

from charitable people, come now tell me?"

"Not very often. The other day a poor woman who was begging cold victuals in the streets stopped me and gave me some; and there is a woman down at the market who keeps an apple stand, and she called me over to her two or three times, and asked me if I wasn't hungry, and when I told her that I was she gave me some cakes. There is another apple woman near the same place, who was very good to me too; and as I was passing down Chatham street one morning, some time ago, a woman came to me out of a house and gave me some bread and meat."

Here the poor old creature proceeded to enumerate various acts of charity which he had received from different persons, the majority of whom, it is particularly deserving of mention, were poor, struggling like himself, for a subsistence. Verifying the words of the poet, that,

"The poor man alone,  
When he hears the poor groan,  
Or his morsel a morsel will give."

He had also been subject to a great deal of annoyance from the rowdies about the market, and on one occasion he was thrown into the gutter, where he lay, unable to help himself, till he was picked up by a young boy, who cleaned the dirt of his clothes and gave him ten cents. Of this kind act he seemed to have a proper appreciation.

"He was a fine boy," said he, "and I think he could hardly afford to give me so much money, for I am sure, by his appearance, he had to work hard for it."

"How are you paid for the paper and rags which you find in the streets?"

"Well, that depends upon the kind of rags and paper. They give me two cents a pound for colored ones, and five cents for all I can get that is clean and white. Sometimes I wash the rags and hang them up in the basement of the house where I live to dry, and then I take them to the rag store. I only get a cent and a quarter a pound for the paper I find in the streets, because it is generally dirty and is made up of every kind. The woollen rags are of no use to me, for you see they cannot make paper of them; but some of the other ragpickers get woollen rags; but I never find out where they sold them."

"What do you get for the old iron?"

"In some places I get more than in others. Some shops give me a cent a pound, but others don't give me more than half a cent. I would rather have the paper, although I take everything I can get."

"Do you ever expect to make a fortune by ragpicking?"

"A fortune!" said the old man smiling; "if I can only make any kind of living it is all I want. We must try and keep the life in our bodies, and that is just about all we can do. The winter will soon be on us, and we will find it pretty hard to make out."

Here our conversation with the old ragpicker ended. It opened a new phase of human life to our view, and we have no doubt will startle the humane feelings of many of our readers. We are glad to say, however, that he is an isolated case, and that perhaps not more than one out of every nine or ten is reduced to such destitution. Compared with the poor shirtsewers and many others who earn a living by the needle, their condition is certainly an enviable one. They have a chance of making money, and their occupation, though in many respects it may be deemed repulsive, is yet more lucrative than many which are considered more respectable.

#### A Wonder of Nature.

The Savannah News says: One of our physicians has handed us the following extract from a letter written to him by a professional brother in the up country, describing a somewhat singular case, we believe or rare occurrence in medical practice:

"I must put in a slip to give you a singular instance of death from the rapid accretion of fat. We had a young man residing eighteen miles from this place, who was one of the miracles of nature; at 22 years of age, he weighed 502 lbs; he continued gradually to increase in flesh until he reached a little over 600 pounds, he was able to get about with tolerable ease and comfort to himself, and attended to his planting interest; he had a fine estate and looked after it with care and interest. Some four weeks ago he commenced increasing in flesh very rapidly and gained at first 1½ pounds per day, and then it was found that he gained a little over 2 pounds per day. Last week he died suddenly in his chair. I think from an accumulation of fat around the heart. Three days prior to his death he weighed 643 pounds, and had he been weighed the day of his death, no doubt he would have gone over 600 pounds. I have often seen him, and visited his family a few months ago professionally."

