

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

The Fourth of July.—The Sons of Temperance, together with the "Lehigh Fencibles" and citizens of Allentown, will celebrate the day in Mrs. Greenleaf's beautiful lawn. It is expected that some 10 or 15 Divisions will be in attendance. A number of speakers are invited, among which is the Rev. Mr. Hunt.

The Want of a Trade.

A great portion of the misery and crime, felt and committed by intellectual men—worthy of better things—has had and continues to have its source in the fond folly of poor but ambitious parents. Fathers and mothers who have spent their lives in hard and honest labor, and who are blessed—or perhaps cursed—with children who exhibit a small share of precocious ability, are induced, by natural parental pride, to make these children something else than common workers. They are too good to be schooled to useful daily toil, and so the parents deprive themselves of every rational enjoyment, and deny their bodies and their stomachs everything beyond the meagre necessary, in order to bring up their offspring to be gentlemen. A poor scholar is synonymous with poor a creature. A man with no capital save that of brain, and harboring ideas of life totally incompatible with poverty, is a ripe tool in the hands of the wicked tempter. "Work he cannot, and to beg he is ashamed," and so, in nine cases out of ten, he becomes a rogue, and lives by cheating and overreaching his industrious neighbors. A proof of the correctness of what was said was recently afforded at Toronto, Canada, in the case of a well-educated man named Pay, who was convicted of several desperate burglaries and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. He addressed the court, after his conviction, and in the course of his remarks begged the judges to intercede for him when he was sent to the Penitentiary, and have him taught a trade, in order that, should he ever be released, (which is highly improbable) he might be able to earn an honest livelihood. He concludes by saying:

"I attribute my present course of life solely to the circumstance that I was never brought up to any trade. Should I not be taught any occupation while in the penitentiary, when I come out I shall be friendless, homeless, penniless, and ragged; and I must necessarily resume my old habits and become what I was before, a robber!"

Here is a whole volume of pregnant advice to parents. No matter how wealthy you are, or how promising the auspicious prospects of those connected with you may be, let your children learn trades.

Suicide.

On Tuesday last, the 17th instant, Samuel Daniel, a highly respectable citizen of Hanover township, Northampton county, committed suicide by hanging himself to the rafters in the garret of his house. It appears that Mr. Daniel had purchased a property somewhere in Moore township, and although having paid it in part, the idea struck him that he never would be able to pay the whole of it, which troubled him to such a degree, that he concluded to do away with himself in this manner. He was a man about thirty years of age, without a family.

Easton and Trenton.

The facilities for travelling are so rapidly increasing that it will not be long before all the surrounding towns and villages, within one hundred miles of Philadelphia, will become places of general resort by our own citizens. A railroad now runs from Trenton to Lambertville, and a line of steamers will soon run from that place to Easton; the first of which is nearly completed, at the ship yard of Mr. Taylor, in Camden. The first excursion, it is rumored, will come off on the Fourth of July. Thus, we see that wherever a sufficient depth of water is found to float a common bateau, steam will be introduced successfully.—*Phil. Can.*

When will we see the Puffer arrive at Allentown?

Decision of Popular Interest.

The Supreme Court have decided, Mr. Justice Chambers delivering the opinion, that a debtor intending to claim the \$300 exempt from sale by execution out of his real estate, under the act of April, 1849, must give notice of his intention, before the auction and sale, or he cannot come in for the money at the distribution. The act contemplates the debtor shall get the \$300 dollars exempt property at an appraisement, where practicable; and the right to demand money out of the proceeds of sale, is only a last resort, when the property does not admit of division. The failure to give notice of the claim to the Sheriff, who is the agent of the judgment creditor, before the sale of the realty, will bar the claim of the debtor to the fund. Miller's appeal for Cumberland, Decree reversed. Graham & Miller for appellant, Middle contra.—*Har. Tel.*

Homestead Exemptions.

