THE LEHIGH REGISTER.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

C. P. HAINES, EDITOR.

☞On our first page to-day we give the last of a series of resolutions passed at the Republican County Meeting on the 16th instant. Also, a communication that will be found interesting by both political parties.

Take Notice.

Scoundrels have been swindling the people, of late, by going about and collecting subscriptions to various newspapers, pretending to be authorized agents. Lest some of them get on the track of us, (as there is a pretty rich harvest for us when we can get it reaped,) we give notice that we have no agent authorized to collect for us.

Spring Garden Academy.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the card of the Spring Garden Academy, Philadelphia. It is an Institution that offers superior opportunities for the instruction of pupils, and its location is in one of the most acceptable districts in the city. Circulars can be had at Houpt & Stuckert's New York Store.

Flag Presentation.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock a large and beautiful National Flag will be presented by the ladies of Allentown favorable to the cause of Fremont and Dayton, to the Republican Club of this place, in the lawn in the rear of the Court House. The Flag is the donation of a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia,—the ladies having consented to act as a presentation committee in their behalf. Good music and a number of speakers will be present, and we have no doubt the occasion will prove quite interesting. In case the weather should prove unpropitious it will take place at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

☞Reader, by referring to our advertising page you will see that Messrs. Houpt & Stuckert, of the New York Store, are still "up and doing," and offer to your consideration everything appertaining to the Dry Goods and Grocery business, — from fashionable silks and "hooped" skirts down to wash-boards and hard soap,—just the very articles for young ladies,—the former to "cut a swell in," and the latter to keep off the "blues." Give them a call.

☞"Report of the Congressional Committee on Kansas Affairs, presented in the House of Representatives, July 1st, 1856."—This interesting and very important document has been issued in a pamphlet of 32 pages, by Greeley & McElrath, New York. Price 40 cents per dozen or $2 50 per hundred. It should be read by every man in the United States, as it gives a full official, and authentic statement of the troubles in Kansas and the causes that have produced them.

We Decline.

In the good old time of chivalry, a knight who wished to measure his strength with another, sounded his horn under his castle wall and waited. Brother Rauch, of the *Valley Times*, seems anxious to revive this custom. Wishing to have a tilt with us he has made the welkin ring with his notes of defiance. It is all of no use, neighbor. The days of chivalry have passed away. In editing our paper, in the interest of our readers, we have quite as much to do as we can manage, without encumbering ourself with such controversies. So if you wait for us to come down, you will wait a long time, for we believe the readers of our paper do not care to peruse quarrelsome disputations. Intelligent men, we apprehend, are always ready to repeat to editors of newspapers who are engaged in newspaper quarrels, what Mercutio said to the Capulets and Montagues,

"A plague o' both your houses."

Few editors have indulged in a personal controversy, and at its close could truly say that they had neither lost their self-respect nor fallen in the estimation of judicious friends. We believe that at the close of the editorial career of those who in times past have conducted newspapers, the best men of the number have looked back upon their newspaper squabbles with those of rival parties *as the least profitable portion of their lives*. The mental vitriol they have thrown upon their opponents has irritated, corroded, and poisoned their own hearts. A war of words is to be avoided if possible, and where it takes two to a fight, the wisest course is to follow the sacred injunction, "to leave off contention before it is meddled with." A quaint English writer has, with great truth, compared a quarrelsome, aggressive disputant to a volcano; the lighter portions of what it vomits forth are dissipated by the winds; the heavier ones fall back into the throat whence they were disgorged. Whatever other offences we may commit, we mean never to have a newspaper quarrel; and whether our contemporaries throw a squib, or level a heavy column at us, we shall meet it all with what Chas. Lamb styled "the primitive discourser"—*silence*.

Some Interesting "Acts" of the last Congress.

