

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Moses Pownall,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Alexander K. McClure,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Christian Myers,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

Fourth of July.

We are requested to state by the Merchants and others, of Allentown, that their stores will be closed on the Fourth of July next, the birth day of our National Independence. This being the day on which that great document the "Declaration of Independence" was presented to the world, and carried out by those who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors in its defence.

This is the day, which, above all should be kept as a National Holiday, we therefore approve of the measure, and hope it will not only be observed by the merchants but by every other branch of business men.

Allentown—Reading—Port Clinton.

That the Railroad from Allentown to Reading and Port Clinton via Katzwon, will be built at an early day, there remains but little doubt, particularly since Reading has decided by a vote of more than two to one to subscribe \$200,000 to the Road from that city to Harrisburg. This road then must be built to form the connection with New York, when it will present advantages over that of any other named to reach the West.

Judge of the Supreme Court.

Among the names mentioned in connection with the Whig nomination of Supreme Judge, in place of Judge Gideon, deceased, are Hon. Lewis Kline, of Lebanon; Hon. William Jessup, of Susquehanna; and S. S. Blair, Esq., of Blair County. The latter is brought out by the Blair County Whig and Harrisburg Telegraph, the latter paper of which says, that he is a gentleman well read in law, possessing the highest ability as a scholar, and most able and eloquent before a jury.

Militia Tax.

The commissioners of Berks county notify the collectors of tax, that by a supplement to the Militia Law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, Collectors are required to make final settlement of Military Fines with the Commissioners, on or before the first Monday in December, annually, and that no exonerations shall be made after that date. Said Act also requires the Commissioners to enforce strictly the collection of all Military Fines, and imposes a penalty on them for neglecting to do so. All Collectors must therefore collect the Military Fines, make settlement by the first Monday in December next.

How to Detect Counterfeits.

The following excellent "Rules" we copy from the Clinton Tribune. By carefully examining these Rules, and with such information as may be derived from Thompson's Reports persons need not be imposed upon with counterfeit notes:

1. Examine the appearance of a bill. The genuine have a general dark, neat appearance.
 2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top; see if the sky or background looks clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scratchy.
 3. Examine well the faces, see if the expression is distinct and easy natural and life like, particularly the eyes.
 4. See if the drapery or dress fits well, looks natural and easy, shows the folds distinctly.
 5. Examine the medallion ruling and heads and circular ornaments around the figures, &c. See if they are regular, smooth and uniform, not scratchy. This work in the genuine, looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly imitated.
 6. Examine the principal lines of letters or names of the Bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or if sloping, of a uniform slope.
 7. Carefully examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, &c., see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The fine and parallel lines in the genuine are of equal size, smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.
 8. Observe the round-head writing engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope and smooth. This, in genuine notes, is invariably well done, and looks very perfect.
- Counterfeits seldom do this well.
- Note.—It was remarked by Stephen Durroughs, before he died, that two things could not be perfectly counterfeited, one was the die work, portraits, medallion heads, vignettes, &c., and the other shading or ruling above the letters.

Business Notices.

Real Estate for Sale.—Our friend Mr. John McClure, offers three handsomely built brick dwelling houses for sale, situated in the thriving town of Catasauque, three miles North of Allentown. The houses are neatly and well arranged for small families. Property is fast advancing in price and persons wishing to purchase real estate in that town, will do well to keep this in mind.

Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store.—The first establishment of this kind has been got up by Messrs. Dilling & Craig, on the North West corner of Market Square Allentown. They keep the choicest liquors, from the purest article of sparkling Champagne down to double distilled Old Rye, and in quantities to suit the conveyance of purchasers. Merchants and Hotel keepers who want those articles, will do well to give them a call.

Lebanon Valley Railroad.

The Reading Journal says: The question of authorizing a municipal subscription of \$200,000 to the stock of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, submitted to a vote of the citizens of Reading last Wednesday, was carried by an overwhelming majority. The returns run up as follows: For the subscription 1680.—Against the subscription, 708. Majority 972. The whole vote polled was 2388, of which considerably more than two thirds were cast in favor of the subscription.

