

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1853.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Moses Pownall,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Alexander K. McClure,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Christian Myers,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

The remarks of the "Patriot" respecting certain marriage notices, that made its appearance in the "Register" and "Friedensbote" of the 13th of April, is couched in language so disrespectful and ungentlemanly, that they deserve no further notice.

The Break in the Canal.

The break at one of the new locks, at Uhlersville, on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, appears to have been quite a serious one. The water ran in behind the wing wall and undermined it, the whole of which had to be taken down and rebuilt. As our Merchants, Millers, Distillers, Mechanics, &c., are deeply interested in the matter at present, having either goods on the canal, or ready for shipment, and particularly, as so many exaggerated reports have been circulated, any correct information concerning the break is anxiously looked for. A gentleman of Allentown, left on Saturday for Uhlersville, Mr. Burns, the Superintendent informed him that the breach could be so far restored, as to be able to pass boats on Wednesday or Thursday, of the present week, so that they may be expected in Allentown by about Friday or Saturday next.

Public Works—Banks.

Mr. Strong's bill for the sale of the Main Line of the public works was up in the House of Representatives a few days before the final adjournment, providing for the organization of a company to purchase said line for fifteen millions of dollars. There was evidently a decided majority of the House in favor of the proposition, but the late hour at which the bill was got up, prevented final action on it.

Four Bank Bills were passed—the Mechanics and Girard of Philadelphia were re-chartered, the capital of the Chambersburg Bank was increased \$50,000, and the Erie City. The first three were old banks, the latter a new one.

Relief Notes.

A section was passed in the appropriation bill providing for the speedy cancellation of the Relief Notes. The greater portion of those notes have become so filthy and tattered that their cancellation was urgently demanded by every consideration of decency and comfort.—The large number of counterfeiters in circulation is also a strong reason for the withdrawal of the whole issue from circulation.

An Improvement.

Our enterprising friends Messrs. W. & C. Edelman, have lately built an inclined plane from the wharf of the Lehigh Basin to their Coal Yard, a distance of several hundred feet, and by the aid of one horse and three men, they are enabled to unload a sixty ton Boat in three hours. The expense of unloading is reduced one-half, and will be the means of reducing the price of coal to that amount.

A Mouse Caught by an Oyster.

Whoever heard of a mouse being caught by an oyster? Yet such is the fact, if we are to believe our friend Mr. Aaron Wint, the proprietor of the Restaurant, in West Hamilton Street, Allentown, who by the bye is a man of truth and veracity. Mr. Wint, one evening last week, left a few oysters standing in a basin on the floor, from the heat in the room they partially opened; during the night it appeared a mouse undertook to creep in between the shell, when the oyster fastened on the mouse and made it a victim. In the morning the oyster was picked up with the mouse tightly pressed between its shell.

New York Tribune.

The New York Tribune commenced its thirtieth year on Monday, the 11th of April, by an "enlargement which will fully add one-third to its area," require its proprietors "henceforth to pay more for the white paper on which it is printed than all they receive from its subscribers," and will add \$50,000 a year to their expenses, making their expenditures next year larger than their annual income has ever been. This enlargement has been made in order to avoid all complaints about fine print and bad type, to give more room for news of every description, enable them to publish their Foreign and other correspondence, with more promptness than heretofore, and introduce a number of new features by which to make their paper more than ever attractive and valuable. We have two daily mails from New York, one in the fore, and the other in the afternoon, and often have we perused the Tribune, before the Philadelphia papers came to hand. We have only to add, that the Daily Tribune in its present form carefully filed, will make a perfect Library. The terms of the various editions are as follows:—Daily, five dollars per annum in advance; six months, two dollars and fifty cents; three months, one dollar and fifty cents. Semi-weekly, three dollars per annum; 2 copies, five dollars; 10 copies, twenty dollars. Weekly, two dollars per annum; eight copies, twenty dollars; twenty copies, thirty dollars.

