

The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853.

Whig State Convention.

It is to be hoped that the Whigs of every county in the State, will attend to this matter and have themselves represented in said Convention.

It is true we were badly defeated last fall, and the Convention about to assemble at Lancaster will meet under somewhat discouraging prospects of nominating candidates who will be able to command a majority at the polls in October next. But these circumstances, when viewed in their proper light, are after all not so discouraging as to dishearten Whigs, who cling to their principles, from making an effort to secure their success. The power and patronage of the State and National Administrations will be used against us we full well know, and we have no disposition to deny that the possession of that patronage will give a great advantage to our opponents; but it must be borne in mind that it brings with it the seeds of discord and strife among themselves, and that it is altogether likely of contributing more to weaken and disorganize them, than to harmonize and add strength to their party. Long before the second Tuesday of October next, the murmurs of dissatisfaction will be loud in their own ranks, and hundreds, if not thousands, dissatisfied with the conduct of the National Administration, be ready to unite in administering a rebuke. Already do we hear those murmurs throughout the State, against the selection of at least one confidential adviser of the President. Let a few weeks more pass away, and the appointments of Collector, Postmaster, Marshal, District Attorney, Surveyor, Naval officer &c, be made, and strife of the bitterest kind will rule the day in the ranks of the so-called Democracy.

Certain as every close observer must be, that the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania is destined to be envied with difficulties during the next fall campaign, of an almost inconceivable character, and that the Whigs, if active and well organized, may even under the influences of last year's defeat be successful, care should be taken to have every county represented, and to nominate the very best men, who can be induced to serve as candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General and Surveyor General.

When the State Convention assembled at Harrisburg, in the Spring of 1846, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, the prospects or success were if possible, more unpromising than they now are. The year before no State Convention was held. So hopeless was success deemed, that a sufficient number of Delegates could not be brought together to nominate a candidate, and the duty of placing a candidate before the public, had to be performed by the State Committee of 1844. And yet with all these discouraging influences, and notwithstanding the want of confidence in our strength, and the unceasing croakings of the timid and the droves and camp followers in our organization, we elected our candidate for Canal Commissioner, a majority of the delegation to Congress, and to both branches of the State Legislature. What has taken place in the past may again take place.

Whigs! take fresh courage then, see to your organization, select good candidates, and be prepared to strike when the occasion favorable to your success presents itself.

Surveyor General.

Among the numerous candidates spoken of for nomination as the Whig candidate for the office of Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, at the next general election, we are pleased to learn, is that of Capt. Jacob D. Boas, formerly of Lehigh county. If Mr. Boas were as well known throughout the State as he is in his old Senatorial district, there would be little difficulty either in his nomination or election. In 1846 when there was, (as we are sorry to say there still is) a majority of more than a thousand democratic voters in the district, the Captain was elected a Whig Senator from Lehigh and Northampton. A stronger evidence of popularity is seldom seen.

Distressing Occurrence.

On Thursday last, the 9th instant, Mr. ISAAC RAUB, a laborer in the employ of Mr. Thomas Yaeger, at his Steam Saw Mill, near the Lehigh Basin, in Allentown, met with the frightful misfortune of having his right arm below the elbow, nearly sawed off. The radius or large bone, together with the muscles and arteries being cut through, leaving only the ulna or small bone and a little skin. It appears the unfortunate man was attending to one of the circular saws, and by some means or other, carelessly got his arm into it. Doctors T. H. MARTIN and J. ROUSE, were immediately called, who skillfully dressed the wound. They express strong hopes of saving the arm, so that Mr. Raub will be able again to use it.

Coal near Allentown.

We have been informed by a number of gentlemen, that a black substance, resembling coal very much—and pronounced as such by some—was found last week, on the summit of the Lehigh or South Mountain, near the road leading from Allentown to Philadelphia, on the property of Mr. JOSEPH MOREY, of Upper Saucon township. Mr. Morey, has been at work for some time in sinking a shaft, and on Thursday last met with a substance which somewhat resembles coal. It is said to burn very freely and is of a bituminous nature. We must confess that we have very little confidence in coal being found in this district of country. It would however be equal to the best California gold mine, should it prove to be true. We hear, as soon as the weather permits, Mr. Morey, intends going to work in earnest. What will be the result time will determine.

