

# The High Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1854.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the High Register.

**Hygiene and Physiology.**  
Mrs. J. A. FAGAN, of New York, contemplates giving a course of lectures in our place on the above named subjects during next week. She is spoken of by our exchanges as a highly accomplished and intelligent lady. We hope she may be successful. Nothing surely can present stronger claims on the interest of the ladies of our borough, than the important science of Physiology and Hygiene as related to it.

**The President's Message.**  
The second session of the thirty-third Congress commenced on Monday the 4th. Arcticox, of Missouri, being unable to be at Washington in time, forwarded a letter resigning the presidency of the Senate, and Gen. Cass was elected in his place, *pro tempore*. Both houses having appointed committees to inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might have to make to them—the annual message was sent in, and the reading of it commenced about 2 o'clock, p. m. The message, if inserted in the Register would occupy over eight columns; we are therefore compelled to give our readers a condensed abstract. Those who read it will have read the pith of the whole message. It is a plain and comprehensive statement of the foreign and domestic affairs of the Government during the year. Let our readers read it, and thus be posted up in the affairs of the nation.

**Navigation Closed.**  
In consequence of the snow storms of last week, the boating season was brought to a sudden close. A number of boats laden with goods for this place, became fastened in the ice near Freemansburg, and were unable to proceed any further. Their cargoes were brought here on sleds. The water has not yet been taken out of the canal, but the probabilities are that no more boats will run this season.

**The Inauguration.**  
A company of gentlemen of Trenton, N. J., intend visiting Harrisburg, to witness the inauguration of Gov. Pollock. Our former clever and gentlemanly townsman, Col. JOXATHAN COOK, has been tendered the command of the company. The inauguration will take place on the third Tuesday in January, and will be attended by military companies and citizens from all parts of our Commonwealth. In the evening there is to be a grand ball; where the Col. and his volunteers will no doubt distinguish themselves.

**The Ball Season.**  
"Tup it lightly as ye go,  
On the light fantastic toe."

The gaiety of the season invites us all to good feelings and social intercourse. Let us then enjoy ourselves in the healthful exercise of the dance—the most innocent of amusements. On Monday evening last the order of Good Fellows gave a ball in the Odd Fellows Hall. A considerable number from our neighboring borough of Catawqua were in attendance. Quite a large number of ladies were present, and everything passed off in a most agreeable and satisfactory manner. The music was good, and the refreshments by our friend E. J. Auzia, in abundance and of the most excellent quality. To-night the first anniversary ball of Columbia Engine, No. 1, will take place. We may expect a very brilliant and agreeable party, where the lovers of the "mazey dance" can enjoy themselves to their heart's content. We wish them all a happy and joyful time of it.

**Poultry Thieves.**  
We would advise our citizens to be on their guard against poultry thieves. They have commenced their nefarious business with considerable boldness, and during the past week relieved some of our citizens of their holiday preparations. We hope the perpetrators may be detected, and be taught such a lesson as will deter their *fool* operations in this section in future.

**Education.**  
Many an unwise parent labours hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world as it is called. Setting a young man aloft with money left him by his relatives, is like lying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladders.—Give your child a sound education, and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies.—You have given him a start of which no misfortune can deprive him.

**Remember the Poor.**  
Now is the season of the year when every Christian blessed with worldly means should have a thought and care for the wants and necessities of the poor in his neighborhood. We are on the threshold of a winter which threatens to be of more than ordinary severity on the poorer classes. It is the duty of all to contribute to the extent of their means, to the alleviation of afflicted humanity. There are cases in your midst that show the necessity of action—practical benevolence—something more valuable than sending missionaries to heathen lands.—Remember the poor, and deal generously towards them, and it will be well with you.

The Commissioners of Berks county have appointed Mr. ISAAC S. HORTON, of Kutztown, Mercantile Appraiser of Berks county, for the year 1855.

