

The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856. C. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

We are under continued obligations to Hon. Samuel C. Bradshaw, for Congressional, and to Messrs. Laubach, Weiser and Fry, at Harrisburg, for Legislative documents.

APPOINTMENT. The Commissioners last week appointed James F. Kline, of North Whitehall, Mercantile Appraiser for 1856.

Exhibition. The annual exhibition of the pupils of the Allentown Academy will take place at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening next. Let there be a full house.

Advertising. For the purpose of opening the eyes of some people, and illustrating the advantages to be derived from advertising, we will mention an instance that came to our knowledge the other day. John J. Krauss, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed by the German Lutheran congregation of this place, to receive proposals for a new town clock to be placed in the steeple of the new church of said congregation, inserted an advertisement of a few lines to that effect in the Philadelphia Ledger. The result was that a perfect flood of proposals have been coming in from day to day, and from all directions, embracing Philadelphia, Norristown, Harrisburg, West Chester, Baltimore, New York, Boston, &c. This shows what a few lines, and placed in an obscure corner at that, can do, and how beneficial it is to advertise.

Frank Leslie's Pictorial. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper is steadily improving. Aside from its numerous elegant embellishments, its literary and other matter is excellent. As a family companion, it is incomparable, and as it has only reached its twelfth number, it is not yet too late to secure complete files from its commencement. In a year from this time, thousands will regret that they did not subscribe at the beginning.

The communication by "Saucer" came too late for insertion.

AMBROTTYPES. Most of our readers have heard of Ambrotypes, but we venture to affirm that not all of them have seen them. They are pictures taken directly upon the glass, somewhat after the manner of Daguerrotypes, but a thousand times prettier, more distinct, and more durable. The cost is about the same. LOCHMAN has lately introduced this new art into his gallery in this place, and is now prepared to practice it for the benefit of all who may desire.

House destroyed by fire. On Sunday afternoon last, the house of Mr. BENJAMIN HOWERTER, in Longswamp township, Berks county, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames spread with such rapidity that in a short time nothing remained but the blackened walls. It is not positively known, but is presumed to have originated in a smoke house which stood alongside, and from thence communicated to the dwelling. The building was insured in the Sinking Springs Insurance Company.

Thrown off the track. Yesterday morning the early passenger train from Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was thrown off the track at the crossing above Hamilton street, in consequence of the breaking of an axle of the "tender." No serious injury was sustained by any one, although the entire train, with the exception of the engine, was thrown off. The tender and one of the cars were considerably shattered.

Allentown Teachers' Association. Monday Evening, March 8th, 1856. The Society met; the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The State of Common School Education, as presented by the Superintendent of the Common Schools, was selected for the next meeting's discussion.

On motion the Society adjourned, to meet on the 17th of March, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the Female Grammar School room, of the Eastern Public School building. E. J. GIBONS, Sec.

The New License Bill. The Select Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Senate's Liquor License bill, reported the same to the House on Thursday, with numerous amendments, which were severally adopted, with or without modifications. They make the following changes in Mr. Browne's bill: Prohibition against eating-house and restaurant licenses is removed, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the several counties and Appraisers of Philadelphia, are authorized to grant licenses for restaurants, oyster-houses, and eating-houses, to be classified under the Act of 1849, and privileged to sell domestic wines, cider, porter, ale, beer, and other malt and brewed liquors, upon paying double the license-fee required by the Act of 1849—said license in no case to be less than \$20. In Philadelphia, the keepers of restaurants and eating-houses may sell spirituous liquors in addition to malt liquors, upon paying tavern license rates. The rates of license for breweries and distilleries are reduced from treble to double the rates fixed by Senate bill. The classification of tavern-licenses has been reduced in the sixth class from \$200 to \$150, in the eighth class from \$75 to \$50, and in the ninth class from \$50 to \$25. The ratio of licenses for taverns is made one to every one hundred taxables in the cities and counties. Imprisonment for violations of law is stricken out. Brewers of malt liquors and manufacturers of domestic wines may bottle and sell the same in quantities of one dozen bottles or more, without license. The prohibition of the employment of minors in the manufacture or sale of liquor is stricken out. The bill was then directed to be returned to the Senate.

