

story? Let him address a letter of inquiry to Hon. G. W. Pachel of Van Buren, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and the fullest confirmation can be obtained.

On the same evening Gen. Cole called a special counsel of his friends to consult on the course he should pursue. There was but one opinion—that as he had been insulted by a direct and gross public indignity, he must call his foot to the field of honor.

Accordingly on the following day a challenge was despatched which Myers promptly accepted and fixed the time at noon of the same day—the weapons on the double-barrelled shot guns—distance ten paces.

The parties met on the sand-bench, under the bank of the river, above the village, and hundreds collected to witness the issue. The mortal belligerents were placed in a position by their seconds, and the death dealing guns—nostrums double barrels rested with dark, yawning muzzles on the sand, in their hands.

The spectators were much astonished at the strong contrast exhibited by their appearance. Gen. Cole was an old experienced duellist who had shot his man before he was eighteen and often been engaged in affairs of the kind.

On the contrary, Myers was unacquainted with fire-arms, and had always hitherto been deemed an uninitiated poltroon. And yet singular to record, the duellist stood up nervous and agitated, almost trembling while the reputed coward was calm, firm, steady as a rock with that appalling smile on his curling lip and a few scattered tear-drops gleaming in the sun, on his cheeks.

Gen. Cole's second fired the shot—*bang!*—one—two—three! He fell—how- ever to count so many, for with the echo of the sound "fire," Myers elevated the piece as quick as thought, and touched the trigger. There was a tremendous roar, and Gen. Cole, the duellist, fell dead. His head was pierced with twenty buck-shot.

No one ever again called Myers a coward in Arkansas—no one even thought of the term, as his shadow gleamed by the sun-light. He had taken his degrees in the college of desperation, and his diploma was written in blood!

He became a politician of great notoriety—a leader in that section of State; was repeatedly elected to the Legislature where he acquired distinction by his talents, but still more by his fearless daring and he is said to be yet in the progress of ascension, having recently obtained the commission of Major General of the militia. We may expect before long to see his name in the roll of Members of Congress. Nature made him a coward; love for his insulted wife rendered him brave; and bravery has conferred honor.

Business Notices.

Eagle Hotel.—Our old friend David Stem, Esq., who has recently taken the "Eagle Hotel," No. 139, North Third Street, between Race and Vine, in partnership with Charles Almond—has purchased the interests of Mr. Almond, and is now sole proprietor. Mr. Stem is calculated to make a number of us landlords—upright in his dealings—gentlemanly in his manners—obliging to his customers—with one word, he is, what is generally termed a *darned clever fellow*, and all who happen to get acquainted with him, cannot help, but become a customer of his.

Emporium of Fashion.—Mr. Edward Steller, has opened a shop in the new building of Mr. Peter Weikel, one door north of the "Union House," in Allen Street. Mr. Steller has gained himself a name for "garment cutting" that equals the best *bon ton* tailors of Paris, London, New York or Philadelphia. A good fit of clothes is the making of a man, so says *Ned*, and he ought to know.

New Landlord.—The Eagle Hotel in Allentown changed hands. Mr. J. W. Esbach, of Easton, has become proprietor. The house has undergone some improvement and, from the recommendation Mr. Esbach brings with him, as a business man, we are fully assured that the house has lost nothing by the change. The stand being one of the best in town, and is calculated to do the cream of the business. Mr. Esbach's cart will be found in another column.

New Hat, Cap and Fur Store.—Our friend Mr. William Kock, has lately opened a new Hat, Cap and Fur Store, next door to Schurman's Store, in West Hamilton Street, Allentown. His assortment of Furs, for Ladies wear, is truly magnificent, and speaks well for the taste so handsomely displayed by Mr. Kock. We would recommend the Ladies to examine his stock, if they are in want of such articles.

"The Rainbow."

Neighbor Cook of the Danville Democrat, publishes a beautiful piece of poetry as original, from a correspondent "M. A. H.," dated Selingsgrove, Nov. 18th, 1852, entitled the "Rainbow."