The Legislature of California has exempted a Homestead of \$5,000, the Constitution making provision for the same. The Massachusetts Legislature, before adjourning, exempted a homestead of \$500, and the new Constitution of Ohio, which has been submitted to the people exempts \$200. The incorporation of a clause for Homestead Exemption saved the new Constitution of Maryland, and that instrument is carried by about 12,000 majority. The Homestead Exemption feature not having been engrafted in the new Constitution of N. Hampshire, and the document being otherwise imperfect, it was consequently lost. The \$500 Homestead Exemption Bill was submitted by the Legislature of New Hampshire, of New Hampshire and was carried by a vote of 11, 635 for, to 7,932 against—majority for Land Reform.—*763.*

The Bible.

The Bible is the only book which God has ever sent, the only one he ever will send into this world. All other books are frail and transient as time, since they are all the registers of Time; but the Bible is durable as eternity, for its pages are the record of Eternity. All other works are weak and imperfect, like their author, man; but the Bible is replete with infinite power and perfection, like its author, God. Every other volume is limited in its usefulness and influence; but the Bible comes forth conquering and to conquer.

The Bible only, of all the myriads of books the world has seen, is equally interesting and important to all mankind. Its tidings whether of peace or of war, are the same to the poor, the ignorant, and the weak, as to the rich, the wise and the powerful. Among the most remarkable of its attributes is justice; for it looks with impartial eyes on kings and on slaves, on the chief and the soldier; on philosophers and peasants; on the eloquent and the dumb. From all, it exacts the same obedience to its commandments, promising to the good the reward of their loyalty, but denouncing to the evil the awful consequences of their rebellion.

Nor are the purity and holiness, the wisdom and benevolence of the Scriptures less conspicuous. In vain may we look elsewhere for the models of the husband and the wife, the parent and the child, the patriot and the scholar, the philanthropist and the Christian, the private citizen and the ruler of the nation. Whatever shall be their respective lots, whether poverty or wealth, prosperity or adversity, social influence or solitary station, the Bible is their only fountain of truth—their only source of virtue and greatness, of honor and felicity.

Here, then, let us repose our trust—here let us look for our beacon of safety—and whether sunshine or gloom, the storm or the calm, the beauty and wealth of spring, or the nakedness and desolation of winter, may be our portion—supported and guided by the Bible, all must be well with us in Time, for all shall be well with us in Eternity.—*Grimke.*

The New Bible.

"The Illustrated Domestic Bible," by Rev. Ingram Cobbin, is now completed by the publication of the twenty-fifth number. As an elegant and convenient Family Bible, this edition has strong claims on the favor of the public. It is edited with exemplary diligence, containing a copious and lucid exposition of the text, a series of practical reflections always edifying and often ingenious, questions for family examination, a variety of improved readings, and numerous other valuable aids to the comprehension of the Sacred Volume. The typographical execution of this work is worthy of all praise. It is printed from a duplicate set of the London stereotype plates, with a profusion of choice wood engravings. The type is clear and bright, and even the smallest portions of the print are so distinct as to be read without difficulty by aged eyes. The engravings are for use, not for show, all of them being illustrations of some passage in the text. S. Hueston, Publisher, No. 139, New York.

Election of Judges.

We had hoped to see a disposition on every side not to mingle party strife with the election of Judges. To keep one clear of the other, says the Wilkesbarre Advocate, "only a little liberality, on every side, would be necessary. And notwithstanding the example set by the nominating Convention of the other party, we will still permit ourselves to hope the canvass for Judges will be conducted on its own merits, and without the ferment of party bitterness. Wherever practicable, how pleasant would it be to have some good and suitable man selected, and give him a united vote, without party opposition. How much better to have a Judge enter upon his responsible duties as the choice of all, than to enter upon them under party obligations. For however impartial and cautious he may be, yet if elected from the brawling political arena, having been opposed bitterly by some, and as warmly supported by others, who may have business before him, the door will be open for evil surmise, the exposure to which will necessarily more or less embarrass him. A Judge should go upon the bench entirely untrammelled, and as free from the prejudices of others, as he should be free from prejudices. Political excitement, and bitterness, tends directly to create such prejudice, and to open the door for distrust and evil surmise, and ought not to be brought to bear on the election of Judges.