The result shows that the people of Reading are alive to their interests determined that their beautiful town shall continue to prosper. The Lebanon Valley Road is now a fixed fact, and will be built beyond a peradventure. Its success will also give an impetus to, and ensure the construction of the links between Reading, and Allentown and Columbia, and thus place us in direct communication with New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the great West, Erie and the Lakes, &c. &c. No inland town in the Union will enjoy equal advantages, and none will be able to compete with us in the spirit of progress. Capitalists will turn their attention hitherto, and mechanics, workmen, and business men of every sort will follow in their wake, bringing their money, their enterprise, and their industry, to assist in building up the city. In a word, Reading is now on the high road to prosperity, and nothing but a general panic—a universal crash—that will affect every other town and city in equal degree—can stay her onward march from henceforward.

The citizens of Lebanon will vote we think on the 25th instant, upon a Borough subscription of \$50,000. Judging from the spirit of the press in its favor we entertain no doubt but the subscription will be sanctioned by even a larger vote than that of Reading.

Gen. Cameron, who is the President of the Lebanon Valley road, is also the person who managed so ingeniously to get a charter for the road from Allentown to Reading thereby giving us a direct road to the South and West.—The General is a commissioner in the road and will be in Allentown shortly, and in connection with the other commissioners take the preparatory steps to organize the Company.

The Crystal Palace Exhibition.

In the notices of a very curious work of art, which recently arrived in this country, intended for the exhibition at New York, as we copied from the Herald, it was spoken of as a collection of colossal figures, designed by Thorwaldsen. That paper says the figures are thirteen in number, representing Christ and the Twelve Apostles. They are larger than life size, that of our Saviour being twelve feet, and the apostles eight feet in height. Thorwaldsen, whose genius projected this singular work of art, lived only to complete the models in plaster, and the design of embodying in marble this sublime conception of the sculptor's genius has not been accomplished. The group is to be placed in the circular enclosure now erecting in the area of the Crystal Palace, and which opens on one of the main aisles. A baptismal font forms part of the collection, and is to stand immediately in front of the figure of the Saviour. The whole will, doubtless, form one of the most curious and imposing groups in the exhibition.

Among the collection of curiosities from England, are some that will deeply interest the antiquarian and student of history. In this class are eight complete suits of ancient armor, that have been preserved as historical relics in that venerable repository of the past—whose existence dates back to the time of William the Conqueror—the Tower of London. Each of these suits of armor, we understand, belongs to a different age in English history. They will serve to exhibit the mechanical skill of the middle age; in the fabrication of defensive armor and the weapons of war. Between these grim specimens of antiquity and our modern military inventions—between the mace and battle axe of Richard Coeur de Lion, and the Paixhan guns; the coat of mail of Cressy and Agincourt and Colt's revolvers, what a history intervenes of progress in the mechanic and industrial arts, and of painful labor and toil! Two of the suits of armor are to be placed in each of the four galleries overlooking the centre, under the dome, where is to stand Morabetti's equestrian statue of Washington.

The French articles, it is understood, will soon arrive. Some of these are rare and perfectly unique in their kind—the products of the government manufactures in France, whose fabrications stand unrivalled by the industry of the world. Among these are the celebrated Sevres porcelain and the world renowned Gobelin tapestry and carpets. Of the first of these articles, Napoleon III, sends one hundred specimens, of the greatest beauty and perfection of workmanship. Some of the large vases and pictures are said to be worth \$10,000.

The Gobelin tapestry and carpets will require a longer description than we have space to give. They are said to be beautiful in the extreme, and superior to anything which can be manufactured in Persia. They have a historic as well as artistic interest, their manufacture being traced back to the middle of the fifteenth century, when the practice of an art or trade was called a mystery—a term which may still be properly applied to the manufacture of these costly textures. The Gobelin carpets are made entire, and have a nap half an inch thick.—They are copied from paintings of the highest merit as works of art. Some of these carpets require years to finish, and cost from 60,000 to 100,000 francs. They are used only in the royal palaces of France, and as presents by the Emperor. Those at present in the looms are intended for the apartments of the Empress Eugenie in the Tuilleries.—Phil. Sun.

