

The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856.

C. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

We have been requested to state that Rev. H. A. Hobbs will preach in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Friday evening next.

Transit boarders, per day, \$1 00. Breakfast and supper, 75. Dinner, 25. Supper, lodging and breakfast, 75. Supper, lodging, breakfast, and horse one night, 1-25. Half peck of oats, 12. Hay, 12. Lodging only, 57.

Local News.

Again we would say to such of our friends throughout the county who feel inclined to write, to send us facts, incidents, and news of a local character. Nothing is so pleasing in a country paper as a weekly summary of news and occurrences that transpire in the community where the paper is published. Ten lines from every township in Lehigh each week, about the most important matters that transpire, would make a sheet that would be read by our subscribers with more avidity than any romance that could be written, and would prove pleasant not only to readers, but equally so to writers. Every young man who has any taste for writing, would find it agreeable and instructive, to spend a few moments each week in putting such items on paper. This, and this only is the way to make our home journals interesting. Then friends and subscribers, send us items for the "Register." You will find that whilst you feel others with morsels of intelligence, they too will furnish you with a feast that will be relished.

To Storekeepers.

We were last week presented by Messrs. Wilson & Ihrie, of Easton, with a bottle of their pure clarified Cider Vinegar, and on giving it a trial found it to be a superior article, and recommend it as such to merchants and others. By purchasing of them, the freight between that place and the cities can be saved, which we suppose is no small item. See advertisement.

The License Bill.

The most eagerly looked for, and most important intelligence from Harrisburg, is the action of our State Legislature in regard to the License Law. As we stated in our last, Mr. Brown's bill of the Senate was sent to the House, there amended, returned back to the Senate, and that body refusing to concur with the House amendments, a Committee of Conference was appointed by the Senate and House, who have thus far been unable to come to a conclusion, and as there exist some hard points of difference to get over, it is believed that they will not agree, in which case it is doubtful whether a License bill of any kind can be passed the present session.

In Lehigh county, we believe the existing Licenses expire on the 9th of April, and even if the Committee of Conference should agree upon the details of a bill, and become a law, as a substitute for the Restraining Law of last session, several weeks would elapse before new licenses could be obtained by our hotels. Its provisions expressly state that three weeks' notice of an intended application for license to sell, must be published in the nearest newspaper, before a license can be legally granted.

Allemtown Academy.

The annual exhibition of the pupils of this Institution took place at the Odd Fellows' Hall on Friday evening last, and was attended by probably the largest audience ever convened within the walls of that edifice. The exercises, which were well sustained, and creditable alike to the Principal and pupils, consisted principally of declamations, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Some of the male scholars evinced uncommon talent for elocution, and all of whom performed their parts respectably. The musical talent evinced by some of the scholars was also highly commendable. On the whole, the exhibition demonstrated a degree of prosperity, on the part of the Academy, which must be highly gratifying to its Principal; and the number of pupils in attendance during the last year is a guarantee that our people appreciate his efforts, and that they take pride in maintaining such an Institution in their midst.

**Liquor Stopped.**  
The Prohibitory Liquor Law, commonly known as the "Jug Law," went into operation in Montgomery county last week. The tavern-keepers in Norristown found it necessary to make an increase over their old rates, in order to meet expenses, and have agreed upon the following as a list of prices:  
Transient boarders, per day, \$1 00.  
Breakfast and supper, 75.  
Dinner, 25.  
Supper, lodging and breakfast, 75.  
Supper, lodging, breakfast, and horse one night, 1-25.  
Half peck of oats, 12.  
Hay, 12.  
Lodging only, 57.

**Canvass.**—In Carbon county the Licenses expired on the 9th inst. A convention of Hotel keepers was held on Saturday, but have as yet not heard of its proceedings. The Mauch Chunk Democrat speaking of the expiration of the licenses says: "The Hotel keepers, as far as we can learn, closed their bars, content to await the action of the present Legislature. The sudden cutting off of liquor causes some very long and dry faces, on the part of those who would be willing to 'worry' down a little of the critter—but as the old saw goes, 'it is as it is,' and like true philosophers the public must learn to do without it."

