

of horses was from want of opportunity, not from lack of will or ability to appropriate the first that came within his reach. On the contrary, he claimed to be as ingenious and accomplished a thief as ever swung a lasso or ran off a horse, and a mighty hunter besides, whose wife would never suffer for want of grease. The inexorable chief here-at got considerably excited, told him he was a poor devil, and might be off with himself, he wouldn't talk any more about it.

The suppliant, as a last resort, appealed to the fair one herself, begging her to smile on his suit, and assuring her, with marked emphasis, that, if successful in his aspirations, he would give her plenty of grease. At this last argument she was unable to resist longer, but entreated her father to sanction their union. But the hard-hearted parent, not at all mollified by this appeal from his decision to an inferior tribunal broke out in a towering passion, and poured forth a torrent of abuse. The mother here interposed, and besought him not to be angry with the young folks, but to deal more gently and considerately with them. She even hinted that he might have done injustice to the young man. He might turn out a smarter man than he had credit for. He might—who knew?—make a fine chief yet, possess plenty of horses, and prove a highly eligible match for their daughter. The old fellow had been (for him) quite moderate, but this was too much. His rage completely mastered him. He rose up, seized the papoose's cradle, and hurled it violently out of doors; and the other chautes pertaining to his daughter went after it in rapid succession. He then ordered her to follow her goods instantly, with which benediction she departed, responding with a smile of satisfaction, doubtless anticipating the promised luxuries of her new home; the vision of which, through the present tempest, fortified her mind against its worst perils. Leaving the lodge, she gathered up her scattered effects, and accompanied by her mother, the bridal party disappeared. The chief sat on his horse-skin couch, his legs crossed partly under him, looking sour enough. Presently the bride and her mother returned, and now began the second scene. The chief no sooner recognized them than a sound—something between a grunt and a growl, but much nearer the latter than the former, in a decided crescendo—gave warning of a fresh eruption. The rumbling grew more emphatic, and suddenly his fury burst on the head of his wife. Seizing her by the hair, he hurled her violently to the ground and beat her with his clenched fists till he thought he would break every bone in her body, and reduce her substance to a jelly. Perhaps it was a little hard-hearted, but she'd been one of my bitterest enemies, and I had a feeling that if some of her ill will to me could be beaten out of her, I could be easily resigned to her fate. The drubbing ended, she rose and muttered something he did not like. He replied by a violent blow on the side of her head, that sent her staggering to the further end of the hut.

This last argument was decisive, and she kept her huge mouth closed for the night. There was a silent pause for some minutes, and, without another word, we ranged ourselves for repose. I thought the old heathen's conscience troubled him through the night; his sleep was broken, and he appeared very restless. Early next morning he went to the lodge of the newly married pair, and had a long chat with them. They thought him rather severe upon them at first; but after a good deal of diplomacy, a better understanding was brought about. The young people could hardly get over a sense of the indignities they had received, but in the course of the day they returned bag and baggage, to the old chief's tent, and made it their permanent abode.

Silver at the Mint.

The following circular has been issued from the United States Mint, under the late act of Congress:

By virtue of the 3d Section of the Act of Congress, approved February 21st, 1853, the Treasurer of the Mint, with the approval of the Director, gives notice that he is prepared to purchase Silver Coin and Bullion, delivered at the Mint, on the following terms, viz:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Philadelphia, March 31st, 1853.

For dollars of Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Brazil (re-stamped) and Spain, for France, for Silver Coins of the United States, other than the three cents, the price paid will be \$1.21 an ounce gross. For Thalers of Sweden and Northern States of Germany, \$1.01 an ounce. For Silver in Bars, 1.21 per each ounce, at standard fineness, (90-10ths), as determined on assay at the Mint. The payment will be made in Gold Coins, or in Silver Coins of new emission, at the option of the seller. Parties furnishing Silver to the Mint, according to the terms of this notice, will receive a preference in exchanges for the new Silver Coin, according to the order of priority of their sales to the Mint. It is expected that an emission of new coinage will be made by the middle of April. The prices herein fixed, will continue until further notice.

