

Many a proud dame, and high-born maiden of our own Andalusia, have many a time and often, pronounced Don Bertram St. Marie a most accomplished cavalier and right handsome too withal; much handsome 'tis thought, than the puny, whey-faced boy, which my pretty cousin was foolish enough to declare she loved, scarce two minutes since. Ha! what have we here? as I live, a picture of that very boy. Ha! ha! ha! Upon my soul, most admirably done—a most faithful likeness. Like the original, it needs but a golden necklace; a tulle more of the delicate neck exposed, and a bit of lace about the bosom, and, by St. Jago! we have a most perfect woman.

Like the maddened leap of the chafed gress, the maiden springs upon the snapping outlaw, tears the picture from his grasping clutch; and thrusting it within her gold embroidered vest, stands there confronting the dark-browed-looking villain, with every fibre of her delicate frame, quivering with hate, and woman's rage.

"Fair and softly, belle lanthe, consume thy exhibition of passion, become not such Hebe-like limbs, and Madonna features as yours. 'Tis more fitting for the tragic stage. But I have little leisure to stand darning this, lanthe; you are again in my power. Not heaven itself can save you and you must accompany me to the mountains. For three days have a right merry brawl at the outlaw's cave. Come! let's away."

"Never!" and the maiden snatches a silver bell from the table, which she rings with the energy of despair; and ere she is seized, the outlaw covers from his surprise a dozen bullet-proof, and lastly armed domestic ruffians into the apartment, ready to defend their beloved mistress.

"Ha! must I lose thee then?" exclaims the outlaw. "Ho! within there!" and at the summons, a secret panel in the wall flies back, and one after another fifteen sturdy ruffians, all armed to the teeth, come forth from the dark aperture, and gather round their leader.

"Beat back the hounds, my brave comrades, while I hear the lady hence." And seizing the girl in his arms, he turns to fly. But ere he has traversed half the width of the stately chamber, the heavy falling doors are flung open, and a bold, handsome-looking officer, in the light-green uniform of the staff of St. Leon, enters the apartment.

Followed by twenty gallant fellows, armed and all armed with dagger, sword and pistol, he follows the girl.

"Make haste!" yells the enraged outlaw, and, clutching the girl in his arms, he dashes upon the young officer with his drawn sword. "Ha! in the hands, 'tis 'American' himself!" and the next moment the other chief crosses swords with the young Cavalier leader, Walter Marden.

Chief is the combat; and ere fifteen seconds have passed, the American's reeling figure has been driven home to the very bit of the body of the outlaw the Renegade sinks down a quivering corpse. The ruffians are slain, or put to flight, and as the combat ends upon one knee, and the rescued maiden to his heart, a firm pressure is heard approaching, and the outlaw, the noble Spanish general, the Marshal St. Marie, Marquis of Cordoba, binds over his daughter and her brave defender, and exclaims—

"Take her, my son! she is yours; and fight gallantly have you won her."

California Cows and Potatoes.

One of the best of letter-writers from California is Winchester, the correspondent of the Tribune. From his last we gather a quantity of interesting items:

A few days ago I sat down to dine with neighbors, mostly adults. A large dish of potatoes graced the table, cut in pieces before being fried. Our landlady informed us that there were two potatoes in the dish, and she was sure of it. One was enough and a spare. On another dish was one-third of a bushel of onions, often excused a pound in weight. A cabbage at the door of a restaurant weighs 25 pounds. These vegetables are the result of forced culture.

It is understood that the gentleman holding the stock of that Company, have also obtained the control of the Railroad, from this place up to the Lehigh, to connect us with the Coal Region, and the West Branch and Erie, and that both the Lehigh and Belvidere Delaware Rail Roads, will be pushed ahead this coming season. We learn that the latter will be graded from Lambertville to the head of the Pecos at Barke Eddy this winter, and will probably be in use, from Trenton to that point, next summer.

The New Jersey Central Rail Road, to connect us with New York, is progressing, but the work is so heavy on the 25 miles next this place, that we cannot expect to see it in use all the way through, before July next.

The Scalpel.

We are always pleased to receive this spicy and able periodical. It is emphatically as it professes to be—A Journal of Health, for the people. It is adapted to the general, as well as the professional reader, and may be read with profit by all, and merits a wide circulation. People do not know enough of the laws of life and health for their own good;—hence we consider that we are doing the public a service by calling their attention to the subject matter of such a work.

