

The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1856.

G. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—To Messrs. Laubach, Weiser and Fry, at Harrisburg, we are indebted for public documents. Hon. Samuel C. Bradshaw, M. C., from this District, also has our thanks for valuable favors.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives has now been in session two months and is still without a Speaker. The pleasant amusement of balloting is repeated from day to day, with but little change in the results. On Wednesday, each of the parties in which the House is divided, held a separate caucus relative to the Speakership. The Democrats withdrew Richardson and substituted Mr. Orr, of South Carolina in his stead, and the anti-Nebraska caucus, 83 strong, resolved to adhere to BANKS. The distinctive Africans also held a caucus, and decided to withdraw FULLER, but to insist on an organization on broad National grounds. These conferences, however, did not amount to much, as upon the first ballot on Thursday, the vote stood:—Banks 96; Orr 68; Fuller 12; Ricard 18; Campbell, of Ohio, 3. On a second ballot, Fuller run up to 29, and Banks lost one vote.

Clear the Sidewalks.

On Monday last the ordinance lately enacted by the town council, requiring occupants to clear the snow and slush from the walks, took effect, and we trust that the requirements of it will be strictly complied with. The ice and frozen snow which was suffered to remain on a large part of the sidewalks during the last two weeks, was not only dangerous to foot passengers, but disgraceful to our householders. Still, some excuse was found in the fact that it was frozen so hard as to be extremely difficult to remove. We trust, that by another day no householders can be found that will not be ashamed to have a particle of snow, slush or ice found upon his pavement.

The Jug Law in the Legislature.

The most important matter occupying the attention of the Legislature during the past week, was the discussion and subsequent unconditional repeal in the House of the Restraining Liquor Law of last session, by a vote of 69 to 25. A proposition to subject it to any other law that might pass was voted down, 55 to 41. It will now go to the Senate for concurrence, but what will be done with it in that body is hard to tell.

In another column of to day's paper we give a synopsis of the New License Bill reported in the Senate by Mr. Wilkins of the committee on Vice and Immorality, which is of rather a stringent nature. It is designed to take the place of the Restraining Liquor Law of last session. It lays on the price of license quite heavy, from one thousand dollars down to twenty-five dollars, which we think, is rather above the mark, and will doubtless be reduced before it becomes a law. In licensing taverns it divides them into two classes; the first to sell vinous and malt liquors, and the other to sell cider and malt liquors only, and the price of license of each to be regulated by a graduated scale according to the rental. We do not think that the Bill in its present shape will prove acceptable to the people, as the restrictions it imposes on the lower class of taverns and grog-shops are entirely too light, while the amount of license required from large establishments, who may not sell half the liquor nor inflict a tenth of the injury upon the community, is exorbitant.

Small Talk.—Town Gossip.

One of the worst features of a town of our size is the inquisitive disposition of a certain portion of its inhabitants. Gossip is universal, and the busy bodies in other people's concerns are as industrious as the "busy bee." Some have something to say about the domestic squabbles, mistakes or misfortunes of neighbor A, or acquaintance B. Jones couldn't afford to go with the party to Bethlehem; Brown lives beyond his means; Smith can't make a living at all; Higgins drinks too much, and Jennings pays serious attention to two respectable young ladies at the same time. Sally Ann is no housekeeper; Mary Jane is a flirt, and Sarah is dreadfully talked about, and every body else in general is just what every body else shouldn't be, and the latter of course is the only model of what is exemplary and virtuous. Oh, thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye and then thou may'st see to take the mote out of thy brother's eye. Ten such news-mongers in a town breed more discord and heart-burning, and unquiet, than a hundred peace-makers can replace. No character too pure—no friendship so close, as to be proof against their venom. These tale-bearers are as dangerous to the morals as an epidemic is to the health of a community. The worst construction is forced upon every action, and trifles "light as air" are impelled from mouth to mouth till they grow into a hurricane. Persons find that things they never knew or dreamed of, are current gossip around them. Their private affairs are common stock in the community. They are watched by a thousand eyes, and every act commented upon. This is not all. Scandal, constantly nurtured by hands, springs up into loathsome falsehood. People who esteem themselves honest, truthful and good, feed eagerly and ravenously upon the foul fungus. We recommend to the disciples of Dame Gossip in Allentown the organization, as soon as possible, of a talk-about-your-neighbor's-business-society. It will be a decided hit.

