The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1852.

☞ *Visit of a Military Company.*—The "Union Blue Artilleris ts" of Sellersville, will visit Allentown, on Thursday and remain over night. They supper at Heller's Hotel; the Lehigh Fencibles will receive them. We hope our citizens will assist the Fencibles so that a proper reception may be given the Artillerists.

The Result.

The Whigs have suffered a sad and disgraceful defeat. Sad in its probable effect upon the destines of the country, and disgraceful that a man like General Scott should be defeated, by a man like Franklin Pierce. Yet so it is. A majority of the voters of the United States have seen proper to turn their backs upon him who in council, camp or field, has done more for his country's honor and glory, than any other living man; they have turned their back upon him whose deeds adorn the brightest page in her history since the adoption of the constitution, and cast their votes for one of the most insignificent of her sons, renowned only for fainting at the sight of the enemy. This is strange, but unfortunately it is true; and while deploring the occurrence we will, even at the risk of illnatured taunts, allude to a few of the leading causes which produced it.

It is a well known fact, that in the early part of the campaign, a large portion of the foreign voters declared their intentions of supporting the Whig candidate. Means were found to change these from their purpose, and to unite with them in the same crusade against Gen. Scott, the main body of the Native American party. The accumulated vote of this combination was immense, and of itself sufficient to turn the tide in many States.

Another cause, less apparent, but not less effective in many places was the influence exerted by a secret association known as "The Lone Star," organized for revolutionizing and annexing Cuba. Another may be found in "material aid" furnished by such patent Democrats as the Emperor of Austria, and his *corps diplomatique*, and by the princely free traders of England.

Last but not least effective among those we shall now name, was the deleterious influence exerted by many of the opponents of Scott's nomination. Deeming the friendship of these preferable to their enmity, they were placed in prominent positions—in the front ranks where soldiers place cowards, in order to compel them to fight. Alas! too many of them proved unfaithful, and while they made loud professions, issued "campaign papers," and "blew high," they let no opportunity pass for mingling poison in the cup they offered, and are now rejoicing with our opponents, at the result of their joint labors.

Successor to Daniel Webster.

It will be seen that the President has appointed Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State, in place of Hon. Daniel Webster, deceased. It is rather a trying position to be placed in—that of successor to such a man as Webster, and Secretary of State in an administration which is to cease in four months. But we hope no scruples on these points will prevent Mr. Everett from accepting the post. He is fully qualified by experience, talent and scholarship, to hold any office in the gift of government, and his reputation both at home and abroad is such that the appointment cannot fail to be popular.

The Presidential Election.

The election for President, held Tuesday week, resulted in the defeat of Scott and Graham, and the triumph of Pierce and King, by an overwhelming majority. All the States in the Union are supposed to have gone Locofoco, with the exception of Vermont, the Whig "Star that *never* sets," and glorious old Massachusetts, that could not be swerved from its allegiance by the tide of circumstances that operated against us. We present below the electoral votes of the States, as they now appear to be settled, with the reported popular majorities in such as have been definitely heard from.

States for Pierce.—Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 4; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 3; Georgia, 10; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Iowa, 4; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 9; Maine, 8; Michigan, 6; New Hampshire, 5; New Jersey, 7; New York, 35; Ohio, 23; Pennsylvania, 27; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 8; Texas, 4; Virginia, 15; Wisconsin, 5. Total 233.

States for Scott.—Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 13. Total 18.

Doubtful.—Kentucky, 12, Tennessee, 12, North Carolina, 10, Louisiana, 6, California, 4.

Business Notices.

Capitalists Take Notice.—Our columns to-day contain the offer at private sale, of a valuable property, situate in Salisburg, near the borough of Allentown. It is the well known property of *Jacob S. Hillegass*, and will be sold by R. E. Wright, in Allentown, as attorney for Koons & Heilman. This property is well worth the attention of persons wishing to engage in the tavern or mercantile business.

Allentown Seminary.—This Institution under the superintendance of the Rev. *C. R. Kessler*, commenced its winter session on the 2d of November. The Principal is anxious that those who intend sending pupils to do so at its earliest period. It is needless to speak of the character of the Institution as that is fully established.

