

Living for Show Only.

There are two kinds of people in the world, those who live for effort, and those who live only for show. The latter are more numerous than might be supposed. They crowd every condition of life, but are oftenest found among persons in moderate circumstances; and exist in the country as well as in the city, though more numerous in the latter. To keep up appearance, they sacrifice comfort, economy, and sometimes even health. Ambitions of living as handsomely as their wealthier neighbors, and forgetting that people of sense never estimate others by outward show, they pinch, and pare, and often almost starve, in order to wear fine dresses, have rose-wood furniture in the parlor, or give expensive entertainments. Instead of living within their means, and thus being always independent, they are continually exceeding their incomes and making themselves slaves to debt. Nor do they, after all, secure that gratification to their vanity, which is the paltry reward for which they sacrifice so much. Much as they strive to outshine, there is always somebody, whom they know to surpass them; somebody who has a finer house or more elegant furniture; somebody who wears a costlier brocade, gives a handsomer party, or drives a superior equipage.

A man must be more or less of a hypocrite who lives systematically for show. If he only would look into his heart narrowly, he would find other things besides his style of living, he was striving to appear what he was not. A person cannot have a weakness of this description without its affecting his entire character, even though it may be unconsciously. The truthful man feels inexpressibly degraded at seeming to be what he is not. He seems as much to act a lie as to tell one. It is also, we fear, a mark of a trivial nature to live for show. Life is too coherent a thing, and involves too many serious duties, to be consumed in a petty pursuit of appearances. It is as if soldiers instead of defending their camp, should spend their time in chasing butterflies.

The wise man lives for his own comfort, for the good he may do, or for the elevation of his family; but never for show. He does not, however, imitate a hermit, by repudiating altogether the elegancies of life, but confines himself to such as are within his means. He thus escapes being harassed with bills, he thus avoids the pang of envy; and he is secure always of knowing that he is esteemed for himself alone. The man who lives for comfort, gets the happiness for which he bargains. But he who lives for show, pursues and ignis fatuus that eludes his grasp, and cheats him continually.

California and Australia Gold.

The New York Herald says:—Messrs. Adams & Co., the enterprising expressmen, exhibited on Change yesterday some beautiful specimens of native gold, of great beauty and richness. One solid flattened lump from California was valued at \$480. The other specimens were from Australia, and consisted of four lumps of singular beauty. The gold was of a finer and richer color than that from California. The granulation and intensity of the yellow color were superior to the California specimens, and was worth more per ounce in the market. The four lumps were valued at \$700. They were forwarded by their agent in Australia, via Valparaiso. These specimens with others, supplied by the house for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and which will soon be opened for public inspection, will exceed \$150,000 in value. The collection will prove the richest gold specimens ever before exhibited. There was nothing in the London Crystal Palace to compare with them. It would be a pity to break up and scatter the collection; it ought to be purchased by some government, or foreign prince, and preserved intact. Such another collection of curious and valuable gold specimens could not probably ever be got together again.

Valuable Invention for Dairies.

Mr. E. J. Dickey, of Hopewell, Chester county, has invented a machine for working butter. He has had it in use for a year, during which time he has made several improvements, and several other dairymen have also used it. It is a great saving of labor, and does its work in the most satisfactory manner. One hundred pounds can be worked in fifteen minutes.—What a saving of time and labor for the Dairy "maid"! So large a proportion of the butter scarcely deserves the name, we hardly know any invention that is so related to be of more general utility, both to the consumer and the producer. Good butter requires labor to work it, and if Mr. Dickey has invented a simple machine for doing the labor, and we believe he has, he has conferred a substantial benefit upon the country.

Coal for the World's Fair.

Passing the coal works of Col. H. B. Hillman, of Wilkes-Barre, the other day, we were shown by that polite gentleman a column of coal taken from his mines, destined for exhibition at the World's Fair. Each layer or strata is taken out in large lumps, erected in one vast column, which shows the coal formation of the Valley, and it presents the enormous thickness of about 29 feet of clear, pure Anthracite Coal. A large number of specimens have been shipped, amounting to some 56 tons, at the expense of the coal operators and other enterprising gentlemen.—Wyoming Dem.

