

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1854.

Buy Only What You Want.

Young persons, when they start in life in the family relation, require some guidance lest they move too fast. Ordinarily speaking, the young husband will be sufficiently industrious, and the young wife sufficiently active. There is a positive pleasure which they each feel in the labor assigned them, for they are working for each other's happiness and comfort. They are young, strong and healthful. Employment furnishes a zest to the enjoyment of each other's society, for "love makes labor pleasure."

The cares of the world and the perplexities of business have not settled in clouds around the head of one, or the duties of an increasing family, with all their accompanying pains and responsibilities, choked the current of happiness in the other. They are industrious and cheerful—what other lesson do they need? They require to be taught frugality to prepare for the calls of the future. They will then be better for a constant prudent observance of our motto. "Buy only what you need." The circumstances of the early family state, are such that young people feel as if they could indulge themselves in many things, forgetful of the habit which they may thus form, which cannot be indulged with propriety in after years, yet which will be difficult to resist. These early indulgences and careless expenses in the beginning of married life may lay the foundation for poverty and sorrow in after days. But if the habit be early formed of adhering closely to our motto, frugality will be added to industry, economy will be the assistant of enterprise, and the foundation of fortune laid.

From Washington.

A variety of miscellaneous business was disposed of this morning February 6th, in the Senate of the United States, during the morning hour; much of which need not be described. One of the most curious things was the passage of a bill, reported by the Military Committee for the relief of Elizabeth C. Smith, who, disguised as a man, had enlisted in the Missouri Volunteers, and served as a private in Mexico for eight months before her sex was discovered. She enlisted under the name of Bill Newcomb. The bill provides for giving her full pay for the period of her service, three months' extra pay, and a land warrant for 160 acres. This business created considerable amusement in the Senate.

Late Sales of Flour.

We learn that a sale of a hundred barrels extra family flour, all of one of the best known brands of Genesee, was made, a few days since at \$11.50 per barrel, which would bring the price, at retail, up to \$12. This is the highest rate reached, in this city, since 1837, when corresponding qualities were sold at \$12.25, and the riot occurred at Hart's building, in West street. There is more difference now, however, between the price of leading extras and common brands of superfine flour, the latter selling, in some cases, as low as \$9 per barrel. Most of the family flour used in this city and in New England, consist of fancy and extra brands, worth, at present, from \$8.75 to \$11 by the quantity, and of course retailing at 75 cts. or \$1 per barrel above this range. This stock of flour in this city is small, but the railroad can bring sufficient for our consumption, and a small surplus for New England. We cannot, however, spare much for foreign orders, and any considerable purchases for export would advance the prices immediately beyond the reach of shippers.—*Brother Jonathan.*

The California Pioneer.

Jean A. Sutter, in whose mill-race the first discovery of gold in California was made, is a Swiss by birth. He was Lieutenant in the Swiss Regiment of Charles X., and saw service at the Revolution of 1830, when he was wounded. After the defeat and exile of his royal master, he came to this country, and first settled in Missouri, where he became naturalized. He then went to Oregon, across the plains, then to the Sandwich Islands, and thence, in 1839, to California, where he established himself at the junction of Feather and American rivers, and called his place New Helvetia. The whole country was then occupied by Indians; but by some means or other, he succeeded in inducing a large number of them to work for him, and he lived among them something like a sovereign. When the Americans came to the country, and war broke out, he took sides with the Mexicans, when peace was established, as he had no other title to his immense domains but occupancy, and as most of his Indians deserted him, he could not continue to occupy the land, he found himself speedily reduced from a great proprietor to a simple farmer. He still, however, entertained ambitious aspirations, and was a candidate for Governorship of California. He was defeated, but in electioneering, he neglected his private affairs, and found it expedient to sell New Helvetia and seek another residence. He betook himself to the vicinity of Marysville, on Plume River, and called his new home Hook Farm. There with a competency, and joined by his wife and children after 26 years separation, he is leading a quiet rural life.

Heavy Hogs.