Statistics of Odd Fellowship.—From the annual report of the Grand and Subodinate Lodges to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, for the year ending 30th June last, we learn that the whole number of Lodges in this country is 2729; contributing members, 193,298; past grands, 25, 818; suspensions during the year, 12,018; amount of relief granted, $514,791; revenue of subordinate lodges, $1,164,881.

Railroad to Philadelphia.

The Railroad project between Philadelphia and the Lehigh valley continues to be the order of the day, and we trust such measures will be adopted by the citizens of Philadelphia and those along the line, that will finally end in the construction of the road.

In an "Address to the citizens of Philadelphia," in favor of the road, it says:

"It is proposed, first to construct the road to the Lehigh river and form a connection with the road now located, and about to be commenced, extending from Easton to Mauch Chunk, whence one line will diverge west to the Susquehanna toward Williamsport, and the other towards Wilksbarre, to be continued northwest along the valley of the West Branch. This will at once, place the whole of the Lehigh valley in direct and uninterrupted communication with Philadelphia, and thereby make the Lehigh Railroad a continuance or extension of the Philadelphia line;" whereas, says the report, "if the road under consideration be not built then the Lehigh road, connecting at Easton with the New Jersey Central Railroad, will open to a neighboring city a continuous iron route through the Lehigh valley, and pour into her lap the full measure of its precious treasure."

The activity and energy of New York in grasping for the Pennsylvania trade is surprising. By her our noble State is looked upon as the rich depository of everything that the heart of man can desire, and it would seem to be the whole study of her citizens as to how they shall environ and bleed us to death. It is right enough, of course. The game is a perfectly fair one, and if our rivals play it better than we, they deserve to succeed, however, unprofitable and humiliating it may be to us.

By this proposed railroad the first trade reached would be, in addition to the advantages afforded to the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, the vast trade of the Lehigh coal region, which it is the object of New York to divert directly to herself. This trade, in 1851, amounted to 989,296 tons. After this it is proposed to reach the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and finally to tap the great work of New York itself, and lead to our city the trade of some twenty three of her interior and richest counties. We have said that this game of tapping is a fair one—so it is. The great misfortune, however, is that we have so often suffered by it. In the present case, however, the cards are in the hands of Philadelphia, and she has but to will it to be the victor We trust soon to see the enterprise under good headway.—*Daily News.*

From the above it will be seen that the object is to reach the Lehigh river, in order to form a connection with the Lehigh coal and iron fields, by the Railroad about to be constructed from Easton via Allentown to the coal region. This connection in our opinion should be made at Allentown. It can very easily be done by tunneling the Lehigh mountain. The distance from Philadelphia direct to Allentown would be less than 50 miles, and we know of many citizens who would subscribe largely to the stock, should this route be adopted, besides it would better secure the trade of the valley, as the route would be ten or twelve miles nearer and more direct than the Freemansburg route. We have no doubt but that the board of directors will authorize their corps of engineers to examine this route before they finally locate the road.

The Gold Movement.

We learn from the United States Mint in this city, that the amount of coinage in that institution during the month of October, has been about $4,140,000. This gave a fair idea of the amount of bullion deposited from California, during the month, as they are generally nearly equal. During the same period, the exports of specie to foreign countries have been $2,847,000; leaving a handsome excess of receipts over exports to be added to the excess noticed at previous periods. The large amount of $2,300,000, received by the Georgia at New York, will probably be nearly all deposited in a day or two; making a handsome sum to begin November with. The receipts from California may be expected to increase at this season for some time to come, and bring to the country an amount of gold that will place us on a very favorable footing in a financial point of view.

First Annual Exhibition.

The first annual Exhibition of the Berks county Agricultural and Horticultural Society, took place in the city of Reading, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th and 29th of October, 1852. The arrangements were excellent throughout; the attendance during the three days large, the display gratifying, and the success beyond all anticipation. The number of new members added to the Society was 319; which with those previously enrolled makes the whole number of members at this time 633. The total receipts from all sources, amounted to the handsome sum of $1294 24. The sum total of premiums awarded by the respective committees, is about $289.

