

then that. All the pots, pans, pails and nameless vessels, no matter how indispensable, which the careful woman had stowed away under her beds, begin to enter into the grand melee, and go rattling, thundering, and yelling across the ship, like sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. The very devil is to pay. Everything is upset and smashed. Kegs, boxes, and barrels, filled with unmentionable articles, are all smashed and their contents spilled. The next visitor is a sea to the amount of some few hogsheads, which comes pouring down the hatchway, followed soon by another and another, till you crawl out of your berth at the peril of your head, and if you can, seize your most valuable trunk or box, and put that into it. When daylight comes, things are pretty much at sixes and sevens—the storm raging, and you wishing yourself back where you came from. Yet thousands of people who had comfortable homes in the old countries seek new ones in America through the steerages of our packet-ships.—*Traveller's Guide.*

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

ALLENTOWN AS A MANUFACTURING PLACE.

Looking to the growth and prosperity of a town or city, next to a commercial interest, is that of a manufacturing interest. All experience shows that no inland town will continue to thrive and prosper, no matter how great its agricultural advantages are, unless it also has a mechanical and manufacturing or commercial interest to uphold and press it forward. The argument we have advanced above has clearly demonstrated itself in our own place. Allentown, as our readers are fully aware, has been a kind of agricultural depot for a district of country more than thirty miles around for a great many years, yet Allentown, depending as it did, solely upon the agricultural products of the surrounding country, improved but very slowly. It is true, a large amount of money was annually paid to the Farmers by the Millers and Grain Dealers, but the Mechanics and laboring classes received but a trifling amount, and the consequence was, that mechanics found it a poor place, and instead of Allentown prospering as it should, it remained in *stagnation*. We are glad, however, to have it in our power to say, that Allentown is not what it was in 1840—then it had 2400 inhabitants—now it has near 6000. Then we had only two small charcoal Furnaces in the county, which together run from 45 to 50 tons of metal a week—now we have near Allentown eight large Anthracite Furnaces, and one in course of erection, these together can be made to yield in the neighborhood of fourteen hundred tons of pig metal a week; which valued at thirty dollars will bring to the county forty two thousand dollars every 8 days. This probably is more than any county in the state can boast of. Independent of the iron business, many of our citizens are engaging in manufacturing, and preparing still more extensively to embark in the business. In a range of three miles we have fourteen large flouring mills, propelled by water power. We have a steam saw-mill in operation. A planing mill, sash manufactory, &c. A very extensive iron Foundry and machine shop. Since these establishments have been in progress our population has been steadily on the increase, buildings are going up in every direction, and in our last weeks issue, speaking of those erected this season, we have been accused of having stated the number some 15 or 20 less than were actually put up. The wages of Mechanics are daily advancing, and this valuable class of citizens are indeed in great demand. Carpenters, Brick and Stone Masons, Plasterers, Painters, Black-smiths, Wheel-righters, Shoemakers, Tailors, Coachmakers, &c., are in demand, although there are a good number settling down daily with us, yet the demand exceeds the supply. There are seven brick-yards in operation in the Borough and still the demand for brick cannot be supplied.

Allentown now enjoys a high rank in point of location, as it is certain to have a Railroad communication North, South, East and West. The time has come when all the wollen and cotton goods, hats, shoes, edge-tools farming implements now manufactured in the East, or other parts of the world, should be manufactured in our midst. We have the wool and leather in our reach, we have the cotton with less freight on it than they have in the East, property is cheaper, labor is cheaper, in fact we have many advantages over distant manufacturers. We have the stone-coal, the lime stone and the iron-ore, in such immense quantities and such superior qualities, as to enable us to drive the British Iron out of our market, still we go on from year to year, purchasing millions and millions of Iron from England at a ruinous cost, this should not be done, and thus we send the money we ought to distribute among ourselves in large quantities to pay European operations for such articles we could manufacture at home, at much less cost.

If capitalists abroad, who are disposed to embark their means in manufactures, but knew half the advantages of this locality, and were apprised of the health of the place, they would rush here with eagerness.

Important to Postmasters.

