



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1861.

Circulation near 2000.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

The Commissioners opened the books for the subscription of stock, at the American Hotel at Easton, on Monday the 12th instant, and continued keeping them open until Saturday 17th. We learn that upwards of four thousand shares were subscribed—enough to secure the operation of the Bank. The balance of the stock will undoubtedly all be taken as there appears to be a general rush for it. Men of undoubted honesty and ability will be selected for officers, and we have every reason to believe that this will be one of the safest and most popular Banks in the State.

The Lehigh Fencibles

Under the command of their new Captain, Carlos H. Samson, left here on Saturday last for the great battalion at Kutztown. They mustered thirty-two muskets, four commissioned officers, one ensign and three musicians, besides the "Union Brass Band." The battalion is said to have been one of the largest ever held in that place.

Dedication at Norristown.

On Thursday last, the 15th instant, the Old Fellows' Hall at Norristown was dedicated. The day was a beautiful one. The parade and exercises throughout were interesting, and it was the brightest the citizens of the pretty borough of Norristown ever witnessed in that place. The procession was over two miles in length, and numbered between three and four thousand persons.

The new Hall, which cost \$10,000, is 50 feet front on De Kalb street, 65 feet deep on Egypt street and 57 feet high. The basement is appropriated to a retail meat saloon, the first floor to stores, the second to a large ball room, the third to the purposes of a Lodge room and Encampment, and the attic to Masonic purposes. The building is quite imposing in appearance and is an ornament to the town. In the evening a splendid ball was given in honor of the occasion in the Hall, and was very largely attended. Beck's Philadelphia Brass Band officiated on the occasion and discoursed their sweet music. The tickets were sold at \$3, and several hundred dollars were netted out of the proceeds, which goes to the liquidation of the debt of the new edifice.

Graham's Magazine.

Graham's Magazine for June, is on our table, filled as usual with contributions from the best pens in the United States. The embellishments, three in number, possess decided merit. Graham always secures the best talent of the country and pays good prices for it. Hence the superior character of his Magazine and its resulting success.

Agitation.

The schemes of the agitators are transparent. Their design is disunion. In South Carolina, the effort to keep up the slavery excitement proceeds from a desire to dissolve this glorious confederacy. No grievance exists now. The compromise measures adjusted all difficulties with a due consideration to the rights of all. The fugitive slave bill has been executed all over the Union and will be faithfully carried out. At first there was a determination on the part of the abolitionists to prevent its enforcement. Through their mischievous agency, the officers of the law made one or two slips. But fanaticism has done its worst, and hereafter, the law will be rigidly observed.

While the disunionists were holding their cabal at Charleston, the abolitionists were plotting treason and denouncing ministers of the gospel at Syracuse. These Conventions were intended, in a measure, to operate upon each other, and by mutual violence, create hostility against one and sympathy for the other on the part of the north and south. In the north the abolitionists have signally failed. Their intemperate and disgraceful resolutions have been denounced by the respectable journals of all parties. In the south, we are led to believe and we sincerely hope, that the designs of the ultra secessionists have few approvers out of the circle of the South Carolina faction. Indeed, we trust that the postponement of secession is the last we shall ever hear of it, and that ere the time arrives for the renewal of its consideration, we will all be living in harmony and concord, and that the Palmetto State will be most loyal in its devotion to our glorious Union.—Democratic Union.

Steamboat for Easton.

Mr. David Taylor, of this city, says the Camden Democrat, is building a steamboat to ply on the Delaware river, between Lambertville and Easton, Pa. The boat will be ready to make her first trip about the fourth of July next. She is to have two fifty horse-power engines, and will when laden, draw but about ten inches. Mr. Taylor, who is one of the best ship-builders, we believe has contracted to build three of these crafts for the same persons, a pair of Yankees, from Maine—all intended for the same trade. The project though new, we doubt not, is a feasible one, and will prove successful. We have already registered our name for the first trip. Ho! for the mountains!