From the interest taken in this first effort, it is fair to presume that the Exhibition of the Society will be more and more interesting and successful with every succeeding year.

Chance of Getting Married.—Fanny Fern, a very pretty writer for some of our literary papers, says she is ready to jump at the first offer of marriage, and presents her qualifications as follows:—"I have very black eyes and hair and am very petite. I am as sensitive as the "Mimosa," spirited as an eagle, and untameable as chain lightning. Can make a pudding or write a newspaper squib, cut out a baby's frock or cut a caper, and crowd more happiness or misery into ten minutes than any Fanny that was ever christened.

☞ The Hon. *Edward Everett*, the newly appointed Secretary of State, has gone to Washington to enter upon his duties.

Proclamation of the French Empire.

It is evident from the signs of the times in France, that Louis Napoleon is about to proclaim the Empire and assume the crown.—Good! remarks the New York Mirror. We like to see things called by their right names; and France, surely, is not a Republic; and her Chief Magistrate is not the elect "servant of the people." True; it is but a few months since the Prince President, in a brief, but admirable message, declared that the Empire was a contingency, depending entirely upon the future conditions of the State, none of which, as far as we can discover, exist; yet, personal ambition, and "manifest destiny," are bringing France through Napoleonism to Imperialism. A Dynasty is to be established, in the vain hope of perpetuating the new line of the Cæsars.—Prince Louis is anxious, not only to be King, but to beget kings.

The Elective Principle, or even the semblance of it, that marked the late involuntary election in France, is hostile to the hereditary kingdoms of Europe. The Despotic Powers are jealous even of this bastard Republic; and in consenting to the extinction of Bourbonism, they ask of Napoleonism hereditary successors to the throne. There is no doubt of the existence of an understanding between the crowned heads and Louis Napoleon; and every European Government, with the single exception of Great Britain, is likely to become a speedy ally, or victim of the Cossack. To use a trite remark, the affairs of the Old World are becoming "interesting," while the foreign relations of the United States are likely to become more and more important as France relapses into Imperialism. In the meantime, the bonds between this and the "mother country" are being woven closer and stronger; and in the great battle of the Future, between the Despotism of the East and the Democracy of the West, which, sooner or later must be fought, the Nations that met in opposing might on Bunker's Hill, will stand side by side, united brothers in the sublime strife of the eternal Antagonisms.

The Operation of the Tariff.

The Railroad Journal gives the following exposition of the workings of the present Tariff upon the manufacture of Iron: "For a number of years the price of iron has ruled very low. The result has been that most of our furnaces and rolling mills have been closed; in other words, they have been broken down by English competition. As soon as the English maker has effected his object, and secured the market to himself, by breaking down the manufacture in this country, he puts prices up 75 per cent. to a figure much above what iron can be manufactured for in this country, which we are compelled to submit to, because we have no other sources of supply. We must pay his price till we construct works and supply ourselves with a domestic article. But capitalists have no inducement to commence the manufacture under the present condition of things. It would require years before he could get fairly under way; and by that time the foreign manufacturer, having made good all his losses, and compensated for a period of low, by a period of high prices, would drop down to the old mark till he shall again, as in years past, run all our great establishments under water. The result is, that by pursuing the above policy, the English manufacturer does a good business in the long run, and makes money, and we, as a necessary consequence, pay high prices, yet still find this great interest completely broken down by foreign competition.

Frightful Accident.