Ex-President Fillmore.

In retiring from the office which he has filled so worthily, ex-President Fillmore carries with him, we are sure, the esteem and respect of all parties, and of every true American.—Called unexpectedly to administer duties for which he had not been prepared, and at a time when the affairs of country were in a most critical condition, he exhibited a peculiar capability for his position, such as extorted even the compliments of his original adversaries. Without wishing to draw says the Evening Bulletin, invidious comparisons between him and other eminent statesmen, we may yet say, that no President could possibly have carried the nation more successfully through that dark period of trouble, and when we have said this, we have substantially exhausted the terms of eulogy.—The patriotism of Mr. Fillmore in that emergency cannot be too highly extolled. If he had followed considerations of selfish interest he would perhaps, have much better advanced his personal ends, but he would have lost the esteem of the honest, and sacrificed his reputation with history. He chose the more noble part and followed his convictions of duty.—Even those who differed from him, if of large and generous natures, must value him more for his loyalty to what he regarded as the right.

Mr. Fillmore, if we judge him correctly, possesses intellectual qualifications also, which fit him peculiarly for the Presidency. The characteristic of his mind appears to us to be sound judgment. He is not a brilliant man, but neither is he an unsafe one. He is not perhaps a very original man, but neither is he despotic overbearing and dogmatic. It was never in the contemplation of the Constitution, that the President should be the state; it was always intended, on the contrary, that he should be wise, prudent, and republican. An executive who gathers around him a cabinet of able men who asks their advice on able matters within their department, and who has the sound judgment afterwards to weigh all opinions, and choose the best, is manifestly the sort of executive intended by the founders of the nation. Washington was eminently a President of this description. The distinguishing feature of his mind, indeed, was his judicial quality, if we may so speak. He listened to all, carefully pondered on the differing sentiments and then maturely came to a decision. In consequence he was rarely wrong, and even when he was, the error was to be ascribed rather to insufficient information, than to any defect in his judgment. Few Presidents since have more nearly approached to Washington, in this respect, than Millard Fillmore. He carries with him, into retirement, we are sure, the good wishes of every true American.

Literary Notices.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The April number is already before us—and it is certainly the very best number that has yet been furnished. The articles are mainly original, and from approved sources. The illustrations by Devaux challenge admiration, and a comparison with those which appear in any other American Periodical, will satisfy their great army of readers of the superior beauty of these delightful sketches.

Graham's Magazine, since its enlargement, contains more reading matter than any other, as its printed page is larger; and the quality of matter speaks for itself, so that Graham continues to occupy the front rank in merit.

Farm Journal.—The March number of the "Pennsylvania Farm Journal" is received, and closes the second volume of this valuable agricultural periodical, accompanied with an index. This bound will make a book of much valuable matter and practical experiments and suggestions, far more than remunerating them for the small price of subscription. This Journal, since its passage into the hands of its present proprietors, Messrs. Bowen, Meredith & Co., of West Chester, has been very handsomely improved, and these enterprising gentlemen promise to make the *New Volume* still more interesting. Single copies of the Farm Journal will be sent for 1 dollar, five copies for 4 dollars, ten copies for \$7 50, and twenty copies for fifteen dollars.

Will our friends Bowen, Meredith & Co., oblige us by sending numbers 2, 7 and 9, to complete volume two?

California Fever Still Raging.