With very little trouble we have been enabled to sum up the following as among the most important "doings" in both branches of the last Congress: On Irish waiter killed. One Senator knocked on the head, and laid up for six months. Two editors "licked"—Greeley of the *Tribune*, and Wallach of the *Washington Star*. One Representative blacked in the eye. A duel—that did'nt come off—between Brooks and Burlingame. A small epistolary shindy between Brooks and General Webb. General rows between Brooks and everybody. The phrase "You're a liar"—as we learn from a tally kept for the purpose—was used in both branches four hundred and sixty-two times.—The number of "drunks" on the floor was—incalculable. Hail Columbia, E. Pluribus Unum, "Vot a Peebles."

Re-opening of the Public Schools.

The public schools of our borough opened last Monday morning, after a vacation of several months. During this time the pupils have been afforded ample opportunity to recuperate, but we incline to the opinion that if the question was put to vote among the youngsters there would be a very decided vote against re-opening the schools at present. Boys and girls, as a general thing, look upon the "breaking up" of schools for a good long vacation as one of the most agreeable events of the year, and the re-commencement of their scholastic duty they deem a decided bore. Boys are too apt to take schooling as they take physic; not because they like it or because it is good for them, but because they cannot help themselves.

Tragico-comædia.

Scene 1st. Sunday evening—Lady coming from Church—unwhiskered gent. walks by her side—speaks of the drowsiness of the sermon, &c. Lady agrees with him.

Scene 2d. (Come to a corner.)

Lady—"This is your road I believe."

Gent.—"Yes, but I would prefer going your way if you have no objections."

Lady—"I had rather you would not."

(Gent. persists and walks on. Another Gent. appears in the distance—the lady grows nervous.)

Scene 3d. (Come to another corner.)

Lady—(stops and turns round) Mr.——I can stand this no longer—there has been enough talk already, and you must go no farther with me."

Gent. turns on his heel, bids her an eternal farewell, and *slopes*. *Finis*.

☞The tariff on kisses is now, in Boston, ten dollars; in Rochester, New York, seven dollars; in New Orleans, five dollars! Thank Heaven! we live in New Orleans, and from the depths of our pocket-book pity those bachelors of Boston and Rochester.—*New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 13th.*

Here in Allentown the rates are by no means so indiscriminate as above; they are regulated by the quality and style. For instance an ardent smack with a *slight squeeze* is regarded as more valuable than a hands-off clipper. The ladies, too, have different estimates of their value. Some of them will send a fellow home with glory at his heart, out of mere benevolence. others will not bestow a single one, short of a pension of a thousand a year, for life.

☞Right on the Record.—Dr. Samuel C. Bradshaw, of this district, voted against the passage of the bill increasing the compensation of members of Congress.

☞Robbery.—The Jewelry Store of Chas. J. Craig was entered last Saturday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, and robbed of 2 gold and 9 silver Watches. Mr. C. offers a reward of $100 for the property.—*Easton Argus.*

☞Oh!—Two young girls have been taken up in Hartford, for stealing whalebone, to make fashionable hooped skirts with.

California.

The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on Friday. The Vigilance Committee still hold the balance of power and defy the authorities of the State. The law is emphatically in their own hands, and justice is meted out according to their own peculiar views. The State has for a long time been infested with men of notorious character. Murder, robbery, arson and gambling has been committed with impunity, and offenders went unwhipt of justice. The authorities could not or would not bring them to punishment or give protection to the citizens. Then for their own defense they formed themselves into a committee, took the law into their own hands, and the perpetrators of the many lawless acts met with condign punishment and suffered upon the scaffold. The State is wild with excitement. The committee are strongly fortified and are prepared to resist the government. Their forces are daily gaining strength, while the State troops are but a handful of men.