Three Cent Pieces.—The United States Mint at Philadelphia has stopped coining the 3 cent pieces, having made thirty-six millions since the beginning of the issue. They made enough in all conscience. The 3 cent piece is a miserable coin, and not fit for circulation among a decent and Christian people.

Vice President King is Dead.

We announce with profound sorrow, the death of William R. King, the Vice President of the United States. He died at his residence in Alabama, on Monday evening, the 18th of April, where he had only arrived the day previous. Though this intelligence has been long anticipated, now that it has come, it will be received with deep regret.

Mr. King was a native of North Carolina, and represented that State in early life in the Congress of the United States, but resigned his seat in that body to accept the post of Secretary of Legation to Mr. Pinckney, at the time that distinguished Statesman was commissioned an ambassador to one of the European courts. Mr. King spent several years abroad, and on his return home, settled in Alabama, where he was an active member of the convention which framed the Constitution of that State, and soon thereafter was elected one of its Senators in Congress. He continued a member of the U. S. Senate until 1844, when he was appointed Minister to France. On his return, in 1847, he was again elected to the Senate, and remained a member of that body until his election as Vice President.

Few public men have had so uninterrupted and successful a career as Mr. King, and few have sustained through life a brighter reputation for personal honor and unwavering integrity. Though he never could be ranked among the first Statesmen of his day, he was a man of more than ordinary talents, and always occupied a respectable and influential position as a member of the Senate.

It is said he dreaded to die in a foreign land, and that his heart's wish while in Cuba was that he might be permitted to return to die in his own country. It pleased a kind Providence to gratify his wish. He was enabled to return to his own home, and died within twenty-four hours after he reached it. His death will be deeply deplored by all who knew him.

Clothing Emporium.—Our enterprising neighbors, directly opposite our office, have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a very superior Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing all the new and fashionable styles. The good judgment these gentlemen are known to exercise in the selection of their goods, is so well established, that any thing we might say in their behalf, be considered superfluous.—They have also just received a splendid lot of Odd Fellows' Regalia; those who would like to appear in procession in May next, would do well to give *Kirk and Leh* a call.

Advice to Young Men.

Owe no man anything. Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. Shun it as you would *old nick*. Hate it with a perfect hatred. Abhor it with an entire and absolute abhorrence. Dig potatoes, break stones, peddle in tinware, do any thing that is honest and useful, rather than run in debt. As you value comfort, quiet and independence, keep out of debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, sweet sleep, pleasant dreams and happy wakings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest taskmaster, the most cruel of all oppressors. It is a mill-stone about the neck; it is an incubus of the heart; it spreads a cloud over the whole firmament of man's being. It eclipses the sun; it blots out the stars; it dims and defaces the beautiful blue sky. It takes the soul out of its laugh, and all staidness and freedom from his walk. Come not under its accursed dominions. Pass by it as you would pass a leper, or one smitten by the plague. Touch it not. Taste not of its fruit, for it shall turn to bitterness and ashes on your lips. Friendly, I say to each and to all, but especially to you young men, who are beginning business, keep out of debt.

Master and Apprentice.

A case was tried in the Berks county court, several weeks ago, involving the obligation and rights of the parties under the apprentice system. The contract was a verbal one. Reuben Preitz, was to serve one year and ten months under Jonathan Butz, to learn the mysteries of cigar making. The boy left at the expiration of four months, alleging that he could not stand the trade, but afterwards worked at the business at home and elsewhere. The contract was made on Sunday, but the jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for twelve dollars.

The Judge charged that "these contracts are highly important and that the interest of society require that they be kept in good faith. The apprentice must stay long enough to compensate the master for his trouble in teaching him his trade."

"We have seen a number of cases decided upon the same grounds in Philadelphia and other places. In Allentown, however, wiser men have a different opinion of the law. We know of a case decided not many years since, where an apprentice by verbal contract agreed to serve 5 years to learn a trade, after 1 year had elapsed, for which he was to receive \$40, the boy saw fit to leave his master. Some five or six dollars was coming to the boy, at the time he left, which the master refused to pay. Suit was brought before a Justice, decisions similar to the above were quoted, but all to no purpose, judgment was given in favor of plaintiff. "Doubtful things are very uncertain," so is the law.

