

WANTED.—An intelligent boy, of active and industrious habits, is wanted immediately at this office, to learn the printing business.

The communication from Slatington, by our valued friend W., came too late for this week's paper. It will appear in our next.—Let us hear from you more frequently.

Organ Consecration.

The new organ built for St. John's Church, at this place, by Mr. Knauff, of Philadelphia, will be consecrated on Sunday, December 9th. Several clergymen from abroad are expected to be present.

Thanksgiving Day.

Last Thursday was the day set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth as a day of thanksgiving and praise. Although business was not suspended, it was observed by divine service in one or two churches. We believe a sort of a row occurred in "Mingo," resulting from the free use of liquor. A party of Irishmen who were engaged in a "free fight" among themselves, became belligerent toward some peaceable citizens. No one was seriously injured.

The First Snow.

Winter—cold, bleak and dreary winter is coming on. The first snow this season, fell here on Wednesday last to the depth of about two inches, giving a rather wintry aspect to everything out of doors. It was however not quite deep enough to start the "merry ringing of the bells," but there is a prospect ahead that we will have some more of the "came sort" before long, at least if there is any truth in the saying of the poet Campbell, that "Coming events cast their shadows before." To those who have not yet prepared for winter it is a last notice to do so; while to others it may be a reminder there are poor, whether by misfortune or otherwise, who are ever in want of a helping hand. Let each one see that his neighbor does not feel the pangs of want, either in food or fuel, and all may be happier when the warm sunshine of spring and merry notes of blue bird and robin will sing the return of pleasant days.

Public Lectures.

The evenings at the present season are long, and we know of no pleasanter or more profitable mode of conveying popular instruction than through the medium of public lectures, delivered by able and accomplished speakers. The lectures before the Allentown Lyceum some years ago were of a highly instructive and entertaining character. They attracted large and intelligent audiences of ladies and gentlemen, doubtless affording them much pleasure and gratification. We think if an effort was made a similar society could be formed without great trouble. At \$2 for the season, admitting an entire family, enough tickets could be sold to pay expenses for one lecture each week during the entire winter, from various speakers of eminence. Who will move in this matter? The terms would be within the reach of every one. It is clearly the duty, and should be a pleasure to those who take an interest in the advancement of useful information, to lend their influence and example in such an undertaking. The rising generation is to be intrusted with the development of the blessings of free institutions, and into their hands must be placed the perpetuity of all we hold dear and useful; should we not, therefore, labor to direct their minds in the proper channel? A public lecture, delivered in such a way as to combine instruction with entertainment, comes in to supply an acknowledged want. If the subject be wisely selected and judiciously treated, by one who is competent to the task, the hour which is spent in the lecture room becomes a season of pleasant and profitable recreation. Here the mysteries of science are unfolded to the popular mind; the records of the past opened up in the pages of the historian; the treasures of literature spread out in rich and varied profusion; or the vast realms of human thought invaded, and the results of its exploration added to the gathered stores of popular information. The benefits conferred upon the community by the labors of a really able public lecturer cannot be estimated. A single evening, spent in this way, in listening to the discussion of an interesting and instructive topic will oftentimes afford more profit than months devoted to its solitary investigation.

Allan Rides.

This fine company made an excursion to our neighboring borough of Easton on Tuesday the 20th inst., and participated in the dedication ceremonies of the Taylor monument. We believe it was the only rifle company in attendance, and attracted much attention. We have seldom seen a military corps that performed the various movements in such finished style, and we venture to predict, that at no distant time, it will be one of the best drilled in the State. The uniform and equipments are splendid, and reflect great credit on those who selected them.

A Race that Didn't Come Off.

On the 15th instant a trial of speed was to come off on Beck's race course, at Doylestown, between Kramer's grey mare, of this place, and a horse from Reading, for a purse of \$1,000. A large crowd assembled on the grounds, and at the time agreed upon the judges took their stand, and the mare was brought to the score ready for action, but the Reading nag was among the missing. The mare was driven a couple of heats in order to secure the forfeit, which was \$150, and the crowd then dispersed, greatly disappointed.

Theatrical.—Townsend's theatrical company, after playing a short and successful season at Bethlehem, again returned to this place, and opened at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening. They have been with us about four weeks, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they drew, for this region of country, very full houses. At each performance they deservedly gained new friends and new laurels. In consequence of the liberal support heretofore extended to them, the Manager has leased the Hall for a season of three months, and as all their entertainments are of an instructive and at the same time amusing nature, we hope our citizens will patronize them liberally. This evening Kotzebue's celebrated play of the "Stranger" will be represented, and the beautiful drama, in one act, entitled "Napoleon's Old Guard."