Fifteen hundred and thirty one passengers left New York on Saturday last, in the California steamers. It costs \$200 to \$350 per passage. The passage money received from these passengers must therefore have exceeded thirty-one thousand dollars. A goodly number of enterprising Yankees are preparing to go to Australia in steamers which are getting ready to sail for that country. The "Golden Age" promises to start by the middle of May next, and will carry passengers all the way for \$200 to \$350, according to the accommodations afforded. The "City of Norfolk" is getting ready to start, and will take passengers at reasonable rates. It will take these steamers from 60 to 90 days to go to Port Phillip. The fact is beyond doubt, that gold is twice as plentiful in Australia as in California; but it is the meanest place on the earth to live at. Civilization is hardly begun there yet.

Free Negroes in Illinois.—By a recent law free negroes are entirely excluded from Illinois. They have the right to pass freely through the State, and that is all. And even is not quite so healthful a law as our New Jersey neighbors keep in operation. They demand toll from the poor drunks, as well as from every white man who dirties his shoes with the red mud of that dirty soil. It looks unreasonable at a glance for any State to exclude people of color; but we suppose it is a measure of necessity. We believe there are such laws in almost all the free states bordering the slave territory of the south. Negroes freed from slavery are naturally lazy, thieving, worthless fellows; hence it is right that the states who kept them in slavery should bear with their vices, rather than to inflict them on neighboring communities.

State Agricultural Meeting.

The State Agricultural Convention, to consider the subject of the establishment of a State Agricultural College, and to determine upon some plan for that purpose, assembled in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 8th of March. There were a very large attendance of delegates, representing almost every county in the State.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of the Hon. CHRISTIAN MYERS, of Clarion county, as Chairman, and on motion a committee was then appointed to select officers for its permanent organization.

The Committee soon after made report, having selected the Hon. JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster, as President, with a large number of Vice Presidents; and several Secretaries.

The report having been accepted, Mr. Stroh took the chair, and in a brief but very appropriate speech, tendered his acknowledgments, alluding also to the commendable object which is to be brought before the meeting.

The Convention then adjourned to meet the next morning.

March 9. The Convention re-assembled and appointed Messrs. John Stroh, Simon Cameron, and others a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature, for the establishment of such an institution, and then adjourned.

The subject was fully discussed by the Convention, and great unanimity existed in reference to the object, which is held to be at the present time specially urgent, while a new and lively interest is felt in promoting the science of agriculture.

George H. Goundie.

On Thursday evening last a very large meeting of the German citizens of Philadelphia, was held at the Commissioners' Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the appointment of G. H. Goundie, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa., as Charge d'Affaires to Switzerland. A set of very strong resolutions were passed asking the President, in behalf of the German citizens of the United States, to make this appointment. In order to show the high estimate in which Mr. Goundie is held by his German friends, we annex one of the resolutions adopted at the above meeting.

Resolved, That whilst we feel proud as citizens of Pennsylvania, thus warmly to recommend one who is a valuable son of the Keystone State, we are assured that hundreds of thousands spread over the vast Union, join with us, heart and hand, in recommending a man who during the memorable administration of President Polk, as American Consul in Switzerland, was the friend and assistant of the poorest emigrant, the judicious and moderate adviser of the unfortunate exile, the upraising protector of the American citizen abroad, the promoter of commercial and industrial interests, and faithful, firm and uncompromising servant of a free people and a republican government.

Finances of Pennsylvania.

We are indebted to a friend at Harrisburg for a copy of the Annual Report of the State Treasurer on the finances of Pennsylvania. We have already given the principal facts, but the following conclusions will be read with interest. The total public debt of Pennsylvania on the 1st of December, 1852, was \$41,524,875.—This consisted of the following items:—

Funded debt, viz:	
6 per cent loans, \$1,131,168 66	
5 per cent loans, 39,140,437 65	
5 1/2 per cent loans, 398,200 00	
4 per cent loans, 100,000 00	
Total funded Debt, \$40,769,805 71	
Unfunded debt, viz:	
Relief Notes in circulation, \$650,163 00	
Interest certificates, 54,626 47	
Interest certificates unclaimed, 4,448 38	
Interest on outstanding and unclaimed certificates, when funded, 2,594 22	
Domestic creditors, 43,237 59	
Total unfunded debt, 755,069 66	
Total funded Debt, \$41,524,875 37	
The estimate of the revenue for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1853, is given at \$4,626,500.—The estimate of the expenditures for the same period, at \$4,028,670. Excess of receipts over expenditures for 1853, \$597,829. It will thus be seen that the finances of the State are in a highly flourishing condition. The debt, however, is still large, and the system of reduction by means of a Sinking Fund cannot be too rigidly adhered to.	