Holder of Silver Coin.

The following paragraph from the Baltimore Clipper gives timely warning to a class of people who will do well to heed it:—"Silver Coin.—Spanish quarter dollars are only intrinsically worth twenty cents. Government is preparing an enormous issue of new quarter dollars. The banks will be supplied next month. The Spanish quarters will then be 'called in' at twenty cents. Those old fellows who have been hoarding up Spanish coin had better put it in circulation, or they will lose twenty per cent."

Marriage in Pennsylvania.

A New York contemporary appears to be shocked that, in this state, "a man and woman may enter into a mutual agreement of matrimony, untrammelled by religious ties or ceremonies." We cannot ourselves see any cause for horror. Marriage, says the Evening Bulletin is regarded as a civil contract merely, not only in this State, but generally in these United States; and that civil contracts should be entered into, without "religious forms," is surely nothing astounding. Nevertheless, though the law does not require it, a majority of marriages in Pennsylvania are probably celebrated before a minister. The reason is, that marriage was considered as a sacrament forso many centuries requiring the sanction of the Church, that even the change of the law has not sufficed to abolish the old practice. There are thousands, indeed, who would scarcely think their nuptials perfect, without the blessing of the preacher; and there are tens of thousands more, who prefer the religious to a merely civil ceremony, as more decent, if not more fashionable. Whether or not Protestantism has done wisely, in making marriage a civil contract only, we do not pretend to say. If there has been any error, Pennsylvania shares it with other States, and even many foreign nations.

While matrimony remains a civil contract, however, our system is unquestionably the best. That is to say, any testimony, by which, a contract can be proved, should be admissible so long as marriage is regarded as merely a civil contract. If two persons agree to live together as man and wife, and do so notoriously live together, this is a marriage, and ought to be, if good morals are considered. Were all communities governed by a rule like this, weak young girls would not so often become the victims of designing betrayers, for many a confiding female, would then find herself compelled to support her as his wife. Whether two given parties are married or not, is a mere question of evidence. A certificate from a justice of the peace or from a minister, or a sufficient number of oral witnesses, is as good proof as the official seal of a bishop, or the notoriety of thousands of spectators. Of course, the more public the ceremony, the more solemn the form, the easier it will be to authenticate the marriage. The Quakers, who not only marry in meeting, but have parchment certificates signed by friends and other spectators, often to the number of hundreds, excel all other sects in the completeness of the proof they afford of a marriage. But it does not follow, because religious ceremonies, or the presence of hundreds, makes the evidence of a marriage more conclusive, that it would be wise in legislators to declare such forms and spectators to be absolutely necessary to legal nuptials.

Important from Mexico.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, dated April 20, states that news had just been received in that city from New Mexico, which promise to embroil this country in another war with Mexico. The accounts state that Gov. Lanehad issued a proclamation claiming the Mesilla Valley, now held by Mexico, as a portion of the American territory. The Government organ asserts that this Valley was left out by the neglect or oversight of Commissioner Bartlett, and that it clearly belongs to the United States. He has therefore, under this confident belief, ordered Col. Sumner to proceed to the spot with an armed force and take possession of it. Col. Sumner, however, it is stated, refused to obey the instructions till he receives positive orders from Washington. In the meantime the Mexican authorities received notice of the movements on foot, and immediately sent a body of several hundred troops to the Mesilla Valley, who were commanded to assist at any sacrifice, all attempts made by the United States to seize the Valley which the Mexican Government looks upon as a portion of its own possessions. When the above accounts left, the most intense excitement prevailed, and as it was expected to embroil the country in another war with Mexico, bloody work was anticipated.

A Queer Feature in Banking.—The Bank of Chester County, some days ago, refused to receive any more money on deposit, much to the astonishment and inconvenience of persons who have been in the habit of using this means for the safe-keeping of their superfluous change.—The reason is that the charter provides that the total liabilities of the bank, exclusive of its capital, shall not for any period of thirty consecutive days, exceed three times the amount of the capital stock paid in, under penalty of a forfeiture of its charter. The coffers were full, and the officers remained inexorable.

