

**The Lehigh Register.**

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1858.

**CANAL COMMISSIONER.**  
**Moses Pownall,**  
OF LANCASTER COUNTY.  
**AUDITOR GENERAL.**  
**Alexander K. McClure,**  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.  
**SURVEYOR GENERAL.**  
**Christian Myers,**  
OF CLARION COUNTY.

**The Fair.**

To-day's paper contains the Schedule of Premiums, to be awarded at the next Fair of the "Lehigh County Agricultural Society." We invite the Farmers and Mechanics of the county and its vicinity to an attentive perusal. The Premiums will meet every branch of Mechanics, and is the largest we think ever offered in the State by a county Society. We hope the Farmers, Mechanics and others will not be backward and enter the field of competition. The Committee to enclose the Fair Ground and erect the buildings, are already at work.

**Surveyor General.**

Judge Myers, the whig candidate for Surveyor General is one of the best men who have been nominated by the party for years past for any office in the State. His personal character should give him great weight with the people of this Commonwealth. Whatever truth there may be in the statements made from time to time by the Democratic press asserting the purity and rectitude of every public officer of that political creed, one thing is certain, there needs to be a reformation in the management of public affairs in Pennsylvania. Good men, men of pure lives, of irreproachable conduct, honest, upright, and of unwavering integrity are wanted to fill the offices of state government; to whom can be entrusted with safety the management of public affairs. We have known Judge Myers, and feel gratified by the opportunity of testifying to his virtues. No man who knows Judge Myers, can doubt his sincerity and faithfulness. We trust that he will be elected; it will be a salutary lesson to political parties to nominate their best men in future.

**Soldiers of 1812.**

The Soldiers and others connected with the war of 1812 have recently held meetings at N. York and Philadelphia, at each of which it was resolved to hold a National Convention in Philadelphia, on the 8th of January, 1854. Among the resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia meeting, we notice the following, viz:  
Resolved, That with a view to ascertain the whole number of persons in Pennsylvania, who served in the war of 1812, it is recommended that meetings be held for that purpose in the several counties of this State, during the session of their courts, prior to the 8th of January next, and that delegates be elected at said meetings, to represent them in the National Convention.  
Resolved, That it is important that every soldier who served in the war of 1812, in any of the States of the Union, should obtain a certificate of his service, in order that he or his heirs may be in possession of satisfactory proof of his identity.  
Resolved, That those who served on ship-board, and the sons of those who served on land or sea, as well as those who were imprisoned at Tripoli be entitled to seats in the National Convention, and that they also be requested to obtain certificates of identity.

**The State Debt.**

In 1849 an act was passed for creating a Sinking Fund for the gradual extinguishment of the State debt. The Canal Commissioners and the State Treasurer united with the advocates of certain improvements to plunge our poor Commonwealth still further in debt; partly to rob Gov. Johnston of the credit of reducing our enormous liabilities, and partly to strengthen their party in the fall elections by the employment of large forces on these improvements.  
In the same year says the West Chester Register, the advocates of the completion of the North Branch canal, aided by these officers, succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of \$150,000, provided there was a surplus to the extent in the treasury. In 1850 a similar appropriation of \$250,000 was made. In 1851 the advocates of the road to avoid the plains on the Allegheny portage combined with the friends of the North branch extension, and obtained a grant of \$350,000 between them, together with any surplus in the treasury. Thus far there was no increase of the State debt authorized. In 1851 Governor Bigler was elected. In the first session following his election the sum of \$850,000 was appropriated and a permanent loan to that amount authorized—\$650,000 to the North Branch Canal and \$200,000 to the portage road, together with \$200,000 out of any surplus in the treasury.  
It is remarkable that the act authorizing this increase of the State debt was passed as a separate bill, and signed by the Governor so early as the second of April, while the appropriation bill was not signed till the 4th of May; showing that no such combination as frequently compels the passage of obnoxious features in the appropriation bill could have existed.  
In the late session a further increase of the State debt, under the pretence of a temporary loan, was authorized to the extent of 950,000 dollars.  
This process will continue unless arrested by a failure of State credit, as the outcry of the honest citizens of Pennsylvania against this ruinous policy. Every man, of every party, should unequivocally take his stand on the platform—no increase of the State debt.

