

THE LEHIGH REGISTER. ALLENTOWN, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856. C. P. HAINES, EDITOR.

Change of Place. The united celebration of the Sunday Schools at Ritter's and at Hoffart's, in Salisbury township, will come off at the Salisbury Church, near Yost's tavern, instead of Eberhard's woods, as stated in our last.

Scarcity of Water. Owing to the "inevitable force of circumstances," the water works at times during the last week failed to supply the reservoir with a "superabundance" of water. An uncommon large quantity is consumed at the present time in consequence of the dryness of the season, and the quantity worked into the basin is unusually large, but the leakage and waste about hydrants add so much towards draining it that it is impossible to keep it filled. We have heard of instances where hydrants have been kept running all night for the avowed purpose of keeping the water cool—a wanton waste that if brought before the managers would be met with decided action.

Mineralogy. It has been suggested to us by a gentleman of this place, that we should direct the attention of the young men of our county to the importance of forming a mineralogical society. We would be happy to promote this important cause in any way that lies in our power. The gentleman referred to has a collection of over two hundred rare and valuable specimens which he would contribute to the association on certain conditions, and which with the other minerals that could in a short time be collected would give them a fine start. In this great and inviting field "knowledge is power." A thorough acquaintance with mineralogy, as a science, would prove interesting to all, and to such who might at any time engage in mining pursuits it would be highly beneficial. Thousands, have, it is true, made fortunes by mining speculations; but it must also be remembered that thousands have lost everything by the pursuit of visionary experiments, made ignorantly and in the dark, without any adequate knowledge of those indications of science upon which alone a well founded calculation can be based. We throw out these remarks, not for the purpose of abating the interest of our readers, but by way of caution, and with the view of stimulating them to the habit of reading and investigation. The specimens above referred to can be seen by calling on Mr. Charles A. Ruhe, in North Seventh street.

The Drouth. From all parts of the county we hear complaints of the almost unexampled severity of the drouth. Our own county has not been affected by it. All moisture seems to have vanished from the surface of the earth, and all kinds of vegetation,—corn, potatoes, grass, garden truck, &c., are being suffering severely. The growing corn crop, particularly such as has been planted late in the season, is already much injured, and unless favored by speedy rain, the yield must be light and defective. The streams are very low, and some mills have been compelled to stop operations, while others are suffering in consequence.

The above was penned on Monday. Yesterday we had at intervals light sprinklings of rain, but barely sufficient to settle the dust.

The Fair at Easton. The first exhibition of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, of Northampton county, will be held at Easton, on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of September next. The list of premiums is already published, and is very liberal and inducing.

Drowned. At about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening last, a German boatman named ADAM HANLEY, of Newark, N. J., was accidentally drowned by rolling himself from the deck of his boat, where he had lain down to sleep, into the canal, at South Bethlehem. His body was recovered on Sunday afternoon. An inquest was held by the Coroner of this county, and a verdict pronounced in accordance with the above facts.

Where Shall I Go? A great many voters are asking themselves this question in regard to the Presidential campaign. They are confused with the numerous candidates for the Presidency, hardly knowing who to support or which party or wing of a party to go with. To such we would say get on the fence and sit there till matters become more settled. No one need be in a hurry to commit himself to a candidate. A month hence will find a more settled state of things in regard to this matter. The only safe place for the doubting ones is on the fence.

Fatal Accident. On Monday night last, a man named SIMOX Renard, of Slatington, this county, met with an accident causing instant death, by falling from a third story window into the back yard at Clever's Hotel, in this borough. At what time, or in what manner the sad occurrence happened, is not known, but the general supposition is that he had seated himself upon the window-sill to enjoy the cool air, and then overcame by sleep, fell out, which is quite probable. He was discovered between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and an examination being made, it was found that his neck was broken and the skull fractured. He was about 37 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Stockton Withdrawn. Commodore STOCKTON has withdrawn from the position of Candidate for the Presidency, to which he was nominated some weeks since. He gives his support to Fillmore.

