

### New York Crystal Palace

The ceremony of opening the Crystal Palace occurred on the 14th inst. This is good news to many, for so unqualified a success has been the delay in its completion, that audacious unpunctuated obituary had been driven—adversely to their hopes and wishes—to regard the whole matter as a myth, begotten by some subtle schemer, and serving only to place a new 'fancy' on the Stock Board. The project however now seems to have substance to commend it, and the glittering superstructure erected in this behalf, is now open to the inspection of universal yachseedom at so much per capita.

The principle on which the show is ostensibly based is a good one: and doubtless, the manner in which the preliminaries have been conducted, is as little reprehensible, as in projects of a kindred nature, is usually the case. With a conspicuous degree of gammon, there is yet a vast element of good about it.

As to the objects of the approaching exhibition; all are well posted up. The dimensions and peculiar arrangements of the edifice have been given in the daily papers with a precision and minuteness of detail which leaves us nothing to say on those points.

We had intended to speak somewhat in extenuation of the display which it is expected foreign nations will make at the exhibition. We must however limit our remarks mainly to generalities. England, Italy, Switzerland, the German States, Austria, Russia, Turkey, Persia, and possibly Japan, will exhibit liberally—springs of them munificently. So too, their Highnesses, *Faustina* 1st and *Napoleon* 3d are by no means to be overlooked in the crowd—France, contributing many choice articles, the world-famed Gobelin Tapestries, while his black brother of Hayti, sends some exceedingly suggestive dye-stuffs.

In the sense of rivalry with the great exhibition of 1852, ours will of course be nowhere.—The show in Hyde Park, amid other elements of advantage, received direct the potent patronage of the English Government, while ours is a creation of private enterprise, in which the Government can assume no helping position. Still it will without doubt, be the richest and most extensive display ever given on our soil, and will amply reward a visit. He who can reap from it nothing but instruction, or profit must be imbecile indeed. Come to the show then, ye who can afford it, and all. Bring with you your less favored neighbors who have not the coin to spare: Chastly extended thus, will be as sweet to the donor, and by the recipient be longer treasured in the storehouse of memory, than if an equal amount was expended on his belief in the every day necessities of life. Bring also with you your children, wives and sweethearts, so that the little breast of the former may be gladdened by a celestial airing in the gigantic merry-go-round and the latter, gratiate their visual curiosity with the "charming display so lavishly spread out within the Palace; while from the Babel-like battlements of the Lattic Observatory, all may enjoy the thrilling, keen, noble pleasure, which real height and extensive prospect ever imparts to healthy hearts and strong heads.—Thomp. R.

### New Jersey Central Railway

The company the other day, went into the New York market with a subscription book for \$950,000, unissued stock, and in doing so, they point out the contemplated route and anticipated advantages to favor them in tonnage. They say: From the terminus at Easton, the Lehigh Valley Railroad is in active course of construction to Mauch Chunk, 46 miles, and will be opened in July, 1854, connecting New York, winter and summer, with the Lehigh coal fields by a route of only 125 miles; the Lehigh road having only descending or level grades, and the Central road no grade over 21 feet to the mile. At Tamaqua the Lehigh road connects with the Catawissa road, now constructing, and to be completed in May, 1854. This connects with the Neshaminy and Erie road, now under contract and to be completed in two years.—Thus this year 1855 will see a new route of favorable grades and curves only 462 miles in length opened from New York to Erie, Pa.

### Famine in India

Wholesale Mortality.—A late number of the Bombay Times says: "We have jamines occurring almost decennially, some of which, within our time, have swept their millions away. In 1833, 50,000 persons in the month of September in Lucknow; at Khanpore 1800 died of want; and £200,000 sterling were subscribed by the bountiful to relieve the destitute. In Guntur, 160,000 human beings, 74,000 bullocks, 159,000 miled cattle, and 300,000 sheep and goats, died of starvation. Fifty thousand people perished in Marwar; and in the northwest provinces, 50,000 human lives are supposed to have been lost.—The living preyed upon the dead: mothers devoured their children; and the human imagination could scarcely picture the scenes of horror that prevailed the land. In 20 months time, 1,500,000 persons must have died of hunger or of its immediate consequences.