Published quarterly by E. H. Dixon, M. D., New York, at \$1 per year.

Graban's Magazine.

We have received the December number of this popular periodical, and find it fully redeeming the promises of previous issues. The embellishments are truly beautiful. The literary matter, of which there is a sumptuous supply and variety, is contributed by the first talent in America.

George R. Graban, Publisher, Philadelphia, \$3 per annum.

Plough, Loom, and Lard.—This valuable agricultural periodical, for November, is punctually at hand. The editor, Mr. Skinner, still maintains the high character of this agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical magazine.

Published monthly by Myron Finch, 122 Nassau street. \$3 per annum.

The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 3000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

How Free Banks are Closed.

Although the old idea of worthlessness still attaches to the phrase "a bad bill," it should be remembered that bills of the free banks of the States where that system has been introduced, cannot become valueless under any contingency short of general bankruptcy and ruin. The stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c., placed in the hands of the comptroller by these institutions as hostages for the performance of their promises to pay, have an actual value equivalent or nearly equivalent to the sum represented by their paper circulation—so that, even if a broken bank has no other assets than these, the holder of its notes cannot suffer any loss worth naming, if he can afford to wait for his money until the affairs of the establishment are wound up. The process of closing up of the accounts of a broken bank is expeditious. As soon as the bills of the concern have been protested for non-payment, the comptroller notifies it to resume within 20 days from date of protest. Failure to do this, its notes are re-accepted, and an additional ten-day's grace allowed. If, at the expiration of the second extension, the bank is unable to resume, the comptroller proceeds to dispose of its securities and to cash its notes with the receipts. Nothing can be more simple or more certain than this process; and to submit to a swindling shaver of ten or twenty per cent. on broken free bank bills, under any other than circumstances of the sternest necessity, is the maximum of wastefulness and folly. Never mind what the bank note lists and the brokers say, common sense says to the bill holder, "keep your paper." It is not a worthless compound of lamp black and rags, as the shaver who wants to buy it would have you believe, but the evidence of a debt which in good time will be fairly and fully cashed. It may be quoted at ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. discount, but it is—less the interest upon it during the time that the bank is in liquidation—worth its face.

The New Judiciary.

The amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, by which the Judges of the several Courts were made elective, provides that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and all other Judges learned in the Law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, from the first Monday of December following their election. The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, shall be commissioned at the same time, and hold their offices for the term of five years.

The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: One of them for three years, one for six years, one for nine years, one for twelve years, and one for fifteen years, the term of each to be decided by lot by the said Judges. The Judge whose commission will first expire, shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each Judge whose commission shall first expire, shall in turn be the Chief Justice.

Rail Roads.

We learn says the Eastern Sentinel, that the Belvidere Railroad Company have been purchasing the right of way along the line, from Lambertville to Phillipsburg, opposite this place, and indeed on to Belvidere. That at Phillipsburg they have purchased Roseberry's, and several other properties on the River Bank, directly below the Delaware Bridge, for Depots, Offices, Workshops, &c.

It is understood, that the gentleman holding the stock of that Company, have also obtained the control of the Railroad, from this place up to the Lehigh, to connect us with the Coal Region, and the West Branch and Erie, and that both the Lehigh and Belvidere Delaware Rail Roads, will be pushed ahead this coming season. We learn that the latter will be graded from Lambertville to the head of the Pecos at Barke Eddy this winter, and will probably be in use, from Trenton to that point, next summer.

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Local Affairs.

Census Statistics.

The following statistics of the Census of 1850 can be relied upon as correct:

LEHIGH COUNTY.	
Dwellings,	5,589
Families,	5,964
White Males,	16,418
White Females,	16,013
Colored Males,	31
Colored females,	17
Total Population,	32,474
Deaths,	369
Farms,	2,079
Manufacturing Establishments,	270

Apprentices' Library Association.

It gives us pleasure in stating, that the Apprentices of our Borough have formed an Association and collected a very valuable Library for their use. This is a very useful and desirable object, not only to the youth of our Borough, but to parents who may have sons serving their apprenticeship to some honorable occupation, and desiring to see them grow up with well cultivated minds and principles of morality. There are a great many young men, who as soon as they are released from their daily occupation, spend their evenings either in the street, or in frequenting oyster cellars, taverns, &c., where very frequently bad habits are formed, and their minds and manners corrupted. It is much better if they refrain from going to such places, and spend their evenings in the room of the above Association, which is open every evening to all.