Done For.—The democracy of Northampton made their county ticket on Tuesday. It is pretty evident that it is anything but satisfactory to one branch of the party. The nominees for Assembly are Philip Johnson, of Easton, and Moses Bush, of Lower M. Bethel. The "Eastonian" says:—Mr. Reader was entirely ticked out, licked more by his own party than he has ever been by the Whigs. His day in politics is over, and over forever.

Counterfeit one dollar gold pieces are abundant throughout the State.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

CANAL COMMISSIONER. Moses Pownall, OF LANCASTER COUNTY. AUDITOR GENERAL. Alexander K. McClure, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. SURVEYOR GENERAL. Christian Myers, OF CLARION COUNTY. JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT. Thomas A. Budd, OF PHILADELPHIA.

On account of the Fair, we issue the "Register" a day earlier than usual, in order to give all our hands and ourselves a chance to attend.

The Fair at Hand.

To-day commences the great Fair. Public expectation is on tip-ice. An unprecedented crowd is anticipated, and we presume our hopes and wishes will be fully realized. The Farmers are mostly through with their farm operations. The Fair week is beginning to be looked upon by the younger classes with great interest. It is with them the gala season—replete with pleasure and enjoyment. The exhibition this season, will be unusually attractive. Much finer stock will be here, and the Agricultural Implements and Domestic Manufactures will constitute a feature of marked interest. We hear the notice of preparation in all directions, and the active and efficient Committee of Arrangement are bestirring themselves to have all things in ample readiness for exhibitors.

Inasmuch as a report has been circulated by evil designed persons, that the price of admittance had been raised from twelve and a half cents to twenty-five, and member tickets from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents, we would again state that such is not the fact.—The price of membership tickets is only one dollar and that of single admission tickets twelve and a half cents.

A Good Movement.

A general meeting of presidents and directors of the various railroads in the United States, we see it stated, will convene at Washington during the month of October, to consider the adoption of a code of laws and the establishment of such general measures as shall guard against accidents on railroads, and give more confidence to travelers, and assurance that precautionary measures of the most reliable kind are hourly exercised upon every railroad throughout the Union. This is an important meeting, and will have a most salutary effect upon the public mind, besides tending to secure the adoption of a uniform system of railroad regulations.

The Father at Home.

In most of the families in this country, the father is absent the greater part of the day, engaged in physical labor. To gather his children around him upon entering his home, and converse with them about their sports, their occupations, their studies, inculcating occasionally some moral and religious truth in what he says, would be by change of occupation, actually a relief to him and a delight to them.—Cannot any father see how, by such a course, he would bind his children to their home, and make it a delightful place to them, the sweetest spot on earth? Let him pursue this course and no coercive measures will be necessary to keep his children from the streets in the evening, the place were almost every boy who is ruined, may date the commencement of his downfall.

Good Advice.

In the course of an address before the Literary Society of Princeton College, by B. H. Brewster, Esq., we find many good thoughts, but none truer than the following:—Let me warn you against the temptations that beset you to embark in this business of politics. A life well spent, in the shady pursuit of any calling, will yield you a better income, will give you an independence of position, and manly dignity of character, than no office can ever secure for you. The small places—and the high ones must be filled by men of mark, for little men grow less in them, and dwindle into pigmies. Before you will consent to step out of the respectable privacy of your own calling to take office, be sure you are not impelled by the place, or impelled by selfish motives, or to the most worthy and upright these stations bring with them trials and griefs that torture men to death. Oftentimes persons of merit are swept to ruin, in these high floods of vulgar excitement, or are degraded for their usefulness hurt by stooping to give their rank and be associated in those enervating and mean unprincipled men. The shores of political life in every country, are strewn with wrecks like these, and many of them were rich argosies.

Wild Rice.

