

THE LEHIGH REGISTER.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1856.

G. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

The Slave Trade—Continued Agitation.

Since the election of Mr. Buchanan, a number of Southern prints boldly insist that the right of the South to extend her institutions and her territory was decided by the late election, and that one of the legitimate results thereof, is the right to re-open and legalize the African Slave trade, which traffic at present stands on the statute books denounced as piracy. We hold it to be improbable that any sensible member of the sham Democratic party, can really believe that Mr. Buchanan would dare attempt to favor any such scheme—it is possible he may have led them to think he would sign a bill to repeal the present laws against the African slave trade, were such a bill to pass the two Houses, but if he has done this, it was never contemplated by him that any such bill would pass the two Houses, nor would he sign such a bill were it presented for his signature. We regard the proposition of Governor Adams, of South Carolina, on this subject as merely intended to create a new issue on the slavery question for agitation in the next Presidential contest, and with a view to hold the South together in a solid phalanx for the benefit of the sham Democratic party, or, possibly, for a joint and simultaneous secession from the Union, in certain contingencies, to be hereafter named by a Southern Convention.

Thus the existing, and for the present triumphant sham Democratic party, is seeking new channels through which to produce continued excitement and agitation on the question of slavery. Without such agitation, this party would cease to exist, for it has long since abandoned all the principles of that distinctive organization created by its great founder, Jefferson, and it has become far more latitudinarian in its legislation than any other party which has existed since the Federal Constitution was established. At the head of this party now stands the man who voted for a United States Bank and for the highest protective tariff ever passed by the Federal Government. We would hope the people may rebuke this agitation and put an end to it—but to do this they must put an end to the rule of this sham Democratic party.

The country wants repose—it needs a respite from continued agitation—let there be at least an armistice between the North and South, till the policy of the incoming administration shall be fully and fairly developed. Those who are fond of contention and strife, need not fear that the coming administration will not give them an opportunity to manifest their skill in political warfare. The Northern and Southern members of this sham Democratic party are only held together now by the "cohesive power of public plunder"—when the partition thereof shall be divided, the charm will be broken—one faction or the other will assuredly be disappointed—the Northern or the Southern wing will fly off.

*Samson's young foxes might as well
With rods of peaceful well-to-do dwell,
In bonds of freedom tread between."*

The Vote for President.

The returns of the vote for President as far as received foot up as follows: Buchanan, 1,798,277; Fremont, 1,328,185; Fillmore, 822,620. The returns to come in will not materially vary the result. Mr. Buchanan is over four hundred and sixty-eight thousand ahead of Mr. Fremont, and Mr. Fremont has nearly half a million votes more than Mr. Fillmore. The combined vote of Fremont and Fillmore is greater than that of Buchanan by 354,528.

Congress.

Nothing of much interest has transpired in Congress since our last issue. The Senate has mostly been occupied by Senators defining their positions, and giving their views of the result of the late election. Some half dozen bills which reached the Senate just before the adjournment of the last session were passed on Tuesday. In the House of Representatives the question of permitting General Whitfield to take the usual oath was decided on Tuesday in his favor, by a vote of 112 to 108, and he thereupon took the oath of office as a delegate from the Territory of Kansas.

From Kansas.

By way of Chicago we have Kansas dates to the third instant. The Free State militia, under Captain WALKER, have been disbanded at their own request. Sixteen of the Free-State prisoners, tried for murder in the first degree, have been acquitted, and nine are still on trial.

The Lancaster Bank.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* learns from a reliable source, that there is a strong probability of this institution being put on its feet again, by a new subscription of stock to the amount suggested by the Directors in their report to the meeting of stockholders. This project, if carried out, will give the bank a cash capital of \$300,000 to commence with, and enable it to pay its present depositors in one, two and three years. Of course the old stock is all sunk, and will prove a dead loss to the stockholders unless the doubtful and bad assets of the institution should turn out better than the Directors anticipate. Since the suspension, the bank has redeemed over \$65,000 of her notes in payment of debts due the institution, thus discharging her liabilities to that amount.