Allentown Lyceum.

An effort has been made in our town within the last few days to organize a Lyceum or Literary Institute, and we are pleased to know by the success already attending it, that it meets the approval of our citizens. It is an object well worthy the attention and encouragement of a discerning public, and when fully started will be conducted in a manner to reflect credit upon the managers and the taste of its friends. The Old Fellows' Hall has been engaged, and it is proposed to have one lecture each week during the winter, from various speakers of eminence, from Philadelphia, Easton, Allentown and other places upon interesting subjects. The subscription price of each member is one dollar, which entitles him to a ticket admitting his entire family to all the lectures. The terms are within the reach of every one, and are very reasonable for so large an amount of valuable and interesting matter.

The Allentown Brass Band.

This extolled company of musicians are at present in a very prospering condition. On Monday evening last they delighted some of our citizens with their excellent music in the Saloon of the Eagle Hotel. We think that their music is surpassed by but few bands in the State. Our citizens are under great obligations to Professor Adon Heinicke, under whose instructions they are again at present, for his strenuous exertions in elevating the Band to their exalted position. They take pride in learning and excellence, and are deserving of the encouragement that is extended to them.

Shakespeare Literary Society.

This Association, one of the most useful and interesting in this Borough is now, we understand in a very flourishing condition. The Library, which comprises one of its principal features, is a collection of well selected and useful books, adapted for the advancement of useful knowledge, and has, through the contributions of private individuals been considerably enlarged; and in order to make it what it should be, the public should take an interest in the success of the Institution, and contribute to its advancement. It has been of incalculable benefit and the approaching winter will no doubt swell the number of applicants. They are now we understand, preparing for their second anniversary.

A Nuisance.

The nightly assemblages of boys and rude young men, at the different corners on Hamilton street, and particularly at the Market Square, is complained of in strong terms. Peaceable citizens are annoyed by the bad behavior and profanity of these persons, who, it is much to be regretted, have not better employment. The High Constable should look to this matter, and abate the nuisance.

The Festival.

The Cottontail and Polka Festival, to be given on Wednesday evening, November 26th, is expected to be a grand affair. Judging from the large number of tickets already sold, it will be attended by the largest collection of ladies and gentlemen that have assembled together on a similar occasion, for some seasons. It will be a brilliant display and an occasion of much enjoyment.

Sons of Temperance.

The Sons of Temperance will hold a mass meeting in the German Reformed Church of this Borough, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., at 6 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed in English by Rev. W. H. Brisbane, and by Rev. A. L. Deehan in German. The Jordan and Lehigh Divisions of this place, and a number of neighboring Divisions will be present on the occasion.

Sartain's Magazine.

Sartain's Original Magazine, for December, contains 42 original contributions, and 36 embellishments, some of them exceedingly rich and beautiful. The present number completes the volume. For 1852 important improvements are contemplated. The proprietors, Messrs. Sloaner and Sartain, promise that no pains or expense shall be spared in its future management, hoping thereby to render it still more worthy of extensive patronage.

Terms—One copy \$3 per annum; two copies \$5.

Congress meets on Monday December 1st.

Why Gold Goes Abroad.

The November number of the "Plough, Loom and Anvil" contains an article, in which we find some statistics that throw light upon the question—"why gold goes abroad?" It seems that the importation of foreign cottons for the closing fiscal year has been fifteen millions of pounds greater than in 1845-46, which at seventy-five cents per pound, makes a difference of nearly twelve millions of dollars; and when we consider that on imported cottons most of the value consists in the labor expended on the cloth, this estimate of seventy-five cents per pound will not, we think, be deemed exorbitant. Nor is this all. While the importation of foreign cottons has increased, the home consumption of the domestic has diminished. Thus, in 1845-46 the home consumption of domestic cottons was one hundred and eighty-eight millions pounds; in the present year it is only one hundred and sixty-nine millions. This is nineteen millions of pounds less than five years ago when the population was three or four millions less. It is true that during this period, the export of domestic cottons has increased. The excess for the present year over 1845-46, for instance, is computed at almost three millions of dollars. This, it will be seen, leaves a balance of nine millions of dollars against us in a single article, that amount being the difference between our imports of foreign and export of domestic cottons.

