

# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

In our paper of last week, in the article on Free Banking, it should read: James River Bank, 25 instead of 75 per cent. discount; New Rochelle Bank, 25 instead of 75 per cent. discount; Western Bank, 10 per cent. instead of 90; and Farmers' Bank, Mina, 25 per cent. instead of 75.

## Presidential Aspirants.

Now that the State elections have nearly all been held, the different Presidential aspirants, are building their platforms and preparing for the moves on the political chess-board. First in order is

James Buchanan, whose nomination by the Democratic National Convention, his friends consider secured by the result of the recent Pennsylvania election, has adopted for his platform the "Missouri Compromise" line to the Pacific—prohibiting slavery North, and guaranteeing it South of that line. On this ground the secessionists of the South are urging his nomination with great earnestness, as it would give them all they ask, including a revision of California, and would again bring the "Compromise measures," settled by Congress at its last session, into the arena of politics.

George M. Dallas, also an aspirant of Pennsylvania, and one of its "favorite sons," has watched the movements of all other aspirants with much ease, has finally settled upon the platform of the late John C. Calhoun, that is, to "amend the Constitution of the United States to secure to the Slave power what they desire," and in order to advance this darling object, he is out in a long and able letter to Hon. George M. Bryan. Mr. Dallas in his letter says, the "Compromise measures have failed to tranquilize the country, and unless the constitution is amended to give the South what it asks, the Union will continue in danger."

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who was defeated in 1852, is again a prominent candidate in 1862, and it cannot be disputed has many ardent admirers in the old Keystone State, who will not silently allow him to be pushed off the course. His platform in 1848 was the "Nicholson letter," in 1852 it will be the "Compromise measures" of last Congress, although one of the planks broke out, when it came to a call of the *Ages and Notes* on the Fugitive Slave Law, by a sudden dodge of the General in this question; this damage, however, will all be repaired in time.

S. A. Douglass, of Illinois, is pushed by the "Sachems of Tammany Hall." He appears to be the favorite candidate of the "New York Democracy," although "Old Buch" and Forney were among the "Sachems" in that City, to arrange Presidential matters some few days ago. They, however, did not succeed in breaking up the Douglass platform of "Free Soil and Land Reform."

As for the Whigs, they as a party, at present appear to be in rather a bad fix. In many States, such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Ohio, they have lost their ascendancy—owing to disagreement on the Slavery question, with President Fillmore, and the great mass of the party—the abolition portion joining those more affiliated in their extended views and measures. The South on the contrary, both Whigs and Democrats, stood firm in the support of the President and his measures, and we can therefore say that

Millard Fillmore, of New York, the present incumbent, will again be brought before the Whig National Convention, upon the platform of his own making, the "National Compromise" of last Congress, under which the Whig party has for a while suffered temporary defeat, and under which it is bound to look for a permanent ascendancy—their watchword will be "a Union of Sentiments for the sake of the Union."

Winfield Scott, also a prominent candidate for the Presidential chair, is unquestionably at present the strongest candidate in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey, but as Presidential platforms have become the order of the day, and the General not having established one, and in answer to a late letter to him, upon this point, only refers to his former "character and principles." This necessarily leaves many of his friends in doubt as to his course upon the "Compromise measures," and may eventually be the cause of giving these States in the National Convention to President Fillmore. Next upon the list is

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, the present able Secretary of State. "Black Dan" has been a kind of a standing candidate for the last twenty years. His popularity is up one day and down the other. He is an ardent supporter of the "Compromise measures," and his influence went far in its becoming the law of the land. He deserves the thanks of the friends of the Union. But "Dan" stands accused of doing bad things in Pennsylvania, and we fear if he should be the candidate in 1862, the "Johnston men," meaning of course the whole Whig party of Pennsylvania, would make bad "chowder" of him.

## Gleason's Pictorial.

It cannot be said of Gleason's Pictorial, that there is the slightest falling-off in the character, style or interest of its beautiful illustrations. The twenty-seventh number, issued this week, if not an improvement on those which have preceded it, is at least equal to the best of them. Among the engravings is a capital wood-cut representing Alibiester, the celebrated magician, in the midst of his performances; the Bateman sisters are also admirably depicted; and the Sisters of Rhode is said to be the best ever published in this country. There are also some very interesting and beautiful vignettes in the number.