#### Nebraska.

Col. Mannypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if we are rightly informed, has thus far met with good success in treating with the Indians for the cession of their lands, in the above named territory, to the United States. The soil, the climate, the timber, minerals, and local position of this territory, all point it out as likely are long to become one of the greatest and wealthiest States of this Union. It will now soon be opened for settlement, and, we doubt not, it will become the destination of throngs of emigrants from the old States, and from Europe. Thus another republic is founded and another, wide realm added to the great empire of freedom. It lies on the route of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific, and will doubtless be crossed by the great railway that is to connect the shores of the two oceans. That road will fill that territory with a busy and thriving population in a very few years; and though in the centre of the continent, it will have easy, cheap and speedy access to the harbors of both oceans, and all the best markets of the world. Those seeking western homes, and not smitten with the gold fever, will soon find Nebraska one of the most attractive regions on this continent.

#### The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1853.

#### Winter has Set In.

The first snow of the season fell on Monday morning, the 24th of October, and continued till noon. At least six inches of snow fell during that time, and had there been a good foundation we would have had excellent sleighing. It is too early, we think, for this kind of fun, six weeks hence would be better in season.

#### Washington Ball.

The members of this Company will give their first Annual Ball on Friday Evening, the 4th of November next at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Allentown. We trust that every lover of amusement of this kind, will buy a ticket, as the "Washingtonians" were laboring under a heavy expense in rigging up "The Machine," and should an opportunity offer itself to test the skill of "the boys" we predict they will not be "behind time."

#### Suicide in Easton.

On Friday afternoon, between the hours of five and six, the citizens of Easton were thrown into great excitement by the report that David Huber, one of their most respectable citizens had committed suicide by hanging himself in his own stable in the rear of his lot. Mr. Huber, formerly resided in Allentown. He was in very good circumstances, of amiable disposition, and well beloved by all who know him. He labored for sometime under mental aberration, however, not the slightest idea of self destruction was perceptible. He leaves a bereaved wife and eight children to mourn his early loss.

**The Bell Ringers are Coming.**

Mr. De Lucy, has just informed us that those world famed artists the Champanalogians or Swiss Bell Ringers, who visited this Borough two years since, and delighted our citizens with their charming Music, will again visit us this week and give two of their entertainments one on Wednesday, and the other on Thursday evening—those inimitable entertainments which exhibit the conversion of bells into Melodious instruments of delightful intonation. The Ringers will be assisted by the celebrated vocalist Mr. George Brevis, and Signor Fittini, the wonderful performer on the wood and straw instrument. An elegant evening entertainment may be relied on. Let those fond of good music attend.

#### Graham's Magazine.

The November number of Graham's American Monthly Magazine, is certainly one of rare excellence in all respects. The articles are of the highest grade of merit, and grave to gay, and are upon a great variety of topics—from grave to gay, from lively to severe—the size of the book, now extended to 112 pages per number, enabling Mr. Graham, to excel in his literary department every other magazine.

The illustrations are first rate, particularly those in the body of the book, by Doreux, which set off and explain the text.

We learn that Mr. Graham's arrangements for 1854 are upon a very liberal scale, and although in his prospectus he does not boast, we chance to know that his readers will be amazed when they see the opening number for the year. Success to Graham for 1854, say we!

#### Washington and Jefferson.

The Savannah News says: One of our physicians has handed us the following extract from a letter written to him by a professional brother in the up country, describing a somewhat singular case, we believe or rare occurrence in medical practice:

"I must put in a slip to give you a singular instance of death from the rapid accretion of fat. We had a young man residing eighteen miles from this place, who was one of the miracles of nature; at 22 years of age, he weighed 502 lbs; he continued gradually to increase in flesh until he reached a little over 600 pounds, he was able to get about with tolerable ease and comfort to himself, and attended to his planting interest; he had a fine estate and looked after it with care and interest. Some four weeks ago he commenced increasing in flesh very rapidly and gained at first 1½ pounds per day, and then it was found that he gained a little over 2 pounds per day. Last week he died suddenly in his chair. I think from an accumulation of fat around the heart. Three days prior to his death he weighed 643 pounds, and had he been weighed the day of his death, no doubt he would have gone over 600 pounds. I have often seen him, and visited his family a few months ago professionally."