We learn from Harrisburg that a frightful accident occurred on Sunday last on the Portage railroad. Adams & Co's Express car, heavily freighted ascended plane 8, and on arriving at the crest of the plane, which is 1,200 yards long, a car unhitched and descended with fearful rapidity. The alarm was communicated to the foot of the plane just in time for the passengers in two of the cars below to escape the collision, but the third car was filled with ladies, who were unable to get out before the descending car reached the foot. The engineer of the locomotive was ordered to reverse the engine, which he did promptly, thus starting at a flying rate the car containing the ladies. The engineer, now becoming alarmed himself, jumped off leaving the locomotive and passenger car dashing along the level towards plane 9. Fortunately the car became detached, permitting the locomotive to plunge down No. 9, by which it was demolished When the express car struck the baggage car, the force was so great as to demolish both, and the goods were scattered in every direction.—But one person was materially injured. He had his ancle broken.

Importation of Railroad Iron.

We find the following article, taken from Hunt's Magazine, which is good authority:

"The importation of railroad iron alone in 1851, amounted to one hundred and forty-one thousand tons, valued at seven millions six hundred thousand dollars. In 1852 the amount imported is estimated at about one hundred and seventy five thousand tons—valued at about ten millions of dollars, making in two years, in the aggregate, in round numbers, eighteen millions of dollars!"

It takes five tons of coal to make a ton of railroad iron. Now if this iron had been made at our works, instead of the English works, it would have consumed two million tons of our coal.

Purchase of Cuba.—The New Orleans Express says a story is in circulation to the effect, that the American Ambassador at Madrid has lately renewed the offer of $180,000,000, made under Mr. Polk's administration, for the Island of Cuba. The Express, however, doubts the report, as the administration, even were it disposed to make the purchase, has not the authority, the power to make it being vested in Congress alone.

A Thanksgiving Turkey.

The country clergymen make a great reckoning on the donations which their people delight to pour in upon them in the Fall of the year.—The intrinsic value of the barrel of apples, the bag of potatoes or turnips, the pot of butter, or the tub of lard, is a good deal, since they must otherwise come out of a salary that very few other professional men would be willing to live on. But the kindness of heart that dictates the gift improves the flavor and doubles the value. A clerical friend of ours was settled over a grateful and appreciative congregation on Long Island. Along in October, one of his parishioners not of the most liberal reputation, stopped after the morning service, and taking the pastor aside, whispered in his ear that he must not buy a Thanksgiving turkey, for he had a fine one that he was fattenning-especially for his use. Our friend expressed the gratitude he felt, for it was relieving him of quite an item of expense, and then it showed that his ministrations were not unacceptable. Several times on passing his benefactor's house he was stopped, and the noble bird whom the children all knew was the "minister's gobler" pointed out. The last time, the farmer told him that he believed he must invite himself and family to dine with the minister on Thanksgiving day, and have a good time together over the delicate titbits the fowl would furnish: which invitation of course, our friend cordially pressed, though he could not help thinking, when he remembered the number of young mouths thus suddenly called in to assist in dispatching the plum puddings and mince pies, that the financial motives of gratitude in view of the arrangement had disappeared. The long looked for Thursday came at last, and Farmer Tight came with it, turkey in hand. "Isn't it a fine one! Isn't it plump! and so tender too! I assure you there will be fine eating here," was his self-satisfied assurance; more than once repeated. To which our friend tried to make expressions of admiration equally enthusiastic. "He must weigh eight or ten pounds, Mr. Tight."—"Ten pounds,—ten in the notch, I weighed him myself, and he'll come to just a dollar, Brother Edgar." Brother Edgar paid the dollar, insisted on having them all to dinner, and made an excellent friend of Mr. Tight.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Nuptial Tragedy.