### Business Notices

**Eckert's Tobacco Warehouse.**—In a card published in another column of the "Register" it will be seen that Mr. E. W. Eckert, still continues the Tobacco business, at the old stand No. 30, two doors east of the Register Office; where he keeps on hand a stock equal to any city establishment, and is able to sell at prices as low if not lower than can be purchased either in New York or Philadelphia.—Recollect No. 30, East Hamilton street.

**A Chance for Contractors.**—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that proposals will be received by Messrs. Pretz, and Blumer, for excavating, graveling and paving part of Hamilton street. Persons who are engaged in this kind of business will do well to notice the proposals.

**Railway Luxury.**—A silver urn, with iced water, is carried through the cars of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, at proper intervals of time, by a lad specially employed for that object, the urn being strapped to the boy's shoulders, so that passengers, with a silver goblet with which they are furnished, may help themselves. The little water bearer, whose presence is so grateful to travellers, is a constant attendant upon the train to which he is attached, and valuable as the refreshment is which he bestows, he is not allowed to take any pay from the recipients.

## The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Moses Pownall,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Alexander K. McClure,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Christian Myers,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

### The Meeting on Saturday

As will be seen in our advertising columns, a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society will be held at the House of John Y. Bechtel, in Allentown, on Saturday next. The Committee appointed for that purpose will report a list of premiums for the "Fair." It is to be hoped that every member of the Committee will be present, as other matters will be brought before them consequent to the holding of the fair. The time and place, and other necessary arrangements have to be agreed upon. We trust that every member of the Committee will be in attendance, and that such efforts will be made as will do honor to the society.

### Paving Hamilton Street

We are highly pleased to perceive that efforts are made by our friends in East Hamilton street, to pave that part lying between Fifth and Church Alley, with flat Mountain stone. We hope also, before long, to see that our up town friends will continue the work to the Borough limits. No town the size of ours can be found, in which the streets are not paved. We trust that every individual who owns property on Hamilton street, will go into the measure at once, and pave the same from the Jordan to the Borough line. The advance of property will without doubt repay the cost of the improvement.

### Agitate the Question

Now is the time to agitate the question of the sale of our Canals and Railroads owned by the State. The people are in favor of the sale and in selecting candidates for the Legislature, caution should be taken to secure men who are in favor of disposing of them to the highest and best bidder. They are a curse to the tax-paying people, and the sooner we get them out of our hands the better. Two-thirds of the citizens of the State are in favor of such a measure, and they should compel their representatives, in both Houses of the Legislature, to pass a bill favoring this object. Wisdom and sound policy dictate that it should be done, in order to arrest the speculation, plunder, and lavish expenditure of the money of tax-payers.

### The Man Over-Devoted to Business

There is, says, the New Orleans Delta, much sound philosophy in the old adage that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." There are men, and plenty of them too, so thoroughly wedded to business, that they have never a moment to spare for intellectual improvement, or leisure to cultivate rationally the graces of social life. When such men are reproached for this continued devotion to business, which, after all, is the worship of the golden calf, in another shape,—their reply is, that their pleasure is in their business. This may all be; and so it is the pleasure of some crazy men, unless restrained, to be forever maiming themselves; but is such a pleasure, a proper or healthy one? Those who are in the habit of walking a great deal know, that it is much less fatiguing to walk over uneven ground for any length of time, than it is over that which is perfectly level. In the former, a variety of muscles are called in to action, one set relieving the other; but in the latter, the same muscles are constantly engaged, and the fatigue is proportionate. It is so with the faculties of the human mind.—No one will bear a continued tension without injury. Insanity has been well defined to the captional entertainment of one idea. Now, if this be so, we will leave the man over-devoted to business to say how far he is removed from a madman. A prudent and steady attention to business becomes every man; but it is sadly making the means the end, when every other faculty of the mind is allowed to lie fallow, and all the rational delights, which are so lavishly strewn in our path to remain ungathered and loved.