Starch.—Every week 40,000 pounds of corn starch, said to be of the best quality, are manufactured at Oswego; it is good both for the laundry and for food. The produce amounts to \$120,000 a year, and the weekly quantity of corn used is 2,000 bushels.

An Arrest.

Two men were arrested in Allentown recently, for passing counterfeit money. They informed the Deputy Attorney of Lehigh county, that they had purchased it of a man named Wm. Greger, of Montgomery county, whereupon a telegraphic despatch was forwarded to District Attorney B. E. Chain, who communicated the information to sheriff Hahn. The Sheriff, District Attorney and posse upon the following morning, paid Mr. G., a visit, at his residence in Pleasantville, where he owns a farm, arrested him and instituted a search for counterfeiting apparatus about the premises—without finding anything else than two old screw presses suitable for printing notes. The money made at this establishment, if made there at all, or some other connected with it, is sold at \$33 on the hundred, affording a very nice profit in the making and passing—the latter part of the business being the most hazardous. William Greger was once arrested, with two or three others, for attempting to counterfeit on the Montgomery County Bank, which never came to a trial. He has also been arrested in Berks county, we are informed, for a counterfeiting offence upon a Reading Bank. Fearing the stern justice of a County Court in Berks, he made a confession implicating his accomplices, who were arrested and sent to prison, and he obtained a pardon from the Governor which was read to the Court when his case was called up.

It is known that the Middletown Bank has suffered severely from counterfeiters, and the bank has offered a reward of \$500 for their detection and plates, on which the notes are printed. Gen. Cameron has expressed his convictions heretofore that the notes were made in Montgomery county.

The only difficulty in this case has been the shrewdness of the principal, whoever it may be, in getting out the counterfeiters, which has frustrated the operations of the law. The impression has long since existed in the public mind that guilt existed, where none by a process of law has been found. As every man in the community is liable to be cheated by spurious money, any information or circumstances tending to expose the guilty persons, and relieve the community of the infamous imposition, ought to be made public.

Some men make a life business of getting up counterfeiters, and are fortunate or shrewd enough, by keeping up an outside appearance for honesty and good principles, to evade the prying investigation of the deceived public. Mr. Greger has been taken to head quarters at Norristown, but unless further developments are made by the men arrested for passing the notes, or discoveries are made to criminate him, the arrest will prove as fruitless as its predecessors. We do hope the truth will be brought out—the guilty punished, and the innocent exculpated.—Pottstown Ledger.

Irish Emigrants

Began to come to Pennsylvania about the year 1719—principally from the north of Ireland—and settled mainly in Lancaster county, towards the Maryland line. Logan, in his Journal in 1722-'29, complains somewhat bitterly of the Irish and Germans, for squatting on his land without offering to purchase; he calls them "bold and indigent strangers, saying, as their excuse, when challenged for titles, that we had solicited for colonists, and they had come accordingly." They were exempt from rents by an ordinance of 1720, in consideration of their being a frontier people. In 1729 Logan expresses himself glad to find that the Parliament is about to take measures to prevent the too free emigration to this country.—The Assembly had laid a restraining tax of twenty shillings a head for every servant arriving; but it did not check emigration, and the tax was generally avoided.

In 1730, Logan writes and complains of the Scotch Irish, as possessing themselves by force, of the whole of Conestoga manor, comprising some fifteen thousand acres of the best land in the country. They alleged that it was against the laws of God and nature, that so much land should be idle, while so many Christians wanted to labor on, and to raise their bread. The Paxtang boys, however, were dispossessed by the sheriff and his posse, and some thirty of their cabins were burned. The feeling then engendered is supposed to have had much to do with the Paxtang massacre, which occurred twenty-five years afterwards.

Craig's Settlement, in Allen township, Northampton county, was made by emigrants from the north of Ireland, about the year 1728-'30. That was the period at which the tide of Presbyterian emigration began to take place. William and Thomas Craig appear to have been the principal settlers; among other prominent ones, were John Ralston, Robert Walker, John Hays, James King, Gabriel King, Arthur Lattimore, Hugh Wilson, William Young, George Gibson, Robert Gibson, Andrew Mann, James Riddle, John Boyd, Mary Dobbin, Niglo Gray, and Thomas Armstrong.