Approved, G. N. ECKERT, Director.

(Signed,) E. C. DALE, Treas.

Extra Compensation Voted by Congress.—It is stated that over \$20,000 were voted at the late session of Congress to its officers and various employees, as extra compensation, and, during a debate in the Senate, on the subject, on Wednesday, Mr. Bright said:

"The Secretary, whose salary is \$9,000, received \$5,000 extra; another officer, with a salary of \$1,800, receive \$250 extra; and clerks at salaries of \$1,600, receive \$250 extra, each; and the employees receiving \$300 or \$400, receive \$250 each extra. This, too, for the short as well as the long sessions. Even the gate-keeper, remote from the capitol, got the extra. The Senate has reached a point where the abuse should be checked. If the employees are not satisfied with their regular salaries there are plenty of well qualified gentlemen who would be glad to take their places in fifteen minutes."

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Moses Pownall,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Alexander K. McClure,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Michael Myers,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

The FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia, has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on demand. No Company in the United States offers more ample security to insurers, and none enjoys to a larger extent, the public confidence. We continue to act as Agent for this Company.

Mad Dogs About.

On the 29th of March, a boy about 14 years of age, whose name we learn is John Long, and who is in the employ of Mr. Ephraim Housman, in Upper Macungy township, Lehigh county, was bitten by a dog that afterwards proved to be mad. It appears the dog left home, and was away for several days; when he came back the boy tried to chase him, and he then bit the boy in his hand. The dog was shot afterwards. Dr. Stoy's remedy, the recipe of which we published in the "Register" a few weeks ago, was applied, and up to the present time, no symptoms of hydrophobia have shown itself.

Work for the Month.

The time has arrived, when Farmers and Planters should bestir themselves, not only in the preparation of their grounds, but in the collection of manure, in order that their spring crops may have the full benefit of well prepared soils, and be fully supplied with proper food; for we hold it to be true, that abundant crops cannot be grown unless both conditions, backed by good seasons, be present to produce such results; and as it costs no more of labor, or time, to cultivate a large than it does a small crop, it is obviously the interest of the cultivator to so manage and prepare his lands, as to have an assurance of luxuriant produce. Thorough preparation of the soil and generous manuring, are, beyond all question, the vital considerations to be looked to, for success in agricultural operations; next to these, is cleanly culture without which later, even the two first conditions may be rendered unavailable; for, if weeds and grass be permitted to occupy the ground, they may so rob the cultivated plants of their food as to prevent their growth, and diminish their productive powers, whether the reason be propitious or otherwise.

Interesting to Millers.

In a recent case decided by Judge Taylor, of Blair county, where the Commonwealth sued a miller who had been returned by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the county, under the eleventh section of the act of twenty-second of April, 1846, it was proved that defendant, during the year the tax was claimed, did business as a miller, ground grain for his neighbors, likewise ground his own grain and sold the flour, in distant markets, but there was no proof that he retained any other. There was no proof that he retained any flour, that he bought any grain to manufacture into flour except from grain that he had himself raised or taken as toll.

The Court charged the Jury as follows:

"This case is plainly distinguishable from that of Berks county vs. Bertolet, 1 Harris, 522, Bertolet raised upon his own farm and also bought grain, which he manufactured into flour at his mill, and retained the flour at his mill, and also hauled it in his wagon to Reading and retained it there; and he was held to be a dealer in 'goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States,' within the meaning of the 11th Section of act of 22d of April, 1846. Here, the defendant did nothing more at home than manufacture into flour grain which he raised himself. He bought no grain, and retained no flour from his mill. Can he be called a 'dealer'?"

Flour is said to be "merchandise," and so within the same definition, is wheat. If to sell the flour made from his own wheat, wholesale, would constitute him a "dealer," so would selling his wheat, without being ground. Every farmer who sells his wheat, or gets it ground into flour to the city and sells it there, would be a "dealer," and be liable to pay a license. It cannot be that the Legislature intend any such application of this section. We hold that the defendant is not liable, and the fact being undisputed, we direct a verdict in his favor."