**The Iron Trade.**

Including the Pacific railway, which must be long built, we have now projected and in process of construction in the United States, about 13,000 miles of Railroad.

Calculating 100 tons per mile, single track, and it will require, 1,300,000 tons of iron rail to complete these roads; which, at \$50 per ton, makes an outlay of 65,000,000; and that too for rails of single track roads alone. But many of these roads will be double tracks, besides turnouts &c. Then follows a vast outlay for cars, locomotives, and other iron works about such roads. And it may be fairly estimated that all the iron for them will cost not less than \$150,000,000.

Ocean and inland steamers, iron ships, manufacturing machinery, iron buildings, and all the other innumerable uses to which iron is applied will require as much more; making an aggregate sure demand for \$300,000,000 worth of iron. Besides which, many other railways will be chartered and undertaken every year, to keep up a steady demand to that amount for many years to come; if not to a constantly increasing amount.

In Europe there is an equally large demand for iron for similar purposes. The *Yonkers Herald*, in view of these facts, asks, where is all the iron to come from? Whose ore-beds, furnaces, forges, and rolling mills are to be pushed with daily and nightly activity, and whose industry and skill are to reap the profits of iron gearing and gearing these vast agencies for developing the commerce of the world?—England and the United States stand foremost for the bid—England first, by reason of her capital and age, and her longer enterprise in the mine and at the forge; the United States second, and rapidly gaining on her great rival.—England and the United States now furnish and are prepared to furnish more iron than all the rest of the world, but it would seem that all their with all other resources, can scarcely meet the demand of the railway, steamer and factory interests of this wonderful age.

The United States ought to be independent of the world on the score of iron. She has ore-beds of unsurpassed quantity and quality, scattered all through her length and breadth.—She has ample coal mines to fire a million furnaces and forges if necessary, and she has abundant labor and skill to turn her ores into iron—the very best of iron.

But it will be remembered that in Europe about the same number of miles of railway are projected and in progress of construction; and an equal and even greater demand for iron for other uses.

The iron manufactured in Europe, then, will be principally required for European demand; comparatively a small portion of it can be exported to this country.

If these data and figures are correct, the iron trade and iron manufacturers of this country have a continued and sure demand before them amounting to \$200,000,000 worth of their fabric: and a demand that will require all, and more than all their capacity to supply fast enough.

The iron business of this country must be good and profitable at present prices, and must continue so for a long time to come. No branch of enterprise and industry, it seems to us, ever had more encouraging prospects.—*Dem. Union.*

**New Roofing Material.**

Mr. Gray, Superintendent of the Harrisburg gas works, says the "Democratic Union," is now introducing to the citizens of Harrisburg, and all others desiring the article, a new roofing material, of his own manufacture, that he thinks superior to any roof now used in our vicinity. He makes his roofs almost flat, surrounding the whole with a fire wall, from twelve to fifteen inches high. He covers the joists with common sheathing boards, shutting up any knot or augur holes by nailing a scrap of tin over them. This sheathing is covered with three thicknesses of felt paper, breaking the joints and pitching it as it is put on, with composition. He then swabs over the paper with a composition of coal tar, with the oil and naphtha extracted, and throws sand and fine gravel upon it while it is warm and liquid, which incorporates with the pitch. The fire walls are covered with a preparation of the same material, the inside of them being coated with it down until it mixes with the composition on the roof.—This makes the whole so tight that by putting a plug in the spout, a complete reservoir may be made of the roof. Whilst it is entirely water tight, it is also fire proof. This durable and elegant roof is put on for about five dollars per square of a hundred feet. All who have tried it are highly pleased with it.

