

# The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

George A. Croft, No. 73 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper.

V. B. PALMER, in Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is also authorized to receive advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a german, named Charles Scholz, is no longer an authorized agent for the "Register."

## Correction.

We stated in our last week's paper that a Welchman named CHARLES HAINES had been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the barn of Mr. Joseph German, at Lebarville. We are told this statement was entirely incorrect, and we cheerfully rectify it, as we are not desirous to wrong any man knowingly. We are told by persons who are acquainted with him, that he is a quiet and peaceable young man, and highly respected by his neighbors.

## Camp Meeting.

A camp meeting is to commence on the land of Daniel Landis, near Coopersburg, on Monday next. This is a beautiful place, easy of access, and will no doubt be largely attended.

## Farm Journal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL, for August, is well filled with various matters of use and instruction for the farmer. It is a publication that no agriculturist in this State, who believes there is such a thing as progress in the science he pursues, should do without. Philadelphia, J. M. Meredith & Co. \$1 a year.

## Killed by Lightning.

On Saturday evening last during the prevalence of the severe thunder storm, five head of cattle belonging to Mr. THEOPHILUS KNASS, who resides on the farm of Mr. David Riegel, in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, were killed by lightning. They were in a pasture field at the time.

## Old Lindsay and the Liquor Law.

On Wednesday the 15th instant, a meeting in opposition to the Liquor Law is advertised to be held at the public house of Henry Gorr, in Lower Mauney. An address, half Dutch and half English, against the "Quart Jug Law," will be delivered in the afternoon by Hugh Lindsay, and in the evening he will entertain the "natives" with his "show," by feats of magic, Old Hontz, &c. This is a killing no birds with one stone."

## The Fire Department.

We believe that but few country towns, can boast of having a more efficient fire department than Allentown. The promptness of the different companies at the late fires is indeed to be admired, and the rivalry existing between the Columbia and Good Will Companies results beneficially to the public, as each company in case of fire strives to be on the ground first. We are indeed pleased to see this. But there is another thing we should like to see, and that is, that our citizens should take more interest in encouraging and sustaining those who are "Ever ready when duty calls," and who when occasion requires, peril life and health in protecting their property. We have actually seen men—and men that could as well afford to give \$50 as most of the members of the different companies can afford to give that many cents,—refuse to give one dollar for a ticket for the Good Will's Benefit Ball last winter, saying that he had the week before contributed fifty cents to the Columbia. Now, such encouragement is neither generous nor just. The public spirited young men who constitute the fire department are generally mechanics and workmen, whose limited means will not enable them to supply apparatus rendered deficient from long use, and our citizens ought therefore to contribute liberally. Our only safe guard in times of conflagration is an efficient fire-department, and it should be our object to increase rather than diminish the efficiency of the fire organization.

## Necessity of Lightning Rods.

A large number of fires have occurred from lightning the present season, in Lehigh and the adjoining counties. In some instances, these might have been prevented had proper lightning conductors been afforded to the buildings. It may perhaps be well to state that a failure to have lightning rods vitiated Insurance Policies, and we would advise persons who have their property insured to see to it that they are properly guarded in this respect. The property of Mr. German, at Lebarville, which we mentioned last week as having been destroyed by lightning, was insured for \$600 in the Lehigh County Fire Insurance Company, but as it was not protected by a lightning rod, the Company made a deduction of \$100. Farmers have your houses and barns properly protected. It is not too late yet. If you have no lightning rod up now you are running a great risk of losing your cattle and crops, and perhaps your own lives. After rods are up, it is necessary that they be examined frequently, to see that they are in good order. It is estimated that the rod will protect an area equal to twice the distance it is elevated above the top of the building.

## Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the Good Will Fire Company held on Monday evening last, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Henry J. Saeget.  
Vice President.—George Fry.  
Secretary.—C. F. Haines.  
Assistant Secretary.—William Wolle.  
Treasurer.—Charles H. Ruhe.  
Directors.—D. Ueberroth, George Henry, T. H. Good, Ed. Albright, Simon P. Snyder, Ed. Minnich.

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## COURT.

The Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer commenced on Monday morning. WILLIAM FUGEL, Esq., was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury. In our next we will give our readers a report of the business transacted. Francis Hechner was on Monday appointed court-crier, in place of Levi F. Franke, resigned.

**The Benefits of Railroads.**  
It is interesting to examine the result produced, in various ways, by the introduction of railroads into sections of the country hitherto inaccessible to the great markets. The facts and figures, when properly authenticated and laid before the community, always do away with any prejudices that may have existed, and serve to establish the argument that railroads are the real pioneers in the march of progress. Alluding to this subject, the *St. Louis Democrat* says:

The official tax statistics of Michigan show that, through those counties where railroads have been built, the taxable property has, within three years, increased 400 to 500 per cent., while in those counties where no railroads have been built, the ratio of increase in value has not been over one hundred. In drafting their schedule for the prices of lands, we find, too, that the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad have come far short in estimating the value of their lands, for the road has caused the demand to be so great for them, that they are now bringing a large price above the minimum at which they were graded. In some instances lands that were rated at \$42 per acre, are selling for \$20, and others rated at \$20 are readily sold for \$28. Railroads, especially where they course through rich sections of country, not only augment the prices of lands, but they do more, they promote social intercourse, build up cities, augment the population of villages, and the farmer, having a cheap outlet to market for his products, plants far more what he did before the railroad was established, and his increased activity and industry are rewarded by large surplus gains.

The same principle prevails wherever well conducted railroads have been constructed. In this State no proof is required to show that the value of lands has been very greatly enhanced on the line of all our roads, aside from the other benefits that have been derived from the union of distant sections, and the general spirit of activity which has been induced. Such will be found the case as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad winds its way through the northern counties, hitherto of comparatively small account in our estimate of the wealth and resources of the State. The possessor of a wilderness with no fixed value will soon find himself a man of property, with capitalists courting his favor, and as a cotemporary has well remarked, "the farmer who opposes railroads because they may trespass on a few acres of his ground, or endanger the lives of his stray cows, is as blind to his own interests as a man would be, who refused to sow his crops, because insects might destroy a few seeds."—(*Phl. Daily Sam.*)

**A SENSATIONAL PARTY.**—An article in the *New York Tribune* states that for the first forty-eight years under the Federal Constitution, down to the election of Martin Van Buren, only fifteen votes were cast South of the Potomac for any northern candidate for the Presidency. We might, indeed, properly limit this number to four, since the five votes given to John Adams in 1798, and the six of 1793, were given with a perfect knowledge that they would only count towards making him Vice President.  
The *New York Hippodrome* is to be torn down, the ground on which it stands—24 building lots—having been sold for \$170,000. A great price—as the ground lies very far up town.

## Worse than Run Drinking.

In the city of New York, last week, there were six hundred and sixty-nine deaths—not a great number for the season—but, out of these, according to the official classification, three hundred and nineteen were occasioned by disorders of the stomach—a fact which shows that with all our intelligence and knowledge of the laws of life, a fearful number of our population are grossly ignorant of living, and nearly destitute of that instinct, which enables the lower order of animals to reject all kinds of food not adapted to their bodily constitutions. The first instinct of a new born child is to put the first thing that comes within its reach into its mouth, and this instinctive disposition remains with the matured man, who, though he may be learned in law, in science, and theology, and languages, and able to prescribe the most nutritive and healthy food for all other animals, knows so little of what is good for his own digestive organs that he will eat and drink all manner of substances that are not only ruinous to his happiness, but fatal in their effects upon the bodily system. It is perfectly marvellous to see with what perfect indifference sensible men will sit down at a dinner table, and fill themselves to repletion with dishes, of the component parts of which they are totally ignorant, and drink mixtures the least ill effect of which will be a certain gibbousness of the brain and a confusion of the memory. Men who would not be guilty of the imprudence of employing a lawyer, or a physician who had not been properly educated and duly licensed by competent examiners to practice his profession, will unhesitatingly employ an ignorant cook of whom they know nothing, and eat and drink whatever he or she may choose to serve up to them. We pay too much attention to the lead and too little to the stomach.—(*Broth. Journal.*)

