in Your Names.

a large number of persons in through the country who are upon the sea of real life-to all such a

d family newspaper will be of the greatest ccount. It will smooth a thousand little cares and troubles and make all things move in the even tenor of their way, lavishing happiness and pleasure on every side. Send in your names for the Register; it is just such a paper as you will want.

CIRCUS.

A chance for the admirers of the sports of the arena to gratify their penchant, will be furnished here, on Saturday next, '(the 23d inst.)-JOE PENTLAND'S Circus has long been known as one of the best in the country, and a rich entertainment may be expected, as the troupe comprises some of the most celebrated performers,-both equestrian and acrobatic. Our York State exchanges speak very highly of the company.

RETURNED .- Dr. C. C. H. Guldin, who has been absent some weeks on a tour through the Western States, returned home last week, and can at all times be found at Bechtel's American Hotel, where he will be pleased to offer his pro- in substance. fessional services in the science of Dentistry.

Closing the Stores.

On Monday last a paper was shown to us, signed by all the merchants and business men of Allentown, agreeing to close their stores and places of business on the Fourth of July, so that their derks may be enabled to join in the festivities of the day. They are confined to business all the year round, from early morn till 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening; and we think their employers acted but justly in entering system; and expressly pretermitting any exinto this measure. So now, hurra for Independence Day.

Passenger Trains.

On Monday last regular passenger trains commenced running on the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Allentown to Philipsburg, where they connect with the New York and Philadelphia trains. The first train leaves here at 4.30 in the morning, and the second at 1.30 in the afternoon. The first up train arrives at 1.15 in the afternoon, and the second at 9.45 in the evening.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Atlantic, Capt. West, arrived it New York, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on nst., one week later than before received.

She brings intelligence that the Allies have captured Kertch, in the Sea of Azoff, and also that institution was excluded by that Comthe Russian camp at Tchernaya, besides being successful in a number of brilliant actions be-

whole nights of the 22d and 23d of May, took the majority report in Committee. and retained an important position of defence, the Place d'Armes, before Sebastopol. Not nostly by the bayonet. Secondly-The Allies Thirdly—The secret expedition of the Allies jority will undoubtedly pass. ports, and half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

CALIFORNIA NEWS .- The latest mail from San Francisco brings a few items of interest. In California business generally was dull, alhough there had been some large sales of flour ad grain for shipment to New York, Liverpool brnia flour quoted at \$6 per barrel. There had been a good deal of rain, and the crops ooked well. The mines were yielding abundantly but money was scarce. The Walker harbor. The vessel, the brig Vesta, had fiftyfive filibusters on board, armed to the teeth. They represented that they had engaged to join the government forces of Nicaragua and assist in crushing the revolutionists.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN NEW YORK .- Flour nas receded in price from 25 to 37 cents per barrel. Common to good State, sold at \$9.37 to \$9.50 per barrel; extra State, \$9.62 to \$9.75. Rye flour, \$7.75 to \$9.25. Corn meal, \$5 to \$5.37 per barrel. The last sale of wheat we have to quote, was 3,000 bushels upper lake, at \$2.15 per bushel. Rye sold at \$1.80 per bushel. Oats unchanged in price. In corn, the prices range from \$1 to \$1.18 per bushel: sales of corn are made deliverable in July at 98 cents per bushel. Prime new pork sold at \$14.75 per barrel; prime mess, western, \$15.75 to \$16.50; old mess, \$17 per barrel. First quality beef cattle sold at 12 to 121 cents per pound; medium, 11 to 111 cents; poorest, 10 to 101 cents. Among the causes that have tended to enchance the price of cattle, there is one that appears to have been entirely overlooked-and that is, the fact that emigration to California having opened a marof course, feels this effect.

American National Convention.

The proceedings of this body have appeared so far only in the New York papers, and we ty newspaper. There are many should be rather suspicious of the genuineness oved into town who are without a of the the following, did not the press of Philae are still others in town and coundelphia appear to place confidence in its corre just for the first time properly em- rectness. It appears that the Convention is considerably troubled by the slavery question, and on Tuesday, the 31 Committee, by a vote of 17 to 14 reported as follows:

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a flual and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and

Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon' the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the stone and well executed. institution of Slavery as a part of her social pressions of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any territory. It is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland cede 1 the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