Hotel sold.—Ingenbuch's Hotel, at Easton, was sold by the Sheriff to Daniel Shertz, of Lower Nazareth, for \$13,100.

Indian Exhibition. The well known chief Maungwudaus, and family, of the Chippeway tribe, gave a sacred concert, and in connection a lecture on Indian origin and descent, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening last. Their performances were exceedingly interesting, conveying to the beholder a very accurate idea of the peculiarities of the "red man," in his native wilds.—As vocalists they excel many of larger pretensions. The song

"How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," signifying in their language, "Min noo tau go zi an doong gaid," was rendered with great beauty and pathos. This family left their tribe in the far west, about thirteen years ago, with a view of travelling over the States, and acquiring an education sufficient to enable them to understand something of our institutions, and people; and we infer, judging by the lecture of Maungwudaus, that they made good use of their time, five years of which was spent in Europe. After the conclusion of the performances "Peewahsh" and "Noodinokay," entered into a pretty loud conversation, and standing close by, we thought we might as well take it down for the gratification of our readers, but it may possibly contain some errors. If so, we shall be obliged to some one posted up in "Ingin" to point them out.

"Tumme gano! Bobolishoc! Whooah! chigaree la chune kaunt posh wih mann! squaw St. kunkle eady—unk, wuhwh! ugh! catta-morang-whang boo! tumball beesh wallop big Ingin!!! you!—!se nnaaloin (fyaendeed saelad, iro srocaetris iskyby ehuahior ebhe-lydreg, gjetlanegsonsonson Cal, darive iuecl tyelc! elist! ugg! nyp decedele bang rip pet, typphanagrolin heellect topgylyzquittolthty hga sruady! tme gano! skott ysilanti! hec-handull! uh schoopio ghovle! shoogar tong! bumm! To guess!

State Treasurer.

The election for State Treasurer took place on Monday the 21st inst., in the House of Representatives. On the first ballot HENRY S. MAGRAW, of Lancaster county, Democrat, was elected, having received 70 votes to 42 votes for ELI STUFER, K. N. Mr. MAGRAW is said to be a gentleman of fine attainments, highly esteemed by all who know him, and his election has given almost universal satisfaction.

Allentown Teachers' Association.

Monday Evening, January 21st, 1856. Society met and was called to order. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion, the reading of original essays was changed to the reading of extracts not to exceed 15 minutes in duration.

The subjects for discussion, Orthography and Orthoepy, and in connection Phonography, were well treated and finally disposed of.

English Grammar was selected for next meeting's extemporaneous discussion.

On motion adjourned, to meet at the Allentown Seminary on Monday evening, February 4th, 1856, at 7 o'clock.

E. J. GIBONS, Sec'y.

[Correspondence of the Lehigh Register.]

Letter from Danville.

Danville, Pa., Jan. 24th, 1856. Editor of Lehigh Register:—I presume you were not aware of my absence from Allentown before receiving this communication. I left home some weeks ago and traversed all the towns and villages within 40 and 50 miles of this place, Danville, Montour Co. As I intend spending a week here I shall have plenty leisure hours to look around a little and view all that is worth noticing. When I arrived here my ears were first saluted with the rattling of iron and the puffing of steam engines. In going along viewing the wonders of the place, the largest Rolling Mill in the United States, first attracted my attention. It is built on the banks of the canal, and covers about eight acres of ground, including sheds, &c. I would perhaps better mention that there are two mills standing side by side, but are called one. The Furnace owned by the same company is also near by, and is known as the "Montour Iron Works." The whole building of the mill is 575 feet in length, and 300 feet in breadth. The whole machinery of this large mill is driven by five separate engines making altogether a 270 horse power. Railroad iron is exclusively manufactured. I understand the Mill is at the present time engaged making iron for the Reading Rail Road Company. The rails are made all to one size, 21 feet long, weighing 64 pounds to the yard. On an average they turn out 80 to 90 tons of finished iron per day.

Danville is indeed a very busy and thriving place. It contains 32 Dry Goods and Grocery Stores, 12 Public Schools, 12 Churches, and 70 Stores of all kinds. Population (Jan. 1st, 1856,) five thousand four hundred and twenty-two. I shall with these few remarks conclude, expecting ere long to be in your midst again.

Yours, P. F. E.

Why Gas goes out in Cold Weather.

