

The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1856.

C. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

EDWARD MURDLER is an authorized agent to receive subscriptions for the "Lehigh Register."

TO THOSE INDEBTED TO US.

As we have to meet a large payment on the 1st of April, we are under the necessity of reminding those who know themselves indebted to us to call themselves, or send in their respective dues. During the past year the necessities of life, as well as material, have been unusually high, rendering it almost impossible to save much towards a "rainy day,"—hence the necessity of prompt payments. There are quite a number on our books who are very prompt, to whom we tender our warmest thanks; but there is a far greater number who are seemingly governed by extreme negligence in this respect. We hope, however, these latter will promptly attend to the above appeal. As the lawyers say, with these remarks, gentlemen, we leave the case with you, confident that you will do the printer justice.

The New License Bill.

If Mr. Brown's License Bill should pass the House and become a law as it now stands, it would lop off more than one half of our present number of Hotels in the borough. The 20th section of the bill provides, that the number of licenses granted to keepers of Hotels, Inns or Taverns, in the aggregate, shall not exceed, in the cities, one to every one hundred taxables, nor in the several counties of the State, one to every two hundred taxables. In Allentown we have 1,395 taxables, and according to the above section of the bill would therefore be allowed but six public houses, which number is entirely too small, especially during Court and our annual Fairs. Some amendment should be made before its final passage.

Property and Taxables in Allentown.

We are under obligations to Messrs. G. T. Gages and F. Z. HERRMAN, for the following transcript from the Records, in the Commissioners' Office, of the valuation of Real and Personal Property in Allentown, with the number of taxables, for the year 1856:

Table with 3 columns: Real and Personal Property, Taxables, and Total. Rows for North Ward, South Ward, Lehigh Ward, and Grand Total.

Allowing five persons for every taxable, which is a low estimate, it makes the present population of Allentown 6,975.

The prospects of Allentown are more promising at the present time than they have been at any period heretofore. Since the completion of the L. V. Railroad a new spirit of enterprise has been infused into our citizens, which will lead to the most gratifying results. We confidently expect an increase of trade and improvements during the present year that will truly astonish that interesting class known as "Old Fogies."

Prices of Produce Declining.

From present indications, there seems a fair prospect that the good time so long promised, when people can supply themselves with food without using up all their wages, is not far off. Breadstuffs and other produce are still declining in the Philadelphia and New York markets. Shippers now being willing to give only \$6.75 @ \$7 per barrel for flour, and the readers of market news must also observe that grain of all kinds is gradually getting lower, and if the present indications of peace be realized, that a more considerable fall will probably take place. They must also observe that the present drooping of prices is with a bare market. What inducement then can farmers have to withhold their grain from market. Why do they not sell it as fast as possible, to get it disposed of before the products of the West come in to glut the market?

The present prices, although not as high as last year, are still highly remunerative, and should fully satisfy the most grasping. The farmers of Lehigh county cannot expect better prices nor a more ready market than they now have. Why should they not improve it?

The Weather.

No one can assert that the present month came in contrary to its ancient rule—"like a lion." Since Friday evening we have had heavy blows, wintry winds, snow, hail, sleet, cold, sunshine, heat, plenty of slush, and now again the thermometer at freezing point. But such are the well known characteristics of the first month of spring, and since it made its advent amidst frowns and tears, it will probably take its departure heralded by smiles and sunshine.

An Election.

On the 21st instant an election is to be held at the public house of D. & C. Peter, in Washington township, to decide upon the question of the removal or change of the place of holding the general, special and township elections in said township.

The Value of Newspapers.

Many persons regard the money expended upon newspapers as so much money thrown away; but this is not the case, for it is a well known fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and all ages, who had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy. They acquire a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with all important places, nations, their government and doings, on the globe. They are better grammarians; for, having become familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with greater accuracy. They write better composition, use better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed. Those young men, who have for years been readers of the newspapers, exhibit a more extensive knowledge on a greater variety of subjects, and express their views with greater fluency, clearness, and correctness in the use of languages.

An Adventurous Typo.