#### Nebraska.

Col. Mannypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, if we are rightly informed, has thus far met with good success in treating with the Indians for the cession of their lands, in the above named territory, to the United States. The soil, the climate, the timber, minerals, and local position of this territory, all point it out as likely are long to become one of the greatest and wealthiest States of this Union. It will now soon be opened for settlement, and, we doubt not, it will become the destination of throngs of emigrants from the old States, and from Europe. Thus another republic is founded and another, wide realm added to the great empire of freedom. It lies on the route of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific, and will doubtless be crossed by the great railway that is to connect the shores of the two oceans. That road will fill that territory with a busy and thriving population in a very few years; and though in the centre of the continent, it will have easy, cheap and speedy access to the harbors of both oceans, and all the best markets of the world. Those seeking western homes, and not smitten with the gold fever, will soon find Nebraska one of the most attractive regions on this continent.

#### Soldiers of the War of 1812.

To the Editors of the Sun.

GENTLEMEN.—That Republics are ungrateful has been verified in my case, and that of thousands of those engaged in the war of 1812, vs. Great Britain, as the sequel shows. The late war with Mexico, gave to thousands of American recruits one hundred and sixty acres of land who never left the limits of their State, suffered no privation directly or indirectly, and yet our country withholds from the old superannuated veteran, who fought the British Lion (not the Mexican Lamb) forty years ago, an equal claim. I am now on the verge of the grave; have fought and bled in the defence of my native country forty years since, and am told that for six months services in the army, I must receive eighty acres of public land as a full compensation, for all my privations, &c., while my son received one hundred and sixty acres for the services rendered in the Mexican Hobby. I ask no alms of my country: I require at its hands sheer justice, and regardless of all the different sects, religiously or politically, Maine or anti-Maine, Whig or Democrat, I advise all those whose claims on their country for justice have been long withheld, to refrain from the support of any who turns a deaf ear to the claims of justice and equal rights.

Wm. E. GAYLE.

Cincinnati, Oct. 8th, 1853.

We cheerfully give place to the above appeal containing more truth than poetry. We have always looked upon the law of Congress of 1850 as partial and doing great injustice to the veterans of the war of 1812.

If they did not have as hard fighting, breast to breast, with our foes as those who served in the Mexican war, they showed a bold front and were ever ready and willing to do battle in the tented field—and it was their fearless position that kept the foe at bay, on our extensive frontier and in our maritime towns and cities.

We say to those noble veterans—see your Congress-men in your respective districts—urge upon them the justice of your claim to further land bounty—ask them to present it to the consideration of the House of Representatives at an early part of the coming session, a moiety of that unappropriated domain, as a slight acknowledgment of your invaluable services, that we principally demagogues, have from time to time, for political reasons, been so anxious to squander upon foreign paupers.

#### Allentown Rail Road.

At an Election held in Allentown, on Tuesday the 18th instant, the following persons were elected: President—HENRY D. MAXWELL—Directors—John T. Johnston, John F. A. Sanford, Thomas Chambers, John C. Green, Adam Norrie, Henry D. Maxwell, May Humphreys, Hiriam J. Schantz, Christian Pretz, Jacob Dillinger, John D. Stiles and William Fry. The Engineers are already surveying the road.

#### Pacific Rail Road.

A correspondent in the Philadelphia Ledger takes rather a rose colored view of the great events which are to flow from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Listen to him:—"It is supposed that the Road, if commenced within the coming year, could not be completed before ten years; at which time, the population of the Atlantic States, in all probability, will have increased to twenty-five millions, and upon the shores of the Pacific to between two and three and a half millions. But further, our author extends his point of vision forty years beyond the present. He estimates that there will be then nearly eighty millions of people on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and from ten to fifteen millions on the other side. Other States will have come into the Union—the vast wilderness, now intervening between the Western and Southern States of the Pacific, will be then populated and enriched with the blessings of civilization. And as each year brings us nearer to that point, which many now in man's estate will live to see, so each year shows more clearly the necessity of this great thoroughfare as a convenience for our citizens. On these grounds, the road is urged as a means of speedy business connection—of national defense—for a swift, safe and cheap carriage of the mails, besides many other considerations affecting the mental and domestic relations of our country."