## Dignity of Labor.

We have heard, among the idlers, who float like drift wood on the surface of society, contemptuous flings at those whose heritage is toil. They sneer at what they term the hard and swarthy hand of labor; but they forget that of all that is useful, luxurious, or beautiful of this earth, toil has been the creator: that from the costly palace, to the white kid gloves of the tailor's exquisite walking sign, all has been wrought by human hands—much of it too at a painful cost to human hearts, far more sensitive of the real dignity of manhood than the most bedizened and perfumed of those scorners of labor. It is the toil of hard hands that reared empires in the old and planted republics in the new world—that has hewn the rock in the quarry—built the temples and monuments of nations—that has achieved whatever fame belongs to genius—that winged the ocean with the white sails, and exchanged the produce of every clime—that has measured the circles of the stars, and plumed the lightning to descend upon wires. Labor! why, man of idleness, labor rocked you in the cradle and has nourished your pampered life; without it, the woven silks and wool upon your back would be in the silk-worm's nest, and the fleeces in the shepherd's fold. For the meanest thing that ministers to human want, save the air of heaven, man is indebted to toil; and even the air, by God's wise ordination, is breathed with labor. It is dross alone who toil not, that infect the hive of activity like masses of corruption and decay. The lords of the earth, are the working-men who can build or cast down at their will and who retort the sneer of the "soft-handed" by pointing to their trophies, wherever art, science, civilization, and humanity are known. Work on, man of toil, thy royalty is yet to be acknowledged as labor rises onwards to the highest throne of power.

## Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1854.  
The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, states the receipts of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be \$73,519,705, which with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, \$21,942,892, makes a total for the year of \$95,462,597. The expenditures of the year have been \$73,351,620, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1854, of \$20,110,977.

The receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1854, are \$21,521,302. The estimates for the remaining three quarters of the fiscal year are \$12,500,000. The amount of public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, was \$17,180,508. The secretary anticipates a falling off in the customs, owing to the Reciprocity treaty and short crops. The tonnage of the United States exhibits an increase for the year of \$295,892 tons. The imports for the year are \$26,531,841 in excess of the exports.

The flattering state of the revenue induces the secretary again to call the attention of congress to the propriety of reducing the revenue from customs. He recommends that three rates of duty, 100, 40, and 25 per cent., in place of the eight schedules at present in use. The recommendation for the repeal of the fishing bounties is reviewed. The subject of drawback duties on refined sugar, is also recommended to the consideration of congress. The secretary gives a statement of the currency, which makes the total amount of gold and silver coin in circulation on the 30th September, 1854, at \$241,600,000, against which there is a total bank circulation of \$204,689,290. He expresses an opposition to the circulation of notes of small denomination. He recommends the continuance of the coast survey, and calls for further aid in protecting human life from shipwreck on the coasts, and suggests whether the law should not provide greater security in the construction of steam passenger vessels, or leave them as now, to the ship owners. In view of the recent frauds by collectors of the customs at Cleveland, Oswego, &c., he calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary. The balance of the report refers mainly to the Mint operations, and the operations of the various departments of the treasury.

**POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO CALIFORNIA.**—It often happens that a letter intended for California is mailed in the Atlantic States with a single three cent stamp placed thereupon. The Post Office Department has decided that, inasmuch as this preparation does not satisfy a single full rate of postage, it can only be regarded as a deduction of three cents from the original unpaid rate, leaving seven cents to be collected at the office of delivery.—*Star*.

**A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.**—A dangerous counterfeit \$5 bill has just appeared in this section, on the "City Bank of New Haven." The only distinction is that the counterfeit is on very much lighter paper than the genuine, which is unusually dark. The counterfeit is only on these bills in which the "City Bank of New Haven" is engraved in German Text.

**NEW MODE OF PLANTING TREES.**—The following mode of planting has been acted on with success by a Bohemian arboriculturist. In place of using the process of grafting, he takes an offshoot of any fruit tree and plants it in a potato, both being carefully placed in the soil, so that five or six inches of the shoot shall be above the ground. The latter takes root, grows with rapidity, and produces the finest fruits.

**DEATH BED CONFSSION OF MURDER.**—About ten days ago a woman, aged about 80 years died in the neighborhood of the water works, Lebanon county, Pa., who a short time before her death, it is said, confessed that, many years since, she poisoned a man named Deitz, of North Anville tp., with whom she lived as house-keeper, and also murdered three of her own children.

## TO MAKE FLOWERS GROW IN WINTER.

A horticultural work published in Leipzig, Germany, contains the following directions for making flowers grow in winter: "We saw off such a branch of any tree as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one; the object of this is to get the ice from the bark, and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into one of our warm rooms, and fixed upright in a wooden box or tub containing water. Fresh burnt lime is then added to the water, and allowed to remain in it about twelve hours, when it is removed, and fresh water added, with which a small quantity of vitriol is mixed to prevent its putrefying. In the course of some hours the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened; while if it be not used at all, the process is retarded, and the leaves appear before the blossoms."

