

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

"Our Age" received no attention because the author did not see fit to give us his name.

We are under continued obligations to JAMES S. REESE, Esq., at Harrisburg, for Legislative documents.

Farmers' Prospects for 1855.

What are the prospects of the farmers for the coming year, as to the probable crops and prices? In our opinion good, in both respects.

First, as to crops; it has always been that a season of severe drouth has a beneficial effect on the soil, so that bountiful crops are pretty sure to be obtained the following year.

Besides; the drouth of the past year taught some valuable lessons in regard to the importance of deeper tillage, which most farmers will put in practice the coming season.

Second, as to the price for the coming season; we think there is but little prospect of any decline from present rates, and much probability that prices will advance, especially of such articles as are suited for export.

Such are our hopes and expectations for the future; but these results can only be secured by industry and frugality, so we must learn to labor and wait for the "good time coming, boys."

It is a well known fact that there are persons in our community who are in the habit of furnishing intoxicating liquors to persons under age.

It has been no uncommon thing to see half grown boys, staggering drunk, perambulating about our streets, and we have no doubt such may be the case in other parts of the county.

It should be borne in mind that furnishing liquor to minors is a criminal offence and is done at the risk of imprisonment.

We publish the following section of the liquor law of 1854, having bearing upon this matter:—A conviction for selling liquor to a minor took place at our Court last week, and the offender fined and sent to jail.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. "That willfully furnishing intoxicating drinks, by sale, gift or otherwise to any person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days, and the willful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to any person when drunk or intoxicated, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable as aforesaid."

The Bank Stock. In pursuance of notice given by the commissioners the books for subscription to the capital stock of the Allentown Bank were opened at the public house of CHARLES LUKK, on Monday last.

Struck by Lightning. The ancient Moravian Church in our neighboring town of Bethlehem, was at noon on Saturday last, struck by lightning. The roof and cornice was damaged to a considerable extent, but done no other serious damage.

Our Advertisers. The next session of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first of May. The Seminary is now in the charge of Wm. M. REYNOLDS, D. D., as Principal.

Election of Officers. At an election held after service in this Church on Sunday the 8th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Elders.—Jonathan Schwartz, Edward M. Wieder, William Roth; Trustees.—Paul Knauas; Treasurer.—Joseph Young.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—At an election held after service in this Church on Sunday the 8th instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Elders.—J. Isaac Breinig, Israel Trexler; Deacons.—Reuben Sieger, Eph. Yoh, Jonathan Sterner; Treasurer.—Jonathan Reichard.

UNION CEMETERY.—The lot-holders of Union Cemetery on the 9th inst., elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—President.—Charles Saeger; Secretary.—Edward Beck; Treasurer.—J. P. Barnes, Managers.—Aaron G. Reisinger, Nathan Dresler, Charles Gross, J. W. Wilson; Sexton.—Jesse Wiesser.

ALLENTOWN CEMETERY.—At the annual election held on Monday the 9th inst., the following officers were chosen:—President.—Peter Newhard; Secretary.—Christian Pretz; Treasurer.—Reuben Reiss; Managers.—Christian Pretz, Ephraim Grim, Victor Blumer, Jonathan Reichard, and Joseph F. Newhard.

Town Council Proceedings.

Special meeting of Council April 7th, 1855. Present Messrs. Dietrich, Romig, Powell, Maddern, Butz, Diefenderfer, Eckert, Ettinger and Keck.

Resolved, That the Burgess be authorized to offer a reward of one hundred dollars, for the detection and conviction of the person or persons guilty of an attempted incendiarism at the Washington Engine House, or the burning of the stable belonging to Mrs. Sarah Keiper, or the attempted arson at the stable in the occupancy of Henry J. Saeger, in the Borough of Allentown.

A petition signed by a number of citizens of the Borough was presented, praying the Council to provide Hamilton street with Gas Lights. Referred to committee consisting of Messrs. Powell, Ettinger and Eckert.

A petition was presented praying the council to lay, cast iron plates over gutters at Fifth and Linden streets. Referred to Committee on Crossings.

Resolved, That the Police officers be directed to arrest all boys under the age of 16 years, who are found smoking cigars on the streets of the Borough.

Resolved, That the lamps erected by the Town Council be lighted by the Policemen every evening.

Stated meeting April 10th, 1855. Present Messrs. Newhard, Dietrich, Romig, Schimpf, Keck, Maddern, Ettinger, Eckert, Butz, Diefenderfer and Kleppinger.