Monument to General Harrison.—A public meeting was held a few days since, at Vincennes, Ind., with a view of petitioning the Legislature for aid in erecting in that town a monument to Gen. Harrison, the first Governor of that State. A further meeting will soon be held to carry out the project. The Vincennes Gazette thinks that town is the only proper place for such a memorial of the departed General, both as the place of his residence and the scene of his numerous Councils with the Indians.

The Next State Fair.—The Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held a meeting on Monday, and fixed upon the city of Pittsburgh as the place for holding the next Agricultural fair. The time of holding the exhibition has been settled upon to be the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of September next.

Ohio.—The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that Charters to Banks, (and of course to all other private companies,) are not contracts, and may be repealed like any other law, at the pleasure of the Legislature. Chief Justice Bartley has reviewed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject of Charters, and declares on the subject of Charters, and declares them, and all similar business in the highest Courts of the other States, to be founded on mistaken notions of the law.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 12.

Senate.
March 8. Mr. Fry, read a bill in place, to incorporate the Easton and Nazareth Plank Road Company.
March 9. Mr. Fry, presented a petition signed by over 200 citizens of Bethlehem, Northampton county, for a free bridge over the Lehigh.
March 10. Mr. Kunkle, presented a remonstrance from Lehigh county, against authorizing the Crane Iron Company to make a Railroad.
Mr. Fry, presented a petition from Northampton and Lehigh counties, for a bridge over the Lehigh river at Bethlehem.
Mr. Fry, read a bill in place, to incorporate the Allentown and Trexlertown Plank Road and Turnpike Company.
March 11. Mr. Fry, presented a petition from citizens of Easton for the repeal of the act authorizing said borough to subscribe to the stock of the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap railroad company. Also one from Lehigh county, to prevent hawking and peddling in said county. Also one to authorize the supervisors of Upper Milford, Lehigh county, and Hereford, Berks county, to subscribe to the stock of the Berks and Lehigh Turnpike Company.

House.
All the bills which were prepared for a second reading during the morning session, were taken up and passed finally; except the bill to incorporate the Northampton county Agricultural society.
When this bill came up in order, Mr. BARR moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a bill incorporating a railroad company to build a road from the Crane Iron company's works, in Lehigh county, to Foglesville.
This proposition was spiritedly opposed by Mr. Laury, of Lehigh, and as warmly advocated by Mr. BARR.
Mr. Laury moved to postpone the bill for the present—yeas 35, nays 40.
Mr. Laury, moved various amendments which were voted down, 40 to 35.
Mr. Fulton, moved to submit the bill to the appropriate committee, who should report thereon.
Mr. Laury, was willing the matter should take that course, as it would then come properly before the House. The motion to refer carried.