**Robbery in Lower Mauch Chunk.**  
On Saturday night last several houses were entered by burglars in Lower Mauch Chunk. They first entered the house of Henry Gabel, and carried off several articles, consisting chiefly of clothing. At another place, the same night, they entered a house and succeeded in getting \$15 in gold, which was kept in a drawer, and exchanged an old pair of boots for a new pair, and also an old hat for a new one. Country people cannot be too careful of their houses, as the country is full of travelers just now.

**Fire.**  
On Monday morning, the 19th instant, the carpenter shop of Mr. William Leinberger, near Ballie's Tavern, in North Whitehall township, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all its contents, consisting of a lot of reynold-work, lumber and tools. It was caused by the sparks from a stove, while one of the hands was kindling a fire in the morning, and spread with such rapidity that nothing could be saved. The building was insured in the Lehigh County Mutual Insurance Company. The entire loss is about \$500. During the high winds and stormy weather attendant upon the present season of the year, too much care cannot be taken with the fires about buildings.

**Borough Election in Catawissa.**  
The following is the "Citizens' Independent Ticket" for Catawissa Borough. The ticket is a good one, comprising as it does, some of the best citizens.  
Burgess—David Thomas.  
Council—William Miller, David A. Tombar, James W. Fuller, Franklin B. Martin, John Williams.  
Street Commissioners—Jonas Biery, Morgan Emanuel.  
High Constable—J. Henley.  
Constable—William Fillman.  
Judge—William Gross.  
Inspector—William Goetz.  
Assessor—Josiah K. Seem.  
Auditor—Augustus Gilbert.

Since the above was in type, the following ticket has been brought out:  
Burgess—Solomon Biery.  
Council—John H. Knauer, Peter H. July, Harrison Hower, David A. Tombar, Franklin B. Martin.  
Street Commissioners—Jonas Biery, John Boyer.  
High Constable—Charles Sigley.  
Constable—William Kiefer.  
Judge of Elections—G. Washington Bugh.  
Inspector—Valentine W. Weaver.  
Assessor—Josiah K. Seem.  
Auditor—Augustus H. Gilbert, (3 years.)  
William Goetz, (1 year.)  
School Directors—James Loecky, Friedrich Goehard.

**Lean Year.**  
Ladies this is leap year all over the country. You have now a privilege not allowed in any other year: you have the privilege of reversing the wheel of custom in certain little interesting affairs not at all necessary to name. Now, if you neglect this opportunity to fix things for the better, you deserve to live and die unaided by your own suicidal hand; and depend upon it, if you neglect this, your own interests and the demands of the public, we shall never plead for you again.

There are a few timid frost-bitten bacledors who dare not pop the question, poor creatures, pinks of perfection, they would if they could, and if they couldn't how would they.  
Now girls just go to work and get rid of these shrivelled miscreants—use up the last remnant of the tribe. Spare not the widowers, they deserve the same fate, if of sufficient age. Go to work, put on your exquisite, rattle your silks, swing your hoops about the abodes of the unmarried, put on your ruffles and beads, and let the bonnet hang dependent upon the back of the neck, and then when the next year rolls in, you can hold of the fruits of your work, and exclaim "suffer little things to come unto us."

**WAR EXPENSES.**  
The existing war has already cost England \$250,000,000, which is six times as much as the whole of the expenditure of the government for the same time for purposes of the peace. It is sad to think that such a vast sum, capable of giving so much beneficial employment, should be wasted for purposes of destruction, and for spreading misery over a large surface of Europe. Add to it the expenditure of France, and we obtain an enormous aggregate, as much less to the nations themselves as if it were cast into the sea. Russia, too, must have lavished other millions, besides impoverishing the country, and decimating the people; and in the whole, we have a gigantic example of the calamity which the ambition of one man can inflict upon a suffering world.

**THE WAR ORY.**  
It is almost impossible to allow three months of a year to pass away, without getting up a war rumor concerning the United States and Great Britain. The press of England has recently been talking loud about a war with the United States, just as though such a thing would happen within a few months. The newspapers of this country have generally made fun of the bluster raised in London. That a little difficulty has occurred, and will very often occur, between the two nations is certain, but what is the use in lying into a passion so soon about it? We may threaten to whip each other as much as we choose, but it looks very silly to a third party who may be looking on. We believe, however, the recent danger of a war has blown over; at least we are so assured by late advices from England. The Providence Journal talks very sensibly on the subject:

"The London Chronicle thinks that as John Bull has paid some millions for a fleet which may not be wanted, and would like to have something for his money, he might not object to take it out in a little fighting with the Yankees. He can most unquestionably do so if he has a fancy for that sort of thing; there is no on the face of the earth a country that can be more readily pushed to a war than the United States, and such articles as that in the Chronicle are admirably calculated for the provocation. Nothing could be more foolishly wicked than a war between the United States and Great Britain; but if the people of England want it, they can undoubtedly have it. It is however the main purpose to find some use for the fleet which John Bull has paid so much for, and which, it must be confessed, has not as yet added greatly to the profit or the glory of England, we would suggest that it be sold at auction, and the proceeds applied towards the payment of the debt which he has incurred in the service of his august ally who drove him into the war and is now driving him into peace. But he must consider that it is by no means impossible that he may soon catch that fleet which he has sold, and which he has not been over-looked for good faith in his political engagements, and who has already fulfilled his purpose in English alliance.

**FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.**  
**GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.**  
One of the most fearful disasters which has happened upon the Delaware since the burning of the William Penn, some twenty years ago, occurred on Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, by the destruction of the steam ferry boat New Jersey, well freighted with passengers and crossing the river to Camden. The New Jersey left Walnut street wharf at half past 8 o'clock, upon her regular trip, there being as nearly as can be ascertained, about one hundred and ten passengers on board. Among these were several ladies and children, and a few colored persons returning home from their work.

The New Jersey, when she left Walnut street wharf, headed for the canal through Smith's Island. Finding this choked up with ice, the pilot turned her course towards the head of the Canal, with the intention of crossing above the sand bar which stretches northward for a considerable distance. A heavy cake of ice impeded her way at Walnut street, and for a moment checked her progress almost entirely. At this moment smoke was seen to issue from the engine room, and the cry of fire was heard on a dozen voices. Upon the alarm being given a scene of the wildest terror and confusion prevailed. Women and men ran from one end of the boat to the other, frantic with fight, the children on board clinging to strangers and friends, and appealing to be saved. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity, and but a very few minutes elapsed before the after part of the steamer was enveloped in fire. The passengers rushed forward to escape the fury of the devouring element, many with their cloaks, shawls, and other apparel in a blaze, and all screaming in the wildest alarm. The captain, who was in the pilot-house at the time of the frightful occurrence, descended at the earliest moment, and with the rest of the hands, used every effort to check the progress of the flames; the pilot in the meanwhile endeavoring to make the pier below Arch street, in order to put the passengers on shore. The New Jersey, when within a few feet of the shore, was blown off, and the wheel house falling in, bringing with it the chains connecting with the rudder rendered all attempts to make the point proposed futile; and the burning vessel therefore floated up the stream with the tide, which was setting in strongly at the time.

Before this time, however, the fire was raging with the wildest fury, almost enveloping the unfortunate passengers in flames, and driving them forward to escape the fury of the devouring element, many with their cloaks, shawls, and other apparel in a blaze, and all screaming in the wildest alarm. Before this time, however, most of the passengers had jumped over board, some of whom managed to get upon cakes of ice and others were taken from the water by persons in small boats. Many of the passengers, among whom were some females, remained on the boat until the burning of their clothes drove them to leap into the water. The pilot and two or three other persons succeeded in leaping safely ashore when the boat neared the wharf, but others fell short, and were either drowned or were rescued by those who were on the wharves and upon the vessels lying along them. Boats were put out from the shore as promptly as possible; a number of fire companies were upon the wharf, and some of the members were instrumental in saving life. Those who were in readiness for putting the water on the flames, in case the boat was secured to the wharf.

The boat floated over towards the bar and finally lodged on the bar among the ice. She was towed afterward by a ferry boat over to the Jersey shore, where she now lies sunk, her paddle boxes alone visible at low water. The fact of the passengers coming on board in the night, renders it very uncertain how many persons were on board at the time of the accident, and most of their names would be unknown, except as far as the individuals would be recognized by acquaintances on board who have escaped. There are five dead bodies recovered, but some thirty persons are still missing, most of whom are supposed to be either burned or drowned.

**The German Press.**  
There are seventy German papers in the United States, edited and published by foreigners, of which 33 are Republican in politics, 11 neutral but anti-slavery, and 26 Democratic. There are others, mostly local papers, and of less influence, who may be about equally divided; a majority of which are published by native-born citizens.