**THE WEST POINT CHAIN.**—It is already known that Bishop's derick has been employed for some time past in attempts to recover the massive chain which was stretched across the Hudson River at West Point, during the revolution, to prevent the passage of British vessels above that place. Two chains were stretched across the river, one at Fort Montgomery, which was broken by the British fleet, and after its return the present double was stretched across. "A few links have been recovered which show that the weight of the chains must have been immense, as the links now, although the action of the water for seventy years has corroded and worn them away, are about two inches square in the bars. The links are about 18 inches long and 8 inches broad, and are secured to the posts by heavy iron collars around the ends. The weight of the chain—the historical idea is *chain*—have been something like 150,000 pounds, independent of the floats. Each link averaged 1025 lbs., and 1,760 feet of chain would be required at each end of the floats.

The prospect of recovering any considerable portion of the chains is not very flattering. The portion now recovered was close in shore, but the great depth of the water in the channel (160 feet) would seem to tender farther efforts useless."

**THE WHEAT CROPS.—HINTS TO FARMERS.**—The *Harrisburg Telegraph* says: "In this and one or two of the adjoining counties, owing to the prejudice of our farmers against cutting at the proper time, about one half of the has been seriously injured by the recent rains. We have seen several samples that contain sprouts an inch in length. In spite of constant warning by scientific authors, and the press, our farmers persist in cutting their wheat ten days after the proper time; and as a consequence, we lose millions of dollars per annum, in addition to furnishing the consumer with unwholesome food. Wheat cut in the last stage of the milky state, yields thinner bran, more flour, and a better article, than if harvested at a later period; and it must be obvious to all that early harvesting avoids the hulling in the field, as well as the late rains. Agriculturists should never allow a grain of wheat to become 'dead ripe,' except such as they may require for seed."

**PEACHES.**—The fact that some southern tribes of Indians have orchards producing superior peaches has led many persons to suppose that the fruit was among the products of America, when first discovered. This is an error. The peach was introduced into Louisiana by the Spaniards, prior to its settlement by the French. It has since grown spontaneously, and, in many respects, apparently indigenous; but the original stock was imported. It is believed that this fruit has been produced throughout the world, from the stock originally obtained in Persia.

**THE BIGGEST EGG!**—A Shanghai hen, belonging to Allen, a servant of Isaac Henry, Esq., laid an egg, the other day, of the following unparalleled dimensions—the "long way" 9 1/2 inches in circumference, and around the centre, 7 1/2 inches! It weighed 6 ounces, less 30 grains; and was, by all odds, the largest specimen of "hen fruit" we have ever seen or heard of. Who can beat or equal it?—(*Augusta Chronicle.*)

**AN AWARD PUNISHMENT.**—Last Saturday evening a week, just at dusk, two young gentlemen who were bathing in the Miami river, at Dayton, perceived a scamp running off with their clothes. They instantly swam ashore and gave chase, but without success—and were compelled to betake themselves to aquatic sports until the evening was far enough advanced to enable them to gain their boarding house unperceived. This feat they accomplished about midnight, after some unpleasant encounters with musquitoes and dogs.

**BLIND TO DEATH.**—A young man named John Barnes, aged seventeen years, died to death on Monday morning in Buffalo, from the effects of a tooth which had been extracted some days previous.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SCIENCE.—

We learn from Captain HOLLORATH, of the *Rainbow*, that one day last week, about six miles back of Leavenworth, Ind., a woman attempted to kill her husband, and on the next day did kill herself.  
The circumstances are thus: Mrs. Bures—the woman alluded to—during harvesting, and after her sons and the farm-hands started to work, commenced cutting her husband's hair at her own request. She had cut about half way round when she drew a hatchet from beneath her apron and cut away at his head, maiming him in a horrible manner. His cries called back the men, when his wife was removed and fastened up, with the intention of having her arrested. Mr. Bures was not dead at last accounts. On the next day, Mrs. B. laid down on the bed, and (tying a handkerchief around her neck to the bed-post, threw herself off, and so died.