Washington Territory.—This territory created by the last Congress, comprises that part of Oregon which lies north of the channel of Columbia river, to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, and thence along said degree of latitude, to the top of the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by missionary stations, an exceeding 640 acres to each, together with the improvements, is expressly confirmed to the Missionary Societies respectively which established the same. Stations that were so occupied prior to the passage of the Act authorizing the Territory of Oregon are also confirmed to the Societies which established them, even though they have since been abandoned.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 8.
The Cabinet gives general satisfaction. There is, however, a considerable outcry against Jefferson Davis by the Southern Union party, and we may expect a renewal of the war between them and the Southern rights men.
It is supposed that Cushing will soon abdicate the Attorney Generalship for a Foreign Mission.
Mr. Benton has lost his temper, and fled a protest against the appointment of Juge Boulin (Anti-Benton) as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and remarks that his friends should in all cases be appointed in his district. Still, Linn (Anti-Benton) will be Collector at St. Louis.
Those members elect to Congress from New York city, who are now here, held a meeting at the National Hotel, in reference to the appointments for New York city, about which there is reason to believe they will be consulted. They did not agree upon anything, but it is understood that a majority are by no means in favor of Maclay.
It is understood that the minor appointments will not be made for some time, and that the present incumbents will not be disturbed till the end of the fiscal year, in June. There has been no disposition as yet made of foreign offices.
The contest for the vacant Judgeship is very severe, Downs, and Eustis, of Louisiana, Unionists, and Campell, fire-eater, of Alabama, are the principal aspirants. Downs will probably get it.
Gov. Marcy, it is supposed, will disappoint the barnburners and soft shells. And it is believed that he will not favor free soil appointments.—The barnburners who were seeking office here have almost all left.
Ex-President Fillmore and family are now at Willard's Hotel, and they will leave this city for the South some day this week. They will proceed as far as New Orleans, and return by the river route.
Mr. Buchanan is selected as Minister to England, and Gen. Dix to have the mission to France. Mr. Guytone, of Louisiana, is to be the minister to Spain. He has for some years been the Secretary of State of Louisiana, and is the author of a history of that State.
It is Mr. Fillmore's purpose, upon his return to Buffalo, to open his office as a counsellor, but not to appear again in the courts, as an advocate.
The Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Comptroller of the Treasury, has resigned his arduous and responsible office.
There are to be no more charges of affairs.—They are to be ministers resident. This change is made in a clause of the civil and diplomatic bill.

United the two Great Oceans.—In addition to the efforts of Americans to unite the Atlantic and Pacific by the Nicaragua, Tehuantepec, and other routes, we learn from the correspondent of the National Intelligencer that a great company is forming in London for opening a Ship Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific, through the Isthmus of Darien. Capital, \$15,000,000.—The Directory is a most wealthy and respectable one.

GLEANINGS.

There are 96,000 tons of granite finished and unfinished, exported from the town of Rockport, Mass., annually.
The error of an hour may become the torment of a lifetime.
There are two sides to a pudding—the inside and the outside. Some people are selfish enough to prefer the former.
If a body see a body carrying off his wood.
Should a body whale a body—if a body could?
A young lady, with \$10,000, advertises in the New York Tribune for a "Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed husband."
A Cincinnati editor, being asked "what is the news?" replied, "Sir, I sell my news at ten cents a week; don't bother me."
It is said that during the past winter quarter, some forty thousand cords of fire wood have been consumed by families in Philadelphia.
A late German writer says that the people of the United States can burst more steamboats and chew more tobacco than any other five nations in the world.
Jacob Hostetter, of Penn township, Lancaster, co., about 2 miles north of Litiz, whilst chopping wood on Wednesday last, fell down and instantly expired.
The privilege of keeping gambling houses at Baden has been retained for the present year 1853,000 florins.
In the new St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, there is a beautiful billiard saloon for the use of ladies exclusively.
A taste for Useful Reading is a fortune to any young man. It is a wonderful safeguard.
The Bank of North America, at Seymour, Ct., the Eastern Bank, at West Killing; and the Woodbury Bank, all failed on the 11th of March.
Queen Victoria, it is said, is haunted with an idea that she will be driven from the English throne by a revolution, and is therefore investing largely in U. S. securities. It is even said that Barings have purchased for her at least half a street in the city of New York.
Praise prepares the way for offence, at the cessation. The desire of flattery is an appetite that grows by what it feeds on.
At Danville, Ky., on Monday, 21st Feb. we learn from the Tribune, 35 two years old mules sold for \$81 each; about 20 head at \$80, and 11 yearlings at \$61 each. About 200 head of cattle were sold at high prices.
Col Benton, it is said, is very bitter in his opposition to Gov. Marcy and Judge Cushing, as members of the new Cabinet.