**THE WAR ORY.**  
It is almost impossible to allow three months of a year to pass away, without getting up a war rumor concerning the United States and Great Britain. The press of England has recently been talking loud about a war with the United States, just as though such a thing would happen within a few months. The newspapers of this country have generally made fun of the bluster raised in London. That a little difficulty has occurred, and will very often occur, between the two nations is certain, but what is the use in lying into a passion so soon about it? We may threaten to whip each other as much as we choose, but it looks very silly to a third party who may be looking on. We believe, however, the recent danger of a war has blown over; at least we are so assured by late advices from England. The Providence Journal talks very sensibly on the subject:

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**DEAR HUNT.**—Gen. Putnam Outside.—One day last week a large bear was seen on the Schradler branch of the Towanda creek, and a number of hunters turned out to capture him. He was tracked through the snow for three days, and finally found, securely ensconced in his den, a fearful looking cave, on the bank of the creek. All efforts to dislodge him from his retreat having failed, William Northrop made preparations for "bearding the bear in his den." Furnishing himself with a torch and his trusty rifle, and with a rope tied to one leg, he attempted, to expedite his retreat, should it be necessary, he entered the cave. The ascent, for about eight feet, was nearly perpendicular, and crawling about twelve feet further, the aperture widened sufficiently to admit of his standing upright. The light of his torch showed him the bear sitting upon his haunches, at the further side of the cavern, awaiting the attack. Aiming at the eyes, which gleamed from the torchlight, he fired, and made his exit as speedily as possible. Having every confidence that his aim had been true, and the shot effectual, in a short time he returned, and found the animal dead. A rope having been procured and fastened to the bear, it was drawn out by the aid of those outside. He was found to be a monstrous animal, weighing over 500 pounds.—Bradford Reporter.

**TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.**—The bark Amelia, seized by the United States government at Port au Prince, left on the first of December, and had not been at sea many days before the vessel commenced leaking, and sailing badly, made very slow progress. On the night of January 6th, when near New York, expecting the next morning to be inside of Sandy Hook, the wind, which had been westerly and south westerly for a few days previous, shifted to the north, and from that point all around the compass. Finding the vessel was a complete wreck, and being out of provisions and water, all hopes of making a port in the United States were given up, and they attempted to go into Bermuda, but that was not accomplished. Supposing there might be some provision in the hold of the vessel, an examination took place, when a barrel of rice and bread was found, but in a damaged condition. They then discovered the hold was swarming with rats. They went to work and caught the rats, which, with the ice, kept them from starving.—They were in this condition for twenty two days. At daylight on the morning of January 28th, a vessel was discovered which proved to be the English brig Ida, Captain Williams, three days from St. Johns, Island of Antigua, bound to London. A boat was sent on board, and returned with part of a half-barrel of flour, and nothing else. With the rats and the rice, they fared quite well. They made the port of St. Thomas, on the first of February, having been sixty-two days at sea, and most of the time experiencing the greatest sufferings.

**THE WEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY.**—The money article in the New York Times shows the enormous individual and city wealth of New York. The figures are taken from the report of the City Comptroller, and the Times says:—  
"They exhibit the almost imperial wealth of New York at five hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars to 624,000 inhabitants, or \$8,815 qualified electors, equal to \$5,965 to each elector. The separate wealth of the City Corporation, \$42,684,769, including the Croton Aqueduct, is five fold greater than the public debt of \$4,666,136 that encumbers it. The area of 750 acres set apart and assessed for the new Public Park is equal to 7,700 building lots, 25 by 100 feet each. The property has been taken for this object at an assessed valuation of \$5,189,069, to which is to be added the cost of grading, inclosing and ornamenting the grounds. The money to these ends will be raised by a city loan, which, under such an exhibit of wealth and incumbrance, need scarcely bear five per cent. per annum to command its par value."

**COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
The total receipts of Coffee in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1855, were 1,794,857 lbs., weighing 238,214,533 lbs., or 132,477,859 lbs. While the consumption in 1855 was 216,478,175 lbs., against a consumption in 1854 of 179,481,988 lbs., being a large increase in the consumption of 1855, over that of 1854, of more than 36 per cent. The consumption of the Southern portion of the Union is, and always has been, much greater in proportion to the population than that of the Northern and Eastern States, owing to the fact that the bulk of the residents of that section of the country use coffee as a beverage, both at the morning and evening meal, and indeed not a small part consider the coffee urn an indispensable accessory even to the dining table.