**HOW GUNS ARE SOURED.**—A correspondent of the London Herald describes how the Russians spike the guns: "The spikes are about four fathoms long, and of the dimensions of a tobacco-pipe; the head flat; a barb at the point acts as a spring, which is naturally pressed to the shaft upon being forced into the touch hole. Upon reaching the chamber of the gun it resumes its position, and it is impossible to withdraw it. It can only be got out by drilling—a no easy task as they are made of the hardest steel, and being also loose in the touch-hole, there is much difficulty in making a drill bite as effectually as it should do. Its application is the work of a moment—a single tap on the flat head with the palm of the hand sufficing."

**PERPETUAL MOTION.**—The discovery of a new perpetual motion is announced at New York. It is on the plan of arms and balls attached to a cylinder, so as to keep the extra weight always on the descending side. It requires no starting, only needs letting loose and off it goes. The difficulty is to stop it. The Journal of Commerce says: "After a careful examination we can safely say, in all seriousness, that the propelling power is self contained and self adjusting, and gives a sufficiently active force to carry ordinary clock-work, and all without any winding up or replenishing."

**ELECTRICITY.**—The following remarkable story is related in a recent number of the *Courrier de Europe*, a French paper: "A gentleman employed in one of the telegraph offices of France accidentally brought his arm in contact with one of the wires while the electric current was passing through it. So violent was the shock, that he was raised from his chair and thrown with great force through an open window into an adjoining garden. When he recovered his senses he had no recollection of what had happened, and could only be convinced of it by finding that his hair and beard, which were previously of a jet black, had become in some places as white as snow."

**FRENCH PAYMENT OF A BARR.**—The *Batavia* (New York) *Star* of the Times says a gentleman at Elvira had the foreman of that office a pair of pantaloons that Ulman, the Know Nothing candidate, would be elected governor, and asked: "Upon the result being made known, be promptly forwarded by express, charges paid, to the winner, a pair of satin pants of the following dimensions: Length, 9 feet; width across the seat, 4 feet 3 inches in proportion; and buttons of harness leather, 31 inches in diameter. The fortunate recipient, who, by the way, is but a five feet 3 inch man, after 'trying 'em on,' has come to the conclusion that they were not made for him. He would like to dispose of them to some tall chap who may be in want of a pair of roomy pants."

**TO CURE A FELON.**—A felon generally appears on the end of the fingers and thumbs; it is extremely painful for weeks and sometimes months, and in most cases, cripples or disfigures the finger or thumb that falls a victim to it. But it can be easily cured if attended to in time. As soon as the pain is felt, take the white skin of an egg, which is found inside of the shell; put it round the end of the finger or thumb affected, keep it there until the pain subsides. As soon as the skin becomes dry it will be very painful, and likely to continue for half an hour or more, but be not alarmed. If it grows painful, bear it; it will be of short duration compared to what the disease would be. A cure will be certain.

**POISONING BY VISITING CARDS.**—In a recent journal we have observed reports of four cases of poisoning in children by the introduction of visiting cards into the mouth. They all recovered, though the symptoms were of an alarming character. It should be generally known that in the manufacture of cards—in the enameled and coloring—various salts of arsenic, copper and lead are used, which are capable of producing very serious sickness and even death. Children should not be allowed to play with them.

**MOSQUITOES.**—At a late meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, D. Durkee made some remarks upon the Mosquito, of interest to the numerous victims of the active and provoking insect. Among other things, he stated that he had satisfied himself, from repeated examinations with the Microscope, that the male Mosquito has no sting, and cannot draw blood, the female alone being endowed with that organ. The male lives upon the juices of flowers and plants. One fact of considerable interest, stated by the Doctor, is that instead of being a four day's wonder as some have regarded them, many of them actually live in cellars and other warm retreats all winter.

Fifty-three slaves freed by the will of the late Dr. Charles Everett, of Virginia, have just left Petersburg, Va., for Pennsylvania, where they are to be located with an outfit valued at \$300 for each.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

**AN ABSTRACT.**  
The President's Message was submitted to Congress on Monday the 4th, but owing to its extreme length we only give an abstract.

**THE YEAR.**  
Allusion is made to the events of the year, and it is remarked that if the earth has rewarded the labor of the husbandman less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample ground for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for His protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

**OUR PACIFIC RELATIONS.**  
It has been the endeavor of the President to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

**FOREIGN INFLUENCE.**  
The United States do not admit that the sovereignty of one continent, or of a particular community of states, can legislate for all others. Leaving the transatlantic nations to adjust their political system, in the way they may think best for the common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from any annoying interference on their part.