, Minority Report .- The minority resolution was as follows :-- Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Comprise was an infraction of the be restored, and that if efforts to that effect he 12th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 2d shall fail. Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which

promise. The minority resolutions were signed by the ore Sebastopol. France and England have representatives of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecleclined to hold any further correspondence at tieut, Maine, Massachutts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois-The news from the seat of war is the most twelve in all. Delaware and New Jersey also important since the intelligence of the battle at endorsed the first clause. New York, alone of is enough for us to know that they have Alma. The news comprises three distinct suc- the Free States, went for the insjority resolucesses by the Allies. Firstly-The French, tions, and united with Minnesota and the Disn a series of sanguinary conflicts, lasting the trict of Columbia, enabled the South to carry

In discussing the resolutions, Gov. Gardiner declared that neither he nor his State, nor a ewer than 8000 men were killed and wounded. majority of the free States would abide by the resolutions first reported. The party could nade a rapid advance, and seized and retained not carry a village in Massachusetts on them. the Russian lines on the Tehernaya, without He charged the New York Delegation with demuch loss—the Russians retreating to the hills. serting the North. The resolutions of the ma-

as obtained easy possession of Kertch. and On Thursday, the Convention removed the commands the Sea of Azoff, in which are pledge of secrecy from its doings, and proceednow fourteen allied steamers. The Russians, ed to complete the platform. The subject of on the approach of the Allies, blew up the the naturalization laws was settled, and in this, forts and burnt four steamers, thirty trans- the platform is not so exclusive as the present

STILL LATER .- Delegates from twelve of the Northern free States, comprehending all made its appearance and many of its victims.

New England, and the whole of the west, have are left at the landings to be buried among seceded from the National Council of the Order of Know Nothings at Philadelphia, in consead Australia. The ship Charmer sailed for quence of the platform adopted in defiance of New York on the 16th of May, with 704 tons; northern sentiment. They have held a meetwheat, 104 tons of barley, and 175 tons of ing at the Girard House, and adopted a creed our. The Flying Arrow would follow with of principles, which they have signed and pub-,000 to as of wheat and flour. Chili and Cali- lished. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York do not appear among the seceders, but it over his bleaching bones, and the winds and the is well understood that portions of the delegations from Pennsylvania and New Jersey will secede also. New York will remain as her deleexpedition, it seems, sneaked away from San gation does not believe in northern rights. So Francisco, by carrying away the sheriff, and also some scattering delegates from New Engthen set him on shore at the entrance of the land and the West; but the bulk of the North has cut loose from the Council, leaving the South to enjoy its ultraisms alone.

Simultaneous with this striking event, are received the proceedings of a meeting in Clevepromise, Protestantism, and no proscription on the extraordinary short time of four hours .is largely represented there; also, several slave is thought that the result of these movements will be the formation of a great northern party to demand the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. The body assembled at Cleveland is to assume the name of "the Republican party," and it has an organization in seven of the New England and Western States sufficiently powerful to warrant the belief that it will be able to carry them. In fact it is stated that in those States it has taken the place of the Know Nothing party.

EARLY WHEAT .- We learn that a load of new wheat was received at the Palace Mills, on the 18th inst., being the first this season. It was a portion of the crop of our stirring friend, Dr. ket to western cattle, immense herds have been driven to the land of gold. The amount is said to be incalculable—rendering cattle scarce in the western States, and our market, of course, feels this effect. (Ga.) Enquirer.

Letter from Illinois.

NAUVOO, ILL., June 2d, 1855. "Twas at the season when earth upsprings From slumber, as a shepherd angel's child, Shadowing its eyes with green and golden wings,

That we first beheld the beautiful site on which the city of a poor deluded people was built.— The rise and fall of Joe Smith is too familiar to the readers of your paper, to require a repeti-tion here. From his commencement at Mor-mon Hill in New York, to his fall in this place, his course of life was one continued round of licentiousness-bartering virtue for his pretended religion, and morality for the god of mammon-until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and he fell by the hands of an incensed

community. Years may roll by, the flowers of spring may bloom and fade away—the frosts of winter may chill the ground with its icy breath, and the turbid waters of the Mississippi may continue to wash these shores, the works of his hands may crumble into dust, and generation after generation may rise and pass away, but the cently been brought here from Kentucky. As name of Joe Smith will live on, far down the fuel nothing could be more satisfactory; it stream of time, as a byword and reproach to the American people.