Since the above was in type, the Senate has non-concurred in the amendments of the House to the Senate bill on the Liquor question, and appointed as a committee of conference Messrs. Browne of Philadelphia, Wherry of Cumberland, and Jordan of Bedford—the two former Democrats. All are firm friends of restrictive legislation. The House has insisted upon its amendments; and Messrs. Wright of Luzerne, Getz of Berks, and Hunsecker of Lancaster, constitute its committee of conference. The two former of these are Democrats, the latter an American. Appearances indicate that the two committees cannot agree, and that the whole bill may fall. Should this bill fall, the prospects of any legislation this winter on the subject are very gloomy.

Unfortunate Shanghai. On Saturday last a large, over-grown, two-year old Shanghai rooster, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL MINK, of Upper Macungy township, while being chased by a dog, and on a full run, fell over a rail, and broke his neck. An accident like this rarely occurs, and may be regarded by some as a joke, but it is an actual fact. The fowl was picked up dead by an eye-witness, and was unquestionably killed by the fall.

Agricultural Meeting. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, was held at the Public house of John Y. Bechtel, on Saturday the 1st day of March, 1856, in Allentown.

President H. J. Schantz in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The committee on the auditor's report of the Treasurer's account of last year was in order, which report being read was finally adopted. The Treasurer's bond for the ensuing year, being presented was read and finally adopted.

Resolved, That C. Pretz, R. E. Wright and A. L. Ruhe, three of the committee appointed by a former meeting, to collect the records of the Society, shall have power to collect the same, and make report thereof, and to forward a copy thereof to the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and also to have 500 copies thereof printed for the use of the Society, in case E. Kohler and O. W. Schreiber, two others of said committee, should not attend to their duties.

Resolved, That the Secretary and Treasurer shall be entitled to the sum of \$25.00 each, as a fixed salary, for their services during the ensuing year.

Resolved, That Chas. Foster and Jacob Erdman, two of the auditors to resettle the Treasurer's account of last year, shall be entitled to the sum of one dollar each, for their services.

Resolved, That the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society be a committee with power to procure a loan of \$500 on the 1st of April, and \$500 on the 1st of July next, for the purpose of improving the Fair ground.

Resolved, That C. Pretz and A. G. Reninger be a committee on improvements, such as fencing and levelling the fair ground, extending the stabling for Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and erecting places to preserve hay, &c., with power to procure the materials, engage an engineer for the levelling of the said ground, to review proposals on public notice thereof given, and to arrange and make all such improvements as they may see proper.

Resolved, That a Floral exhibition shall be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th days of June next, for the exhibition of flowers, early fruits, speed of horses, and driving or riding by ladies, &c.

Resolved, That the President of said society shall appoint ten persons to act as a committee of arrangements at said exhibition, with power to appoint sub-committees of ladies to assist, and also to award premiums.

Resolved, That the next annual Exhibition shall commence on Tuesday the 30th day of Sept. and continue on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 1st, 2d and 3d of October next.

Resolved, That the present tenant, (Mr. Brinker,) shall occupy the house on the fair ground for the ensuing year under the same restrictions, and for the same rent as before, and be entitled to the one-half of the income at the gate, at 12 cents admission, excepting during the days of exhibition by the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society and Mr. Charles Scagereaves, shall be a committee to consult with Mr. Wickert, in relation to his Black Hawk stud horse, to induce him to bring said horse in this county for the season.

Resolved, That the executive committee of said Society shall meet again on the 12th day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in Allentown.