## FIRE!

On Saturday night, at about 1 o'clock, as Mr. Eschenbach from Salisbury was returning home from Allentown, his attention was attracted by a peculiar smell in passing the Store house of Jacob S. Hilliges, near Kichline's tavern, and which he perceived proceeded from near about there. He looked about the house, and into the key hole of the Store room, but could not see or hear anything. He started to go on, when it struck him that all was not right, he again returned and listened at the key hole of the Store room, and thought he heard a crackling noise of fire, he awakened Mr. Spinner the next neighbor and they jointly awakened the family of Mr. Hilliges, and procured the keys to the Store, and when they opened the door the Store was in a perfect blaze, but being well prepared with a supply of water succeeded in laying the fiery element. Much damage is done to the goods. From five to seven hundred dollars is totally destroyed, and the balance of the stock, which is said to be from four to five thousand dollars, damaged in such a manner, as to become nearly a total loss. The Goods were insured in the "Sawcon Mutual Insurance Company." Whether the insurance will cover the loss we have not heard.

## A Hint to Subscribers.

The Cash System.—The evils of the credit system, in minor transactions, are the experience of almost every one. The remarks below apply as well to most kinds of business as to publishing.

With publishers of newspapers, in common with business men generally, the cash system is preferable to any other; to publishers who rely, or nearly so, upon their subscription list for support, for the prosecution of their business they must necessarily be the loser.—There are thousands of well meaning men, who subscribe for newspapers and intend to pay for them; but the idea of writing a letter to an editor enclosing two dollars never enters their heads—though if called upon for the amount due would probably be prepared to meet the demand. But the publisher of almost every country newspaper knows it would be out of the question for him to employ a collector out of the profits of his subscriptions; so many of his patrons continue year after year taking the paper without advancing a cent, while he is paying cash for his printing materials, cash for paper and labor and everything else necessary to carry on business. Here then is a loss—not attributed to any design on the part of the subscribers to defraud, but the fruit of a worse than worthless system. They would pay it waited upon, but the printer cannot afford to spend five dollars for collecting three and never gets his pay.

Again Mr. A. has the paper sent to his address four or five years; his bill by this time amounts to ten dollars; he dies, runs away, or perhaps becomes a bankrupt, here is another "profit and loss" account for the printer.

## America in England.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, in a late number, has this paragraph, in the course of an article upon the future of America:

"We have no desire at present to enter upon any question of disputed policy; but we wish to record our opinion that the empire of the seas must before long be ceded to America—its persevering enterprise, its great commerce, and its accruing wealth are certain to secure this prize; nor will England be in a situation to dispute it with her. Without this crowning capital to its power, the onward march of the United States to what we believe will be over, wheeling greatness might not be so speedily accomplished; but America, as mistress of the mighty ocean, must override the civilized world."

"Forty years ago," says a contemporary, "Europe sat in astonishment and terror under the shadow of Napoleon's gigantic empire. At that time, in a debate in the British Parliament, something was said of the American navy, when a member remarked that the American navy consisted of six vessels; whereupon, says the newspaper account, 'the House burst into a fit of laughter.' It would be interesting to know how many of those laughing legislators are now living. The gigantic empire of Napoleon has crumbled to dust, and the despised nation of six vessels has now within her grasp the empire of the seas and the dominion of the civilized world."

## Daring Robbery.

We learn from the Reading Journal, that last Saturday evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, the dwelling of an aged farmer named Henry Sonntag, in Greenwich township, on the 8<sup>th</sup> road near Klinesville, was entered by three men, one of them masked, who blew out the lights, and after severely beating the inmates, proceeded to the chamber of Mr. Sonntag, broke open a chest which stood there, and robbed it of a silver watch and over \$200 in money. The money consisted of \$50 in notes of the Circleville Bank, Ohio, \$50 in notes of various other Banks, and the remainder of gold and silver coin, amongst which were six or seven whole silver dollars.

When the robbers made their attack, a girl belonging to the family escaped, and ran to Klinesville for assistance, but before the neighbors could reach the house, the rascals had departed.

Mr. Sonntag offers a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the robbers and recovery of the money and watch; or \$50 for the arrest of the robbers alone. It is believed that at least one of them was acquainted with the house, from the fact that they knew where the old man kept his money.

Whig National Convention.—The Western papers are urging the selection of Cincinnati as the place for holding the Whig National Convention.

