kissenegg, a city of Rhenish Bavaria, is just finished. This immense work of which the workmen began to despair, has given results which have never been seen before. Kissenegg is situated in a saline valley at nearly 50 metres above the level of the Baltic Sea. In the month of June, 1849, after seventeen years of labor, they had succeeded in reaching a depth of 560 metres; (a metre is about thirty-nine inches,) before getting to this it was necessary to cut through several beds of salt separated by masses of granite. They then arrived at the first bed of carbonic acid gas, followed by new masses of granite, and finally the 11th of last month, a violent concussion knocked away, without injuring anybody, the scaffolding which masked the orifice of the well, and there was immediately presented the curious spectacle of a column of water twelve centimetres in diameter, which rose with prodigious force to the height of thirty metres, spreading then on all sides like the branches of a magnificent palm tree, and thus forming the most extraordinary jet d’eau imaginable. The water, clear as a crystal, comes from a soil of a temperature of sixty six degrees Fahrenheit and gives a volume of twelve cubic metres a minute. It is forced by an atmosphere of subterranean carbonic gas acting with the force of fifty ordinary atmospheres.

An Aeronaut.
Signor Montemayer, a Spaniard, who has for many months been preparing a balloon, is confident that he can give it a motive power of its own, so as to ascend and descend, and steer it in any direction at his pleasure. It will not be ready for experiment for a year yet. It is to be in the form of a bird, 150 feet wide between the tips of the wings, and 80 feet long from head to tail—the latter being movable and acting as a rudder. It will be propelled by a steam engine of 28 horse power, and sustain a weight of 15,000 pounds.

Hon. Wm. H. Bissell.—It is certainly a remarkable fact, which we find stated in the Illinois State Register, that the Hon. Wm. H. Bissell, now representing the first Congressional district of Illinois, being a candidate in the same district at the election lately held for Representatives to the next Congress, was elected without opposition, receiving every vote, being to the number of twelve thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight.

The Mint.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Daily News, that the U. S. Mint, in this city, is coining money at a very rapid rate, having during the last month coined over four millions of dollars, with this month exceed five millions, and the following month reach the sum of six millions. The principal part of the coinage is in gold.

Illness.—John Adams was a pretty practical business sort of a man and a careful husband of time. The following entry appears in his diary, recently published:—

“Friday—Saturday—Sunday—Monday—All spent in absolute idleness, or, which is worse, gallanting the girls.”

Gold.—Extensive arrangements are on hand in the vicinity of Austin, San Antonio, and Corpus Christi, to explore the traces of old cities and mining operations on the head waters of the Colorado, and so west to the Rio Bravo, between El Paso and Santa Fe. The evidences of extensive works, and a large and civilized population, was discovered by the government surveyors, and some specimens of native gold and silver, in the hands of the Indians, have since led to the belief that these ruined cities were the seat of immense mineral wealth. This district is about 400 miles North of Corpus Christi, and something less than that from Austin, in the heart of a great buffalo range.

Paper Mills.—Of the ninety-seven paper mills in the State of Massachusetts, thirty-two are in Berkshire county, and of these thirty-two, nineteen are in the town of Lee alone. Paper-making is the one great interest of the place, and some of the most successful and famous manufacturers in the country carry on their business there.