Mr. Steh appeared and offered a certain piece of ground at Fourth and Union street for sale to the Council at \$4 per foot. Referred to Committee.

David Daubert appeared and declined to serve as street Commissioner.

Resolved, That the Committee on streets give notice that proposals will be received for the excavation of Hamilton and Walnut streets in Lehigh Ward.

Committee on Crossings report against the prayer of petitions, to have cast iron plates laid across gutters at Fifth and Linden streets.

Resolved, That the matter be again referred to the committee on crossings with instruction to suggest some plan of remedying existing evils in Linden street.

Committee appointed to ascertain the necessity of erecting gas lamps reported that eleven more gas lamps are necessary in Hamilton street. The following resolution was then offered.

Resolved, That eleven additional gas posts with all necessary fixtures be purchased and erected according to the report submitted by the Committee. Ayes.—Messrs. Ettinger, Romig and Eckert. Nays.—Messrs. Schimpf, Keck, Butz, Diefenderfer, Maddern, Dietrich and Kleppinger.

Resolved, That the Borough Tax be assessed at thirty-five cents per centum on one hundred dollars.

Council proceeded to elect a street Commissioner in place of David Daubert, who declined, when Henry Fenstermacher was duly elected. Adjourned.

J. F. NEWHARD, Chairman. Attest.—E. J. Moore, Secretary.

A Good Joke. A good joke was perpetrated upon Major Farr, our witty representative in the Pennsylvania Senate.

He reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Lehigh, some days back. It was referred to the appropriate committee, who concluded to have a streak of fun, and struck out all after the enacting clause and title, and inserted a very stringent prohibitory liquor bill, only for Lehigh County!

The Major, not knowing anything of the kind, called up the bill at the proper time, and paying no attention whilst the form of reading was going on by the Clerk upon the question of proceeding to a third reading, Mr. Fry, of course, pronounced an emphatic "aye!"

A general shout of laughter clearly indicated that there was "something rotten in Denmark," and after discovering the trick, the bill was re-committed.

Farmers' High School. We perceive that an effort is being made to establish a State High School for instructing youth in agriculture. This is an eminently necessary and commendable enterprise, and if it can be rendered successful, the most beneficial results may be expected from it.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamship Washington arrived at New York on Thursday with news from Europe four days later. At Sebastopol, in spite of repeated attacks, the Russians maintained their position on Mount Sepoune, whence their guns play upon the French lines.

On the 12th the Russians opened a fire from the heights on the English at Balaklava, but the latter routed the attacking force. On the 16th the Russians attacked the whole line of the allied forces, but were driven back with great loss.

On the 17th, three battalions of Zouaves attacked the new Russian redoubt at Sebastopol, but were driven back. On the 18th, the French carried the line of Russian amoussades, and at the same time the Russians made a sortie, but were repulsed.

The Vienna Conference has agreed on the first two points of the negotiation. The demolition of the fortifications at Sebastopol is not demanded by the allies.

Preparations continue to be made at Constantinople to receive the Emperor Napoleon. Meantime, both the Emperor and Empress will visit Queen Victoria on the 16th of April.

The latest dates from Vienna are to the evening of the 27th ult., when the state of the political horizon had again become gloomy, and the conference of the day before, on the third point, was anything but satisfactory, the conditions required of Russia being very distasteful.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SECOND WEEK.

Joseph Kressler, Robert Jameson, James Siles and John D. Siles vs. Daniel Saeger. This was a feigned issue, by the fact whether Daniel Saeger was entitled to the sum of \$1000, on a certain bond held by him against Jonas Ringer, and what amount was due on said bond.

It appeared that the obligee on the bond, Jonas Ringer, was assignee of one Peter, and had filed his account, and distribution was made by the auditor upon the same, by which a balance of some \$792 was due the creditors.

The bail of the assignee of which Esquire Kohler was one, becoming alarmed for the solvency of Ringer, pressed him. Saeger, Ringer and Kohler met, and Saeger secured Kohler for the amount due the creditors, and afterwards paid them the amount distributed to them.

At this meeting when Saeger secured Kohler he took this bond of Ringer for the \$1000, and the property of Ringer afterwards being sold at Sheriff's sale and brought into Court for distribution, the plaintiffs who were subsequent judgment creditors to Saeger, had this issue granted.