Some of the descendants of these people are said to be occupying the very farms first settled by them; while others may be occupying prominent positions before the public in this and other States, for all we know to the contrary.

Next to the Germans, may be classed the Irish as an emigrating people. They come to our shores, annually, by thousands, and have contributed in no small degree in infusing a good and healthy element in the character of the American population.—Mining Register.

Fire in The Coal.—In Wales a fire has been raging in a coal mine for twenty-six years, and has consumed, it is computed, \$600,000 worth of coal. Within five years after its commencement it was greatly restrained by the construction of an enormous wall which cost \$80,000. At present it is about passing this wall threatening very extensive destruction, and learned engineers have been employed to consult on the new means of arresting its progress.

A Good Sign.

We notice indications of a sound and healthy feeling in both political parties throughout the State, in regard to the election of candidates for the Judiciary; all feeling the necessity of bringing forward the best men, as contradistinguished from the mere politicians who are aspiring to the ermine which is this year to be bestowed directly by the hands of the people. In the Harrisburg Keystone, of May 6th, is an able article on the subject, from which we copy the following paragraph:

"We believe that at the approaching election, the party which presents the best men to the people will be most successful; that this will be the case in the election of judges, we have no doubt, and that question will exert its influence on others. Nor will it be confined to this election. The abandonment by the whigs of their open opposition to some of the great measures that have hitherto divided the two great parties, has so materially narrowed the line that separates them, as materially to diminish on both sides the inducement to swallow an objectionable nomination. A nomination will not hereafter be 'as good as an election,' unless the nominator is one that the party are ready to endorse as one 'fit to de make.'"

Whigs and Democrats, we feel convinced, will feel the truth of the assertion that the party which presents the best men to the people will be most successful; and we trust that they will both enter into an honorable rivalry on this point. The Keystone of the 13th inst. continues the consideration of this subject in an article from which we quote the following:

"No one can calculate the amount of evil that will ensue if the judiciary of Penn'a. shall become the prize of mere trading politicians; that there are enough of this class ready to seize upon it as their spoil, no one who has paid any attention to our past political history can doubt that they can only certainly be defeated by preventing the possibility of filling our primary meetings and county conventions with their friends, we are satisfied."

Georgia.

We observe with great pleasure the determination and unanimity which pervade the people of Georgia in the organization of the Constitutional Union party for the approaching political campaign. Every mail brings us additional intelligence of the zeal and interest which the movement excites, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be triumphant by a majority of many thousands. The day fixed by the Southern Rights party for their convention to nominate a candidate for Governor is on the 28th of this month. That of the Union party the Monday thereafter, being the 3rd of June.

Mississippi.

The Union party State Convention of Mississippi, held at Jackson, on the 5th inst., nominated General Henry S. Foote, for Governor, James A. Horn, of Lauderdale, for Secretary of State; Gen. Wm. Clark, for Treasurer, and Daniel R. Russell for Auditor. In the 11th Congressional District, represented by the Secessionist McWillie, who is anxious for a re-election, the 'Union' men have nominated Gen. J. D. Freeman, of Hinds county. Gen. Foote, besides running for Governor, is also one of the 'Union' candidates for the State Convention to consider the slave question and what Mississippi shall do in relation to the 'Peace Measures.'

New Board Fence.

A new mode of constructing fences has been invented by Mr. J. Berdan, of Plymouth, Michigan, the principal features of which are not a little novel. By his plan, a good substantial and economical fence can be constructed of boards without posts. The boards for the construction of this fence have notches cut in them near their ends, and they are locked together in such a manner as to form a worm or zig-zag fence. The boards are supported in the middle by stakes passing down each side and secured together by clamps drawn together by a wedge. A brace or rider passes between the stakes resting upon the clamps, thus adding to the height and strength of the fence. The inventor has taken measures to secure a patent.—Scientific American.