UNDER WAY.

The projected railway between Tamaqua and Lehigh, a distance of 17 miles, is in course of construction. New York interest is building this road, for the purpose of tapping the Catawissa road, and diverting trade, via Tamaqua to New York. Wide awake place, that New York.

To the Ladies.

Messrs. Young & Lett have just received a very large and choice stock of Furs, to which they invite the attention of the public. Their prices are extremely low, and their assortment such as will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. "You who have money," as Cæsar says, "come and buy; and you who have none, sit down and cry." Nothing need be said of the gentlemanly proprietors as they speak for themselves, and are moreover men of reputation in their line. Customers will of course call and see them in making their purchases.

Railroad Accident.

On Friday last, in consequence of the breaking of an axle, the cars ran off the track a short distance above the Bethlehem bridge, and were considerably broken.

Another.

During the afternoon of the same day another accident, of a sad nature, occurred near Bethlehem. A geman in attempting to get on the gravel train, while in motion, missed his hold, and was run over, cutting one of his legs so badly that amputation was necessary, which operation was shortly afterwards performed by Drs. Martin and Wilson.

A NEW MILL.

By reference to our advertising columns, will be seen the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the Allentown Water Company, relative to the erection of a new grist mill on the site of the old mill property.

New Locomotives.

Last week two more new first class freight locomotives were placed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. One is named "Henry King," in honor to our esteemed townsman, and the other "Robert H. Sayre."

At an election for Directors of the Allentown Bank, on the 10th inst., the former Board was re-elected with the exception of Mr. Joshua Seiberling, who declined serving any longer, and in whose place Mr. Charles Seagraves was elected.

The Taylor Monument.

The dedication of this monument, at Easton, on Tuesday the 15th instant, brought together an immense concourse of people. There were eight or nine military companies present, and everything passed off satisfactorily. There was however some complaint that none of the "lions" advertised were to be seen. The oration of Mr. Brown is spoken of by those who heard it as a very eloquent and patriotic production. George Taylor, it appears, was born in Ireland, and when he came to this country was sold to pay his passage money. He took an active part in the events that brought on the Declaration, but did not live to see his adopted country acknowledged free and independent. He died in poverty and obscurity in Easton 74 years ago, and they know not now where his bones were laid.

Pardon of Stephen T. Beale.

Gov. Pollock has pardoned Stephen T. Beale, the Philadelphia Dentist, who was convicted of an outrage upon the person of one of his female patients while under the influence of ether, and sentenced on the 28th of November, 1854, to four years and six months' imprisonment. He has, therefore, fulfilled about one year of his sentence. The Governor gives a lengthy statement of the reasons which induced him to pardon Dr. Beale, which were principally the receipt of numerous petitions from dentists, physicians, lawyers, clergymen, editors, Judges, and prominent citizens generally of this and other States; the failing health of the prisoner; the destitute condition of his aged parents, wife and children; and lastly, the Governor's firm belief in his innocence. The pardon concludes in the following words: "And whereas, after a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, aided by the scientific discussions to which it has given rise, (without any intention to reflect upon the prosecutrix, who no doubt testified to what she believed did occur—nor to impugn the integrity of the learned Judge who tried the case, nor the honesty of the jury who convicted the prisoner.) I am now satisfied that the defendant, Dr. Stephen T. Beale, is not guilty of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character and insufficient in amount."

It is now said that Hon. Geo. M. Dallas is not eligible to the office of President of the United States. He was born in the West Indies, where his parents emigrated from Scotland. He came to this country with his parents when he was about nine months of age.

War with England.