A Word to Young Men. The want of a proper knowledge of the form of government of our country, on the part of young men, has no doubt misled thousands in their endorsement of political dogmas. There are a great many young men in our county who will at the coming election cast their first vote. We trust that they will begin to turn their attention somewhat more to a study of the principles of our glorious government, and thus prepare themselves to act intelligently in its administration. A contest has now commenced before the bar of the people, between the political parties of the day, for the mastery in the control and management of our Federal government. In the decision of the grave questions at issue between these parties, it is the high and solemn duty of every man, before he casts his vote for the one side or the other, to investigate calmly, deliberately and closely, the reasons upon which his action is to be based, and then with all the lights before him, to go to that party which his judgment and reason shall approve.

Parties are essential to the purity and perpetuity of free institutions. There are questions of policy and of principle on which men may and do honestly differ in their opinions. It is natural and it is right that it should be so. But we think this difference of opinion should always rest on an enlightened judgment, and be supported by pure motives and a high-handed purpose. Whilst this is the case there is no danger to be apprehended from political parties. No good citizen and honorable man is governed by any other motives in his political action. And while this is the case the tendency of parties will be to preserve rather than to destroy our liberties. We therefore desire to see every young man in our country who has not yet formed his political affiliation, to inform himself upon the questions at issue, and determine his party association in this manner, and aid so far as the issues may be decided, in their decision. Without this they can neither understand our theory of government, nor act for the welfare of the country at the polls.

Indian Relics. On Wednesday last, Mr. AARON DELLY, of North Whitehall township, while engaged with some others in digging a cellar, discovered a number of Indian relics, consisting of a stone hatchet, two stone balls, a stone hammer, and several arrow heads. They are well made, and of the hard sand stone species. What the balls have been used for is something of a mystery. They are of an exact size, and perfectly round, and polished like marbles. Probably they were used in some game of amusement.

Coming.—Jim Meyers' Great Circus. The lovers of fun and novelty will have an opportunity of being gratified on Thursday the 7th of August. The newly organized circus company of Jim Meyers, said to be only great show in the country at the present time, will perform here afternoon and evening of that day. The company is composed of the very best native and foreign artists, among them the celebrated brothers Sigrist, who first made their appearance in this country at the New York Hippodrome. Our exchanges from the East speak of them in very eulogistic terms.

No man in the country at present enjoys such universal popularity, as an equestrian clown, as Mr. Myers, the proprietor and clown of this company. He is a man who by his own efforts and genius raised himself to the highest round of his professional ladder.—Throwing aside the antiquated and somewhat vulgar style of the old school, and making use of none of the veteran jokes of the equestrian circle, he always charms by the freshness and originality of his wit. Always piquant and chaste, but never personal, he pleases all classes, giving offence to none. In short, in all the essentials of an accomplished performer, he stands pre-eminent—beyond the reach of rivalry.

Acquittal of Herbert. The jury in the case of Herbert, charged with the murder of Keating, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, last Friday evening rendered a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy, and Mr. Herbert was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House.

A Generous Man. Col. Preston S. Brooks says, when he returns to Congress upon his re-election, he will be compelled to pass by, as utter strangers to him, those who voted for his expulsion. His opponents will have reason to congratulate themselves upon his determination. It evinces a generous forbearance they had no reason to expect from him, after his recent marks of favor towards Mr. Sumner. Mr. Brooks also says that one blow from him at the time of the vote of censure would have been followed by revolution and a dissolution of the Union. Merciful Brooks! he didn't do it. He is clearly entitled to another dozen of canes.

Gov. Reeder and President Pierce. The New York Herald of last Wednesday contains the statement, under oath, of Andrew H. Reeder, disclosing his interviews with President Pierce preceding his removal from the Governorship of Kansas. The document is one of considerable importance, and well calculated to confirm even the worst charges ever preferred against Reeder. The mission to China, according to Reeder's affidavit, and a direct bribe were tendered him if he would only resign, the President confessing that his removal was demanded by Atchison, and that he (Pierce) cordially approved the Governor's conduct in Kansas.

The Resignations of Messrs Brooks and Keitt have reached Gov. Adams of South Carolina, and he has ordered a new election on the 28th. The Columbia Times says both will be sent back without opposition, and with a very large complimentary vote.