A few years ago "Prentice" ever favored by the fairest and best of the muses, numbered among his brightest stars, the lovely charming "Amelia," now, alas! gone to the spirit land. One of her brightest gems is the "Rainbow," in all respects as contributed by "M. A. H.," with the exception of a few words changed by the latter to make nonsense from good poetry.

For instance in the last stanza but one, "Amelia" had written those beautiful lines:

"There are moments, I think, when the spirit receives
Whole volumes of thought on its unwritten leaves.
When the folds of the heart in a moment unclose
Like the innermost leaves from the heart of the rose."

"M. A. H." has changed the third of these to the following:

"Which the folds of the heart in a moment enclose."
and thereby destroying both the sense and beauty of the lines.

The Democrat's correspondent must be the genius I have shadowed by the poet when he wrote—*There are hearts, prophetic Hope may trust,*

That slumber yet in uncreated dust,
Ordained to fire the adoring sons of earth
With every charm of wisdom and of worth;
Ordained to light, with intellectual day,
The wazy wheels of Nature as they play,
Or, warm with fancy's energy, to glow,
And rival all but Shakespeare's name below!"

Tell us the name of this Magnus Apollo, friend Cook, let the world know to whom homage must be done!

Death of Hon John Sergeant.

Deaths arrow has hit another shining mark. John Sergeant, one of the most distinguished sons of Philadelphia, is no more. He died at his residence in Philadelphia, last Tuesday evening, in the seventy third year of his age.

For many years Mr. Sergeant occupied a conspicuous place in the State and nation. He was admitted to the Bar when but twenty years of age, and soon after was appointed one of the Deputy Attorneys Generals, and for many years conducted the prosecutions in Philadelphia and Chester counties.

In 1805 he was elected to the House of Representatives of this State, and distinguished himself as an advocate of the first internal improvement law in the State. In 1815 he was sent to Congress, and soon after he made his celebrated speech against the admission of Missouri, with its slavery tolerating constitution. Upon the conclusion of this speech, it is said, John Randolph publicly advised him to resign, as it placed him in the front rank of orators and statesmen and was an effort he would probably never again equal. He continued in Congress several years; in 1825, he was made president of the board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and in 1826, was appointed by Mr. Adams, one of the Ministers Plenipotentiary to represent this country in the Congress of Panama. In 1832, he was the Whig candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Clay. He continued in Congress until 1841, when his private fortune being reduced, he was compelled to leave public life and devote himself exclusively to his profession which he prosecuted with great success. In 1841, he was tendered by President Tyler the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to England, but declined the offer.

As an orator, Mr. S. had few superiors. It was remarked that during the latter portion of his Congressional career, next to Mr. Adams, he was the most successful in commanding the attention of the House. As a lawyer he was equally eminent. The Pennsylvania and U. S. Reports show him to have been at once learned, concise and profound.

A Suggestion.

The election of General Pierce having conclusively settled that duties upon foreign iron are to be taken off, and the manufacture of it in America discouraged, considerable discussion is going on as to the manner in which it shall be done. We venture to respectfully suggest to the incoming Administration, that they can save themselves the trouble of drawing up a new enactment, by adopting the following form, which was passed by the English Parliament just previous to the unfortunate Rebellion of 1775, for which we are now, at last, beginning to exhibit signs of repentance. It will be seen that it covers the whole ground:

(In the twenty third year of the reign of George III.)
An Act to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from His Majesty's Colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill or other engine for smelting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with tilt hammer, or any furnaces for making steel in any of the said colonies.