## Protect the Laborer.

The Cumberland Mining Company, has been compelled to put their property in the hands of Assignees, by the failure of Treasurer Rawdon, of New York, their financial agent. The miners and other laborers employed by the Company, were much excited, under the supposition that they would lose their back wages—varying from \$20 to a \$100 per man. Fortunately, for them, the Legislature, at its session of 1847, passed a law giving them a lien upon the personal property of all persons and incorporated companies, to the value of their labor. This fact was telegraphed to the Assignees in New York, and an answer was returned that immediate arrangements should be made to pay the men their back wages.

This is a good law. A chief aim of our government should be to protect the laborer in every shape and form, if it is possible to do so. When we read of the miserable condition of the laborer, in almost every part of the world but our own, it cannot but call forth an earnest desire in every man, that the laboring public of America may always continue to obtain liberal wages, and be first provided for when reverses overtake the capitalists.

## True Bills Found.

The Daily News of Saturday last says:—Yesterday morning the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court returned thirty-seven true bills against the Christiana prisoners, whose names have been previously given.—These bills charge them with, on the first count, Obstructing officers in arresting fugitives—second count, rescuing prisoners from custody—third count, Attempting to rescue prisoners from custody—fourth count, Aiding fugitives to escape from officers—fifth count, Harboring and concealing fugitives—sixth count, Obstructing Edward Gorsuch in arresting fugitives—seventh count, Aiding fugitives to escape from Edward Gorsuch.

## A True Lawyer.

Alexander Hamilton was once applied to as counsel by a man having the guardianship of several orphans, who would, on coming of age, succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which there was a material defect in the title-deeds, known only to their guardian, who wanted to get the estate vested in himself.—Hamilton noted down the faithless executor's statement, and then said to him, "Settle with these unhappy infants honorably to the last cent, or I will hunt you from your skin like a hare." The advice was strictly followed, and the man who gave it was an ornament to the bar, and the age he lived in.

## A President for the Union.

Presidents, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun, have heretofore been elected for political parties; we now think it high time to elect one for the Union. President Fillmore is the very man for such a station. In his last message to Congress he said of the series of Compromise measures, that he regarded them "as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement—of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in exhorting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintaining inviolate the integrity of the Union."

Scarcity of Specie in California.—There is a great scarcity of small coin, both silver and gold, in California. One cause of this scarcity is probably the large amounts required by the return emigrants to meet their expenses, which keeps up a constant drain upon the specie of the country. Another reason of the scarcity is the fact that there is no Mint in California. Many of the California bankers send their gold dust to the U. S. Assay Office, to be run into ingots of \$50 each. The average amount struck off at this establishment is nearly equal to the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars per day, the tendency of which is to drive from circulation the silver dollars, besides all the gold coinage of the United States Mint. A Mint is much needed in California, as is shown by the fact, that while Mexican dollars are at a premium of one and two per cent. the bankers charge two per cent. premium for small gold of American coinage.

The President and the Abolitionists.—If any thing were wanting to prove Mr. Fillmore's fidelity to duty, says the Washington Republic, it would be furnished by the unceasing hostility manifested towards him by the abolitionists, who never neglect an opportunity to abuse him as the most formidable adversary they have to encounter. Gerrit Smith, in the address noticed yesterday under our telegraphic head, assails the President and his associates because they are inflexible in their determination to enforce the Fugitive Slave law, and on this ground pours upon them the whole stock of epithets of which he is master. He speaks of them as "attempting to murder men" for resisting the operation of the law; and throughout the whole document labors to convey impression that they, and they alone are to be held responsible for the Compromise, and for the enforcement of its provisions. Daily News, Oct. 30.

Sensible Hungarians.—About forty of the Hungarians who lately arrived in Chicago, have taken a job on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about four miles from town. It was not deemed prudent for the whole company to proceed to New Buda this fall, and as some of them were not provided with suitable clothing for the approaching winter, some plan like that they have adopted, seemed necessary.

House Destroyed by a Meteor.—The English papers received by the steamer America, state that a house in Westminster street, London, belonging to a carver and gilder, was set on fire and nearly destroyed by a meteor, which descended upon the roof in the shape of a ball of fire.

## Teachers' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Lehigh County Teachers' and Directors' Association, was held in Allentown, on Saturday, October 25th.—The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. C. R. Kessler.