Semi-Barbarism in the Republic. There are four spots in this immense republic which may be considered out of the pale of civilization. There is California, which is at present in a state of insurrection, the local government set aside, and self-constituted Committee, of Vigilance exercising the supreme authority, in order to obtain comparative security for life and property. If we may believe what Judge Duer, of San Francisco, said recently in a public speech in that city, five hundred murders have been committed in California within a few months, and only four or five of the criminals have been brought to justice. Civilization has not much to boast of in that quarter. There is the Territory of Utah, also without the pale, peopled by an ignorant and bigoted emigration from all parts of the world, held together by the practice of polygamy in its worst forms. Humanity shudders at the degradation, disgrace and suffering which those unhappy females are compelled to submit to who have become the dupes of Mormonism. The hard labor, the cruel treatment, the personal neglect they endure, is absolutely shocking. The manner in which the local government is conducted, the vulgarity of the public documents, and the occasional proclamations of the Governor of this benighted Territory, afford the most complete evidence of bigotry, misrule and tyranny. Civilization cannot boast of much in Utah. There is still another spot which mars the body politic and is the scene of a semi-barbarism. It is Kansas—distinguished by its border fights, its double legislation, the burning of houses, the shooting of prisoners, the employment of regular troops to enforce the bogus laws, and the utmost violence of party spirits. A pleasant picture of civilized life is this, too, in this model republic. And there is still another of these spots, with a locality the last we should expect to find. The city of Washington, the seat of the national government, the centre of our national legislation, under the very shadow of the Constitution, is getting without the pale. Murders in hotels, riots on the floor of Congress, gambling in the avenues, and corruption prevailing everywhere? These are the four ulcers of this happy Union.

The Difficulties in California.—The Latest News. The present state of affairs in our youthful sister of the Pacific coast is most extraordinary. Her citizens are in the midst of a complete revolution, and how the matter will end it is impossible to conjecture. The unwanted spectacle is presented of an organized band, composed of the very best and most respectable of her people, usurping the powers of the government, and setting at defiance the regularly chosen officers of the law. They have arrested, tried, and either executed or banished from the State a number of notorious criminals, who had hitherto pursued their depredations with entire impunity. The most perfect order is preserved in all their arrangements, and there can be no question that their sole object is to secure the safety of the people, and purge the community of the mass of corruption and crime which hung like an incubus upon it, and from which the legally constituted authorities had failed to afford relief. The Vigilance Committee in the city of San Francisco is said to number from five to eight thousand members—among whom are the very flower of the population—and its proceedings are sustained by public opinion in every part of the State.

The latest details of the news from California, which arrived on Sunday last of the steamer Illinois has placed us in possession of, continues as exciting as when the announcement was first made that the city of San Francisco had been taken out of the hands of the authorities and the criminal law was being enforced by a large body of the citizens, who styled themselves the Vigilance Committee. At the date of our news, (July 5,) the Committee continued its organization, and was progressing in the work of ridding the city of the horde of rogues with which it has been infested for a number of years past. On the 24th ult. the excitement in regard to the movements of the Committee, which had been lulled almost into acquiescence, was revived by one of their number being stabbed in the street by David S. Terry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of California, while said member of the Committee was attempting to arrest a notorious character. Judge Terry was immediately arrested and taken to Fort Vigilance, as the rooms of the Committee are called, where at last accounts he was undergoing a trial. The last mentioned incident was the signal for an attack upon the armory of the Marion Rifles, which was the rendezvous of the law and order party. The place was surrounded by over one thousand of the Committee men in arms with three or four pieces of ordnance planted in front of it. Before this formidable array it soon capitulated, and all the arms it contained were seized, together with about one hundred prisoners of war. The latter, however, were soon released from custody. The Committee had also seized a quantity of government arms, which had been sent to San Francisco for the law and order party, on board a schooner. The Governor remained at Sacramento, and it was stated that he would make no more attempts to destroy the functions of the Vigilance Committee. The General commanding the State forces had retired and rendered his report to the executive, of an ineffective campaign. No political excitement existed in the State beyond a desire to know who were the nominees for the Presidency. The courts continued to hold their regular sessions in San Francisco, and the law was said to be more respected than ever before.

A DAY OF HORRORS.—Thursday, July 10th, 1856, will long be remembered for the occurrence of three most terrible calamities. On that day some sixty persons were crushed or roasted to death on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, while more than a hundred persons perished on Lake Erie, by the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana, and seventeen on Lake Ontario by the burning of the Tinto. Three such calamities in one day have never before been known, and we trust will never be known again.