Be not alarmed, gentle reader, though the newspapers talk about a war with England, we feel quite assured that hostilities between the United States and the mother country will only manifest themselves on paper. It has become a fashion in this country to raise the cry of war at the least cloud that darkens our national horizon. We are too apt to consider our nation insulted when no insult was intended; too apt to administer a hasty chastisement or exhibit a warlike spirit when the occasion does not require it. But to the indications of war:

The beginning of the matter was the sending of a few war steamers, which had composed a part of the Baltic fleet, to the West Indies, either for winter quarters, or for the purpose of strengthening the British force there during the troubles in Central America—or probably for the purpose of putting a stop to the numerous Cuban filibustering expeditions that set out from this country. For many years the British Government claimed and exercised a sort of protectorate over what was called the Mosquito Kingdom, of which San Juan or Greytown is the principal town. For some few years this has been abandoned, though a nominal sovereignty was still claimed. At the present time Greytown and most of the country is under the control of Col. Kinney and his companions, who have succeeded in planting themselves there in the face of all obstacles, and will soon Americanize the country—and prepare it for the further extension of the "area of freedom." England looks distrustfully upon this movement, fearing that the next step will be the acquisition of Cuba to the United States, a proceeding to which she has a strong objection. She has also taken the alarm at what she supposes to be designs upon the island of Hayti, and says that if the American Government does not or will not put a stop to filibustering, she will.

Another difficulty has also been raised in regard to the alleged violation of the neutrality laws, by the enlistment of soldiers for the British army in our ports, the prevention of which by the American Government, together with the exposure of the complicity of the British Minister at Washington, seems to have sorely wounded the vanity of the rulers of that country.

The London Times also assumes that expeditions are at this moment fitting out in America for the invasion of Cuba and Ireland, and intimates that our government is too imbecile to prevent the departure of these expeditions. For these reasons England is going to step in and do what our government cannot—prevent the violation of its own laws. The Times says: "It is the misfortune of the American Republic that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do, we are compelled, at least so far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go, to do for her."

Well now, this sounds amusing to yankee ears. We Americans have no notion of thrashing Johnny Bull on account of the naughty tricks of Kinney, Walker, or any of the chief filibustering movers, but if we were so disposed it could be done as certain as fate. War is not a thing to be desired, and every patriot would deprecate such a calamity, but when war does come, that nation does not exist, and never did exist, since the dawn of creation that could whip the Americans. The United States can arm and equip three millions of as brave soldiers as ever won a field; one hundred thousand men is a mighty army, but we have the material for thirty such armies, and of a kind of men who have shown themselves superior to the bravest and best soldiers of England. The British Government has a perfect right to prevent, even in mid ocean, any descent of an armed force upon Ireland, but it has no right to send its fleet into the waters of the West Indies to control the action of our Government there—to coerce us in abandoning an attempt to purchase Cuba from Spain. Puffed up with her alliance with France she may attempt the consummation of designs that will inevitably draw down vengeance upon her own head. The American Government is sensitive to any interference in its concerns by a foreign power, and is able to repel such interference with a dignity becoming a powerful and independent Republic.

England can ill afford to risk a war with the United States. She would be crippled on all sides by our navy, while our land forces would repel any force that she could bring against us. Why, they are even now, in their present poverty of men and means, obliged to send sneaking recruiting officials to our country to beg our vagabonds for soldiers. (And besides the peril in which a war would place her colonies, her best market for goods would be cut off, and the supply of raw material which feeds her manufactures would at once cease. She could better afford to go to war with France than the United States. The United States is not to be hurried by bluster into any warlike action; but should the English Cabinet attempt to back up the tone of the Times, Victoria's organ, by any demonstration of force in our waters, we feel pretty sure that Brother Jonathan will stop whitening sticks and talking politics, and taking his rifle and six shooter in hand, will be ready to give a good account of himself on the very shortest notice, and in the most effective way. It is fortunate for the peace of the two countries, that our consciousness of power renders us less liable to sudden affront than formerly, and that in the present weakness of England she calls far more for our sympathy than anger.

A WOMAN SWIMMING THE MISSISSIPPI.—Lloyd's forthcoming Steamboat Directory gives a thrilling instance of the necessity for women knowing how to swim. When the ill-fated Ben Sherrod was in flames on the Mississippi River, and the lady passengers who had thrown themselves into the water were drowning around the boat, the wife of Captain Castleman jumped into the river, with her infant in her arms, and swam ashore, a distance of half a mile, being the only woman saved out of sixteen. She had learned to swim when a girl.

North Whitehall Teachers' Association.

North Whitehall, Nov. 16th, 1855. Mr. Editor:—Permit me to notice in your columns the organization of the North Whitehall Teachers' Association. This body organized some time ago, but by a singular coalition of adverse circumstances, has been prevented from enjoying regular meetings, and consequently also prevented from making public its existence. But at a regular meeting, held on Saturday the 10th inst., it was on motion agreed to publish the proceedings, as well of that meeting, as the report of the Executive Committee, which, constitutes the Business of the next meeting. At the meeting on Saturday the 10th inst., three essays were read, as well as an address delivered before the association by A. Steckel.