JOSHUA STAILER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Agricultural Society was held in Philadelphia, on Thursday of last week. The object of the meeting was to arrange certain preliminaries for the next Annual Exhibition, which has been fixed to take place in Philadelphia, on the 7th of October next, and which it is proposed to conduct on a scale of unexampled liberality and splendor. It was decided to embrace, as objects of the Exhibition, horses and horned cattle, swine and sheep, agricultural implements, cereal and vegetable products, poultry, and native fruits and wines. A grand Banquet, in which ladies will participate, was also settled on as part of the programme, and it was agreed to appropriate from \$12,000 to \$15,000 in premiums.

BRANDY FROM COAL.—Some French Yankees at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, propose to distill brandy from bituminous coal, and in this way: Coal gas is to be first distilled in the ordinary way, and conducted into a receiver. It contains about eight per cent. of hydrogenous bicarbon in a gaseous state, which is separated therefrom (rather a complicated affair) and introduced into a closer vessel, containing sulphuric acid; the vessel is agitated until the acid absorbs the gas. Water is then mixed with it, and the whole distilled for alcohol, which the experimentalists confidently say they can produce. What an idea! To think of calling for a glass of "Cumberland" or "Lehigh," with or without sugar.

Of 6,000,000 tons of raw iron produced in the world in the year 1855, England furnished 3,000,000—one half. But 750,000 were made in this country, where the earth abounds in material for its manufacture, most plentifully. Much greater increase in production took place in England than in the United States.

Don't know how to behave in church.—Sundry silk-and-ribbon, cotton-wadding-and-whalebone girls who fancy themselves ladies! Poor idiots, they are widely mistaken—a lady is never guilty of willful ill-breeding anywhere.

We are in need of money.—Vell vot of it, who isn't? That's a fact, too, but we have about four times the amount of our indebtedness in accounts of over six months standing. THESE WE MUST HAVE, and that immediately, So please fork over.

OUR COUNTRY.

We extract from a late number of the Philadelphia American Merchant the following just and beautiful remarks:

How much have Americans to be proud of in the past, and how much need to be grateful for the blessings showered on their country.—While Europe has been convulsed with wars, and the blood of thousands of her bravest sons poured forth like water, in order that despots may extend their sway, America has been cultivating the arts of peace, and her children have been bountifully reaping the fruits of their honesty. Republican institutions are each year more firmly established over the broad continent, and liberty has made her home in our midst.

It is meant that we should set apart a season to dwell upon the glories of the past. No country in the history of the world has been so favored by Heaven, no land has risen so rapidly to the first rank as this. Her ships sail on every sea and trade in every port; science and literature, manufactures, commerce and agriculture have all united to make her great and glorious, and cause her to become the land of promise to the old world.

To preserve our liberties in fact, we must cherish them all our days. No lukewarm attachment will suffice. Freedom of conscience, freedom of action and freedom of speech must ever be maintained. Neglect of one or more of these precepts caused the decline of every ancient nation, and will ever be fatal to the prosperity of a people. History is the beacon that should guard us from the errors of the past, and justice the guide that should lead us to the glories of the future.

The future is eminently hopeful. Clouds may hang over our Southern sky, but they will disperse and leave the atmosphere clear and healthful. With free schools for our children, and a free press for our people, we may hail the future with confidence and joy.

THE AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, and ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON, of Tennessee, as the candidates of the American Party, for President and Vice President of the United States, are variously received in the several sections of the country. Throughout the South, as far as we have been able to learn, the presses of that party, as well as the Whig journals, respond heartily to the nominations, and judging the popular sentiment by the tone of these papers, we are led to believe that the candidates will receive a fair and liberal support.

In the North the feeling of satisfaction is not so general. In the New England States there are many dissentients, and while a number of the leading papers approve and denounce the ticket, the large majority of the press remains silent on the subject. In New York, the State Council, without a dissenting voice, has approved the ticket, and the members of the Legislature of that Party, by a unanimous vote, have declared that "though Mr. FILLMORE was not their choice, yet they acquiesce in his nomination." The papers of the State are divided on the subject, some greeting it joyfully, and others denouncing it as unworthy of support. In New Jersey the papers are also divided, some hailing it as the harbinger of success, and others declaring that there is not the smallest chance for it.