### Western Emigration

Few are aware of the statistics of travel over the plains of the Far West. We glean the following from a recent letter from Fort Kearney. Up to the 31st of May, the number of emigrants who had passed that post this season, were as follows:—Men, 4,937; women, 1,900; children, 2,630; making an aggregate of 9,467 souls.—The stock taken with them included 4,360 horses, 1,637 mules, 81,600 cattle, and 11,000 sheep. This, it will be remembered, is but one route.—Many others have taken the lines of the Kansas, Arkansas, and Red rivers. The exodus westward will soon fill those fertile plains and smiling valleys with an industrious and enterprising population.

**Death of a Stranger.**—A gentleman from New Orleans, says the Winchester Virginia, by the name of E. W. Diggs, died at Oapon Springs, of consumption on Thursday night or Friday morning last. He was found dead in his bed. He had with him a very large sum—\$80,000 or \$40,000, principally in drafts, certificates of deposit &c.; all of which was duly taken care of. The body was interred at Winchester by the Odd Fellows, to which fraternity the deceased belonged.

### Russia and Turkey

The conversation reflets chiefly to the foreign news by the Arabia. The private letters received, says the New York Herald as well as the published accounts, represent a greater probability of war between Russia and Turkey. A member of a firm, who came passenger in the Arabia; stated that on the morning of the day on which the steamer sailed he had held conversations with several well informed merchants, who considered that war was almost inevitable; that though the Emperor Nicholas might not consider the seizure of the Danubian provinces an act of war, the Turkish government did, and that France and England would feel bound to sustain her. The Russian vague and unmeaning pretext for thus invading a weak and friendly power was like the wolf's peaceable intentions towards the lamb which incontinently slipped from a brook nearer its fountain than the wolf, and nothing but the interference of shepherds, in the form of England and France, could save the lamb (Turkey) from the jaws of its voracious enemy.

### Chinese Affairs

The arrival of the Illinois brings us intelligence from Hong Kong four days later than had been previously received; but it gives us very little additional news concerning the actual progress of the Rebellion. It is not easy, indeed, to derive any clear and connected narrative of recent proceedings there from the broken statements of the Hong Kong journals. The Herman, some days since, brought a rumor, which reached England from Hong Kong under date of April 22, that the Rebels had taken Nankin, and that a decisive engagement between them and the Imperial forces was expected in a few days. The Illinois confirms the report that Nankin had fallen into their hands, and adds, that they were again driven out of it. According to these accounts Nankin was taken on the 21st of March, after a series of rapid and successful marches upon various other points; but the Rebels were compelled to evacuate it soon after, and were defeated by the Imperial forces on the 5th of April, in an engagement about thirty miles south of Nankin. Our extracts from Hong Kong papers contain many contradictory and irreconcilable statements concerning their proceedings,—but these facts seem to be very clearly set forth, and are probably authentic.

According to this account, the revolution has received a serious check. Up to that time the rebels seem to have had everything their own way. They very seldom met any of the Imperial troops, of the country through which they passed. It has frequently been asserted that their progress would be checked whenever they should come near enough to the capital to encounter the resistance of the Government troops and the event seems to have justified the prediction.

The Chinese papers generally attribute less weight to the rebellion, and are less confident of its ultimate success, than the English journals. Very shocking stories are told of the barbarities practiced by the rebels, especially when they took Nankin—though they do not come in a shape which entitles them to full credit. And the Chinese Mail offers sundry cogent reasons for believing that the commercial interests of England and other foreign nations would suffer more from their triumph than from their defeat. Upon these points as upon many others connected with this extraordinary movement we are not yet possessed of data sufficient to enable us to form an opinion.