Our friend Mr. Reuben Glick of South Whitehall township, this county, who by the bye has acquired considerable celebrity in the rearing of good Cattle and Swine, has on the 5th inst., killed two Hogs, that exceed every thing in weight we have seen this year. They are the same which were on exhibition, at the "Agricultural Fair" in Allentown, last fall, and for which Mr. Glick, drew the first premium. The largest of the two weighed, eight hundred and forty nine and a half pounds, from which was taken three hundred and sixty five pounds of Lard. The other weighed 70 1/2 pounds, and gave 230 pounds of Lard. Last summer Mr. Glick had a Devon Bull brought from Chester county, which is the purest of the stock in the county. He has also a lot of "Southdown" sheep, that will compare with any in this vicinity. His Bremen Geese are beautiful, some of which have weighed as much as 20 pounds.—On the whole Mr. Glick has done much in regard to the improvement of stock in his section of the county, and really deserves much praise for his perseverance.

Court Proceedings.

Jonas Wesco vs Lewis Lorsch.—This was an action brought to recover the sum of two hundred dollars, and interest due thereon. A note for two dollars was offered in evidence, payable three months after date with interest. The plaintiff alleged that the note should have been written for two hundred dollars, instead of two dollars. Failing to prove this allegation, he took a non suit.

Henry Dillinger vs Martin Kemmerer.—Treasurer, brought into Court on appeal from the judgment of a Justice of the peace. It appeared from the evidence that plaintiff's daughter was driving a one horse wagon, and met the defendant's team, which was driven by his hired man. A collision took place by which the wagon of the former was broken. This suit was instituted to recover damages for the injury. The court charged that inasmuch as the injury was done when the defendant was not present and without his direction, the action was wrong brought; that the justice had no jurisdiction in the case. Verdict for defendant.

Brader & Young vs John Kern.—Appeal to recover the balance due on a threshing machine and horse-power. Defendant alleged the credit had been given to another and not to him for the machine, &c. Verdict for defendant. Rule for a new trial pending.

David Enry vs William Kramer.—Appeal. Suit brought to recover amount due for wages of plaintiff's son who is under age. Defendant alleged he had settled with the son for the services rendered. In this settlement it appeared defendant had charged the son with twenty five dollars for music lessons. This the plaintiff refused to allow. Verdict for plaintiff seventeen dollars and ninety five cents.

Waterman & Young vs Solomon Fogel.—Trovee for the value of a promissory note made by Adison Edman in favor of Plaintiffs for \$300. It appeared that Mr. Edman, who was doing business in Schuylkill county, became indebted to plaintiffs, and in part payment, offered plaintiffs' attorney two notes of \$300, each, the one to be endorsed by his father, the other by his father-in-law. These notes were handed to plaintiffs' attorney, when it was found the day of the month had not been inserted. Mr. Edman then received the notes for the purpose of having the dates filled up. The notes it was alleged were delivered to defendant. The defendant alleged that the notes never had been delivered in part payment of the plaintiffs' claims, and that their delivery was to be a part of an entire and mutual contract and that the plaintiffs never fulfilled their part. Verdict for plaintiff for \$335.68.

Waterman & Young vs Jacob Erdman.—Trovee, for one of the above notes. The plaintiffs were not able to trace the note into defendants' possession. They thereupon took a non suit.

Court adjourned on Wednesday evening having disposed of all the cases on the Trial list, except a few that were continued by consent of parties.

Gov. Bigler in the West.