Whereas, The importation of bar iron from His Majesty's Colonies in America into the port of London, and the importation of pig iron from the said Colonies into any port of Great Britain, will be a great advantage, not only to the said Colonies but also to this Kingdom, by furnishing the manufactures of iron with a supply of that useful and necessary commodity, and by means whereof large sums of money, now annually paid for iron to foreigners, will be saved to the Kingdom, and a greater quantity of the woolen and other manufactures of Great Britain will be exported to America, in exchange for such iron so imported.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, That all pig and bar iron from His Majesty's Colonies be admitted free of duty. And be it further enacted, That from and after the 24th day of June, 1775, no mill or other engine for smelting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt-hammer, or any furnaces for making steel, shall be erected, or after such erection, continued in any of His Majesty's Colonies in America; and if any person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected, or after any such erection continue or cause to be continued, in any of the said Colonies, any such mill, engine, forge, or furnace, every person or persons so offending, shall for every such mill, engine, forge or furnace, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such mill, forge or furnace, so erected, or continued, contrary to the directions of this act, shall be deemed a common nuisance, and be abated within the space of thirty days after information thereof.

The Whig Party in Georgia.

The Milledgeville Recorder says:—There is no bitterness between Scott and Webster Whigs. A few leaders may attempt to promote alienation and division; but when they become troublesome they will be decapitated. The Whig people of Georgia are united. They, with the Union Democracy, gave Georgia its high position as the representative of conservative Southern opinion, and they still control it. Organization among the opponents of the doctrines of the Southern Rights party, will insure their defeat in the ensuing State elections.

Ex Governor James C. Jones.

Of all the gallant Whig spirits in the late campaign none bore himself more gallantly, performed a greater amount of services, and can point with more satisfaction to the result of his labors than James C. Jones, of Tennessee. He pledged his own State, at the Baltimore Convention, for Gen. Scott, and glorious though that pledge could be redeemed. But he went home, stamped the State, and now he has the gratification of seeing his pledge fully redeemed, while nearly every State in the Union has faltered. All honor to James C. Jones, of Tennessee. There is no truer nor better Whig, nor able nor more successful champion of Whig principles, in the Union. Honored be his name by all true Whigs.

Communicated.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

The Cause and the Effect.

Mr. Editor.—The great number of steam-boiler explosions in this country, with their appalling consequences, have engaged the attention of our best Engineers for a long time—and thus far nothing satisfactory has been arrived at. That the mere pressure of the steam itself, causes explosion in any instance, I do not believe; as it is never raised to such a pressure as to tear a boiler to atoms—the iron bores of the most perfect texture. Experiments made by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, establish the fact, that perfect iron possesses a tensile force of 60,000 lbs. to the square inch—and hence a boiler plate of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, would be capable of resisting a pressure of 15,000 lbs. per superficial inch; assuming it to be of perfect texture throughout. Some of this resisting capability, however, is lost by rivet holes and imperfections in the iron, so that we may deduct one-third, leaving the actual strength 10,000 lbs. to the square inch of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch plate boiler. Now as far as my experience goes, I have seldom known the pressure to exceed 150 lbs. per square inch in even our locomotive boilers—and on our river boats it is seldom carried so high; yet hardly a day passes without our hearing of some new calamity.

In my estimation there is but one primary cause for all explosions—and that cause is deficiency of water, through negligence or other causes to sink below the fire line, thereby permitting the fire to come in contact with the plate, not covered with water, which in a very short time becomes so hot as to decompose the steam, the Oxygen uniting with the red hot iron plate, and the Hydrogen accumulating in the boiler till it becomes to such a degree of purity as to ignite from the hot iron plate—the consequence is, an instantaneous explosion.

The affinity of iron for oxygen, at a high temperature, is well known—and that steam will decompose and the gases be set free, can be tested by a very simple experiment, thus:—Take an open gun-barrel—polished bright inside—or if not bright, to be filled in the middle with iron turnings—to one end solder a tube to be filled with water—to the other a tube running through water into a small gas-holder. Now place the gun-barrel into a blacksmith fire and a spirit lamp under the retort, and as soon as steam is generated in the retort, it will flow through the gun-barrel, which is by this time at a white heat, and the oxygen will all unite with the turnings, and the hydrogen pass on into the gas-holder, which will both burn and explode as may be desired! Now, skeptics may try this experiment themselves, and after finding it correct, I would ask them, why the same process will not go on in a Steam Boiler, all the circumstances of the gun-barrel experiment being alike?