An essay upon the best method of teaching Grammar, was read by H. H. Schwartz, A.B. One upon the best method of teaching Geography, by W. F. A. Kohler, and also a production in the form of an essay was read by H. R. Rhoads, subject,—The Teacher. It was a master composition, full of truth, and redounds much credit on the author. Upon the two former essays, a general discussion of the subjects followed, which elicited considerable light, and was copiously enjoyed by the participants.

According to the report of the Executive Committee, the business of the next meeting will consist of two addresses,—one in the German language, by Mr. F. G. Berndt, and the other in the English language, by Mr. W. F. A. Kohler. Also essays upon corporal punishment in schools, will be written by Messrs. Charles F. Plueger, and Thomas W. Benner. After the reading of the essays, the subject of corporal punishment will be taken up and discussed.

A general attendance of the friends of education and of Common Schools in particular, is requested, as the discussion is expected to elicit some new features for the disciplinary of schools.

While writing this article it may not be amiss to express the desire of the Association to cooperate in a movement for calling a county convention in order to form a Teachers' Institute of Lehigh County.

The Association makes this general call, and waits for a response from the sister associations that have been, and are about being formed in the County. The next meeting of this association will be on Saturday the 1st of December, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AMOS SECKEL, Cor. Secretary.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.—By the arrival at New York of the steamship North Star, we have news from Europe one day later. From the Crimea there is nothing new, except that there is a great movement as Simpheropol, many of the inhabitants removing north, and all the hospitals being removed to Perekop, Nicolaieff and Cherson. Provisions were uncommonly dear at Simpheropol. The Santhal insurrection in India is still unsubdued, but the depredations of the insurgents were fewer and within very confined limits. A large and heavily armed piratical fleet has been destroyed or dispersed north of Shanghai by a British cruiser.

The arrival of the Canada puts us in possession of foreign news one week later. The excitement in England, in relation to a war with the United States, had abated. There is nothing new from the seat of war, excepting unreliable rumors of battles near Perekop and Simpheropol, and the bombardment of Nicolaieff. Peace rumors are numerous, but unreliable. Strenuous efforts have been made to bring Sweden into the alliance. Unfriendly relations are arising between England and Spain.

The excitement in England respecting a war with the United States had quite subsided, and the leading journals, ashamed of the panic they created, attempt to excuse it, and let themselves down gently by attributing what they call the hostile attitude of the American Government to an election ruse on the part of the President and his Cabinet, although it is notorious that the excitement was begun, fostered and kept alive by the London Times.

Anxiety is now manifested to learn how the news of the excitement and the comments of the Times will be received in America. Intelligent Englishmen, of all ranks, express themselves pained and humiliated by the whole affair.

LARGE TREES.—There are now standing on the premises of John and Mahlon Carver, in Byberry township, Penn., an elm tree that measures 25 feet in circumference one foot from the ground, and the trunk retains its size with little diminution for over 30 feet, where the limbs branch out. A curious incident is connected with the history of this tree, in the fact that the farm on which it stands was taken by patent from Wm. Penn, by John Carver, who came over with him from England, and that the premises have regularly descended from father to son by will, and always to "John Carver," of which the seventh of the name resides thereon at the present time. It is doubtful whether there is any other property in this country which has never been sold. There is also growing on the premises two pear trees which came from England, with the original John Carver, one of which has a plentiful crop of pears at the present time.

There is also standing on the premises of Alfred Worthington, in the same township, a chestnut tree that measures one foot from the ground, 28 feet in circumference, and six feet from the ground, 25 feet 8 inches. This tree retains its full vigor, and is probably the largest tree in this country.—Germantown Tel.

TO MAKE YEAST.—Take one handful of hops, one apple, one potato sliced, boil in two quarts of water; white hot strain off and stir in wheat flour until it is as thick as paste—coarse flour is best. Grate one large apple, one large potato; place them in a gallon jar, pour in the batter when sufficiently cool, add a little yeast, in twelve hours it will be fit for use.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A correspondent of the Kentucky Statesman gives the following sketch of an old citizen in Pulaski County, named ELIJAH DENT, who is, perhaps, the oldest man in Kentucky: He was 118 years of age on the 10th of September, and is as active as many men of 40. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout his whole life he has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drunk but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Savannah and at the battle of Eutaw Springs; he was also present at the battles of Camden, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Col. HENRY and Col. MARION, and was an eye witness of the sufferings and death of Col. ISAAC HAYNE, of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age. He is a strict member of the Baptist church, and rides six miles to every meeting of his church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living, the oldest being now in his seventy-eighth and the youngest in his fifty-first year. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is, perhaps, the only surviving soldier of FRANCIS MARION, SUMPTER and HENRY.