A wealthy American merchant of the city of New Orleans had married a Creole lady of fortune, and with the estate and servants there came into his possession a mulatto seamstress and her daughter, a child of seven years. The gentleman was so much struck with the extraordinary beauty of the child, which had the purest Italian features and complexion, that he resolved to save it from the life of degredation which was before it, and to free and educate it. He sent her to a Northern school, where she remained until her sixteenth year—by all supposed to be a patrician Creole maiden. She herself knew not to the contrary—so young was she when she went to the North. Beloved by all her companions, the idol of the institute, and caressed by every one, she left for the roof of her uncle." A young Louisiana gentleman, who had seen her in Philadelphia, and loved her, and was beloved by her, sought her hand on her return. The marriage day was fixed the day arrived, when the mother, who had been long sold away into La Fourche Interior, in order that she might never appear as a witness against her child, re-appeared and in the bridal ball, in the very hour after the ceremony had been performed, claimed the magnificent and now miserable bride as her own daughter—a bond slave by birth; an African by blood! The scene, as described by one who was present, surpasses the power of a pen to portray. The night, the bridegroom, after charging the adopted father of his bride with his gross deception, shot him through the body, and disappeared, carrying, no one knew wither, his infamy and bitter sorrows. The next morning the bride was found, a disfigured corpse, in the superb nuptial chamber which had been prepared for her reception. She had taken poison! Education, a cultivated mind and taste, which made her see and understand how great was her degradation, now armed her hand with the ready means of death. The unhappy planter recovered from his wound, has removed to the North, where he resides, buried in the deepest seclusion, the residue of his years embittered by the keenest regrets.

Railroad from Boston to Independence, Missouri.—Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Company are open at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 52 Wall street. This road is the last link in the great chain of railroads from Boston, New York and Philadelphia to the city of St. Louis, and the country further west. By the first day of March next, this whole chain of railroads will be completed, and in operation from the eastern cities to Terra Haute, Indiana. Galeon is to this point 79 miles south of Cleveland, on the Cleveland and Columbus road. The line of road is now completed from Boston, via Albany, Buffalo and Cleveland; from New York, via Albany and Buffalo, and also via Erie railroad, Dunkirk and Cleveland; and from Philadelphia, via Harrisburg and Pittsburg. Then from Galeon, west, we have the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road, from Galeon to the Indiana State Line, then the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, from the Indiana State Line to Indianapolis; then the Terra Haute and Richmond, from Indianapolis to Terra Haute. At Indianapolis three lines will connect with Cincinnati. There remains, then, but this link of 170 miles of road to connect the eastern cities with St. Louis; thus making a connected line of Railroad of 1200 miles, between St. Louis and Boston; 1144 miles between St. Louis and New York by the Central, and 1139 by the Erie road. Add to this, about 200 miles of the Pacific road, from St. Louis westward, is now under contract, with a grant of 3,000,000 acres of land by the Government; and it presents the longest and most direct connected Railroad line in the world.

The whole right of way has been secured by deeds or contract, and is now under the control of the Company; and its entire cost, on the whole extent of one hundred and sixty one miles, is less than forty thousand dollars. All other powers of construction are full and ample.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

Corn Husk Beds.

No one who has tried them, says the Mount Holly New Jersey Mirror, knows the value of husk beds. Straw and mattresses would be entirely done away with, if husk beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but are more durable. The first cost is but trifling. To have husks nice and clean, they may be split after the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last so long as when put in whole.—Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good sized tick, that is, after they have been split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep upon.

Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer and fall, husk beds ought to be "all the go," and such, undoubtedly, will be the case, when they are brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when the corn is harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when the corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stacks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last from twenty-five to thirty years. Every farmer's daughter can supply herself with beds (against the time of need) at a trifling expense, which is quite an inducement, now a days.

Mr. Webster's Official Career.—Mr. Webster is the second Secretary of State who died in office; Mr. Upsher, of Virginia, was the first, he having been killed by an accident on board the United States steam frigate Princeton, February 24th 1844. The following is a list of the Secretaries of State since the organization of the government, in 1798:

		Appointed.
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	1789
Edmund Randolph,	Virginia,	1794
Timothy Pickering,	Pennsylvania,	1796
John Marshall,	Virginia,	1800
James Madison,	Virginia,	1801
Robert Smith,	Maryland,	1809
James Monroe,	Virginia,	1811
John Quincy Adams,	Massachusetts,	1817
Henry Clay,	Kentucky,	1825
Martin Van Buren,	New York,	1829
Edward Livingston,	Louisiana,	1831
Louis McLane,	Delaware,	1833
John Forsyth,	Georgia,	1834
Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts,	1841
Abel P. Upsher,	Virginia,	1843
John C. Calhoun,	South Carolina,	1844
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania,	1845
John M. Clayton,	Delaware,	1849
Daniel Webster,	Massachusetts,	1850

Mr. Webster's Tomb.—One of the Boston papers contains the following, relative to the final resting place of Mr. Webster's remains.