Portrait at Washington.

The Washington Union calls attention to a portrait of Washington, now on exhibition in the rotunda of the Capitol, which is said to have been painted in the year 1795, by Westmuller, a celebrated German artist, many of whose works—and especially his portrait of Marie Antoinette the Queen of France, now in the gallery of the King of Sweden—are highly valuable. It is stated that this portrait was presented by General Washington to Wahrendorff, a Swedish nobleman, who was in this country from 1795 to 1797, and who in the latter year took the picture with him to Sweden, where it has remained in the possession of the Wahrendorff family, until, upon the recent death of the head of that house, it passed into the hands of its present proprietor, a Swedish gentleman of high character and standing. The picture, which differs in some points from any seen, is in many respects a striking and meritorious work of art. If its history be that it is stated to be its restoration to our country, at this time is matter of interest and gratification.

A Valuable Dead Letter.—Quite an important discovery was made by the officers of the dead letter office, in Washington, on Monday last.—Last September a gentleman of one of the Western States purchased a farm still farther West. He was going in person to survey his new possessions, but instead of carrying a sum of \$2,000 about him, preferred conveying it in the mails. On arriving at the place which was the terminus of his journey, he inquired at the post office for the letter which contained the treasure, but owing to the failure of the mail on that particular day, or some other cause, he did not receive it. The alleged loss was communicated to the department in Washington, and prompt measures were adopted to ferret out the cause. On Monday, however the letter, enclosing 5 five hundred dollar bills in good money, was received as a "dead letter." The owner was immediately apprised of the discovery, and will soon again be in possession of the funds.

Methodism in the United States.—The editor of the Zion's Herald takes the following view of the progress of Methodism in this country. He says: "American Methodism is not yet a century old. In the incredibly short space of eighty seven years it has built four thousand two hundred and twenty churches, (which is a little less than one for every week of her existence,) at a cost of fourteen millions seven hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and seventy one dollars. It has also erected and endowed its colleges and numerous academies with large sums. It has built innumerable parsonages, and supplied itself with Church and Sabbath School literature. Now most of these churches, having been newly erected, rebuilt, remodelled, and most of these vast outlays having been made within the last quarter of a century, we think it no exaggeration to estimate the expenditures of Methodism in the United States for home purposes, at any average very little short of one million of dollars per annum for the last twenty five years; in addition to that, it has paid for the support of its ministry."

Coal and Iron Ore in Somerset County.—The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, writing from Myer's Mills, Somerset county, Pa., states that immense veins of coal abound in that neighborhood containing 300 acres of solid coal, twelve feet thick. This coal land has been lately purchased as a speculation, at \$80 per acre, in prospect of the Connellsville Railroad being constructed. In the same neighborhood there is a vein of iron ore six feet thick, and limestone abounds. In the neighborhood of Myers' Mills, and the iron needed on the Connellsville road can be advantageously furnished.

The Buenos Ayres Trouble.

The extended details of the South American news lately received, need explanation, says the New York Times. The expulsion of General Urquiza from Buenos Ayres, which occurred in September was a victory of the Democratic party. With the reins of government in their hands, the first measure was to elect, General VALERIO ALZATI to the Presidency, and General ALZATI at once proposed to carry the war into Entre Rios, the province of the expelled dictator. His military measures were met with energy by Urquiza, supported by the rest of the Argentine States, who rejoiced in his general supervision. The Federals had clearly the advantage. Hostilities, however, remained quite harmless until the December holidays, when a new demonstration occurred, lending the whole business a more interesting phase.

