

The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1856.

C. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

Lost—yesterday, a gold medallion Watch Key, with two likenesses. It was a valued gift from a friend, and the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at our office.

Final Adjournment.

Both branches of the State Legislature have agreed to adjourn on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. There is little business of importance now under consideration.

The Crops.

Lehigh County from present indications, will produce bountiful crops. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter, we are told grain presents an universal promising appearance—especially where the fields have been covered with a thick covering of snow. Exchanges from Kentucky, Indiana, and Southern Ohio, also speak quite hopefully of a plentiful harvest.

The Hansman Robbery.—Arrest of the Thief.—“Appearances are Deceptive.”

Immediately after the bold and daring robbery of Mr. Solomon Hansman, of \$600, at George's Hotel, in this borough, the particulars of which we gave in our last, suspicion rested with much appearance of certainty on PEXNORSE F. EISENBRANDS, the junior partner of the firm of Eisenbrand & Co., manufacturers of tombstones and dealers in Marble. He was a boarder at the same house, and although a sharp look-out was kept on his movements, nothing could be discovered until on Thursday evening, about 11 o'clock, it was found out that he intended to go to Philadelphia the following morning. Warrants for his arrest were thereupon immediately got out and placed in the hands of officers Hanley and Yingling, with instructions to arrest him at the Depot in the morning, as it was believed he would then have the money about his person, if suspicion had been correctly placed. Officer Hanley, however, acting up to the old saying that “the early bird feeds on the worm,” laid low for his object at Bachman's corner, on Market Square, where he made the arrest at about half-past five. When the officer tapped him on the shoulder he apparently took the matter as a joke, but on being taken inside the Hotel, the warrant was read to him, and the officer then telling him he wanted to make a search, he became agitated, but very willingly pulled out his pocket-book, which was examined but none of the missing money found. The officer himself then reached in the pocket and pulled out a lot of bills, tied together, which on examination proved to be part of the stolen money—six \$50 and one \$100 bill on the Reading Bank. He was thereupon taken before JOHN F. RUMZ, Esq., for examination, who having paid the money over to Mr. Hansman the day previous to its being stolen, immediately recognized it, and on telling the prisoner so, he confessed the robbery, and commenced crying bitterly. He produced a key to a trunk in his room, where he said the officers could find Mr. H.'s pocket-book and papers. In default of bail, he was committed to prison until next Court.

This robbery and arrest caused an unusual excitement in our midst, and although the prisoner bore a pretty good reputation heretofore, but few people sympathize with his misfortune, and it is perhaps well they do not, for the sooner our community is rid of such a scamp, the better. It is right and proper to deal gently with the erring, and particularly so, when they are led into crime by ignorance, neglect and bad example. But in such cases as this, where the offender is shown an outright hypocrite, it is bad policy to show mercy. He enjoys an excellent education, is a master mechanic, was established in a good business, and had before him naught but success and prosperity. And moreover, he was able to distinguish between right and wrong, about as well as the next person, as he not infrequently, if an opportunity offered itself, officiated as a religious mentor, offering prayer in behalf of those around him, &c. “Oh, thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye and then thou may'st see to take the mote out of thy brother's eye.” With this garb of mock-modesty around him, he was looked upon by many with a favorable eye, but this act coming to light illustrates to them that “appearances are deceptive.”

Encourage your own Mechanics. If the citizens of any town do not encourage their own mechanics, that town will not be prosperous. Every article that is manufactured at home should be purchased there and not abroad. If you send to other towns for your shoes, your hats, your clothes, your furniture, &c., when you can get these articles just as good at your own door, you are lending a hand to a system of trade, which if carried out, will prostrate your own mechanics, your own merchants, your own schoolhouses and churches, and destroy even yourself.

Whenever you purchase an article abroad, which you can have made at home just as well, you do a great wrong to your own town. You take the money which you pay for that article from your own mechanics, and give it to the support of mechanics residing elsewhere. You contribute to the prosperity of strangers, that which you refuse to contribute to the prosperity of the town in which you live. You may think you are putting a penny in your own pocket, but in fact you are taking several out of your neighbor's pockets, and in the end out of your own. You are not a good citizen.

If you purchase at home those articles which your mechanics make as good as you can get elsewhere your mechanics will become prosperous and wealthy. They will build churches and schoolhouses in your town; they will educate their children—the social virtues will predominate, and society will become of a high order. They will bring all the late improvements in the sciences to your door; they will create a market for the produce of your farms; they will change the whole character of things about them.