Wm. Price, aged 20 years, convicted of mail robbery at Indianapolis, Ind., has been sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

The Plain Truth.

The following plain-spoken sentiments are from the Providence Journal:

"If any Whig President had done what Gen. Pierce is doing, the whole conservatism of the country would be aroused, and half the papers would be filled with denunciations of 'Sewardism.' Castle Garden would not hold the crowds who would throng there to 'save the Union,' and the committee of safety would sit daily.—Gen. Pierce is filling the post offices in the interior of New York with Barnburners, and is distributing his favors in the South to rank secessionists. He is pledged to sustain the Compromise, and he fills the executive offices with men who have denounced it and opposed it from the beginning. He removes Whigs who were always in favor of the Compromise, and puts in their places Democrats who were always against it. Yet no cry is raised that the 'Union is in danger.' Abolitionists and secessionists, men who could not cross Mason and Dixon's line without the danger of being lynched, and men who hold that the institution of slavery is the 'corner-stone of our republican institutions,' meet in living harmony around the flesh-pot of office. Of all kinds of humbug, the humbug of Democratic conservatism is the most ridiculous, and the man who is imposed upon by it has the least excuse."

Trouble in the Camp.

The New Hampshire Patriot, Gen. Pierce's organ, in his own State, mourns over disaffection in the Democratic ranks. In its issue of June 14th, it employs this emphatic language: "What are the charges constantly made by these factious men, against the President? They assert that he has filled a large portion of the offices with northern abolitionists and Southern disunionists—that he has forfeited his pledges and betrayed the party by conferring offices upon the enemies of the Democratic platform—that he has sacrificed the interest of the party to promote his own ambitious views. These are the charges made against Frank Pierce, by men calling themselves New Hampshire Democrats."

Such, according to the Patriot, are the charges brought against the President by his own party in his own State, by men who know him best. They say "he has sacrificed the interest of the party, to promote his own ambitious views."—Let the Democracy throughout the country ponder these things.—Boston Atlas.

Man Restored.—The "German Town Telegraph" is informed by a correspondent at Chestnut Hill, that a man a few days ago went into a pond to bathe, and being unable to swim, got beyond his depth, and was drowned. Several persons near by came to his assistance; but he had been under the water seven minutes before they fished him out. They took him ashore and laid him upon his breast, his head a little lower than the rest of his body, and commenced rubbing him. His face and neck were perfectly black; the veins in his neck greatly swollen and all evidences of life had departed. The rubbing was continued for an hour, with alcohol, when consciousness returned. He was then rolled up in blankets and carried home, and next morning was quite restored. He had been suffering from severe rheumatism, so that he was almost doubled up; but the morning after the rubbing, it had all disappeared, and he said he never felt better in his life.

Free Democracy.

The Free Democracy of this State met in Convention at Harrisburg on the 2d inst. and placed in nomination the following State ticket to be supported in October next: Judge of the Supreme Court, William M. Stephenson, of Mercer; Canal Commissioner, Dr. Robert Mitchell, of Indiana; Auditor General, Neville R. Craig, of Allegheny; Surveyor General, Lawrence E. Corson, of Montgomery county. Thus it will be seen that Norristown has the honor of furnishing the candidate for Surveyor General. Mr. Corson would make an excellent officer, and personally we almost regret that his chances of an election are so small.

Fatal Accident.