Postmasters should bear in mind, (says the *Fredonia Advertiser*), for their advantage as well as that of the local press, that for every county paper delivered by them to subscribers, they are entitled to retain of the Post Office funds, ten and one-half cents per year. It is for their interest as well as that of the publishers, that the county papers be preferred, since there is no trouble of making collections or keeping accounts thereof, as on foreign papers the commission on which will not average more than from six to eight cents per year; so Postmasters look to your interest.

The Soldiers of 1812.

There are yet in existence, and scattered through the length and breadth of our country, many of those who were active participants during the last war. Then they were in the morning of life, fresh, with the vigor of youth and ready when the summons came to take up arms, and bravely defend the cause which they had espoused—the cause of liberty. They fought and conquered, and when the sword was turned into the plough-share they sought again their homes and the peaceful employments of life.

But war which brings with it devastation, where it did not lay low in death, in many instances left traces on those who were participants,—traces which they bore from the battlefield as a glorious insignia gained in a cause dearer to them than life itself. The spring-time of life has, to "those actors in that eventful drama," passed away, and time has marked its impress on their brow. To many who stood firm in the hour of danger, in those days which tried men's souls, their after days have not been smiled upon by fortune, and now when the day of life is closing upon them, they are struggling through the pain of honorable wounds to obtain an honorable living.

It is true the soldier is not totally forgotten, but with all the "Acts" which have from time to time passed, the small pension allowed has hardly insured the keeping of body and soul together, and often, in many cases, it is all the poor soldier has to depend on, and the obtaining of which is often attended with so much trouble and vexation that he would almost give up in despair. But what we would speak of particularly and explicitly is the injustice done by Government in the dispensation of its favors to those who are the intended recipients of the same; and, in so doing, allusion is made particularly to the soldiers of the War of 1812.

The late act of Congress of September 28, 1850, allows land to all who volunteered their services and served over one month—but graduating the amount of land to the time in service up to nine months, for which time they receive 160 acres, and no more if they served beyond that.

It seems from this, that the allowance was governed by the term of service, regardless of the actions which the soldier may have been engaged in. Now, in many instances, those who volunteered and served for the year saw little or no active service or fighting; while many who saw less than a month's or, it may be, three or four month's service, were often in the hottest of the actions, and, if not killed, wounded so hard as to be unfit for further duty; in engagements like Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and the severe engagements in suppressing Indian hostilities and depredations. We see no reason why Congress should not equalize the amount in this act, and give all who have not received the benefits, or only as they may have, as the "act" now stands, 160 acres, and that before the coming session closes. They will thus be doing an act of gratitude to those who disregarded not their country's call in the hour of need, and dispensing charity to those who are most worthy of it.

Something Brewing.

The following extract of a letter published in the "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin" a democratic paper of great influence, is an indication of what is brewing in the good old "Keystone State," among a large and a respectable portion of the Democratic family in the next Congressional contest, speaking of the ill conceived appointment of Mr. Campbell, to a Cabinet officer by President Pierce, the writer says: "The people must again, and then again, be told that Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Bigler are responsible for Mr. Campbell's appointment.—If the matter is properly kept before them, Gov. Bigler will find that his nomination will be of as little service to him as Mr. Campbell found the nomination for the Supreme Court to be."

Do let us try and substitute an honest man for a quack and coward for the Governor of this State. We have had enough of these money-making, vulgar, inferior men as our Chief Magistrates. Let there be an end of it, and let us at least return to the "line of safe precedents," and select well-informed, straightforward, upright men. For one, I desire to see Mr. Bigler defeated, and I also desire to see the President restored to his sense of duty, and to be undecieved from the delusion he now labors under, in believing that Mr. Campbell is a man of merit—a man of popularity, and a persecuted saint!

When I last wrote to you I concluded by saying that I should again write, and say a few words to Governor Bigler. I have done so.—As the French say, this is the "beginning of the end." Hereafter I will again write to you, and plainly express the past history of Mr. Campbell, and the guilty conspiracy between Mr. Buchanan, Governor Porter, Mr. Campbell, and Governor Bigler to rule the Democratic party."

Court Week.