**RIGHTS OF OTHERS.**  
Our present attitude and past course gives assurance which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations.

**OUR TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.**  
Such European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised.

**OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.**  
Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other.

**THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALITY.**  
A proposition, embracing not only the rule, that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

**PRIVATEERS.**  
The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations of land.

**REPRODUCTION OF THE FISHERIES.**  
The ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and to reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed.

**THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.**  
It is recommended that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one of the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy.

**OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.**  
The case of Mr. Dillon and that of Mr. Soule is alluded to, but France has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States, and, after explanations to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain.

**SPAIN.**  
No change in the aspect of affairs, but there is reason to believe that our Minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

**DENMARK.**  
Negotiations are pending with Denmark to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the sound.

**JAPAN.**  
The naval expedition, despatched about two years since for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been able and skillfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted.

**MEXICO.**  
The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico, settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legislation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success.

**THE BOUNDARY LINE.**  
The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced.

**URUGUAY, PARAGUAY AND THE AMAZON.**  
Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Platte, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon.

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**  
A re-adjustment of the points in dispute is under consideration.

## THE BURNING OF SAN JUAN.

The facts of the case are recapitulated at considerable length, and the President says:—

"This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign Powers, and has been characterized with more of harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of States, standing in the very front of modern civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where no cities only have been laid in ruin, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty."

**THE FINANCES.**  
According to the report of the Secretary, it appears that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-one million eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to twenty-four million three hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and eighty dollars.

To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance, amounting to twenty million one hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remaining in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the receipts of the current fiscal year are not likely to equal in amount those of the last, yet they will undoubtedly exceed the amount of expenditures by at least fifty millions of dollars, and the President will therefore continue to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was 67,340,628 dollars; of which there had been paid on the 20th day of November, 1854, the sum of 22,305,172 dollars; leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of only 45,035,456 dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years.

**THE DUTY ON IMPORTS.**  
The President renews his recommendation for a reduction of the duty on imports.

**THE REVENUE LAWS.**  
Various changes are proposed, the object being to protect the Government from impositions.

**THE ARMY.**  
The recent frightful massacres are alluded to, and an increase in the Army suggested, to an extent of four new regiments, two of infantry and two of mounted men. Changes are also suggested in the organic arrangement and administration of this branch of the national service.

**THE NAVY.**  
The suggestions of the Secretary for the reorganization and gradual increase of the Navy, are concurred in, and especially the proposed Apprentices System.

**THE COAST DISASTERS.**  
In most of the States severe penalties are provided to punish conductors of trains, engineers, and others employed in the transportation of persons by railways, or by steamboats on rivers. Why should not the same principle be applied to acts of insubordination, cowardice, or other misconduct on the part of masters and marines, producing injury or death of passengers on the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any of the States, and where such delinquencies can be reached only by the power of Congress?

**CHEAP POSTAGE.**  
The increase of the revenue of the department, for the year ending June 30, 1854, over the preceding year, was nine hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars. No proportionate increase, however, can be anticipated for the current year, in consequence of the act of Congress of June 23, 1854, providing for increased compensation to all postmasters. From these statements, it is apparent that the Post Office Department, instead of defraying its expenses, according to the design at the time of its creation, is now, and under existing laws must continue to be, to no small extent, a charge upon the general treasury.

**THE PUBLIC LANDS.**  
During the last fiscal year eleven million seven hundred thousand nine hundred and thirty-five acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and eight million one hundred and ninety thousand and seven hundred acres brought into market.

**RAILWAYS.**  
The President takes ground against granting alternate sections of land for railways, and argues the matter in considerable detail.

**THE JUDICIARY.**  
The judicial establishment of the United States requires modification, and certain reforms in the manner of conducting the legal business of the government, are also much needed.

**THE CONCLUSION.**  
The Message closes with a brief appeal in favor of religious toleration and preservation of the rights of all. It affirms a doctrine that we should never shrink from war when the rights of the country call us to arms; but we should seek, nevertheless, to cultivate the arts of peace, to enlarge the privileges of neutrality, and elevate and liberalize the intercourse of nations; and by such just and honorable means, and such only, whilst exalting the condition of the Republic, to assure to it the legitimate influences and the benign authority of a great example amongst all the powers of Christendom.