She gave as a reason for attempting to kill her husband, that they had considerable property: that she did not expect to live long, and was determined that no other woman should ever enjoy it by marrying Mr. B. She must have been deranged. She was somewhere near fifty years of age, and has a large family of children, some of them grown to maturity.—The conception of such a horrible design: the coolness exhibited in hiding a hatchet under her apron, and the concern manifested in wishing to cut her husband's hair because the weather was so very hot, and he was harvesting, all evince, to our mind, the determination of insanity, and we have no doubt she was insane.

**LAGER BEER.—HOW MADE.**—An interesting lager beer trial came off in Petersburg, Va., on Saturday, in which interesting lager beer statistics were brought out on oath, and may therefore be believed. Mr. Solomon Keyser was the defendant, and was charged with keeping a disorderly beer saloon. A very respectable German witness in the case defined what lager beer was. He said it was manufactured of malt and hops, and to make it bitter, an extra amount of the latter was thrown in—that was beer. This compound was placed in a barrel lined with a casing of resin, and was laid in a cellar, from which laying in store, was derived the name lager. This was lager beer, or stock beer. The witness thought it might burst a man, but would not make him drunk. He had known German ladies in New York and Philadelphia to put 17 to 20 glasses (glasses) under their waists—beats us, and never fed the

**AMERICAN SHIPS.**—The last number of the *London Westminster Review* confesses that for fifty years past the merchant ships of the United States have notoriously been far better built than those of Great Britain. The United States steam frigate *Niagara*, being constructed by George Steers, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will, it is believed, fully justify this opinion of the *Review*. The materials of this noble craft will be 40,000 cubic feet of live oak, 11,000 superficial feet of white plank, 12,000 cubic feet of yellow pine plank, 3000 cubic feet of white pine timber, 42,000 feet of white pine plank, 250,000 pounds of iron, 140,000 pounds of copper, and 20,000 pounds of spikes.

**VALUE OF CHILDREN IN CHINA.**—Children appear to be valued very lightly in China, if we may believe the statement of a cotemporary, which says, the poorer classes in the neighborhood of Hong Kong are selling their children for 21 cents each. This price applies to girls of 7 to 10 years, and the purchaser must take them away at once and promise support. They are chiefly employed as servants. Older girls bring more, or to speak *concomitantly*, "we quote girls from 7 to 10 years at 25 cents, 10 to 15 \$1; 15 to 20 years are more in demand, and cannot be had under \$70 to \$100."

**PROGRESS OF MORMONISM.**—Twenty-five years ago, the "Prophet," Joseph Smith, organized the Mormon Church with six members. At the present time, the church in Utah Territory contains three Presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty-six "scopites," seven hundred and fifteen high priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hundred and seventy teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry, but not yet ordained, and four hundred and eighty-nine missionaries abroad.

**A SQUIRREL EAST.—REMARKABLE.**—A few days since Mr. George Shoemaker, of Skippank township, this county, was passing through his woods, near the creek, he observed a gray squirrel in the grass dragging itself backward and forward as if it could not get away from the place. As he came nearer he discovered that an ordinary land tortoise held the squirrel by one of its legs. Mr. Shoemaker killed the squirrel, and took away from the tortoise its body. This is something remarkable and a circumstance that does not often happen.—(*Norristown Register.*)

**GAIN OF TIME.**—The difference between rising every morning at six instead of eight o'clock, in the course of forty years, amounts to 2,500 hours, or three years 121 days and sixteen hours, which is eight hours a day for exactly nineteen years; so that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the dispatch of business.

**THIRTY THOUSAND FISH CAUGHT.**—A correspondent writes to the *Harrisburg (Va.) Register*, from Mt. Solon, that eight thousand white suckers have been caught in Mossy creek, near that place, within last month. The distance fished over did not exceed half a mile. Twenty-four hundred of them were taken with a hoop not belonging to Mr. Hunter.

## Our Chip Basket.

Gaining is the destruction of all decorum. Neatly executed—job work at this office. Give us a trial.