On Tuesday last week Samuel Hoffman, Coroner, held an inquest upon the body of a man named Henry Hoffman, at the hotel of Mr. Bush, in Whitemarsh township, this county. It appears that Mr. H. called at Mr. B.'s house on the evening previous, and asked to stay all night, which request was granted. He was somewhat in liquor at the time, and was placed in a room in the third story. In the morning he was found dead, lying upon the pavement in front of the house. It is supposed that sometime during the night he got out of the dormer window on the roof from which he fell upon the roof of the piazza, and from thence to the ground. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above statement. The deceased was somewhat advanced in years, and has been residing at different places in that neighborhood, some 12 or 14 years. He was originally from Lancaster, where he has some relatives residing at this time.—Montgomery Watchman.

Breaking open an Indian Mound at Hoboken.

On Friday last the workmen employed in excavating at the foot of Bergen Hill for the Paterson Plank Road, broke open a small hillock and discovered 17 skeletons. Physicians have decided that they are Indians. One of them is 7 feet in height, and the rest of average size. The largest skeleton is probably that of a Chief, and was inclosed in a box which is nearly destroyed.—Twelve spikes were found around his body, and a number of cannon balls near by, which are supposed to be trophies taken from the whites.—There are a number of other hillocks in the vicinity, which are supposed to contain similar relics. The mounds on which now stand Hoboken were formerly covered by water, and it is inferred that the Indians dwelling around there used the slopes of Bergen Hill for a burial place as they favor drier shores for that purpose.—Such a discovery in this section of the country, where the aboriginal tribes long since became extinct, is full of ethnological interest.

Indian Treaty at Easton, Oct. 1778.

A correspondent of the Easton Sentinel relates the following: The influence of Sir William Johnson, agent for Indian Affairs, was invoked by the Government of Pennsylvania to bring the Indians to a new Congress. Neither presents nor promises were spared, and in Oct. 1778, there was opened at Easton, one of the most imposing assemblies ever held in Pennsylvania. Chiefs for the Six Nations were here, namely Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagos, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras. There were also present ambassadors from the tributary tribes of Nauticoles, Canoes, Tuteloos, Chenangoes, Delaware, Unamies, Minisinks, Mohicans, Wassingers, and Shawnee. Both the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey attended, with Sir William Johnson and George Croghan Esq., Sub Indian Agent, a deputation from the Provincial Assembly of New Jersey, and a large concourse of eminent citizens from Philadelphia and the neighboring counties. The number of the Indians, including their squaws and papooses was five hundred and seven. Imposing ceremonies, both for State and security, were kept up throughout the negotiations which continued from the 10th to the 24th of October. At three o'clock each day, Governor Denny of Pennsylvania, and Governor Bernard of New Jersey, marched from their lodgings, (Adam Yoh's Hotel, south west corner of Northampton and Hamilton Street,) to Nathaniel Vernon's Hotel, (at the Point, or junction of the Rivers,) the place of conference, guarded by a party of the Royal Americans in front, and on the flanks, and a detachment of Col. Weiser's Provincials, in subdivisions in the rear, with colors flying, drums beating and music playing. All this military pomp and parade were daily exhibited and renewed with additional ceremonies.

Easton did not contain more than about 30 houses then, they were all crammed with gentlemen from Philadelphia and elsewhere, the three or four public houses not being able to accommodate them.—The Indians had erected their temporary wigwags along the shores of the Rivers Lehigh and Delaware.

Turkey and Russia.

Foreign as well as home opinions seem to regard the present difficulties between Russia and Turkey as being of a serious nature. Russia has made a demand upon the Sultan for a strip of territory, which the latter is not willing to concede. The refusal, it is thought, has been made by the Turkish sovereign under the assurance or anticipation that England and France would join her in resisting the demands of the Czar, as she is too weak alone to cope with the power of the "Northern Bear." The North British Review, treating upon the subject, particularly alludes to the progress of Russia in territorial domain. The writer says that, for a century and a half, she has been constantly and steadily adding to her territory. Since the accession of Peter the Great, she has extended her frontier seven hundred miles towards Berlin and Paris, six hundred and thirty towards Stockholm, five hundred towards Constantinople, and one thousand towards Persia and the British possessions in India. It is stated that—

"Her acquisitions from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom."
"Her acquisitions from Poland are nearly equal to the Austrian Empire."
"Her acquisitions from Turkey in Europe are of greater extent than the Prussian dominions, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces."
"Her acquisitions from Asiatic Turkey are nearly equal to the whole of the smaller States of Germany."
"Her acquisitions from Persia are equal in extent to England."