Coins of California.

The California papers are complaining of Congress for omitting to provide them with a Mint. The difficulties in trade are attributed to this reason, as the absence of a Mint caused the issue of irresponsible coins, which filled up the channels of trade. The Alta California says:—"The bankers, who especially aided in getting this coin in circulation, by which they, of course, made a pretty fair percentage, have determined to decay it, and thus make another good percentage by purchasing it when the panic shall have depressed it below its real value. The merchants also have repudiated it. This movement of theirs would have been much better had they taken it long ago. As it is, it will probably recoil in a great measure upon themselves—for miners and country merchants coming for supplies, when they find all but the U. S. Assay issues refused, will naturally enough rank that with the rest, refuse to have their gold dust coined and insist upon making their payments in it."

The fifty dollar pieces will be found unsuited to the purposes of trade and general circulation, and are only useful for shipments out of the country. The money market is said to be tight. On private loans 10 per cent. has been freely paid, and the ruling rates are from 5 to 10 per cent. a month. Real Estate and rents are declining. The price of clean dust is \$17 per oz., but the dust usually called merchantable will not average \$16 per oz. Exchange on the Atlantic cities 2 per cent. premium.

The Press vs. Speech.—A rapid writer will pen about 2500 words in an hour. A rapid speaker will utter 42,000 words in the same time. Hoe's newly invented press will print 10,000 words in a minute, or 600,000,000 an hour.—American Messenger.

Trip of the President.

President Fillmore and Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Graham and Hall, members of his Cabinet, left Washington on Monday to participate in the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad, and were at every point along the route received with that consideration due to their exalted stations, and patriotic services to the country. They reached Philadelphia on Monday evening, and were welcomed by an immense concourse of citizens. They remained over night in Philadelphia, and proceeded to New York by the Amboy line on Tuesday. At the latter city their reception was most enthusiastic. Cannon, thundered, flags waved, thousands shouted, and the military, to the number of twelve regiments, paraded, to do them honor. On Wednesday they started on their tour over the great Erie Railroad, and were received at all the way stations along the line, with the most flattering attention. They stopped at Elmira over night and on Thursday reached Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, the termination of the road, where the opening was concluded by a grand celebration.

The length of the great New York and Erie Railway is 465 miles, nearly the whole of which has been constructed since 1845. The company was organized nearly nineteen years ago, but for a long time misfortune and extravagance attended the enterprise and retarded its completion. Five years ago a new directory came in, and they have matured an achievement, which for magnitude and commercial importance has no parallel in any similar enterprise yet accomplished on this continent. The whole cost of the road is nearly \$30,000,000.—Reading Journal.

Tusk of a Mastodon.

Prof. Anderson, of the University of Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., under date of the 9th inst., informs us of an interesting discovery:—"I have before me a portion of the tusk of a mastodon, found last week on the farm of Mr. Thomas Howard, three miles west of this place, on the Buffalo Creek. I visited Mr. Howard yesterday and obtained from him an account of the manner of discovery, and brought back the most perfect fragment, which he has presented to the cabinet of the Society for Inquiry in the University."

"It was discovered in digging a ditch in a meadow near the Buffalo Creek. In running the plow along the line of the ditch it struck the point of the tusk. Unfortunately it was supposed to be the root of a tree, and a part—about two feet in length—was shattered before its true character was suspected. It lay in a horizontal position, imbedded in blue clay resting upon limestone."

"The whole tusk measured about nine or ten feet in length, and was very much curved, especially toward the point. It has now become impossible to give a drawing of it as I had hoped to do. I found only three fragments remaining; each about two feet in length. The most perfect portion was that which now lies before me. It commences about two feet from the larger end of the tusk. About one foot of this is a perfect state, presenting a round polished surface, 2 1/2 inches in circumference at the larger end and 2 1/2 at the smaller end. It is somewhat curved, forming the arc of a circle whose radius is 26 inches. The other fragments were falling rapidly to pieces, the laminae, especially of the larger end, separating at the slightest touch. I judge from appearances that the tusk was fractured previous to its discovery, though its exhumation threatens to hasten its destruction."