Kohler testified for the solvency of the bond money passed, but that he secured him bail for the amount of his account as assignee—that he paid some money to Messrs. Siles and Reese, but could not fix the amount, and at the time Ringer signed the bond Saeger said to Ringer "You have not got the entire \$1000, but it will take more."

It appears that some six days after the execution of the bond, Ringer and Saeger met in the presence of another witness, and Ringer signed upon the back of the bond a waiver of the \$1000 law and an acknowledgment that the \$1000 was due the subscribing witnesses.

This endorsement being presented could not be read in evidence, and the case went to the jury on the naked bond in the Saeger admission, as testified to by Kohler, that Ringer had not received the \$1000, and the jury rendered a verdict that Saeger was only entitled to \$792, the amount due creditors in Ringer's account.—Siles and Goepf for plaintiff's; Longnecker and Bridges for defendant's.

Reuben Mink, assignee of Nicholas Mink vs. Reuben Mink. This was an action of debt on a bond of \$400, executed by Reuben Mink to William Mink, and by Nicholas assigned to William Mink. The defendant lives in Illinois and was absent on account of alleged illness.

The Court would not continue the case, and it went to trial in the absence of defendant and his witnesses. The defendant's counsel objected to the admission of the bond in evidence, as it did not agree with the instrument declared on.—Objections overruled by the Court and defendant's counsel excepted and will probably take the case to the Supreme Court.

The instrument being admitted in evidence there could be no further defence, and a verdict was given for plaintiff for \$424. King for plaintiff's; Marx and Longnecker for defendant's.

Joseph Waltman vs. John Wagner, John Gross and Elizabeth Gross. This was an action of ejectment brought against defendants to recover the real estate conveyed by the father of the plaintiff to the defendants. It appeared that the deed to the defendants contained a reservation of some four thousand dollars in favor of the heirs of which plaintiff was one.

Defendant claimed that inasmuch as the plaintiff had divested himself of his interest in the land, therefore he could not recover. The Court decided that the reservation in the deed was good, and that any one in whose favor it was made had a right to sue for his share. Therefore judgment was given in favor of plaintiff, unless defendant appeared within twenty days and paid the amount claimed.

Godfrey Peter vs. Reuben Hunsicker. This was an action of trespass to recover damages against the defendant for driving over the land of plaintiff. It appeared that the defendant had acquired the right of way over the woodland of the plaintiff prior to the passage of an act of assembly, which prevents a road over woodlands by prescription. In consequence of this act plaintiff closed the road, which was opened by the defendant, and for which plaintiff brought suit. The Court decided that as the right of way was acquired before the passage of said act, it was not affected thereby, and that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Lucas Schlocher vs. Samuel Heffner. This was an appeal from the judgment of Esq. Zimmerman. It appeared that the plaintiff is a butcher, that he purchased two heifers of defendant for the purpose of slaughtering, for which he was to pay the sum of \$50. It was testified that five dollars was paid on the contract, forty dollars when the first heifer was delivered. Upon demand having been made by plaintiff for the other heifer, defendant positively refused to give it up, alleging no reason therefor. Upon this plaintiff brought suit to recover the amount of the first heifer. Defendant contended that he was ready to deliver the other heifer at any time. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$21, and costs.

William Applebach vs. Moses Wiwand.—Plaintiff in this case sold to defendant 15 head of cattle, which as per contract were to hold out half their weight when butchered. This suit was brought to recover an amount due upon this contract. Defendant claimed that the cattle did not hold out according to contract. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$34, and costs.

Daniel Traut vs. John H. Rice. This was an action of trover to recover the amount of a horse which plaintiff alleged was converted by defendant to his use. It appeared that defendant sold a horse to a certain person to be paid as follows: Ten dollars to be paid upon every trip to Mauch Chunk and back again shall have been made. The person to whom the horse had been sold, made the requisite number of trips, and had a credit given on each trip of ten dollars to Rice at the office at Mauch Chunk. Afterwards he sold the horse to plaintiff from whom defendant took back the horse. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$65, and costs.

Solomon Dorney vs. Charles Mertz. This was an action of trespass to recover damages for overflowing plaintiff's land. It appeared that the parties own contiguous lands through which Cedar Creek runs. Defendant lately purchased his said land, upon which a mill dam had been erected. This mill dam being in an open defendant proceeded to repair it, which plaintiff alleged overflowed his land.—Verdict for defendant for \$87 and costs of suit.

New York Quarterly.