RAILROAD INCIDENTS.—Mr. HARRIS one of the Engineers killed at the lamentable collision on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is the third son of the family killed on Railroads. His mother, a widow, resides at Schuylkill Haven. This is a surprising family fatality.

THE JUDGESHIP. A question having been raised, upon the decrease of Hon. WASHINGTON MCCARTNEY, President Judge of this Judicial District, as to the manner of filling the vacancy—whether by appointment by the Governor, or election by the people—it was determined by the Sheriffs of Northampton and Lehigh Counties to submit the matter to Attorney General Thomas E. Franklin, by whose opinion they concluded to be governed. The following letter has been received from Mr. Franklin, and as a matter of local interest we lay it before our readers.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 22, 1856. GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 18th inst., addressed to me at Lancaster, has been forwarded to me at this place, where I am at present engaged in a laborious investigation of old claims against the Commonwealth on the Main Line of the Public Works. I have, however, given the subject of it my attention, and the questions presented in it appear to me to be free from difficulty. The amendment to the constitution adopted in 1849, provides that any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the Courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The 12th Section of the Act of 15th April, 1851, enacted, that in the event of any vacancy occurring in any Judgeship, by death, resignation, removal from office, the failure to elect or otherwise, "the Governor shall appoint some suitable person to fill the vacancy until the first Monday in December following the next general election, and the qualified electors shall, at the first general election which shall happen more than three Calendar months after the vacancy shall occur, elect in the manner hereinbefore provided, a suitable person to such office for the unexpired term in the case of a Judgeship of the Supreme Court, and for the full term of office, in the case of any other Judgeship." The only change in this provision made by the Act of the 27th April, 1852, is in directing that the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy shall be for the full term of office, so far from being in conflict with the provision of the Constitution, embody a literal transcript of it, and the effect of them is that the Governor, in case of a vacancy occurring, appoints a person, to hold till the first Monday of December next succeeding. When the vacancy occurs within the three months before the general election, no election can be held, and at the expiration of the term the Governor must again appoint and commission for the year.

It is equally clear that as the election of this year will occur on the 14th of October, and a vacancy occurred within three Calendar months of the general election, the case comes within the provisions of the Act of 27th April, 1852, and there can be no election this year to fill the vacancy.

Very respectfully yours, &c. THOMAS E. FRANKLIN. To Edward J. Fox, H. Green and Silas C. Cook, Jr. Esqs., Easton, Pa.

FUTURE THOUGHTS FOR FRANCE.—It is said that France has very many secret societies among the laboring classes, whose object it is to overthrow the government—some of their demands are as follows.—Entire abolition of all existing laws; confiscation of the property of every individual possessing more than 50,000 francs; arrest and imprisonment of every individual possessing more than 100,000 francs; dismissal of all public functionaries; overthrow of all established institutions; death to all Cossacs. It would be a great mistake to suppose that these wild doctrines are professed by merely a few madmen. There are thousands of people whose pulses "temperately keep time," who hold them and are making converts to them every day.

AMERICAN RACE HORSES GOING TO EUROPE.—Among the passengers of the steamship Asia, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, was R. Ten Broeck, the Napoleon of the American turf. The object of Mr. Ten Broeck's visit to Europe is to test the powers of the English race horse on English ground, by actual experiment, with those bred in America. For that purpose he takes out with him Leconte, Pryor and the filly Priores—three of the fastest horses in this country.

A LAW WANTED.—If a law were passed rendering the conductor of every railway train which meets with an accident resulting in death, liable to a trial for manslaughter, fatal railroad calamities would decrease amazingly. Upon such a trial every circumstance connected with the affair could be thoroughly investigated. If "no blame" was apparent upon the part of the evidence, the conductor would be acquitted, and his character would stand as fair as ever.

A CONGRESSMAN WARNED.—The Worcester Spy says that a letter has been received in that city from a gentleman in California, which states that Herbert, the Congressional murderer has been notified by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, never to show his head in California again, under the severest penalties. His recent murder in Washington, it is said, is not the first he has committed; and he has been a monte dealer in California besides.