The directors of this Bank seem to be more conscientious than some Bankers we have heard tell of.

Grand Indian Council.—The Fort Smith Herald learns that the Grand Indian Council of all the Indian tribes is to be held on the south side of our Canadian frontier, in the neighborhood of the Red Hills, about three hundred and fifty miles from Fort Smith, about the middle of May.

Copper in Berks County.—The copper and lead mine lately discovered upon the property of Mr. George Focht, in Windsor township, Berks county, is to be worked during the approaching summer, by a company from Philadelphia. It is believed that the enterprise will not only pay expenses, but yield a handsome profit.

Office.—Alt Berks, it seems, expects a liberal share of the crumbs which shall fall from Collector Brown's Custom House table. The Reading Journal says that a strong deputation of the "Democracy" of Old Berks visited Philadelphia last week, and waited upon Collector Brown for a share of the spoils within his gift. Thus far, we believe, no appointments have been made from this region.

The richest unmarried young lady in Boston, Miss Shimmin, is taxed for \$320,000.—Now, young gentlemen, smooth down your faultless Byones, and lay siege to the unmatchable (horrid, word) "figure."

A Man and Five Horses Killed.

On the 31st of March last Mr. JOHN KAPPEL, aged about 60 years, of Stevenson county, Illinois, formerly of Centre county, in this State, and father-in-law of Mr. Peter Lichtenwaller of this county, accompanied by three of his sons, were engaged at ploughing and sowing oats, and about three o'clock in the afternoon a thunder storm came up; the old man ordered the horses to be unhitched, and said they would go home, and wanted the boys to come and ride the horses, but they said they would walk; they did so with the exceptions of Henry, who mounted one of the horses and led one by his side; so did the father, and one horse was loose and walking after the others. After they got within two hundred yards of the house, a streak of lightning struck the old man on the head, tearing his cap to pieces opening the skin somewhat on the left side of his forehead, scorching his hair and eyebrows, and killing him and the five horses instantly, while the boy Henry miraculously escaped by being stunned for a few minutes. The horse he rode was instantly killed under him.—*Easton Argus.*

Gold.—The New York Journal of Commerce, noticing the prediction of the remarks on the depreciation of gold by Chevalier, who stands at the head of political economists in France, says very sensibly:—"We do not ourselves believe that there is going to be any great depreciation in the value of money. The quantity of gold produced is indeed large and so is the world large over which it is to be scattered. The increasing population and business of the world require an increasing wealth, the world absorbs increasing quantities in jewelry and the arts. A modification of our banking system, so as to withdraw a portion of our immense volume of paper promises from circulation, would soon show whether gold is worth any thing or not. At present, we are living, to a great extent, upon artificial stimulus. The case is somewhat different in Europe, we admit, and the overaction is consequently less. The current will work itself clear by and bye, and we shall see where we all stand."

Girard Will Case.—Judge Grier, of the U. S. Circuit Court, has refused to grant a new trial in the case of the heirs of Stephan Girard vs the city of Philadelphia. The heirs claim certain lands of great value in Schuylkill county, held by the city of Philadelphia, under the will of the late Stephan Girard. The Judge, on the trial charged the jury that as the title to those lands was perfected in Girard, after the date of the last codicil to his will they could not pass by it. The jury found for the heirs, and the defendant moved for a new trial. This Judge Grier has refused to grant.

Tobacco and Brandy.—The New York Times calls attention to the astonishing fact revealed by the Treasury tables just issued, that we smoke up, in Spanish cigars, our whole export of India corn. For the rest of our breadstuffs, the four sent abroad suffices for something like two-thirds of the interest on the foreign debt, leaving the rice of South Carolina, and the deferred faith of the repudiating States, to settle the remainder.

Two Great Discoveries.—The Boston Transcript is told that two important discoveries have recently been made in the manufacture of oil and the production of light. Although probably known to quite a number of persons, the details have not yet been spread before the public. If correctly informed, the oil is obtained with singular economy and abundance by an improved process in the distillation of coal, while, with a like degree of economy and abundance, benzole, which is also one of the products in the distillation of coal, is by an improved apparatus, converted into gas for illumination.