The following persons became members of the Association:—Rev. W. A. Brisbane, Michael Lampen, M. B. Maglathlin, Eveline Blank, E. J. Gibbons, Emelia A. Linou and Eliza R. Romig.

Mr. Chandler read an Essay on the best method of teaching Grammar, which was approved and ordered to be published. The subject was then further discussed by the Association.

An election for officers took place, and the result was as follows:

President—Rev. C. R. Kessler.  
Vice-President—Joseph Richards.  
Secretary—Rev. S. K. Brobst.  
Cor. Secretary—F. J. Mohr.  
Treasurer—Wm. H. Wolf.  
Standing Committee—Rev. Brisbane, Rev. Walker, and C. Pretz.

In the evening, Rev. St. John, of Easton, delivered an address on the trials and perplexities of the teacher.

## Official Majorities.

The following are believed to be the correct official returns in full:

Bigler,	186,499
Johnson,	178,031
Bigler's majority,	8,468
The aggregate official vote for Canal Commissioner is as follows:	
Clover,	181,021
Strohn,	175,444

For Supreme Judges the following is the aggregate official vote:

Campbell,	176,039
Black,	185,983
Lewis,	183,887
Gibson,	184,408
Lowrie,	184,611
Coulter,	179,238
Comly,	179,238
Chambers,	174,381
Meredith,	173,391
Jessup,	172,222
Coulter's majority over Campbell,	3,199.

## Georgia.

The following is very nearly the total vote of the several Districts of this State at the recent Election:

Dis.	Cobb.	McDonald.	Union.	Secession.
1	4268	3986	4011	4397
2	8213	7050	8107	6955
3	6114	6122	5853	6011
4	7578	5392	7750	5501
5	13676	7082	13882	7481
6	6952	3037	6937	2819
7	4728	2134	4744	1955
8	4714	2069	4704	2538

Totl 56262 57472 55988 37699  
Cobb, it will be seen, carries every District but the Third, which gives ten majority against him.

The new Legislature of this State is politicaly divided as follows:

SENATE.	HOUSE.
Union,	39 State Rights,
Union,	102 State Rights,
Union,	102 State Rights,
Joint Ballot—Union majority 105.	

## How it is Received.

It is curious to mark the different aspects in which the defeat of the Whigs is viewed by different individuals. Some of our editorial brethren are quite out of humor, and swear vengeance upon all who are suspected of having a hand in it. Others, with the organ of hope largely developed, are for picking their flints and trying it again; and others again moralize upon the duty of submitting to the will of the majority. The Shippensburg News turns philosopher, and thus he talks—in quite a different vein from the South Carolina fire eaters:

When a majority of the people speak out in favor of any particular measure, it is the duty of the whole people to acquiesce in that decision. The people, under our glorious Constitution, are the sovereigns of the land, and their will should be obeyed; and for that reason we hope that the minority will not endeavor to throw obstacles in the way. Let their principles be tested. Let us yield without a murmur, and the day will surely come when the scales will fall from the eyes of those who have been blind to their own interests, and the interests of the nation. Let us drink free trade to its very dregs, and we will be more willing to cast aside the bitter cup. The time is not distant when the people will see their folly; but we should be made to feel sensibly before a corrective is applied.

## Busted.

The Columbus [Ohio] Insurance Company, a kind of guaranteed capital company, but in which there was no guaranty for the guarantors, have burst up.

The Statesman says:—"This Company has failed. It is truly spoken of as a fact in our streets, and we are sorry that nothing has been said, as yet, in contradiction. Several of our citizens are deeply involved in this Company, but we cannot, of course, as yet, say to what extent."

Emigrants for Liberia.—The prospect is fair for a liberal emigration from this port to Liberia, the present fall. In addition to the fifty or sixty liberated slaves now on their way here from Guippper, Va., to go out in the Liberia packet on the first of November, six quite intelligent free colored people arrived here last evening, by the Norfolk boat, from Elizabeth City, North Carolina, to take passage in the same vessel. One of the number, an old man, after making due observation in the land of freedom and promise, is to return and make report to others of the colored people in North Carolina, when they will determine as to whether they shall follow his manly example.—Bull. Sun.