"Her acquisition in Tartary have an arena not inferior to that of Turkey in Europe, Greece Italy and Spain."

"The acquisitions she has made in the last sixty-four years (up to 1837) are equal in extent and importance to the whole empire she had in Europe before that time."

This system of encroachment and aggrandizement has naturally produced alarm, and hence, the mission of Prince Menshikoff, in which he is charged with some extraordinary demand upon Turkey, has excited unusual attention and led to the combination of England, France and the Ottoman Empire.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—The season of Hydrophobia is at hand, and we shall doubtless be called upon to chronicle ere long the deaths of several fellow-beings by this most torturing, horrible malady. Half a dozen specifics for its cure have been given to the public from time to time yet we do not remember that one single case of confirmed rabies has ever been cured within the last dozen years. Still, we are confident that, in the Providence of God, there is for every bane an antidote, and it becomes men to 'prove all things' until the remedy for Hydrophobia shall have been discovered and universally made known. A correspondent of The National Era writes from Milbury, Mass., as follows:

"I am now in my 80th year, and have obtained what information I could, both from observation and critical study. It has lately been discovered that a strong decoction made of the bark of the roots of the white ash, when drank as a medicine will cure the bite of a mad dog. This undoubtedly is owing to the fact that rattlesnakes can be made more easily to crawl over live fire coals than white ash leaves; and they are never found in the forests where the white ash timber grows. Would it not be advisable for druggists in our large towns and cities to keep constantly on hand a medicine prepared from the roots of the white ash? It might be the means of saving some valuable lives from a sudden painful death."

Commendable.—At the Anniversary meeting of the New Jersey Railroad Company, it was stated that out of thirteen millions of passengers carried, the life of no one seated in a car has been lost.

GLEANINGS.

It is stated that in the event of further difficulties with Mexico, Gen. Wool will take command in the field.

Three dollar gold pieces are being issued from the Mint.

Beaver county, Pa., has subscribed \$100,000 to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

The wheat crop in Ohio, it is said, never looked better, and promises a large yield.

A penny paper, called "The Sun," is published in San Francisco.

It is stated that during the past year, \$5,000,000 worth of imported goods passed through Brownsville, Texas, and an equal amount of domestic goods.

Last week, 321 bushels of new wheat raised from 14 acres of land, were sold at Augusta, Ga., at \$1 25 per bushel.

W. Lewis Esq., editor of the Huntington Globe, has been appointed Postmaster at Huntington.

History of Arthur Spring.

A partial history of Arthur Spring, dictated by himself to the two ministers who attended him, has been published. He says he was born in Tuttle, County of Kerry, Ireland, May 17, 1815, the illegitimate son of Arthur Spring, and a woman of disreputable character. In 1832, he was married to a woman named Cordeus, with whom he lived but a short time. He immediately after came to this country, and 1833 was married to Margaret Carr of Philadelphia, by whom he had six children. He then went into the confectionery business in Philadelphia, and 1843 was sent to the Penitentiary for obtaining goods under false pretence. He was pardoned three months after by Gov. Porter, and resumed his business, but in about a year after, in August, 1844, failed and went to New York. Early in 1845, his wife died, and in about two months after—on July 7th—was going to marry Bridget Milke, but two nights previous to the wedding, he was arrested for burglary and imprisoned. He was tried and convicted, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for 8 years and 4 months. In the latter part of 1852, he was pardoned and on the 6th of November, 1852, went to Philadelphia. On the night of the 10th of March, 1853, Honora Shaw and Ellen Lynch were murdered in Federal street, Philadelphia, and on the 11th, he was arrested for the crime. He was tried and convicted of both murders, and on the 10th of June was hung—just three months after the commission of his last crime. He died in his 38th year. He was a man of great shrewdness and plausibility of address.—Daily Sun.