By the late news we learn that they executed two more men, Hetherington and Brace, the former for shooting a man named Randall, a partner to him in the real estate business, for pecuniary matters. They met on the 24th of July, at the St. Nicholas bar. Hetherington commenced an assault upon Randall, and they fired simultaneously at one another, six shots being exchanged. Randall fell, mortally wounded. The regular police attempted to arrest Hetherington, but they were overpowered by the police of the Vigilance Committee, who hurried Hetherington away to their head quarters. Randall died the next day. Hetherington was tried by the Committee on the 26th, and hung on the 29th. Philander Brace, who committed a murder a year or two since, was hung at the same time. About fifteen thousand spectators witnessed the execution, and there were four thousand troops of the Committee present under arms. All the approaches to the place of execution were guarded by cannon. It is still doubtful what disposition will be made of the case of Judge Terry, who continues a prisoner in the hands of the Vigilance Committee. This appears to be the principal obstacle now to the disbandonment of the Committee. Several attempts have been made to fire San Francisco and Sacramento cities. Disturbances between the Americans and foreigners had occurred in various parts of the State.

Political Prejudice.

Our country is just now the great battle-field of opinion. It cannot be denied that the question of slavery is the all absorbing question of the day. The public mind is in a state of excitement and agitation in both sections of the Union upon it. It is the theme of conversation and public discussion among all classes of society. What the result will be of all this, no one can predict. An endless diversity and contrariety of thought pervades the masses of the people, and each little faction is engaged in a desperate effort to demolish some opposing system of doctrine, by rendering its advocates unpopular. The use of the old-fashioned weapon, called argument, has been to a great extent abandoned, and appeals to prejudice substituted in its place. It is useless to undertake to combat the logic or refute the reasoning of an antagonist. Such a method of controversy is not only rare, but altogether insufficient, before the public. Innuendo, insinuation, low ridicule, and still lower abuse, are the most powerful instruments that can be employed to make an impression, to gain converts, and to secure the applause of certain portions of society.

The principle point in the Presidential contest is based on the exciting question. The Democrats affirm slavery may and should go wherever it can be sustained by a majority of the people. Formerly this privilege only extended to Territory south of 36:30 latitude, but since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, there is no limit other than the "nature of things" creates. Fremont's platform is essentially and mainly opposed to the extension of Slavery to unsettled Territory.

Fillmore dodges in a manner the Slavery point, but can be considered as standing pretty nearly in the foot prints of the Democratic party, but carries the American idea—that is, amendment of the naturalization laws, and bestowal of office only upon American born and protestants.

What it Cost Nations to Engage in War.

The figures which are given as the cost to Great Britian for wars past and prospective, for one year, are enormous. That Power expended $251,000,000 in 1854, while all its other expenses amounted to but $30,000,000. The war tax of Great Britain in 1854 was nearly three-fourths of a million dollars daily, or $31,000 for every hour, all to be drawn out of the laboring man.

The interest on the war debt of nations, at five per cent., will amount to $450,000,000 yearly. Then there is a considerable sum to be raised for war prospective in the mere preparation for war in the time of peace. This sum cannot amount to less than $450,000,000 more. This grand aggregate tax of $900,000,000, yearly, is imposed upon the people of the civilized world, the earnings and industry of the people, by wars past and prospective. This sum is equal to the whole value of all the exports of England, France, and the United States put together. It is twice the rental of all the real estate in Great Britian; exceeds the net profit of all the manufactures in Christendom. It is equal to the yearly wages of four million five hundred thousand agricultural laborers, at $200 a head. It would pay for the construction of forty-five thousand miles of railroad at $20,000 a mile. It would support one million two hundred thousand ministers of the gospel, allowing each $750 per annum: giving a religious teacher and pastor to every seven hundred and fifty persons of the whole population of the globe.

Kansas.

The news from Kansas is conflicting; but enough is known to authorize us to say, that the telegraphic report in our last relative to an attack by the free state men on the town of Franklin is not sustained. On the contrary, it appears that the renewal of hostilities was commenced by a gang of thieves and plunderers from Missouri, Georgia, and other Southern States, who fortified themselves at that place, from which they were in the daily habit of making incursions into the interior, or settlements of the Free State men, destroying their crops, stealing their produce, carrying off their horses and cattle, and murdering and maltreating those who attempted to make a show of resistance for the protection of their property. For weeks this system of plunder and outrage was borne, until it became imperatively necessary to arm and organize the Free State forces for the common defence. Accordingly a band of some two hundred marched upon the Ruffian camp, and after a severe contest and the loss of a number in killed and wounded, the enemy were dislodged from their entrenchments and compelled to surrender.