## New Cure for Consumption.

We find the following statements in the Mobile Herald and Tribune, and if substantiated, the discovery will be invaluable. The quantity of the medicine to be given at a dose is not stated:

In the first number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register—which we noticed a few days ago, we find an article by Professor Stone on the virtues of "Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula and other depraved states of the System," which is of some moment. It was suggested by an essay in the London Lancet on the "physiology and pathology of the oxalate and phosphate of lime, and their relation to the formation of cells."

"The conclusions of the author (says Professor Stone) are based upon careful chemical research and results from the use of the remedy. His researches show that in man, as well as in vegetables and inferior animals, phosphate of lime—as well as albumen and fat—is absolutely essential for the formation of cells, and he considers that many of the pathological states of the system depend upon a deficiency of this salt. The affections in which it is advised are ulcerations dependent upon a general dyscrasia, and not a mere local affection; infantile atrophy; in those suffering from rickets and consequent diarrhoea and tuberculous diseases, particularly of the lungs in the early stages."

Struck by this article, Professor Stone tested it, and he thus describes three cases in which its virtues were very obvious. The first was that of a slave, who was admitted to the Professor's Infirmary in July, with a disease of the nose, the whole system showing great progress in scrofulous decay: The usual remedies were unsuccessfully applied until August, when cod liver oil was used, but the disorganization of the stomach was increased by it. The phosphate of lime was then applied—eight grains, three times a day. Its good effects were soon apparent. It and the oil were therefore administered together, and the patient soon was restored to health.

The second case is that of a young lady, aged 24. Her disease was one of "unmixed phthisis which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months fatally." The upper parts of both her lungs were filled with tubercles, and in some places were beginning to soften.—The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but without marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result was in the case of the negro, was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

The third case was that of a child, seven years of age, in which the phosphate of lime was used with complete success.

We can only refer briefly to these cases for the purpose of directing attention to the subject. Before the dreadful diseases which they describe scientific men have stood abashed. That there is some remedy for them we can hardly doubt; and this, may, if a new thing, be the desideratum which science is in search of.

Rights of Parents.—Chief Justice Shaw has decided a case involving the right of parents to a child, after having entrusted it a long time to another. When a child of the respondent's first wife was four years old, and its father in embarrassed circumstances, the child was entrusted to its grand-parents, who have for a period of 9 years provided for all its wants. During this time he made no claim to the child, and the judge therefore decided, since the child had formed new attachments, as an adopted one of the grand-parents, and no advantage to be gained from a change, that the child should remain with its foster parents.

What they Say in the South.—The result in Georgia, says the Federal [Ga.] Union, will be claimed by the Republic, at Washington, as a Whig victory, and a public endorsement of the administration of Mr. Fillmore, while on the other hand, the Union will claim it as a Democratic triumph—a repudiation of the course of the President. It will be amusing to witness the exultation of those papers over the election of Mr. Cobb, and the success of the Union party.—The one boasting of it as a glorious vindication of the conduct of the President; the other as a signal rebuke of the federal administration.

The Union may, as well give up the game.—Fillmore is the first choice of the Union party of Georgia for the next President. Mark what we say, Mr. Donaldson.

Valuable.—A young lady of Philadelphia, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and her life was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by every body.

Broke Jail.—Several of the inmates of the Bucks County Jail, Samuel Hubbard, Conday Boyle, and two colored men, made their escape on Saturday last. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$70 for their apprehension. Hubbard has since been arrested, but the other three are still at large.

The Next Congress.—The newspapers are discussing the claims and merits of candidates for the speakership and clerkship of the next Congress. Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, appears to be the prominent candidate for the speakership. Judge Bayley, of Virginia, is also named. It is said that the Free-soilers intend to go for Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, as an anti-compromise man.—Judge Richard M. Young, of Illinois, is presented in the Union, as a candidate for re-election as clerk. Mr. Furney, of Philadelphia, is again named for that office.

A Monkey Hunter.—A French paper speaks of a gentleman who has gone largely into the monkey trade. He has just returned to Medeah, after a long hunt, in which he had taken, by an ingenious proceeding, of his own invention, from 250 to 300 monkeys, of all ages and sexes, with which he is about embarking for France.

## Cleanings.

The New York Times, an excellent paper in every respect, for we are pleased to see, rapidly increasing in business, circulation and popular favor.

Twenty-three papers in Virginia have run up the Fillmore flag.  
Daniel Webster, it is said, received \$5000 for his argument of the great India Rubber case, at Boston, last week.