Newspaper Files.—Even the poorest newspaper published in the world is worth being filed away for future reference. They are sure to come up some day as important reminiscences, and even as evidence in important lawsuits. We see this daily illustrated. Persons are constantly calling to examine our files, and not a circuit court is held but that some one—and often two or three—connected with our office, receives a summons to attend, with files of the paper, to be used in evidence. This subjects us at times to no little annoyance, besides loss of time. We do not notice the matter, however, for the purpose of complaining; but to suggest that the archives of every county in which a newspaper is published should contain a file of such paper, and that some provision should be made by law as to make it the duty of the probate judge or clerk of the circuit court, or both, to provide and preserve these files. Such is the law in several of the States of the Union, and such a law should be established in Alabama.—Mont. Advertiser.

Standing Stone.—Where now stands the borough of Huntingdon, before the Revolution, was an Indian town; it was a place of meeting of the adjacent tribes, and they had here erected a tall, slim stone, of a peculiar shape and formation. This stone was termed the Standing Stone. The first white settlement in this place was named after, and called Standing Stone. The creek which enters the Juniata river immediately below our borough, received its name from this stone; as also did several of our mountain ranges. Standing Stone Fort had been erected by the white settlers on the ground occupied by the south eastern part of our town, to protect them from the Indians. In early times, the name Standing Stone was almost as familiarly known throughout the eastern part of Pennsylvania, as Philadelphia is to us.

Accomplishments.—In women all that can be supplied by the dancing-master, music-master, mantua maker and milliner. In men, trying a cravat, talking nonsense, playing at billiards dressing like a real, and driving like an amateur coachman. The latter is excusable ambition, even in our noblemen, for it shows that they know themselves, and have found a proper place, and more congenial elevation than the peerage. Some there are, who, deeming dissolute manners an accomplishment, endeavor to show by their profligacy that they know the world, an example which might be dangerous but that the world knows them.—Accomplishments are sociable—but nothing so sociable as a cultivated mind.—Tin Trumpet.

A Bold Move for Benton.—At a Democratic County Convention held at St. Louis, on the 23d ult., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Convention will not entertain the claims for nomination of any candidate without a pledge under his hand-writing, or the pledge of some friend, a member of this Convention, that the candidate so put in nomination is in favor of the re-election of Hon. Thomas H. Benton to the U. S. Senate, and of the repeal of the Jackson resolutions.

Origin of the First Families in Virginia.—In 1620, one hundred idle and dissolute persons, then in the custody of the knight marshal, were ordered by James II. to be sent to Virginia. Many of these persons, after arriving here and experiencing in a new colony less temptations to crime than formerly, made very useful members of society. Many of the earliest settlers of Virginia were poor gentlemen, broken tradesmen rakes, and libertines. It was difficult, at that day, to get well-to-do people to brave the dangers and privations of a new country.—New York Weekly Messenger.

A Fruitful Search.

We noticed on Saturday the arrest of William Cregar, a very successful counterfeiter, by U. S. Deputy Marshals Crossin and Jenkins. After the prisoner had been safely deposited in prison, the above named officers proceeded to his residence in Montgomery county, for the purpose of searching his premises. After spending much time in a fruitless search, they returned to the city on Saturday night. Officer Jenkins, not feeling satisfied, procured a vehicle last night, and in company with Crossin, returned to the vicinity of Cregar's house, so as to be able to renew their search early this morning. Just after daylight they ransacked the barn of Cregar, removing every thing that could hide the implements for counterfeiting.

On removing a large quantity of corn husks, which occupied one corner, they found nearly \$12,000 in bank notes, and a copper plate for altering Bank of North America notes of the State of Indiana, to the Bank of North America of the State of Connecticut, there being such a Bank in each State. Among the notes found were about \$5,000 in the City Trust and Banking Company of the State of New York, of the denomination of \$10s, \$50s and \$100s. The \$10s and \$50s appear to be good notes, altered by means of acids, and filled up for larger amounts. The \$100s appear to be unaltered, and excel anything of the kind in the perfection of the engraving and in the quality of the paper, we have ever before seen. They are very dangerous counterfeits, but have never been signed.