Rural populations are always less violent in their Republican predilections than those of towns. Hence the inland States of the Argentine are virtually despots with Republican disguises. The most thorough despotism in the western world is Paraguay. Even in Buenos Ayres the Democratic strength lies close in about the town, while the country people and gauchos have little choice between anarchy and autocracy.—The rovers of the pampas send Rosas to town, that he might rule there with the strong hand, and his mission was undoubtedly fulfilled. And this Federal tendency in the "rural districts" is the secret of the existing state of affairs. The anti-federal policy of President ALZATI found no favor in the fields. A counter revolution was contended, urged, and urged, successfully, Buenos Ayres, at the latest advices, was beset by the wild riders of the plains, and the farmers and cattle dealers of the villages. The over liberal President having been obliged to withdraw, a provisional officer, appointed in his place was endeavoring to make terms with the country folks and it is probable that the war with Urquiza is by this time ended, and Buenos Ayres once more a decent, submissive constituent of the centralized States. The largest extent to which American enterprise just now avails itself of the newly opened navigation of the La Plata and Parana, sends the politics of the region important. Some key to them is needed.—Daily Sun

A Novelty.—Mr. Benedict, of Galveston Texas is engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes of alligators' skins. The Houston Telegraph says the skin's are tanned and prepared so that they reasonable the finest calf skin in pliability and are beautifully mottled like tortoise shell.—A pair of these boots he intends to have on exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

Death of an Old Defender.—Gideon Emery formerly of Baltimore, died at Georgetown, Randolph county, Georgia, on the 25th ult., in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Emory was the only son of the late Dr. John Emory, of Queen Anne's county Md., but early in life removed to Baltimore, and during his residence there many years of which he discharged the duties well and faithfully, of an officer of the Bank of Baltimore; he acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew him.—Mr. E. was among the few survivors of the gallant corps which, under the command of Major Health, and in the front on the 12th of September, 1814, gave the first check to the advance of the British troops.

Snow one Hundred Feet Deep.—The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a letter from an overland emigrant to California which gives a fearful account of a tremendous snow storm in the mountains near Carson valley. On what is called the Second Summit, the writer says, he caught hold of the tops of pine trees, and was confident that they were one hundred feet in height.

Dead Letters.—About one million of dead letters for which the owners could not be found, were recently burned in a huge bon fire at Washington. The Republic enumerates as a portion of the contents of them—"A horse shoe a ginger cake, the postage on which was \$2.10, a donation to a church, being a small cake in a paper box; a quilt, a New Year's present to a bachelor, a Dutch pattern for a dress; a pin cushion, the stand of it in the bottom of a glass lamp, the postage \$1, the intrinsic worth of many cents; a zinc frame belonging to a galvanic battery, postage \$17; a stone, weighing two lbs., addressed to a gentleman by "Eliza," as a sample of his generosity; a pair of men's boots sent to a lady; a bottle of salve; and a silt dress to every female, old or young, and give everybody a free ticket to his museum.

Barnum's Last Project.—A new project has been suggested by Barnum, which we should like to see tried. In a recent temperance speech made by him in New York, he stated that there were 700 grog-shops in the city, with an average custom in each of probably \$10 a day. He made the following offer to the city viz.—If the city would shut up all the groggeries, and give him the amount spent in all of them he would pay all the city taxes amounting to \$4,000,000; send every child to a good school; present every family with a library of 100 good books, three barrels of flour, and a silt dress to every female, old or young, and give everybody a free ticket to his museum.

Prussia.—According to the last official statement of the various religious confessions of the population of Prussia, the Catholics number 6,008,176; the Protestants 9,987,277; and Methodists, members of the Greek Church, and Jews 234,551; together 16,285,011. Since this census the population has increased to within a very few of 17,000,000.

One Hundred Miles Per Hour.—A Maine Yankee, announces through the National Intelligencer, the invention of a form of road and improved locomotive, which, he says, will safely transport the mails and passengers at the rate of one hundred miles per hour! The writer further says he has been made acquainted with the details of these improvements, "which are so palpably correct in theory, and feasible in practice, that every civil engineer and railroad man will, on examination at once recognize and admit, as the desideratum, even to the extent of safety and speed above indicated." The next Congress, it is said, is to be invited to secure its adoption, and give so to the world the result of the first experiment.