On Monday next the December term of our Court will commence. As a great many of our friends will have business in town; we trust such who know themselves to be indebted to us for subscription, advertising or otherwise, will not forget to give us a call. We are much in want of the "needful" and we hope this little notice will bring our delinquents to the "Captain's Office" to settle their accounts.

Harrisburg "Democratic Union."

This excellent and ably conducted Democratic paper, now under the sole control of Isaac G. McKinley, Esq., who has recently purchased the interest of his partner Mr. Lescure, will be continued at \$2 a year, including the semi-weekly paper during the session of the Legislature; for \$1 semi-weekly during the session alone. The weekly "Union" is furnished at \$1.50 per year. Persons desirous of having full and correct reports of Legislative Proceedings, will do well to subscribe for the "Union."

Young Man.

Save that penny—pick up that pin,—let that account be correct to a farthing—find out what that bit of ribbon costs before you say you will take it—pay that half dime your friend handed you to make change with—in a word, be economical—be accurate—know what you are doing—be honest and then be generous, for all you have or acquire thus belongs to you by every rule or right, and you may put it to any good use. And you will put it to a good use if you acquire it justly and honestly, for you have a foundation, a background which will always keep you above the waves of evil. It is not parsimoniousness to be economical. It is not miserly to save a pin from loss. It is not selfish to be correct in your dealings. It is not small to know the price of articles you are about to purchase, or to remember the little debt you owe. What if you do meet Bill Pride decked out in a much better suit than yours, the price of which he has not yet learned from his tailor, and he laughs at your faded dress and old fashioned notions of honesty and right, your day will come. Franklin, who from a penny saving boy, walking the streets with a roll under his arm, became a companion for kings, says, "Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves." La Fite the celebrated French banker leaving the house to which he had applied for a clerkship, was not too proud or careless to pick up a pin. The simple pin laid the foundation to his immense wealth. The wise banker saw the act, called him back, and gave him employment, convinced by this seeming small circumstance of his ability and honesty. He just and then be generous. Yes, be always just and generous. Benevolence is a great duty, a heaven given privilege, by which you not only benefit the object, but feel a sensation of joy in your own soul which is worth more, far more, than gain. But you may not give your neighbor's goods. Your own just earnings you should always share with the needy, but generosity can never be measured by the amount you lavish on a fine dress, or that you spend with your friends to satisfy the requirements of vanity and folly. What if they do pat you on the shoulder? They would do so much to any dog that would serve them. It is the service not yourself that gets the flattery or you spend your money for naught certainly. Well, let the girls say you are small, rather than spend that dollar you need for a book. Get the book if it is a good one it will tell you that no girl worth having ever selected a man for a husband for his long tail or livery-stable bill more than for his long ears.

Publication of the State Laws.

We have urged again and again some reform in the present mode of promulgating the Laws but fogymen seems to resist every attempt at progress. We are glad to find the Pittsburgh Union speaking out on the subject and taking the opportunity before the Legislature meets, and while the members elect have time to reflect upon their coming duties, as a fit time to arouse their attention to the necessity of the publication of the Laws in every county of the State. The Union calls upon its brethren of the press for assistance in the matter, and says as ignorance of the law will excuse no one, our government should place it in the power of every citizen to know the laws he is expected to obey. In a country of the advancement and intelligence of ours, it would be thought monstrous to follow the custom of the old Roman ruler, who had his laws written in small letters and hung up on high columns, so that the people could not read them; and still every violation of them was severely punished. It is well known that nearly the whole session is taken up with local legislation; laws binding in particular localities are passed, and scarce a dozen interested knew the fact until the law is violated and an innocent man punished. This is unjust and despotic. The people should know the laws they are required to obey, and to effect this, they should be published in the newspapers of each county. To be sure it would cost something, but it would be vastly beneficial. As it is the laws are published in pamphlet form after they have gone into operation, and then only are seen by one in a thousand. We hope to hear the voice of the press on this important subject.—*Phil. Sun.*

Lehigh Valley Times—We received the first number of a new paper by the above title, published in the Borough of Bethlehem, Northampton county, by E. H. Rauch. It is printed on new type and makes a very neat appearance. Northampton is blessed with newspapers, no less than six English and two German papers are published in the county. Well the "more the merrier." Brother Rauch's efforts are deserving of success.