REAH FRAZER, Esq., of Lancaster, the Harrisburg Telegraph says, has become deranged. His friends have taken him to the State Lunatic Asylum. Over excitement in money and political matters, it is supposed, has caused the sad event.

The population of Cuba is estimated at 1,446,052 souls.

Pennsylvania as it is.

Our readers may remember that during the recent campaign, the German orator Hecker was accompanied by a fellow-laborer in the Republican cause—a gentleman of the name of Munch, more popularly known as "Far West"—a person famed for the extent and practical character of his knowledge and his experience as a pioneer and agriculturist in our new country. Mr. Munch is said to be a first class judge of the resources and capabilities of any region, whether for farming or manufacturing, and of this we find abundant proof in some letters which he has recently published concerning the States which he has lately visited. We translate from them his remarks on Pennsylvania, which are well worth the serious consideration of every one:

"The country between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, particularly the neighborhood of Lancaster, cannot fail to astonish even those who are familiar with the choicest beauties of European landscapes. Between broad and fertile plains we see small ranges of hills, which are very sensibly kept covered with woods—generally chestnut trees—while the eye, passing over the low fences, observes only garden-like fields, meadows, brooks, clean and pretty-looking farm houses and pleasant little towns. These latter seem to be multiplied and enlarged with incredible rapidity—the land is no longer able to maintain its population solely by agriculture, and the inhabitants are compelled to turn their industry to manufactures. This part of Pennsylvania is especially German—German of the fourth and fifth generation—and it is certain that their ancestors could not have chosen more wisely in selecting a place for settlement. To be a land owner and a farmer here presents many advantages unknown to the settler in the far West, and there would be nothing left the agriculturist to wish for, if the population would hold to its own and change less. As it is, the German Pennsylvanians are beginning to be found in all new regions. At home these people speak their own Palatinato German as of old, but are in most respects more nearly allied to their Anglo-Saxon fellow-countrymen, than to the more recently immigrated Germans. If they have not, as a class, made that progress in education which was to be expected of them, and if they are still men of very strong prejudices, they are notwithstanding, on the whole, of a general, solid and respectable stamp, enviable circumstances in comparison with the European farmer, and very far his superior in intelligence and morals."

We would call especial attention to these remarks, as they indicate that Pennsylvania, in the opinion of one very well qualified to judge, presents extraordinary inducements not only to the agriculturist and manufacturer, but to the mere seeker for picturesque beauty. What Mr. Munch has applied to what he saw upon the road between Philadelphia and Lancaster is, or might be applicable to a large portion of the State. Our resources are infinitely greater than those of any other State in the Union, and the time would not be far distant, if our citizens would awake to the necessity of more rapidly developing those resources, when we should stand, in every important particular, confessedly in advance of all cotemporaries.

Buchanan an 'Abolitionist.'

Hon. William Bigler, Senator from Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in the Senate last Monday. In the course of his remarks on the Kansas question, he was interrupted by Mr. Wade, who asked whether Mr. Buchanan was in favor of making Kansas a Slave State. Mr. Bigler replied that he presumed that the views of Mr. Buchanan were those of the Democracy generally. He was for allowing the people of a Territory or State to make their own institutions to suit themselves, but like most Northern people, if he could have his choice he would no doubt prefer it to be a free State. This is precisely the position of the free State men in Kansas, who were stigmatized as 'Abolitionists' by the Border Ruffians, and nearly identical with the views of the 'Black Republicans' everywhere. We are not surprised to learn that this exposition of Mr. Buchanan's views kicked up quite a 'muss' among his Southern supporters. They begin to think they have caught a Tartar of the worst sort. So mote it be. But the idea that Buchanan is an 'Abolitionist,' as well as an old 'old Federalist,' must be peculiarly galling to the Union Saver who were induced to give him their support.

Strong Testimony.