Our young friend and "brother typo," WILLIAM M. HAND, who is known to nearly all of our citizens, he having served his term of apprenticeship in the "Democrat" office, at this place, has "turned up" in Oregon territory, and engaged to battle with the Indians, who have of late been very troublesome. Unfortunately however, while in the first fight, he was shot through the leg, which disabled him from further service, but at last accounts, was doing well and improving in the Hospital at Jacksonville. Although he is scarcely twenty-one years of age, we are pretty sure he has seen and experienced his full portion of the "ups and downs" of life. He left Allentown about three years ago, for Philadelphia, where he remained some time, and then went to New York, where he engaged on a whaler, and after being tossed about on the "stormy sea," for some time, he "turned up" at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, from whence he came back to California, but his thirst for adventure still remained unquenched, and proceeded from thence to Oregon to assist in subduing the "red skins." May success attend him.

Terrible Fight between two Boys.

On the evening of the 22d of February, a serious fight occurred at Bethlehem between two boys, named Charles Lichtenhaeler and Fred. Clauder. The ill-feeling between the two arose in the afternoon from a discussion by the boys on the merits of the different Fire Companies of Bethlehem. Although much provoked by the other, one of the boys steadily refused to fight at the time, but remarked that he would be ready for him in the evening, when they parted, determined to finish their work when night came on. In the evening they met at the time agreed upon and after the attack was made, the boy who in the afternoon refused to fight, drew a knife with which he had no doubt provided himself, and made sad work with his opponent—slitting down his ear, cutting a very serious gash in his neck, and other places, and no doubt would have killed him but for the interference of bystanders. Lichtenhaeler was immediately arrested, and taken before Justice Rauch, who required the accused to give \$1000 bail for his appearance at Court. Clauder is recovering.

Our Relations with England.

Notwithstanding the bluster of a portion of the English press, and the efforts of scheming politicians, still there appears no immediate prospect of serious difficulty with England. A gentleman who came passenger in the Asia and who saw Mr. Buchanan on the eve of his departure, states that all the points of difficulty between England and the United States, were in a fair way of adjustment, and likely to be settled in a few days. We incline to the opinion, that unless serious provocation should arise, that both the people of England and the United States, will protest against being thrust into a war by political aspirants, and their serving, venal, corrupt newspapers. However, contrary to our hopes, this country should be plunged into all the horrors of war, we know that the true feeling exists, and that our energy and resources are such that we would prove to an enemy a formidable foe. What America executed so well in her infancy and youth, she is doubly prepared to perform in the flush of ripening maturity. But we hope for the best, and trust that for long years to come we may be enabled continually to extend to England the hand of friendship.

School Examination in South Whitehall.

On Friday last an examination of Mr. Roth's Public School, near Sterner's, in South Whitehall township, took place. It was something novel in the neighborhood, was well attended, and passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. The scholars acquitting themselves very well. These examinations have a good effect, and should more generally be held. Parents usually attend them and become greatly interested, which is something much to be desired in promoting the efficiency of our schools.

A Floral Concert is to be given at Reading to-morrow evening, by Mrs. R. C. Chandler and pupils. Master Norton Chandler is announced to sing "Kitty Clyde" and several other songs. Mrs. C. is the widow of R. C. Chandler, dec'd., formerly principal of the Allentown Academy.

Never give a boy a shilling to hold your shadow while you climb a tree and look into the middle of next week—it is money thrown away.

The License Bill.

Mr. Brown's License Bill passed the Senate finally by a vote of 19 to 11 as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Ferguson, Glenn, Frazer, Gregg, Hoge, Jamison, Gordon, Knox, Lewis, Mellington, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Taggart and Wherry—19. Nays—Messrs. Cresswell, Buckalew, Evans, Ely, Ingram, Laubach, McClintock, Straub, Walter, Welsh and Wilkins—11. It was thereupon sent to the House, where it was referred to a committee of seven which has not yet made a report.

This bill will probably become a law, but as it will of course receive some amendments in its passage through the House, (if it can pass that body,) we deem it useless to publish it as it now stands. The following is a brief synopsis of its principal provisions:

A less quantity than one gallon cannot be sold by licensed vendors with or without other goods and merchandise, and selling by cat-in-the-hat, oyster-house or the kitchen of any other house or place of public amusement is absolutely prohibited. Brewers and distillers shall be assessed and pay not less than fifty dollars, nor sell less than five gallons. Licenses shall be granted by the Courts running from the first day of April each year; all applicants must give three weeks notice by publication in two newspapers if residing in any city or borough, and in one if residing in the County, such notice to be accompanied with the certificate of twelve respectable citizens that the taker is necessary, which said certificate shall be sworn to by each licensed house must have, if in a city or town, six bed rooms and twelve beds other than those used by the family, and if in the country at least four rooms and eight beds. Before any license is granted the applicant must give bond with two sureties in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business, said bond to be entered with power to the District Attorney to confess judgment for the penalty for any violation of this law. The license fee to be paid in advance. All vendors to be classified, and licenses to range from one thousand to fifty dollars. No license in a town of two hundred or more taxables to be less than seventy-five dollars, and in the county not less than fifty dollars. Every licensed person must frame his license and hang it up in his place of business. No licenses to be transferred or sub-let. The first Grand Jury in each year to determine how many licenses are to be granted in the towns and townships according to the ratio of population to be hereafter fixed. Any person who shall sell to another who shall drink on the premises when sold and become intoxicated, shall in addition to all other penalties heretofore provided, be fined five dollars for every offence. Any person found intoxicated on the public streets or highways or in a public house, shall be convicted on view or proof before any magistrate and fined not exceeding five dollars. Any person engaged in the sale or manufacture of liquor who shall employ a minor or intoxicated person to assist in such manufacture or sale, shall on conviction pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offence, and for the second shall in addition, be imprisoned in the County jail not less than one nor more than three months, and if licensed, forfeit his license, and be incapacitated for receiving any license for five years. There are also, stringent provisions compelling officers to see the law carefully enforced. The Courts are prohibited from granting more licenses than exceed the population of one to every two hundred taxables in the city and county towns and boroughs.

[Communicated.]

The Nomination for President.

When, after the last presidential contest, it became evident that the Whig party was disolved, that it could never again rally to a successful contest with its old rival, I hailed with joy the advent of the American party, in the hope that, if it ever attained the reins of government, it might correct some of the abuses perpetrated by the sham-democracy and bring the government back to its legitimate purposes. I was most ardently attached to the old whig party, because it was an honest and an honorable party; and if it had never been betrayed, it would still waive aloft its glorious banner—"protection to American industry." The party, in the zenith of its glory, brought forward that staunch old patriot, Gen. Winfield Scott, as its standard bearer, but Millard Fillmore, Brant's-like, stabbed him and he fell, and with him died the hopes, the principles, of the whig party. Shall we now, I ask my old whig friends, honor our betrayer with our votes? I hope not. I hope there is not a man who voted for Gen. Scott, that will now cast his ballot for Fillmore. Let us pay him in his own coin, for "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." Our only hope now, our only resource, is to unite with the Republican party.

AN OLD SCOTT WHIG.

The Nation's Extravagance.

For the year ending August 21st, 1855, we Americans imported from Europe, for our own heads and those of our wives and daughters \$1,982,560 worth of bonnets, silk, straw and leghorn, and of hats and caps. Yet how few of the head pieces one sees evidence of having been sent for 3,000 miles away. All are seemingly homemade. In that same year, Young and Old America treated themselves to \$3,782,850 worth of watches, chronometers and clocks of European make. Their appetite, too, for foreign jewelry was limited with \$974,120 worth of the article, upon which without sigh they paid a duty of thirty per cent. Of leather to cover their hands and their feet, they sent across the ocean and brought to the tune of \$3,069,860—enough to hide-bind the nation, and sicken it in various ways.

The case before the United States Supreme Court in which the constitutionality of the Missouri Restriction is involved has been but partially considered in conferences, and it is now doubtful if the judgment of the Court will be made up finally before the adjournment, which will take place on Friday, the 12th inst. of Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and other Southern States, are said always to have held the doctrine laid down by Judge Gamble, in the dissenting opinion which he gave, when the plaintiff in this case sued his former owner (Dr. Emerson) for freedom, that "the master who takes his slave to reside in a State or Territory where slavery is prohibited, thereby emancipates his slave."

The Office of the Sheriff of New Orleans was proved, during a recent legal contest, to be worth one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

An Extract from the Message of the Borough Burgesses of Allentown.

The following is an extract from the statement of the Burgesses of the Borough of Allentown:

The financial condition of the Borough is its most prosperous condition, a fact entirely owing to its prudent management, and although the permanent debt for the year ending January 1, 1856, has been slightly increased over that of the year previous, its credit was never since its existence established upon a more reliable basis.