The ruins of the temple (so called) are the principal features of attraction now : in its perfeet state it must have been a grand affair. The location was the highest and most prominent point in the town fronting the river and commanding a fair view. The length was 127 feet 10 inches; width 88 feet 4 inches; height 55 feet. The first floor or basement had thirty openings wide enough to admit an ox-team, and high in proportion arched-at the top, with a key stone fitted in. One was left open for a passage to the large hall. Rooms were partitioned off on either side and each having windows 3 feet high by 3 wide, and arched at the top. In the center of this hall was the baptismal fount, 15 feet long by 12 wide, cut from stone and deep enough to immerse a person.—This fount was standing on the backs of 12 oxen, the heads and fore legs only show, (the hinder parts not being visible were supposed not to have been there.) They were cut from

On the second floor was an entrance which were arranged small rooms which were to have been occupied by the prophet and officers of the From the centre room a winding staircase led to the galleries above, "where wise men could look down on the heads of fools beneath." On the outside were 30 pilasters, at the bottom of each a sitting moon about half The moon was 4 1-2 feet in diameter, cut in solid stone and well wrought. On the top of the pilasters were 30 capitols, 5 feet 5 inches, by 4 feet 6 wide, with a colossal face, the rays of the sun eminating from it: and on the top, in relief, were two hands with a trumpet in each, in attitude of giving the signal for the final

end of all things.

The widow of Smith has married again, and she with her husband keep the hotel here. became tired of the Mormon religion and of adplighted faith of the Nation, and that it should ministering spiritual things, and has returned to the world to administer temporal things to those who sojourn here. It can hardly seem possible that 30,000 people inhabited this city. Here their plans were once in successful opera tion, but a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams—to them a sad change. The people rose in their might and warned them to flee for their lives. Their prophet fell, the temple was blown to pieces, houses were levelled to the ground, and the work of general destruction was in earnest begun. To save their lives and the city from ruin, they sold out their possessions and fled for Salt Lake. We will not follow them, nor repeat the sufferings on the way; it beyond the pale of civilization, and that they will not be likely to pollute this land again.

Real estate is low here. A fine house and lot may be had for from \$600 to \$1200, that in Keekuk would bring as many thousand. Farms in the vicinity may be had for from \$5 to \$10 per acre, better land or a more levely place is not to be found in all the West.

Returning to Montrose we take the boat to resume our journey up the river. This is a small village at the head of the rapids, composed mostly of boatmen and laborers who are engaged in the reshipment of freight. It is a hard looking place. The people do not live, they only stay. The mothers paint the legs of their boys blue to save pantaloons, and the little in alon to save shor leather, and both ran at large with the pigs in

the street. A word of caution to travelers going West We would advise all to drink no water, par ticularly the Mississippi water, unless diluted with a little brandy. Any one from the East using it is sure to get sick. The cholera has strangers. And often times the boats are run to the shore, a slight hole dug in the earth, and the dead deposited. It is a sad sight to behold a stranger in a strange land, thus consigned to his last resting place; his every-day apparel his shroud, and the cold carth his sepulchre, with no friend to shed a sympathizing tear or sculptured stone to mark the spot where he was hastily laid. The green grass may grow waves may howl a requiem over his grave, while his friends in a distant land may forever remain in ignorance of his fate.

Yours, &c. ÆRIAL.

REMARKABLE BALLOON ASCENSION-THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES TRAVELED IN FOUR-Hours.-Wm. D. Banmistle, of Adrian city, Michigan, ascended on Friday afternoon, in a balloon, from that place, at 10% in the morning, land of a national representative body of the and descended, in Clarion county, Pennsylvaorder of Know Somethings, which takes ground | nia, at 24 in the afternoon, making the compuin favor of the restoration of the Missouri Com- ted distance of three hundred and fifty miles in account of birth place. Every northern State | This is his second trip, and an experimental one with a balloon of unusually large size. It States, including Virginia and Kentucky. It is thirty feet in diameter, contains over six hundred yards of silk, and is capable of holding nineteen thousand cubic feet of gas. After his ascent to the distance of three miles and a half, the eronaut struck the eastern current of air, which, he says, is continually blowing in the one direction. It carried him south of the lakes through Central Ohio. His intention was not to descend until dark, as he was above the rain clouds in a clear upper sky, but the excessive was in that sleepy state when his "craft" anchored in a tree in Red Bank, having descend-The cold was so severe that his feet were completely frozen.

> Too Cold—the evenings for ice-cream. brick in his hat !