Advices from St. Louis state that 2,500 Missourians were ready to enter the Territory on the 22d ult., and that the United States troops and the Territorial militia were on the move. A dispatch from Chicago states that a party of Missourians had attacked the Quaker Mission, and commanded the inhabitants to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. This demand was not complied with, and they were not able to enforce it. A Mr. Wm. C. Hope, formerly of Kentucky, had been shot and scalped by some Missourians. Gen. Atchison was said to be in command of the Missourians, with Col. Doniphan as second and Capt. Reid as adjutant. It was reported that the Free State men had taken Tecumseh with a loss to the pro-slavery party of 30 men. Also that General Pomroy was killed in the engagement.

☞A Fast Horse.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* tells of a horse that recently died in Oregon, Ill. He was very ugly, and would not be harnessed except with saddle, and could make extraordinary time. He could pass over 112 miles in 12 hours. His usual time from Oregon to Rockford, 25 miles, was two hours. The doctor who owned him, and who alone could ride him, has been heard to say that during six years past he has ridden him upwards of twenty thousand miles, and that during all this time he was never known to trip or stumble so as to arrest the rider's attention. He was savage, because he was formerly a wild horse on the plains of Arkansas.

☞Water Pipe in Philadelphia.—There are 261 miles of pipe now laid by the department for supplying the city with water. To the Fairmount Works there are 121 miles of pipe: to the Schuylkill water works, 68 miles: to the Delaware, 58 miles: and to the Twenty-fourth ward, 11 miles—giving the amount above stated.—*Daily Sun.*

☞Alexander Hector, who was arrested in New York some time since, on a charge of passing counterfeit twenty-shilling gold pieces, was examined last Monday before United States Commissioner Stilwell, in that city. Upon the proof it appeared that the alleged counterfeit of the American twenty-shilling gold pieces was only on one side, the other side being an imprint of the likeness of Washington. The discharge of the prisoner was ordered, as the statute requires that the counterfeit coin should be an exact similitude of the genuine coin.

☞Very Fair.—A young gentleman who was ardently arguing in favor of Fremont's election was replied to by a buxom young miss, who expressed doubts of Fremont's success; whereupon the gentleman proposed to bet a kiss that his candidate would win, upon these terms: "If Fremont is chosen, you are to kiss me—if Buchanan is elected I am to kiss you." We shouldn't mind gambling a little ourselves after this fashion.

☞Extraordinary Freak of Nature.—Mary, a negro woman belonging to Dr. John H. Hundley, near Mooresville, Ala., gave birth, on the 10th instant, to three living infants, two whites and one black. It will puzzle the medical fraternity to account for this singular event.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

☞The highest point reached by the mercury in the thermometer in England this summer, as far as we have accounts, was on the 4th of July, when it reached 74 degrees. July 5th, the thermometer was reported at 60 deg., which was the highest point on that date. On the 8th of July it only rose to 56 deg., on the morning of July 8th the thermometer indicated only forty-nine degrees.

☞Skirts.—In the early Dutch times of N. Y. it is well known, the ladies estimated their wealth by the number of their petticoats. It would appear that the same custom still prevails there, as the Home Journal says:—"We heard of a lady who has worn at one time, as many as thirty skirts. We do not know what is the usual number, but that seems to us to be a few too many.

☞Remarkable Case.—Mrs. Julia Sayles, wife of John Sayles, of Blackstone, died on the 14th ult., of dropsy, from which she had suffered for five years. During this time she had been "tapped" upwards of *one hundred and forty* times, and more than *three thousand* pounds of water were extracted.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

☞A saw-fish has been caught near Mobile whose length was 19 feet 9 inches, breadth from fin to fin across the back three feet, and weight about 3,000 pounds. The liver weighed 400 pounds, and furnished a barrel of oil. A thousand eggs, from the size of a marble to 12 inches in circumference, were taken from the fish.