The same condition of affairs appears to exist in the iron trade. In 1846-47, the total consumption of iron, in the United States, was nine hundred and fifty thousand tons, of which eight hundred and fifty thousand were of domestic manufacture, and one hundred thousand was imported. In the fiscal year just closing, the total consumption has been about seven hundred and seventy thousand tons, of which four hundred and fifty thousand were of domestic manufacture, and three hundred and twenty thousand tons imported. This exhibits of nearly one and a half in the home manufacture, while the importation is more than trebled. In other words, we have purchased abroad, during the present year, not only twelve millions worth of cotton goods more than we did five years ago, but two hundred and twenty thousand tons more of iron, involving an expenditure of twelve additional millions. Deducing the three millions excess of exports of domestic cottons, we still find about twenty-one millions of dollars, in two articles alone, required to be sent out of the country to re-balance the trade. How can we wonder at the export of gold? The importations in other articles, such as silks, delaines, laces, &c., exhibits a corresponding increase; while the exports of agricultural products have not risen in proportion. To pay up the deficiency, our gold goes abroad, still our gold, and again gold, more gold.

There are two ways of accounting for these results. The friends of a high tariff attribute the excess of imports to the law of 1846; and this is the view of the question taken by the "Plough, Loom and Anvil." Others, however, explain the evil by the extravagance of our people and their love for foreign goods. For ourselves, we do not care to enter into the political controversy. We leave the Free-Trade papers to fight out the battle with the Protectionist ones, satisfied that truth will prevail in the end, for the American people understand "the main chance" too well to act, in the long run, against their own interests. But, whether politicians have or have not assisted to produce this state of affairs, it is clear that the community is living beyond its means. Protectionists and Free-Traders alike must admit this. We buy more than we sell. The result is a drain of gold; an invasion on our capital. Shall this continue? In the strait in which the country is now placed, economy is the universal duty. If every man would spend less for a year or two, we should soon see "the boot on the other leg."

The export of specie is declining indeed, as we shew in another article. But still, to prevent another torrent of gold leaving us, let economy be the word.—Evening Bulletin.

Correct Census of the adjoining Counties.

Northampton—Dwellings, 6,830; Families, 7,530; White Males, 20,351; White Females, 19,748; Colored Males, 67; Colored Females, 69; Total population, 40,235; Deaths, 441; Farms, 2,102; Manufacturing Establishments, 421.

Bucks—Dwellings, 9,757; Families, 10,299; White males, 27,507; White females, 26,859; Colored males, 816; Colored females, 879; Total population, 56,091; Deaths, 794; Farms, 4,707; Manufacturing establishments, 636.

Berk—Dwellings, 12,931; Families, 13,912; White males, 38,118; White females, 38,158; Colored males, 291; Colored females, 262; Total population, 77,129; Deaths, 799; Farms, 4,780; Manufacturing Establishments, 1,286.

Carbon—Dwellings, 2,514; Families, 2,650; White males, 8,655; White females, 7,001; Colored males, 15; Colored females, 15; Total Population, 15,686; Deaths, 197; Farms, 216; Manufacturing establishments, 158.

Supreme Judges—Drawing for Terms.

The drawing for the term each Judge of Supreme Court, recently elected, is to fulfil, took place at Harrisburg, on Friday the 14th inst., and resulted as follows:

Jeremiah S. Black, three years.

Ellis Lewis, six years.

John B. Gib-on, nine years.

Walter H. Lowrie, twelve years.

Richard S. Coulter, fifteen years.

The first election to fill a vacancy, created by law, will be that of Judge Black, and will be for fifteen years; and the succeeding elections will be in the order of the shorter terms, as they stand above.

Why our Market is Low.

When the Tariff Law of 1846 was passed, its friends promised that the results would be highly beneficial to the Farmers of the country—that it would give them a new market which would be more profitable and reliable than the home market they enjoyed under the Tariff of 1842. The Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. Walker, predicted the most glowing results and promised the people the most cheering benefits.