SPORTING.—The best trotting match of the season came off yesterday over the Union Course, between Rose of Washington and Lady Moscow, for \$1,000—mile heats—best three in harness. It was very closely contested throughout, but Rose was declared the victor, having won the first, third and fourth heats. Time, 2:37 1/2, 2:36 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:30. She was the favorite at the start, 100 to 60.—N. Y. Mirror.

HOOP ACCIDENT.—A lady in Baltimore recently, whilst getting out of an omnibus, caught her foot in a loop of a new style hoop arrangement, and falling forward, injured herself very seriously, and withal severed the bridge of her nose, so that her beauty will be disfigured for life. We presume she will go unhooped hereafter.

GOVERNOR REEDER.—It is said that a warrant for Governor Reeder's arrest has arrived at Washington, and that if he shows himself there he will be made a prisoner and carried back to Kansas, to take his trial before Judge Leconte.

A young and beautiful girl was recently locked up, in New York, for vagrancy, on complaint of her parents, who wanted to prevent her from marrying the man of her choice. When the recorder, before whom the case was tried, learned the facts, he sent for the man and married them himself.

Nimrod, can you tell me who was the first man? "Adam somebody. His father wasn't nobody, and he never had a mother on account of the scarcity of women and the pressure of the times."

(Communicated for the Lehigh Register.) DAVID H. HUNTER'S DESCRIPTIVE LETTERS OF A WHALING VOYAGE, &c. (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.) SAN FRANCISCO, March, 1856.

August 9th, we received the Captain and mates; they brought an order for the release of the deserter, provided he would pay all expenses incurred, which he did, and we bid him adieu. After the officers had been on board a short time, we hoisted anchor and attempted to beat out of the Bay. There was a most laborious process of tacking, and in a very short time our hands were blistered and bleeding. We received a Pilot, and the Captain retired leaving us and the ship in his hands. He was a hard task-master; one cry followed the other, and the sharp tones with his vinegar-visage became a terrible bug-bear before he left us. While clearing the entrance I heard something very wrong in the rigging, and hearing the order "forward aloft!" I followed two experienced sailors, called Boatsteers, up the foremost rigging, while they were vainly trying to secure the sheet of the fore-top-sail, (a chain,) they suddenly shouted for me to "lay down." I, as I understood them, laid down flat on the yard arm; the next moment I was struck over the head by the falling chain, and clinging almost senseless to some rigging. After I got down, I looked for the boatsteers; they had crouched round the yard-arm, saved their heads, but lost their hats. I was informed that by "laying down" was meant going below, on deck; I thanked them for their advice and thought that instruction came better late than never. We cast anchor after this, being unable to make any headway with this wind. Next day the wind died away and we kept at anchor. There was an almost dead sea, not a ripple to be seen, the water appearing as an immense mirror, reflecting beautifully the vessels of every description reposing idly upon its bosom.

Friday, August 12th, early upon the morning of the day we were called upon deck with the usual cry of "all hands ahoy!" We found breakfast ready, and were given to understand there was a hard day's work before us, and that the time had come when we should behold the shores of our beloved country perhaps, for the last time, and at least for years. Then thoughts of home arose; first in the programme of this vivid reminiscence came the beautiful and quiet town with its church-spires gleaming brightly in their pure whiteness, gilded by the morning sun, as they always had appeared at this morning hour; familiar faces arose, peering out of the doors and windows to greet us with the old tones of love and sociability; the old man with his "good morning," and the little child scarce able to prattle with its cherub smile and tiny voice; thence came among that long row of houses, one which caused my heart to thrill, for with it came the faces of those I loved so well, and dreary thoughts forced themselves upon me; how many of those faces might be missing? How many might be moved from their last long sleep beneath the great sods of the church-yard, where I should never see them more upon my return. But there was little time for moralizing, as the Pilot now left us and the officers cursed and raved like madmen while urging us in our work. We were soon entering upon Atlanta's wide domain and before the setting of the sun the last hill top had sank beneath the blue horizon and we were fairly afloat upon the illimitable ocean with a body of men who had had the control of most of body and soul, for several years to come.