**Don't Kill the Birds.**

An Act was passed by the last Legislature, for the better protection of fruit trees, plants, &c., in some six or eight counties of this Commonwealth. It contains a very good provision, designed to restrain the wanton killing of insectivorous birds. The ravages of insects which destroy fruit trees, and do great injury to wheat and other grains, are increasing in this section of the country, year by year; and yet, every idle boy, for want of something better to do, is suffered to amuse himself by shooting down the innocent birds which inhabit our meadows and chirp in our orchards and gardens. The beneficent Creator has permitted no evil to exist on earth, without providing a corresponding antidote, and the domestic birds of various species, who live upon insects and their eggs, seem to have been especially intended to prevent their becoming a plague. If we exterminate the birds, therefore, we rob ourselves of Nature's own insect destroyers. Every farmer is directly interested in the preservation of birds upon his premises, and should strictly forbid the killing, at any season, of all that are not generally recognized as legitimate game.

There is an editor in North Carolina with seven bullets in his body—received in duels and street encounters.

**Allentown and Port Clinton.**

A temporary meeting of the Commissioners of the Allentown and Port Clinton Rail Road, was held in Allentown, on Saturday last, the 30th of July, at which a majority of those named in the bill was present, and organized by appointing Major *William Fry*, President, and J. D. Stiles, Esq., Secretary.

After consultation as to the proper course of getting this desirable object under way, it was resolved, that the secretary notify the commissioners, that a general meeting of the board will be held, and that the President, &c., shall fix the time and place, which will be some time this month, when we understand, the books will be opened for the subscription of the stock.

**Nomination for Supreme Judge.**

The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on Friday July 29, and nominated Hon. John C. Knox as a candidate for Supreme Judge. Judge Knox is but little known in the political arena. He is a young man, possesses considerable talent. He was formerly from Tioga county, and was appointed by the late Governor Shunk to a seat on the bench in the Westmoreland district. Afterwards he was elected Judge by the people from the new district created by an act of Assembly. Judge Knox at the present time occupies the seat on the Supreme Bench for which he is now candidate. He was appointed by Governor Bigler to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Judge Gibson.

**Designs for U. S. Coins.**

The Director of the Mint, under the direction of the 7th section of the act of March 31, 1853, authorizing new devices for the silver coinage of the United States, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, invites the cooperation of artists, engravers, and other persons of taste, to aid him in effecting that object, and requests such as may be so disposed to forward to him, before the first day of October next, such designs as they may deem appropriate to the coinage.

The law says the daily Sun, having imposed no restrictions in relation to the devices, the Director abstains from advancing any suggestions on the subject, it being his wish that the designer should be entirely untrammelled in the exercise of his judgment and skill.

An impartial examination will be made of the designs which may be furnished in accordance with this request; and for those three which shall appear best fitted to the object in view, a competent and liberal remuneration will be made.

**Lay in your Coal.**

The President of the Reading Railroad Company gives notice that there will be an advance of 15 cents per ton in tolls on coal on the 8th of August; 15 cents more per ton on the 1st of September, and 10 cents per ton more on the 1st of October. This is an aggregate advance of 35 cents per ton, and will be of course so much addition to the present selling price of coal. It is further stated in the *'Miners' Journal'* that both the Lehigh and Lackawanna Companies have advanced the price of their coal on future contracts; and the operators in the Schuylkill region, it is said, will also advance the price of coal on the first of August, to correspond with the advanced rate of wages which they are now paying. So far, the price of coal has not corresponded with the advance in wages, and the operators have barely paid expenses at some of the collieries, and at others, particularly the red ash, some parties have absolutely sustained a loss, so far, on this year's business. All these facts says the Reading Journal, go to show that the price of coal must be raised.

**Rapid Increase of the Population of the United States.**

The decennial increase of the most favored portion of Europe is less than 1 1/2 per cent per annum while that of the United States is at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. According to our past progress, viewed in connection with that of European nations, the population of the United States in forty years will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland, combined.