If our citizens will pay more attention to these matters, they will soon see the result.—Things made at home are just as serviceable as those made abroad, and we say to every man that has a piece of work to do, look about you and see if you have not a neighbor who can do it, and if you have, employ him. He will return the kindness, and you will soon see the advantage to yourself and others.

The Allentown Water Company last week placed a strong force of men on the work of demolishing the old Mill on the other side of the Little Lehigh, on the site of which the said Company intend erecting a new one, of the first class, with all the improved machinery. It is to be completed as soon as possible.

On Friday morning an accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, below South Easton, in consequence of a collision of the gravel and coal trains, by which some of the cars were thrown off the track, and two men severely injured—one having one and the other both legs broken. The latter has since died from the effects of his injuries.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held its sessions in Philadelphia last week. Among its proceedings we observe the following appointments in the North Philadelphia District for the ensuing year. The friends of the Rev. Mr. Hobbs will be pleased to learn that he will remain at this place another year.

North Philadelphia District.—Allentown and Bethlehem, H. A. Hobbs; Easton, W. Bishop; South Easton, W. B. Wood; Richmond, Northampton Co., E. Townsend; Stroudsburg, J. E. Merdith; Doylestown, Noble Frame; Newtown, J. Irwin and W. Smith.

Slatining, in this County, but Reading District, is not yet supplied. This Conference comprises six districts and about two hundred ministers. The number of white members of the church represented by the Conference is 40,336, being a decrease of 530 compared with the returns of last year.

Within the last few months some mean, dirty, thieving rascal stole a “composing stick” out of our office, which fact was not discovered until lately. It was undoubtedly done by a printer, and we are sorry that he does not strive to find more honorable employment for his hands and brains, if he has any, and if he has, it is a pity that he applies them to such base purposes. We think the fellow who done it would be mean enough to steal a penny off a dead man's eyes, and that he is in a fair and speedy way of manufacturing himself into a piece of furniture for the Penitentiary.

The Next Agricultural Fair is to commence on the 30th of September and continue on the 1st, 2d and 3d of October. This then in our opinion, is the very time to begin preparations therefor. If the people, and especially the farmers and mechanics will only bear this in mind, and conduct their business during the intervening time with reference to it, there is no question but the next exhibition will be as brilliant as any may dare to hope. There is scarcely a single farm in the County on which some article may not be produced which would be worthy of exhibition, and the humblest or most delicate hands can prepare some useful or curious fabric to be exhibited.

An Enterprising Man. Our friend STOPP, in West Hamilton street, lately opened his new Store, and we must say that the taste and liberality displayed in its construction is worthy of credit. It is an ornament to that part of the town, and it is only a pity that some of our other merchants are so backward in such matters. Stopp however not only delights in making a fine outside show, but also in selling cheap goods. He is a very pleasant gentleman to deal with, always obliging and trustworthy. He has a fine lot of goods, and with his clever assistants in his element at present, keeping yard-stick and scissors continually busy.

The Spaniards say—“At eighteen marry your daughter to her superior, at twenty to her equal, at thirty to anybody who will have her.”

NEW COUNTERFEITS. Is, on the Belvidere Bank, New Jersey—photograph—viz, female, sheaves of grain, train of cars, &c.—Goddess of Liberty on right end. 10s, on the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Middletown Point, N. J., altered from 1s—Vig. boys catching a horse. 5s, on the Hunterdon Co. Bank, N. J., altered from 1s—Vig. State arms—Washington on left end—rail cars between signatures. 5s, on the Morris Co. Bank, Morristown, N. J., altered from 1s—Vig. two horses before plow, house in distance—female on right end—cattle scene on left lower corner.

Congress. Congress is dragging along with the work before it at quite a snail's pace. The Kansas Committee has started for that territory with secretaries, phonographers and Sergeant at arms. It will be some months before its labors in that region will be completed. It is a noticeable fact, also, that Mr. Oliver, of Mo., who is the champion of the Border Ruffians, started some days in advance of the other members of the Committee. Was it to prepare the Ruffians for the crisis, to buy up witnesses, or what? It is certainly a very suspicious looking movement until properly explained.