In Pennsylvania about a dozen papers have responded to the nominations by placing the ticket at the head of their columns. About as many more denounce it, leaving a large portion of the Anti-Administration press indifferent or silent in the matter. In Philadelphia, the News and Times endorse the ticket, the North American opposes it, and the Sun and Inquirer seem indifferent to it. The Harrisburg Telegraph, alluding to the nominations, says: "The Whig party was once proud and powerful. It marshalled in its noble ranks the brightest intellects of the age, and whether in power or out of it, exerted a controlling influence in shaping the destiny of the nation. It was the true national party. Side by side with our northern statesmen stood the Clays, the Bells, the Prestons, the Crittendens and others in support of the principle that slavery should not be extended by the government. But gradually it yielded to the demands of the 'peculiar institution,' and finally in an evil hour sought to compete with the Democracy for sectional strength, and from thence it exists only in the dim canvass of the past. Its greatness, only made its wreck the more terrible and complete. And yet with the fate of the Whig party still fresh in the recollection of all, the American party seems not to have profited by the triumphant and unqualifiedly identified with the anti-Nebraska sentiment—not the Abolitionism—of the North, and the popular agencies which brought victory to its banner are as potent to-day as they were then. We should not, therefore, if we could—but we dare not now forget that there is a North."

CORN CONTRACTS.—The Chicago Journal, of Feb. 14th says:—"Within the last few days large quantities of corn have changed hands, at forty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds, deliverable in the spring. At least one hundred thousand bushels have been sold at this figure within our knowledge."

QUEER POLITICAL FRANKS.—A Republican, at Cleveland, Ohio, was so overjoyed at the election of N. P. Banks as Speaker, that he immediately sent a poor widow \$10; and the constituents of Mr. Rust, Congressman from Arkansas, have sent him a gold medal for his assault upon Horace Greeley.

NECESSARY EXPENSES.—We find a paragraph in circulation in which it is estimated that the clergy cost the United States six million dollars per year; the criminals twelve millions; the dogs ten millions; and the lawyers thirty-five millions.

Fresh shad are selling at Norfolk at 44a50 cents.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic National Convention, in Cincinnati, and also to nominate candidates for Auditor General, Surveyor General and Canal Commissioner.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, president, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. On Tuesday the Convention by a vote of 126 to 6 nominated James Buchanan as its choice for the Presidency. A resolution was then adopted, for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five, one from each District, with instructions to report the names of fifty-four Representative Delegates, and four Senatorial Delegates from the State at large, and two Representative Delegates from each Congressional District, to represent the State in the Cincinnati Convention; said committee also to report names of the Presidential Electors. On Wednesday, a series of resolutions, taking strong ground in favor of the Union and the rights of the States, deprecating the agitation of the slavery question, endorsing the Kansas Nebraska act, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, applauding the administration of President Pierce, denouncing the heresies of Abolitionism, Free-Soilism and Know-Nothingism, lauding Mr. Buchanan for his abilities and Statesmanship, and instructing the Delegates to vote for him in the National Convention was adopted. The Convention then nominated George Spatt of Columbia county, as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner; Jacob Fry of Montgomery county, for Auditor General, and Timothy Ives, of Potter county, for Surveyor General.

James M. Porter, Chairman of the Committee on delegates to the National Convention and Electors made report, as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE. Arnold Plummer, Venango. Henry D. Foster, Westmoreland. David R. Porter, Dauphin. James L. Reynolds, Lancaster.