The Drunkard.

Poverty, in itself, is not a crime. No disgrace belongs to the man who, by reverses in business, is led down from affluence to destitution. The poorest man who walks the earth of sorrow, or who toils in vain to clothe and feed his children, can stand in the presence of the man of millions, with no consciousness of inferiority. But when poverty is the result of crime, it becomes at once sinful and disgraceful; when it is the result of gambling, or drinking, or lying, it covers its victims with a robe of shame. Under any circumstances it is exceedingly unpleasant and inconvenient to the very poor, and by most men poverty is dreaded as one of the worst evils. No poverty is a curse to follow a course of intemperance, as light and heat to follow the rising of the sun. God has so ordained. In his word he has declared that the drunkard shall come to poverty, and whenever we behold drunkenness, we also gaze upon squalid misery. Go into any community and you will find affluence to be the result of sobriety, and destitution the sure attendant of dissipation. You will expect to find in the neat, vine-covered cottage, a frugal, temperate man; and in the hovel unpainted and desolate, the windows shattered, the doors unhinged, an intemperate man.

Exportation of Spoils.

A New York correspondent of the Ledger, noticing the departure of one of the steamships for Europe, says:

"The movements of specie from this port justly attracts the attention of the mercantile community. Exclusive of the shipment by the Baltic to-day, the aggregate exports of the week are

\$2,635,911
Add shipment, per Baltic, 835,500

Total, \$3,472,411

Were it not for the immense invoices of gold that we are getting from California, this exclusive diversion of the precious metals would be seriously felt here. As it is, it creates little uneasiness."

Could there be, asks the York Republican, a stronger exhibition of the madness and folly which control our politico-economical system than is contained in the preceding brief paragraphs? Whom does the gold of California benefit? Certainly not this country. It flows directly through it, scarcely waiting long enough to receive the stamp of our mint, and goes of direct to Europe to pay for its silks and woolsens—the rail road iron, hardware and cutlery, and to fill the pockets of British manufacturers. While all this is going, our own manufactures are languishing—our iron-works stopped—our coal mines only half wrought, and our Domestic Industry palsied in nearly every branch. California, instead of being a fountain of wealth to us, swells the vast capital of the Old World. She absorbs its golden stores, and enjoys all the benefits which ought to be realized by us from the mineral riches of that far-off member of our Union. But because, like spendthrifts, we are wasting our estate as fast as it produces means to supply our extravagance, "it creates but little uneasiness." We have money, and we scatter it broadcast, without a thought of the morrow, and without any care to husband our resources. This is the policy of the present Tariff—the financial wisdom—which is not permitted to be disturbed.

Profits of Farming.

This was the subject of discussion at one of the farmer's meeting at the State House in Boston last winter. The speakers expressed different opinions in regard to the profits of farming. This diversity of opinion is not strange, when it is considered that the profit and loss of farming varies according to many circumstances. Thus a good farmer, favored with a good farm, and enjoying advantages in regard to markets, would have no hesitation in declaring that "money could be made by farming," while another, differently situated, states that "it is a general opinion in his section that farming was not profitable." As some of the estimates and statements may interest our readers, we abstract the following from the Ploughman's report:

Mr. Barnett, of Belchertown, said he had seen men commence by running in debt for land and pay for it, and increase the dimensions of their farm. The farmer should study the nature of his soil and what is adapted to it. Some kinds of produce might be profitable while other kinds might not. In various breeds of stock, there was nearly one-half difference as to profit. Some breeds would give nearly as much again profit as others on the same keeping. He referred to a man who purchased a farm worth \$2500, who had paid for it, and now had money at interest. Where they had one farmer laid, fifty manufacturers were blown sky high!

Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmet, thought farming under good management, as profitable as any other business. Mechanics and traders could not subsist unless there was profit in farming. As an example of the difference in management, he said he had seen two men with two small yokes of oxen plowing in one field, in the adjoining lot he had seen a boy with one yoke of large cattle doing a better business. He cited the case of a woman whose husband died 2800 in debt. Her oldest boy was now 24. She had paid off the debt, brought up her family at home—the buildings were improved and the whole would sell for 50 per cent. more than when she took charge of the farm.

A Foundling.

A female child, not over a day old, was left on the door-step of Mr. Levi Schultz, in the Borough of Bethlehem, on Sunday night last. It was carefully covered and deposited in a basket. As no one felt desirous to take charge of the youngster, and no clue to the parents could be discovered, it was sent to the poor house.—*Easton Argus.*

Horn's Railroad Gazette.

We have received several numbers of Horn's United States Railroad Gazette, a weekly paper, published in New York, at \$2 a year. It contains a Diagram of every Railroad of importance in the country, and all necessary information as to the distances, times of starting, fare, &c. It is a valuable companion for the traveller, and very interesting to the general reader.

Sartain's Magazine, for June, is on our table, with an additional quantity of reading matter—now containing more than any other Magazine. The publication of the prize stories has commenced, and will be continued through successive numbers.

The Magazine is embellished with a large number of engravings. The plate—"Alone at the rendezvous," is very beautiful and the lady reminds us somewhat of one of the most popular and prettiest of the magazine writers.

The Locust.—These singular insects have nearly spent their brief day of winged existence. Multitudes of them are dying all around us, and in less than a week they will probably have disappeared entirely. How many of us who now listen to their lively song, will live to see their progeny creep up from the damp, cold earth!

Whig Convention.—The Whig State Convention assembled in Lancaster on the 24th instant. We learn that Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, was unanimously renominated for the gubernatorial chair. At our going to press no other nominations had been made. Full proceedings next week.

The Pacific Railroad.

We cut the following notice of the impression made in England by Mr. Whitney and his Railroad scheme, from the Money article of "The Times," of May 30:

The letter from Mr. Whitney in "The Times" of the 17th of April, describing his proposed railway across the American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has excited attention, and led to offers in this country to afford him any assistance he may require. The novelty and simplicity of his plan contrast remarkably with the magnitude of its object, and suggest a revolution in the modes of conducting public enterprises which may opportunely compensate for the destruction of faith during the last ten years which has threatened to render it impossible to carry out for the future even the most needful and promising undertakings. His scheme is, to build a railway 2,030 miles in length, not only without a shilling of Government money, but also without raising any contributions from the public, and, when completed, it would be the property of the nation, the value of whose territorial possessions would also be incalculably augmented. At the same time, the element of self-interest, the true adjunct of practical philanthropy, would operate as the moving cause in every stage of the whole affair. From New York to the Wisconsin border of Lake Michigan, a distance west of about 1,000 miles, there is already a perfect communication by steamboat and railway, and Mr. Whitney proposes to continue the line thence to the Pacific. For this purpose he asks a grant of 30 miles of the public lands on each side of the contemplated road, and from these, although they are at present without value except in the immediate neighborhood of the starting point, he would create all the means that are necessary. He would, for instance, commence with 10 miles of the road, and then sell a portion of the lands on each side, which, owing to their proximity to the advancing rush of population, the existing facilities of transit, and the fact of such an enterprise being undertaken, would at once realize considerably more than would be requisite thus far to meet the outlay. The point at the end of these 10 miles would then be in nearly the same position as that from which he had originally started; and another 10 miles might therefore be constructed with like results. In this way, bit by bit, the road would advance, and with a steadiness and rapidity which can only be estimated by those who have watched the irresistible effects of the great tide of Western emigration. For the first 800 miles the land is mostly prairie, and fit for instant settlement; and one of the provisions of the bill recommended by the committee of Congress who have reported upon the subject, is that not more than half the quantity granted on each side shall be sold in the first instance, the remaining half being reserved to complete the work in those districts where the soil might prove poor. Not only, therefore, would each prolongation of the road naturally render more certain the completion of the remainder, but it would provide a fund that would place that result beyond all doubt.

