

**Office Seeking.**  
As soon as the power departs from one party and is assumed by another, in our free country, just so soon the partisans, who have been struggling to rescue the country from the hands of the spoilers, are ready and willing to perform any other service that the new state of things may require; a proof of the disinterested patriotism that characterizes our countrymen. They are always ready to take charge of County, State and National offices, and wear themselves out, if need be, in the service of their country. They will forsake their legitimate business for this object, asking no recompense—though this is not necessary where the pay is fixed by law; and the number is astonishing who are willing to thrust their feet into the shoes of ousted opponents and fill the breaches that their departure has made. A man who gets appointed collector or postmaster of a large place, say Philadelphia, is sadly to select from the hosts who beset him for place. It requires great tact, in rewarding a friend, to avoid offending another who has been equally zealous. It was the custom of one collector of customs—whose name is treasured in the memory, if not in the affection, of many—to write out a list of the names of all applicants in alphabetical order, and treat them in this wise: A man, for instance, whose name began with Y, would present himself, and log out, like a vendor of patent medicines, a big budget of recommendations—from the schoolmaster, and the minister, and the town clerk—all certifying to moral and political integrity. The collector would look upon the applicant and his documents with the blandest smile, and pointing to the list would say, "My friend, I have received three thousand six hundred and ten applications, (more or less;) they are written here alphabetically; your name is pretty well down on the list, but you shall be remembered when your turn comes." And the man would take heart from the smile of the collector, though the length of the list rather argued that he must "wait a little longer." Don't seek office. You'll be happier without one.

**Later and Important from Cuba.  
By Telegraph!**

*Savannah, Sept. 1st, 1851.*  
The Schooner Merchant arrived here today from Havana, bringing advices from that city to the 23rd of August, four days later than by the Empire City at New Orleans.  
The Merchant brings the important intelligence that Gen. Lopez has been successful in every engagement with the Spanish troops. In an engagement on the 17th of August, General Enna, Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces, was killed with several other officers and a large number of men. The force of Gen. Lopez was from 1,500 to 2,000 strong, and was daily receiving reinforcements. He was marching towards Havana. Gen. Enna was buried with great pomp in Havana on the 20th. Great excitement prevailed at Havana, and much apprehension was felt. There are now only about 700 troops remaining in the city.

**Contributions for Cuba.**

Andrew H. Mickle, John McKean, E. S. Squiers, F. B. Tilton, Elijah F. Parly, appear in the *New York Sun*, as a committee to receive public subscriptions to be applied to the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the fifty massacred prisoners, on the spot where the infamous butchery was committed, &c., &c. Contributions, so we see, are to take that form and the *Sun* adds:—  
"The following contributions have been already tendered: The sum of \$10,000 by one gentleman, on the condition that \$90,000 more shall be subscribed. From two gentlemen, jointly, \$5,000, on the same condition. From another [without condition] \$3,000, and the pledge to raise as much more from a few friends. From a few Cuban exiles, \$1,500. From another gentleman, a Cuban planter in this city, three thousand muskets. From another, the musket and complete accoutrements for ten men, said articles to be dispatched to Cuba, to aid in arming the patriots there. From another, a farm of 150 acres, within fifty miles of New York. From another, a good rifle and accoutrements complete. The publication of names is withheld for a few days, but will soon be made, except in cases where the contributors may object?"

**Whig Meeting.**

The friends of Scott, Johnston, Stroh and the Union, will meet in the Court House on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia. The Allentown Brass Band will be in attendance.

**Telegraph Election.**

At an election for officers of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company, held at the American Hotel, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 2nd instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

- President—Dr. A. C. Goell, Philadelphia.
- Secretary—H. D. Maxwell, Easton.
- Treasurer—M. H. Jones, Easton.
- Directors—W. K. Huffnagel, Philadelphia.
- R. H. Mann, Doylestown.
- C. S. Childsey, Easton.
- C. D. Buse, Nazareth.
- P. H. Goepf, Bethlehem.
- E. Grim, Allentown.
- N. D. Conright, Mauch Chunk.
- S. W. Hudson, Beaver-Meadow.
- A. Pardo, Hazleton.
- Hon. L. Kidder, Wilkesbarre.