Specie coming East.—The Evening Times says that the Falls City, on Saturday, had \$150,000 in specie on board for the East. The Virginia, on Friday, had about \$40,000, and during the week past \$400,000 have been forwarded to the same destination by Adams & Co's Express.

A Lesson to Tradesmen.—When old Zachariah Fox, the great merchant of Liverpool, was asked by what means he contrived to realize so large a fortune as he possessed, his reply was—"Friend, by one article alone, and in which thou mayest deal, too, if thou please; it is civility."

The Wheat Crop in Pennsylvania.—Up to within ten days past, the wheat fields did not look over encouraging; but the late warm rains have had a most invigorating influence upon them. Their spotted appearance has given way to one expanse of "living green" so that, to keep within reasonable bounds, the crop for the present season, gives promise of a full yield. The information from other quarters of the State, as well as from other States, where this crop is more exclusively the staple one, is of the same cheering nature.

Fire in Mount Bethel.—On Friday afternoon last the barn of Daniel H. Snyder, Esq., in Low. or Mount Bethel township was destroyed by fire with all its contents consisting of about 200 bushels of oats, two valuable horses, one cow, together with a quantity of hay and straw. It was set on fire by one of his little boys, who was playing in the stable with a parcel of matches.—We learn that there was only about \$1000 insurance on the property. Parents cannot be too careful in placing matches beyond the reach of their children.—*Easton Argus.*

Britain's Happy Family.—The Queen, Alexandra Victoria, was born May 24, 1819. Prince Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, was born Aug. 26, 1819.

The twins were married at the age of 21, on the 10th of February 1840. The issue has been Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840.

Albert Edward, born Nov. 9, 1841. Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843. Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 25, 1844. Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846. Louise Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848. Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

A son not yet named, born April 7, 1853. Eight children—four sons and four daughters—in thirteen years, and all alive and well.

Bible Statistics.

More than once have statistics of its of the following character found their way into print, to the delight of both young and old; this fact will not prejudice the insertion of the statement here presented by a correspondent, inasmuch as the accuracy of its details, differing as they do from those of similar statistical papers, may be relied upon. It is mainly taken from an English Bible, as given by the indefatigable Dr. Horne, in his introduction to the Study of the Scriptures (Vol. II, p. 33, last Eng. ed.) and is said to have occupied more than three years of the compiler's life. As it will be found both useful and interesting, its length will not be regretted.—*P. Sun.*

	Old Testament.	New Test.	Total.
Books,	39	27	66
Chapters,	929	260	1,189
Verses,	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words,	592,492	181,253	773,746
Letters,	2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

	Apocrypha.		
Books,	14	Words,	125,185
Chapters,	185	Letters,	1,063,876
Verses,			6031

The Bible.
The middle book in Micah.
The middle and smallest chapt. is Psalm 117.
The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm 118.
The middle line is in 16 verse of 2 Chronicles 4.
The largest book is that of the Psalms.
The largest chapter is Psalm 119.
The word Jehovah or Lord occurs 6855 times.
The word And occurs 46,227 times.
The number of authors of the Bible is 50.

The Old Testament.
The middle book of the Old Test. is Proverbs.
The middle chapter is 29th of Job.
The middle verse is in 2 Chronicles, 20th chapter, between the 17th and 18th verses.

The shortest book is Obadiah.
The shortest v. 1 Chronicles, 1st chap. 25th v.
The word And occurs 35,543 times.

The 21st verse of Ezra, 7th, contains all the letters of our alphabet. The word Selah occurs 23 times, and only in the poetical books. 2 Kings 19th chap. and Isaiah 37th chapter are alike.—This fact is an internal mark of the truth of these Scriptures being transcripts from public records, by two different writers, who were not contemporaries. The same may be said of the following coincidences. The book of Esther does not contain the words God or Lord. The last two verses of 2 Chronicles, and the opening verses of the book of Ezra are alike. Ezra 2d and Nehemiah 7th are alike.