### Iron Pavement

There is a specimen of the iron pavement patented by Atkinson & Eveleth, now put down in a street in Boston on trial. The pavement is cast in a manner that admits of interlocking the pieces, so that separate blocks can neither slip nor rise; while the upper face is cast in open work, to prevent the slipping of horses, which has heretofore been the serious objection to iron pavements. Should this project prove successful in answering the purpose, so far as durability and suitable surface is concerned, it will be an improvement that will be highly popular in cities; for there is not in the whole catalogue of town annoyances any one more perpetually annoying, than the eternal clatter, crash and jar of the carriages passing over these ill shaped cobble-stone pavements.

**Railway Passenger Cars.**—The cost of one of the long railway passenger cars is, on an average, about two thousand dollars. There are in the United States upwards of eighty private car manufacturing establishments, exclusive of those railways which make and repair all for their own use, and it is calculated that a capital of \$6,000,000 is invested in this branch of industry, producing about \$17,000,000 annually, and employing about six thousand men.

**Bar Iron—Important Discovery.**—Messrs. Davis & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, have become interested with the owners of Hilton's patent process of making wrought iron directly from the ore, with wood or mineral coal, at a single heat, and have put the matter to a practical test with the most favorable results. They have put up a furnace, forge, and rolling mill, in one room and the first attempt produced iron, though all the hands, with one exception, had never seen such a furnace. The furnace and puddling oven, are connected, when the ore is melted it flows into the oven, and by lapping a few inches above the oven hearth the slug or drop flows out. The iron is bailed and put under the trip hammer, made into blooms, and prepared for rollers; all done with a small quantity of fuel. Owing to low water in the Ohio, Messrs. Davis & Co. have so far used a very inferior quality of black sand stone ore, yield only about 15 per cent. of iron ore, and usually refused by foundry men as unprofitable.

The ore is pulverized and mixed with 20 per cent of carbon—common bituminous coal—and then put into air chambers prepared for it, which are also heated by stone coal. In the puddling oven it is also heated by stone coal to a white or welding heat, and made ready for bailing. No charcoal or anthracite, heretofore considered as essential, is used. Nine blooms, of 70 pounds each, averaging one in fifteen minutes, required but three bushels of stone coal to the bloom.—They are now turning out about 25 tons of the best quality of blooms every 24 hours at a cost of \$12 50 per ton in Cincinnati.

### Bar Iron—Important Discovery

The iron manufactured by the new process has been subjected to the severest test, such as making into horse shoe nails, nuts, &c., and proves to be as good quality as the best blooms brought to the Cincinnati market. The above particulars of this important invention to the iron interests are obtained from the communication of J. Greer to the Dayton Journal, and Charles Cist to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Both have visited the works and witnessed the process, and Mr. C. says:

"The great advantages claimed in this process are the cheapness with which the iron is made, the cost estimated is but \$22 to 23, where the iron and coal is near at hand—the use exclusively of the common bituminous coal—the uniform good quality of the iron—and compared with a blast furnace, costing say \$30,000 which usually produces nine tons pig iron, worth say \$30 per ton the daily products would be \$270. The same investment, say \$80,000, will build twenty of these furnaces, allowing \$1,500 for machinery houses &c. which twenty furnaces, at the poorest yield every yet made, we produce 40 tons blooms daily, worth, at least, \$60 per ton, when pig iron is worth \$30, making \$2,400 daily product from a \$80,000 investment against \$270 product of a blast furnace, and the comparative cost of labor, nothing, compared with increased product. The works are all contained in a building 30 by 50 feet, and the estimated room required for twenty furnaces and necessary machinery is a single shed, 140 feet wide."—*Bicknell's Rep.*

### Preparations for War by Turkey

The Constantinople correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing on the 16th inst., states that the sacred banner of the Prophet was to be unfurled on the following day and that no Turk capable of bearing arms would be exempted from military service. He adds that Persia is at variance with Russia; that hordes of Bedouins are swarming towards the Caucasus; that any further concessions on the part of the Sultan would not prevent war, but only bring about his own downfall; that the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea is quite strong enough to repel the Russian one; and that twenty-one batteries, well provided with heavy artillery, await the Russians at the entrance of the Bosphorus, supposing they contrive to get so far. He states, too, that the Turkish fleet is constantly cruising in the Black Sea; that 100,000 Turkish troops are stationed in the direction of Salisria, and about 50,000 near Trebissonde.