"No other remains have been found in the vicinity. Mr. Howard designs to make some further excavations, in hope of meeting other portions."

Insurrection in China.—Regarding the long-standing insurrection in the province of Kwangsi, we learn from the Overland Friend of China for last January, that the disturbances are increasing in violence. The insurgents were assembled in great strength within sixty miles of Canton, with the avowed purpose of subverting the present dynasty. The revolt had attained such a head that it was thought uncertain whether his Celestial Majesty would be to keep possession of the throne.

A Lucky Man.—The barkeeper of the steamer Webster, lately destroyed by fire, who was reported drowned, was found on a pile of drift wood and picked up with, as he supposed, only the clothes on his back. He was unable to swim but preferring the water to fire, he jumped overboard, and fortunately floated to the drift wood. After reaching New Orleans, as we learn from the Picayune, he found himself the fortunate holder of the ticket which drew the \$12,000 prize in the Havana lottery. This was making a pile very unexpectedly.

Virginia Convention.

The committee of the whole reported to the Convention sitting at Richmond, on the 17th inst., the compromise adopted the day before; with its modifications; and the subject being before the Convention on second reading, a motion was made to strike out the clause providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, which, however, was disagreed to. Mr. Boocock then offered a new proposition as an amendment, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed; after which the Convention adjourned until Monday next.

The compromise, as it now stands, gives the counties west of the Blue Ridge, 82 delegates, and those east 68; the west 20 members of the Senate, and the east 30. It also provides that the question of representation on the white population, and the whole taxation, shall be submitted to the people together in 1865.

Shawls.—An Indian manufacturer of shawls, named Naid-Ramoyna, was recently at Paris on his way to London. He is an inhabitant of the celebrated Valce of Cashmere, and the object of his journey to Europe is to expose splendid shawls of his own manufacture at the London Exhibition. Whilst waiting for the opening of the Exhibition, he purposes visiting Lyons and other manufacturing parts of France. He is said to be a man of great intelligence, and has raised himself from the state of a workman to be the head of a large manufactory.

Another Whitewash.

The editor of the Horticulturist, in answer to the queries of a correspondent gives the following receipt for a whitewash:

"Take a barrel and slake a bushel of freshly burned lime in it, by covering the lime with boiling water. After it is slaked, add cold water enough to bring it to the consistency of good whitewash. Then dissolve in water, and add one pound of white vitriol (sulphate of zinc) and one quart of fine salt. To give this wash a cream color, add one half pound of yellow ochre, in powder. To give it a fawn color, add one fourth of a pound of Indian red. To make a handsome gray stone color, add one half pound of French blue, and one fourth pound of Indian red. A drab will be made by adding one half pound of burnt sienna, and one-fourth pound of Venetian red."

For brick or stone, instead of one bushel of lime, use half bushel of lime and half bushel of hydraulic cement.

These washes are very useful in preserving buildings, fences, &c., to which they are applied, and although it must be renewed much oftener than oil paints, they give a neat appearance to farms, where they are applied to the buildings, gates, &c. As their cost is trifling, it is strange that they are not used more often than they are now.

"Fore Sail."

The Locomotive publishes the following verbatim copy of a handbill, which it says was posted on a store door in that vicinity. It is decidedly rich. That rooster ought to bring a big price:

FOR SAIL IN

Nippinez township the follerin of my property by public outcry vizaimly 1 Schotepig 1 buru 1 fish sain, 4 braskandelsticks 4 ginyen 1 hatchen on 20egg, 1 hors wagn und harnesses, 4 empt syderbaris und one roosher wich will be sold on 6 monat credit the oder thing must be gelt, cause I go mole to muscheter Wally dis Schpring, also howsole fernicher.