In Buffalo, the other afternoon, a couple of Elks, harnessed to a boggy, were driven through State street.

Hon. Henry Clay is at Louisville, and in good health.

The Hartford Courant says, that in the factory of McIntyre & Co., at Hartford, eight men and four girls make 100,000 percussion-caps in one day.

## Gen. Scott and his Irish Prisoners.

Winfield Scott was among the prisoners-taken at the battle of Queenstown. The prisoners were sent to Quebec, where Scott and his fellow-prisoners of American birth were exchanged; but all who were supposed to have been born in allegiance to the British crown were excluded from the cartel, and ordered on board a frigate to be sent in England, to be there tried for high treason. In giving an account of this transaction, the Buffalo Express says:

"The inquiry into the nationality of the prisoners proceeded on the deck of the vessel, in which they had been confined. It produced a great commotion. Some of the Irish prisoners who had been set apart and who saw certain death in a trial for high treason refused to go over the side of the ship when they were ordered aboard the frigate. Scott, who was below, hearing the noise, rushed on deck—inquired into the facts—and in order to save the Irish from the fatal test of speech, immediately commanded the men not to answer another question. A violent quarrel ensued between him and the English officers, in which he was ordered below and threatened with violence. But he resolutely clung to his unfortunate men. He addressed them amid angry interruptions from the officers—explained the illegality of the proceedings—and solemnly assured them that the American Government would avenge every man of them who should be executed on the charge of high treason. He even swore in his zeal that if it became necessary, he would himself avenge this outrage upon his Irish brethren in arms by refusing to give quarter to the English in battle, or by shooting them when taken prisoners.

The Irish were sent to England—but Scott followed the matter to the end. He effected the passage of an act through Congress vesting the President with the power of retaliation. Under this act, he took prisoners and kept as hostage, twenty-three Englishmen to answer life for the twenty-three Irishmen so unjustly separated from him at Quebec. On the restoration of peace, the survivors of these men, twenty-three in number, returned to the United States, and Scott, still faithful, urged upon the War Department their claims for bounty land and arrears of pay, and got them all.

Our readers will read with some interest the list of the names of these men. Some of them are yet alive, and the children of some of them are now in the land, having in lively recollection the great commander's devotion to their fathers, and impatient of the opportunity to testify to him their gratitude.

List of twenty-three American soldiers belonging to the 1st, 6th, and 13th United States Regiments, captured at Queenstown, in Upper Canada, on the 13th of October, 1812, and sent to England for trial, on pretext of being British subjects:

Patrick McBrabery,	James Gill,
Matthew Mooney,	John Fulson,
Henry Kelley,	Patrick Karns,
Henry Blany,	John Fitzgerald,
George McCammon,	John Wiley,
John Dolton,	John Donnelly,
Michael Bondin,	John Curry,
John Clark,	Nathan Shaley,
Peter Burr,	Edw. McGarrigan,
Andrew Doyle,	John Dinnoe,
John McGowan,	John Williams,
	George Johnson.

Dying Words of Distinguished Men.—The following were the dying words of the most noted men in America:

"It is well."—Washington.  
"Independence forever."—Adams.  
"I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country."—Jefferson.  
"A dying man can do nothing easy."—Benj. Franklin.  
"It is the last of earth."—J. Q. Adams.  
"I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out, I ask no more."—Harrison.  
"I have endeavored to do my duty."—Taylor.

Register of the Treasury.—Nathan Sargent, Esq., formerly the "Oliver Oldschool" of the United States Gazette, has been appointed Register of the Treasury, in place of the Hon. Townsend Haines, resigned. We most cordially congratulate our old friend on his promotion, and feel that President Fillmore could not have made a more judicious selection.

The Question Settled.—The Boston Courier, alluding to the movement in progress in that State, for the nomination of Mr. Webster for the Presidency, says:

"The people of the United States, distinct from party, detached from locality, free from sectional views and temporary interests, demand in their own name and in behalf of the whole nation, that Daniel Webster shall be the next President of the United States."

"Hear!—hear!" as they say in England.—This, if true, settles the Presidential contest, and Scott, Fillmore, Buchanan, Cass, Douglas, and a host of others may as well knock under.

This is a great country! Somebody ought to 'save it' a while longer.

To take Ink out of Linen.—Take a piece of flannel, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow; the linen may be washed, and the spots will disappear, without injuring the linen.