The same journal publishes a Pera correspondence of the 16th instant, as follows: "However great may be the efforts of European journals to prove that peace will not be broken, the fact which we witness here are not of a nature to raise such hopes. On the contrary, everything shows that we are on the eve of a conflict. The Porte has too energetically rejected the demands made by Prince Menschikoff ever to be able to comply with them. Russia on its side well foresaw what in the event of the refusal of the Porte, was to be done; and that foresight existed before Prince Menschikoff was sent on his pompous mission. In spite of the feast of the Yamadam, the Turks are extremely cheerful. In Bulgaria, two army corps of 50,000 men will be brought together. In Schumia, Achmed Pacha will unite with Omer Pacha. Under the command of the former are some French officers—amongst others, Captain Megann.

A third corps will be placed at Erzeroum, under the command of Abdi Pacha. There are not less than 35 Turkish ships of war near the entrance of the Bosphorus. Eight other vessels are being rigged out in the arsenal, and ships of war are daily arriving from various parts of the empire, that the Turkish fleet may be called a 'highly respectable' one. People here will rejoice when the modern Russian armada makes its appearance. Inflammatory pamphlets, published in Greece, have been circulated amongst the Greek religionists, and apprehension are entertained by many that the Greek population of Constantinople and of the Archipelago will rise in rebellion, when the Ottomans are engaged with the Russians on the Northern frontiers."

According to the Trieste Gazette, the Prince of the Meritides has been ordered by the Porte to collect as many irregular troops as possible in Upper Albania, and to proceed with them in the direction of Schumia. It is thought that he will be able to muster 45,000.

**Newspaper Change.**—Col. Manroe the senior partner of the Baltimore Patriot, retires from the establishment to day, having accumulated a fortune. Mr. John F. McJilton, his former partner has now become the sole proprietor of the paper. Mr. McJilton is a gentleman of much talent and energy, and it is his intention to make the Patriot rank among the first afternoon papers.

### GLEANINGS.

The easiest and best way to expand the chest, is to have a good large heart in it. It saves the cost of gymnastics.

For the first time in the history of newspapers, an Australia journal announces that it wants no more subscribers—until its new steam press arrives from London.

The present stock of coffee at New Orleans is 86,246 bags, an increase of 50,367 bags over the corresponding date last year.

It is stated that \$5,000,000 worth of basket willow was used in the United States last year, a large portion of which was imported.

Julius Caesar was born on the 12th of July, 100 B. C.

It is said that Barnum has lost a thousand a week on his Illustrated News. The newspaper business is out of his line. He thrives best by newspapers when other men publish them.

Joseph Smith has been fined \$500 and costs at Cincinnati, for renting a room for gambling.

Famine prevails in Spain, and hundreds of the unfortunate inhabitants are perishing daily.

The Crusaders took Jerusalem on the 15th of July, 1099.

A quick workman can make thirty flour barrels a day. A single barrel has been made in seven minutes and a half.

A lad, or girl of fifteen years of age, may be bought in the interior of Africa for four yards of Manchester cotton: value sixpence.

The Nashville Banner says tobacco has risen in that market within the last ten days, from five to eight cents per pound.

The average yield of tea is about one hundred and twenty pounds to the acre. The average cost of producing a pound of tea is seven cents.

Three spoonfuls of brandy make one cocktail, three cocktails one go, three goes one spree, three sprees a muss with the night police and one visit to the penitentiary. Cut this out and paste it in your hat.

"Don't be in a hurry, keep your seat"—when addressed to a visitor in an editor's office, means, "clear out as fast as you can."

Young Arthur Spring is employed in a confectionery store in Washington City, and receives \$18 per month, and food.

A man's character is like his shadow; which sometimes follows, and at others precedes him, and which is occasionally longer, or shorter than he is.