DISTRICT DELEGATES. 1. Edw. G. Webb, John McCarthy. 2. James C. Vandyk, Chambers McKibben. 3. John Robinson, Jr., Chas. W. Carrigan. 4. Jas. Lippincott, John C. Brenner. 5. Owen Jones, Thos. J. Beahrs. 6. John Ritter, Chas. D. Mealy. 7. John D. Siles, Edw. Nicholson. 8. J. Glancy Jones, P. K. Miller. 9. H. B. Swarr, Jos. B. Baker. 10. John Weidman, J. M. Kreiter. 11. Wm. L. Dewart, C. M. Straub. 12. H. B. Wright, J. G. Montgomery. 13. J. N. Hutchinson, H. B. Heardsley. 14. Victor E. Pfoel, C. L. Ward. 15. Wm. E. Becker, John H. Morrison. 16. Henry Welsh, John Stuart. 17. A. P. Lusk, John Cressna. 18. John C. Eberhart, Richard White. 19. Jacob Furney, Alex. McKimery. 20. John L. Dawson, Wm. Hopkins. 21. Andrew Barker, Chas. Barnet. 22. Samuel W. Black, Jas. A. Gibson. 23. M. C. Trout, John N. McGuffin. 24. J. L. Gillis, J. Y. James. 25. J. Porter Brawley, Wilson Laird.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. Charles R. Buckalew. Wilson M. Candless.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. George W. Nebinger, Phila. Co. 2. Pierce Butler, do. 3. Edward Wainman, do. 4. Wm. H. White, do. 5. John McNair, Montgomery. 6. John H. Britton, Chester. 7. David Lantry, Lehigh. 8. Charles Kesterson, Berks. 9. James Patterson, Lancaster. 10. Isaac Henker, Union. 11. Francis W. Hughes, Schuylkill. 12. Thomas Osterhaut, Wyoming. 13. Abraham Edinger, Monroe. 14. Reuben Wilbur, Bradford. 15. George W. Crawford, Clinton. 16. James Black, Perry. 17. Henry D. Roddy, Somerset. 18. John D. Roddy, Westmoreland. 19. Jacob Turney, Westmoreland. 20. J. A. Buchanan, Green. 21. Wm. Wilkins, Allegheny. 22. James G. Campbell, Butler. 23. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver. 24. John Kealty, Clarion. 25. Vincent Phelps, Crawford.

WHAT A THAW WILL DO.—The Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of the flood which is expected to result, should a sudden thaw occur in that section of country, says: "The country drained by the Ohio above this point contains 100,000 square miles. This is covered on an average, at present, with snow and ice to the depth of twelve or 15 inches, equivalent to at least six inches of water. This gathered into one body would fill a lake of 1000 square miles, 50 feet deep. Suppose the river at this point to be one-third of a mile wide, and to flow six miles an hour, at a rise of fifty feet above the present point, it would carry off two square miles of the above lake each hour, or, say 50 square miles a day, requiring 20 days to drain off the water, even supposing no more rain should fall. The earth is froze full of water, so that not much can be absorbed. Under the most favorable circumstances we must have a high and continued flood. Let those who have property exposed take warning."

COLONEL FREMONT THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—The President has signed the patent confirming Col. Fremont's title to his great Mariposa claims in California. This nice little estate contains upwards of seventy square miles situated about two hundred and fifty miles easterly from San Francisco. Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., the California bankers, own one undivided half of the tract, and Col. J. C. Fremont the other, which many persons believe makes him the richest man in the world. Col. Fremont bought this immense gold region in 1846, for the sum of \$3,000, and was laughed at for the recklessness of his investment. It has already yielded some thirty-five millions of dollars; and its resources, both mineral and agricultural, are said to be inexhaustible.

Getting soft occasionally.—The weather and the young lady in want of a husband.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The United States mail steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing four days' later news from Europe. She has had a rough passage, and reports having encountered large fields of ice and icebergs as far South as 43 degrees. The Baltic has brought no intelligence of the missing steamship Pacific. Indeed there seems now to be but a faint hope left for the safety of this splendid steamship, her passengers or crew, and the most sanguine are giving up all expectation of ever hearing of the Pacific again.