Mr. Douglass, Secretary of the New York Gas Regulator Company, writes a letter to the press, to tell the public why the gas fails in cold weather, and the remedy therefor.—He says:—"Where the frost strikes the pipe, in crossing under iron gratings, from the side walks, or in alley-ways, or any other opening, it freezes the condensation of gas, making a kind of crystallization or gauze work, like a spider-web, and, where the pipe is not too large, will stop the flow of gas. This net-work is similar to a spider web. In most instances it can be thawed out by simply holding a flame from a newspaper, or from a torch of pine wood and alcohol upon a shovel; it will in a few minutes be entirely free. All wet metres should be filled with alcohol immediately, if not done, and the pipes crossing open passages should be boxed or covered with woolen covering."

A Philadelphia broker has disappeared and \$90,000 that ought to be in the pockets of other men, went with him.

Hon. James Buchanan. As a statesman he has long been prominent before the country, which he has served in various important capacities. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 12th, 1791, and is therefore in his sixty-third year. He early studied for the law, and at the outset of life evinced a desire for a public career, and was actively engaged while quite young in politics. In 1814, he was nominated for membership in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and was duly elected. He was re-elected the succeeding year. As the position was not highly promotive of financial and professional interests, he declined another re-election. He was chosen to represent his district in 1820, and took his seat in that body in the following year. He continued a member of the House of Representatives until the Fourth of March, 1831. Soon after his fifth election, he declined rendering further services, and withdrew to private life. In 1831 General Jackson proffered him the mission to Russia: which he was induced to accept. Immediately after his return in 1834, he was chosen to fill an unexpired term in the Senate of the United States. In 1836, he was elected for a full term, and in 1843 was re-elected to the same post. He was selected by President Polk, in 1845 to fill the office of Secretary of State, the duties of which he discharged till the close of Mr. Polk's administration. On Mr. Lawrence's return from England, Mr. Buchanan became his successor.

Millard Fillmore.

Francis J. Grund, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, now travelling in Europe, says—"Nothing can exceed the unostentatious carriage and simplicity of the American Ex-President on his whole journey through Europe. He goes and sees everything, yet nobody finds out who he is, and what elevated station he occupied till he is gone. In Paris, while at the Hotel du Louvre, the landlord never knew his guest till some American had inquired for Ex-President Fillmore; and the same thing occurred in Marseilles, Nizza, Genoa, and Leghorn. When the people learned who he was, there was considerable embarrassment to serve him, but he afforded them no opportunity.—Living in the simplest manner, and exacting nothing that is not usual with the most unpretending and unassuming gentlemen, he only leaves people with regret that they cannot show him some proof of their respect, or some attention corresponding with his station. Mr. Fillmore has now been in England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Italy, and will have seen all Europe before he returns to the United States. He has everywhere been the unobtrusive observer of the people and their institutions, and will return to the United States a better judge of European governments than the whole body of unfeeling diplomats we are in a habit of sending abroad, that they may become acquainted with court gossip and court manners, much to the detriment of their knowledge and usefulness in foreign parts. The manner in which Mr. Fillmore travels is the only one by which an American can really become acquainted with Europe, and learn to love and cherish his own country. I hope to meet him again in Rome; and shall be delighted to pay him again that respectful homage to which his many private and public virtues, the true republican simplicity of his character, and the distinguished services he has rendered our great country, entitled him. What a source of pride to be able to call oneself the fellow-citizen of such a man!

The Great Arctic Sea.

At a meeting of the American Geographical Society in N. York last week the intrepid Arctic explorer, Dr. Kane, read a paper giving an interesting account of the Great Polar Sea. Dr. Kane and his party reached the latitude of eighty degrees, which is the most northern point ever reached. The lowest temperature of that region was shown, by the thermometer to be between 70 and 80 degrees. The alcoholic thermometers were utterly useless, and chloroform was almost solid. This was the temperature at which Dr. Kane made his explorations. From this point the travelled along the Greenland coast, and discovered a new land, which he named Washington. This land was flanked by a range of lofty mountains stretching out far to the north. In pursuing this course, the travel became extremely interesting. He found before him a field of ice, and over it an open water, which has since been called the Polar Sea. This body of water had no ice formed on it, nor on its shores. Not a particle of ice could be seen at an altitude of 300 feet, in any direction as far as the eye could see. The water was warmer than any yet found in the Arctic region. A gale swept over this water, but brought no drift with it.—All animal life in that region visited this sea, seals were shot upon its shores, and every description of duck came to it. There are no facts known that enable us to form any definite opinion as to what exists beyond about 82 degrees north latitude, and 80 degrees south latitude. The north magnetic pole has been discovered in latitude about 70 degrees, and the south magnetic pole has not yet been discovered, as it is walled in by ice between lofty mountains. Its position is said to be further from the equator than the north magnetic pole. The mountains that surround it are most of them 10,000 feet above the sea, and are volcanic in their action.—The atmosphere of the Arctic region is unlike our atmosphere. Lieutenant Perry, when on Mellville Island, in latitude north about 75 degrees, said that in his walks on shore, over snow and ice, objects that appeared to the eye to be over half a mile off could be reached in a minute's walk at a slow pace. The atmosphere was such as to deceive the eye when measuring distances.