**Dr. Halloway's Ointment and Pills** establishing Remedies for Scrofula.—Mr. Henry Judd, of Detroit, Michigan, was in a most alarming state of health. He had been a great sufferer from scrofula for a number of years, and finally all parts of his body broke out into sores, rendering him an object of horror to every one. He tried some of the most reputed remedies known, but they did not touch his complaint, and in the greatest alarm, he consulted a friend as to what course he ought to adopt, when Halloway's Ointment and Pills were recommended, which he commenced using, and by persevering with these remedies for a short time, he was perfectly cured after every other remedy had failed.

**SHEEP SHEARING MACHINES** are now coming into general use. The apparatus is a box about the size and something of the shape of a common brick. It is fastened to the arm of the shearer, who works the cutting part by moving a lever with his hand so as to produce a rapid oscillating motion of the knives. The knives are shielded by guards, similar in principle to those which are used for mowing machines, and although they can be made to cut very close, it is impossible for them to cut the skin. The machine works more rapidly than shears, and cuts more evenly.

**THE MAGAZINE OF DEATH.**—The grounds belonging to the United States Arsenal, at Baton Rouge, La., embrace an area of twenty-seven miles. In the three magazines there are 30,000 pounds of powder and 9000 round cartridges for small arms and cannon. The magazines contain 25,000 muskets, rifles, carbines and pistols; 2500 sabres, 100 cannon, 6000 cannon balls and shells, 30,000 pounds of powder, and accoutrements for 100,000 men. The total value of the land and buildings, with contents, is over \$21,000,000.

**FILMOREA KNOW-NOTHING.**—In the New York K. N. State Council, at Canandaigua, the statement made in the Philadelphia Convention that Mr. Fillmore was not a member of the Order, was contradicted by the President of Council 177, of Buffalo, who gave the assurance that he himself was present when the obligation of each degree was administered to Mr. Fillmore, and that he is a member of the Order in good standing.

**BURIAL LAW.**—Henry Crossly, negro, was arrested in New Castle county, Delaware, on the 21st instant on a charge of committing that State contrary to law. For this act he was fined \$50, and being unable to pay the fine was committed to jail, where he was liable to be sold if the fine was not paid. Crossly had been working for Samuel Wilson, of New Garden township. He has been taken before Judge Milligan, and liberated—on the ground, we suppose, that he had been a resident of that State.

**A SMART SHOEMAKER.**—Mr. Francis D. Rhodes, who has worked for many years for Nathan Breed of this city, made in fifty days 792 pairs of ladies' shoes, for which he received 22 cents per pair, making the sum of \$174 24, which he earned during that time. He has frequently made over \$5 in a day by working on the bench. He is not only a smart, but a good workman.—Lynn Day State.

**BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.**—The last number of the Herald, published at Camden, Ark., contains the following:  
"A few days since a negro woman belonging to Col. John Dockery, the worthy President of our railroad, was delivered of four children at one birth—three girls and one boy, their average weight is seven pounds each. When last heard from, the mother and her little darkeys were doing well."

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.**—It appears from the Adjutant General's report that the military force of Pennsylvania together with the public arms are as follows: Number of companies in the State, 782; uniformed men, 16,805; field pieces, 80; muskets, 10,438; bayonets, 9621.  
"Ex-President Fillmore was entertained by our Minister at Naples, Hon. Robert Dale Owen, on the 7th of February.

**TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.**—The bark Amelia, seized by the United States government at Port au Prince, left on the first of December, and had not been at sea many days before the vessel commenced leaking, and sailing badly, made very slow progress. On the night of January 6th, when near New York, expecting the next morning to be inside of Sandy Hook, the wind, which had been westerly and south westerly for a few days previous, shifted to the north, and from that point all around the compass. Finding the vessel was a complete wreck, and being out of provisions and water, all hopes of making a port in the United States were given up, and they attempted to go into Bermuda, but that was not accomplished. Supposing there might be some provision in the hold of the vessel, an examination took place, when a barrel of rice and bread was found, but in a damaged condition. They then discovered the hold was swarming with rats. They went to work and caught the rats, which, with the ice, kept them from starving.—They were in this condition for twenty two days. At daylight on the morning of January 28th, a vessel was discovered which proved to be the English brig Ida, Captain Williams, three days from St. Johns, Island of Antigua, bound to London. A boat was sent on board, and returned with part of a half-barrel of flour, and nothing else. With the rats and the rice, they fared quite well. They made the port of St. Thomas, on the first of February, having been sixty-two days at sea, and most of the time experiencing the greatest sufferings.