**Railroads in the United States.**

We glean from Horn's United States Railroad Gazette, the subjoined compilation of the Railroads in each State. It gives the relative position of each in regard to expenditures:

States	No. of roads including branches	No. of miles in operation	No. of miles in course of construction	Cost.
Maine	10	281	179	\$6,695,818
N. Hampshire	16	456	68	14,145,755
Massachusetts	9	366	168	13,467,013
Vermont	37	1142	67	51,884,572
Rhode Island	2	50	30	2,614,484
Connecticut	13	551	65	17,498,599
New York	48	1659	1240	61,445,848
New Jersey	10	304	40	7,445,000
Pennsylvania	51	1169	537	46,046,949
Delaware	2	16	11	600,000
Maryland	3	355	172	13,043,888
Virginia	13	483	508	7,698,358
N. Carolina	4	249	385	400,000
S. Carolina	3	291	135	7,343,678
Georgia	13	784	200	13,929,361
Florida	2	54	—	250,000
Alabama	4	214	65	4,750,000
Mississippi	3	89	30	1,718,000
Louisiana	5	89	—	663,000
Texas	1	—	72	—
Tennessee	5	30	602	600,000
Kentucky	7	77	518	1,500,000
Ohio	30	690	1697	12,768,793
Indiana	4	411	33	8,046,310
Michigan	20	279	1043	5,100,000
Illinois	16	149	1772	2,960,000
Missouri	1	—	39	—
Iowa	1	—	180	400,000
Wisconsin	2	29	263	400,000

Total 355 10287 10092 \$306,607,955  
This exceeds the entire banking capital of the country. At this moment the construction of Railroads in different states of the Union is progressing with as much rapidity as at any previous period since they commenced, and the increase is at the rate of more than five per cent per annum. It is about 20 years since Railroads were first put into active operation on this side of the Atlantic, and the increase has averaged about one thousand miles annually, from that time to this. Twenty thousand miles of Railroad are completed, or in a state of construction. Until within the past few years, the Eastern and Northern States monopolized the building of Railroads. Lately, the South and West have gone extensively into the business, and Railroads are stretching into the remotest sections of our extreme Southern and Western States. In a short time, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the States bordering on the Mississippi River will be as well covered with Railroads as any of the New England States are at this moment.

**Communicated.**

**Mr. Register:** Permit me through the columns of your valuable paper, to recommend to the voters of Lehigh county, your worthy townsman, Col. Jonathan Cook, as a candidate for the Legislature, and be assured, could he be prevailed upon to suffer his name as a candidate, he will greatly gratify his many friends.  
SOUTH WHITEHALL.

**The Right Way.**

A letter from Hon. S. J. Phelps, late U. S. Senator from Vermont, has made its appearance. It is dated the 4th instant, and is addressed to the Hon. Lucius B. Peck, who recently declined the Free Soil nomination for Governor of Vermont.  
The letter reviews the Fugitive Slave Law, its constitutionality, and the action of Vermont on those questions, with great earnestness.  
The writer says:  
"Of the constitutionality of the act I never entertained a doubt. It is but the echo of the Constitution itself. It may be modified, it may require modification in some particulars, but the modifications lie within the range of legislative discretion, and a difference of opinion in relation to them, affects not the question of constitutionality."  
"It would be difficult to carry out the provision of the constitution with a law substantially like the one in question. The main purpose of the act, the surrender of the fugitive, is demanded by the constitution."  
"If there be anything objectionable in that, the remedy is by appeal to legislative discretion—not by resistance to the law."  
"It appears to me that we have but one alternative, either to carry out the law, or repudiate the constitution."  
The letter is quite long, and written with great ability.

**The International Magazine.**

This "Paragon of the Monthlies," for September, is upon our table. It comprises the spirit of the English Reviews and Journals; translations from the French, German, &c.; the most popular Serial Romances and Tales; notices of the principal events in Literature and Art; and general History of each month; Obituaries of Eminent Persons; finest passages of New Works, &c., &c. Each number contains 144 octavo pages, in double columns, with finely engraved Portraits of Public Characters, Illustrations of Events, &c., and carefully prepared notices of Fashion. The three splendid volumes presented in a single year will contain in the aggregate 2000 large and admirably printed and embellished pages. Stringer & Townsend, Publishers, New York. Terms—\$3 per annum.