**Ashland for Sale.**—The farm of the late Henry Clay (as well as his birth place in Virginia) is advertised in the Lexington Observer for sale. It contains three hundred and thirty acres of the best land in Fayette county, Va.

**Burning Brick with Coal.**—The brickmakers of Norristown are burning brick almost exclusively with anthracite coal. The experiment is said to be very successful, not only saving much time and cost of fuel, but also producing a valuable improvement in the quality of the brick.

**The Declaration of Independence.**

A correspondent of the Village Record gleams from a newspaper of 1776, the following interesting facts:

The Pennsylvania Delegation to the Continental Congress, on the 4th of July, 1776, appears to have stood Five to Four, against that momentous proposition. The Delegation was composed of the following members: JONAS MONROE, Speaker of the Assembly at the time of their appointment, (November 4, 1775,) JOHN DICKINSON, ROBERT MORRIS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, CHARLES HOMPHEYS, EDWARD BIDDLE, THOMAS WHILLING, ANDREW ALLEN, and JAMES WILKINSON, Esquires. The four members whose names are in small capitals, were in favor of the measure; but being a minority, the State appeared to be against it. This circumstance probably induced the delay in completing the document, until more unanimity could be obtained by means of a new Delegation from Pennsylvania: For it was not until the 18th of July, 1776, that Congress Resolved, "That the Declaration passed on the 4th, be fairly engrossed on parchment, with the title and stile of—'The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America;' and that the same when engrossed, be signed by every member of Congress."—On the next day, Saturday, the 20th, "the Provincial Convention, appointed the following gentlemen to represent this Province as Delegates in Congress, viz: Dr. Franklin, George Ross, George Clymer, Robert Morris, James Wilson, John Morton, Esq., Dr. Rush, James Smith, and George Taylor, Esqrs." Thus it appears, that Messrs. Ross, Clymer, Rush, Smith and Taylor, were not members until sixteen days after the Congress had adopted the Declaration, and probably took their seats the next Monday, after the Document was "engrossed on parchment," and thus had the rare privilege of putting their names to that glorious instrument.

July 25, 1778.—We hear from New Jersey and Connecticut, that a great part of the men being absent on military service, and the time of harvest coming on, the women, assisted by the sturdy men whose age rendered unfit for the army have so effectually exerted themselves that they have generally got in their harvest completely, the laudable example being set by the ladies of the first character in each place. And we are credibly informed that many of them have declared that they will take the farming business upon themselves, so long as the Rights and Liberties of their Country, require the presence of their Sons, Husbands, and Lovers in the field.

**Beaver Island Mormons.**

The Mormons, at Beaver Island, in Lake Superior, have, as the papers tell us, awoke a bloody resistance from the people in that vicinity.—There is, in consequence, great reason to fear that the scenes, formerly enacted in Illinois and Missouri, will be repeated on this new stage.—The drama, in fact, has opened in the same way and is apparently being played with similar violence. Mutual accusations, from each side, appear to be the order of the day. If half is true that is said against Strange, the Mormon High Priest at Beaver Island, and his followers, their expulsion, sooner or later, would seem to be inevitable, however illegal, in no sense, the act might be. If half is true of the prejudice, misrepresentation, and persecution, charged by the Mormons, on their antagonists, such an expulsion, should it occur, would be one of the most flagrant atrocities, of the age. Who will, say I who can sift the truth in this matter? We fear that what we now behold at Beaver Island, we shall witness, on a still larger scale, at the Salt Lake, when the tide of population has permanently reached that remote region, unless by that time, the Mormon delusion shall have died out. Oil and water will as easily mix; if past experience is to be trusted, as Mormon and anti-Mormon.—*Evening Bulletin.*