### Curiosities for the Fair

The Tri-State Union, of Saturday, says that on the day previous, there passed through Port Jervis, on the N. Y. & Erie Railroad in route for the World's Fair, the greatest wonder we ever saw of the sheep, girthing nine feet and covered with wool of the finest texture, 35 inches long, and growing in natural rolls, ready for spinning, of which rolls there are 8,000. The weight of the wool is estimated to be 30 pounds. The wool hangs in beautiful white rolls reaching ground on each side. There was also a lamb three years old weighing 300 pounds, and covered with wool 30 inches in length and growing in the same peculiar way.

We saw also a lilliputian cow only 30 inches high, weighing 250 pounds, and the mother of three calves, one of which was by her side and giving milk, though only 13 months old. The sheep were raised by James Bicknell, of Aurora, Erie Co., and are of the Beakwell breed.

**Catawissa Railroad.**—The work on the rail road from Catawissa to Milton has been allotted as follows:

- Sec. No. 1, 2 and 3—A. Malcom & Co.
- " " 4 and 5—J. Savidge & Co.
- " " 6, 7 and 8—Fisher & Flannigan.
- " " 9—Walter Scott.
- " " 10—Wm. Colt & Co.
- " " 11 and 12—McCrum & Orchard.
- " " 13 and 14—Francis Gibson.
- " " 15—McWilliams & Co.
- " " 16 and 17—Brayton, Blair & Geise.
- " " 18, 19 and 20—Jas. Malcom & W. B. Kipp.
- " " 21—Josiah Morgan & Co.
- " " 22, 23 & 24—David Marr & Co.

**Dead While Dressing for a Ball.**—Miss Laura Shields who resided on Liberty street, went up to her room on the evening of July 4th to dress for a ball to be given at Union Hall, on Broadway. When the gentleman came who was to accompany her, she had not come down stairs. Her mother called her, but she did not come. At length her mother went to the door and rapped, but no answer was returned, and she had locked the door. They then became alarmed and forced the door, when Laura, was found lying upon the floor, nearly dressed for the ball, and dead. She appeared to be in perfect health in the evening, at tea. She was buried in the dress they found her in, on Monday.—*Cin Com*

**Horrible Parricide.**—The Wabash (Ind.) Express, to the 6th inst., contains an account of a deplorable event, which took place a few days previous, near Wahoo, in Vigo county, Indiana. Thomas McWhinney, aged 60, quarrelled with his son John, aged 30, while both were drinking whiskey. During the fray John stabbed his father to the heart. The old man told John to take a horse and leave the country, as he did not wish to have his son hung. The father died, and the son is an outcast.

**Trying Situation for a Mother.**—A few days since, a daughter of Mr. Isaiah Sawtelle, of Belgrade, Me., about two years old, fell into a well eighteen feet deep. The mother was informed of the accident, but when she arrived the little one had sunk in four feet of water. She ran to a neighbor's, twenty rods or more, for assistance, but found none. Returning, she lowered the well-pole to the bottom, and brought the child to the surface, the little thing clinging to the pole with its hands. The mother raised it a few feet, when its hold relaxed and it again sank. Again she lowered the pole, which coming in contact with the little hands, it was taken with a death grasp, and the child thus drawn up twenty feet, to its mother's arms. Notwithstanding it was apparently dead of the time, by proper exertions it was restored to life.

### Hydrophobia

The Cincinnati Gazette refers to the fact that the number of reported cases of hydrophobia, has been unusually large the present season, and comments on the subject, as follows:

"Now that public attention has been called to the subject of hydrophobia, it may interest some to know that an ingenious theory is held by some medical men, which rejects the idea that the madness of the biter has any effect on the madness of the bitten, and affirm that hydrophobia is as likely to result from the bite of a dog in perfect health, as from one that is mad. Their chief reasons are, that the effect of all other poisons are certain and determinate—no other poison can be received into the system with impunity—yet hundreds of persons have been bitten by dogs unquestionably mad, and no evil effects have followed. Instances have been known where a score of persons have been bitten severely by the same dog, and only one has been effected by hydrophobia. So also many persons have died from hydrophobia where the animals by whom they were bitten, were never known or even suspected to be mad. Other poisons have a specific time within which their operation begins and ends. In hydrophobia there is no such definite period—in some cases the effect shows itself immediately—in others not until the lapse of months and even years.