**Graham's Magazine.**

The September number of Graham's excellent American Monthly, is embellished with three beautiful engravings, and enriched with choice original contributions from the pens of Conrad, Stoddard, Prentice, Herbert, Mrs. Neal, Miss Alice Carey, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, and other writers of acknowledged ability. There is an originality, freshness, and elevated literary tone about the Magazine, which gives it a marked superiority over many of the periodicals of a similar class that are now contending for popular favor. George R. Graham, Publisher, 134 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Terms, \$3 per annum.

**Publication of the State Laws.**

The acts of Assembly, passed during the last session of the Legislature, were received in this city, yesterday, by the County Treasurer. They form a volume of nearly a thousand pages, the great bulk of which is made up of what is termed "special legislation." One hundred pages contain all the laws which are of a public and general character. This species of legislation has grown to be a serious evil, annoying to the community, from the distrust and uncertainty engendered by it, and from the expense and delay it occasions in the publication of the laws. So reckless and extensive has this system become, that a man can scarcely leave his home for a week, during a session of the Legislature, without running great peril, and, perhaps, finding himself divorced from his wife on his return, and his house and land, if he have any, granted away for a cemetery or soup society, or appropriated "to public use," for a street to enable some speculative neighbor to lay out half an acre of unproductive soil in "town lots." We have too much legislation and too many laws; but if our representatives will persevere in overwhelming us with such evidences of their anxiety for our welfare, we trust they will adopt measures to have their doings published a little earlier than they have been heretofore. It is too much to ask the people to wait until September before they can be apprised of the mischief done in March.—*Public Ledger*, August 29.

**Anecdote of John Adams.**

When John Adams was a young man, he was invited to dine with the Court and Bar at the house of Judge Paine, an eminent lawyer, at Worcester. When the wine was circulated round the table, Judge Paine gave as a toast, "the King." Some of the whigs were about to refuse to drink it, but Mr. Adams whispered to them to comply, saying: "We shall have an opportunity to return the compliment." At length, when John Adams was desired to give a toast, he gave "The Devil." As the host was about to resent the supposed indignity, his wife calmed him, and turned the laugh upon Mr. Adams, by immediately saying:—"My dear, as the gentlemen has seen fit to drink to our friend, let us by no means refuse, in our turn, to drink to his—*N. Y. Tribune*."

**Improved Iron Farm Fence.**

Mr. John B. Wickersham, formerly of Philadelphia, but now extensively engaged in the manufacture of iron railing, &c., in New York, has recently patented an improved farm fence, which has many advantages over his original invention, and being much simplified is greatly reduced in price. The improvement consists in the mode of securing the rails or wires at the posts. Instead of the eyes used in the original invention, through which the bolts were passed to bind or strengthen the fence, it is now made in sectional parts, with slots in the post, so arranged that when in place they break joint with each other. This slot in one section extends upward, and in the other downward, and each rail is furnished with a loop or dead eye turned in each end, which prevents it from passing through the slots. Double acting screws are introduced every 300 feet, with which to tighten the fence. The posts are also of an improved form, so as to secure their being fixed permanently in the ground. The fences thus constructed are warranted to possess an unusual degree of elasticity and strength and their economy and durability must commend them for general adoption. The cost is but \$1.50 per rod for the materials of a fence 4 1/2 feet high, with five rails, and the planting of it so simple that it can be accomplished by the ordinary hands about a farm. The price is about equal to that of a cedar post and rail fence in this neighborhood, while in the western prairies, where timber is scarce and expensive, this iron fence will probably prove the most economical by at least 25 per cent.—*Reading Gazette*.