Gigantic as the scheme is, the simple calculations on which these conclusions are based are familiar to all who are acquainted with the rise and progress of the inland cities of America, and in this case the projector is to stake the reward of all his labors upon their success. After the road shall have been completed and in operation, all the surplus lands or money are, according to the bill which has been introduced, to belong to Mr. Whitney and his heirs; but there is no provision for any direct remuneration; and consequently, although every step of the work must benefit the nation, he cannot derive anything except from its final triumph.

The ultimate effects of such a land route between Europe and Asia, and its influence is still further mingling the productions and races of the world, are to be regarded with equal interest in England and the United States. It has been unanimously reported upon by different committees of the two Houses of Congress at different sessions, and has also been sanctioned by legislative votes in about twenty of the individual States. The party warfare, however, of last session, prevented a final resolution from being arrived at, and consequently caused a delay which, as far as the United States are concerned, jeopardizes the project. So rapid is the progress of settlement in the West, that the lands in the neighborhood of the route are fast filling up, and the contingency presents itself, that even before Congress will again meet, they may be so far occupied as to put it out of the power of Government to make the needful grant. Looking at this possibility, attention has been turned to Canada, whence a feasible route has long been considered to exist from Quebec to Vancouver's Island. In the offers understood to have been made to Mr. Whitney the possible adoption of the latter course has consequently been taken into account, the proposal being to furnish him with the necessary capital for the first 10 miles of the line (in consideration for a share of the results contingent upon its final completion), whether it may pass through American or British territory, supposing a similar grant of the latter could be obtained. For the present, it appears, he has declined to enter into any arrangement, preferring to wait until the next session of Congress; but it is satisfactory to believe that his bold conception is now sufficiently appreciated on both sides to insure that it will not be suffered to fall for want of any rational aid that can be afforded to it.

Bank Note Plate Recovered.—A few days since the Chicago Daily Tribune, the Pittsburg Police succeeded in ferreting out the place of concealment of a genuine steel plate on the State Bank of Ohio, which had been stolen from that institution, and took possession of it. The denomination was that of ten dollars, and accompanying the plate was a second one from which the backs of the notes are printed in red letters. As soon as it was stolen, the Bank procured another differing from it entirely, but notes to a large amount, struck from the stolen plate, were circulated by the counterfeiters who took it, and owing to the beautiful manner in which the plate is engraved, coupled with the fact of its being on a good and solvent bank, they passed very easily.

The Pittsburg Police had also discovered three fine steel plates, one on an Indiana and the others on Connecticut banks, which were to be sent to the respective banks or destroyed.

Red Ants.—As every house-keeper may not know how to get rid of these troublesome little intruders, I will state my experience. Place a piece of fat bacon, or a pan of grease or butter near the place where they enter the kitchen or pantry. This will soon attract them together when they can be easily removed, or destroyed by a little hot water. Thousands may be destroyed in this way, in a very few days.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

Meritorious Invention.—An ingenious mechanic, named Joseph Dilks, in Philadelphia, has recently invented a steam gage for boilers, which is considered by scientific men to be the best thing of the kind ever invented. It rings a bell or blows off a steam whistle, which denotes the amount of water in the boiler.

For the World's Fair.—A party of 18 Indians of the Nebraska tribe are en route for N. York and London, to be present at the great Exhibition. The wild fellows will make a sensation in their paint and feathers. Uncle Sam will beat the world in native specimens.

Hasty Marriage.—Deacon Wm. Thayer, aged 74 years, was married to Miss Dolly Simpson, aged 54, at East Randolph, Mass., on Friday, after a long and interesting courtship of one hour and twenty minutes.

Dairy Matters.