A WONDERFUL AND USEFUL SUBSTANCE.-Eyerybody has heard of the multiform uses to which modern ingenuity puts a slaughtered animal-the hair, the horns, the hoofs, the enthails, the bones-all being turned to account had rather more of it than desired. and converted into articles of practical utility. A similar variety of services is also obtained from some sorts of coal, as for instance the famous Boghead coal of Scotland, and the Albert coal of New Brunswick, which are found to be useful not merely for ordinary consumption, but for the quantity of gas, oil, and other extracts that can be obtained from them. The Boghead is no longer sold for fuel, the entire quantity being used in the manufacture of oil, &c., which is in great demand for the use of railroad and other machinery, But we have never seen any substance of this sort which seemed susceptible of such a number of modifications as the Breckenridge coal, of which some specimens have recently been brought here from Kentucky. As burns with a clear flame, great heat and no dust, only some eight per cent. remaining as ashes; but chemical analysis shows it possesses other qualities still more valuable. By distillation there is obtained from a ton of this coal fifteen gallons of purified illuminating oil, 35 gallons of lubricating oil, and above 1821bs. of solid paraffine, worth together, it is supposed, some \$40 to \$50. The cost of manufacturing these substances from a ton of coal is about \$6. our National birth-day, in that city, in an ap-The lubricating oil is of great value-for-machinery, being superior to all animal or vegetable oils for that purpose. It also yields benzole in quantities; and a patent has been taken for making printing ink from it also. From the paraffine excellent candles can be made, equal in all qualities to the best sperm. At the same time, such is the compactness and toughness of the coal, that it may be turned into knife handles, ink-stands, buttons, or other articles led to a round room, in the centre on either side of that sort. It would be difficult to imagine a mineral which could be put through such a Protean list of transformations as this coal.

> EXTRAORDINARY FEAT. - A Mr. J. Thomas. vho advertised himself as the "Salopian Pedesrian," at Ormskirk, Scotland, went through the following performances in an hour. He walked one mile, ran a coach wheel one mile, walked backwards one mile, ran one mile, picked up forty stones placed one yard apart in a straight line, and fetched each one singly to a basket; hopped one hundred yards; leaped over twenty steeple chase hurdles, ten yards apart; picked up thirty eggs with his mouth, placed one yard apart in a straight line, conveying each one without breaking or the use of his hands to the basket; and concluding by throwing twenty 56 pound weights over his head.

CHILD POISONED BY PRUSSIC ACID.-A child of Mr. Ischi, aged three years, died suddenly at Newark, New Jersey, last week, from taking prussic acid. It appears that the child had been playing near a box containing oils and perfamery belonging to a barber shop, and attracted by the flavor of a bottle of bitter almonds, greedily partook of its contents. In a few mignites it was thrown into convulsions and died. This result would have been instantancous had the oil been pure. This is one of the most deadly poisons known. The prussic acid is found in peach pits, peach blossoms and leaves, and in the laurel water kept for sale in the shops. Any of these, taken in quantities, is sure to produce fatal results.

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES. - The cabbages of foreign. California are famous for their size: they have had their day in items. The Sacramento Union has been unanimously elected, by the Synod of is now giving California strawberries a turn.— It chronicles a basket of big ones that was held before the editorial nose on Wednesday.

The largest specimen of the many presented is of the shape of a flag leaf, and measures exactly six and a half inches longitudinally.-This is by for the most enormous strawberry we have ever seen or even heard of, and we challenge the world to produce its equal. Only think of a single strawberry measuring over half a foot in circumference! Other sperimens in the basket, of pine apple shape, measure from three to five inches in circumference, and ten of the largest weigh "one quarter of a pound." These huge samples of our most luscious fruit were raised in the famous garden of above Sacramento.

Roman Catholic festival in commemmoration \$18,394, This is a good lift. of the Lord's Supper--was gone through by the German Catholics in that part of Williamsburg, known as "Dutchtown." A military company were drawn up in front of the altar, bullet-proof.

A Shower of Frogs .- On the 7th of June, at the Middletown station, on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, Ohio, during a heavy shower mile in less than the first by two and a half of rain, it was perceived that the ground was seconds. Spangle cast a shoe in the nineteenth all appeared to be live and kicking.

ENORMOUS SNAKE.—A black-snake, full six feet six inches long, was killed on Wednescold to which he was exposed brought on the day afternoon, near Shultzville, Colebrookdale accustomed drowsy sensation, which prevented township, by Joseph Helzinger, of this city, him from properly managing his balloon. He one of Mr. John Fehr's teamsters. This monstrous "varmint" sprang from a stone-heap into the road, right under the feet of the foreed in consequence of the evaporation of the gas. most mules in Joe's team, and frightened them considerably; but it was soon made to bite the dust with a shot from Joe's gun which took its head completely off. The snake may be seen at Green's American House, by those who Wonder if the clerk of the weather hasn't got | are curious in the matter of reptiles. - Reading Gazette.

Odds and Ends:

· REFRESHING-the late rain, though we

Not married-Tom Thumb. The lady it seems merely attends to his wardrobe.