The permanent debt of the Borough as appears by the Statement of my predecessor, amounted the year previous to \$21,947 84, the actual indebtedness for the same period is not shown in the statement, and therefore this increase of indebtedness needs some explanation at my hands. In the above stated sum of \$21,974 84, is included only the permanent indebtedness, while the floating debts for which the Borough was at that time responsible, amounted in the aggregate to the sum \$3600, wherefore the indebtedness of the year above referred to, was actually \$25,575 84, instead of \$21,974 84. The entire indebtedness for the year ending January 1, 1856, amounts to \$26,630 85, which would leave an increase for the last year of \$1,055 01. This increase is attributable to the expense of erecting the Hook and Ladder House, at a cost of \$743.

The following is a fair estimate of the municipal indebtedness for the year 1854 and 1855, together with its property:

Table with 2 columns: Description of debt and amount. Rows for Amount of Real and Personal Property held in 1855, Amount of Real and Personal Property owned by the Borough in '54, and Increase since 1854.

Municipal indebtedness for the year ending January 1, 1856, \$26,630 85. Municipal indebtedness for the year ending January 1, 1855, 25,575 84. Increase since 1855, \$1,055 01.

The income of the Borough by means of Taxation &c., amounted as follows: From taxes, \$3,600 00. Fines and penalties collected by Burgesses, 31 75. Licenses, 117 00. Interest on water stock \$12,200, at 6 per cent, 732 00. Total, \$4,480 75.

The current expenses of the last year including several items due previous year, amounted to \$10,065 31. The amount thus realized from taxation and other sources, is barely sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the Borough. I am therefore of the same opinion as expressed by my predecessor, that the money thus realized should be entirely devoted to the current expenses. The benefits arising from this policy could not but be favorably felt. As for the final payment of the municipal debt if converted into a fund, which might easily be done, would greatly relieve the Borough, and allow the income of the Borough to be applied to its improvement.

In regard to the real-estate as personal property held by the corporation, it is all in excellent condition, new and substantial buildings have of late been provided for the fire apparatus. The whole fire department has undergone a decided and favorable change, which by the removal by the Water Company of small water pipes, and their replacement by larger ones, and the additional water plugs erected by the Borough, serves to ensure the increased safety of the property of the citizens. The Burgess after commenting at length on the improvements made during the year in the Borough: of grading, regulating and widening streets, building culverts, and laying walks, and the recommending of an established and reliable system of topography for the whole Borough, says:

In connection with this subject I would also recommend some provision to be made to prevent the erection of buildings within the limits of streets. This might be effectually done by requiring every person before he commences the erection of a building to obtain from the proper Borough officer a permit, for which he should be made to pay a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of the Borough, Engineer in fixing the line and grade for such building, which service should be done at the expense of the Borough. By making it unlawful to erect any building without first obtaining such permit, all future contentions on this subject might be avoided.

THE WORLD SURROUNDED BY THE STARS AND SHIPRES.

The American tonnage of this country now figures up 5,400,000 tons, and will make the very respectable fleet of 5,400 ships of 1000 tons each. And if the tonnage be figured out in Yankee clippers at 200 tons each, and placed on the equatorial line around this globe, each skipper may speak to the next in line, by raising his voice a little above the ordinary pitch on shipboard, round the whole circumference of the globe. War would be a terrible calamity to this immense fleet, and England would not fare better with her commercial marine of 5,200,000, but little less than our own.—Providence Journal.

A SHARP DOG.

"Sheep-fence," in the face of the Village Lawyer, has found his match. The man, FLYER, who mended his wife some time since, near Syracuse, N. Y., is playing a sharp game upon the counsel who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was in case FLYER was saved from hanging, his counsel were to have \$4000. Of this amount \$1000 was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by a mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity, and FLYER was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The mortgage is now about due, and the holders, on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defence that if the maker of it was insane when the murder was committed, could he have been sane at the time of giving the mortgage? It looks as though the lawyers were caught this time.

A FAST HORSE.

We see it stated in the West Chester Record that Mr. J. G. Dunwoody of the Reading and West Chester Stage line, made the run in a one-horse sleigh, from Long's P. O., Chester county, to Philadelphia—a distance of forty miles—in four hours. That's "not slow!" The animal is a rare traveller—was none the worse of the trip, and Mr. D. thinks he could travel the same distance in three hours. The horse runs regularly on the "swift sure stage line" between Reading and West Chester.

Proceedings of the American Convention.

Our space will not allow us to give an extended or elaborate report of the proceedings of the Convention which commenced its session at Philadelphia on the 22d of February. After a stormy session of about a week, in which all parliamentary rules were "laid upon the table," the convention adjourned the famous "twelfth section" (or pro-slavery resolution), substituted another meaning the same thing, and nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, for Vice President.