Spiritual Telegraph—The "Spiritual Telegraph" is the title of a paper printed by Partridge & Britain, No. 300 Broadway, New York, a copy of which the publishers have sent us. It is printed on fine white paper and bears evidence of prosperity.

Election of Bank Directors.

On Monday the 20th of November last, the Banks in Easton held their annual election for Directors, and elected the following Boards: EASTON BANK.

David D. Wagener, Michael Butz, George A. Hice, Charles Innes, Peter Ihrie, William H. Laxell, C. A. Luckenbach, Charles W. Mixell, Peter Pomp, Andrew H. Rader, James Thompson, Jacob H. Wilking and Matthias Krause.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

Peter S. Michler, John Geen, Jr., Philip H. Gopp, John A. Sletor, Samuel Sandt, Daniel Lachenour, C. C. Field, Samuel Shimer, Peter Shimer, Robert Cotingham, Daniel Whitesell, William Lee and Cyrus Laxell.

Isaac G. McKinley, has purchased the interest of his late partner, Mr. Lescure, in the Harrisburg Union; and is now its sole proprietor.

Continental Money—How Issued.

Soon after the organization of the Continental army, the immediate necessity of pecuniary means to the new Government caused the issue of paper currency to a large amount. Three distinct modes of putting forth this kind of money were proposed: first, that each Colony should issue for itself the sum that might be required of it by Congress; second, that the Colonies as a body should issue the full necessary sum, and each Colony be held bound to redeem its proportionate part; and, third that Congress should issue the required amount, each Colony be bound to discharge its proportion, and the United Colonies to redeem all money unredeemed by the default or inability, of any particular Colony. The last mode was adopted, as likely to secure more ready credit, and as affording the best ultimate security. During the session of 1775, three millions of dollars were therefore issued. This sum was appropriated among the Colonies according to the supposed population, inclusive of negroes and mulattoes; each Colony to pay its proportion in four equal annual payments, the first by the last of November, 1782, and the fourth by the last of November 1782. The several Colonial conventions were to provide by taxes for a sinking fund to meet their proportion of the bills.—The amount of the issue so moderately began exceeded all expectation, and at the beginning of 1780 the enormous sum of two hundred millions of dollars had been issued, every dollar of which then remained unredeemed. This preposterous issue, so far beyond the ability of the United Colonies to redeem—greater, it was supposed than the value of the entire Colonial real estate—was swelled by a still larger amount by numerous well executed forgeries industriously circulated by malicious loyalists, and by the independent issues of the individual Colonies.—The credit of the Colonies was now at the lowest possible point, and their paper, which stood well up to an emission of twenty millions, rapidly depreciated as their inability to redeem the issue became more apparent, and the most ingenious financing efforts of Congress proved powerless to stay the downward tendency. In February, 1781, seven thousand five hundred dollars in Continental money with difficulty commanded one hundred specie dollars. At that time, five hundred dollars in Continental money would have just purchased for your grandfather "a pair of shoes." It was usual for tradesmen in making out their bills to charge the price in Continental money, and then indicate the price which would be accepted in specie. The lamentable disproportion is well illustrated by the following old bill, the original of which is still preserved:

Capt. A. M. Lane. Bu't of W. Nichols.
 January 5, 1781.
 1 pair boots, \$600 00
 63 yds. calico, at 85 ds. 753 00
 6 " chintz, at 150 ds. 900 00
 4 1/2 " moreen at 100 ds. 450 00
 4 handkerchiefs, at 100 ps. 400 00
 8 yds quality binding, at 4 ds. 32 00
 1 skin of silk, 10 00

If paid in specie, £18 10. \$3144 00

Government failed to redeem their paper currency because of sheer inability. Congress tried every plan that human ingenuity or financial skill could suggest, but without achieving any practical benefit. When the Colonies assumed their defiant attitude towards the mother country they had no money and no credit except among the "rebels," and desperate necessity, which overruled the ordinary laws of financial propriety and prudence, literally drove them into the enormous excesses which we have detailed.—This was the most serious trouble that Washington had to encounter. Our revolutionary history in this respect, is unparalleled, when we consider the power and ample wealth of Great Britain at the same period. At this late period, the Continental money is in the hands of parties who gave nothing for it—hence its redemption would not benefit the real losers by its circulation.

Population of China.

Some idea of the importance of the revolution now going forward in China may be obtained from reflection on the fact that the population of China proper is estimated, and it is believed, correctly, at 307,307,907 inhabitants. In the dependencies of Manchoua Mongolia, Turkistan, Thibet, &c., the population is about 40,000,000 making a total of over four hundred millions of people under one government, or eighteen times as many as live under this Republic. Should our population double in number every half century it would require nearly two hundred and fifty years to acquire a population of China.

The quantity of land in China is estimated at 830,820,100 English acres, of which, 141,119,317, or nearly one sixth, is under cultivation. The total area in square miles, is 1,297,999 and the population on each square mile 2830. Were the Chinese a warlike people, and as far advanced in all the modern arts and sciences as the Americans or English, they could overrun all Asia, and conquer the combined armies of Europe. The effects of a successful revolution among 400,000,000 cannot be forthshadowed by any human imagination.

Obituary of the Soft Democracy.—The hard democracy of Livingston have prepared an obituary which they intend to have inscribed upon the tomb of free soilism. Here it is:—

The Van Buren or Free Soil Party,
 Born of respectable colored parents, at Buffalo, August, 1853.
 Died at sunset, Nov. 8, 1853.
 Aged five years and three months.
 A post mortem examination proved the immediate cause of death to be cholera infantum, produced by too strong a dose of General Pierce's abolitionism, administered by Guthrie one of the Presidents Secretaries, being forced into its weakened stomach, causing immediate death.

A Place for Bachelors.—Fifteen marriages have taken place within three weeks at the Dennison House, Cincinnati. We advise our bachelor friends to put up there. The lady who advertises for a husband might profit by the suggestion.

Statistics of the Census.

From the report of Mr. De Bow, Superintendent of the Seventh Census, now in press, the total white population of the United States is found to be

Free colored, 19,553,068
 Slaves, 431,495
 Total, 20,000,000

The total square miles of the territory of the United States is 3,306,865, which gives a population of 301 to the square mile.

The annual attendance at schools is 2,646,452 white males, and 1,916,614 females, and 26,461 free colored persons. Of these 3,942,081 are native, and 147,426 foreigners. Pennsylvania schools, 504,610 a year.

Of the entire population, 13,103,650 reside in their native States, 4,176,225 in other States, 2,240,535 were born in foreign countries, and 32,658 unknown. In Pennsylvania the population is 2,258,160, of whom 1,787,310 were born in the State, 165,966 in other States, and 305,105 in other countries.

The table of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, of the United States, show there are deaf and dumb—whites, 9136; free colored, 126; slaves, 531. Blind—Whites, 7978; free colored, 429; slaves, 1387. Insane—Whites, 14,972; free colored, 311; slaves, 327. Idiotic—Whites, 14,257; free colored, 348; slaves, 1182. Aggregate, 50,994. Of the foregoing there were born in foreign countries—of deaf and dumb, 497; of blind, 2713; of insane, 9358; idiotic, 600. In Pennsylvania, there are of deaf and dumb—whites, 1130; free colored, 15. Blind—Whites, 941; free colored, 28. Insane—Whites, 1805; free colored, 49. Idiotic—Whites, 1432; free colored, 35.

In the States and Territories there are 234 Colleges, with 1651 teachers and 27,159 pupils. Their total annual income is: From endowment, \$462,314; taxation, \$1,848,565; public funds, \$184,549; other sources, \$1,264,280—total, \$1,919,628. Of Public Schools there are 80,951; of teachers, 92,000; of pupils, 3,364,173. Their total income is: From endowment, \$182,594; taxation, \$4,685,414; public funds, \$2,574,669; other sources, \$2,147,853—aggregate, \$9,591,530. Of Academies and other schools there are 6032, with 12,207 teachers and 261,362 pupils. Their annual income is: From endowments, \$288,855; taxation, \$14,202; public funds, \$114,798; other sources, \$4,235,987; total, \$4,669,842. Of persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write, there are 389,664 white males, and 673,224 females; 90,322 free colored; 858,306 native, and 195,114 foreigners, being an aggregate of 1,053,430; of this number in Pennsylvania there are 24,380 males, 42,548 females, white, and 9344 free colored. The native population of Pennsylvania who cannot read or write is 51,283 white, in Virginia it is 87,380; North Carolina, 80,083; Tennessee, 78,114; Kentucky, 67,359; Indiana, 69,445; and Ohio, 56,958; showing a disproportion highly creditable to our State.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

A Humiliating Fact.—Application was recently made by two brothers, both colored, to a Court in Richmond, Virginia, for permission to go abroad without registers, as they were so far removed from their original blood, as to entitle them to privilege asked, in accordance with an Act of the Virginia Assembly, which declares that persons with less than one fourth negro blood shall be considered white persons. After hearing the case, the Court refused the application. On which the Richmond Enquirer thus remarks: "The law and circumstances under which this application was made, would free about one fourth of the slaves of the Commonwealth, and lead to interminable difficulties on the subject.—One-tenth negro blood would be little enough to place a negro upon the footing of a white person."

Great Mill.—The Harrisburg Union, referring to a new mill highly praised in England says—"Messrs. Wilson & McCullough have recently completed a new steam mill in our borough in which they run 4½ feet flat French burrs two hundred revolutions a minute, that turn out flour faster than we ever saw it run from a mill spout. These gentlemen calculate to grind regularly from six to seven barrels of extra flour per hour on each run of stones, and they may be able to do more. As high as thirty bushels of wheat have been ground on one run of stones, in this mill, in an hour! We ask if this has ever been beaten anywhere? If any one has beaten it, they will please send us word. We have been using the flour made at these mills for the last two weeks, and find it superior to any we have ever had."

The New York Fifty-Cent Pieces.—It is stated in a New York paper that the new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited and large numbers of them are in circulation. When not much worn they are a good imitation, with one exception, the milling on the outer edge is badly done. They are run in moulds and the creases are not clear, and show, on particular examination, that they are not made in the manner of the genuine. After use they become dark, almost as copper; but a large number of them are in circulation that look well, and all new quarters should be examined closely.

Successful Whaling.—The whaleship "Sheffield" arrived at the Sandwhich Islands, Sept. 9, having left the whaling ground in the sea of October, July 28. She had been 36 months on the voyage, and had taken 7,000 blbls. oil and 115,000 lbs. bone. She had 3,000 blbls. oil and 50,000 lbs. bone on board, having shipped and sold the rest of her catch at Sydney and Hong Kong.—She took 1,000 blbls. of oil the present season, and left the ground early because she had no more casks to fill. The "Sheffield" reports ships doing as well as last year, up to the time of her sailing.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Violation of the Small Note Law.—Fourteen suits have been commenced against the Farmers Deposit Bank, of Pittsburgh, for alleged violations of the small note law. The Clerk and Directors are accused of paying our notes under the denomination of \$5 at the counter. The penalty for infringement of the law in the case of Banks is very heavy, being \$500 for every note so issued.

GLEANINGS.

Eric, Pa., has the only Custom House erected by the U. S. Government on our northern lake frontier. It cost \$29,000.

The question with the Sandwhich Islands now is, "to be or not to be" part of the United States.

Were it not for imaginary evils, the lives of many would be much less miserable.

An old German Bible, printed in the year 1580, was put for sale last week, at a vendue in Manor township, Lancaster county.

A movement has been made in the Georgia Legislature for a change from tri-annual to annual sessions of the Legislature.

Twelve thousand men are now at work upon the Illinois Central Railroad.

The vote in Rhode Island on a Convention to revise the Constitution, is more than two-to-one against it.

The game of Fox and Geese has been played by the Fox Girls, who have rapped a fortnight out of their geese believers.

Boston a Century Ago.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser has been amusing himself by the examination of Boston papers, published in 1749 and 1746. From the Boston News Letter of 1746 he extracted the following advertisements, as an evidence of the public opinion of our Patriotic neighbors then on the subject of slavery:

"To be sold, a young, strong and healthy, good tempered negro fellow, about 18 or 20 years of age, whose master vice is laziness; for which fault he is sold. He might do well if closely employed with a master. Enquire of the printer."

"To be sold, a very likely negro woman about 19 years of age, fit for town or country, and very fit for any gentleman in his family. Enquire of the printer. Any gentleman who has a mind to purchase said negro, his bond will be taken for the payment of the same in a reasonable time."

The Boston Post of the same period combines a motley group of "sermons" and "negroes" to be sold. In one paper containing four advertisements of negroes for sale, is one offering "two likely negro men, recently from the West Indies"; and one offering for sale "a fine, lusty, healthy, negro woman, fit for town or country, with a fine child, and to be sold either with or without the child."

It would thus seem that our ancestors, a century ago, who are acknowledged to have been much more piously inclined than the lawyers of "Modern Athens" or Boston of the present day, had much less "holly horror" of the institution of slavery.

John Walker's Will.—Mr. Walker, a brewer, died a few months since in this city, leaving, by the accumulation of his industry, a large estate, estimated at \$190,000, in bonds and mortgages, and \$70,000 in real property. By will he devised to his wife in cash \$100,000, her dower of one-third for her natural life, in all real estate, all the household and kitchen furniture, &c. This, it is alleged, would give her in interest about \$2,500 a year. She claims, as they were childless, that she, as next of kin, is entitled to the whole of the personal estate, besides her dower in the realty. Worthington and Matthews sustain her claim. The nineteen heirs of Walker claim that if Mrs. Walker elects to take by the will, she relinquishes the \$100,000 legacy and all the personal property, and can only take her dower in the realty. Walker and Kelber represent the heirs. The executors who have the estate, represented by Tilden and Rariden, deny the power of the Probate Court to make any order setting aside the rights of minor heirs. The contest between the parties is pending in the Probate Court before Judge Warren.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Liberal Bequest.—By the will of Daniel Kieffer, who died on the 20th of October last, at his residence in Oley township, Berks county, *Ten Thousand Dollars* are bequeathed to the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg. The *G. R. Messenger* states that the will has been duly recorded, and leaves the amount to William Hays, Esq., of Mercersburg, Pa., in trust, to be invested for the benefit of the Seminary as the Synod may direct. Mr. Kieffer was noted for his benevolence. He gave during his life-time \$500 to Marshall College, at Mercersburg, and \$500 to the Second Reformed Church, recently organized in Reading, of which the Rev. M. Kieffer is Pastor. The legacy to the Seminary is said to have been most opportune, the institution being greatly in need of increased means to promote its usefulness. The Church, of which he was so liberal a member, has reason to cherish his memory as one of its greatest benefactors.—*Gazette and Dem.*

The Victoria.—This vessel was laden with 400 barrels of gunpowder. She sailed from London on the 1st of April, and on the 19th of June had reached within a few days' sail of Port Phillip, when the cry of fire was raised about ten o'clock at night. The passengers and some of the crew were unacquainted with the presence of the powder, when some one exclaimed, "My God the powder!" The crew and passengers got out the long boat and pulled frantically from the vessel. When about half a mile off, the 400 barrels blew up, lifting the burning vessel bodily out of the water, and shivering her in myriads of fragments, which strewn the sea for miles upon miles. So immense was the explosion that even at the distance of half a mile, some of the crew were burned by the blast. Having been at sea for 60 hours without food or water, they were picked up by the bark *Tulline*.

Silver.—The rise in the value of silver in England would produce a corresponding rise here—if it had anything to act upon. This market, however, is bare of silver. Mexican and Pacific Coast silver almost all goes to England. The mint in Philadelphia supplies itself by refusing to pay the depositor of silver in kind, to the full extent of their deposit. The demand in England for exportation to China is likely to be kept up as long as the Revolution there continues. The dollar is in China the money of account, and the only money just now in which Chinese capitalists have confidence. Little more of it, in England, would even tend to the exportation of our new coin. We have sent out almost every thing else we had, excepted the old worn-out Spanish small pieces.