I was led to believe this to be the cause of boiler explosions, from the above stated fact, that steam may be decomposed at a high temperature, if in contact with iron—and also because explosions of Boilers on steamers generally happen when they are passing towns or such objects as will bring the passengers on one side of the boat—or when the boat is "rounding a point," in both cases exposing the boilers to fire above the waterline, causing the plates to heat, as stated, and explosion follows. Any person acquainted with steam, is aware that its generation is but a gradual process—and that to increase the pressure 25 lbs. to the inch, is not the work of a few minutes, however intense the heaters may be heated. Under all circumstances, as withal, I am satisfied that a safety valve would allow abundant exit for all surplus steam, when generated faster than required by the engine. If these views are correct, the prevention of so many heart-rending calamities consist simply in keeping a good supply of water in the boiler—if the force pump fails to do its duty, take out the fire—for it is better to delay a few hours, than to send valuable human bodies to eternity by the hundred. Should my views be the means of preventing myself one of these disasters, I shall consider myself amply repaid.

C. W.

Communicated.

The Shakespere Literary Society.

Mr. Editor.—This Society has again commenced its session for the evening winter season, under very favorable auspices, having passed through the ordeal of its infancy, under the most discouraging circumstances; it now stands forth upon a permanent basis, and is well worthy the favorable communication of every good citizen. It has realized the hopes of its members and justified the expectation of its most ardent friends. The influence of the Society might be much more extensive, if the benefits which accrue from it, were more properly appreciated by the rising generation, in our borough. But as it is, its benefits must be confined to a few. If the many who are now loitering about our streets doing literary nothing, but displaying a wonderful vacancy of mind, and an entire absence of all ambition to acquire intellectual wealth, could be made to contemplate upon the folly and culpableness of their past course, and enter the path of literary pursuit, by improving the opportunities which are daily offered to them, to their own advantage, their credulity, would be surprised before long, at the progress they made—situated as they may be, under the most unfavorable circumstances, they have nevertheless, a sufficient amount of spare time at their disposal, which, if properly made use of, will go far towards cultivating that mind which is the superior part of our nature, and treasuring up an inexhaustible fund for the enjoyment of after years. Thus, if they would attach themselves to this Society, they would greatly enhance its prosperity and the amount of its benefits. A select and valuable Library is attached to it. Its exercises consist in debating and reciting, when all good citizens will have an opportunity of testifying their friendship to the Society.

J. S. D.

Communicated.

Death of Walter Forward.

The Telegraph announces the unexpected death of Hon. Walter Forward, of Allegheny Co., whose age must be about 65 years. He was a great and good man, a wise statesman and a thoroughly honest public servant, whose death will be deeply felt and widely lamented.

Mr. Forward entered Congress as a Representative in 1822, and served till the 4th of March, 1825. He was then and ever among the ablest advocates of the Protective Policy, and aided to pass the Tariff of 1821. He repeatedly represented Allegheny Co. in the State Legislature, and in 1836 was chosen (we believe on a stump nomination over both regular tickets) to the Constitutional Convention of this State, of which he was elected President, and filled that station with eminent dignity and ability.

In 1841, on the breaking up of the Harrison Cabinet, he was called to the head of the Treasury Department, and in that capacity made several memorable reports in favor of Protection. Retaining to private life, he stamped his sanction thoroughly for Tyler as he had done for Harrison gaining hundreds of votes for each. In 1850, he was appointed by President Fillmore Charge d'Affairs to Denmark, which post he resigned last summer and came home in the fall to find that he had just been chosen President Judge of Allegheny District by the People. He accepted and filled the office, and thereupon declined further participation in politics, to the serious injury of the Whig cause; for he should have added by adequate effort one thousand to the Scott majority in Allegheny county. Family affections embittered the close of his life and probably hastened his death. He leaves behind him in public life few able and none pure.

The West Baton Rouge (La.) *Via-Via* has the name of Winfield Scott at the head of its columns for President in 1858.