We are indebted to the publisher, JAMES G. REED, 348 Broadway, New York, for the April No. of this truly American periodical. It contains 157 pages of useful and instructive matter, from able pens and enlightened minds among our own countrymen. "The Quarterly" has entered upon its VI volume. It is designed to be an American work of the first class, free from sectional and sectarian prejudices, and is issued at \$3 per annum, in advance, or four copies for \$10.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

On the 7th, Senate bill No. 520, to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, came up in order, pending the amendment of Mr. Hendricks, submitted the day before.

Mr. Hendricks, by general consent, withdrew the pending amendment, and offered a substitute.

Mr. Price being entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks commenced yesterday, and addressed the Senate in a speech of over an hour and a half in length. He took decided ground in favor of ultra prohibition.

He referred to what he had seen of the evils of intemperance in Great Britain, and to what he had read on the subject from official documents, and contrasted it with the condition of things in this country in a very able and statesman like manner.

He drew the conclusion that the failure and great fatality attending the British army in the present war in the Crimea, was to be traced to the intemperate habits of the people of that country, and held up the consequences as a warning to the people of this.

He showed from documentary evidence that the actual expenditure in the British Kingdom, caused by the use of intoxicating drinks, was over one hundred and fifty millions of pounds per annum, seventy or eighty millions of which were expended for drink alone—more than nine times the amount of our entire State debt.

Here was a warning, he said, to our people not to follow in their footsteps in this respect.

Mr. Jordan followed, declaring a preference for the original bill, but, if they could not get that, then he would go for the amendment.—He avowed himself a prohibitory man. He had some experience and some difficulty in making up his mind on the subject, because his constituents had expressed themselves strongly in opposition to a prohibitory law, yet he regarded that the representative had rights as well as the constituents, and he had made up his mind as his conscience dictated, and as he believed right.

Mr. Buckalew made a few remarks in reply saying that whilst he was opposed to a total repeal of the license system, he was willing to go for a reasonable bill which would root out the low grog shops, restaurants, &c., from which the evils of the system mainly flow.

He was unwilling also, to strike down the culture of the grape, which he thought ought rather to be encouraged.

Mr. M. Clintock took firm ground in favor of the amendment. He regarded it as far preferable to the original bill, which, he said, was calculated, in his opinion, to make more drunkards twice over than the bill pending. He was in favor of reform, but it ought to be gradual.

He deprecated also the sudden striking down of the manufacture of wines and malt liquors, as inflicting serious injury upon many persons in his own district and elsewhere, having large investments of capital in the business which would be utterly destroyed. They ought to have time at least to work up their stock and dispose of their materials.

Mr. Hendricks stated the reasons which induced him to offer the amendment, and spoke generally in its favor. He was proceeding to refer to the salutary effects of the law of last session, when the hour of adjournment arrived and he gave way; when the Senate adjourned.

On the 9th, Mr. Walton, one from citizens of Carbon county, in favor of a poor house in said county.

Mr. Fry, read in place a bill to incorporate the Lynn mutual fire insurance company of Lehigh county.

On the 10th, Senate bill No. 520, to repeal the tavern licenses came up in order, Mr. Hendricks' amendment pending.

Mr. Hendricks being entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks in which he was interrupted by the adjournment on Saturday. He enumerated briefly the provisions of the two bills, and gave his reason for offering the amendment, which he regarded as altogether preferable to the original bill, [as published in the Register some weeks ago.—Ed.] The original bill made invidious distinctions, throwing the whole liquor traffic into the hands of dealers to sell by the quart, who in many instances would be under less restraint and less responsibility, than hotel keepers would be under the amendment.

Several Senators had admitted to him, that the amendment was decidedly preferable, but they had been so far committed on the original bill, that for fear of being misunderstood, they could not vote for the amendment.—Others because they feared the enemies of prohibition were pressing the amendment with a view to defeat all legislation upon the subject. None of these considerations would move him from pursuing such a course as he thought would best remedy the evils of intemperance in his own district, and generally throughout the Commonwealth—and hoped no Senator would be deterred from voting contrary to his own judgment, let the outside pressure be what it may.

After a discussion by Messrs. Jamison and McClintock, the yeas and nays were then taken on the amendment, and it was lost by the following vote:—Yeas 15, nays 17.

The bill passed finally (as found in another column) by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Darsie, Fleniken, Lewis, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Platt, Price, Quiggle, Taggart and Wherry—15.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Goodwin, Fry, Haldeman, Hendricks, M'Clintock, Killinger, Mellinger, Saeger, Sellers, Shuman, Walton and Hiestor, Speaker—14.