We recently met a gentleman who has been more than eighteen months in Kansas, and has returned to make preparation for a permanent residence there. We learned from him many facts of interest in regard to the history of the past and the prospects of the future. He was a thorough-going Democrat when he went to the Territory, and would have remained so, but for the stern demands made upon him to prove his fidelity to marauding, house-burning, murdering, bogus Democracy, by casting in his lot with the Border Ruffians. They insisted that he should shoulder his musket and join them in their crusade against the free State men. He asked 'why—what have they done?' The only reply was, "they are cursed abolitionists, and we mean to exterminate them." This was an interpretation of the principles of Democracy which our friend had not learned, and he refused to join these piratical bands. They said, "if you are not for us, you are against us," and they commenced, in various ways, their malignant assaults upon him. They stole his property, riddled his cabin, and threatened his life. He said he was sure that no system, except that of slavery, could transform men into such monsters and demons. It is hardly necessary to say that he goes back resolved to make Kansas a free State.—*Philadelphia Times.*

In the Senate, it will be noticed from the report of the debate, that Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who is supposed to possess the full confidence of Mr. Buchanan, declared, that while the people of Kansas would be allowed to settle the question of slavery for themselves, the new President would prefer that Kansas should come in as a free State. This declaration has not in the least encouraged or consoled the Southern men.

(Continued.)

The Buchanan Hickory Pole at Coopersburg. Mr. Enron.—Can you inform your readers what is the meaning of the pole there, some hundred or more feet high, and attached to it a large flag—intended to represent the American flag, but there are two striking features about it. The first is, that the flag has a dark or black stripe, alternately with the red and white. Some say it is a kind of mourning flag, and wonder who's dead. The next is the flag is suspended "Union down," which all the world over is the signal of distress, and others ask "What's the matter?" Really it does seem that there must be something the matter. Can you tell? The following dialogue may be near the truth:

Irish John—Faith Jimmy, an what are yo afther a lookin up that pole?
Irish Jimmy—Be jabbers an its not the pole I'm looken at, at all, but its the American flag up there. Sure an didn't I larn in ould Ireland that the American flag had a red and a white stripe, and don't you see the big black stripe betwain them, and divil take me if I see the reason of it.

Irish John—Och mon! an ye're not a bit of a pollytician. Divil the bit, sure an don't you know the Dimmercats go in wid the naggers down South, and this black stripe between the two is for the naggers!

Irish Jim—Faith an ye've got me there sure!
Irish Pete—Bad luck to both of ye. One of ye's sea half and the other knows half of it. Sure an didn't you hear the boss say 'tother day that President Pierce was dead's a doornail, and do you think it would be trating his remains decently to be puttin up a flag of rejoicing. Look sharp, me boys, an you see the flag's put up "Union down" an you see the member when we came over in the ship "Sally Ann" when the sea serpent knocked that young hero in our harbor bow, that up went the flag "Union down" as a signal of distress, and the ship General Jackson come immediately to help us!

Irish Jim—Come along boys to the tavern an drink wid me. As true as I'm speakin to you, an I've been a botherin me head for an hour a considerin over the botherin thing, an I'll own up I'm a green-horn an trave.

Irish John—I'll agree wid ye's, and we will drink on it. Hurra for Buchanan!

Irish Pete—Hush up now. Sure an you're no better than a brute bast to be delightin in such circumstances. Don't you see the flag's rolled up, and ye can't read the names on it a purpose because there's trouble. Try and be behave yourselves decently, boys.

The last remark comes from the fact that the day the flag was raised a heavy storm set in, and the flag blow over the staff and twisted up into a kind of rope, and since then the names of "Buchanan and Breckinridge," which are upon it, cannot be seen. What's the matter?

[We can throw no definite enlightening upon the queries of our correspondent, but presume that these singular circumstances are significant of the "wailing and weeping in camp," and "a shadow on the wall" of the destiny awaiting the once great and powerful party.—Ed.]

Late from California.

BATTLES IN NICARAGUA, AND SUCCESS OF GEN. WALKER.—New Orleans, Dec. 10.—The steamship Texas from San Juan, brings dates from California to the 20th of November.

The vote of California stands; 60,000 for Buchanan; 35,000 for Fillmore; and 19,000 for Fremont.