**Making Cider.**

The following mode of grinding apples for cider, applies the threshing machine to a new purpose. We have no doubt but that it will perform its new work well.  
The economical use of manure has, within the last few years, received great attention in England, where concentrated fertilizers, such as ground bones, superphosphate of lime, poudrette, guano, and the salts of ammonia, potash and soda, are so much resorted to. Most of these substances require some particular preparation and mixture with mould, plaster, ashes, &c., to bring them to a state in which they will be dropped evenly by the drill. This manure drill is formed very readily by merely adding to the common grain drill a manure box or chest, and a simple yet accurately working apparatus for delivering the manure, which, in the best drills, it does with great evenness, and in quantities varying as the "slip" is placed, from six to eight bushels per acre; and in these drills a very important improvement has recently been made, namely, the use of separate cutters for manure and seed, the manure being deposited not only two or three inches in advance of it so as to give the soil time to cover the manure before the next coulter deposit the seed. On the old plan of letting the seed and fertilizer run down the same pipe, where the manure was very powerful, like guano, the seed were very apt to suffer injury from the too close contact. The best position for manure is commonly considered to be under the seed.

**Cuba and the South.**

The Richmond Whig takes decided grounds against the annexation of Cuba, as being (apart from all other objections) a measure full of mischief to Southern interests. The large sugar productions of the island, it says, would break up that interest in the South. The Charleston Mercury, secession organ, opposes the acquisition on the ground of its drawing off slaves from the present Eastern slave states of the Union, finally abolishing slavery in those States, Maryland, Virginia, &c., and weakening the numerical force of the South in Congress, as Cuba would, of course, constitute but one State. It thinks, also, that there should be some other country than the United States sustaining the institutions of slavery.

**The Voice of Lehigh!!!  
DEMOCRATIC  
COUNTY MEETING.**

In pursuance of the usual call, the regular annual County meeting of the Democracy of Lehigh, was held at the public house of Nathan Weiler, in Siegersville, North Whitehall township, on Saturday, the 23rd day of August.—  
On motion

Hon. JACOB ERDMAN, of Upper Saucon, was called to the chair;  
Jacob Derr, Jacob Marks, Philip Person, Israel Trexler, Nicholas Derr, Samuel A. Bridges, and Benjamin Fogel, were appointed Vice Presidents; and  
John D. Lawall and Wm. J. Hoxworth, Secretaries.  
The meeting being thus organized, on motion a committee of two from each township and ward in the county, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen constituted said committee:  
North Ward—J. D. Silos, Jacob Dillinger.  
South Ward—J. W. Wilson, M. Haunert.  
Northampton—S. Brown, Emanuel Trexler.  
Hanover—George Frederick, Henry Sellers.  
Saucon—C. W. Cooper, Euseb Erdman.  
Upper Milford—Henry Ont, Henry Diefenderfer.  
Lower Macony—P. Romig, Reub. Danner.  
Upper Macony—Henry Ginkinger, Peter Hendricks.