Being now fairly launched upon the great waters of the Ocean, with nothing but sea and sky to meet the vision on every side, preparations were accordingly made for the enforcement of the necessary measures of discipline which constitute the safety and security of these little floating worlds by the clock-work precision of their routine and evolutions. First, we before the Captain and mate, the Captain made choice of one man, and the mate the second, and so on alternately, until we were formed into two separate bodies, there being an odd one however. He was sent aft as Cabin boy; myself and W— belonged to the Sea-board watch headed by the mate, and it was a great satisfaction to us to be together. After being thus divided into two separate parties we were given to understand that each watch or party was to be off duty alternately every four hours, which four hours are called "watch below." The watch upon deck sends one man to the mast-head to look out for whales, and the other to the wheel to steer the ship, where they remain for two hours, when they are relieved, there being a strict regulation of "turns" for each one; during the night, however, a man is sent to set upon the bow-sprit keeping a sharp "look-out" for three hours, at a time, when he is also relieved. It is the duty of the "mast-head" to relieve his mate and be at his station within five minutes after "Eight bells." He must stand perch on the mast-head shrouds, sails or rigging of any kind which may intercept his sweeping gaze of the horizon in every direction. The elevated and isolated position enables the person to have a fair, open and unobscured view of the waters for fifteen miles around, in calm weather, being removed from all communication with his ship mates. It is not a very pleasant position for a green-horn, I assure you, as, at the mast-head, the least rolling motion of the ship is increased into most wonderfully extensive gyrations, and totally disagreeing with gastronomic arrangements. When the man thus situated sees a whale spouting up his steaming jet, he sings out in a loud voice "There she blows!" which is answered by the Captain's inquiring where, how far off, and which way does he head, &c.; should he see a whale pondrously moving high into the air and falling with a crash into his native element which sends the spray high as the mast-head itself, he sings out "there she breeches!" Should he, however, only discover a sail, his words are "Sail O-h!" should he at any time be caught napping at his post, or a whale thus "raised" (as it is called) by any one else, he has occasion to sing a very different tune before he is relieved, as a mast-head is a place of punishment and a severe one too, especially in cold weather. Next we come to the wheel, which is the principal one; it comes regularly day or night. The wheel is the grand trial for the green-horn. First he must become well acquainted with the mystic thirty-two points of the compass, which is placed directly before the wheel and under the eyes of the helms-man. Here the slightest course was followed, otherwise deviation from the most obnoxious language of with us. Next among the regular routine of duties may be explained the "look-out!" The man's position is the most prominent part of the bow, where with his pipe, a song, or a "yarn" to any of his companions whom he may thus allure to share his lonely vigil of the midnight hour; he keeps a strict and unrelenting eye ahead, for should he not apprise the officers of the appearance of a ship by his cry of "Sail O-h!" before the officers learn of it, he is the unlucky one, as he will most certainly receive "extra duty" (i. e. kept constantly and uselessly at work) which is called "working up;" their duty is discharged at night only.