From Nicaragua we have reports of further successes by Gen. Walker over the Costa Ricans. The battle of Masaya lasted four days, resulting in the complete rout of the Costa Ricans.

Gen. Walker had burned Granada and removed the capital to Rivas.

'BAYARD TAYLOR A "BLACK" REPUBLICAN.

Bayard Taylor is at present travelling in Northern Europe. His first letter to the *Tribune*, written at Gotha, Germany, Oct. 27, 1856, contains the following paragraphs:

"More than three months have elapsed since I sailed from New York to the Asia, and not a link has yet been forged in that chain which is their roving friend and correspondent.

"But the relief of a summer holiday in Europe! The sober and respectable repose of staid and starved Old England—the gay nonchalance of Parisian streets—the drowsy quiet of slow, good-humored, patient, warm-hearted Germany—the deep delicious draughts of Alpine air, cool from the eternal glaciers, and musical with echoes of the cow-herd's horn—the silent dream of Venetian days, and the sublime desolation of the Roman Campagna—to feel all this and to see it anew through three eyes of young American eyes, which looked on Europe for the first time, was indeed an ample overpayment for all foregone toils. I gave myself up to it with an idle satisfaction in which there was no reproach, except when a stray *Tribune* fell into my hands, and I remembered that my votes were lost to Fremont (mine and my sailor's) by my absence. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that the speech which my letters would have occupied, had I written sooner, has been used to better advantage in his own campaign which now draws near its close. God grant that to-morrow a week may give to freedom that victory which must be hers in the end!"

DANGER AHEAD.—A correspondent writes from Washington: Senator Bigler's speech of yesterday is kicking up quite a hobber among the Southern supporters of Mr. Buchanan—not because of any especial value in the speech itself, but because it is supposed to foreshadow the policy of the President elect on the slavery question.

The speech was essentially Free-soilish. The Senator declared that if he was himself a citizen of Kansas he would vote against the introduction of slavery there, and gave us to understand that Mr. Buchanan would pursue the same course; and that, under the influences which will be paramount in the early future, Kansas is certain to become a free State.

Southern Senators looked aghast when such expressions as these fell from the lips of the speaker; and the more they think of it, the more they don't like it, and the more they suspect that in electing Mr. Buchanan they have caught a Tartar. So let it be. Mr. Bigler was dumb last week when the present debate commenced; but the Electoral Colleges have made up their record now, and the Senator's tongue can wag fearlessly and free.

Lynch Law in Ohio.

HOARING AFFAIR.—The Adams county Democrat gives the particulars of a most brutal crime and terrible punishment of the offender. On Friday night the house of Mr. Israel Morris, of Manchester, was broken into during the absence of Mr. M. The person of Mrs. Morris (who was alone with two small infants) was violated in the most shocking manner. When discovered next morning, by cries of the children, it was found that her jaw was dislocated, and otherwise injured to such an extent as to render her entirely helpless. When sufficiently recovered to speak, she said that in the conflict she had scratched the lip of her assaulter so that it had bled freely. This led to the arrest of a brute negro named Bill Terry, who bore the mark upon his lip. An infuriated mob took him to a neighboring tree and swung him by the neck until he confessed. He was then sent to West Union and confined; but the husband of Mrs. M. returning and learning the particulars of the crime, aroused his friends—to wit: West Union—forced the jail—and returning with the negro, swung him upon the limb of a tree until he was dead! On his way from the jail, and even under his gallows, the negro cursed and swore terribly, and vowed if he got off alive he would kill Mrs. Morris at sight. After hanging until he was dead, his body was cut down, and with the chain still fastened to him, deposited in a box and buried on the Island. Mrs. Morris is lying very ill, and it is quite doubtful whether she will recover from the brutal treatment she received at the negro's hands. The negro's own wife was so shocked with the horror of his crime, and the repeated villainies of the kind, that she did not even beg the crowd to spare his life.

IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.—Some time since we noticed the appearance of a female in this city who claimed several gentlemen for her husband, and she was only stopped in her career by being arrested. Last week another female made her appearance in this city, called at the house of a respectable gentleman in the eastern section of the city, and in the presence of a family claimed him as her husband, and father of her children, none of the last named of whom appeared. She insisted in her demand, and went before Justice McAllister to see if she could not compel the lady claimed to support her. She stated that she resided in New Jersey, and when the effort failed to frighten, proposed to relinquish all right on the receipt of \$60.—To this, too, the gentleman demurred, and when she found that other testimony than her own was necessary, on Friday left Philadelphia, in search, as she alleged, of proof of her statements. She is apparently about thirty years of age, and of good appearance. The gentleman who is her husband, and who has several children grown and married. It was, of course, an effort to raise money, and it is not probable that she will again return to the city. Quite an excitement was created in the neighborhood, and the impression prevails that the female was prompted by some heartless wretch to jeopardize the happiness of a large household, in the hope of pecuniary gain.—*Baltimore American.*

DRAMATIC DISASTER.—The canal boat "Daniel O'Connell," from Glendon Iron Works, above Easton, loaded with pig iron, sank at the Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on Sunday night last, carrying down with it the Captain, James Brady, and two boys, brothers named Edward and John Melarky, who it is supposed were asleep at the time. They were all from Glendon. Brady was a single man about 25 years of age, and the boys were aged respectively, eleven and fourteen years. The news of the accident was telegraphed to Glendon yesterday. The boat had a ton of iron upon it, consigned to Messrs. Caben & Co. The iron was valued at \$1600. It is not known what caused the boat to sink, as it was considered in good condition, nor is it known at what time during the night it went down; not being missed from the wharf until the next morning. Preparations were made immediately for the recovery of the bodies.

The Trenton Gazette says:—"Two companies of Continentals are being formed for the purpose of taking part in the approaching celebration of the anniversary of the capture of the Hessians in this city, on the 26th of December, 1776. This will make the whole number of military companies paraded by our citizens in the sham fight, amount to seven, viz: The Stockton Artillerists, the Liberty Rifles, the Trenton Rifles, the Irish Volunteers, the Sarsfield Guards, and the two Continental companies. Besides these, the National Guards, and Minute Men of '76, of Philadelphia, have already declared their intention of being present. Invitations have been sent to about a hundred companies, and it is expected that from five hundred to a thousand soldiers from a distance will take part in the celebration. From the indications this affair will be more creditable to the Military and the city than the abortions of former years."

The largest Congressional district in the United States, beyond a doubt, is the Second Congressional district of Wisconsin. The usual average for Congressional districts is from eight thousand to fifteen thousand voters, but this district, at the late election, voted thus for Congressman: C. Billingshurst, 25,800; H. C. Hobart, 23,448; Total vote, 49,248. This is enormous, and well illustrates the prodigious growth of Wisconsin within the last five years.

MINNESOTA.—Gov. Gorman, in his message to the Minnesota Legislature last winter, stated the population of the Territory at 70,000. At the opening of navigation in the summer Spring it was estimated at 120,000, and now, near the close of navigation, it is set down by a St. Paul paper at 200,000. At the present rate of increase, Minnesota will have a population of at least half a million in 1860.

PRODUCT OF AN ACME.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer, writing from Plainfield, Mass., says that he has raised on his farm forty bushels of good sound corn, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, seven large cartloads of pumpkins, fifteen bushels of carrots, twenty bushels of turnips, three bushels of onions, forty cabbage heads, one bushel of beans; after using all he needed for his family, a lot of peas, and fifteen bushels of sugar beets.

HIGH PRICED APPLES.—Mr. J. W. Dodge, of Cumberland county, Tennessee, raised and exhibited some apples at the County Fair which were sold at auction at \$10 50 a dozen—about a barrel and a half brought \$111.

Mr. Thomas McCarter, who in life weighed 527 pounds, died in West Tennessee last week. His coffin measured 34 feet across the top, 28 inches deep, and 7 feet long.

Thophilus Fiske, Esq., announces his withdrawal from the Philadelphia "Pennsylvanian."