**A Philadelphian in Trouble.**—Through the intervention of a girl's brother with a revolver, a young Philadelphian was obliged to marry a woman he had wronged. The affair transpired at Wheeling, Va. After he agreed to fulfil his promise of marriage, his misery proved too much to keep to himself, and in the excitement of the moment, made a confidant of a fellow boarder, begging him to loan him a pistol. To satisfy him a "bull dog" was finally procured and loaded in his presence—but with a ball only, not a particle of powder being used in the operation. He knew nothing of the deception, however, and thought he would soon be, quick as thought, where he said he was bound for, viz: the inflexible bar of Jehovah. After putting on a cap, the pistol was handed him. He clutched it savagely, and raising the muzzle to his forehead, recklessly pulled the trigger. A report from the explosion of the cap, luckily, was all that followed. Recovering a sober consciousness of his situation, his anger melted down as wax before the flame, while a few friends talked with him, and administered friendly advice. In fact, he almost wept. Arrangements were made during the day, and the parties left for West Alexandria, where they were united in the bonds of wedlock, and again all seemed, once more, contented and happy.

**The Continental System of Europe.**—Some persons who think themselves entirely conversant with the intentions of Russia and the affairs of Europe, predict that her march to Constantinople will commence soon after the freezing of the Baltic, as a barrier of ice will then protect Russia's northern boundary and their navy in that quarter for several months. England and France with their navy will not be able to arrest the progress of 200,000 Russians, who will seize the Ottoman Empire. France will threaten Russia by land, but, at this stage, Prussia and Austria will take off their masks and face France.—A revolution will break out at this time, and Napoleon will take to his heels and go loafing to America. Henry V. will be enthroned King of France, and peace will be concluded. England will be allowed to continue her commerce in the Mediterranean and the Baltic, if she keeps the peace. If not, the old continental system of Napoleon 1st, will be enforced by the quadruple alliance of Austria, Prussia, Russia and France, and English commerce excluded from their ports.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

**GLEANINGS.**

**Horace Greeley's father** is still living, and resides at Wayne, Erie county, Pa.

**Three cows of Jacob Sheaffer,** were killed by lightning, near Lebanon, on Tuesday.

**Twelve million torpedoes** were manufactured and sold by one man in New York during the six months preceding the Fourth of July.

**Ex Governor, Riker** is still residing on his farm, in Cumberland county, and was in Chambersburg last week.—He is 73 years of age and enjoys excellent health.

**Civility is a fortune** in itself, for a courteous man always succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail.

**Among the specimens of domestic manufacture** to be sent to the World's Fair from Albany, are six babies, the property of the editor of the Knickerbocker.

**John Doyle** was attacked by apoplexy in Baltimore, on Monday, and his life only saved, by opening a jugular vein, and extracting eighty ounces of blood.

**The Fourth of July** was celebrated by the Oneida Indians at Green Bay. An oration was delivered by their chief, which was followed by games and feasting.

**Hon. James Buchanan** will sail from New York on the 6th of August, in the steamer which departs that day, to assume his duties as Minister to the Court of St. James.

**Robespierre** was overthrown on the 27th of July, 1794.

**The Bank of Missouri** lately sold a quarter of a million in silver coin, which has been in its vaults for years.

**How can the Red man be forgotten,** while so many of the States, Territories, mountains, rivers and lakes bear their names!

**A young lady** who married a rich man under pretence of being beautiful is discovered to have painted, worn bustles, and otherwise disguised her natural imperfections. Her husband means to sue her for obtaining money under false pretence.

**The Mountain Democrat** says, "The jail of Cambria county is jammed, crammed, and stuffed; packed down, shook together, and running over with prisoners."