day of our Saviour had come, but how different was the routine of duty on this sacred day, how different the connection with his parents and moral neighbors had placed us before; then, as the morning sun, seeming to show brighter, purer, and more brilliant light than upon any other day, would rise above the peaks of surrounding hills, the familiar peal of the old church-bells would lead us to the house of God to worship and to love him. Oh, the true enjoyments of a country sabbath; in what a beautiful and serene aspect was clothed all around you, from the greatest work of God, the eternal and yet mortal combination of his power—man, down to the mute or dumb inanimate animals of his perfect handiwork. All rejoice, and the influence, with such connexions is visible and felt, even by the most degraded and hardened of men. Who can say there is not a peculiar blessing and favor attached to the day by the great Jehovah? But here, alas, how vociferous call us to do ought, but what is meet and fit for the chosen day of God, and without a fair opportunity of cleaning ourselves, the morning with a drooping spirit. The day was passed in work, as usual, but there was a spirit of resignation prevailing in the minds of all which seemed to have been a philosophical acquiescence in the old adage of "what can't be cured, must be endured!" and beyond all this a yearning desire for that liberty which we had so unaccountably and foolishly thrown away: a calm reliance on the "good time coming!" for now, in retrospecting the "what-ifs" of the past, stands forth that the secret spring of action in the minds of all, and leading to this adventure, was the gratification of the naturalists desire, no matter by what means or through what conveyance it were attained. Days after days now dragged their weary lengths along and departed slowly from the store of Time, while our ship cut up the trackless deep in every direction; now North, then South; now East, then West, still gradually crossing towards the Eastern Hemisphere. We had now been out at sea a considerable length of time, yet strange to say, that important era in a landsman's initiation to seafaring, sea-sickness had not yet made its appearance, until now almost unaccountably it broke out and prevailed in a sort of epidemic. It is a very disagreeable sensation and weakening in the extreme, but laughed at by seamen. A little incident occurred about this time which threw our little crew into the "good time coming." The Carpenter of the ship, a young green-horn from Ohio named I—N— was very sorely afflicted with this sea-sickness, and was reduced to a mere skeleton, barely able to support his own weight; notwithstanding, he was kept upon deck with the rest of us and compelled to appear to enact his part. He had been told by the shipping-master that the carpenter had nothing to do with the sailor's duties in the rigging; under his belief alone he had been induced to join us, as he had a mortal terror and aversion to "being aloft," he having years before been compelled to relinquish his trade from the fact of his having but once dared to mount the roof of a building, when he fainted, fell, and had a very narrow escape from death. This was his belief, up to this time, to-day (April 17, 1853,) however, the wind having freshened so much that it was thought advisable to take in the top-gallant sails; the order was given and we climbed aloft, on the different masts with the exception of the blacksmith, from Ohio named I—N—, and the Carpenter, of whom we heard the following words addressed, but accompanied with the most blasphemous oaths that these wretched brutes could summon to their aid: "Well,—what are you doing? Why don't you lay aloft—picking up the end of a hard heavy rope: upon this the blacksmith mounted the rigging and managed to drag himself up the shrouds out of his reach, but the poor carpenter, hardly able to support his own weight, answered his mate, "I can't get up, too weak and sick, 'Ah!—What are you here for," the mate retorted, "jump aloft there you—or I'll find something to strengthen you." The carpenter not complying with this demand, received the blows thick and heavy over the head, back and neck, until phrenzied with pain and anguish he started to his feet and with supernatural strength mounted the rigging, but making the tall, slender top-gallant masts quiver like a reed, which was almost compelled to cling for life to the yard-arm when he stepped upon the foot-rope with me; the sails were furled and we all landed safely upon deck with the determination of having a meeting and insisting upon our rights, for if flogging had been prohibited on board of our men-of-war, how much less could an old grey captain of a whaleship exercise this prerogative. We were divided as much as possible during the remainder of the day, while the mate, in an attempt to intimidate us from anything refractory or rebellious, proceeded firing at a mark, amidships, with a Deringer revolver, and the captain ordered the Cabin boy to take his brace of pistols and half a dozen fierce looking rifles on deck for the purpose of cleaning them, as he said. This, however, showed us the inability of attempting anything for ourselves—having no fire arms, and but an equal numerical force with what are called the "after guards" or "officers."

DAVID H. HUNTER. [TO BE CONTINUED.] If you want to see a black squall, just look at a negro baby attacked with the colic. It is hard work to teach people who can learn nothing without being taught. One of the sons of Henry Clay, has come out strongly in favor of Buchanan and Breckenridge. A shock of an earthquake was felt at Freeport, Pa. at 9 o'clock, on the 10th. Several fatal cases of Cholera have occurred within the past week in Philadelphia and Delaware county. Minnesota has now one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, and intends to apply for admission into the Union in the next session of Congress. A Leap Year Pic Nic, it is reported, is talked of among the ladies. The more mature beaux, bachelors and widowers had better be on the qui vive. ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.—Captains of vessels just arrived in New York report that they fell in with large quantities of ice, and a number of icebergs, on the passage from England. The following question is now before the Sand Lake Debating Society: "What should be done with a woman who refuses to support her husband?" A rich journeyman printer is found out west. He is being exhibited with ring-tailed monkeys, wild hogs, shamed horses, three-legged calves and other trinkets. The Essex County Debating Club out in Indiana, are debating the question: "Which is the proudest—a girl with her first beau, or a woman with her first baby?" There are two eventful periods in the life of women: one, when she wonders who she will have—the other who will have her. The first occurs at sixteen, the second at forty. Cool—for a lady of twenty to ask her husband who has passed the "three score and ten," if he would prefer a plain or ornamented tomb-stone!