Scalded or "Clouted" Cream.—A practice has been long pursued in Devonshire, England; and has been to some extent introduced in this country, of scalding the milk for the purpose of making butter. It is a common opinion that the scalding process increases the quantity of cream and butter from a given quantity of milk. But the report of a late survey of the county of Somerset, published in the Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society for 1850, there is an account of an experiment, by which it appears that there is no increase in the weight of butter by scalding the milk. Two lots of milk, of twelve quarts each, were taken—the one scalded and the other set in the ordinary mode—the butter from each was carefully weighed and then subject to analysis showed that the proportion of pure butter in that made from the scalded milk was not greater than from any other. It appears, however, that there are some practical advantages attached to the scalding process, which are that the butter is more quickly made by stirring with the hand or with a stick; and that it keeps much longer." The analysis throws little or no light on the question why the scalding process should add to the keeping quality of the butter. The advantage in churning is attributed to the bursting of the bubbles of casein which contain the oily matter, by the heat, thus facilitating the process of separation; and it is probable that this perfect separation of the oil from the casein, is the cause of the butter from the scalded milk keeping better.

To Make Fancy Soaps.

Windsor Soap.—Take common hard curd soap 50 pounds, oil of caraway 1½ pound, tincture of musk 12 ounces, English oil of lavender 1 ounce, and oil of marjoram 4 drachms.

Cinnamon Soap.—30 pounds of good tallow soap; 20 ditto of palm oil soap. Perfumes:—73 ounces of essence of cinnamon; 14 ditto of saffron; 14 ditto bergamot. Color:—1 pound yellow ochre.

Orange Flower Soap.—30 pounds of good tallow soap; 20 pounds of palm oil soap. Perfumes:—73 ounces of essence of Portugal; 74 ditto to amber. Color:—93 ounces, consisting of 84 of a yellow-green pigment, and 14 of red lead.

Musk Soap.—30 pounds of good tallow soap; 20 ditto palm oil soap. Perfumes:—Powder of cloves, of pale roses, gilliflower, each 45 ounces; essence of bergamot, and essence of musk, each 33 ounces. Color:—4 ounces of brown ochre, or Spanish brown.

Bitter Almond Soap.—Is made by compounding, with 50 pounds of the best white soap, 10 ounces of the essence of bitter almonds.

A Lady Swindler.

A few days since, a lady, having every appearance of respectable gentility about her, stepped into Stewart's fashionable dry good store in Broadway, in this city, and purchased a shawl, priced at four hundred dollars, and presented a \$1000 bill on the bank of America to pay for it. The clerk being suspicious of the bill, went to the bank and inquired of the Cashier, who pronounced it genuine. The change was accordingly given her, and she took the purchased shawl, and had proceeded as far as the door, when she stepped back and remarked that she thought she had better not take it until she had consulted her husband. The \$1000 bill was then handed her, and she returned the shawl and the change she had received, and left the store. Presently she came back and said she had concluded to take it, and laying down a \$1000 bill, received again her change, took the Cashmere under her arm and disappeared. After the lady had gone, it was discovered that she had changed the bill, and in place of the genuine one had put off upon the clerk a counterfeit upon the same bank, leaving Mr. Stewart minus a valuable shawl and six hundred dollars in money.

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Gleanings.

At a late horse race in England, thirty-three horses were entered. One man alone lost four hundred thousand dollars on a single bet.

Ice produced by steam, and steam converted into snow, is part of the scientific entertainment provided for the visitors of the London exhibition; and surely the capabilities of the apparatus are among its wonders.

If the harvest of a single year should fail, nearly the whole of the human race would perish.

Delight in and frequent the company of good men.

There are about two hundred and forty mills in Lancaster county, and wheat enough raised to keep them all busy.

Captain Jacob Ziegler.