Think of that, once 80 millions of people between Washington Market and the Rocky Mountains. When that becomes a fact our fates will have to be taken apart and enlarged.

#### Austria's Aid to the Czar.

The Russian help that subdued Hungary brought Austria into a state of virtual vassalage to the emperor of Russia. Franz Joseph is but a tool of Nicholas, and under his dictation is now renouncing his character of mediator between Russia and Turkey, and taking sides with the northern autocrat against the Moslem empire. Turkey is to be swallowed first by the Cossack anaconda; but Austria is in equal although in less immediate peril. The St. Petersburg programme of "manifest destiny" looks to the absorption of all Eastern Europe in the first place, the downfall of the constitutional monarchies of the west in the second place, and the establishment of a grand Muscovite empire, comprehending the continents of Europe and Asia, in the third place. The first of these processes has been going on steadily for a century or so, and it remains to be seen whether the general plan is to be interrupted by the sword at the present stage of its progress, or whether the aggrandizements of Russia is to be permitted to go on until she becomes too powerful to be coped with by the nations as of men, there are crises in which the decision of the moment determines their fate for good or evil. It seems to us that the liberal governments of Europe are just now in precisely such a "fix." If they permit Turkey to be sacrificed, the "balance of power" on that continent will thereafter be all on one side.

**Hydrophobia.**—A boy about 10 years of age son of Amos Miller, of E. Brunswick in this county, died from the bite of a mad dog on Tuesday day of last week. He was bitten several times in the hand about four weeks ago. The first symptoms of the disease were felt on Tuesday morning and death followed in the evening.

#### The American Continent an Island.

This great problem has at length been solved; and a passage through the Arctic Sea from Behring's Strait to Baffin's Bay has actually been effected. On the 7th inst., Commander Inglesfield, who was despatched in her Majesty's steamship Phoenix last Spring, with supplies to Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, returned and reported to the Admiralty. He brought no intelligence of Sir John Franklin's expedition; but has, however, succeeded in depositing the supplies as directed, and was accompanied by Lieutenant Creswell, of the Investigator, with despatches from Commander M'Clure, who sailed in December, 1849, in search of Sir John Franklin, in H. M. S. Investigator, and from Captain Kellett, who sailed in the Spring of 1852, in H. M. S. Resolute, on the same mission. We regret to say that no traces towards success in the main object of their mission have been discovered; but a letter from Commander M'Clure, dated H. M. S. Investigator, Bay of Mercy, Bering's Island, April, 1853, announces his success in accomplishing the long problematical enterprise of the North Western passage. The gallant writer states that, during the winter of 1850, his vessel wintered in pack, without sustaining any damage, and, surprising to say, he has to report the same result at the end of the third winter, and without the loss of a single man of his crew, in the frozen waters called Prince of Wales' Strait, and communicating with Barrows, as he ascertained on the 26th of October that year. In July, 1851, he states, "such a body of ice came down upon us with a strong east wind, and set the vessel so far to the south, that we determined to attempt a passage by the east end of the cliffs of Banks Land, forming the north entrance of the large island under which we now are." The difficulties and dangers of this passage may be estimated from his statement that the ice floats encountered measured from 45 to 70 feet beneath the water, only 6 or 7 above. Native inhabitants have been discovered farther north than ever were seen before, at Woollaston sound, Victoria Land and Prince Albert's Land. Copper, of the purest description, was found in lumps, and the natives, who were very friendly, were much amused at seeing the sailors run to pick up the lumps of metal with which they edge their spears.