How to Get Rich.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce asks the editor to publish the following for the benefit of those young men, and children of a larger growth, who drink, chew, smoke and otherwise squander their shillings and small change. We think it might suggest a good idea to the temperance reformers. If they would establish a Temperance savings fund institution, the gradual accumulation of capital would soon operate as a bond of union, and prevent hundreds from violating their pious faith. The articles read as follows:

1st. If at the age of 21 years, a man will lay up eighteen pence per day, and keep it at compound interest every six months; he will find at the age of sixty, or in 39 years, it amounts to \$60,000.

2d. The Island of Manhattan was originally sold by the Indians to the Dutch for fifteen dollars. If that \$16 had been kept at compound interest until this time, it would have amounted to more than the whole wealth real and personal, at this time, in New York.

3d. One German banker sent to a banker in England, a bottle of wine four hundred and thirty years old, which originally cost fifty cents. The English banker computed the compound interest for the time and found the bottle of wine to cost more than the present national debt of Great Britain.

4th. If a note shaver starts with a capital of \$10,000 and gets one per cent. per month, (the usual rate,) in five years he has 20,000; in ten years, \$100,000; in twenty years, \$320,000. Young men, you often ask how Jews get so rich answer by observing these rules. And remember it is what you save not what you make, that you have on hand.

Another Slave Case.

A few days ago a Mr. Lemon, from Virginia, came to New York with several slaves in his possession, on his way, as he says, to Texas. Now there is a law upon the statute book of New York, as there is, we believe, in all the free States, that no person can hold another in bondage. Some of the knowing ones informed Mr. Lemon's slaves that they were free-men, and could take their liberty whenever they chose—and they did take it, refusing, as it appears, to accompany their master any further. The case was brought before one of the Judges of New York, who was bound to take the law as he found it, and decided that these slaves, brought within the State of New York by their master, became free. Some few hot-headed Southern agitators are trying to raise a "monstrous of a fuss" about the decision of Gov. Johnson, of Virginia, has sent an indignant message to the Legislature of that State upon the subject. Now we don't think Gov. Joe can be in earnest about this affair—it being only a whim of his to regain popularity lost in the Hatcher case. Sometime ago he paroled a negro named Hatcher, who had murdered his master, where, upon the people of the Old Dominion became very indignant, and justly, too—at the conduct of their chief magistrate. We are of the opinion that the Governor is on the "wrong track" again—for we cannot believe that any portion of the Southern people could be so ignorant as to believe that they can hold their slaves as property in a free State; because if we believed this, it would be setting a very low estimate upon their intelligence and general understanding. Mr. Clay, whenever he travelled at the North, always brought his servant Charles with him; but he always conceded that he became thereby entitled to his freedom, and relied entirely upon his personal attachment for his retention. Mr. Lemon says he was aware of the existence of such a law, but that some persons told him he would incur no risk in passing through New York. Now we must come to the conclusion (because of his being acquainted with the law) that he insisted upon travelling this route for the purpose of agitation. We had indulged the hope that this worse than useless agitation of the slavery question had come to an end, for if the country is to have peace there must be no aggression on the part of the South, nor on the part of the North. We are bound by the Constitution to deliver up fugitives from labor to our Southern brethren, but we are not bound to re-estabish slavery in the free States. Neither have we any right to interfere with slavery as it exists in the Southern States, and if it is ever to be abolished it must be by those States themselves—by the people of the South—upon the plan of the Hon. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, by colonization and gradual emancipation. In the present state of our country there is no cause for agitation, and there will be no material cause until another batch of new territory shall be annexed. The fearful agitation, which threatened a dissolution of the Union a few years ago, came, as Mr. Clay predicted, from the annexation of Texas. Since the above was written, we learn by the New York papers, that Mr. Lemon has been fully indemnified by the citizens of that city.—We are glad to see this—not that we would countenance the practice of bringing slaves into a free State, but it is hard for any man to lose all he possesses in a moment, when he least expects such a result.

The late Election.