On the 11th, Mr. Saeger read a bill in place to incorporate the Farmers' mutual fire insurance company of Bucks and Northampton counties.

On the 12th, Mr. Frick, (corporations) as committed, reported a bill to incorporate the Lynn mutual fire insurance company of Lehigh county.

Mr. Fry called up the bill to incorporate the Lynn Mutual fire insurance company, in Lehigh county. Passed finally.

Mr. Fry called up Senate bill, No. 778, relative to the Lehigh Valley railroad company. Passed finally.

HOUSE. On the 11th, Mr. Reese, read in place a bill for the appointment of a lumber inspector in Lehigh county.

SPECIE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE CRIMEA.—It is stated that 75 tons of coin has been engaged as part of the cargo of a vessel now loading at New York for Constantinople, and that the shippers are anxious to engage 40 tons more, having 120 tons to ship. Lest this heavy shipment of coin should alarm the Wall street financiers, the Journal of Commerce adds, that it is all in kreutzers, (the copper coin of Germany, nearly equal in value to our cent), and comprises a collection made, probably, from the money brought out by emigrants. It was taken by the vessel at \$8 per ton freight. When it arrives, the Mussulmans will be well supplied with "small change."

INDIAN PUFFS.—Boil a quart of milk, and when it has come to a boil, stir into it, gradually, eight large table-spoonful of Indian meal; four large table-spoonful of powdered sugar; and a grated nutmeg. Stir it hard; letting it boil a quarter of an hour after all the Indian meal is in. Then take it up, and set it to cool. While cooling beat eight eggs as light as possible, and stir them, gradually, into the batter when it is quite cold. Butter some large tea cups; nearly fill them with the mixture; set them into a moderate oven, and bake them well. Send them to the table warm, and eat them with butter and molasses, or with butter, sugar, lemon juice, and nutmeg stirred to a cream. They must be turned out of the cups.

TROUBLE AMONG THE KNOW NOTHINGS.—Lancaster, Pa., April 5.—The State Grand Council of Know Nothings, which has been in session in this city since Tuesday last, broke up this afternoon in confusion. The cause of the difficulty is understood to be opposition to the proposed organization. The public sentiment here runs counter to secrecy and oath-bound political societies. Gen. Cameron, Ex Governor Johnston and Gen. Irwin were among those who left the Council this morning in disgust at the proceedings.

HOW TO PREVENT WORMS ON TREES.—A resident of Albany has written to the Mayor of N. York, the following recipe for preventing the nuisance of worms on trees:—"Bore a hole into the tree the size of roll brimstone, six inches in depth, say four feet from the ground; fill the cavity four inches with the roll brimstone, plug two inches and seal over with pitch. The sap absorbs the sulphur, and imparts a healthy hue to the leaves; besides being very offensive to the worms, it causes them to leave for parts unknown."

Our Chip Basket.

Children, respect old age. The circulation of the Philadelphia Ledger is 60,000 a day. At Princeton, Ky., licenses to sell liquor have been increased to \$150 per annum. Potatoes were selling in Charleston, Va. last week at \$3 per bushel. Fourteen inches of snow fell at Burlington, Vt., on Wednesday. 3,500,000 bushels of wheat were raised in California last year.

What is the most difficult operation for a surgeon to perform. Taking the jaw out of a woman. Miss Fantadling says if she ain't dead she has lost her vital "spark," the man what used to set up with her. Poor girl, we feel for her!

The seventeen-year locusts will make their appearance this year in portions of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. A toast for the ladies.—Old bachelors, may then lie on a bed of needles—sit alone on a wooden stool—eat alone on a wooden trencher—minus the bosom and shirt-collar buttons all winter,—and be their own kitchen-maid!—Shocking!

Both branches of the New York Legislature have passed in the same shape a prohibitory liquor bill, which now only needs the signature of Gov. Clark to become a law. This it will receive, as he was elected as a temperance man.

An Irishman, on being told to grease the wagon, returned in about an hour afterwards and said—I've greased every part of the wagon, inside and out, yer honor, but by the blue hair of Moses' wig, I can't get at the sticks the wheels hang on, sure!

Wanted, at this office, a bull dog of any color except pumpkin and milk, of respectable size stub nose, dropped ears, abbreviated constitution, and bad disposition—who can come when called with a raw beefsteak, and will bite the man who splits tobacco juice on the stove, and steals the exchanges.