There are nearly 30 books mentioned, but not found in the Bible, consisting of civil records and other ancient writings, now nearly all lost.—They never formed part of the Holy Scriptures. About 26 of those are alluded to in the Old Testament.

New Testament.
The middle chapter is 2 Thessalonians.
The middle chapter is between Romans 13th and 14th.

The middle verse is Acts 17: 17th verse.
The smallest book is 2 John.
The smallest verse is John 11th ch. and 35th v.

The word And occurs 10, 684 times.
The name Jesus occurs nearly 700 times in the Gospels and Acts, and in the Epistles less than 70 times.

The name Christ alone occurs about 60 times in the Gospels and Acts, and about 240 times in the Epistles and Revelation.
The form Jesus Christ occurs 5 times in the Gospels.

1. The Bible was not until modern times divided into chapters and verses; the division into chapters has been attributed to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of William I, and by others, to Archbishop Langton, of Canterbury, A. D. 1206; but the real author of this division was Cardinal Hugo de Sancto Caro, about thirty years later.

The facility of reference thus afforded was further increased by the introduction of the present system of verses; this was done for the New Testament, in 1545, by R. Stephens, a French printer it is said, while on horseback! But long before this, the Hebrew Bible had been divided into verses by a Jewish Rabbi, *Mordecai Nathan* about A. D. 1445.

2. The number of languages on earth is estimated at 3000; the Bible or parts of it have been rendered into only about 180. The two principal English versions are those of "King James," commonly called the Protestant Version, and the "Dowry" or Roman Catholic. The former was translated from the Hebrew and Greek in the reign of James I, A. D. 1609—1611 by 47 Episcopalian Bishops and other clergy—the most learned English divines of their time. It is universally esteemed as the best translation ever made. The Dowry version was translated from the Latin Vulgate, collated with the Hebrew and Greek, by four Professors of Theology in the English College of Dowry, in A. D. 1709.

3. The Latin Vulgate is the Latin translation of the Bible in common (or vulgar) use, by St. Hieronymus, a learned monk. It is highly esteemed by all.

4. The earliest translation known of the Bible was the version of the Old Testament, called the Septuagint, into Greek, made in Egypt, 285 years before Christ by 70 learned interpreters, from which it has derived its common title, *Septuaginta* meaning 70.

5. The Apocrypha is not a part of Canonical Holy Scripture, but is read nevertheless for example of life and instruction in manners, but not to establish any doctrine. It should be printed with every edition of the Bible as all the old English and German Protestant Scriptures are.

6. The first English translation complete of the Bible, was by Wiclif, in A. D. 1380. Attempts, with partial success, had before been made by the venerable Bede, A. D. 785 who died as he finished the last word of St. John's Gospel King Alfred, A. D. 900, continued it. It had in part been translated into Anglo-Saxon, even before Bede. In French a version was made A. D. 1160, for the Waldenses, by their great leader Peter Waldo. In Spanish, there was one made A. D. 1280, by order of Alphonse, King of Castile. In German, a version was made about A. D. 1469. Luther made a new translation into German of the New Testament, about A. D. 1522 and of the Old Testament 10 years later.

7. The first American edition was printed in Boston, A. D. 1782. The second was printed by order of the Continental Congress, under supervision of their Chaplain, the late good Bishop White. This was printed in Philadelphia, in 1781, by R. Aitken. Many copies of this edition are in possession of our citizens and will be preserved as a relic of the days of the *Pater Patria*.

8. In the time of Edward I, A. D. 1250, a copy of the Bible was valued at \$164 of our currency; now millions of copies are yearly distributed.—From one depository alone (British and Foreign Bible Society.) in 1851-2 the issues were at the rate of three Bibles and a half every minute, at the cost of one cent. per copy! Such is one class of benefits arising from the invention and present advanced state of the art of printing. Truly it is, as it has been styled, "the lever of the world."