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Revenue Commissioner.—Hon. Jacob Erdman has been appointed by the Court, Revenue Commissioner for the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.—The quantity of coal transported on this road for the week ending December 6th, amounted to 5,148 tons; for the season 170,886 tons.

Lehigh Coal Trade.—The shipments of coal from the Lehigh Region, for the week ending December 6th amounted to 5,550 tons; total for the season, 1,186,161 tons. This we presume completes the shipments by canal per tide water this season.

Our borough subscribers will please inform us if our carrier commits any irregularities in serving their papers. He has strict instructions to deliver them into the dwellings, and if he fails to do so we would be thankful for the information.

The receipts of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the month of November were:

Passengers	\$6,989 88
Freight	2,085 28
Coal	23,501 80
Total	\$32,696 96

North Pennsylvania Railroad.—This road will be completed in a day or two and probably formally opened this week. Last Monday only about two miles of track remained unladen with sets of layers approaching each other from each end, day and night. It will prove a great convenience to travellers from this point to Philadelphia.

See to It.—The authorities should make arrangements immediately for the protection of the fire plugs of our borough from the severe frosts of the approaching winter, by packing the boxes with straw or some other good non-conducting substance. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and we trust the Town Council will appreciate that fact as far as fire plugs are concerned.

Another Horrible Death from Hydrophobia.—We learn that on Monday last week another person—a lad about 31 years of age, whose name we were unable to learn, fell a victim to that horrible disease, hydrophobia, at the Lehigh Gap. All that could be done by competent medical aid was brought into service, but it was of no avail, as the fatal poison was too long and deeply instilled in the system.

For the Ladies.—The weather within the last week was of a kind to give us a foretaste of winter. The air has an icy chilliness, and it may therefore not be amiss to remind our lady readers that the fur department at Young & Leh's, in Hamilton street, is replete to a point. To enumerate the styles, qualities and descriptions of their stock, as well as the extremely low prices, would occupy a column or two in our paper. See their advertisement.

For Christmas and New Years.—The Mammoth Pictorial Double Brother JONATHAN is already in the field, and is filled, as usual, with large and spirited Pictures for the Christmas Holidays. Published by B. H. DAY, 48 Beekman street, New York. Sent 12 cents (postage stamps or money) and you will get this elegant picture sheet free of postage. Nine are sent (post paid) for One Dollar; or Eleven, if not post paid.

Fatal Accident.—On the 9th instant, a man named GEORGE MARTIN, an employe at Yeager & Korn's Lime Kilns, in Lower Saucon township, met with an accident resulting in instant death, by accidentally falling head-foremost through the Railroad bridge, near Hess' Mill, while passing over it on his way homeward from Hellefonten. He was about 48 years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children, on whom the sad bereavement falls with crushing force.

If every subscriber would ask his neighbor to subscribe and send his name along to us, it would not only double our subscription list and encourage us to publish a still better paper, but it would be a personal advantage to every subscriber. There is more happiness and prosperity in a neighborhood where every family takes a newspaper than where they take none. It makes home happier, the father more thoughtful, the mother more cheerful, and the eyes of the children sparkle with joy whenever the newspaper comes.

The Holidays are Coming.—So says the Almanac, so say the merchant's shop-windows and counters, which are filled with Toys and Holiday Gifts appropriate to the season; and, above all, so says the weather, with its clear, sparkling atmosphere, and spirit-animating edge. It is meted that we all should unbend at times and mingle in the enjoyments which lighten the perplexities of life, and we hope that every reader of the REGISTER may be the happiest of the happy participants in the coming festivities—notwithstanding Fremont has not been the successful candidate for the Presidency.

A Regular Scamp.—Charles Tomer, the individual arrested in Philadelphia for the forgery committed on several country banks, among them the Allentown and Easton Banks, within the past year, had several hearings before Alderman Enus, of Philadelphia, and was taken to Dauphin county on Tuesday, by the sheriff of that county, to take his trial for forging the name of Gen. Simon Cameron on an order for over three hundred dollars, on the Middletown Bank. Tomer is a "bird," and is said to have been an inmate of the Penitentiary some three or four years ago, on a conviction for counterfeiting. He stands a far better chance of getting there again than of being struck by lightning.