Do good to your enemy that he may become your friend.  
Chicago is only seventeen years old and has a population of eighty thousand.  
A lie, though it be killed and dead, can sting sometimes, like a dead wasp.  
One day last week no less than 250,000 bushels of corn arrived at Buffalo.  
But few cents were coined in this country in 1814 and 1815.  
Milwaukee manufactures 40,000 bbls. lager annually.  
Newark.—The population of Newark, N. J., is 50,000, by the recent census.  
Conceit is proud that he has learned so much; wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Left town—the man with the carbuncle nose, big feet, and short waisted coat. He's gone to Texas.  
Plenty—rain and whortleberries. The former comes in perfect floods, and the latter in wagon loads.  
Presenting their bills—the mosquitoes, and our creditors. We suspect they'll drive us to the same bad practice.  
Men were furnished with two eyes and two ears, in order that they might see and hear twice as much as they said.  
Apples are exceedingly abundant in the Philadelphia market. Prime ripe apples sold on Saturday last, for 3 1/2 cts. per basket.

A chance—Those who wish to subscribe for the *Register* should immediately send us their names so as to commence with the new volume.  
Joseph Garfield Esq., of Busti, N. Y., has a two years colt which, a few days since, performed the feat of jumping fifty-seven feet and two inches, at two leaps.  
Poll—our paper this week. There is more reading matter in it than there is in half of the city papers that are so constantly held up to us, as containing so much for little money.  
Come for the chop.—Take a small three-penny paper of tobacco, moisten, and place it on the throat and stomach. Instant relief will be given, so it is said.  
The following toast was recently given by a "stricken" young man:—"The ladies—May we kiss the girls we please, and please the girls we kiss."

Between thirty and fifty thousand barrels of mackerel have been caught between Hallowell and Chester. The prospect of the fishing season was never finer.  
No Accounting for Tastes.—Among the marriages recorded at the City Register's office, in Boston, Mass., within a few days, is that of a colored man of 40, to a white girl of 19.  
The mother of Horace Greeley died at Wayne, Erie county, Pa., on the 29th ult. She was quite aged, and had been in feeble health for several years. Zachus Greeley, the father of Horace, is still living.

LAMES who have attained the age of twenty-four or twenty-five, without having married a fool or a knave, a gambler or a drunkard, are generally called old maids; but they need not be ashamed of the appellation.  
He who betrays another's secret, because he has quarreled with him, was never worthy the sacred name of friend. A breach of kindness on one side, will not justify a breach of trust on the other.  
The Buffalo Republic says to cure inflammatory rheumatism, take half an ounce of pulverized salt-petre, put it in half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily follow.

A new Sunday law has been passed in St. Louis, Missouri, by which all stores may be kept open the whole of Sunday except places for the sale of liquor, which must be closed from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 P. M.  
Tea is used as a beverage in China most extensively, but no sugar or milk with it.—They never use green tea, because of the matter employed in giving it the color so much desired among us wise people.  
The Canada papers state that 180,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Goderich and Bayfield to Buffalo and Oswego, since the opening of navigation. It was purchased for from nine to ten shillings, York currency, per bushel, through the winter, mostly by Americans.

Two ladies, neither too young nor too old, and who, in our opinion, stand No. 1, might be had should suitable offers be made by gentlemen capable of supporting wives, and free from lager beer and other leading vices.—Real name and dogtypes can be confidentially sent to this office, when should the view be satisfactory—dogtypes of the fair ones will be shown in return.  
SEWING MACHINES.—It is estimated that from 1,500 to 1,700 sewing machines are running at the present time in Boston. They are mostly worked by girls, some of them earn as high as \$14 per week. It is said that the average wages of sewing machine girls is about \$6, being a fraction more than shoemakers' average.

New York City.—The aggregate taxable property in New York is four hundred and eighty-seven million of dollars, and the rate of tax about one hundred and twenty-one cents on each hundred dollars, making a levy of six millions for the support of the Municipal Government.  
NEW MODE OF VACCINATION.—The *Dublin Medical Press* says, "without punctures, three regular vaccine pustules appeared on the fourth day, and were produced by merely placing some vaccine matter on the arms of two children, and rubbing the spot with the sharp end of an ivory knife. The fact that young girls take the cow pox on their fingers when milking, suggested this method of vaccination."