Capt. Jacob Ziegler, of the Butler Herald, is a character, and it is not to be wondered at that he is popular among the huckleberry freemen. Had he remained in California he would, doubtless, have been made Governor of the land of gold. Hear how he speaks of his own nomination to the Legislature:

Jacob Ziegler, Esq.—This gentleman has been nominated for Assembly, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it the best nomination that could have been made. The convention exhibited a great deal of wisdom in this selection, thus proving they were a shrewd, intellectual and discriminating body of men. Mr. Ziegler is one of the most jovial, good-hearted men in this county—came here twenty years ago, with a calico knapsack on his back—played the fife at all the militia musters in the county—was formerly prothonotary of the county—subsequently elected to the Legislature for one year—came home and went to California—returned and has taken charge of the Democratic Herald—and, above all, can eat ginger bread and drink small beer with any man in the county. With such eminent qualifications, who can doubt of his election?

The Democratic party is a great party, and always selects the best men for office; and a proof of this exists in the nomination of Mr. Ziegler. Besides all this he is a military man, and one of the finest looking officers we have ever seen. We ask for him a good support, not only on account of his rare qualifications, but for his high intellectual attainments, his finished manners and his goodness of heart. If any man can write a better notice of us, let him do it. As we suspected no one would trouble himself much about the Captain, we thought it necessary to write as favorable a notice as we could, leaving the people to correct our *proof sheet*, which we are inclined to think they will do some time about October.

An Old Printer.—A. W. Scowell, a printer, 80 years of age—the oldest in the United States—commenced his apprenticeship of seven years in the King's Printing Office, London, in 1784, sixty-eight years ago. He was a soldier under Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in Spain, in 1809, where he received a ball in his right arm. He was present at the burial of Sir John, and remembers the minutest particulars of the scene. He was also with the Duke of Wellington through his whole campaign, and lost an ankle bone by a grape shot in the battle of Waterloo. He is now "working at case" in Boston.

Panorama of Slavery.—Henry Box Brown, who escaped from slavery to Philadelphia, in a box, is exhibiting throughout England a panorama of Slavery. He has the identical box with him, and was lately packed in it, and went from Bedford to Leeds. After their arrival at Leeds, the box, still containing Brown, was placed in a coach, and preceded by a band of music, and banners, representing the stars and stripes of America, paraded through the principal streets of the town. After he had been confined in the box for two hours and three quarters, he was taken out in the presence of spectators.

A Two-headed Living Mortal.—The Panama Herald says that "about a hundred miles from this city, within the province, there exists a child which was born with two distinct heads. The child is a male and is about ten years old. It has been seen by persons residing in this city, and their statement in relation to the extraordinary malformation is authentic. A well known medical man and physiologist will visit the child for the purpose of making a scientific examination."

Something New.—John Gorman Marshall, who was engaged in taking the town of Chimalco, in Rio Arriba county, a substance resembling soap. It makes a lather like soap and has the property of removing grease spots or stains out of any kind of cloth. When put in water, it immediately slacks like lime. At the place where the discovery was first made, it is rotten on the top to about the depth of three feet, but appears cleaner and sounder at greater depth. It can be taken out in large lumps, of ten or fifteen pounds weight. It is as white as snow, and seems to be in large quantities. Specimens have been forwarded to this Census Office at Washington.

"Dutchman" and "German."—These words are often used interchangeably, as if they signified the same thing. "Dutchman" properly signifies natives of the Netherlands and Holland, of whom there are but few in this country. "German" is a name given to the inhabitants of Austria, Prussia, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and other German States, and is the proper title by which to designate that large, industrious, and frugal portion of our population, commonly called "Dutch."

Pique.—The gas man—announces in the Worcester Spy that he now manufactures the most brilliant gas in the world from pure atmospheric air, at a cost for a single burner of not more than two mills per hour! All difficulties, he says are obviated, and the apparatus is in complete and successful operation in different places.

Water Proof.—of this city, (as we learn from the Rochester Herald) has invented a composition for rendering cloths, muslins, and other fabrics, perfectly water-proof. The application does not in the least change the appearance or feel of material upon which it is used, and is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients.