

**Meeting of Veterans of 1812.**  
Flags were displayed on all the public buildings in Philadelphia on Monday last, in honor of the assembling of the Veterans of 1812.  
The Convention was organized in Independence Hall by the appointment of Hon. Joel B. Sutherland as President. A series of resolutions were submitted, calling on Congress to extend the benefits of the same pension system to the soldiers and widows of the War of 1812, as to those of the War of the Revolution—to place them on the same footing in the distribution of Bounty Lands as the soldiers of the Mexican War, who all receive 160 acres—recommending the soldiers of the War of 1812 to form a society in each State, and that the 8th of January be set apart as the day for an annual meeting. The resolutions also return thanks to the various public men and State Legislatures who have advocated the cause, and copies of them were ordered to be sent to the President and both Houses of Congress, and to the Governors of the several States, with a request that they may submit the same to their respective Legislatures.  
The Convention then adjourned to the Chinese Saloon, where speeches were delivered by Judge Sutherland, and Col. Haight, of New York. After reassembling, the Baltimore Defenders and the Veterans of New York marched into the Hall and were received with great cheering. The latter under command of Col. Raymond, numbered 60 men.  
The resolutions were adopted and the Convention adjourned to 6 o'clock.  
The Convention reassembled at 6 o'clock, and several excellent speeches were delivered by Gen. Ranney, of Mo., Gen. McCalla of Ky., Rev. Dr. Van Pelt, of New York, &c. A resolution was adopted, recommending the soldiers to meet in each Congressional District and petition to their immediate representative in Congress to urge their claims.  
Another resolution, urging the Legislatures of the thirteen original States to take action upon the proposed erection of a monument in Independence Square, to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was adopted.

**A Catholic Journal vs. Education.**  
The *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Catholic paper published under the sanction of the Bishop of St. Louis, defines its position and the position of the Catholic priesthood of this country as follows:  
"We are not the friend of popular education as at present understood. The popularity of a humbug, shall never, we trust, lead us to support it. We do not believe that the 'masses,' as our modern reformers insultingly call the laboring class, are one whit more happy, more respectable, or better informed for knowing how to read.  
"We think that the masses were never less happy, less respected, than they have been since the Reformation, more particularly within the last fifty or one hundred years—since Lord Brougham caught the mania of teaching them to read, and communicated the disease to a large proportion of the English nation.  
"The idea that teaching people to read furnishes them with innocent amusement, is entirely false. It furnishes the majority of those who seek amusement from it with that most dangerous recreation in which they can indulge."  
These ridiculous and astounding statements of one of the Popes most faithful servants, have been very generally noticed by the press throughout the Union, and perhaps any remarks from us upon them may be considered as appearing a day after the fair but expressions of surprise at such outrageous intimations as those of the *Shepherd of the Valley* must ever be in order. We think the editor for defining his position, and assuring us of his being a dunce, by a certificate from his own hand. It is pleasant to find a fool, who is willing to own himself such; and we are quite charmed at the frankness of the sage of the *Shepherd of the Valley*.

**Perpetual Motion.**  
We suppose there is never a moment during which some genius or other is not engaged in attempting to invent a perpetual motion machine and every now and then—once a year, perhaps, on an average—it is announced that the discovery has, at last, been made. The last discovery or invention has been effected, we believe, at Ipswich, in England.—The machine is about a foot square, is called "self-acting," is put in motion by a screw, has continued in motion thirty-six hours continuously, without any diminution of velocity, and with force enough to turn a mill-stone; and the inventor says it will continue so to go until the materials of which it is composed are worn out. Persons in London have advanced large sums upon their faith in the reality of the invention, which is to be finally tested in that city.  
We are incredulous about all this. We are not believers in the practicability of inventing any perpetual, self-moving machine, that will be of any use as a labor-saving machine. If there is much force there must be much friction, which has to be compensated somehow or other, and which can only be done, in our opinion, by some external power-producing agent.

**Pennsylvania Common Schools.**  
The 20th annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools presents many interesting facts. The reports from all the districts are not included, but the Superintendent estimates the number of schools open during the year at over 10,000; the average time they were open was five months; the average pay of teachers has increased, that of males being \$19.25 per month and that of females \$12.03. The whole number of pupils in attendance was about 480,000. This does not include Philadelphia city and county, in which there were 286 public schools with 50,085 pupils, at an expense of \$411,308.85. The amount of school tax levied in the State, exclusive of Philadelphia city and county, was \$1,021,337.84. The report recommends some reforms in the school laws.

**The Lehigh Register.**

Allentown, Pa.  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1854.

**More Iron Works.**  
We are credibly informed that the Allentown Iron Company, have decided upon building another large class anthracite furnace.—They have also in contemplation the erection of a rolling mill near their works, the latter however is not finally decided upon. The company have purchased ten acres of land adjoining their works, of Mr. Nummemaker, for three hundred dollars an acre, which affords ample room, with the land they now own, to erect the necessary buildings. By next summer we will have two more new furnaces in blast near our Borough. Over one hundred new houses, have already been contracted for building next summer, in our Borough. The tide of improvement has set in and Allentown is bound in five years hence, to be the third inland city in the State. Mind our words.

**A Hurricane.**  
On Thursday last the weather became mild, and we were visited by a heavy shower, which continued throughout the day, accompanied by a strong Southern wind, which at about 6 o'clock in the evening terminated in a perfect hurricane. A number of signs, fences, shutters were blown away, and many window-glass broken. We here too that much damages was done by the storm in the country. The long range of cattle shedding at the Agricultural Fair Ground, was blown away, throwing the roofing some hundred feet in an adjoining field. The damages to the company may reach one hundred and fifty dollars. We also hear that the storm unroofed the Tavern House of Mr. Israel Wescor, in Lower Macungy, and the stable of Mr. Chas. Mertz, in South Whitehall, and doing considerable damages to fences, &c.

**The Time to Advertise.**  
We beg to remind our merchants, mechanics, and business men generally, that this is the season of the year to advertise, not only in a general sense, but with particular reference to the approaching Spring Trade. The *Kreuzer* is a business journal, and is circulated very extensively, not only among the citizens of Lehigh, but those of Northampton and the adjoining counties. We know from the experience of many who have tried the experiment, that an advertisement of the right kind, issued through our columns, seldom fails to bring customers. Indeed, in not a few cases, the profits realized from an investment of this description, have been large and liberal. But the policy and expediency of advertising are now so fully recognized, that it is unnecessary to expatiate upon the subject. The press is the medium of communication between the citizens of various sections of the surrounding country and the individual engaged in active pursuit, who neglects to make use of it, proves himself sadly inconsiderate to his own interests. We will only add that our terms—the advantages considered—will be found altogether reasonable.

**Lehigh Zinc Company.**  
This Company says Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, organized during the spring of 1853, with the view of mining zinc ores in the State of Pennsylvania, and of manufacturing these ores into zinc paint, under charter granted by the State of Maryland to the National Mining Company.  
The capital stock of the Company is 100,000 shares, at par value of \$10 each. Of this stock 25,000 shares were set aside for the construction of the works.  
The Company owns in fee about one hundred acres of land, and about the same number of acres under leasehold.  
The ore of the Company's Mines is the calamine of zinc, free from iron or manganese, sulphur or other impurities, and is analogous to the ore of the Belgian Mine, of the Veille Montagne Company, of France and Belgium. The Mines are extremely productive, and one of them has been proved, to an extent, to show that it will yield forty tons of washed ore per day for fifty years.  
The manufactories of the Company are situated at Bethlehem, Pa., where the zinc ore is reduced to paints by a new and highly successful method. There is communication from the works to New York and Philadelphia by canal and railroad.  
The Directors speak very flatteringly of the property of the Company, and say they believe they will be in a position to pay regular dividends at the expiration of the first six months of active operation.  
Zinc paint is getting to be extensively used, and we should think this Company had the facilities for making it at a great profit.  
The stock of the Company is now selling at about \$3 per share.  
Thomas Andrews is the President of the Company, and E. L. Snow, Secretary.

**Death of Henry A. Muhlenberg.**  
The sad but expected announcement has been received of the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, at Washington, on Monday night, at the residence of Senator Brodhead. Though yet a young man, only 33, he has been some years in public life, aided by the prestige of his father's name and his own popularity. He has represented democratic Berks in the State Senate, and had just commenced his term as member of Congress. He was attacked some weeks since with typhus fever, which resulted in hemorrhage of the lungs, and proved fatal.—His popularity was not all political; he made friends by his generosity of character and suavity of manners wherever he went. As the head of a family party, he held great influence in our State, and was looked up to by many as "a Moriturus," upon whom might devolve the task of breaking down the old dynasty in the politics of Pennsylvania.

**Northamp. Co. Agricultural Society.**  
The annual meeting of the Society was held at the house of Peter Best, in Nazareth, on Saturday last, January 7th, 1854. John H. Keller, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and on motion approved.  
A motion was made to appoint officers, to hold the annual election, which was seconded and adopted: Whereupon C. A. Luckenbach, W. H. Hutler, &c., were appointed, after which the polls were opened in regular order, and the votes received until all present had an opportunity to vote, after which the votes were counted, and the following officers were duly elected.  
President.—John H. Keller. Vice Presidents.—William Firmstone, Williams; Dr. W. Wilson, Bethlehem; Peter Kammerer, Forks; Jos. Engler, Lower Nazareth; Daniel Levan, Allen; Hugh Horner, E. Allen; Conrad Kichline, Upper Nazareth; Felix Hartzel, Plainfield; John Emery, Up. Mt. Bethel; Geo. Muehler, Lower Mt. Bethel; E. Slough, South Easton; Russel S. Chidsey, Easton; Joseph Dech, Hanover; Anthony Transue, Bethlehem township; Joseph Keller, Bushkill; Joseph Riegler and G. B. Shimer, from Saucon, (tie—no choice).—Moore and Lehigh townships are not represented, the Society having no members from these townships.  
Corresponding Secretary.—E. F. Probst. Recording Secretary, George W. Stein. Geologist and Chemist, Dr. Traill Green. Treasurer, Daniel Boyer, Librarian, Josiah Colo. Executive Committee, Benjamin Irie, C. A. Luckenbach, John P. Beisel, Samuel Riegel, Christian Yeager. Jacob Rader and John M. Lerch being tie, no choice.  
The meeting reorganized at 2 o'clock, after which the following resolution was offered by C. A. Luckenbach.  
Resolved, That the Committee on Proposals be instructed to report the Proposals received by them up to the 25th day of December, 1853.  
A. H. Reeder, Esq., moved to amend by adding thereto the words "and since."  
Pending this Resolution and amendment the meeting adjourned.  
Attest— G. W. Stein, Sec.

**Cast-Iron Houses.**  
A new style of building has been introduced during the past year, and although attention has been drawn to it before in our columns, yet its growing importance seems to warrant our chronicling its progress. The United States Government, through its agent, Mr. Perit, ordered some time since, a new custom house and public buildings for San Francisco, of cast iron, and by the last accounts we learn that one of them is already there and up. The War Department, we are informed, has concluded to adopt this kind of building for arsenals and other uses. In this city, besides those already noticed by us, there is a building now going up in the rear of the Astor House.  
They consist of a cast iron frame, the sills of which are cast in sections of about five feet in length, and fastened together by screws and bolts. On each of these joints stand cast iron pillars, which are firmly fastened to each end of the joined sills, thus rendering the whole perfectly compact. These pillars again support another row of cast-iron sills, and on these again stands another row of pillars. The strength of the whole building depends upon this skeleton, which is so tenacious that if all the pillars of the first story are taken away, excepting the extreme ones, the building will still be firm as an arch. The advantages of this mode are, its great strength; its tenacity in resisting any shock; its perfect ventilation; and the cheapness and facility with which any architectural ornament of groupings of sculpture may be introduced whenever suitable.  
Mr. Bogardus, the inventor, has secured himself against the infringement of his rights by a patent. The buildings are curiosities, and will repay any one for the trouble of visiting them.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

**Aid for Turkey.**—We take the following paragraph from a report in the N. Y. Express, of a meeting of the society intending to join the Turks against the Russians:—"The members occupied the most of their time in discussing the question whether they would receive a gun offered to the society by a lady in Boston. The weapon referred to, is a sort of 'infernal machine,' with ten or twelve barrels, capable of projecting 150 men, and of throwing ball to the distance of 300 yards, while it requires 3 men to work it properly. The merits of the gun were discussed at some length, after which the subject was disposed of by laying it on the table."

**Railroad Iron.**—In the House of Representatives in Washington, on Tuesday last Mr. Perkins of New York offered a resolution that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a Bill repealing all duty on Railroad Iron and demanded the previous question. On motion of Mr. Hamilton (from Washington county, Maryland,) the resolution was laid upon the table, by a vote of 78 to 65. Every member present from Pennsylvania (eleven in number) voted in the affirmative and two (Campbell and Nichols) in the negative. Fourteen members from Pennsylvania and nineteen from Ohio being absent. The vote was a small one, but may be considered as an index of the feeling in the House on the subject of introducing Railroad Iron free of duty.

**Another Laudanum Case.**—On Tuesday morning last, a man by the name of Philip Diehl, died in Easton from the effect of a dose of Laudanum which he had taken the day previous. This is the second case of this kind that has occurred in this place within the last fortnight.—*Sentinel.*

**North Penn. Railroad Company.**  
The Annual Meeting of the Directors of this important Railroad Company, was held yesterday at their office, Fourth street, below Walnut. Thomas S. Fernon, Esq., President of the Company, read the report of the Board of Directors. The following report of the Treasurer was read and approved. It is as follows:  
Amount received from Stockholders in payment of the First Instalment.  
First, \$127,615  
Second, 124,025  
Third, 116,620  
Fourth, 26,330  
Fifth, 19,725  
Sixth, 19,305  
Seventh, 19,995  
Eighth, 18,960  
Ninth, 18,640  
Tenth, 18,740  
\$507,555  
Expenses, including printing, advertising, salaries, rent of office, fees of Counsel, &c., since the organization of the Company, \$12,000 30  
Right of way fencing, &c. 16,610 80  
Engineering—Southern Division, \$24,786 45  
Delaware, do, 3,350 53  
Lehigh do, 10,919 16  
Susquehanna do, 7,572 03  
Bridges, graduation, real estate, 253,856 89  
Building No. 123 Walnut street, 11,324 92  
345,429 71  
\$162,125 20  
The engineers report was read by the Secretary. It is a long and interesting document, and concludes with the following statement of the expenditures in this department up to the present time.  
Southern division, from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, \$24,786 45  
Lehigh division, in Bethlehem to Pittston, 10,919 16  
Susquehanna, do, Pittston to Waverly, 7,572 03  
Delaware do, Bethlehem to Del. Water Gap, 3,350 53  
Total, 46,628 22  
The whole amount expended for graduation and bridges to this date, \$165,900 30  
Road superintendence, iron rails, 22,731 33  
Total expenditures, \$235,309 59  
The estimated amt' of work done on graduation and bridges is, \$196,485 00  
Of which there is retained as security 30,585 00  
Mr. Merrick arose and after a few remarks, on the rise and progress of the road, submitted a resolution that a meeting of the citizens be held at the Chinese Museum, at which all the facts connected with the enterprise should be submitted to them.  
Mr. Welsh seconded the resolution, in an able speech on the importance of this road to Philadelphia, and the 24th of the present month was fixed for the time of holding the meeting. The resolution was adopted.

**What Spain Is and What She Was.**  
A Madrid paper contains the following epitome of the history of Spain: The Spanish dominions once occupied one eighth of the known world.—Our country has been the greatest of the globe; and, in the days of its splendor, neither the gigantic empire of Alexander nor the vastness of the Present Czar could be compared to it. The sun never set upon our country, which composed 80,000 square leagues and 60,000,000 inhabitants. Of so much richness and power, we have lost more than two-thirds in a couple of centuries.—In 1665 we ceded Malta to the order of St. John; France afterwards took possession of it, and ultimately the English. In 1620 Louis XIII incorporated Lower Navarero and Bearn with France. In 1620 our government recognized the conquest of Roussillon, made by the same monarch. In 1620 Portugal emancipated herself, with all her transatlantic possessions. In 1681 we began losing the Netherlands; in 1618 they made themselves independent.  
The English took from us in 1620 the islands of the Barbadoes; in 1656, Jamaica; 1704, Gibraltar; 1718, the Lucayas; 1763, Dominica; 1797, Trinidad. In 1636 the French made themselves masters of Dominica; in 1650, of Grenada; in 1665, of Guadalupe. In 1697 we lost our half of the island of St. Domingo. In 1790 we abandoned Oran after the earthquake. In 1791 we ceded our rights over Oran and Malzouquer to Morocco. In 1713 we ceded Sardinia to the Duke of Savoy; Padua, Piacenza, Lucca, and other districts in the north of Italy, we ceded to princes of the reigning family. In 1759 we lost Naples of Sicily, in consequence of the Infanta Don Carlos selling them to occupy the Spanish throne. In 1800 we ceded Louisiana to France; and in 1819, Florida to the Americans; and lastly, the South American colonies emancipated themselves successively from 1810 to 1826.

**More Pork.**—Mr. George Fisher of Upper Merion township, this County, informs us that he killed a few days since, five hogs, the ages of which were each 8 months and 2 days, and which weighed as follows—307—341—392—305 and 297 pounds. We think this will be hard to beat.—*Mont. Watchman.*

**More Parkers.**—On the 2d inst, John Selner, of Solebury, Bucks County, slaughtered seven hogs five of them lacking one day of eleven months old—and their respective weights were as follows; 410, 390, 370, 357, 330, 458, and 382. The two latter were the mothers of the other five; and also of four others of the same age, which were slaughtered by John Richardson, and weighed 388, 382, 358, and 332, respectively. The aggregate weight of these eleven swine was 4,156—average 291 1/3 pounds. The correspondent who sends us the above facts, challenges Ducks co. to beat Solebury in the Park line. Now, for it, farmers! Let us hear from you.—*Intelligencer.*

**Execution of a Negro.**—The negro Charles, who was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon a respectable lady of Charlestown, Va., was executed on Friday, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. He made no confession of his guilt, but on the scaffold made a few disconnected remarks, in the course of which he said: "I have done some things that I ought not to have done; and have left undone many things which I ought to have done."

**GLEANINGS.**  
There arrived at Philadelphia during last year, 17,796 emigrants.  
A bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati, to cost \$650,000 is now talked of.  
There are now, at the lowest calculation, five hundred houses in process of erection in the city of San Francisco.  
The Cleveland Plumber says the Common Pleas of that county granted twenty-one divorces at its last sitting.  
It is idleness be the root of all evil, then matrimony is good for some thing, for it sets many a poor woman to work.  
On Friday, the sub-treasury in St. Louis paid out eleven thousand dollars in small silver coins as exchange for gold.  
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are erecting a new line of telegraph along their road, to be under the exclusive control of the company.  
The widow of Sterling Ensign, who was killed by the cars of the Erie Railroad, eighteen months since, has just recovered two thousand dollars of the company in the circuit held at Angelica, N. Y.  
A vendor of patent medicines in New Bedford courageously heads his advertisement, "Not afraid to take his own biters."  
The number of hogs slaughtered, and in pens at Indianapolis, up to December 31st, was 42,000.  
Grace Greenwood's "Little Pilgrim," has already five thousand subscribers.  
Hon. John C. Crittenden was elected United States Senator, on Tuesday, by the Kentucky Legislature. His majority was twenty-three over Gov. Powell, the Democratic candidate.

**Singular Gas Explosion.**  
For several nights preceding Wednesday night, the inhabitants of Greenwich avenue, Troy and 12th streets, were greatly alarmed in consequence of their dwellings being filled with gas, which had apparently escaped from the main pipe. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Marcy, of No. 12th street notified the gas company of the nuisance, when two men were set to work to ascertain the cause of the gas escaping.  
After excavating the earth for some distance, they reached the main pipe, and one of the men named Michael Haber, applied a lighted match when instantly a terrific explosion followed.—Haber flew into the air. The gas having found its way through the earth to the sewer at the head of 12th street, and igniting, threw off the covering of the culverts along the line of the sewer in Troy street, forcing up the iron pates (each 180 lbs in weight) that covered the main holes, seven in number.  
The train of ignited gas from the Avenue to Hudson street, a distance of 500 feet, broke the main, hole and culvert covers into pieces; also broke down the iron railing in front of the house No. 23 Troy street, blew a grocer's wagon into splinters, and broke a number of windows in the dwelling houses. The explosion occasioned great alarm and consternation in the above neighborhood, but no person was seriously injured.  
A daughter of Mr. Taylor was slightly hurt by some of the missiles thrown by the explosion.—The workmen were engaged up to a late hour in searching for the principal leak, and finally they discovered that a main pipe had burst and caused the gas to escape. During the night the gas escaped from the main holes, the crevices in the sidewalks and streets were lighted and brilliantly illuminated the neighborhood.—*N. Y. Paper.*

**Fatality from Fire-arms.**—On Thursday morning last, John Bartles, jr., aged about 20 years, son of John Bartles, residing about a mile south of Doylestown, came to his death in a shocking manner. The father and his son had been on a gunning excursion a few miles from home, and staid all night with the father of the Elder Bartles; and next morning (Thursday) on their way home they stopped at Benjamin W. James', near Iron Hill, to transact some business. The father went into the house to attend to it, and the young man remained in the wagon house, where some small boys were. Here he was standing, whittling a stick which he held in his left hand, while the but of his gun rested upon the ground and the muzzle pointing towards his face, his left hand also grasping it. While thus engaged, either from the jar of his cutting the stick, or some other cause unknown, the gun went off—the charge, which was quite heavy, striking his nose and passing through the front part of his head, tearing it in an awful manner, and exposing the brain. His father hearing the alarm, ran out and found him in this condition; and taking him into his arms, inquired how it happened—to which he replied he did not know. These were the last words he spoke. Medical aid was sent for at once; but the unfortunate sufferer lived only fifteen minutes. His remains were carried to his father's residence, whence they were taken next day to the Mennonite burying ground, north of our borough, and interred.  
This is one more addition to the many warnings given from time to time, to those who use fire-arms, to be careful in handling or managing them.—*Ducks Co. Intel.*

**Scratches in Horses.**—This well known disease a sort of cutaneous affection ending in cracks and sores, between the hinder pastern joints and hoofs, is sometimes quite troublesome, and often difficult to cure. Several remedies are in common use, among which are, first shearing off closely the hair, then washing well in soap suds and then in salt water or beef brine—washing with soap suds and then rubbing off the scurf of scabs with a corn cob, and applying a thin coating of hog's lard. Another way is to wash with saltpetre, if the soap suds washing has become dry, and after the saltpetre has become dry to apply a slight coat of turpentine with a feather or quill. All these remedies are quite similar in character, and are all useful, but we have never found anything equal to a solution of chloride of lime, applied after the first washing, and after the removal of the scabs were necessary. We have never seen this remedy recommended but it is certainly eminently cleansing in its operation.

**Park in Hartford.**—The electors of Hartford have voted, 1005 to 692, to establish a public park in their beautiful city.