An Anti-Bigler Democratic Meeting was recently held in the Borough of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland County. Robert Warden, Esq., presided, and among other resolutions adopted on the occasion, were the following: Resolved, That we firmly and honestly believe that, after the demonstrations that have been made against Gov. Bigler, in various portions of the State, the party would be fool hardy to re-nominate him. If he was elected in 1851 by a meagre majority when the party was entirely unanimous in his support, his defeat must be certain in 1854, with the dissatisfaction now so wide spread. Let us have a new man, a pure man, and we run no risk of defeat.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the Governor's late message, we are in favor of the immediate sale of the public works. We have no faith in the promise made twenty years ago and renewed annually ever since, "that next year the public works would pay." Humburg has prevailed on this subject quite long enough—and we believe the true way to make them pay, would be to sell them at a reasonable price and appropriate the money to paying the State debt.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the "Republican" and "Argus" in their opposition to Governor Bigler, and the robberies on the Public Works—in doing so they reflect the sentiments of a vast majority of the party in this county, and will hereafter, as heretofore be sustained as the true organs of the party.

The sale of the Public Works is popular with all unprejudiced classes of the community.—The sentiment is nearly universal throughout the State, that these works constitute a fearful source of plunder, and that they will never be managed with frugality and integrity, until taken out of the hands of mere politicians. The above resolutions are pithy and to the point, and they are from the right quarter. The people of Pennsylvania can never expect a reduction of the State Debt or a diminution of their oppressive taxes, while the public works are managed as now, and thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are annually squandered.

High Prices of Food.—The New York Tribune says: Only three times within the present century, namely, in 1816, in 1836, and now in 1854, the current price of wheat reached two dollars a bushel in that great grain-producing region, the Genesee Valley. The first time it was occasioned by one of the coldest and most unpropitious seasons within our recollection.—The second time it arose in part from the operations of the wildest speculating years we have ever been afflicted, when men paid more attention to buying and selling, than raising grain. Of the present extravagant price, it is well to inquire the cause.

Cost of Living in Paris.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Express says: "I begin to understand why people are economical here, they would be ruined if they were not. Why, butter is 66 cents a pound, and coffee 40, and beef 40, and sugar 20, and everything else in proportion."

Agricultural Meeting.

The Annual meeting of the "Lehigh County Agricultural Society" was held on Tuesday, the 7th of February, 1854, at the Public House of Charles Thrie, in the Borough of Allentown.

In the absence of the President, Charles Witman, Esq., was called to the chair, J. M. Line, Esq., Secretary.

On motion a Committee of three was appointed, viz: Dr. D. O. Mosser, Paul Balliet and Jonathan Reichard, to make nominations for officers of the Society for the ensuing year, who after a short absence reported the following:

President—Edward Keitler. Vice Presidents—North Ward—A. G. Reninger. South Ward—Jesse M. Line. Lehigh Ward—John G. Schimpf. Salisburg—Charles F. W. Saxon—Charles Wittman. Upper Millford—Charles Foster Lower Millford—Aaron Dubs. Lower Macungy—Benjamin Jarrett. Upper Macungy—Hiram J. Schanz. Weisenburg—Jacob Grim. Lowhill—Peter Weida. Lynn—Joseph Mosser. Heidelberg—Samuel J. Kistler. Washington—Charles Peter. North Whitehall—Paul Balliet. South Whitehall—Peter Troxell, jr. Hanover—Solomon L. Keck. Cataqua Borough—Samuel Thomas. Recording Secretary—A. L. Rule. Corresponding Secretary—Dr. D. O. Mosser. Treasurer—Owen L. Schrieter. Chemist—Lewis Klampf. Librarian—E. D. Leisenring.

On motion of Jacob Dillinger, Esq., the nominations were unanimously confirmed.

The Committee on finance made report, from which it appears that the present indebtedness of the society is \$2,656.10. Two thousand dollars of which is for the purchase of the "Fair Ground," and the balance \$656.10, arises from debts on the buildings erected last season, and expenses in holding the fair last fall.

The Committee on the revision of the Constitution, reported a number of amendments which were all believed to be beneficial, were unanimously adopted, among which was the reduction of Life-membership to ten dollars.

The Committee on incorporation was on motion continued.

Resolved—That during the fiscal year which ends on the 21st of February, 1855, such persons as have paid for their membership, in 1852 and 1853, shall have the privilege of deducting said amounts from their Life-membership contributions.

The Committee on the procuring of engraved Life-membership certificates, reported progress.