**Distressing Case.**—On the 12th day of June last, an individual named JOHN LEHMAN formerly a Lutheran Clergyman, left the borough of Carlisle, this state, taking with him his three small children, without the knowledge or consent of their mother, to whose care they had been assigned by the Court. Although diligent search had been made, yet no trace of them could be discovered until a few days since, when it was ascertained that he had been at Kulpville, this county, where the youngest child had died. A few days since the distressed wife and mother passed through here on her way to visit the above place, to visit the grave of her little one—to learn of its sufferings, and the condition of those who are still living. The other two children, Flora aged 6 years, and Cornelia, aged 5 years, are still with their father. The authorities of Carlisle, and the heart broken mother, are making every endeavor to arrest Lehman. He is about 6 feet 10 inches high, slender form, dark complexion, and has a red mark on his right cheek. He is supposed to be insane. Any information that will lead to his arrest, or the restoration of the children to their mother, will be thankfully received by the sheriff of Cumberland county, at Carlisle.

**Horrors Perpetrated at Nankin.**—A letter from Canton, China, speaking of the capture of Nankin by the rebels, says: "Of the Tartar garrison, more than 20,000 including the families of the soldiers, women and children, were either put to the sword or committed suicide, it being a point of honor with that singular people to perish rather than to yield. Every one of the priests, whether of the Buddhist or Taoist religion, and who were very numerous here, were massacred. Their numbers could not have been less than 1,600 or 2,000; while those killed in the assault, the mingling of the walk and the entry of the rebels, are said to amount to over 20,000 men. Very many families were completely annihilated by suicide. The streets were strewed up with dead bodies, that in passing from point to point, the conquerors burst open doors of houses, private as well as public, and threw them inside, as the Chinese expressed it, as if they had been logs of wood."

**Singular Occurrence in Bucks County.**—Last week a daughter of William C. Cooper, of Warwick township, seventeen months old, swallowed the eye part of a so called hook and eye.

The child grew very ill, greatly to the alarm of its parents, and at length they were compelled to call medical aid, when afterwards the eye was passed from the little sufferer, by the means of a large worm, some nine or ten inches in length having passed or guided itself through each of its tungs, or parts by which the eye is fastened by and further to the astonishment of all who saw it, after a lapse of forty-eight hours, its wormish hatched some dozen or more of it young, whilst laying in a bottle of water—strange as it may appear to the practice of physicians as well as fortunate for the child. Cases of the kind are seldom if ever met with by many. "Had it not, as the physician, been for the worm coming in contact with the eye in all human probability it would have proved fatal to the child."

**Remedy for Dysentery.**—The season having arrived when bilious dysenteric diseases prevail, the following recipe from Babcock's Philosphical Recreations, may prove serviceable to the public. In addition to the value of pulverized charcoal in bilious disorders, 2 ounces of it boiled in a pint of fresh milk, may be taken in doses of a wine glass full by adults, every two hours, in the most obstinate dysentery, until relief is imparted, which has not failed to be the effect in almost every instance.—It is harmless, and may be tried with safety.

**John Can't Come if Yet.**—A few weeks since, the British Steamer Arabia, made the passage from Liverpool to New York in nine days seventeen and a half hours—being the quickest passage on record. The American Steamer Arabia, in her last trip, however, occupied but nine days and seven hours!

**Recovery of Sunken Spanish Dollars.**—The schooner *Lamarine* has arrived at Gardiner, Me. from an exploring expedition to the wreck of an old Spanish ship sunk near the island of Margarita, on the coast of Venezuela, in 1815, with a large quantity of specie on board. The silver dollars brought by the *Lamarine* are almost black!

**Bank Robbery.**

During the night of the 26th of July last, the Mechanics and Traders Bank of Jersey City was broken open, and an amount of over \$11,000 was taken from the safe—the key to which the robbers had in some manner obtained from the Cashier's residence. Of the lost sum, \$500 was in a check, and \$10,500 and over was in cash. The following are the facts, so far as could be ascertained from reliable sources. On Monday evening, the Provident Institution for Savings, kept in the same building with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, received deposits from 7 to 9 o'clock, as is customary. Soon after 9 o'clock, the son of Mr. Fox, Cashier of the Bank closed it, and took the keys to his father's residence, in Sussex st., near Washington.