☞The hog business in Kentucky this fall will not amount to more than one-half what it did last year, because the severe drouth that has extended over the whole State has cut short the corn to such an extent. Fat hogs are now selling on contract for future delivery at 4½ cents per lb.

☞Fall of the Charter Oak.—The "Charter Oak" in which the Charter of Connecticut Colony was concealed on the 9th of May 1689, and which was an old tree at that time, fell on Thursday last. The people of Hartford will lose the old tree with regret.

☞Abundance, like want, ruins many.—Yes—abundance of luxury—abundance of folly; but abundance of money never ruined anybody—in the printing line—to our knowledge.

The Fall of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Bridge.

On Tuesday evening last, at about seven o'clock, the eastern span of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Bridge, at Easton, gave way, while a locomotive was pushing another across the bridge to Phillipsburg, when just as the head one had reached the abutment on the New Jersey shore, the span gave way, carrying one engine and tender into the canal below, and leaving the other engene hanging amid the timbers about twenty feet below.

They had previously crossed the bridge on the lower track to Easton, and were returning to Phillipsburg on the upper track when the accident occurred. There were seven persons on the engines at the time of calamity, two of whom jumped upon the abutment and escaped, the others going down with the wreck. George Howe, fireman on the "Manch Chunk," a young man about 25 years of age, was instantly killed, and Patrick Riley and two other men more or less injured. The body of Howe was recovered from the wreck soon after the occurrence. It was found under the boiler of the locomotive in the water, with the head resting against the fire box. The span that gave way was about 150 feet long. The track of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad passes directly beneath the the span some 30 feet below. A part of this bridge is also carried away, and the fragments falling into the Morris Canal beneath, has stopped the navigation for the present. As serious as the accident is in the destruction of property, it is a most providential circumstance that it occurred when it did, as a few minutes later an awful destruction of life would have been occasioned. The Philadelphia train was due at the point, by the time-table, at the precise moment of the accident, fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock. It was fortunately behind time five minutes; otherwise the train would have stopped directly under the span that gave way. The New York train was also nearly due, and would have passed over the span. A boat was passing down the canal, and barely escaped. The connection of the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Roads is interrupted, and the accident will occasion a serious stoppage of the coal trade to New York, as a couple of months will be required to repair the bridge. The connection with the Belvidere Road on the lower track is not interrupted.

The bridge was constructed of timber in the usual manner, with an arch at each end. Workmen had been employed on the bridge during the day, keying the timber, and had only partially finished. This brought the entire weight of the engines, about 50 tons, upon a few of the timbers remaining unkeyed, and to this the accident is attributed.

☞Soldiers in the Revolution.—The following statement of the number of troops, both regular and militia, furnished by each State during the war, was prepared under authority of Congress soon after the close of the contest.

	Regulars.	Militia.
N. Hampshire,	12,495	2,093
Massachusetts,	68,007	15,145
Rhode Island,	5,903	4,284
Connecticut,	32,029	7,702
New York,	18,331	3,304
New Jersey,	10,726	6,055
Pennsylvania,	26,322	6,327
Delaware,	2,317	376
Maryland,	13,912	4,127
Virginia,	25,668	5,620
North Carolina,	7,263	——
South Carolina,	6,417	——
Georgia,	2,676	——
Total	281,075	56,033

☞The Linden Tree.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says the Chinese linden or lime, in addition to its being the very best and most beautiful shade tree, is of great importance as a destroyer of the common house fly. In the season of flies he had found that almost innumerable quantities of dead house flies were in the morning, under the branches of the linden, amounting to thousands upon thousands the surface around being literally covered with them.

☞A Nation of Methodists.—The mission to the Friendly Islands has been so successful, that the nation of Methodists; and the whole population, from the king (who is a "local preacher") down to his meanest subject, attend the Wesleyan ministry. These islands sometimes go by the name of Tonga. They consist of upwards of a hundred and fifty, and lie in the Pacific Ocean, between latitude 13 degrees and 25 degrees south, and longitude 172 degrees west and 177 degrees east.