**Washington Territory.**  
Files of the Columbian, published at Olympia Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, to the 5th of November, had been received at San Francisco. We extract the following items from the Herald:  
Governor Stevens, now on his way across the plains in charge of an exploring party to Puget's Sound, had been heard from, and was expected in Olympia on the 10th of November.—As soon as he arrived the organization of the Territory would be completed. There are no less than nine candidates for the office of delegate in that Territory.  
The census of Washington Territory is not yet completed. The Columbian, however, has received from the United States marshal, Colonel Anderson, the following returns: The population of Pacific county is 150; Lewis, 403; Clark, 1,134; King, 134; Jefferson, 132; Island, 183; making a total of 2,239 for that portion already taken. Thurston and Pierce counties are not yet finished, but will probably exceed 1,300. The census of King, Jefferson, and Island counties was taken in the early part of July last, since which time their population has increased fully one-half. If time permits, the marshal will go over those again.  
The Olympians were greatly delighted by the arrival at their wharf of the steamer Fairy, Captain Gove, from San Francisco. The firing of cannon proclaimed her appearance, and brought forth the populace en masse to the bay side to behold the welcome little beauty. She is intended to ply on the Sound as a regular accommodation packet. The Fairy left the next day with a party of ladies and gentlemen on a pleasure trip to various points on the Sound.  
The Cape Flattery Indians, under King George have been committing depredations upon the whites lately. A detachment of soldiers, with a piece of ordinance has been dispatched to the scene of disturbance from Fort Steilacoom.  
The Columbian says: "We are pleased to learn that the principal part, if not all, of the immigration by the Washington Territory Emigrant Road have either taken claims or obtained employment at good wages; and it will be no less a gratification for their friends in the States to know of their comfortable arrangements for the winter, than a matter of pride to us that this pioneer immigration to the Territory direct have fared so well. They have abundant reason to be thankful."  
The town of Olympia is rapidly progressing; new buildings are in course of erection in different streets, while many more are contemplated. Business continues fair, and merchants appear to be satisfied with their sales. There are now larger, better selected, and more complete stocks in the place than at any previous time.

**As Old Says or Thins.**—We clip the following clever bit from the Newark Advertiser: "There is a kind of civil war prevailing in the city of New York at the present time. This gives to their journals a singularly unpleasant complexion. One may be instructed by their newspapers, but is far from being entertained with their perpetual cries for help against some rascality or other, in high places and in low; with their lamentations, not only over the poor and miserable, but over the graves of persons assassinated almost every night. Outrages fill their columns, and the whole city seems to be arming to defend themselves against alleged soundness in the very guardians whom they have elected, to take care of their persons and their property."  
"Sometimes the streets are buried in slush, and seem to be mere gutters doing the office of dirty canals in a Dutch city; sometimes they reek with blood instead of nastiness; and now the people are involved in civil commotion, lest they should have no success at all—at least, for fear the emissaries of their own flagitious government may tear up, like thieves in the night, their beautiful thoroughfare of Broadway, lately completed at such immense expense. All these events, beside a multitude of minor ones, together with the terrible catastrophes by fire, combine to render the New York papers very mournful reading for the holidays. We do not clearly see how the inhabitants of so melancholy a place, can possibly keep up New Year's day with their usual vivacity."

**Improvement in Artificial Teeth.**—Sharpless Clayton, Dental Surgeon, of West Chester has invented an important modification in the arrangement of artificial teeth so that a perfect union is effected between the metallic plate and the vitrified substance of which the teeth are composed, yet admitting the use of gold or any other metal suitable for the plates. This is a step in advance of the latest improvements which admitted, as we are informed, the use of platinum alone in the plates upon which the teeth are placed.—*Reg. Examiner.*

**More of the Conspiracy Case.**—On Monday last Drs. Field and Lachner, and A. S. Dech, were arrested upon a warrant issued by C. E. Beck, Esq., charged with being concerned in the conspiracy to extort money from Benjamin Green. They gave bonds in the sum of \$3000 each, for their appearance at Court, to answer the charge.—*Easton Sentinel.*

**Religious Persecution in Turkey.**—The Turkish laws, which are more tolerant towards all religions than the laws of most countries of Europe, are very severely upon apostasy from the established faith. At this very time, when the sympathy of the Christian world is so greatly excited in favor of Turkey, in the struggle against the Czar, a Mussulman has been beheaded at Adrianople for professing Christianity. He suffered martyrdom with a spirit worthy of the faith which he professed. Such an outrage should call forth the prompt interference of the Christian powers in alliance with the Sultan.

**Ton, why did you not marry Miss G—?**  
"Oh! she had a sort of hesitancy in her speech, and so I left her."  
"A hesitancy in her speech, I never heard of before. Are you not mistaken?"  
"No—not at all; for when I asked her if she would have me, she kinder hesitated so long that I cut out for another girl."