What is the Legislature Doing.

This is an important inquiry, and one not easily answered, but the Valley Spirit has done it. It says: "The Legislature is 'instructing our senators in Congress, incorporating Chicken Societies, passing supplements to the charter of the Bugtown Corduroy Railroad, divorcing couples whose matches were hardly 'made in heaven,' erecting new-school districts in wild cat counties, changing the boundary lines in townships two hundred miles from here, authorizing certain persons to borrow money and certain others to sell real estate, explaining 'previous acts' of Assembly which have puzzled the Philadelphia lawyers and pulled the Judges of the Supreme Court out of their pants, receiving petitions for a Railroad from 'Catasaugua to Foglesville' and remonstrances against the same, bobbing the name of Caleb Kirkpatrick by cutting off Patrick and leaving it simple Caleb Kirk, considering whether Clopp Spooner is entitled to the 'relief' he prays for, and doing a thousand other things of equal importance to the people of this country and the public in general."

Business Notices.

New Boot and Shoe Store.—Mr. DANIEL MILLER has purchased the stock of Mr. TILGHMAN Good, and rented the "old stand" No. 9, East Hamilton street, Allentown. Mr. Miller, has replenished his stock of Shoes, and is now fully prepared to furnish what may be called for in his line of business. Being a young beginner, he solicits a share of public patronage.—Give him a call!

The Allentown Hotel.—This beautifully situated Hotel, lately kept by David Heller, on the North East corner of Hamilton and Seventh streets, has been taken by Messrs. DAVID KEFFER and TILGHMAN GOOD. Both these gentlemen have had considerable experience in fashionable Hotel keeping, consequently well calculated for the business. The house is well arranged, and located in the business part of the town. Mr. PETER WICKLE, by the bye, one of our most enterprising citizens, has purchased the property, and is at present engaged in building a large addition to it, fronting on Seventh street, which when finished, will make it one of the largest and most convenient Hotels in Allentown. As for the keeping of it, we hazard nothing in saying "that no one will leave the House dissatisfied."

New Goods! New Goods!—See the advertisement of J. W. GRUBB. This gentleman has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a large assortment of new and fashionable fancy Spring and Summer goods. Call and see him, and you will find there all that your heart can wish. Mr. Grubb, is a very clever fellow and will show you goods without charge.

To the Ladies.—In another column of to-day's paper, will be found the Card of Mrs. A. S. KAUFMAN, who has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and fashionable lot of Spring and Summer Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial, &c., which she will make up in the most fashionable style, and dispose of at reasonable rates. We would recommend the Ladies of Allentown and vicinity, to give her a call; recollect the proverb "rather be out of the world, than out of the fashion."

A New Landlord.—Our old friend Mr. JOSEPH WENDEL, has, on the first of April, taken possession of the "Farmer's Inn," North West corner of Hamilton and Tenth streets. Our friends in the Macungy's, Lynn, Lowhill and Weisenburg, will find in "Old Joe" just such a landlord as they will like to stop with. He keeps a first rate table, clean beds, and knows how to entertain strangers as good as the next man. Our Country friends will not miss it, if they make his house their home.

Mayor of Trenton.—Our old friend Col. JONATHAN COOK, is favorably spoken of as the Whig candidate for Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey, against the present incumbent J. W. TUCKER, who will probably be run again. JURY, is a first rate fellow, bound to be popular with the mass, no matter where he resides. He lived in our midst, for a number of years, was beloved and respected by all who became acquainted with him. As a Whig, he was firm and steadfast in his principles, and should he succeed to the chair of Mayoralty, we feel confident, he will fill it with honor to himself, and fullest satisfaction to the citizens of that enterprising city.

Our Country.