Mr. T. W. Higgins, of this city, has sent us a box of wild rice, gathered in the country beyond St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. It is a popular article of food among the Indians, and resembles the ordinary rice, being somewhat longer and narrower in the grain. Though a rarity here, this species of rice is very abundant on the margin of the Northern lakes and the upper branches of the Mississippi. The water-fowls feed on it as well as Indians, traders and hunters. The grain is nearly as white as common rice, and it is almost as nutritious. It may be used for bread, or in puddings. It grows to a height of about twelve feet.—Cincinnati

Standing at Church Doors.

It is a common practice, when a congregation is dismissed, to see a line of young gentlemen ranged along the curbstone, staring impudently at every female that comes out, and often indulging in impertinent remarks that cannot but be heard by those who are the subject of them. Very rarely there may be found among the mob of dandies and dunces, a husband, father, or brother, whom unavoidable circumstances have prevented from attending church, and who is waiting to accompany a wife, daughter or sister home.

Such, of course, we do not censure. But as scarcely one in ten belongs to this class; as they form the exception, not the rule; we shall speak of those who indulge in this custom, without reference to such. It is the adde-headed lads, with high shirt-collars and canes, averaging about seventeen or eighteen years of age, who form the great mass of these impertinent spectators, that we hold up to public reprobation. Where are the fathers of these young dandies? Where is the wholesome rod which Solomon recommended? Where are the officers? Only a refined female knows how annoying it is to run the gauntlet of these immature boys. Nor do they spare anybody. The matron is just as much at their mercy as is the maiden; the plain face as subject to remark as the beautiful one; the poorly dressed as open to imperfections as the richly attired. One female meets a sneer as she passes because she does not happen to please the fancy of some young fool; while the cheeks of another are made to tingle by his loud and insolent admiration.—Even where the lady escapes without verbal insult, she is stared out of countenance, and has no resource, except to drop her veil, hurry on, and escape as fast as possible into a more respectful atmosphere.

About half these children, for they are little better, should be soundly thrashed by their parents, or at least taught in some other way, how to behave for the future. The other half, who are older, ought to receive the attention of police. At many churches, the number of these young insolents is really enormous, and amounts positively, not merely figuratively, to an obstruction of the sidewalk.

A "Reverend" Seducer.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 1st inst., says:—The Rev. Byard Waller, of Carroll county Ky., was tried at Carrollton during the past week, on a suit brought by Miss Coombs, of Clark county, Ind., for seduction under a promise of marriage. The jury returned a verdict of \$5000. The reverend seducer, after finding his victim was about to become a mother, fled to South Carolina, where he married a highly respectable lady.—He is of the Baptist persuasion.

High Price.—The farm of A. Gibbins, jr., containing 100 hundred acres, 7 miles east of Lancaster, was sold at public sale, on the 17th inst., at \$163.62 per acre—\$16,362.50 to Adam Rank. The barn on this property was new, and cost \$1600, and the houses was only ordinary. The farm is situated in Leacock township.

Newspapers.—Dr. Johnson, when in the fullness of years and knowledge, said:—I never took up a newspaper without finding something I would have deemed it a loss not to have seen; or without deriving from it instruction and amusement.—Effect of the New Steamboat Law.—It is stated that since the 1st of January, when the new Steamboat Law took effect, to this time, there has not been the loss of life of a single passenger, or even an injury to any one, upon either the Mississippi River or any of its tributaries, while in the seven months of 1852, corresponding to these, there were over 500 persons killed.

Fearful Epidemic in Cuba.—A gloomy picture of the state of affairs on the Island of Cuba is presented in recent letters from Havana. An epidemic of cholera, assisted by the pernicious fever, was sweeping off sailors, soldiers, negroes, and others, with frightful rapidity.—Some estates, numbering from two to three hundred slaves, had been so reduced in the space of a week, that there were scarcely men enough left to bury the dead.