#### Death of Gen. Childs.

The yellow fever has taken another hero, for its victim, Brevet Brigadier General Childs, of the army, having died of it at Tampa Bay, on the 8th inst. Col. Childs was a native of Maine, and one of the most gallant officers of our army. He was with General Taylor's army at the commencement of the Mexican war, and commanded the artillery battalion in the battles of Pala Alto and Resaca de la Palma. At Monterey he commanded the storming party of artillery, infantry and Texas riflemen, and contributed much towards the success of the attack on the city. He was afterwards with Gen. Scott's army at the landing at Vera Cruz. At Cerro Gordo he commanded a portion of the 1st Artillery which was engaged in the successful attack upon that height, and General Scott, in his official report, acknowledged his gallantry and called him "the often distinguished Brevet Col. Childs'". He continued with Gen. Scott's army as far as Puebla, where he was placed in command, and where he not only exhibited his customary bravery, but endeared himself to the army and the volunteers by his humane conduct in all circumstances.

Many of the Pennsylvania volunteers remember him with much gratitude, and will learn with regret of his death. Colonel Childs was pronounced, after the war, to a Brevet Brigadier General. He was in the prime of life, with the prospect of many years longer of honorable service, when he was cut off by the pestilence.—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

#### Shooting.

We are informed that on Tuesday last, a son of Hiriam Rice, residing near Centerville, Bucks Co., was returning home from a gunning excursion, and when near his father's house he espied a mulatto named John Kennard, in a choice chestnut tree gathering the nuts. The boy cried him down. After some hesitation Kennard came down, but pursued the boy, with threats. As he came near the boy turned and told him to approach no nearer or he would fire. Kennard pursued, however, and seized the gun; as he did so the boy pulled the trigger, and lodged the charge in Kennard's breast. He was so seriously wounded that at last accounts he was not expected to live.—*Easton Argus.*

**Carpets for the President's House.**—It is stated that a gorgeous carpet has just been finished at Glasgow, Scotland, for the White House at Washington. It measures 80 feet long by 40 feet broad; the portion woven in the loom without a seam being 72 feet by 31 feet; and the remainder consists of a handsome border sewn on. The filling in of the carpet is a ruby and crimson damask, with three tasteful medallions in the centre, and a rich corner piece to correspond. The medallions are filled up with bouquets of flowers, designed and executed with magnificent taste. The entire piece weighs upwards of a ton, and is valued at \$2500.

**A Valuable Brick.**—An ingot of gold, weighing 793 ounces, and valued at \$16,256.75 was yesterday drawn from the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, by the agent of Harndon's Express, for the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. It is the most valuable ingot of gold ever cast at our Mint in shape and dimensions; it resembled a brick but the weight was enough to tire the strongest man.

**California.**—The California popular vote will this year reach 80,000, it is said. The city of San Francisco polls 10,113 votes, being an increase of 2127 votes since the Presidential election when it stood 7986. The vote in the rural districts of the country has risen in the same time from 420 to 826. The vote in the city of Sacramento reaches 5530 now; against 4995 at the Presidential election, Marysville polls 1807 votes, Stockton 1472, and Nevada City 1098.

#### The North West Passage.

For two or three hundred years British navigators and others have from time to time, been trying to sail around the Northern coast of America—or, to use the common phrase, have been trying to discover a "North West Passage." It was an early dream of the ocean-theorists that succeeded Columbus's great and glorious experiment, and millions of money have been spent in endeavoring to solve the great problem. Great Britain, with her characteristic desire for securing a Western passage to India, chiefly through her own dominions, has sent her expeditions after exploration, that in which Sir John Franklin, was last despatched in her Majesty's steamship Phoenix, last Spring, with supplies to Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, returned and reported to the Admiralty. He brought no intelligence of Sir John Franklin's expedition; but has, however, succeeded in depositing the supplies as directed, and was accompanied by Lieutenant Creswell, of the Investigator, with despatches from Commander M'Clure, who sailed in December, 1849, in search of Sir John Franklin, in H. M. S. Investigator, Bay of Mercy, Bering's Island, April, 1853, announces his success in accomplishing the long problematical enterprise of the North Western passage. The gallant writer states that, during the winter of 1850, his vessel wintered in pack, without sustaining any damage, and, surprising to say, he has to report the same result at the end of the third winter, and without the