Schoolmaster Abroad.—A correspondent of the Eastern Argus, gives the following ludicrous specimen of orthography, as found he says, on a sign in Schuylkill county:

"Enderdemnen fur man un hos.

Bu do da un drus domori

Bi Domi red."

Which, being interpreted according to the rules of such orthography, means: "Entertainment for Man and Horse. Pay to day and trust to morrow. By Thomas Read."

The Lungs.—The following simple experiment is said to be a test of the soundness of the lungs. Let the patient draw in a full breath, and then begin to count as far as he can, slowly and audibly, without inflating the lungs. The number of seconds he can continue is then to be carefully noted. In confirmed consumption the time does not exceed eight, and is often less than six seconds. In pleurisy and pneumonia it ranges from nine to four seconds. But when the lungs are sound, the time will range as high as twenty to thirty seconds.

New Printing Press.—Mr. John R. Hathaway, a well known periodical agent of Norfolk, Va., has gone to Washington, for the purpose of taking out a patent for a printing press, of his invention, which is to be worked entirely by one person, and will throw off one thousand copies per hour. It is very simple in its construction, and can be made at a cost but little above the ordinary hand-press. Such a machine has long been a great desideratum to country printers.—If Mr. Hathaway's invention is what it purports to be, he may consider his fortune made.

Thomas W. Dorr.—Many of our contemporaries call the restoration of Ex-Gov. Dorr's political rights a long delayed act of justice. Mr. Dorr was a school mate of ours, and our personal sympathies have ever been enlisted in his favor, but he has proved as stubborn as a mule, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution, and therefore the long delay has been his own act. Mr. Dorr refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the laws in Rhode Island, and was therefore convicted of treason; he was one of the "higher law" men some ten years since, and met the fate which should now be awarded to those who refuse obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law. Dorr struck at the root of the Democratic principle, by refusing to submit to a majority.—Philadelphia Sun.

A Wife Starved to Death.—Nashville papers give an account of the murder of a woman at that place by starvation, by her husband. The suspicions of the neighborhood were aroused by the disappearance of the wife, who was reported by her husband to be sick. The house was entered by a window, and a woman was found lying in the bed covered with filth, in a most emaciated condition. She was extremely weak, and it is stated she declared that she had not eaten anything for a week or more. She died in a few hours afterwards. They found that her person bore the marks of cords, by which it is supposed she had been bound to the bed. The husband has been arrested and committed to prison for trial.

A Great Trial.—In the Long secession speech lately delivered by Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, we find this undoubted truth, which is a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff: "It will be far easier indeed, in my opinion, to get out of the Union than to keep out of it." So saith Mr. Rhett and so we are inclined to think. When South Carolina comes to taste the luxury of the decline of her own commercial ports, the emigration of her citizens, and heavy taxes for an independent Government, she will be as fierce to come into the Union as she is now to get out of it.

Money Digging.—Application has been made to the civic authorities of Lynn, Massachusetts, to make excavations at "Dunston Rock," with a view to the discovery of the entrance to the Pirate's Cave. The legend is that a freebooter once lived in this cave, and was buried there with his treasures, by the falling of a portion of the rock during the great earthquake of 1688.—Several attempts have been made previously to blow up this rock, in order to obtain the buried treasure, but without success.

Gleanings.

The Free Banking Law has passed to a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

A Homoeopathic Medical Convention of the North Western States, is to meet in Chicago on the first Monday in June.

George W. Johnson, late speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives, it is stated, is a defaulter to the amount of \$2,000, in retaining money collected for the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The Delaware Division.—This Division of the Pennsylvania Canal is now fairly in operation, and the business of the year promises to exceed that of any previous one.—The amount of tolls received at New Hope, for the month of April, is \$2,170.21, exceeding the amount received in the month of April of any previous year. The amount crossing at the outlet lock at New Hope, into the Delaware and Raritan Canal, is also proportionately increased. Since the 8th of November, 1850, there has been an excess in favor of 1851 in the whole amount of tolls received of \$8,788.43.