No man, says the Lancaster Whig, who watches with an observant eye the course of events can fail to see, that, as a nation we are becoming looser in our morals, are more devoted to luxury, and have the less horror of vice, than is consistent with true republican character. The causes of our decline in this respect, are the same as those which led to the decline of all former governments, whose fate should be a warning to the world—the great accumulation of wealth, the luxurious habits and laxity of principle thereby occasioned, the introduction of foreign habits, tastes, and feelings, the deadening of the moral sense by a constant and indiscriminating gratification of personal wants which gradually comes to be considered the sole aim of life, and the endless pretext which an evergrowing selfishness constantly invents for justifying departures from the sound rules which should govern society. That these, and kindred causes are operating powerfully upon the people in moulding their opinions and giving tone to their character, none will deny who claim any astuteness as observers. How important then in view of these facts, becomes it, that every citizen should do all that within him lies to counteract this tendency, and prevent this torrent of fashionable vice, and break the people from being led into the excesses which characterize European life, and which are the bane of a monarchy, but are the consuming fires of a Republic.

Successful.—We presume the Iron Ore found at the Boyertown mines, now used in Phoenixville, must answer an excellent purpose, as we observe, that DICK, REES & Co. are asking the Legislature for a Railroad from Poitstown to Boyertown. We are fully persuaded that a Railroad from Poitstown to Boyertown, and thence on to Allentown, would be of great advantage to the Iron manufacturers between this place and Philadelphia. Between Boyertown and Allentown, the country is full of primitive magnetic ore, which would prove very valuable to mix with the Brown Hematite, which supplies the Furnaces at Sweetland, Conshohocken, Spring Mill and Phoenixville.—P. Leig.

Marriage Ceremony in South Carolina.—A case of bigamy was recently tried in Cheraw county, South Carolina, and discharged. In the charge of his honor, Judge Frest, to the jury, he remarked that there was no law in the State of South Carolina prescribing a marriage ceremonial. If Mr. A and Miss B jump over a broom the former saying I take this woman to be my wedded wife and the latter I take this man to be my wedded husband, and go to housekeeping, they are legally married, have entered into a bond of union which is binding so long as they both do live.

Office.

Americans have a great genius for holding office. They like offices with salaries, and will even take them without. An office with a large salary and little work is considered best of work and fair pay; and last an office with some work and no pay, such as Councilman, School Director, &c. Some persons might suppose the latter offices were sought for from an exuberant desire to do the public good, but persons have been elected to Councils who rarely enter the Council Chamber, and there are plenty of School Directors whom the teachers do not know in person. Their belief in such offices is by faith and not by sight.

There has been a great rush for offices at Washington, as was to have been expected—for what is politics after all but a fight between the ins and outs in which the out stand the better chance, for they are lean, hungry and active while the ins are fat and comfortable, and become lazy. Now the Whigs may fast or starve for four years, and then their office-hunters will be hungry enough to make a big fight, and the democrats must tramp. For we hold it to be the most singular thing is the ability with which every American fills an office. They take to them as naturally as a young duck to a puddle, and at once feel as much at home. The German proverb "Wem Gott ein Amt gibt, dem gibt er auch Verstand," seems to have special reference to this country, and we are inclined to believe that any man is fit for any office.—Great men always rise to the occasion—as Dr. G. once said when asked to address a Sunday School. Who would have thought of picking out Pierce for the Presidency. Accident put him there, and no doubt he will get along well enough. There are ten thousand men in the United States just as fit. It is gratifying to know that the country is so well off.

This is an additional reason why the people may be entrusted with the selection of all their officers. In the first place an authority of right comes from them, and then they cannot go far wrong. What apprehension there was, when the new constitution of this State was adopted, that we should have incompetent officers!—yet it is notorious that we have never had better men. Take, for example, our county officers. They are not only faithful and attentive, but obliging. From long acquaintance with these officers we should say that one-third of their labor arises from the disposition to aid and accommodate all who have business in their respective offices. And this extra work is given, not grudgingly and reluctantly, but cheerfully, and as if it afforded the officer pleasure. Such conduct deserves public commendation.