Weisenburg—Dan. Shuler, Dav. Zimmerman.  
Loudhill—Jacob George, J. Zimmerman.  
Lynn—Peter Snyder, Jacob Snyder.  
Heidelberg—David Ross, Owen Reely.  
Washington—J. Hausman, Daniel Fry.  
North Whitehall—L. Knauts, Owen Shad.  
South Whitehall—Henry Gulb, Alex. W. Loder.  
Salisbury—Stephen Keichel, John Roth.  
The committee, after retiring a short time, returned and reported the following, which were adopted:  
Whereas, the time having again arrived, when the Democracy of Lehigh county will be called upon to participate in the approaching political contest, and Whereas, we, a portion of that democracy, having assembled in annual meeting for the purpose of adopting measures preparatory thereto, therefore  
Resolved, That we have come up hither, today in no other character than that of true and ardent friends of these United States, offering to our brethren throughout their length and breadth the most solemn pledge to protect to the last, as far as we are able, the ligaments which bind them together, and to do all in our power to transmit their Union to posterity firm and unshaken.  
Resolved, That we entirely approve of the compromise measures passed by the last Congress for the settlement of a question which endangered the peace of the Union, and hereby declare our firm determination to defend and maintain them.  
Resolved, That we have also come together as the friends of Pennsylvania, believing that we have heretofore battled long and hard for the promotion of its true interests; and that our zeal in this behalf has in no wise abated, as with hearts beating high with hopes, we throw out our banner to the breeze, bearing the inscription of "eternal devotion to the Union and to Pennsylvania."  
Resolved, That we still adhere to and reaffirm and declare our cordial attachment to the principles of the Tariff of 1846, regarding them as more just and equitable in all their various features than those of '42; yet at the same time we are not averse to reasonable modifications, as the great and leading interests of the country may from time to time require, provided however such modifications can be made without injury or in anywise affecting the main features of the present Tariff act.  
Resolved, That the bright and cheering prospects with which the present campaign has opened, is but a sure precursor of a more glorious consummation of the designs of the Democracy of the State, in wresting its Government from the hands of the federalists.  
Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Col. WILLIAM BIGLER as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and will most cheerfully yield him our support at the coming election;  
Because we believe him to be eminently fitted for the station, and such a man as the times require;  
Because we believe him to be a man brought up from among the people, and therefore knows the people's wants;  
Because he is in every sense of the term, a National Democrat, and a devoted friend of the Union;  
Because he is at all times prompt to avow and slow to conceal his principles;  
Because he has no pocket in which to thrust a Fugitive Slave Law, and thereby cowardly defeat the action of the people's representatives;  
And because he seeks no alliances with strange and unnatural factions, but fearlessly plants his standard upon the entrenchments of the principles of his own party, and depends upon its strength alone.  
Resolved, That we approve of the selection of Gen. SERRU CLOVER as our candidate for Canal Commissioner, and will do all in our power to secure his election, having the fullest confidence in his integrity and ability to discharge the duties of the office with benefit to the State.  
Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the talents and qualifications of the distinguished gentleman who constitute the democratic Judicial Ticket, whose merits as Jurists of the highest order cannot, in our estimation, be lessened by the shafts of malice or the detractions of envy.  
Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Hon. THOMAS ROSS, our Representative in Congress, during its last session, and feel especially grateful to him for his determined opposition to free-soilism, and his able defence of the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the course pursued by our Representatives in both branches of our State Legislature, generally meets our approbation, and particularly are we indebted to DAVID LAUNER, Esq., for his steadfast refusal to support a bill in favor of the "Free Banking System."  
Resolved, That we are opposed to any change by the next Legislature of the Law effecting a Canal Board, and that should any effort be made to reduce the number from three to one, our members in both branches be instructed to oppose it.  
Resolved, That the Democrats of the different townships, in Lehigh county, are hereby requested to hold their Delegate Elections at their respective places, on Friday the 19th day of September, and to elect the number of Delegates to which they are respectively entitled, which Delegates will meet in County Convention, on Saturday the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the house of Solomon Griese, mer, in South Whitehall township, for the purpose of placing in nomination a suitable County Ticket, &c., to be supported by the Democracy of the county at the ensuing election.  
Resolved, That the conferees in this Senatorial and Judicial District, that may hereafter be appointed by the Delegate Convention of this county, to nominate candidates for this and Northampton counties, be and they are hereby instructed to meet no more than an equal number from Northampton county.  
After the adoption of the above, the following resolution, which had been rejected in committee, was presented by J. W. Wilson, and declared adopted:  
Resolved, That the time has come when Pennsylvania is emphatically entitled to the next candidate for the Presidency, and should he our illustrious statesman James Buchanan, or any other of our distinguished fellow citizens, we pledge him our hearty and undivided support.  
Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Independent Republican, Allentown Democrat, Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg Union.  
[Signed by the Officers.]  
Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for BIGLER, CLOVER, and DEMOCRACY.  
[During the afternoon, the meeting was ably addressed by Hon. S. A. Bridges, G. W. Fering, and H. C. Longnecker, Esq., in English, and by Rev. J. Shindell, in German.]

*Mr. Webster and the English and French Ministers.*—A Washington letter writer says that some eight or ten weeks ago, before Mr. Webster left Washington, the British and French diplomatic functionaries here hinted, in a semi-official manner, at the necessity in which their respective governments might be placed to prevent the attempts of our citizens to seize upon Cuba; to which Mr. Webster, I believe, gave a very comprehensive reply, stating that the government of the United States had done, and honestly continued to do all in its power to prevent other expeditions against Cuba; but that the government was not to be threatened by any foreign power, and would not listen to such threats. Mr. Webster's note remained unanswered by Sir Henry and the Minister sent us by Louis Donaparte.