Increase of Travel.—The advantages of our railway communication with the West, are strikingly illustrated by the exhibit of the number of passengers passing over the Allegheny Portage Railroad in the months of March and April, 1850 and 1851. In 1850, the number was 1,426; in 1851 it was 5,765, showing a difference in favor of this year of 4,339.

Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.—We are gratified to learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased the fine property known as the "Powellton Estate," on the west bank of the Schuylkill, with the intention of using it for depot, workshops and all other purposes connected with the business of a great railroad.—The purchase was made by Charles H. Fisher, Esq., for the Company on Saturday last. The property contains ninety three acres and was purchased for \$350,000, ground rent, redeemable after two years.

Origin of the American Flag.—Mr. Tupper the English poet, in his remarks at the Maryland Historical Society's anniversary, related an interesting fact, which in his mind suggested what should be to Americans a pleasing idea—possibly a discovery as to the origin of the National Flag. On making a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, he was forcibly struck by the circumstance that the ancient family coat of arms of the illustrious General George Washington had consisted of three stars in the upper portion of the shield, and three stripes below; the crest represented an eagle's head, and the motto was singularly appropriate to American history: *Eeetus cetera probat*.

Patent Revolving Cannon.—Mr. Z. M. Jowry, of Portville, Cattaraugus county has invented a cannon which will load and discharge itself fifty times a minute. It is stated in the Cattaraugus Whig that the War Department has passed a resolution in favor of adopting this ingenious destructive power for our government.

Who are the Secessionists?—The District Attorney of Charleston, who was lately in Washington, states that the politicians who are now revelling in secession projects in South Carolina, by no means represent the sentiments of the people of that State. The delegates to the Convention from one district were sent by a meeting composed of twenty persons, fifteen of whom were made delegates. Similar operations were performed in other districts. The fact is, as the National Intelligencer says, these delegates are of the old aristocratic class in the State, and to be extremists is a sort of exclusiveness with them. The Charleston Mercury says they were the "picked men of every part of the State."—Nuf Ced.

Good Business.—Eight hundred and seventy-three boats passed through the Delaware Division, Pa. Canal, at New Hope, week before last. The District states that all the companies on the Lehigh are doing a larger business this season than ever before.

Liberia.—An emigrating party of some interest is about to proceed to Liberia from Baltimore on or near the 1st of July. The Rev. Jacob Moore, the founder, and for some years the pastor of the colored Methodist Episcopal Church, in Howard street, is the leader in the movement, which embraces twenty-five respectable and industrious families, numbering fully 100 persons.

To Make Beer.—Take one pint of corn and boil it till soft, add to it one pint of molasses and one gallon of water; shake them well together, and set it by the fire, and in twenty-four hours the beer will be excellent. When all the beer in the jug is used, just add more molasses and water. The same corn will answer for six months, and the beer will be fit for use, in twelve hours, by keeping the jug which contains it warm. In the absence of molasses, sugar or honey will answer in its place. In this way the whole ingredients used in making a gallon of beer, will not cost exceeding four cents, and it is better and more wholesome than cidet.—Paulding (Miss.) Spy.

The Great Bell.—The large bell of the Cathedral of Notre Dame was rung on good Friday, after a silence of three years, caused by repairs in the belfry. A large crowd assembled on the Parvis to hear it. The bell is called Emmanuel, was cast in 1682, and Louis XIV, named it in the christening ceremony. Formerly sixteen men were required to ring it, but owing to an improvement in the haling, four now suffice. The relics of the Cathedral were, on Good Friday, carried round in solemn procession after a sermon of the Abbe de Ravignana. The President of the Republic was present, and there was a vast congregation.

New York.—The shipment of specie to Europe, the present week amount to \$628,653, exclusive of \$35,000 on board the Herma on the 17th. The aggregate export since the 1st of January, is \$10,081,015. But for the continued large invoices from California, these heavy drains of our gold and silver would tell seriously upon the money market.