☞All the sword blades made for the English army are the work of four men, three of whom are brothers. There is a secret in the mode of manufacture, known only by these four, and which they are jealously guard. They select their own assistants and have the right to discharge them at pleasure, when they do not like them. One of the brothers, at Enfield, makes eighteen blades per day, for each of which he receives 2s 9p. His average earnings weekly are about fifty dollars.

☞Well Tanned.—At Lynn, a man digging potatoes in his garden, broke through into a pit, from which he took a large quantity of tanned hides in good condition. A tannery once occupied the spot, and the hides had been in the vat at least 75 years.

☞The sage of the Buffalo Republic thinks that "if a young man spends two hours with a young lady every night, and *her* old folks don't make any fuss about it, and *his* old folks don't make any fuss about it, the two young folks may be said to be engaged."

☞Mr. Thomas Hyer has positively refused to make a match for $25,000 to fight Mr. Dominic Bradley, of Philadelphia Hyer declined to fight on any terms, and sent the challengers about their business.

☞At a late firemen's supper at Burlington, Edward Bradley gave the following toast:—"Ladies of '56, like the firemen's bucket, *well hooped*, and like firemen delighting in the exhibition of their *hose*."

☞The Newspaper.—The newspaper is about three hundred years old, the first of which we have any record having been published at Anvers, in Flanders, in 1550, by Abraham Verhooven.

☞Shoes.—They are now making shoes without pegs or sewing. The soles are cemented and also the upper leather. They are said to be stronger than those made in the ordinary way, while they are vastly cheaper.

☞Massachusetts according to the Springfield *Republican*, will give Fremont nearly one hundred thousand votes, and divide fifty thousand between his competitors.

☞The old maid who did not love scandal nor hate young girls has been justly rewarded with a husband.

☞What man is there who, had he a window in his breast, would not speedily close the blinds?

☞The mortality among children in our principal cities this season, is appalling.

☞The daily supply of Croton water for New York City is 50,000,000 gallons.

(Communicated for the Lehigh Register.)

DAVID H. HUNTER'S DESCRIPTIVE LETTERS OF A WHALING VOYAGE, &c.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

San Francisco, March, 1856.

Although any one judging from appearances at this time, would have thought us the happiest sett of jovial fellows upon earth, there was still a concealed continual sorrow, a canker in each heart. We had a good store of songs, glees, &c., and hymns for the Sabbath, with yarns to pass away the long hours of the midnight watches. It was the only recreation we had besides our pipes and tobacco and was enjoyed to the fullest extent; in fact our officers were completely misled, and believed us content with our harsh and tyrannical treatment; but we were all longing for liberty or home, and although the feeling was not expressed openly, still dreams testified fully to the fact; each night several of them were at home and *one*, a great eater, dreamt nightly that he was at home in his mother's pantry and waked up with a pound-cake and pudding in his hand—the poor disappointed fellow.

October 1st, 1853.—Upon this day we had very heavy weather, being compelled to take in nearly all sail, and during the reefing of the fore-top-sail my friend W—m had a very narrow and miraculous escape with his life. The ship was rolling with tremendous jerks, creaking and groaning in the heavy seas when we went aloft to close-reef the fore-top-sail; several, among whom was W—m, had got out upon the weather arm, when the ship was struck by a tremendous sea. I was on the shrouds at the time, and clung to them for life, but W—m was torn from the yard and when I saw his falling body through the spray around, I gave him up for lost. Imagine my surprise when a moment later I found him alongside of me on the yard, unhurt and with his merry "Yee hoo," aiding in furling the sail, which it was found necessary to take in altogether. He had been blown in a most miraculous manner into the fore-top where he landed upon his back; jumping up, rubbing himself, and finding no bones broke he had come up to finish the job. The state of his mind as he stated was that of perfect indifference and resignation.