The Protest of Despotism.—It seems that Russia, Prussia and Austria, through their diplomatic representatives at Washington, have filed in the State Department a protest against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham, at Smyrna. Secretary Marcy, has prepared a voluminous response.—It will soon be presented to the public. We should think it would require very few words to reply. To Russia and Prussia we should say "mind your own business," and to Austria "the name of American citizen must be a passport throughout the world, and it shall be respected by you."—Daily Sun.

Painful Occurrence in Dauphin county.—A painful occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Towanda, a few days ago, distressing to the parties, and friends of the parties concerned. It appears that a temporary difficulty took place between Col. John Hanson, and a Mr. Warford, a brother of his mercantile partner, and that some words passed, when Col. Hanson struck Mr. Warford a blow with his fist, thereby causing instant death. The blow was given without particular aim and hit him on the neck, causing a dislocation. The families and friends of the parties were of course very much distressed, as is Col. Hanson, but as there was no malice in the case, and the result was almost in the nature of an accident, it is not supposed there will be a prosecution.

Damages for Breach of Promise.—Miss Kline, has recovered \$500 of Mr. Snyder, a widower of New Jersey for breach of marriage promise. She proved her case by a female friend who overheard the contract through a hole in the floor.

Damages by Frost.—The Joliet (Ill.) True Democrat says the recent frosts have done much more damage than at first anticipated. It has quite ruined the corn crop in the north-western part of that county. Around Plainfield thousands of acres have been totally blasted. Buckwheat is a total loss, and to which nearly all the tender vegetation is liable.

Bread Panic in France.

The condition of Napoleon III., is somewhat similar to that of the unfortunate Louis XVI., as described by Dumas, in the "Countess of Charney," when proceeding from Versailles to Paris, accompanied by the Sans Culotte, fishermen and all the foam of population. The people now as then, seem to look upon the Emperor and Empress, and call upon them as the baker and the baker's wife, to supply them, for the "shop boy" is as yet denied to the nuptial coach of Napoleon and Eugenia. The government however is seriously occupied in considering all the regulations referring to the sale of bread in the Capital. The present system of retaining a store of flour in warehouse, as a supply for the inhabitants in case of scarcity, is condemned as defective, notwithstanding the enormous expense it entails. The supply at last dates in the granaries of Paris, is not more than sufficient for twenty seven days' consumption. Two plans have been suggested, and are under consideration. The first recommends a more strict monopoly in the sale of bread, by limiting the number of bakers, and compelling them to deposit a sum as security, which sum shall be employed to purchase flour when the price is low, and the flour thus purchased shall be taken charge of by the Municipal Councils of Paris. The other plan proposes to remove all restrictions from the trade, and to do away with the monopoly which at present limits the number of bakers and bakers. In this latter case, a maximum price is to be fixed for the 4 lb. loaf, but with permission to sell it as much below that price as they like. The Emperor is understood to incline to the free trade plan.—Philadelphia Sun.

Opening the North Branch Canal.

We just learned that the Canal Commissioners have directed the water to be let in the whole line of the North Branch canal on the 15th day of October next. This is the last link of that great work, commenced nearly twenty years ago, to connect the waters of Chesapeake Bay with the waters of the Northern lakes. Although it has met with many reverses, and a large portion of it has lain in desolation and ruin for a long series of years, it has at last been completed in a most substantial manner, and there cannot be a doubt that it will prove one of the most profitable lines belonging to the State. That we do not speak at random on this question, will be seen by the statement of a few facts. This canal traverses the richest mineral region of Pennsylvania.—There inexhaustible beds of iron and coal lying along the line, and it leads into that cold northern region that will consume more coal than any other section of the United States. In our last issue we published a statement showing the receipts at a single office (Beach Haven) on the old North Branch, a line of only about seventy miles, to be \$114,000, up to the first day of September. This will be increased to over \$150,000 by the end of the year, being sufficient to pay the interest on three millions of dollars collected at a single office!!!