One house in Trenton contains only one hundred and seventeen persons.

tion in his eyes. The printers of Cincinnati have formed a

military company. Of 504 deaths in New Orleans for the week ending the 10th inst., 276 were from

At a marble yard in Hudson, New York, they now prepare gravestones with daguerreotypes of the deceased set in marble.

IJA woman who is pretty and don't believe it, will make a good wife, but--where's such s woman?

In the United States, physicians have estimated that 20,000 persons die every year from the use of tobacco. LEFT TOWN-two of the hopeful verdant

specimens, that "bloomed, blossomed, and bore fruit" on Saturday last. Blackberry brandy is a bad thing for weak stomachs. The New York Councilmen have appro-

printed \$5,000, for the purpose of celebrating propriate manner. There were twenty-six fires in the

United States during May, in which the loss excecded \$1.146,000-similar loss since the vear began \$6,318,000. The farmers of Michigan are paying for good help from \$14 to \$18 per month, for the

season. Sheep shearers get \$2 per day. Hay-

ing will be heavy, and wages range from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per day. The value of American cotton exported in 1854, amounted to 93,596,220; of this 64,-738,391, was exported to Great Britain, with

the exception of a very small quantity to Ireland. The Globe Iron Works, of New York, turned out, on Wednesday last, a casting weighing-eighty eight thousand pounds-the

largest, it is sad, ever effected in a single mass in this country. OUR POPULATION .--- According to a statement in the Washington Union, the increase of the population of the United States, from 1790 to 1850, without immigration, amounted to

7.351.423 souls. NO COUNTERFEIT: - Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation. They are dated 1853, and executed with tolerable neatness, but quite light, and thus readily detected by

one who is in the habit of handling coin. 17 The sun is now at its greatest distance from the equator, and we have the longest days from this until the 19th inst., in this latitude, they are about the same length, of fifteen

hours and five minutes. Swallows -It is estimated that one of these birds will destroy, at a low calculation, nine hundred insects per diein. This would seem incredible, if we were not aware that this wholesale swallowing is quite a summery operation.

Tt is stated that the U. S. Treasury is now burthened with the custody of over five millions of dollars in small silver change, from half dollars to three cent pieces. Two or three years ago there was a universal complaint of the scarcity of small coins, both American and

Rev. Dr. C. F. Schaeffer, of Easton, Pa., Pennsylvania, to fill the German Professorship, established by that body, in Pennsylvania Col-It lege. It is a most admirable selection, and will be gratifying to the friends of the Institu-

COUNTERFEIT gold half Engle are in circulation in various parts of the State. They are somewhat thicker than the genuine, and of rather brighter color. Counterfeit 25 cent pieces, dated 1853, and excuted with tolerable. neatness, but quite light, are also in circulation.

The public should look out for them. BARNUM'S BABY Snow turned out to be a good speculation after all. It was visited on Tuesday of last week, (the first day) by 11,-867; on Wednesday by 17,840; on Thursday by 14.368 on Friday, the last day, by 16,745; A. P. Smith, on the American river, three miles and on Saturday, though the show had virtually closed, none but the prize babies being on exhibition, 8,656 visitors were present at the SHOOTING THE DEVIL. - On Thursday of last Museum. The aggregate receipts of the five week, the ceremony of "Shooting the Devil"- days named, it will be thus seen, amount to

ENTRAORDINARY SPEED AND ENDURANCE. Two trotting horses, Trustee and Spangle, were matched against each other last Monday and at certain points in the mass they blazed on the Union Course, ten miles from New York, away at his Satanic majesty with hearty good to frot twenty miles out in sulkies, without will. As it is customary to repeat the ceremo- stopping. The purse was \$2,000. Trustee ny once a year, we presume Old Nick must be accomplished the distance in one hour five minutes and forty-six and a half seconds .-Spangle did the same in one hour six minutes and two and a half seconds, thus losing by only sixteen seconds. Trustee made the twentieth completely covered with little frogs or toads mile. It was a cruel test of the noble animals, about one inch long, which had evidently been and their owners deserve the spur, and the rained upon the earth, and strange to say, they whip well laid on. Such experiments deserve a worse name than "improving the stock."-"Cruelty to animals" would be nearer the mark. Trustee, the winning horse, is seventeen years old.

NEWS FROM EUROPE IN SIX DAYS .- The New York and Newfoundland Telegraph Company have contracted for the removal of "Merlin Rock," lying in the centre of the entrance tothe harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland. When this is completed the Collins steamers will be able to enter St. Johns, after making the passage from Liverpool in six days; and the news can then be telegraphed from there to New York. This arrangement is expected to be completed by the first of August next,