Dan Rice is performing at the Boston Circus.

Later from Europe. By the arrival of the steamship Africa, at New-York, on Wednesday last, we have Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. Russia had not replied to the proposals of Austria, but it was thought she would offer counter propositions rather than give a positive refusal. The grand Council of War in Paris was on the eve of being held. The news from the Crimea is of Dec. 25th. The French had blown up a portion of the docks at Sebastopol. The conference at Copenhagen in reference to the Danish Sound Dues had been indefinitely postponed.

The arrival of the Baltic, on Thursday, puts us in possession of three days' later news from Europe. The Czar's answer to Austria's peace propositions has not been received. The members of the Council of War have assembled in Paris. The rumor prevalent last year, that the Emperor Napoleon intended to place himself at the head of his army, is again revived. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the nation is sincerely desirous for peace. Nothing of importance has happened in the Crimea or in Asia. The St. Petersburg War Council has, it is stated, caused a great change in the plans adopted for the spring campaign, and may lead to the Russians evacuating the Crimea. Denmark preserves her strict neutrality. The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular in which he admits Sweden's alliances with the Western powers, and censures the aggressive spirit of Russia. Advice has been received from Montevideo to the close of November. On the 25th of that month a revolution broke out, and lasted four days, during which time more than a hundred lives were lost. The report of Herat having been taken by the Persians is discredited.

Reading and Lehigh Railroad.

The following is a copy of the first two sections of the bill introduced in the State Senate, on the 8th inst., to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from the city of Reading to connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, or near Allentown.

AN ACT to incorporate "The Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Hiester M. Muhlenberg, William Strong, George M. Lauman, William M. Baird, Horatio Trexler, Wm. M. Hieser, Edward M. Clymer, George D. Stitzel, and Charles H. Hunter, or any five of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions, and organize a company, by the name, style, and title of "The Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company," with power to construct a railroad from a point at or near the junction of the Lebanon Valley and Philadelphia and Reading Railroads, in the city of Reading, in the county of Berks, to any point on the railroad of the Lehigh Valley Rail Road Company, either in the county of Lehigh or Northampton; and the said railroad company shall be entitled to all the privileges, and be subject to all the provisions and restrictions prescribed by act entitled "An Act regulating Railroads," approved February ninth, except so far as is otherwise provided by the act.

SECT. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall be five hundred thousand dollars:—Provided, that the said company may from time to time, by vote of the stockholders, increase their capital stock, if it should be deemed expedient, to an amount sufficient to complete said road, and to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act.

Advice to Young Men.

The associations which young men are apt to form, in towns and cities, result in disgraceful and melancholy ends. Bad company is the pest of society, and while it ruins thousands, it likewise brings pain and misery to many a fond and affectionate parent. Young men who are easily weaned from their once loved homes, must lack firmness of mind, and cannot be well acquainted with the dictates of the world: would they but listen to the voice of experience, and be more willing to obey the wishes of their fathers, bitter remorse would be a stranger indeed to their abode, and joy and comfort would reign in its stead. It is surprising how soon young men become infatuated with the doings and sayings of persons of doubtful character, knowing as they do, that such beings are never respected where good morals predominate; and nothing is more painful to behold, than a youth entering the haunts of crime, fearing no one, and ridiculing the admonitions of a virtuous friend; inevitable ruin his reward; an early grave his portion.

The Coal Trade.

The Trenton Gazette, of one day last week, says: "The first train of cars direct from Mauch Chunk to Trenton, arrived here yesterday, with a cargo of Sugar Loaf Coal from Judge Packer's mines, consigned to our townsman, Col. Jonathan Cook. The trains, loaded at the mines, can come direct to Trenton in six hours, about 120 miles. This is only the beginning of a heavy coal business over the route thus newly opened. The Amboy Company are building a vast basin in this city for the receiving and re-shipping of coal. Workmen have been engaged upon it during the whole winter, and it is expected to be completed in the spring. A large business in the Coal trade will thus be brought to our doors, giving employment to a new population.