The returns of all the States in the Union for President show that there was not enough interest felt in the result to bring out the full vote. Nearly every State in the Union has polled less votes than they did four years ago, while they should have polled more, reckoning the increase of population since then. Thus, the vote of Alabama is 18,000 shorter than it was four years ago, Georgia 27,000, Mississippi 9,000, Kentucky 11,000, and in fact in almost every State the vote is many thousands shorter than it was four years ago. In Tennessee, where there was more excitement than in any other State, the vote is nearly 7,000 less than it was at the election of Gen. Taylor.

New Mail.—There is now a tri-weekly mail between this place and Pottstown. It leaves Pottstown on the receipt of the Philadelphia Mail, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. A letter left with the Mail Agent at the cars in Philadelphia, or anywhere along the line of the road, on these mornings, will reach this place the same day.

The Census of 1850.

A late "Abstract of the Census" furnishes some interesting items. A full report, we believe, has not yet been issued.

The total population of the Union is 23,263,488—slaves 3,204,089—free-colored 428,661. Of foreigners there are about 4,000,000. The most thickly settled States are Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the most thinly settled Florida and Texas. The area of our territory is 3,230,572 square miles. The greatest number of deaths in proportion to living, take place in Massachusetts and Louisiana, and Wisconsin, Vermont, Iowa and Florida are the healthiest States.

As regards the Press, the result of the Census speaks well for the intelligence of our people.—The whole number of papers and periodicals in the United States in June 1, 1850, was 2,800; circulation, 5,000,000, and the number of copies printed annually, 422,600,100.

The entire capital invested in manufactures in the United States is estimated in round numbers at

Value of raw material	650,000,000
Amount paid for labor	240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles	1,050,000,000

In the manufacture of Cotton Goods, Massachusetts stands first, New Hampshire second, and Rhode Island third—Pennsylvania following next.

In Woollen Goods, Massachusetts first, New York second, Connecticut third, and Pennsylvania fourth.

In the manufacture of Pig Iron Pennsylvania produces (in value) about one half the whole production of the Union. Ohio stands second, and Maryland third.

In castings, New York produces the greatest value; then Pennsylvania, followed by Ohio and Massachusetts.

Of wrought iron, Pennsylvania works rather more than half the product of the whole Union, followed by New York, Virginia and Ohio.

In the production of malt and spirituous liquors, New York has the greatest capital invested; the next, Pennsylvania; and the next, Ohio.

In Agricultural productions, Pennsylvania produces the greatest number of bushels of wheat; Ohio, and then New York, and then Virginia, closely follow.

Of live stock, New York has the greatest value; next, Ohio, and next Pennsylvania.

Ohio produces the most wine, followed by Pennsylvania, and then Illinois.

In home made manufactures, Tennessee leads.

All Honor to the Whigs of Kentucky.

We go to endorse, the following remarks from the Kentucky Commonwealth:

We think we may justly claim some credit and challenge some admiration for the conduct of the Whigs of Kentucky in the recent disastrous contest. They entered upon the canvass under the disadvantage of last year's defeat in the gubernatorial election. Gen. Scott was not their choice for the Presidency. They voted for another fifty-three times in the Baltimore Convention and never once for him. But when the nomination was made, and Gen. Scott had been duly declared the Whig candidate, they thought of nothing but to give him an honest, cordial and energetic support. And behold the result. The electoral vote of Kentucky is secured for General Scott by a majority of some 3000 votes, while the States which procured his nomination have voted for his competitor. We feel proud to be a citizen of such a State and a member of such a party.

Col. Benton on the Public Expenditure.—Addressing his constituents a few days ago, Col. Benton adverted to the expenditure of the General Government as a fit subject for reform; but at the same time he rebuked the bitter partizans who complain of its increase as an abuse resulting from Whig rule. The Colonel said:

"Let me do justice. Party warfare throws the blame of these sixty millions on the present Whig Administration. Inexcusable will have to qualify that reproach, and to tell that Democratic majorities were in both Houses of Congress when that appalling sum was voted. And further, that it would have been seventy, instead of sixty millions, if the "lower" House (as it is called) had sanctioned all the appropriations voted in the 'upper'."