Agricultural Meeting. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society was held at the public house of John Y. Dechtel, in Allentown, on Saturday the 12th inst. President H. J. Schantz, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The President reported the following persons to serve as a Committee of Arrangement for the Floral Exhibition to be held in June next: Hon. Jacob Erdman, Saucon; John Gross, Salsburg; Owen Schreiber, North Whitehall, Paul Balliet, do; C. Pretz, Allentown; Charles Seagreaves, do; M. D. Eberhard, do; C. H. Martin, do; Dr. J. P. Barnes, do; Jonathan Reichard, do.

Said Committee to meet on the 10th of May, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the House of J. Y. Dechtel, in Allentown, to attend to the duties of their appointment.

The committee to make loans for improvements, reported that they made the first loan of \$500.

The committee to consult Mr. Wickes in relation to his Black Hawk Stud Horse, report that they have consulted with him, and that he agreed to come to Allentown with said horse on the 20th of April next.

Resolved, That said Committee publish said Horse at the expense of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary send special notice to the Committee of Arrangement of their time of meeting.

Proceedings of Court. Court convened on Monday the 7th of April. Charles Peter, of Washington township, was selected foreman of the Grand Jury. A large number of criminal cases were returned to the District Attorney, but few were tried, most of them having been settled or continued to next sessions. The following were tried:

Commonwealth vs. Elias Leser.—Indictment for obtaining a watch from John George Fralich, under false pretences. It appeared the prosecutor, a young German boy of 15 years of age, met Leser on the public road in Weisenburg township. The boy said he wanted a place to work; Leser said he would get him a place, if he would give him his watch. The boy did so, but alleged that Leser did not get him a place. Leser sent a watch back to the boy afterwards, which he said was the same; but the boy refused to take it and said it was not his watch. The evidence was conflicting somewhat as to what Leser agreed to do. Verdict guilty. Gibbons and Siles for commonwealth; Marx for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Stecker.—Indictment for the larceny of a \$5 note and a dollar in silver, the property of John Mock. It appeared Mock went to the house of Stecker, in Salisbury township, and enquired about renting a house. They went together to a tavern near by and drank together a few times; Mock returning with Stecker, stayed all night at his house. Early in the morning Mock missed his money, and had suspicion that Stecker stole it. Upon inquiry he found that Stecker had passed the note off to Daniel Ritter, in Allentown. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 15 days imprisonment. Siles for commonwealth; Forest for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Roth.—Indictment for selling liquor to Charles Ritter, an intemperate person, &c. Roth keeps tavern in North Whitehall, and it was alleged sold liquor to Ritter after notice not to do so, and that he sold it to Ritter when he knew he was an intemperate person, and sold it also to him when he was intoxicated. It was proved that Ritter was a man of intemperate habits; that Ritter gave Roth notice not to sell him liquor, and that he got liquor there when he was intoxicated.—Roth denied the selling by himself, and alleged if he got it, it was given to him by his bar keeper, and he also alleged Ritter was not a drunken man. A large number of witnesses were examined. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to 10 days imprisonment and \$10 fine and costs. Siles for Commonwealth; Bridges for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Hoffman.—Indictment for Peddling goods, &c. Hoffman sold a gold finger ring to one Howor, and offered to sell him watch chains. It was also proved that his business was that of a pedlar at retail. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to \$50 fine and costs. Siles for commonwealth; Marx for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Fried.—Selling liquor on Sunday, &c. A true bill returned by the Grand Jury. Defendant being called did not answer. Recognizance forfeited. The argument lists were disposed of, and the court adjourned on Thursday.

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Railroad Law. In a trial at Harrisburg, in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, sued for injuries sustained by a person who ran his wagon in the way of a coming train, the Court charged that if by the exercise of ordinary skill and care the plaintiff could have avoided the injury he received, or if his conduct contributed to produce it, he is not entitled to recover, even though the defendant was also guilty of negligence. Whilst it is right and proper for the Company to give warning at the crossings of the approach of a train, it is also the duty of a traveller to use proper caution before attempting to cross the track. This is a good law, and good sound common sense. Carefulness in individuals travelling in the vicinity of railroads is just as necessary as in the employees of the Company. It is not the property of a railroad only which is liable to injury by an individual driving across a track in front of the train, but the life of every passenger is involved. Therefore, the public policy is to condemn carelessness in every quarter liable to produce such mischief, and not let it take advantage of its own wrong, by giving it damages for injuries partly of its own causing.

Emigrants for Kansas. A company of one hundred and thirty persons from the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, are en route to Kansas. On the 3d inst., they experienced at Columbus, Ga., a military reception, speeches, &c., and on the 4th they departed by railroad, the company having given them a free passage.