Widow of John Hancock.—Mr. Hancock, the widow of John Hancock, of the Revolution, married James Scott. Her last days were secluded. Those who were admitted to her little supper table, were considered highly honored. When Lafayette was last in this country, he made an early call upon her, and they who were witnesses, speak of it with admiration. The once youthful cavalier and the unrivaled belle met, as if only a summer had passed since they had enjoyed social interviews during the perils of the Revolution. She was attentive in her very last days to taste in dress, as when in the circles of fashion. "She would never forgive a young girl," she said, "who did not dress to please; nor one who seemed pleased with her dress."

Robespierre's Guillotine.—Among a lot of old lumber recently sold at auction, in Paris, was the guillotine of the Reign of Terror, and the basket belonging to it, into which the heads of its victims dropped, under the bloody system of Robespierre, including the head of that heartless butcher himself. This machine, frame work, sliding knife, and basket, certified by a government officer, were sold at public auction, before an immense crowd of spectators, for fifty francs; and directly after the articles were committed to a bonfire, amid the cheers of the people.

Kentucky Tobacco Crop.—The Louisville Courier has reports from a number of counties in Kentucky in relation to the tobacco crop, and in but one of them is the crop said to be equal to last year, while in several others the production is estimated at but 25 per cent of the yield of last year. At Louisville, it is said prices have again advanced 50 to 70 cents on the 100 pounds for the common and medium grades. During the year ending the 12th instant there were sold at Louisville 12,057 hhds., against 20,827 last year.

Wonderful Parturition.—The Mississippi Times (Holly Springs,) of the 1st September, comes to us with the following announcement.—"Seven Children at One Birth.—Mississippi against the World.—The most astonishing parturition recorded in the annals of the human race, we are informed, occurred last week in the vicinity of Salem, Tippah county, in this very state, who states that a lady of that neighborhood has just become the mother of seven children at one birth!

Was there ever a woman in the world that beat this? Is there a woman living that can beat it?

Yankee Doodle.—The national air of the United States was composed a hundred years ago, by Dr. Shaeckburg, a physician of the British army, at the time the British ministry made overtures to reduce the French power in Canada, and the colonists were called upon for assistance, who, with alacrity, rendered a faithful service. The British army lay encamped a little south of the city of Albany, and in the early part of June, 1775, the Eastern troops began to pour in. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of their troops, furnished matter of amusement to the British. Then it was that the doctor composed the tune, and recommended it to the officers as a celebrated air. The joke took and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but Yankee Doodle.

Horrible Phenomenon.

It is not generally known, says the Charleston Courier, that in Barbadoes there is a mysterious vault, in which no one now dares to deposit the dead. It is in a churchyard near the sea-side.—In 1807, the first coffin that was deposited in it was that of a Mr. Guldard; in 1808, a Miss A. M. Chase was placed in it; and in 1812, Miss D. Chase. In the end of 1812, the vault was opened for the body of the Hon. T. Chase; but the three first coffins were found in a confused state, having been apparently tossed from their places.—Again was the vault opened to receive the body of an infant, and the four coffins, all of lead, and very heavy, were found much disturbed. In 1816 a Mr. Brewster's body was placed in the vault, and again great disorder was apparent among the coffins. In 1819 a Mr. Clarke was placed in the vault, and, as before, the coffins were in confusion.

Each time that the vault was opened, the coffins were replaced in their proper situation—that is, three on the ground, side by side, and the others laid on them. The vault was then regularly closed; the door (a massive stone, which required six or seven men to move,) was cemented by masons, and though the floor was of sand there was no marks of footstep or water. Again the vault was opened in 1819. Lord Combermere was then present, and the coffins were found thrown confusedly about the vault—some with the heads down, and others up. "What could have occasioned this phenomenon? In no other vault in the island had this ever occurred.—Was it an earthquake which occasioned it, or the effects of an inundation in the vault? These were the questions asked by a Barbadoes journal at the time; and no one could afford a solution.

The matter gradually died away, until the present year, when, on the 16th of Feb. the vault was again opened, and all the coffins were again thrown about as confusedly as before. A strict investigation took place, and no cause could be discovered. Was it, after all, that the sudden bursting forth of noxious gas from one of the coffins could have produced this phenomena? If so, it is against all former experience. The vault has been hermetically sealed again—when to be reopened we cannot tell.