Division of Texas.—An active movement is on foot in Texas for the division of that State. In the eastern part of the State it has been and still is vigorously pushed; and it is now proposed that an extra session of the Legislature be called, for the purpose of considering the subject. The Houston Telegraph opposes the project, on the ground that, if there should be a division of the State as proposed into the Eastern and Western Texas, there would be great danger of the western section becoming a free State, which the Telegraph thinks, would much depreciate the value of slave property in Eastern Texas.

Another Victory.—The Whigs of the city of Hartford, Conn., elected their whole ticket including the Mayor, by an average majority of 200, last week. Pierce had a majority of 61.

France an Empire.—As was expected we learn by the late advice from France, that Louis Napoleon has been, or rather has declared himself, Emperor of France—Napoleon III. The people of that country seem to take this new insult to their dignity with as good a grace as possible.—We are of the opinion that before the snow of many winters shall have passed away, Providence will bestow wisdom upon the French, and take Napoleon III to himself.

A Veteran Voter.—The Portland Advertiser states that Mr. Conrad Heyer Waldoboro, (Me.) aged 103 years the 10th of April last, notwithstanding the severity of the storm, travelled six miles, and was at the polls as usual, and cast his vote for Gen. Scott. Mr. Heyer had voted at every Presidential election. He served 3 years in the war of the Revolution.

A Profitable Meadow.—A Farmer in Canton, Mass., has a cranberry meadow of 12 acres in extent, lying near Pankapok Pond, from which he has raised the present season, upwards of 1000 bushels of fine cranberries, for which he has realized \$3000 cash.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

Court Proceedings.

The December Term of our Court, commenced its session on Monday last. Judges McCarter, Haas and Dillinger in their seats. John J. Krauss, Esq., was chosen foreman of the Grand Inquest. Nothing of interest was transacted, at the time our paper went to press. We hear of several applications for Bridges. One at Copersburg, and another at Guth's over the Jordan. In our next we will give full proceedings.

Broke Ground.

We understand, says the Easton Sentinel, that Atwood, Cook & Co., to whom the first section of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad has been allotted, commenced operating on the work last week. Their Section Commences on the Jersey side of the river and includes the Bridge across the Delaware and the excavation of the hill, in the rear of "Snufftown" and extends as far up, as the collectors office on the Lehigh Canal. This is considerably the heaviest contract on the road and we are told by one of the contractors it will take about 18 months to complete it.

How to Keep Poor.

Buy two glasses of ale every day, at five cents each, amounting in one year to \$36 00, smoke three cigars, one after each meal counting up in the course of the year to \$51 75; keep a big dog which will consume at least \$15 worth of provisions, and a cat \$5 more. All together this amounts to the snug little sum of \$110 25—sufficient to buy 6 barrels of flour, 1 barrel of sugar, 1 sack of coffee, a good coat, a respectable dress, besides a frock for the little baby, and a half dozen pair of shoes—more or less. Just think of it!

Iron Business.

The great rise in the price of iron is hard to account for. The Editor of the Putoutown Ledger, reasons very correctly,—he says:—The heavy foreign competition resulting from the enactment of the Tariff of '46 reduced the production in this country nearly one half, owing to the "blowing out" of Furnaces and suspension of mills which could not stand the pressure. Some argue that the market becoming bare, the foreign producer, now is endeavoring to make a speculation by a combination to raise the price. The trade now warrants the capitalist enlarging operations in this country, but it is feared by the time new works can be put in operation, the price will again fall so low as to render such investment unprofitable.

Heavy Yield of Corn.

The West Chester Register and Examiner says, that Franklin T. Evans, of East Nantmeal, Chester county, raised a field of corn the present season, one acre of which produced one hundred and fourteen bushels. A neighbor nearby raised one hundred and eight bushels to the acre. This is rather a profitable crop at 68 cents per bushel.

What say our Lehigh county farmers to this. Can't they "do better?"

The Hon. Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts, is mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. Senate.