Approves of Kansas affairs, we observe that at a recent Kansas meeting in Columbia, S. C. letters were read from Atchison, saying, among other things, “it is understood by all parties, that the fight will begin in the Spring; that he had at any moment the power to bring about a civil war; that their organization is complete; that they have taken steps to provide for those who come into the Territory without means of support.” Mr. Tradewell made the principal speech, and regarded the Kansas quarrel as the most hopeful means of bringing about the dissolution of the Union, which he avowed was his object, as he believed it to be Mr. Atchison's; but he said:

“There is no chance on the earth for the South when it comes to votes. The only chance is to assist Gen. Atchison in the way of men and means for fighting. If there is not a fight before the meeting of the Convention, to prepare a constitution for Kansas, the Union will be preserved.”

A Long Train. A train of about fifty cars loaded with coal passed over the Lehigh Valley Railroad down from the mines on Friday. They are driving a pretty heavy business in coal over the Lehigh Valley Road at present—as much as can be done, with a single track, which is all they have. When canal navigation opens, the coal business, which can then be carried on by railroad and canal, will be very extensive. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will no doubt, before long, find it necessary to lay another track, so as to be able to meet the increased demands which doubtless will be made for coal from the mines in this section of country.

We expect a busy summer for coal transporters. A branch from the Railroad, at the east end of the bridge over the Delaware, at this place, is now being laid around the bluff of Phillipsburg, which, when finished, will enable them to carry coal to a point on the Morris Canal where boats can be loaded with the greatest ease and convenience. The distance from where the branch track leads off from the main road to where Morris Canal boats are supplied is only about a quarter of a mile.—Easton Express.

Fire at Philadelphia. A destructive fire occurred at Philadelphia early on Friday morning. It broke out in the upper part of the Artisans' building, a vast establishment, five stories in height, forming a hollow square in the rear of Chestnut and Fourth streets, occupied by various branches of manufacture, which, together with nearly all the contents, was entirely destroyed. Every part of the building was tenanted by workshops, with valuable machinery driven by an eighty-horse power engine in the basement. The rear of the United States Hotel on Chestnut street adjoined the building, and its destruction seemed inevitable. The boarders took alarm and fled for safety, but the damage to the building from fire was very slight. It was, however, flooded with water.

The Artisans' Building was occupied by Samuel Aikens, electro plate gilder; P. S. Duval, lithographer; George Heppard, jeweler; Gaskill, bookbinder; Nathan E. Morgan, spectacle-maker; G. W. Simmons, pencil-maker; Messrs. Kite & Walton, book printers, and others.

The entire loss is stated at \$250,000. The loss of Mr. Duval alone is stated at nearly one-half the amount. He had forty steam presses and an immense stock of stones, &c., including the lithographs of Commodore Perry's Japan Expedition for the Government, and plates worth \$10,000, all complete and ready to sent off.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On last Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, a man went to Mr. Oberhaltz's, in Warwick township, Lancaster county, Pa., knocked at his bed room window, and calling him by his name, demanded fifty dollars of money in a hurry, and he would set Mr. O's house and barn on fire. Mr. O. did not do as requested, and the barn was soon all in flames. It contained forty-seven head of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs. Not one head was saved. The family did not dare to go out to save their stock on account of the burglars. A man, after the fire was over, was found under the foreshot of the barn, burned so badly that he could not be recognized. How he came there nobody knows.—Lancaster paper.

A Shocking Scene in the West. We have already alluded to the murder of Captain E. Stevens, of the Ohio Belle, by a man named Jones. The Memphis News gives the sequel to this terrible tragedy. The details are truly awful, and well calculated to cause a thrill of horror. Such atrocities cannot but damage the national reputation, and induce the belief that in some portions of the Union madness rules the hour. The News, alluding to Jones, the alleged murderer, says:

He was taken about the shaft and lashed to a stanchion, commencing with the rope at his feet, and winding it around his body in continuous folds until it reached his neck where it was drawn very tight. It was then passed around his head and across his mouth so tight that it stretched the corners of his mouth back considerably, cutting them so that the blood ran down his jaws; and leaving him in the greatest agony. A lady, hearing of the manner in which he was being treated, went below, and begged them, for God's sake, not to treat a human being in such a manner. At her solicitation he was released, and bound fast in an arm-chair, and the chair bound to the stanchion by a different rope. In this situation he was left. In the mean-time a cabin passenger was making himself conspicuous by boasting that in California he had helped to hang over fifty persons—that he had hung men for as low as five dollars—and if they would give him a chance he “would soon dispose of that scoundrel.” A short time afterwards this “hanging extraordinary” and a friend were missing, and soon after our informant heard a splash. He and some other passenger then went below to see the prisoner, but when they had gone aft, they found the rope that bound the chair cut, and the man and chair both gone. His fate can well be imagined. While bound in the chair he acknowledged that he had done wrong, and said that all he wanted was to be placed in jail and allowed a fair trial, and if the law hung him he was willing to die. He said he was the son of a planter, living near Raleigh in this State, and that he had been forced to leave home on account of a warrant having been issued for his arrest for having threatened to shoot a man. Thus has ended a double tragedy, the primary cause of which may be attributed to liquor.

An Unfortunate Traveler. A Mr. Watson, of St. Louis, commenced an unfortunate career of railroad travel last summer, at the time of the Gasconade disaster, at which time he nearly lost his life. Scarcely had he recovered from the injuries then received, when he again narrowly escaped death, from an accident which occurred to the train while he was coming east. He was laid up some months at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on account of the injuries received. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he took passage for Pittsburg. Some gentlemen who intended to go in the same direction, purposely delayed their departure, in order to avoid participating in his apprehended misfortunes. But as it singularly occurred, Mr. Watson's train met with an accident after proceeding a few miles, slight indeed, but sufficient to detain the train for several hours; and before arriving at Harrisburg, a second accident occurred, with a detention of twenty-four hours. In the meantime, the cautious gentlemen before alluded to, pursuing their journey, overtook Mr. W., and unwillingly got on the same train, for Pittsburg. Before reaching its destination, however, the fatal train was thrown entirely from the track by the breaking of a wheel. The passengers alighted, and greatly to their consternation, found that Mr. W. (Jonah) was on board. Thereupon the whole company became greatly exasperated, and respectfully informed the conductor that it would be utterly impossible to proceed in his company. Our informant states that Mr. W. has succeeded in reaching Pittsburg and is recovering from his contusions, at the Monongahela House. Mr. W. declares that, once more at home, he will remain there.—N. Y. Journal.

THE PROSPECTS OF WALKER.—The New York Daily Courier says that private accounts brought by passengers, represent that there has been great mortality among the recruits of Gen. Walker's army, who went from the northern part of the United States. Many die daily, while those who survive are emaciated and enfeebled to a sad degree. Numbers are without boots and shoes, and other comfortable clothing. The officers try to keep up appearances and their own courage; but the privates are quite dispirited, and complain loudly. They are unable to get their pay. Walker presses men into his service for the slightest pretext.

It is also stated that the Costa Rica army is officered by English and Irish who have seen service, and includes many European troops.—Nevertheless, the adherents of Walker were confident of his success over his enemies. The appearance of his troops was not such as to induce impartial minds to share this confidence. It was thought he must be driven from the country. The natives of Nicaragua were held in strict subjection, but did not conceal their hatred of Walker and his followers.

GUTTA PERCHA.—Among the latest and most valuable uses to which gutta percha has been successfully applied is for dental purposes, replacing metal in putting in sets or parts of sets of teeth. Instead of gold or silver plate, gutta percha is used and found to work well, being of an elastic nature and fitting more readily to the mouth and gum, working its way up as the gum recedes.

FURTHER NEWS.—Costa Rica, having no desire to be ruled by a filibuster, as Nicaragua now is, has declared war upon the latter government. Walker has mustered his forces, about six hundred men, and marched against his new enemy. This is rather a small army to effect much, and as the steamers have stopped running to Nicaragua, the chances of any accessions to his numbers are not promising.

The Chemistry of Food. Liebig has been lecturing recently at Munich, the capitol of Bavaria, upon the chemistry of food. A correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following abstract of views of the great chemist in regard to the particular merits of beer:

Beer is worthless for the formation of blood; it is of value only to support respiration and warmth. The nitrogen portion of the barley becomes soluble in brewing, passes off in the sweet beer, and is separated partly by boiling and partly by fermentation. A little of the dregs remain: the brewer makes it as little as possible, or else the beer sours. A chemist at Munich eleven years ago asserted that our brown beer contained gum, two grains to the quart. Throwing out of account the nitrogen which appears in beer in the form of ammoniacal salts, and estimating only that which is present as gum, a man who drinks eleven pints per day would get no more gum in a whole year than a five pound loaf of bread furnishes. Beer serves to make people fat who are thin in flesh, it has the same effect as starch in bread. It has its value in supplying warmth, but not in the formation of blood. It has its use also as a means of enjoyment and as a stimulant to the nerves; but that does not come into the account of chemistry; chemically the use of meat may be recommended with bread instead of beer. Liebig intimated in conclusion, that the best proportions of food for use were one of nitrogen to three of carbon—the proportions in women's milk.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—This well known establishment now issues three distinct papers, namely, the Daily, Semi-weekly and the Weekly. The combined circulation is said to be about 220,000, of which, the weekly contributes the largest figure, being about 160,000. It circulates all over the country, but most largely in New England, New York, Northern Pennsylvania and in the Western States. The proprietors formerly charged 50 cents per line for advertisements in the weekly for every insertion, without regard to the length of advertisement. Some time ago, finding that advertisements were pressing upon them, they raised the price to 75 cents per line, and even at this rate they found it necessary, last week to announce that they have raised the price to one dollar for each line, that they prefer short cards to long ones, and would be glad if the enhancement would impel their patrons to study brevity in their announcements.

A “FAST” YOUTH.—Special officer Callahan last evening received a telegraphic dispatch from a Mr. Lippincott, at Easton, stating that a boy named Jacob Crouse, had stolen one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and started in the cars to this city. Mr. Callahan repaired to Walnut street wharf, and reached there just in time to take into custody the youth referred to. The prisoner is a rustic looking shaver, twelve years of age, who was evidently fixed up for a spree. Upon searching his pockets, a wallet containing two hundred and forty-two dollars was found—a pretty substantial looking “pile” for so young a possessor. The youngster did not seem at all disconcerted at finding himself in custody, and evinced much shrewdness by professing to know nothing when questioned concerning the money and his movements in respect to it. The “fast” youth was detained until from Philadelphia. Dispatch of the 6th inst.

AN IMMENSE GRAIN WAREHOUSE.—The mammoth grain warehouse on the grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad depot at Chicago, is now nearly completed. On Monday the 31st inst., the first grain was received into it and elevated. The building is 206 feet long, 102 feet wide, and 165 from the ground to the comb of the roof. Its present capacity for grain above the first story, which is fourteen feet high, is 650,000 bushels, and if desired, the bins can be run still higher, increasing their capacity to 700,000 bushels. The bins are 153 in number, and forty-six feet deep. There are eleven sets of elevators to take grain from the cars, and distribute it over the building. The engine which drives the elevators is of one hundred horse power. The building was erected by Messrs. Sturges, Buckingham & Co., at an expense of nearly \$100,000.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINE.—We have recently added to the machinery in our office a folding machine, manufactured by S. H. Weeks, of Columbus, Ohio. It is a great saving of time, labor and expense. It enables us to dispense with the services and annoyance of a number of boys, that were hitherto required to fold our paper. The folding is done more neatly, accurately, and with greater uniformity than it can be done by hands. The machine is compact, simple, and substantially made. The entire frame work is of iron, the rollers of wood. It can be regulated so as to fold them at the rate of 2,700 per hour. Every newspaper having a large circulation would find one of these machines very economical.—Louisville Journal.

KID GLOVES.—Most of the French Kid gloves that we buy are made of rat skins!—Just think of that, ladies. You who scream and almost faint at the sight of a rat, feel proud to draw his skin over your little white hands, thinking they are still prettier with scarce a covering. Rat skins are getting scarce in Paris, consequently kid gloves are on the rise. It would be a bad speculation for some Yankee to collect a cargo of rats skins, send them to Paris and receive in return a cargo of kid gloves.

A RICH MAN DEAD.—The Will of the late Nelson Robinson, of New-York, leaves to his two sons by his first wife, about 200,000 each; and to his three sons by his second wife, about \$80,000 each. To his mother and one of his brothers he gives \$20,000 each; and \$10,000 each to the remainder of his relatives. His whole estate is worth not far from \$800,000.

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If our citizens will pay more attention to these matters, they will soon see the result.—Things made at home are just as serviceable as those made abroad, and we say to every man that has a piece of work to do, look about you and see if you have not a neighbor who can do it, and if you have, employ him. He will return the kindness, and you will soon see the advantage to yourself and others.

The Allentown Water Company last week placed a strong force of men on the work of demolishing the old Mill on the other side of the Little Lehigh, on the site of which the said Company intend erecting a new one, of the first class, with all the improved machinery. It is to be completed as soon as possible.