Justice of judicial officers. When Judges and Justices of the Peace were made elective by the people, there was great fear that incompetent men would obtain the offices. But experience in all parts of the State shows that the people are just as able to make their selections as were the governors to appoint, and that the public lose nothing by the change.

The Presidential Succession.

The intelligence we have from Cuba in relation to Vice President King's health is of a very contradictory character. The most reliable, however, seems to hold out but a meagre prospect of his recovery.

The probability of Mr. King's death has already given rise to the inquiry, among the politicians at Washington, as to who would be President, in case Gen. Pierce should also die before the expiration of his term. There is a provision in the Constitution which authorizes and directs Congress to enact laws to provide for such exigencies, in pursuance of which an act was passed in 1772, and which we presume makes ample provision for the succession in such an event. That act declares that, in the event of the death of both the President and Vice President, the presiding officer of the Senate first, and, if there be no presiding officer, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as President till an election by the people can be held to supply the vacancy. If the death occurs two months before the first Wednesday in December succeeding, then the election shall be held in that year but if not, then the year after; provided, however, the term of the deceased President does not expire on the fourth of March next succeeding his death, in which case provision is to be made for an immediate election. If then it should happen that President Pierce and Vice President King should both die, Mr. Aichison, the now presiding officer of the Senate, would succeed to the Presidency, and hold it till an election should be made, as provided by the law noted.

Repeat of the Gauge Law.—In reference to the bill which lately passed our Legislature repealing the railroad gauge law, and thus leaving the whole question of gauge to the decision of any company building a road, the Pittsburgh Gazette says "a liberal policy is always wisest, and we are glad to see Pennsylvania exhibiting so good an example to sister States."

A Disgraceful Affair.—The citizens of Easton were treated to a new verse in the chapter of disgraceful acts, on Saturday evening last, in the shape of a cow-hiding affair. The flagellation was administered by E. SIGREAVES, Esq., upon the Rev. J. L. Taft. The difficulty grew out of a marriage that had been consummated in the presence of the Rev. Mr. T., a short time since.

A Good One.—New Hampshire farmer, going to a parish meeting, met his minister, and told him that his society resolved to increase his salary.

"I beg of you not to think of any such thing," said the minister, "for it is about as much business to collect my present salary as I wish to attend to; if it should be increased, I should be obliged to devote my whole time to collecting it."

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 11.

Senate.

April 9. Mr. Fry, presented a remonstrance from Lehigh county, against the repeal of the laws regulating hawking and peddling in said county.

On motion of Mr. Sager, the supplement to the bill to encourage manufacturing operations in this commonwealth, the general mining law, was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Fry, moved to exempt the counties of Lehigh and Northampton. He said the people of his district were opposed to these corporations—they did not want such a bill. They thought the Legislature enacted too many already. Now the Senator from Bradford wanted to make a general thing of it. But it would not do.

April 7. Mr. Fry, presented a petition from Lehigh county, against any alteration of the charter of the German Reformed Church of Germantown, Philadelphia county.

House.

April 8. A message was received from the Governor, at the hands of the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, stating that he had signed the Erie City Bank, and giving his reasons for its approval. He had not changed his views in relation to the increase of banking capital, but had departed from his settled policy on the subject in this instance, because he thought an institution of this kind necessary, in this peculiar locality.

Mr. Horn, reported a bill to incorporate the Allentown Railroad Company, and several other bills as committed.

An act to incorporate the Keystone Lodge No. 78, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Borough of Bethlehem, county of Northampton passed second reading.

A resolution for a final adjournment of both houses on the 19th of April, instead of the 12th, passed both houses.

An act to authorize Aaron Guth, his heirs or assigns, to lay out and maintain a trotting course in Lehigh county, finally passed the house.

Extraordinary Developments.