MILLARD FILLMORE.—At a recent large meeting of Americans at the Trappe, Montgomery county, a series of resolutions were adopted, among which was the following:

Resolved, That we hail with pride the name of Millard Fillmore, guaranteed as we are by his past defence of the Union, that we may recognize in his election to the Presidency of these United States, a man unto whom every American may look with confidence for the future peace of our country and welfare of her institutions.

The sentiment of this resolution is that of a very large portion of the American people. They can never forget the propriety and dignity of the course of Mr. Fillmore, under circumstances as trying as any man could well have been placed in. They look back to his administration with satisfaction, as one of those periods to which American history can proudly point, and when they consider all that has since happened to mortify the nation, it is not surprising that they should look to Mr. Fillmore as a man to whom the honor and interests of the country may again be safely entrusted.—Evening Bulletin.

WILD ANIMALS.—The grand public sale of the collection of wild animals belonging to Howe's Menagerie, came off at the Hippodrome, in New York, on the 12th instant. Barnum, and pretty nearly all the other leading showmen, were present. The first animal sold was a white polar bear, said to be the only living specimen in America, and cost to import \$1100. Knocked down for \$450, including wagon, cage &c. The next was a royal Bengal tiger, which brought \$225, followed by three performing lions at \$375; a zebra and leopard, \$285; a lion and hyena, \$75; lama and a grizzly bear, \$450; a young zebra, \$375; a cage of monkeys, English falcon, wolf, &c., \$120; a rhinoceros, \$575; the elephant Canada, used for ring performances, \$1400; the elephant Fanny, \$1000; the little elephant Mickey, \$1100; the elephant Mogul, \$1100; a camel, in Ohio, the purchaser to pay for his keeping from the 20th of August last to the day of sale, \$10. It is remarked that most of the animals sold to-day were for less than half their original cost.

SALT MANUFACTURED AT SYRACUSE.—AS WAS predicted some six months ago, the quantity of salt manufactured the present season at the Onondaga Salt Works, Syracuse, N. Y., will reach 6,000,000 bushels. If other salts in this country furnish in proportion, the partial failure of the crop in the West Indian Islands will not materially affect the supplies in market. The average annual product of solar and fine salt is about 5,500,000 bushels, showing an excess the present season of 500,000. The average price will be about \$1.40 per barrel, making the whole crop worth \$1,600,000. The salt manufactured at these springs is of a superior quality, and generally finds a good market; if, however, sales are small, the price never falls below \$1.25 per barrel of 280 lbs.

GENERAL CASS.—A visitor to the residence of this veteran statesman writes:—"I spent a forenoon with Gen. Cass. The old man still lives in the autumnal glories of a well spent life; is hale, hearty, and worth four millions.—His career has, indeed, been successful. He speaks in foreboding language of our national prospects, and is strong in the belief that disunion will yet carry its banners over the Republic."

A NOVEL WEDDING PARTY.—At Waterford, Michigan, on the 1st instant, four sons of JESSE CHAPMAN, Esq., living in different parts of the State, all made their appearance at the parental mansion with a lady accompaniment, followed by a clergyman, who joined the whole quatern in the bonds of matrimony. After a chat with the "old folks" the boys and girls started off on their wedding tour.

WHEAT IN THE WEST.—The St. Louis Republican gives the receipts of wheat at that point for five days of last week at 69,140 sacks and 53 barrels, or about 148,000 bushels. Of this amount the Mississippi furnished 34,828 sacks; the Illinois 22,675; Missouri 10,262; Ohio 1,375.

GREAT FALLING OFF.—The number of immigrants who arrived in this country for the ten months ending with 21st October was 118,420, being a decrease of 154,151 from the number which had arrived during the same period of last year.

A GREAT TURNIP.—Charles Lawrence, of Danvers, Mass., has raised a turnip which weighs fourteen pounds. This is the greatest turnip that has turned up of late.