The following is the vote of the respective candidates: Number of votes cast, 241. Necessary to a choice, 122. Millard Fillmore 170. George Law 24. Garret Davis 13. John McLean 10. Samuel Houston 4. Kenneth Rayner 3. Donelson received 181 votes for Vice President. Others 24.

After the nomination of candidates seventy-one delegates from the Free States left the Convention, met at the Merchant's Hotel, in Fourth street, and issued the following protest.—Among the protestants we notice Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania: The undersigned, delegates to the Nominating Convention now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body; and holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri compromise, demanded by a majority of the whole people, is a redress of an undeniable wrong, and the execution of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country, they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well-defined opinion of the country and of the Americans of the Free States upon this question as a denial of their rights and a rebuke to their sentiments; and they hold that the admission into the National Council and Nominating Convention of the delegates from Louisiana, representing a Roman Catholic constituency, absolved every true American from all obligations to sustain the action of either of said bodies.

They have, therefore, withdrawn from the Nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nomination, and now address themselves to the Americans of the country especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action. And to the end that a nomination, conforming to the prevailing sentiment of the country in the great issue may be regularly and auspiciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations and elect Delegates to a Convention, to meet in the City of New York on Thursday the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The convention of the seceders or protestants having organized, the following debate took place: Gov. Johnston looked forward to a union with the Republicans; he should therefore like the protest amended.

Mr. Perkins of Connecticut contended that this was the true American party, and that the convention that had nominated Fillmore was in league with the Catholics.

Mr. Spooner of Ohio said that the Republican party stood on the same platform with those who had seceded from the nominating convention—the restoration of the Missouri compromise—and that they ought to unite with the Republicans. It was a matter of principle they were contending for, not a union.

The Ohio delegation then signed with the following additional protest: We concur in the secession from the Convention, but do not concur in the call for a Convention, believing that the whole North ought to unite in a common organization to resist the aggressions of Slavery.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Executive Committee are authorized, at their discretion, to alter the date for the assembling of the National Convention, and that the Committee designate the time and manner of electing delegates.

The following protest, signed by all those who voted for George Law and Sam Houston, was presented: We, a portion of the Delegates to the National American Convention from the State of New York, protest against the Presidential nomination made by that Convention, upon the following grounds:

First: The nominee is not a member of the American party. He has never been inside a Councilroom, and no act of his life, no word spoken, or line written by him of which we have any knowledge, indicates that he sympathizes with that party, or that he would carry out its principles.

Second: His nomination we regard as an utter betrayal of the great American movement. A traitorous attempt to wrest it from its purpose, and make it minister to the selfish ambition of the leaders of the party.

Third: He was forced upon the State of New York by the Southern votes against the wish of our State delegates, and from those States which no man pretends can carry their vote for an American President.

Fourth: He was forced upon the State of New York against the express wish of a large majority of our State Legislature; against the express wish of a majority of the State officers, and we repeat against the express wish of two-thirds of our delegates in the Convention.

Fifth: He was not nominated by a majority of the States, or by the delegates of a majority of the States. Several States were permitted to cast their votes through a single delegate, who cast the whole number of votes to which his State would have been entitled. Such votes were cast by parties who had previously protested against the proceedings and retired from the Convention.

Moustaches and Bachelors.—It is said that a bill has been presented to the Legislature of Tennessee, levying a tax of five dollars on every gentleman who wears a moustache, and a fine of five dollars upon bachelors over thirty years of age, for the purpose of raising money to increase the school funds.

A Profitable Cow.—Mr. H. G. Malin of Tredegar township, Chester county, informs us that he has a cow which he thinks is hard to beat. She has had her third calf, and will not weigh more than 450 pounds. She has been milked for forty weeks, and has averaged nine pounds of butter per week, which makes 360 pounds, besides supplying the family consisting of five persons, with cream and milk. The sale of 360 pounds at 30 cents per pound, would amount to \$108.—West Chester Record.

How young men can consent to loaf about the corners as they do, when a good dose of arsenic can be purchased for a sixpence, is really surprising. It's something that we can't understand.

Late and Important from Europe.

The steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool arrived at New York on Sunday morning last. Her dates are to the 6th ult. She brings no information in regard to the missing steamer Pacific. The passage was exceedingly rough and perilous. The news shows that affairs continue to tend in the direction of peace. The protocol for the preliminary Congress at Paris has been signed, and it is reported that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conferences. The armistice for land operations will probably be agreed upon to the 31st of March. There is nothing of interest from the Crimea, except the destruction of the last of the great docks at Sebastopol. The principal feature of the news by this steamer is the excitement prevailing in England in regard to affairs in America. It has been reported that Mr. Buchanan has demanded his passports, but the English papers are silent upon the subject. It is also reported that France and England have sent secret envoys to Brazil to enlist that country against the United States as regards affairs in Central America. In the meantime, the tone of the British press is threatening. The Chambers of Commerce of Manchester and Liverpool have entered their protest against any interruption of amicable relations with the United States. The funds have been depressed by this state of affairs.

Further News.—The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Sunday, from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 9th ult., being three days later than those received by the Atlantic. A statement appears in the London Morning Advertiser that Sir Henry Dulver had, at the desire of Lord Palmerston, intimated his wish to act as Mediator between Mr. Buchanan and the British Government; that Sir Henry would see Mr. Buchanan at the American Embassy, and explain his proposed conciliatory policy. Palmerston has intimated in Parliament that the Central American correspondence will, when completed, be laid before that body. Until that is done, Mr. Baillie's motion in reference to the American enlistments has been postponed.

STILL FURTHER.—Halyfax, Feb. 29.—The Royal Mail Steamship America arrived at this port early this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th instant. The America brings no news of the steamship Pacific, which had left Liverpool 12 days before she did. There is no change to note in the aspect of political affairs in Europe. The paper by the America states that there was still some excitement in relation to the American difficulty, but it was mainly confined to certain classes, and not by any means general. An important and interesting debate took place in Parliament on the evening prior to the America's departure, touching American affairs. The appointment of Mr. Dallas as Minister to England, had tended greatly to calm the public mind. No news of interest had been received from the Crimea or Asia. The Peace Congress was to commence its deliberations during the following week.

CROSSING THE DELAWARE.—A remarkable feature of the celebration of the 22d February, on Friday, was the crossing of the Delaware by the "Minute Men," Captain Berry, Preceded by the Pennsylvania Cornet Band, the Company got on the ice at Pier across to the Jersey shore, the band at the same time playing the national airs. On the return, the ice exhibited symptoms of weakness, and by the time the Company reached the wharf, they stood over their shoe tops in water—thus realizing over again the times that tried men's souls. The uniform of the "Minute Men" is similar to that of the immortal and ever glorious Continentals who were seen on the Delaware in the winter of '76. An immense crowd witnessed the crossing, with "reminiscent evocations" thrillingly appropriate to the occasion.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

GLASS CUTTING BY NEW MACHINERY.—A company has been formed in New York for the engraving of glass, called the New York Glass Company, with a capital of \$200,000. It owns the patent. The glass engraving machines were invented by L. W. Whipple, of Boston, by which, at a small cost, the thinnest glass can receive the finest and most elaborate impression of ornamental figuring. The machines are driven by steam. The die is fixed in a lathe, which is made to turn, against the glass which is to receive the impression, the glass being fixed lengthwise in the machine and made to revolve rapidly, those portions of the glass which are to be engraved being covered with emery paste. The pressure of the die forces the emery to cut its own figure on the glass as it is made to revolve. It is extensively used in ornamenting the glass globes which cover the gas burners of chandeliers.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.—The New England Farmer recommends the following recipe as a simple and invaluable remedy for rheumatism: "Take half a pint of spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved, then rub it on the part affected, and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Flannel should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never failing of success."

EXPENSES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—President Pierce's Message reveals the fact that the expenses of our federal government are seventy-one millions per year! John Quincy Adams was driven from office by the cry of "extravagance," when the highest expenditure of his administration never exceeded thirteen millions. Fillmore a quarter of a century later, was charged with "extravagance," because, with the war debt upon his shoulders, he spent fifty millions.—Ex.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.—The Tribune says the statement of the Grand Jury of New York city, as to the great prevalence of intemperate habits among those committed to jail on criminal charges during the year, there having been no less than 32,703 intemperate drinkers out of 36,264 persons committed, affords a striking proof of the intimate connection that exists between crime and the grogshop, while the number of ignorant persons, whose wholly uneducated or whose acquirements were decidedly below the standard of our city common school education being 32,900—without reckoning 2112 whose degree of education was not ascertained shows that ignorance goes hand in hand with drunkenness in the promotion of crime.

MISS FANTADLING says that if she ain't dead, she has lost her vital spark—the man who used to "sit up" with her.