As soon as the murder of Ellen Lynch and Honora Shaw had been fastened on Arthur Spring suspicion of the murder of Joseph Rink fell upon him, and the police set to work to ascertain his whereabouts on the day of the murder. Mr. Ragan, his brother-in-law, with whom he boarded, was under the impression that he was in the house on that afternoon. This lulled the suspicion for the time being, though many of our citizens could not divert themselves of the belief that he was the murderer. Among the articles found in Mr. Rink's store, which attracted the particular attention of the Mayor's police, was an old umbrella. This they laid carefully away in the hope that it might lead to the detection of the criminal. On the several hearings that took place, growing out of the accusation of Jerome Feckert, this umbrella was not mentioned, and it was almost forgotten, when the family of Mr. Rink, firmly convinced that Arthur Spring was the murderer, obtained the umbrella from the police office, and showed it to Mr. Ragan, who at once identified it as one he had loaned to Spring about the time of the murder, and which he had not seen since. The identification, we are informed, was most complete.

There are several marks and patches on it which "make assurance doubly sure," and show that the suspicion in regard to Spring's commission of that bloody deed was well founded. Mr. Ragan further remembers that Spring was out on the afternoon of the murder, and that, too at the time of its commission. These developments will relieve Feckert of the suspicion that fastened to him, and which, more than anything else, was the result of his own folly. Mr. Reed, the District Attorney, has been in New York, for a day or two. On his return it is presumed that he will thoroughly investigate the matter, and give all the facts to the public. It is highly important that they should be given. If this crime is fixed upon Arthur Spring, it will relieve his son entirely from suspicion of being connected with him in the perpetration of his fiendish murders. Besides, it will throw open the prison doors to Feckert, and remove the stain from him. Spring we are told, since his second conviction, maintains a dogged silence, and when he does design to say anything on the subject of the Federal street murders, denies vehemently his participation in them. He will be sentenced on Saturday next.

Since the developments of Spring's connection with the Rink murder, still further suspicions are fixing themselves upon the head of this awful man. The murder perpetrated at Kingsessing, about two years ago, the victim of which was William Hope, the proprietor of a truck farm. Spring, it appears was intimate with Hope, borrowed money of him, and was seen at Hope's house, the evening before the murder was committed. There is no doubt but that Spring is the murderer of both Hope and Rink.

Indian Dog Dance.—W. J. Morrow, Esq., the agent for the Senecas and Shawnees, in his annual report to Col. Drennen, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Van Buren, Ark., last October, relates the following description of the national festivals among those Indians, called the "Dog Dance." He says it comes off the first full moon in each year and continues about one week. At this dance they sacrifice a white dog. He is gaudily dressed with different colored ribbons, and hung by the neck to a gallows erected for that purpose. He remains in this situation for three days; he is then taken down and buried, and his ashes scattered to the four winds. They imagine that he goes to the spirit country, and is commissioned by them to bear such news as they wish to communicate to their deceased friends and relatives. The ceremony is conducted with great solemnity and all appear to be deeply impressed with it.

Three at a Birth!—The wife of Mr. Robert Ross, formerly of Danville, but now residing at Bloomsburg, on the 18th ult., gave birth to two sons and one daughter. The mother and children are all doing well, and the parents have named their children after the family of President Pierce, Franklin, Benjamin, Jane.

Sugar Making in Havana.

Mr. Fuller, the editor of the Evening Mirror in Havana, and concludes one of his interesting letters as follows:

"I must here end these hurried notes of my five days' ramblings among the sugar estates in the North of Cuba, having seen in this short period a sufficient quantity of 'saccharine matter' to sweeten the Atlantic ocean. From the mill at Amistad the 'juice' flows at the rate of sixteen hundred gallons per hour—in a stream almost equal to the water power that turns the wheel. At the Aldama estate, they are preparing to send the juice a distance of three miles, in iron tubes, to be boiled. On a plantation of two thousand acres, you will see cane enough growing to fill the Croton Reservoir with sap. It has been stalks upon the Alfonso estate fifteen feet in length, and large round in proportion. When it is added that ninety per cent. in weight of the cane, is juice, some idea may be formed of its marvellous richness. The best mills, such as the Amistad, only obtain from seventy to seventy-five per cent. It is quite probable that some chemical means will yet be discovered of extracting the last particle from the bagazo."