Some time before his death, Mr. Webster expressed his wish that his remains should be deposited in a tomb on the soil of Marshfield; and such a receptacle he prepared for himself and family at a cost of at least one thousand dollars. It occupies the summit of a commanding hill, overlooking the ocean and the site of the first church ever built in the town of Marshfield, and is enclosed with an iron railing. It was stated by a gentleman who visited this sacred spot in company with Mr. Webster, that the only words which he uttered during the visit, were uttered while pointing to the tomb and the green sward, and were as follows:

"This will be my home, and here three monuments will soon be erected; one, each, for Julia and Edward; and there will be plenty of room in front for the little ones that must follow them."

Anecdote of President Tyler.—It is related of ex-President Tyler, that from the time of his election to the Vice Presidency until the death of General Harrison, he kept no carriage on account of the insufficiency of his salary. When however, he found himself accidentally elevated to the Chief Magistracy, the former difficulty being removed, he at once determined to set up an equipage. He accordingly bought a pair of horses, and engaged a coachman, and then began to look about for a vehicle. Hearing of one for sale which belonged to a gentleman residing in Washington, and which had only been driven a few times the President went to look at it. Upon examination he was perfectly satisfied with it himself, but still he thought it more prudent, before purchasing it, to take the opinion of his Hibernian coachman upon it. Pat reported that it was "jist the thing for his honor."

"But," said Mr. Tyler, "do you think it would be altogether proper for the President of the United States to drive a second hand carriage?"

"And why not," answered Jehu; "sure and ye're only a second hand President!"

Fire in the Mountains.—Great Haul of Wild Ducks.—We learn from a friend at Hamburg, that the Blue Mountain, in the vicinity of that borough, took fire from a Locomotive on Monday last, and burned for several hours with great fury. A number of citizens from Hamburg and vicinity turned out to stay the conflagration, and after laboring assiduously for six or eight hours, succeeded in putting it out before it had reached the most valuable timber lands in its course. A singular circumstance connected with the fire, was the capture next day of a large flock of wild ducks. These ducks were attracted by the fire during the night, and had their wings and feathers so badly singed and burned that they were of course easily caught. The chase was kept up all day Tuesday, and the number taken was between fifty and sixty. They were all in good condition, of the largest size, and, except the singing, were uninjured.—*Reading Journal.*

Ironton, a Thrifty Place.—A letter from R. M. Stimson, editor of the Register, Ironton, Ohio, states that that village is an iron manufacturing town, only three years old, and yet it contains, by enumeration, at the present moment, a population of 2003 inhabitants. No less than 10,000 bricks have already been laid in dwellings, and business edifices. A railroad has been built for 13 miles into the furnace region, and things appear to be in an active and progressing state. By and by there will be iron houses built in Ironton, and then it will be fully entitled to the name, with an acclamation mark attached to its name.

GLEANINGS.

☞ Ole Bull has subscribed $50,000 to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

☞ The receipts of the Agricultural Fair at Lancaster, last week, were $9000.

☞ Two citizens of Chambersburg, who voted for President on Tuesday last, voted for General Washington. One of them has taken the Whig of that place for fifty-six years, and invariably paid the price of subscription in advance. He's a trump.

☞ Snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches in Rimouski county, Canada, on the 17th of October.

☞ Hon. Edward Everett has gone to Washington, to enter on his duties as Secretary of State.

☞ The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year.

☞ The House of Representatives of Rhode Island has rejected, by a vote of 40 to 14, a bill to repeal the liquor law of the last session.

☞ It is a singular fact that women who drive us to death with their vociferous exclamations for "Woman's Rights," are the first to ask for those privileges which are accorded a woman as the weaker sex.

☞ Among those who voted in Newport, Rhode Island, on Tuesday last, was Nathan Munro, who is one hundred years old. He voted for Washington at his first election.