CLEANINGS.
A clerk in a city establishment writes to his friends at home, "I have a playful easy time of it now a days—very little work to do.—our firm don't advertise."

Well, Pat, which is the way to Allentown, "How did you know my name was Pat?" "Oh, I guessed it." "Thin, be the powers, if ye air so good at guessing, ye'd bethur guess the way to Allentown."

Judge Reid, formerly of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has taken a final leave of the bar of that State, and started for California.

Gen. Arista, late President of the Republic of Mexico, has arrived at New Orleans.

The Clay Monument Association of Ohio has received a donation of \$1,000 from a farmer of Hamilton county.

Vice President King, it is said, owned an estate of 2,000 acres of rich land in Dallas county, Ala., with 150 slaves. It is also stated that he has left the bulk of his property to the poorest of his relations, though all are comfortably provided for.

Among the late counterfeiters are 5's on the Trenton Banking Company, N. J. vig figures 5, with two female figures, cupid and a small eagle entwined in it—5 each side of vig—head of Washington on right hand.

The Old Fog is an individual that sits upon the shroud of progress—looks backward and cries whoa! whoa!

Never reproach a man with the faults of his relatives.

Cuba tobacco seed, planted in Texas, proves to be an abundantly yielding crop.

It wouldn't be surprising if Texas seed should yield abundantly in Cuba one of these days.

Amalgamation.—Married, in New York city, March 30, by Rev. Thomas Henson, Prof. W. G. Allen, of McGrawville, N. Y., to Miss Mary E. King, of Fulton, N. Y., daughter of Rev. Lyndeau King, of Fulton.

A case of amalgamation? The parties are the same who were concerned in the attempt at the feat they have finally accomplished, some time ago at Fulton. It created great excitement there at the time. Allen, the colored gentleman denied that they wished to be married, and she went off into Pennsylvania to teach school. Allen is said to be unworthy of and ashamed of his color, and has always said that when he married he would have a white girl. He was at one time at the Institute at Whitestown, and afterwards studied law in New York. His aims made him unpopular with his own people and with those abolitionists, who noticed his conduct at McGrawville. His marriage, it seems, is now a fixed fact, in black and white.—*Ulster Gazette.*

The Manufacture of Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.—This branch of business is carried on extensively in New York, according to a statement in the Journal of Commerce. It is chiefly confined to seven different firms, who by the aid of machinery manufacture annually about \$15,000,000 worth. One of the largest firms employs 325 persons, including 250 girls. During a considerable part of the year, from 1,200 to 1,500 umbrellas and parasols are turned out daily, and \$75,000 worth of silks and gingham are sometimes consumed in the course of three months. There are in an umbrella 112 different parts, and before being perfected the umbrella passes through nearly as many different hands. The average wages received by sewers of umbrellas is \$4 50 per week.

Extraordinary Matrimonial Case.—There were several complaints for neglecting families, at the New York Tombs Police the other day. One was against a sleepy looking carman, named John McDue, aged about 35 years, who was claimed as the baser half of a fat, strapping, Irish dame, of 55. John stoutly denied the soft impeachment, averring that he was a widower, and that one night having drunk rather freely, he found the woman in his bed, claiming to be his lawful wife. "I don't believe I'd do the like of marrying her if I were as drunk as—!" said John—she's old enough to be my mother." The Court thought there might be some truth in John's statement, and he was accordingly discharged.

Hard.—The Pittsburgh Visitor learns that last Monday a passenger in the accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the conductor he had no money to pay his passage, but wished him to permit him to come to Pittsburgh. This the conductor refused, when the poor man made no further remark. The cars were stopped and he expelled. He sat down on the road-side, dropped his head upon his knees and died instantly. There were several small houses near, but no one took the corpse in, and the next day it was still there lying in a coffin by the road-side. This took place a few miles west of Greensburgh; but we could not learn the name of the poor stranger.

Charcoal for Swine.—It is not perhaps generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine while in preparation for the tub is common charcoal. Nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to derive them of motion and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can devour, have become fat in eight days. The hog eats voraciously after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in the sty and fed to the inmate regularly like all other food.