Resolved—That the officers respectively elected to day, shall be informed by the Secretary, of their election, with a request that they notify the society at its earliest period of their acceptance or non-acceptance of the office, and if accepted, to use their best endeavors to collect Life Members, and receipt for the same.

On motion adjourned. A. L. Rule, Sec'y.

Whig County Meeting.

In pursuance of the call, published by the Chairman of the Whig County Committee, a meeting of the Whigs of the county of Northampton, was held at the hotel of Samuel Straub, in the village of Bath, on Saturday, February 4, 1854, to appoint delegates to the next Whig State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 15th day of March next.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of J. P. SHOLL, M. D., President, Capt. JOHN LAUBACH, Vice President, and GEORGE W. STROTZ, Esq., Secretary.

It was then stated, that inasmuch as the Senatorial Delegate to the last Whig State Convention, had been sent by the Whigs of Lehigh county, under the usage between the Whigs of the counties of Lehigh and Northampton, this county would be entitled to the Senatorial Delegate to the coming State Convention, to be held March 15th, and thereupon, Thomas Barr, Esq., of Allen township, was unanimously appointed said Senatorial Delegate, and Henry D. Maxwell, Esq., of Easton, and John Lerk, jr., of Bethlehem, were unanimously appointed Representative Delegates, to represent this County in the said Convention, to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioners.

It was also unanimously resolved, that the said Delegates have power to substitute in case of the inability of any to attend.

A Live Stock Insurance Company.

In the State Senate, on the 20th, Mr. McClintock submitted a supplement to an Act entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company." This institution is located at Pittsburgh. According to the Supplement, it is to have perpetual succession, with power and authority to make contracts of insurance against loss by fire, or any other cause of risk, and also to have its capital increased to \$300,000, and also to have the property insured, divided into two distinct classes—one to be called The Mutual Department and the other The Stock Department. The sixth section is as follows:

"Section 6. That within thirty days after the annual meeting for choice of Directors, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of this Company to publish, in one or more papers in the City of Pittsburgh, a Report, stating the amount of Premiums received, the losses, and expenses paid during the year, the amount at risk, and a general balance sheet of the affairs of the Company."

A Baby Show in Massachusetts.—A baby show has lately transpired. It occurred at Palmer, on Wednesday evening last, in connection with a ladies' fair. Six or eight babies were exhibited, dressed "up to the nines." The committee that passed upon the merits of the little ones were children, and they awarded the premium of \$3, offered by Mr. Fisk, of the Palmer Journal, to a baby of Mr. Hardaker. On the announcement of the decision, one bachelor gave a dollar to kiss the premium baby, and another the same sum to kiss the one he thought the prettiest.

Sale of the Public Works.

In the Senate, this morning, February 3d, Mr. Evans, of Chester, from the Select Committee to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the sale of the Public Works, made an able report to the subject.

They recommend a sale of all the Canals and Railroads owned by the Commonwealth, and have connected with this report a bill to attain that object. They have arrived at the conclusion that public opinion and sound morals point out the course which they herewith recommend.

The Public Debt is estimated by the Governor at \$40,272,000—the annual interest upon that sum being \$2,000,000. The question is how shall the debt and the interest be paid with the least burden to the tax-payers? It is a debt resting on the people, for which their houses, lands, and their good faith are virtually mortgaged. This interest and debt provided for, all the obligations of the people would be met without a tax upon real estate, &c. Connected with the management and control of the Public Works there was exercised a tremendous political influence over the public mind, which had a powerful effect at the ballot box, and a dangerous influence over the morals of the community. Complaints have been loud and deep in respect to the management of the Public Works, and honorable men, even, had been attacked, who were really not to blame, for faults laid to the charge of those in whose service they were employed. Attempts at reform, however, loudly professed and honorably made, had never been attended with success.

The efforts to eradicate the evils in the system, had all signally failed. Had the object of the system been to destroy, and not to build up the morals of the community, it could not have been more ingeniously devised, and it is a most extraordinary circumstance that it has not long since been abandoned.