A train of forty cars came down from Easton on the Belvidere road on Tuesday, loaded with flour, whiskey, and other produce, some of which was for New York, but most of it for Philadelphia. The whole amount of freight was nearly 240 tons."

The whole amount of real and personal property in Rhode Island is valued at \$118,000,000.

No Great Friend to the Hatters. We saw a hat last week on the head of one of our subscribers who called at our office, that he had worn FOR THE LAST FORTY YEARS. Of course he did not wear it every day, but kept it for Sunday use and wore it occasionally on holidays. It was still a good hat and looked as though it would last forty years more. The owner assured us that the changes of style made it a fashionable hat every five or six years. We mention this little circumstance to show what can be done by economy and how dearly most of us pay for the privilege of "keeping in the fashion." With a little care this man has made a single hat last him many years, and it has answered his every purpose. We have often made the acquaintance of sons of worthy farmers who could make a Sunday coat last some ten or twelve years. Such habits of economy were characteristic of the German Farmers, but they are fast giving way, and we see the sons and daughters of the present generation gradually becoming more "fashionable." The boys are not content to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, but drive their horses, wear Shanghai coats, and even sport a moustache, while the girls seem entirely to have forgotten the good example set them by their mothers. They have learned to know that costly furs are handsome, that the fashions of the bonnets change four times a year, and that coming to town in a handsome new buggy or an expensive sleigh, is more respectable than riding in an old-fashioned sleigh with a tulip painted on the back, or a wood-sled. We remember the time when the country girls who visited town on Battalion day carried their shoes and stockings in their hands until they approached the town, when they would sit down by the road side and pull them on; but those days have passed forever. We fear very few of the boys of the present day will make a single hat last forty years.—Easton Argus.

A Girl burned to death by Fluid and a Terrible Murder at White Haven. Two weeks ago yesterday, a girl by the name of Maria Burns, was burned to death by the explosion of a fluid lamp. The accident occurred at Brown's steam mill, three miles this side White Haven. When the lamp exploded the fluid flew all over her and in an instant she was wrapped in flames. She ran out doors and those hear by rolled her in the snow; but before the fire was extinguished she was roasted from her neck down. Her funeral took place on Friday following. At the time of the funeral, some Irishmen were employed on the dam at White Haven, in cutting ice for filling an ice house. They left their work to attend the funeral, and three Germans were employed in their place during their absence. On their return on Friday evening they went down to the ice and abused the Germans for taking their places, but nothing serious occurred at the time; all went home. Next night (Saturday) as these three Germans were going quietly home, this same Irish party rushed out upon them with three axes, dealing blows indiscriminately upon the three with the blades of the axes. One of the Germans, Henry Guisse, received a cut on the top of the head. The sharp part of the axe cut through the skull and into the brain. The blow would have cleft his skull open had not the handle of the axe struck the back part of the head. The other two Germans, Lewis Kespole and John Meyer were badly but not dangerously cut. On Monday Martin Padden, Cornick McDonough, Edward McEnelly and Philip McAndrews, were arrested and taken before G. L. Staples, Esq., who admitted them to bail in one thousand dollars each. The excitement was so great that the Odd Fellows Hall where the trial was held, would not hold all the attendants. Guisse died on Tuesday morning, when Padden and McEnelly were brought to jail at Wilkes-Barre. The other two, McDonough and McAndrews were brought over on Thursday, and the four are now in jail, in chains, to await their trial. John McAndrews was also named on the warrant but could not be found. Two other upon whom suspicion had fallen, left the place when the four were taken. Guisse had a clear mind up to noon of the day before he died, and he testified that Padden gave him the fatal stroke. One of the other Germans says he was so busy wanting off the blows from his own head that he could scarcely observe what was going on around; but when he saw Padden at the trial he said "that is the man who struck Guisse." For the foregoing particulars of one of the coldest blooded murders on record, we are indebted to a friend who was present at the trial. They can be relied on as correct. Guisse is said by those who knew him, to have been an inoffensive man who would not injure any one in word or deed.—Wilkesbarre Record, 23d. inst.