In England there was a parallel occurrence to this, some years ago, at Hanton, in Suffolk. It is stated that on opening a vault there, several leaden coffins, with wooden cases, which had been fixed on biers, were found displaced, to the great consternation of the villagers. The coffins were again placed as before, and the vault was properly closed, when again, another of the family dying, they were again found displaced; and two years after that, they were not only found all off their biers, but one coffin (so heavy as to require eight men to rise it,) was found on the fourth step which led down to the vault; and it seemed perfectly certain that no human hand had done this.

Facts in Natural History.

The rattlesnake finds a superior foe in the deer and black snake. Whenever a buck discovers a rattlesnake in a situation which invites attack, he loses no time in preparing for battle. He makes to within ten or twelve feet of the snake, he leaps and aims to strike the body of the snake with his sharp and bifurcated hoofs. The first onset is commonly successful, but if otherwise, the buck repeats the trial till he cuts the snake in twain. The rapidity and facility of his skillful manoeuvre leaves but a single chance for its victim either to escape or to inject into its more alert antagonist. The rattlesnake also finds a dreaded opponent in the black snake. Such is the celerity of motion, not only in running, but in encircling itself around its victim, that the rattlesnake has no way of escaping from its fatal embrace. When the black and rattlesnake are about to meet for battle, the former darts forward at the height of his speed and strikes at the neck of the latter with unerring certainty, leaving a foot or two of the upper part of his party at liberty. In an instant he encircles him with five or six folds, and then stops and looks the strangled and gasping foe in the face to ascertain the effect produced upon his corseted body. If he shows signs of life, the coils are multiplied, and the screw tightened—the operation all the while narrowly watching the countenance of the hopeless victim. Thus the two remain 30 or 40 minutes, the executioner then slackens one coil, noticing at the same time whether any signs of life appear, if so, the coil is resumed and retained until the incarcerated wretch is completely lifeless. The moccasins snake is destroyed in the same way.

Maine.—An extra Session of the Legislature of Maine has been called by Gov. Crosby, to meet at Augusta, on the 29th inst. The Commissioners chosen by the Legislature, with authority to purchase the Massachusetts lands, have concluded a contract for this purchase.—This must, by its terms, be ratified by the Legislature of Maine, on or before the 5th of October next. The Legislature is called together with a view to this ratification. When it meets, it is probable that renewed attempts will be made for the election of a United States Senator. It will be remembered that at the last session, Hon. William Pitt Fessenden was elected Senator on the part of the State Senate, but the House failed to concur with the selection. At one time, however, Mr. Fessenden wanted but three votes of an election, and as the Executive appointments make several vacancies, which may be filled by Whigs it is quite possible he may be chosen on the part of the House, also, when it assembles.—Boston Atlas.

Black Snake.—The Buffalo Daily Republic says this celebrated Indian, now one hundred and six years of age, is still hale and hearty residing at Alleghany Reservation. He was one of the most active of his tribe in bringing about a treaty in behalf of the United States, with General Washington, at Philadelphia, in 1767. A friend of ours saw him a week or two since, walking as vigorously as a man of 45.

Clubbing.—"I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a devoted wife to her husband one day. "How so?" replied the husband. "Because Abel was killed by a club, and your club will kill me, if you continue to go to it every night."

Sunday Liquor Traffic Illegal.

The following important case was decided last week, by the Supreme Court of this State, now in session at Pittsburgh:—Henry Omit vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Certiorari to Justice Kline of Harrisburg.

The opinion of the Court was read by Woodward, J. The defendant was convicted and fined by Justice Kline, of Harrisburg, for selling liquor on Sunday to a traveller named Wright, in accordance with the first section of the provision of an Act of Assembly, "for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation," which is in the following words:—"If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity excepted, or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever, on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress, &c., &c.," with a proviso annexed excepting the dressing of victuals in taverns, inns, bake houses, private families, the travelling of milk carts, the ferrying of water passengers, &c., &c.