The Committee say that they are aware that a proposition for the sale of all the Public Works will encounter powerful opposition. Where there are so many holding office, each expecting of it his time will come next, and this was one of the great evils of the system—for it prevented hundreds of young men, of good education and fitted for a higher sphere, aiming at it, and made them willing to serve on the Public Works in some subordinate capacity. The evil is contagious, spreading from man to man, and the former good habits of young men are in danger, and the effects of them have an important and deleterious exercise on the elections. When the patronage of the Public Works was in the hands of the Executive, it was complained that it was abused, and the same complaint is now made when it is vested in the hands of the Canal Board. To show what was the disposition of the people of Pennsylvania in 1811 on the subject of the sale of the Public Works, the Committee would state that 21,000 votes were given for the sale of them. Numerous memorials, they state have been frequently presented to the Legislature without any remonstrance being presented against the proposition. The main line only, by the bill of 1841, was offered for sale at \$200,000, but there were no bidders at that price.

The present bill proposes to abandon all the Public Works, and offer them for sale at a fair price.

Had all the works been sold then, railroads and canals inclusive, the consequence would have been to sink the public debt to \$19,000,000, and raise the low price of State stock at that time, perhaps, almost to par. If, in 1841, the Public Works had been sold, the State would now have been almost out of debt. Then, say the Committee, let us now profit by what might have been done. The effect of a sale in 1854 could not be proved highly advantageous to the State, if \$20,000,000 were realized from it. The receipts of last year into the Treasury were greater than ordinary on account of Bankruptcies. The State debt might have been extinguished in a period of eleven years, had the Public Works been sold in 1841.

The total cost of their construction was \$32,542,267. Expenditures of conducting them 19,499,857. Interest paid on Internal Impr't lines, 35,157,796. Total expenditures of Public Works, \$89,555,798. Total revenues derived from Public Works, \$25,342,000. Receipts for the last ten years on the canal and railroads, including extension of North Branch Canal, 16,644,653. Expenses for the last ten years, 15,326,140. Showing an average annual excess of revenue of 131,852. The Committee then proceeded to say, whether it is wise for the State to hold on to the Public Works, and persevere in a system which has broken so many pledges, and defeated the just expectations of the people, is for the consideration of those who have borne the burdens of taxation. Like an unsuccessful gambler, the State has been lured on in expectation of making up for grievous losses. The cost of wood to the State in 1851, according to the report of the Superintendent of the Portage Railroad was \$18,025. And in his report of 1852, the cost is put down at \$30,000, and the estimate requirements for 1853, is stated at \$30,500; whereas, the real cost was \$70,314. The Committee close their report by stating in the language of the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, which is "that the deliberate opinion of this Board is that the Legislature of Pennsylvania can do no single act more conducive to the prosperity of the entire Commonwealth, than that provided by the law for the early sales, at fair prices, of the Public Works."

Whereas, Experience has proved that the management of Public Improvements of the State is liable to great evils, and are not attended with that success which was anticipated; and whereas, the liquidation of taxation is an object earnestly desired, and which may be promoted by a sale of the Canals and Railroads of the State, at fair prices; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That as soon after the passage of this act as may be, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to advertise for proposals for the purchase of the several divisions of the State Improvements; that is to say Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, the Susquehanna and North Branch Division, and the West Branch

Canal, which proposals, if any shall be received, shall be publicly opened by the Governor, at a day and hour to be fixed in the advertisement, and in the presence of the several heads of Departments, who shall proceed to ballot the said divisions to the highest and best bidders, together with all property, real, personal, and mixed, thereunto belonging, subject to the terms and provisions of this act, provided that no bid shall be received which is for a less amount than the sums following, that is to say:

For the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, \$2,500,000. For the Main Line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, 120,000,000. For the Susquehanna and N. Branch Division, 5,000,000. For the West Branch, 500,000. Total, \$20,000,000.