Have these predictions been verified? Let us see. Mr. Walker, upon whose urgent recommendation the Tariff of 1846 was enacted, estimated that if that law was passed, the exports of the country in 1848, 1849, and 1850, would be as follows:

In 1848,	\$222,898,350 00
In 1849,	329,959,933 00
In 1850,	488,445,056 00

Total in three years, \$1,041,303,339 00

These were his predictions. Had they been fulfilled the country would have had reason to rejoice over the results of this legislation. But what have been our exports during those years?

In 1848 they were	\$132,932,121 00
In 1849 do	132,666,955 00
In 1850 do	134,900,265 00

Being over six hundred and forty millions of dollars less than Mr. Walker predicted. A small difference truly. His estimate exceeded the truth \$89,966,229 in 1848; \$197,292,038 in 1849; and \$353,544,791 in 1850. So different have been the operations of the Tariff of 1846 from what its projectors hoped and predicted. This is the same Revenue Tariff which the people of Pennsylvania at their late election, by a majority of between 8 and 9000 decided should remain the unchanged law of the land.

Now what have the people gained by sustaining this British Tariff? They have greatly injured our manufacturing establishments; they have caused the importation of large quantities of British iron to be used on our own soil, and have thus cheated our citizens of the labor necessary to manufacture this iron; they have greatly injured the home market which depends for its prosperity upon the prosperity of the various branches of American industry; they have brought grain down to a price which will not pay our farmers for raising it, and they have strengthened foreign manufacturers and increased the wealth of the subjects of Foreign Monarchs. In return for this, the farmers have not gained a foreign market as was predicted; the prices of grain have not advanced, as was predicted; specie is not more abundant as was predicted, and our laborers are not better paid, as was predicted.

Infamous Letter.

The letter of Gerrit Smith, the well known abolitionist, to the Liberty party, is one of the most financial documents yet put forth by him or his followers. After pointing out the necessity of the ultra-abolitionists organizing their forces, and voting in a solid phalanx, at the recent election in New York, it appeals to the party to support the paper published by Fred Douglass, the fugitive slave; refers not only approvingly but exultingly to the outrage recently committed in Syracuse; and actually encourages insurrection and civil war, as will be seen by the following extract:

The half million of free blacks in this nation and Canada, hitherto patient, beyond all parallel, under the insults and outrages heaped upon them, are at last giving signs that they will stand for their life. Among these signs are the many resistance offered to the kidnappers at Christiana, and the brave and beautiful bearing of the black men at Syracuse, who, on the ever-memorable first day of October, perilled their lives for the rescue of their abused brother. Heaven grant that all of the half million may have the manliness and courage to stand for their life. They may be assured that if they do, the whites will stand by them.—Brave self-defence in a righteous cause, (and whose cause is so righteous as the American blacks!) has ever won the sympathy and admiration of the world. It is because the Hungarians stood so bravely for their rights, that Webster and Cass toady and eulogize them. And if the American blacks on whose rights Webster and Cass are now so cruelly and insultingly trampling, shall stand forth bravely for those rights, even that same Webster and Cass will be found to have enough of human nature left in them to toast and eulogize black heroes as well as white heroes.

Letter from Kossuth.—A letter from Kossuth, by the Mississippi, has been received by the Mayor of New York. Kossuth states that business of the most urgent nature compelled him to visit England, and he considered it best that the steamer should not be delayed on his account. He further states that he will certainly leave Liverpool for New York in the Cunard steamer of the 8th inst. He thanks the people of New York, through the Mayor, for the kindness they have evinced towards him. It is understood that Capt. Long and the officers of the Mississippi, disavow entirely the statements so widely circulated, of difference between the officers and the Hungarians. The letter expresses great gratitude for the uniform kindness the Hungarians experienced on board the Mississippi.

Primogeniture.—Perhaps one of the most powerful engines in the hands of the class which to a great degree monopolises legislation in Great Britain, is the iniquitous law of primogeniture. It alone enables families for centuries to be, in their peculiar districts, lords and masters; it alone fills the House of Commons with aristocratic nominees; it alone places in the hands of many single men an amount of annual revenue greater than that of most European sovereigns, and which is unjustly kept from a numerous clan of relatives, who are quartered by the influence of their elders on the public purse.—Republican.