The combination of the key to the safe was not changed. It was put into its usual place. On Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the Cashier's servant girl who has lived in his family about a month, went to the Bank, as is her regular duty, to put in order. She found that the rear door had been forced open and saw the key to the safe lying upon the floor of the Bank. She finished her work and returned to the house, but it is stated said nothing of the breaking open of the door. When the key was missed soon after her return she stated that it lay on the counter, and that the Bank had been entered. The Cashier repaired to the Bank and found that the safe had been robbed, as stated. Of the missing sum, \$8,716 belonged to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; \$3,888 in small bills, ranging from \$1 to \$10, on that Bank. The Registry numbers of these bills are known. \$1,663 was gold; \$495 was silver; \$1,600 current bills, mostly of the City of New York, and \$970 uncurrent funds, mostly on Banks in New Jersey, and in the State of New-York.—The box, containing \$395 cash, and a check for about \$600, all of which belonged to the Provident Institution for Savings, had been placed in the safe and was also taken. The check was signed by T. W. James, Treasurer of the Institution and payable to his order. His name must be forged on the back of it, before it can be offered. It was upon yellow paper—being the regular print form used by the Institution. J. M. Marseles, Esq., Sheriff of the County, had placed \$1,225 in the Bank on Monday afternoon. It was chiefly North River Bank bills. There were five \$100 bills, four or five \$50 bills, fifty \$5 bills and the remainder \$20 bills. The checks deposited in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and an amount of over \$80 in small change, were not taken away. The officers of the Bank and the police are endeavoring to ferret out the robbers. The Directors met yesterday, and authorized the offer of a reward of \$1,000 for the recovery of the money. Several suspicious persons have of late been seen about Jersey City, and are tracked the notice of the police.—*New York Weekly Times.*

**Famine in India—Wholesale Mortality.**—A late number of the Bombay Times says: "We have famines occurring all most decennially, some of which, with in our time, swept their millions away. In 1833, 50,000 persons in the month of September, in Lucknow; at Khanpore, 1,200 died of want; and £500,000 sterling were subscribed by the bountiful to relieve the destitute. In Guntur, 150,000 human beings, 74,000 bullocks, 150,000 mitch 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 hardly picture the scenes of horror, that prevailed the land. In twenty-months' time, 1,000,000 persons must have died, of hunger, or of its immediate consequences."

**Important Discovery.**—The Pittsburgh Post of last Friday, in speaking of the Pittsburgh and Connelville Railroad says: "The engineers, while surveying the route of this road, have lately discovered a bed of marble, 950 acres in extent and 30 feet thick;—enough to build a dozen cities like Pittsburgh, lying immediately on the route of this railroad; where cars may be laden with the pure and beautiful marble right at the quarry. This marble is of a reddish color, beautifully variegated; bears a high polish, and very much resembles the Egyptian marble. The color of the stone renders it well suited for building purposes in such a city as ours, where white or light colored stone so soon becomes tarnished."

**A Failure.**—The New York correspondent of the Sunday Dispatch, says:—"The Crystal Palace seems to be considered a total failure. Its receipts do not average \$1500 per day. Double that amount would scarcely liquidate its unavoidable expenses; and place to the credit of the Sinking Fund a sufficient per centage for the reimbursement of the capital stock. Shares have, therefore, fallen twenty-five dollars on 'Change, and sellers are plenty, while buyers are uncommonly scarce."

**Dan Rice in Trouble.**—This celebrated showman was arrested in Meadville, Pa., a few days ago, for erecting his tent on the Diamond in that borough, without a license from the authorities. After a hearing of the case it was decided to hold Dan to bail for trial. To add to Dan's trouble, the alligator and one of his best monkeys died during his stay at Meadville.

**Manufacturers in the United States.**—According to the census report, the entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States in June, 1850, (not including establishments which produce less than the annual value of \$500, amounted to \$630,000,000. The value of the raw material employed annually was \$650,000,000. The amount paid each year for labor was \$240,000,000. The number of persons employed was 1,050,000, and the value of manufactured articles was \$1,020,300,000.

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