Our Chip Basket.

Beauty is a fleeting flower. Handsome is that which handsome does.

Brigham Young, the Mormon, is reputed to be worth nearly \$300,000.

There are only a little over one hundred and sixty lawyers in Chicago.

It is estimated that 40,000 hogs will be slaughtered this season in Gibson co., Indiana.

Experience makes a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

On Saturday thirty-three slaves, including thirteen children, were sold at Richmond, Va., for \$20,000.

The Grand Jury of Pittsburgh has "presented" female equestrianism at agricultural fairs as a nuisance.

Sally Jones says when she was in love she felt as if she was in a tunnel with a train of cars coming both ways.

Good advice.—When you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain, and never trust to "We shan't disagree about it."

Sent back to Germany.—The Dutchman who stabbed himself with a pound of soap, because his "krou" wouldn't "schneil."

Jenny Lind Goldsmith, it is said, has been attacked with some terrible disease in the face.

Mr. Buchanan will return home by the way of the West Indies; and expects to be in New York about the 1st of January.

If you want to know the way to the penitentiary, follow the man who believes that the world "owes him a living."

If girls would have roses on their cheeks they must do as the roses do—go to sleep with the lilies and get up with the morning glories.

If you want an ignoramus to respect you, "dress to death," and wear watch seals about the size of a brickbat.

Apples are so plenty on the Western Reserve, Ohio, that they are sold on the trees for ten cents per bushel.

If a father in Turkey refuses his daughter to a lover and the lover kills himself in consequence, the father is liable to a charge of murder!

The Philadelphians are about to petition the Pennsylvania Legislature to appoint weighers of coal for that city. Competition and short weights have caused them to agitate this measure.

Great Increase.—Oakley Lewis, of Le Roy, Bradford county, Pa., counted the grains upon one stock of buckwheat, two thousand and sixty—a large increase from one in a single season.

One hundred and forty-eight patents have been granted on steam-boilers alone during the past year—forty-two on India rubber—and two hundred and twenty-seven on water wheel inventions.

Always in order—for subscribers to the Register to renew their subscriptions. We intend to make a number of improvements shortly that will increase its interest. But, "come up to the trough, fodder or no fodder."

Two more villages in California have been almost entirely destroyed by fire—James-town, in Tuolumne county, and Scott's Bar, near Eureka. They were both small towns, and the total loss will not exceed \$100,000.

A lady walking, a few days since, on one of the wharves in New York, asked a sailor whom she met, why a ship was called "she?" The son of Neptune replied that it was "because the rigging cost more than the hull."

Bamboozled.—A number of our citizens, on Monday, by a fellow peddling silver wash.—Served them right. They ought to keep all the money they can at home just now, and not give it to a set of lousey peddlars to carry out of the country.

The Norfolk (Va.) News publishes a formidable list of letters remaining in the Post Office of that city on the 1st instant, which occupies almost half a page of the paper. Most of them are literally "dead letters," for those to whom they are addressed are sleeping in the trenches outside the town.

Clapped Lids.—During the coming weather it will be found by many, ladies especially, rather difficult to keep the chaps from them. We can, however, recommend the following means for keeping the lids open. Get a lemon, and having cut it into two parts, rub therewith the lids frequently daily, and more particularly before exposure to the open air.

At Medina, N. Y., a young man twenty-two years of age, who had been deaf and dumb since his ninth year, was taken with violent spasms of the chest about a week ago, and after throwing up a small quantity of blood, found that his hearing and power of speech were entirely restored.

Lecompton, the capital of Kansas territory, appears to be a great field of speculation. At the first public sale of town lots there, on the 23d ult., the average price paid for lots was three hundred dollars each, and a large number were sold. The Legislature granted a charter for a railway from Leavenworth to Lecompton, and a company is said to have formed to build it.

HOW LONG THE WAR HAS LASTED.—The war in Europe is already two years old. The Russian ambassador left Constantinople on the 22d May, 1853, and on the 4th June the English and French fleets received orders to approach the Dardanelles, and they anchored in Besika Bay. On the 26th of June the Emperor of Russia ordered his army to occupy the Principalities. On the 14th of September two French and two English war steamers, from the fleet at Besika Bay, went to Constantinople. On the 27th the Porte declared war against Russia, and invited the English and French fleets to Constantinople. On the 2d of November the Emperor of Russia declared war against Turkey. The French declaration of war was made in March, 1854.