*Bayard Taylor, Esq.*—This gentleman, says the Philadelphia Sun, was among the passengers in the steamer City of Manchester, which left our port yesterday for Liverpool. He goes to explore the sources of the Nile, stimulated by that love of adventure and travel for which he is distinguished. He will remain a week in London, and about the same time in Germany, where he formed many friends during his former European tour. From thence he will proceed to Egypt and ascend the Nile, as far as he can obtain guides, or feel confidence in his own energy and resources. He anticipates being absent until the fall of 1852, and we trust he may be able to add largely to science as the result of his journey. We parted with him yesterday in high spirits, and he has not left behind him in our country, a more refined mind, or a more amiable gentleman. Success to the ardent and accomplished voyager; may all his anticipations be realized.

*Painful Accident.*—We learn from the Pottsville Emporium, that on Monday evening, the 18th instant, Dr. Heine, of Kutztown, was leaving the Court House, at Pottsville, after hearing the speech of Col. Bigler, the evening being very dark, he fell from the high bank in front of the building, into the street below, a distance of some twelve feet. He was taken up, to all appearance dead, and carried into Dengler's Hotel, where medical aid was immediately summoned, yet he remained senseless for several hours, when he revived somewhat, but still lingers in a low and critical condition. Another person, it will be recollected fell from the same bank soon after the street was cut through, and lost his life in consequence, yet it has been left until this time, in the same exposed and dangerous condition.

*Have You Broken the Pledge?*—Try again! Every man, it is said, knows or should know, when swallowing the infernal fluid, intoxicating drinks, that he is taking in his stomach a serpent that can bite him a thousand ways, and can influence him against his wife and children whom he should consider most dear to him, and whom he is bound to nourish and protect. Certainly those men who have once been recovered from intemperance, and gone down to that wretched habit again, should be well acquainted with the terrible and disgusting results of grog-drinking. So we read somewhere.

*Newspaper Property.*—It is stated that Mr. Butler, who recently bought one-fourth of the Journal of Commerce, published at New York, paid \$40,000 for his share of that prosperous establishment, the net income of which is between thirty and forty thousand dollars a year.  
*Henry W. Smith, Esq.*—This gentleman has requested and authorized the "Reading Adler" and the "Reading Press" to state that he "will be an independent candidate for President Judge of that Judicial District, and that his name will not be presented to the delegate convention of the Democratic convention.

*French Emigrants to California.*—The lottery of golden ingots, of which so much has been seen and heard in France, has already realized a sum sufficient for carrying out the purpose which gave rise to it—5,000 emigrants are to be sent to California with the proceeds of the lottery. The house of V. Morison & Co., of Havre, has obtained concession from government of the transport of these emigrants.  
*Schuylkill County.*—The Democrats of Schuylkill county have nominated Charles W. Higgins for President Judge; Strange N. Palmer and Francis S. Hubley for Associates, and Stephen Ringer and Edward Riley for Assembly.

The Whigs nominated Christopher Looser for President Judge; Solomon Foster, and Israel Reed for Associates, and John S. Struthers and Thompson A. Godfrey for Assembly.

**Gleanings.**

We verily believe that every newspaper which now opposes the Cuba movement for freedom, would have been, had they existed during the Revolutionary War, rank Tory.  
Poverty makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows.  
The Massillon (Ohio) News says, that the counties of Stark and Wayne will send to market this fall at least 4000 tons of pork.  
A gentleman of Massachusetts, has recently deceased, leaving ten thousand dollars for the publication of a Phonetic Lexicon, to be finished in four years.  
In 1824 the mail was taken to New Orleans from Washington City in twenty-four days. That is just about the time now required in taking it from New York to San Francisco.  
I have been a gunning. Did you get anything? Yes—I got tired!  
Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot but made it hot by striking.  
"I loved my wife," said Mr. Caudle, "and for the first two months felt as if I could eat her up. Ever since I have been sorry I didn't."  
If you do what you should not, you must hear what you would not.  
Complaint is justly made in regard to the new three cent letter stamps, that they don't stick with a lick. The inventor deserves a lick with a stick.