Newspapers.—Holbridge's Statistical Almanac for the year 1852, estimates the number of newspapers published in the United States annually, at 412,880,000, being equal to sixteen and a half copies per year for every man woman and child. While in the British Empire only one is published for 2,000 of the inhabitants; in Belgium one to every 25,000; in Persia, one to every 20,000; in Russia, only three copies to every 1,000,000.

Cleanings.

When the cat is away the rats will play. Advertise your holiday presents in The Registers. Folks will know then where to get what they want.

Apples are selling in Louisville at \$5 per barrel.

The Pacific Railroad is going on very prosperously.

The Illinois Central Railroad, for which Ron. R. J. Walker has negotiated a large loan in Europe, is to run from the city of Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river, to Chicago.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy emigrants arrived at New York on Thursday morning.

Resolution without action, is slothful folly.

The Easton Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Sheriffalty of New Orleans is worth \$25,000 per annum.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at Harrisburg last Monday evening.

Gov. Cobb's Inaugural.

The Inaugural Address of Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, is a warm defence of the Union and the late Compromise bills. It concludes as follows:

To our action the eyes of the whole country were directed, and our fellow citizens were looked to our movements with anxious solicitude. It was under these circumstances that Georgia was called upon to speak. She spoke, and her voice breathed a mingled spirit of ardent devotion to the Union, and of patriotic warning to its Northern friends. Looking to the past, and considering the rights and interests that had been involved in the contest,—the dangers and difficulties which had surrounded the country,—and the important principles upon which the final action of the government was based, she solemnly declared her determination to stand and abide by the Compromise as a permanent and final settlement of this dangerous and vital issue. Its finality and faithful enforcement in all its parts—constituting essential elements to commend it to the favor and support of herself and her sister States of the South. Looking to the future, with reference to the menaces of threatened aggression which had been so freely indulged in by a portion of the people of the North—and regarding the adoption of those measures against which she raised her warning voice in the fourth resolution of her convention—as insidious blows aimed at her most vital interest she has calmly but firmly said to this mad doctrine of Monarchy, "thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Her position was taken with calmness in 1850—it has been reaffirmed with deliberation in 1851—and I now renew the pledge of my hearty co-operation in maintaining it with firmness and decision.

Georgia has thus placed herself upon a broad national and patriotic platform, and invite her sister States of the Union to stand by her in the preservation of the happiest and freest government on earth—upon these great principles of right of justice. Her policy and principles look to the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution as one, and inseparable object, than the transmission to posterity, on this inestimable legacy. A Union of sovereign States, cemented by a Constitution dispensing equality and justice to all its members—a Constitution consecrating by the wisdom of the great and good men of revolutionary memory—a Union—whose flag floats upon every breeze—is honored in every land—and regarded throughout the world as an emblem of constitutional freedom. The maintenance of such a Constitution and the preservation of such a Union, is worthy of the united and untiring efforts of patriotic men North and South—East and West—worthy of their best energies and purest devotion. Assembled here in the Capital of Georgia—around her time honored and consecrated altars, let us unite in one common prayer to the great Ruler of the Universe—that this Constitution and this Union may be perpetuated to our latest posterity.

A Horse Without Hair.—An extraordinary phenomenon, in the way of "horse flesh," says the Savannah Republican, was brought to town yesterday afternoon by the steamer Gordon. It is a mare, captured on the plains of Venezuela by a party of American hunters, headed by the well known traveller, John Percy and Captain Hall. She is fifteen and a half hands high, of great symmetry, and without one particle of hair on any part of her body. The skin resembles India Rubber, and is as soft almost as velvet.

Delaware Peach Crop.—The peach crop of Delaware, the past season, proved a very valuable one—over \$100,000 having been realized from it. The Wilmington Republican states that Mr. John Redd sent about 27,000 baskets of this fruit to market.

Coffee.—A parcel of coffee of the Java bean, has been raised in Caswell, North Carolina. It grew in the midst of the shrubbery that decorated Dr. John T. Garland's yard. It looked as natural as the imported article. The shrub that produced this article is but two years old, and bears prolifically. The tree sprouted from a grain of coffee, which was planted on the north side of the house.

Kossuth in England.—The illustrious Hungarian patriot has received great attention from all classes in England. It is probable that he will arrive in this country early in December. His visit to England was simply for the purpose of placing his children at school there. His speeches are all excellent—there is no demagogism about them; he seems fully to understand what constitutional liberty is, and pays high compliments both to England and the United States.

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