"Ten animals—the dog, wolf, fox and cat; the horse, ass, mule, cow, sheep, and pig; are all which are said to be susceptible of this disease, while the first four only are said to be able to communicate it. These four have teeth of a similar form, capable of making a deeply punctured wound.

"From these facts the conclusion has been drawn that hydrophobia is a species of tetanus, resulting from the nature of the wound, and not from any poison injected into it. Tetanus, or lock jaw often results from a wound made by a pointed instrument, like a nail, in the hand or foot, and the same result has followed other injuries to the nerves, the two diseases seem to bear a general resemblance. Both are spasmodic, both effect the muscles of the throat, and both are attended with the same great excitement of the nervous system.

"The above is a brief synopsis of the opinions of some ingenious members of the members of the medical profession, which if established, would go to diminish the terror which is now felt whenever a person is injured in any way by the bite of a dog."

**Divorce and Remarriage.**—It has been said "facts are often stranger than fiction," and every day's experience proves the truth of the aphorism. By a reference to our law reports, it will be seen that a very singular case of divorce was decided yesterday at the special term of the Common Pleas. The facts are briefly these:

A wealthy gentleman residing in this city became enamored of a poor but virtuous girl.—They are married, and in due time are blessed with a smiling cherub—a pledge of the mutual affection. But the course of true love never did run smooth, as frequently after the consummation of the marriage relations as before they are entered upon. Business calls the gentleman to Europe, and the same cause delays his return for a long time. Meanwhile slander with her hundred eyes and ears is busy at work. The absent husband is charged with infidelity. The lady becomes indignant, applies to the Courts, and sues out a divorce with five thousand dollars as alimony, which is immediately paid over by the friends of the absent husband. The lady having yesterday become of age, (21 years) comes before the Court, asking that the above mentioned sum be paid to herself, which was of course granted. But in the midst of all this legal warfare the husband returns, seeks an interview with his former wife, explains away all that had been said to his disadvantage, and a second time the happy couple sought the steps of the altar, and a second time the knot was tied, and we presume firmly expect this time to last for the rest of their lives.—*New York Express*

**To Catch a Polar Bear.**—We quote from a "Narrative of the Voyage of the Herald," by Berthold Seaman published in England, the following story, which is very touch, to say the least:

"A thick and strong piece of whalebone, about four inches broad and two feet long, is bent double. While in this state, some pieces of blubber are wrapped around it and the contrivance placed in the open air, where a new temperature renders it hard and compact. It is now ready for use. The natives being armed with bows and arrows, and taking the frozen muss with them depart in quest of the prey, and as soon as the animal is seen, one of them deliberately discharges an arrow at it. The bear, feeling the insult, pursues the party, now in full retreat; but meeting with the frozen blubber, dropped expressly for it, swallows the lump. The chase, the exercise of running, and the natural heat of the inside, soon cause the dissolution of the blubber; the whalebone, thus freed from incumbrance springs back to its old position, and makes such havoc with the intestines, that the beast discontinues the chase and soon dies."

**Monument to the Captors of Maj. Andre.**—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y., by laying the corner stone of a monument to Paulding, Williams and Van Wert, the three patriots by whom Major Andre was captured at that place. It is to consist of three blocks of marble with a shaft between thirty and forty feet in height, with an appropriate inscription. Some 6000 persons were present on the occasion.

**New Way to Restore a Church.**—In France the Minister of the Interior authorized, in July, a lottery for the restoration of a church at Perthez. The tickets not being sold yet, after a lapse of two years, the Mayor of the town and the cure of the church have signed a call upon the citizens, from which it appears that every person who will take a ticket at one franc will have a mass said for his soul after death, once a year, forever. For five francs, twelve masses will be said, and so on at the same rate of progression. The Minister of the Interior is a good deal scandalized at this mixture of the mundane and the spiritual, and means to interfere decisively.