**Improvement in Setting Teeth.**

At the recent annual meeting of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, held in the city of Philadelphia, a new method of setting teeth was introduced by Dr. Allen, of Cincinnati, which consists in uniting small teeth firmly to each other and to the plate upon which they are set, by means of a fusible silicious cement, which is flowed in between and around the base of the artificial teeth upon the plate, in such a manner as to form a most perfect artificial gum. This cement is harder and stronger than the teeth, and cannot be acted upon by saliva or acids. The advantages of this method over the usual mode are, great strength, cleanliness, facility, and a much more natural and life-like appearance of the teeth and gums.  
We examined several specimens of teeth set upon this plan, shown us by Dr. Allen, and the appearance is decidedly beautiful, and resembles the natural gum as nearly as it is possible for art to do. The teeth are firmly held in place by the cement and cannot be removed with forceps without breaking away a portion of it. The cement itself is nearly, if not quite, as hard as porcelain teeth.—*Scientific American*.

*A Tragical Occurrence.*—On Sunday night, in Cincinnati, a tragical and unnatural deed was perpetrated, which, in all probability, will cause the death of a worthy young man named Lewis Houseman, a Watchman of Ninth ward. Barnard Houseman, in a partial state of intoxication, was creating a disturbance in the street, when his son Lewis approached and told him he was a watchman, and must preserve the peace, begging him at the same time to be quiet. With an expression of rage, the father in an instant drew a long knife, and springing on his son, plunged it twice into him, once in the left side of the neck, and once in the abdomen.

*Col. Crittenden.*—The Louisville Courier says "the Col. Crittenden," shot at Havana, was doubtless William Crittenden, son of John A. Crittenden, late Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. The same paper says that Patrick Dillon, Dr. Fisher, Mandeville, and three or four others of the unfortunates were from the State of Indiana.  
*Singular Coincidence.*—The mother of George Pharoah, hung at West Chester, Pa., on Friday, was a sister to Jabez Boyd, who was hung at West Chester on the 21st of November, 1846, for the murder of Wesley Patton, a lad. Pharoah was hung on the same gallows, and with the same rope.

*The Cuban Invasion.*—The Washington Telegraph of the 1st instant, says positive information has been received by the Government, of an arrangement to have, within a month, not less than five thousand armed men in Cuba.  
*The Cuban Junta.*—At New Orleans, have placed the whole matter under the control of Gen. Felix Houston, who is collecting money and organizing for a large expedition.  
*Dreadful Suicide.*—The Flushing Journal reports an inquest held on Saturday, at the Lutheran Cemetery, near Newtown, upon the body of Wilhelm Fuhler, a German tailor, aged 26 years. The deceased had recently lost his wife and only child, and grief for their death so impaired his reason, that on Friday night he visited the cemetery, and blew his brains out with a pistol while standing upon their graves. The coroner's jury subscribed a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of his burial by the side of his kindred.

*Keeping Cool.*—The Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette winds up a notice of the result of the election for Congress in that District with the following consolatory paragraph:  
But we feel like the fellow who *stumped* his toe—he was too big too big, and it hurt so d—d bad he couldn't laugh. So we will just lay down our pen for the present, and take to exorcising, murders, fires and Cuban revolutions.

*French Emigrants to California.*—The lottery of golden ingots, of which so much has been seen and heard in France, has already realized a sum sufficient for carrying out the purpose which gave rise to it—5,000 emigrants are to be sent to California with the proceeds of the lottery. The house of V. Morison & Co., of Havre, has obtained concession from government of the transport of these emigrants.  
*Schuylkill County.*—The Democrats of Schuylkill county have nominated Charles W. Higgins for President Judge; Strange N. Palmer and Francis S. Hubley for Associates, and Stephen Ringer and Edward Riley for Assembly.  
The Whigs nominated Christopher Looser for President Judge; Solomon Foster, and Israel Reed for Associates, and John S. Struthers and Thompson A. Godfrey for Assembly.