## Facts and Fancies.

The bullet by which General Joseph Warren was killed at Bunker Hill in 1775, is still preserved. It is an ounce ball, and was exhibited by Alexander H. Everett, on the delivery of an oration at Charleston, June 17, 1826, in which he exclaimed: "This is the one fellow-citizen which I now hold in my hand! The cartridge paper, which partly covered it is stained, as you see with the hero's blood."—This ball is now deposited in the library of the United States Historic-Oncological Society.

If you would keep spring in your heart learn to sing. There is more merit in melody than most people have any idea of. A cobbler who smooths his wax ends with a song, will do as much work in a day as a cordwainer given to "ill-nature and cursing" would effect in a week. Songs are like sunshine, they run to cheerfulness, and so fill the bosom with buoyance that for the time being, you feel like a yard of June, or a meadow full of bobolinks.—Try it on.

In Accomack county, Va., an amiable young man named James Ames had a dispute with his step-father, and ripped open his bowels from the breast down, laid open his heart an inch or two, then propped him up against the face and cut his throat from ear to ear, and was convicted in a court, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. Hon. Henry A. Wise defended him, and saved his life by one of the most thrilling appeals ever listened to.

Win. Grisby, a successful pedestrian, announces that he will undertake, on the Union Course, I. I., the extraordinary feat of walking one mile, draw a silky containing a boy 16 years of age two miles, go backwards one mile and pick up stones fifty yards apart, and place them one by one in a basket, all to be done in one hour. A bet of \$1000 has been staked on the result.

A GOOD ANECDOTE is told of an old medicalist preacher, who rode a circuit a few years ago. While going to one of his appointments, he met an old acquaintance, who was one of the magistrates of the county. He asked the minister why he didn't do as the Saviour did—ride an ass. "Because," said the divine, "the people have taken them all to make magistrates of."

Rest satisfied with doing well, and let others talk of you as they please. They can do you no injury, although they may think they have found a flaw in your proceedings, and determined to rise on your downfall or profit by your injury.

A man in Brownsville, Pa., recently ate a yard of sausage on a wager of five dollars. After performing the feat, he pocketed the money, ate four dozen of oysters, and then offered to bet ten dollars that he could eat another yard.

A young lady, whose name was Patty, being addressed by a Mr. Cake, accepted him on condition he would change his name, declaring she would never consent to be called a "Patty Cake."

"Mister, how do you sell your beef this morning?" "Fourteen cents a pound." "Fourteen cents, eh?—have you a heart?" "No just sold it." "Well, I know'd you couldn't have a heart, and as fourteen cents for beef!"

Oliver H. Tomlin was sentenced in Brooklyn on Friday last, for a rape upon a little girl only 11 years of age, to 10 years imprisonment in the State Prison. The culprit is a music teacher and is 61 years of age.

In St. Louis 40,000 quarts of milk are daily consumed—making two quarts to each family. The value is \$2400 per day, or \$870,000 per annum. The *Republican* thinks that of this amount \$100,000 is paid out for water that is mixed with the milk.

A Fireman's Toast.—The Ladies—Their eyes kindle the only flames which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

A PROBLEM—To be worked out by a newly married Young Lady.—A sufficient quantity of linen for the manufacture of her husband's shirt being given—to make it.

A house in Cincinnati advertises for two thousand live rats, for which five cents a head will be paid. The skins are manufactured into kid gloves.

The agricultural produce of this season in Ireland, will reach \$10,000,000 sterling above that of last year.

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies of Arabia, nine hundred and fifty years ago.

A man of sense should never swear. The least pardonable of all vices to which the folly or capidity of man is addicted, is profanity.

A man who has a daughter, and can, but won't educate her, deserves to have her stolen from him.

An exchange paper has this advertisement: "Two sisters want washing." We hope they may get it.

The newspaper is the law book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtful, a library for the poor. It may stimulate the most profound.

Sorrow and joy, like the cloud and the rainbow, are oft cotemporary; the one threatens, the other is full of promises.

Ex-President Fillmore's property is valued at \$150,000.

A field of sweet potatoes in Scott county, Iowa, yielded seven hundred bushels to the acre.

The U. S. Land Office Report shows that the land sales this year exceed those of last year \$5,952,239.

It is estimated that the increase of the population of Iowa this year by emigration, will reach 100,000 souls.

It is estimated that there are three hundred million pounds of paper used in the United States annually.

Baro-faced falsehoods—fibns told by the ladies in the present style of bonnets.