The Cherokee Gold Region. The Cherokee Advocate of March 16th gives the following rather discouraging report in relation to the alleged gold discoveries in the Cherokee Nation. It says:

"Our latest advices from the gold mines on Horse Creek are calculated to act quite seductively upon those who have been and are afflicted with the fever, excited by the startling report of their discovery, published two numbers back. The 'authority,' which was italicized as good, has, we are glad to say, lately shown strong symptoms of turning out to be counterfeit.

"As far as the Horse Creek miners are concerned, we would respectfully inform the good public, that there can be no doubt of their real existence, though there is a suspicious difference of opinion as to the nature of their products. It appears that numbers have dug, numbers are digging, and that in all probability numbers will dig, until they find out by experience, or some good friend tells them, that it is vastly better and more profitable to stay at home and dig for corn than go abroad and dig for gold."

The Christians at Jerusalem.

The manner in which the "Turkish" Commissioner has thought proper to terminate the differences at Jerusalem has displeased all parties. On the top of the grotto of Bethlehem there had always existed a silver star, indicative of the exact spot of the Holy Nativity; but some years ago this star had disappeared during a quarrel which took place between the various Christian congregations, and it became a question, who was to replace it, which was in some sort establishing a right of possession and now at last the Commissioner of the Porte has determined on replacing it himself, which at first seemed to satisfy everybody. But unfortunately, the new star bore on the back an inscription in Latin, at which the Greeks and Armenians took offence, and refused to assist at the ceremony of the erection. Than the Roman Catholics, who possessed the key of the principal door and permission to construct in the church a separate altar and vestry room. The commissioner gave them the key of one of the three front doors of the church, and permission to build a vestry in the outer court. He attempted also to regulate the hours of the respective services; but in this he failed, as each of the different communities insisted on being first and the Greek Patriarch, considering all these concessions as attacking the long recognized rights of the Greeks, left Jerusalem, and went to protest at Constantinople. —Athens Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle.

Perils of the Presidency.

Col. Perry, the editor of the Southern Patriot, writing from Washington where he is engaged as counsel in the Gardner case, says:

"It is said General Pierce is very much worried and harassed by position. The office-seekers give him no rest day or night. I have heard serious apprehensions expressed that he would not survive his term of office. The office of President will become the grave of our distinguished men. I heard a gentleman say that if he were President, he would place a guard in front of the White House, and give them orders to shoot down the idle drones and office-beggars as they approached the mansion."

Mexico.—Over one half of the Territory belonging to this country in 1851, has since come into the possession of the United States, including Texas a portion of Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, California and New Mexico. The total extent of the Mexican possessions in 1821, was 311,012 square leagues. In 1851, their possessions amounted to but 100,007 square leagues, the United States having acquired leagues of Mexican territory.

In December, 1852, Mexico, owed a foreign debt of \$52,744,497, and a domestic debt of \$76,170,406. Our Mexican neighbor increases its debt as rapidly as she diminishes its territory.

The Siamese Twins.—The two brothers, Chang and Eng, arrived in Philadelphia on their way to the eastward, from their home in North Carolina. They are accompanied by two of their children. The twins begin to show marks of age but appear to be in excellent health, and have acquired a very good knowledge of our language.

Agricultural Fogginess.—The Italian farmers still plough by the same rude implements that were in use before the Christian era; sometimes two cows, sometimes a horse and a cow, are yoked to a long pole, which is tied crosswise to a crooked bough or trunk of a tree the fork of which, or the rudest piece of iron serves the purpose of a collar. The women still go down to the streams to wash and all their earthen jars with water, which they carry home upon their heads, their jars correspond exactly in form and size with the jars of the Egyptians and of the Egyptians seen in the British Museum and in the Louvre at Paris. Sheepskin clothes entirely in skins are seen, tending their flock in the fields, and oxen, natural and artificial are visible in which they take refuge by night, or in a storm.