And the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to organize and incorporate the purchasers in behalf of whom the bids for either of the divisions may have been given, under the name, style and title (designated above) according to the division so allotted by the Governor to the purchasers, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the provisions and restrictions prescribed by an act regulating railroad companies, approved 19th February, 1849; not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

Section 2. That the Governor shall require the payment of 20 per cent. of the purchase money in cash or State bonds, at par at the time of allotment, or within thirty days thereafter, and the balance of the purchase money for each division shall be divided into ten equal payments, for which the company purchasing a division shall issue its bonds for the amount of the purchase money remaining due on said division, which, without any other reserve than this act shall be a lien on all the works and the improvements transferred to any such canal or railroad and Canal Company, which shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, and be made payable in cash or in stocks of this Commonwealth one each year for ten consecutive years.

Section 3. That in case said divisions, or either of them, shall not be allotted or provided as aforesaid, the Governor is empowered, at such time and place as he may deem proper, to open books, receive subscriptions, organize a company or companies, with appropriate names, styles and titles, as above designated, each having the same powers and privileges, and subject to the same provisions and restrictions as are herein after provided.

Section 4. That the capital stock of said companies, in case of such purchase by other than existing corporations, shall be as follows: The Delaware Navigation Co. shall consist of 50,000 shares at \$50 each. The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Railroad and Canal Co. 250,000 shares at \$50 each. The North Branch Canal Co. 100,000 shares at \$50 each. The West Branch Canal Co. 10,000 shares at \$50 each.

Section 5 relates to provisions in case of sale and also provides for transfer.

Section 6 provides that in case the whole number of either company shall not be subscribed within one month from the opening of the books, the Governor is authorized to subscribe the balance, provided it does not exceed one-fourth of the whole number, &c.

Section 7 provides for the levying and collecting of tolls by the companies so purchasing.

Section 8. That either of the aforesaid companies shall have power to borrow money for the purpose of improving or enlarging their works, in any sum not exceeding 50 per cent. of their capital stock, at the rate of interest of not more than 7 per cent. per annum, to issue its bonds or obligations for the same, in sums not less than \$1000 each, and to mortgage the real estate, canal or railroads, and franchises of the company as security therefor.

Section 9 authorizes one company to subscribe for the stock of the other, &c.

Section 10 and 11 relates to the mode of paying off the bonds, making provision in case of forfeiture, and refer to the carrying out the good faith of contracts, &c.

Section 12 says that all moneys accruing to the Treasury from the sale of the Public Works, shall be added to the sinking fund applied for the payment of the public debt.

Section 13. That if any portion of the Public Works are not sold, the Governor shall advertise proposals for the leasing of the same in separate divisions, to individuals or corporations for a period not exceeding ten years, and the proposals, as received, if any, shall be reported to the next Legislature.

After the presentation of the above documents, on motion, 5000 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.—*Phila. Sun.*

Berks County.—The following is the vote cast in Berks County, at the special election held on Saturday last, for Member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg. Hon. Glancy Jones, the Democratic nominee, was opposed by Gen. Wm. H. Keim, a Whig volunteer candidate:

Mr. Jones received 5078 votes. Mr. Keim 3382. Majority for Jones 1696.

Arrest of a Murderer.—A man by the name of J. D. Berthe, has been arrested at Evansville, Ind. He belongs to a wealthy and highly respectable family. About two years ago, he had a difficulty with a son of Gen. Bingham, of Mississippi, charged with the murder of a man in Mississippi, a celebrated sportsman, and killed him. He fled to South America, but ventured home again before his identity was forgotten. He confessed himself the man, as soon as arrested, and was taken back, where a reward of \$1000 was offered for him.

Important Insurance Decision.—The New York Court of Appeals recently decided that where the use or keeping of camphene was prohibited in the policy of insurance, the fact of its being kept or used annulled the policy, and if its use or storage on the premises should be discontinued, the policy would still be void; and further, if a fire occurred from other causes, by which the premises were destroyed, the insured could not recover.