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"They exhibit the almost imperial wealth of New York at five hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars to 624,000 inhabitants, or \$8,815 qualified electors, equal to \$5,965 to each elector. The separate wealth of the City Corporation, \$42,684,769, including the Croton Aqueduct, is five fold greater than the public debt of \$4,666,136 that encumbers it. The area of 750 acres set apart and assessed for the new Public Park is equal to 7,700 building lots, 25 by 100 feet each. The property has been taken for this object at an assessed valuation of \$5,189,069, to which is to be added the cost of grading, inclosing and ornamenting the grounds. The money to these ends will be raised by a city loan, which, under such an exhibit of wealth and incumbrance, need scarcely bear five per cent. per annum to command its par value."

**THE PUBLIC LANDS.**—A report prepared at the General Land Office, in compliance with a resolution of the House, but not yet published, shows the amount of Territory subject to the act of August, 1854, to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as follows:  
Of the first class, one dollar an acre, there are 18,768,759 acres; of the second, at 75 cts., 15,514,148 acres; of the third, at 50 cts., 11,510,920 acres; of the fourth, at 25 cts., 6,485,839 acres; of the fifth, at 12 1/2 cts., 25,114,351.

The Land is divided among the States as follows: Ohio 70,495 acres; Indiana 458,700 acres; Illinois 1,381,610 acres; Wisconsin, 906,657 acres; Michigan 8,785,890 acres; Iowa 575,480 acres; Missouri 13,850,030; Arkansas 14,212,610 acres; Louisiana 7,806,340 acres; Miss., 7,792,013 acres; Alabama 14,084,562 acres; Florida 8,048,500 acres—making in all 77,651,007 acres.

**SAD EFFECTS OF REVERSED PROSPECTS.**  
—We learn that a farmer near Galt, Canada West, who had 800 bushels of wheat, for which he had been offered the high prices of last season, but chose to keep it in the hope of getting more, hung himself last week. Another farmer near London, had three years' crops on hand, which he had refused to sell at the extreme rates of last fall. He is now insane, his reason giving way at the prospect of having to sell at a greatly reduced price.—Rochester Democrat.

**DECISION AGAINST A BRITISH CONSUL.**  
—The British Consul at New York, Mr. Barclay, has had a judgment of \$1,500 awarded against him as damages for failing to come up to his bargain, he having engaged a vessel to take persons recruited for the British Army, in violation of our laws, but which design he abandoned, after the arrest and indictment of one of the agents. The Consul referred the matter to arbitrators, and their award was \$1,500, the claim being \$2,700.

**DOUBLE SHELLS.**—Some double-shelled eggs have been shown to the editor of the New Haven Palladium. The outer shell of one measures 9 1/2 inches lengthwise, and 7 inches around it. Within this was another perfect egg of the ordinary size. The hen that produced this singular specimen was a common barn-yard fowl.

**WHAT A FOOLISH EXPECTATION!**—The London News calculates, in case of a war with England, that the Abolitionists will be on their side. This shows how little knowledge the writer in that paper has of our people.

**TOO DEAR.**—Kisses are rather high at Vinegar Hill, Illinois. A justice there charged John Waters \$20 for kissing a lady twice. Mr. Waters will beware how he steals pickled kisses on Vinegar Hill.  
"A lucky fellow at New Orleans bought three tickets in a Havana lottery lately, and all turned up prizes, \$60,000, \$400 and \$200.  
"Mr. John G. Moser, an old farmer, long a resident of Ashland co., O., died last week. During twenty-one days immediately preceding his death he refused to partake of medicine or nourishment of any kind.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, (American), gives a list of 86 anti-administration papers in Pennsylvania, of which 26 support the Fillmore nomination, 35 openly oppose it, and 25 occupy neutral ground.