The news brought by the Baltic, from Europe, is meagre in the extreme. Preparations for the approaching Conference, which were to open on the 23d of February, were the chief topics of interest. Most of the Plenipotentiaries had arrived in Paris, and their presence there seems to have given rise to numberless speculations as to the probable termination of their deliberations on the great questions of the day. It is alleged, on the one hand, that Russia will come off conqueror in the diplomatic contest, seeing that France and Austria, each seeking peace, will be disposed to accede to her demands, and outvote England on the points upon which, at present, the greatest difference of opinion exists. On the other hand, it is emphatically declared, by the London Post, the British Minister of State, that the alliance between France and England was never more firm than it is now, and that the report of France leaning to the side of Austria in the negotiations, is wholly without foundation. Within a brief space of time, however, the truth will be known; and the most important questions ever submitted, perhaps, to a European Congress, will finally be decided. Until then, it would be impossible to foretell whether, if there is to be Peace, it will be a sound or a hollow one, or whether the War will be recommenced with redoubled vigor.

The London Press is almost silent on the subject of the pending difficulties with the United States. An observation in the Times, states that the British Government intend, immediately, to augment the army in Canada, which will attract attention. The 80th regiment and 1 battalions of Rifles are to be despatched to Canada, and several other regiments will follow. There is also a rumor that almost every regiment attached to the Home service may be required in Canada. So far as sound, fuss and parade go, this seems quite warlike.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Such would seem to be the case with the remedy now before the public, known as Carter's Spanish Mixture. Its powers, and especially in the radical and permanent cure of some of the most terrible forms of disease with which mankind are afflicted.—Scrophula, which seems entirely to baffle the skill of Physicians, has been cured in many instances by only a few bottles of this invaluable compound. Syphilis, another of the most awful scourges, has been cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture in over 500 cases. It acts specifically on the Liver and secretions, and is the best alterative or blood purifier yet discovered. It has gained reputation wherever known which cannot be appreciated by any former effort of science, and is prescribed by physicians and testified to by many of the most eminent public men of the country, many of whom say they consider it a matter of duty to make its merits generally known, and cordially recommend it to the afflicted.

FIRE IN FEBRUARY.—During the month just closed there were thirty-three fires in the United States, (omitting all losses less than \$1,000,) of which fifteen destroyed manufacturing property, and the aggregate loss is \$1,244,000. The principal fires occurred at Syracuse, Manchester, N. H.; Philadelphia, Wolcottville, Ct.; Bristol, R. I.; Coppers Creek, Ill.; Nautucket, Ct.; Millwaukie and New York City. In none of these cases was the loss less than \$50,000.

CONSUMPTION OF STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. R. G. Parler, in his revised "Manual of the Strawberry," says that during the last year, New York City consumed from 47 to 54,000 bushels of this delicious fruit; Philadelphia, from 10 to 14,000; Boston, from 9 to 11,000, and Cincinnati from 11 to 14,000. Over 8,000 bushels were received many days daily at New York, for its own supply and that of the suburbs. A single county in New Jersey, from a single port over 25 miles distant, sent by steamboat, during one day, 200,000 baskets, and several years ago the Erie Railroad brought 803 bushels to town, on a single train.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a certain Remedy for Dropsy.—Charles Hutchinson, (33,) of Burlington, Vermont, was for fifteen months, a sad victim to this complaint, so bad was he, that part of the time, that the water actually oozed from the pores of the skin, and thrice per day change of apparel became necessary.—His head, and in fact gave his friends no hopes of his recovery: his sister who had derived great benefit by the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him, as a favor to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon produced a change for the better, in four weeks he was again attending to business having thoroughly got rid of the disorder, and in Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaints.

The Eastern Argus says that in consequence of the Court having quashed the bill of indictment against Jacob Ackerman, an unlicensed Landlord, for violating Act of 14th April, A. D. 1855, the District Attorney has resolved to send no more bills to the Grand Jury.

The supply of sugar is said to be short of the demand, and it is therefore probable, that the price will rule high for some time to come.—Last year the grain producers realized a harvest, now the turn of sugar planters has come.

It is said that the forthcoming statistics of Mass., will show that the shoe and leather manufactures of that State amount to the enormous sum of \$55,000,000 annually.

There are now 58 post-offices in Kansas.