Upon the 6th of October we came in sight of the Cape de Verde Islands. They are very similar in appearance to the Western Islands, but their inhabitants are darker complexioned and more nearly assimilated to the African race. The ship kept off at some distance and we had no communication with the shore.

One calm and quiet morning, and in an evil hour, "Balty" threw several peices of mouldy ship biscuit over the sides of the ship under the eye of the Captain, who was watching in the fore-rigging unknown to him. I was on the point of warning him how he incautiously repeated the act, when a terrific yell burst from overhead, and in a moment our bloated and furious Captain slid upon deck, bellowing loudly; rushing to the bulwarks he seized the end of a clew-line and vigorously belabored the back and head of poor "Balty," who stood up manfully, looking the Captain directly in the eye without the quiver of a muscle until the pain and anguish became too much for human endurance, when large tears trickled down his cheeks. When the fury of the Captain had thus partially been vented, he desisted and walked back to the quarter-deck, when "Balty" suddenly wheeled and followed him; what his object was I do not know, but a timely order from the Captain sent him to the mizzen-top-gallant-cross-trees and to stay there until he received further orders. This was in the morning before breakfast, and those "further orders" came not until the shades of twilight closed around us.

One day, while still in the neighborhood of the Cape Verd Islands, and in a calm, we were all called on deck by the orders of the mate for the purpose of taking some black-fish, a scoal of which were then frisking, puffing and blowing about a mile from where we lay becalmed. It fortunately proved to be my mast-head and I had a bird's eye view of the whole scene. The black fish is of the whale species, measuring from ten to twenty feet in length, and makes from one to three barrels of oil; it is not however as much for the oil that they are pursued and taken, as it is for the purpose of drilling and initiating the men for the perilous combats with the whale, and the laborious and systematic process of "cutting in," "trying-out," (boiling,) and "storing away" the oil.

All around the stern of the ship and on our larboard bow, the ocean was a blowing mass of water, presenting the appearance of boiling water, occasioned by the breathing of these fish, who were congregated in innumerable numbers. The second mate's boat happening to be lowered first was soon among them and taking in oars used as paddles similar to those used by the N. A. Indians, with which they got alongside of a fine large sized fish who lay basking in the sun and rolling from side to side, seemingly in ecstacies with himself and the world, little dreaming that the "iron of fate" was about entering his—blubber. The boat-steerer (harpooner,) peaked his oar and stood upright in the bow of the boat, inspecting his harpoon a moment, the next it flew from his hands with unerring aim and was buried deep in the vitals of the fish. All the oars were peaked to keep clear of the water, and the boat was soon traveling over the sea "like a thing of life." The other two boats which had now also been lowered tried to fasten to some of them, but the blood of the stricken fish had frightened the rest, and although they would not leave their bleeding companion, they very cunningly and most provokingly managed to keep clear of their pursuers.

DAVID H. HUNTER.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

☞A very singular incident, says the Albany Knickerbocker, occurred to a friend of ours, on Wednesday. He has been in the habit of carrying locofoco matches in his vest pocket with his bank bills. While rumaging his vest pocket for some money, the matches ignited and set fire to a roll of bills, and before he discovered it his money was destroyed, and his vest badly burned.

☞Once upon a time it took thirteen years work for a man to purchase a Bible. In 1272, the wages of a laboring man were less than four cents per day, while the price of a Bible at the same period was $180. A common laborer in those days must toil on industriously for thirteen long years if he would possess a copy of the word of God! Now, the earnings of half a day would pay the cost of a beautifully printed copy of the sacred oracles.

☞Amos R. Boughter, Esq., a life long Democrat, and the Democratic candidate for Congress two years ago in the Lebanon district, has declared his determination to support Fremont.

☞The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 9th inst., details an account of a runaway match which lately occurred in that city, in which the male party is said to be seventeen and the girl thirteen years of age. Rather a fast couple, we think.

☞Sacred Days.—Christians keep Sunday; the Greeks, Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; Assyrians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks Friday, and the Jews Saturday.