One very cool night last week a jolly old fellow from the country who had partaken too freely of "old kill dad" started for home, on horse, but did not get far before he fell off. Dr. —, passing that way discovered him in a sitting posture, holding his feet up to the moon, calling some invisible person by the name Criley to "pile on the wood for he had a d—d cold fire."

Queer World.—Some brothers and sisters have an odd way of showing their love to each other. A young gent now at one of our hotels is passing off a young lady as his sister, yet, strange to say, they both occupy the same room! Funny world. Well, it is!

Among the "products" of Boston in the year 1855, are two millions four hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars worth of "distilled liquors," and two hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars worth of beer. Tolerable smart business under a very stringent Maine Law, for a single city. The importation of foreign liquors into the country is probably increasing.

Half Horse, Half Alligator.—Mr. John Lawrence Bazier, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from \$5,000 to \$30,000 that he can jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky, three feet further than any man in the United States, one foot further than any man in the world, or that he can stand flat footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

Twelve Tons of Oysters Daily.—Few people are aware of the immense quantity of oysters that are shipped West during every winter. A business in supplying the west with this commodity—of a vast nature, has grown up of late years. A paper at Springfield, Massachusetts, referring to it says: "The cities of Albany and Troy, and other western places in part, are being supplied with oysters through this to an extent which, even though it should cover the whole supply, is a little remarkable. Two car loads, comprising in the whole 12 tons, or 2,500 gallons, pass through this place for Albany. In addition, Springfield receives some 300 gallons daily from the same inexhaustible beds at Fair Haven, Connecticut."

Effect of Mechanical Skill.—To show how mechanical skill and labor add to the value of raw material, the British Quarterly Review gives this instructive calculation: A bar of iron valued at \$5, worked into horse-shoes, is worth \$10,50; needles, \$355; penknife blades, \$3,285; shirt buttons, \$29,480; balance springs of watches, \$250,000. Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into wire upwards of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric, that a part of it was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig.

A House, Sleigh and Three Prisons Lost through the Ice.—The Detroit Free Press of Tuesday, says that on Monday last a man, woman and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh drawn by a single horse, and had nearly reached the Canadian shore when the horse broke through the ice, or as is supposed by some, fell through an air-hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment and then all were swept away by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.

Tongue Frozen Fast.—In Cincinnati, on the 10th, one boy induced another to put his tongue against a fluted iron lamp post—the thermometer at the time indicating a temperature far below zero. The tongue stuck fast, of course, and the poor boy suffered great agony. Several passers endeavored to release him, but in vain. Matters were in this situation for over five minutes, when a gentleman named TAYLOR went into the Telegraph House and brought some hot water and whiskey, with which he bathed the tongue of the suffering boy, finally liberating about one half, leaving the other sticking to the post, where it remained for the balance of the day, a warning to youngsters how they recklessly lick cold iron in freezing weather. The luckless boy was taken to his home in extreme agony.

A Man and his Bottle dug out of the Snow.—A few days ago some men were engaged in cleaning the snow from the sidewalk near Hoop's family, New York, and after digging away a bank of several feet deep, much to their surprise, they came across a man sleeping quietly beside his bottle. He had taken to lying on the walk the evening previous, and got snowed under. His breath had made a hole in the snow, and thus he was furnished with fresh air.

Valuable Recruits for the Mormons.—The ship Emerald Isle last week brought to New York 348 Mormons all in good health. Among the lot were 43 unmarried females, 16 of whom had with them 21 children. One Alice Jackson had five little responsibilities, the other fifteen averaged from one to three each. It is to be presumed that these ladies will take naturally to the spiritual wife system, as they demonstrate the moral class where the followers of Brigham Young are recruited in Europe.

Law-Ridder.—It is announced that the Missouri Legislature, which has just adjourned, passed seven hundred and seventy acts! Think of those poor devils, the people who are expected to make themselves familiar with the laws of the country! "Ignorance of the law excuseth no man," we are told.

Cure for Felons on the Fingers.—The Scientific American says, the past year we have known the spinal marrow of an ox or cow, applied by three different persons, with the most satisfactory results, in relieving pain and securing speedy cures of their felons. The spinal marrow should be applied fresh every four hours for two days.

Half Horse, Half Alligator.—Mr. John Lawrence Bazier, in the Louisville Times, offers to bet from \$5,000 to \$30,000 that he can jump five feet further on a dead level than any man in Kentucky, three feet further than any man in the United States, one foot further than any man in the world, or that he can stand flat footed upon the earth and leap a brick wall fifteen feet high and four thick.

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