☞ Barnum's last new enterprise announced is an Illustrated newspaper, for which he furnishes the capital of $40,000. H. D. Beach being the publisher.

☞ A female attempted to vote in the Nineteenth Ward, N. Y., on Tuesday last. She was dressed in male attire. From her smooth face, the inspector suspected something wrong, and requested her to take off her hat, which she refused to do on account of an alleged cold, when a police officer removed it for her and her sex was discovered.

☞ South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina cast 125 votes for Pierce and King electors.

☞ The Lantern says Barnum has made an engagement to exhibit himself, and divide the profits.

☞ The total amount of gold shipped from San Francisco, during the month of September, was $4,260,890.

A Remarkable Foot Race.—In the town of Malden, Mass., lives an elderly man somewhat addicted to his glass, but who managed, nevertheless, to accumulate about $1300, of which he owed about $400 to his brother, that he exhibited no disposition to pay. A short time since he told his wife, a woman of considerable energy, that he would give her his money, and she might pay his debts. She accepted the proposition, and deposited the money in a bank. The brother hearing of this, trusteed the Bank and obtained his debt. The wife then drew the money from the Bank, and deposited it in the house. The husband hearing of this, and as it is supposed repenting of his act in putting his money out of his own possession, managed by a stratagem a night or two since, to get his wife out of the house, and ransacked it until he found the money. His wife returned just as he was leaving the house, and on ascertaining what he had done, started in pursuit along the main road to Charlestown, and followed him for a distance of four miles, when he was arrested by a watchman, and kept in the watchhouse for a night.

The wife, who had lost her shoes soon after she started from the house, thus running the long distance in her stocking feet, was put into a chaise and taken back to her home. The husband was also released in the morning, and returned to his usual avocations.

Walnuts a Family Medicine.—The New England Cultivator presents the following receipt for making a useful medicine from walnuts.—Get the green walnuts fit for pickling, put them in a store jar filled up with sugar, in the proportion of half a pound to a score of walnuts; place the jar in a sauce pan of boiling water, for about three hours, taking care that the water does not get in, and keep it simmering during the operation. The sugar, when dissolved, should cover the walnuts, and if it does not, add more, cover it close, and in six months, it will be fit for use; the older it gets the better it is. One walnut is a dose for a child six years of age, as a purgative, and it has this great advantage over drugs, that while it is an excellent medicine, it is at the same time very pleasant to the palate, and will be esteemed by the young folks as a treat.

A Relict of Antiquity.—We saw, yesterday, a Roman gold coin, of such antiquity as will astonish many of our readers. It was struck under Antoninus Pius, in the year 130 of the Christian era, when Antoninus adopted Marcus Ælius Aurelius Verus Antoninus as his son and successor. The coin is very well preserved, and of pure gold. It is seventeen centuries old. On one side there is inscribed, "Aurelius Cæsaris Augusti pii F." which stands for Aurelius Cæsaris Augusti pii Filius. On the other side Mars is represented, well armed. This is a valuable relict, and its owner would not part with it for any consideration.—*N. O. Delta.*

A Boston Millionaire.—The Boston Mail states that the yearly income of a certain rich citizen of that town, would buy twelve hundred farms. His income six per cent on his entire wealth, would daily amount to more than the wages of two hundred hard working men. His income would buy a bottle of Schneider, or a pair of boots every three minutes. Every breath the old man takes is worth another nine pence.—His enormous capital commands the toil of one thousand laborers.

Fatal Affray.—On the 17th of October, at the mouth of the Yazoo river, Mr. Strother, Mr. Adrien, and Mr. Hughes had a dispute, when high words and threats passed between Strother and Adrien. The former went, as it was supposed, to arm himself; the latter followed him with a gun, and fired upon and killed him.—Hughes attempted to interfere, and Adrien presented the gun at him and snapped it, whereupon Hughes seized hold of the gun and forced it from Adrien's hand, and beat his brains out with it. We learn that Hughes is ready to give himself up to the authorities.