The balance of the notes are \$5s on the Trenton Banking Company, signed, trimmed, and ready for issue, and \$2s on the Harrisburg Bank, re-issue, also signed and ready for circulation.—The engravings are admirably executed, and would deceive the best judges. Of these two latter denominations of notes there are about \$6000.

Had Cregar not been arrested just at the time he was, it is more than probable that we should, in a few days, have had our city flooded with these dangerous counterfeits. The names of Cregar and Stettler have been familiar to the ears of the Police officers for years, in connection with counterfeiting. It is believed that Cregar has got up and passed more counterfeit money, and been the means of imprisoning more men through his traffic in the spurious stuff, than any single man in the Union. His career in crime is now likely to close for many years to come, as the testimony against him is said to be overwhelming.

Brigham Youngs Dream.

It seems that a new sect has sprung up among the Mormons, who renounce spiritual unity, greatly to the annoyance of Brigham Young, who is hopelessly "wedded" to the system. The following dream of Gov. Young is actually taken from the Deseret News, the Mormon paper, and is doubtless a correct report of what the Prophet said. It is hard to realize that a people live who can be duped by such blasphemy.—

Gov. Young, in his remarks in the Tabernacle on the 27th of March, thus details a dream which he had:

"I will tell you a dream that I had last night.—I dreamed that I was in the midst of a people who were dressed in rags and tatters, they had turbans upon their heads, and these were also hanging in tatters. The rags were of many colors, and when the people moved they were all in motion; their object in this seemed to be to attract attention. Said they to me, 'We are Mormons, brother Brigham.'—'No, you are not,' I replied. 'But we have been,' said they, and began to jump and caper about, and dance, and races of many colors were all in motion, to attract the attention of the people. I said 'You are no Saints—you are a disgrace to them.'—Said they, 'We have been Mormons.'"

By and by, along came some mobocrats, and they greeted them with 'how do you do, sir, I am happy to see you; they kept on that way for an hour. I felt ashamed of them, for they were in my eyes a disgrace to Mormonism.—Then I saw two ruffians whom I know to be murderers and murderers; and they crept into a bed into where one of my wives and children were. I said, you that call yourselves brethren, tell me this the fashion among you? They said, O, they are good, men; they are gentlemen, with that I took my large Bowie knife that I used to wear as a bosom pin in Nauvoo, and cut out of their throats from ear to ear, saying go to hell across lots.

The other one said, 'you dare not serve me so.' I instantly sprang at him, seized him by the hair of the head, and bringing him down on his throat and sent him after his comrade, then told them both that if they would behave themselves they should yet live, but if they did not, I would anoint their necks. At this I awoke."

Arthur Spring.—An examination of the head of Arthur Spring, by Professor M'Ulincok, after his execution, showed his organs of destructiveness; combativeness and firmness to be unusually large, while he was almost destitute of benevolence.—The whole phrenological conformation of the head would indicate a man of much brutality, yet having the power of being wholly secretive. Who says phrenology is a humbug!

Philadelphia.—Philadelphia county is about twenty-one miles long, and has an average breadth of about six miles. It embraces an area of 121 square miles, or 760,800 acres. The city and incorporated districts are said to contain 9146 acres, or 164 square miles; the remainder of the territory being included within the boroughs and rural districts. According to the census of 1850, the population is 409,045.

In Time of Peace Prepare for War.—The Rev. Mr. Ellers says: There are now in the U. S. Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. 775 cannon of various kinds, costing about \$240,000. At the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, 220 barrels priming powder, costing \$80,000.

Executions in Great Britain.—During the fifteen years ending in 1853, 988 persons were convicted of capital crimes in Great Britain, of whom 184 were executed, 617 transported for life, and the remainder had their sentences commuted to lighter punishment.