The defendant assigned two errors. 1st. That the sale of liquor to the traveller (Wright) was not an offence against the act, because it was within the proviso. 2nd. That the act is not applicable to persons licensed to keep an inn or tavern under the act of 11th March, 1834, and its supplements. The Court assumed that the offence was not a work of charity or necessity, because the defendant does not allege it was, and because the conviction characterizes it as contrary to the effect of Assembly.

The Court decided that the offence did fall within the act, as the proviso excepted only the dressing of victuals in taverns, &c., &c. In regard to the second error advanced, the Court decided that six days of enjoyment of the licensed monopoly would suffice to provide strangers with that measure of accommodation which the community were bound to furnish. But if not sufficient, some other plan must be devised. Sunday could not be given up; strangers and travellers had no right to demand hospitality at such a price. Rest one day in seven was enforced by the precept and example of the author of our existence, and government, acting on the Divine appointment, had made it a civil institution. It was contended that the license gave the right to sell for each of the 365 days of the year and hence it was inferred that the act of '94 was repealed to them. As well might it be argued that a contract for hewing for a year would compel a laborer to work on Sundays, or that any auctioneer who is licensed for a year, might pursue his business on the fifty-two Sundays in the year.

The Court regarded the sale of liquor on Sunday by licensed innkeepers as worldly employment, within the prohibition of the act of '94, and not falling within the proviso of the act, was therefore not lawful to be done on Sunday. The conviction of the defendant was proper and judgement was affirmed.

GLEANINGS.

The first book in English was printed on the 19 September, 1471. It is hardly necessary to send to Africa for monkey skins. We imagine a supply could readily be obtained in any of our principal cities. "Why don't you take a seat within the bar?" asked one gentleman of another, in the court room the other day. "My mother always told me to keep out of bad company," replied the other.

Mr. J. W. Foray was to start a new Administration paper at New York on the 1st of October; but the doings of the democracy at Syracuse have knocked the thing into pi. All the coast towns of the extreme Southern States have been attacked by yellow fever, and it rages with great fatality. Joseph Haubach, lately killed a Wild Cat a few miles from Tamaqua, which weighed 75 pounds.

Manners in the middle ages.—Rude were the manners then: man and wife ate off the same trencher; a few wooden-handled knives, with blades of rugged iron, were a luxury for the great; candles unknown. A servant girl held a torch at supper; one, or at most two, mugs of coarse brown earthen-ware formed all the drinking apparatus in a house. Rich gentlemen wore clothes of unlined leather. Ordinary persons scarcely ever touched flesh meat. Noble mansions drank little or no wine in summer—a little corn-seed water. Womeq had trivial marriage-portions—even ladies dressed extremely plain. The chief part of a family's expense was what the males spent in arms and horses, none of which, however, were either very good or very showy; and grandees had to lay out money on their lofty towers. In Dante's comparatively polished times, ladies began to paint their cheeks by way of finery, going to the theatre,—and to use less assiduity in spinning and playing their distaff.—History of the Order of St. John.

New Orleans.—In 1769 occurred the first visitation of the yellow fever at New Orleans, it being introduced by a British vessel, with a cargo of slaves, from the coast of Africa. In 1769 Spain took possession of the colony, and from that time till 1778 the commerce of New Orleans suffered severely from the restrictive colonial policy of Spain. In 1778 occurred a fire, which destroyed ten hundred houses. In 1791 New Orleans proper had 4700 inhabitants. In 1791 the first company of French Canadians arrived and several private academies were established—the instruction of youth having previously been confined to priests and nuns. In 1782, the militia of the city, amounting to 700, was organized and drilled. In 1794, the first newspaper, "Le Moniteur," was published.

Monroe and Pike Counties.—There are three candidates for Assembly in the field in this District, viz. Abraham Edinger, J. H. Eysenberger, and William Clarke—the latter having been nominated by the Temperance men.