Dr. John J. Detweiler, of Easton, has been appointed by the Directors of the Poor, to give medical aid and medicines to the outdoor poor of Easton and South Easton.

Terrible Accident.—A most distressing and painful accident occurred to Mr. Markwerth, of Freemansburg, on Saturday last. It appears that his gun had been very heavily loaded and whilst in the act of discharging it the barrel burst and caused a most terrible wound on the hand and forearm, and the hand being blown off. Dr. F. A. Kitchen, of Freemansburg, was immediately called, who, with the assistance of Dr. Hillman, of Bethlehem, adjoined the fractured bones, and amputated the shattered portion of the limb, and otherwise attended to him, rendering him as comfortable as circumstances would permit. We have since learned that the patient is doing well.—*Easton Daily Express.*

The Ball Season.—"Trip it lightly as ye go On the light fantastic toe." The gaiety of the season invites us all to good feelings and social intercourse.—Let us then enjoy ourselves in the healthful exercise of the dance—the most innocent of amusements.

This evening the first annual ball of the Mechanics and Workmen will take place at the Odd Fellows' Hall. We trust they may have a very agreeable and pleasant party, and enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. Tickets \$1, to be had at the door.

On Friday evening, Dec. 26th, (second Christmas,) a Military and Civic Dress Ball will be given at the Odd Fellows' Hall for the benefit of the "Allen Rifles." A brilliant and agreeable affair may be expected, if we may judge from the cost and labor of preparation. Tickets \$1, to be had of any of the members.

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 31st, (New Year's Eve,) Columbia Engine Co., No. 1, will give their third Annual Ball, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the friends of the Company may safely rely that nothing will be left undone that taste can suggest, or labor secure, to contribute to their pleasure. Judging from their former entertainments, we prophesy a joyful time. Tickets \$1, to be had of the members.

Arrested for Passing Counterfeit.—JOSSEPH K. SISK, a Merchant Tailor in our neighborhood, borough of Catawagus, was arrested in Easton on Wednesday afternoon last week, for passing counterfeit money. The first, a five dollar bill, he passed upon Mr. James Templin, keeper of an eating-house, where he procured something to eat, and after getting change left. From this place he went to the Oyster Saloon of Mr. John T. Hartzell, where he also procured something to eat, &c., and gave another five dollar bill on the same bank, getting his change. He then went into the store of Mr. Jacob Rader, in Northampton street, and purchasing a small amount from one of the clerks, passed another bill on the same bank and of the same amount, getting his change also. From here he went to Whitesell's Hotel, where they refused to take one of the bills. At Rader's they soon discovered that the bill passed was counterfeit, and set out in pursuit of Seem. At length they found him somewhere about Whitesell's shed, and had him arrested, and taken before Justice Arndt, by whom he was committed to jail for want of bail in \$1000, to answer the charge at the next term of court. The bills were all of the denomination of \$5 upon the Mercantile Bank, of Hartford, Conn., all seeming to be new, and well calculated to deceive. The accused is of respectable parentage, and has a family at Catawagus.

The Easton Express says:—"A great deal of sympathy we learn is expressed for Seem, the young gentleman who was caught in the attempt to speculate in counterfeit money at the expense of some of our citizens, and a move we understand is on foot to have the matter settled. It is represented that he is very respectably connected; that he has heretofore been very correct in his deportment; that it is altogether probable that he was the tool of some sharper in the business in which he was engaged, and that for these reasons he ought to be mildly dealt with. The strongest argument in his behalf with those who seek to obtain a settlement of the affair is his "respectable connections." But giving this fact all due consideration, we can see no good reason to free him from the punishment which the law prescribes for the crime in which he has been detected.—The law should be impartially administered, and if Seem be found guilty he should suffer the same punishment that would be meted out to the most friendless criminal; his rich connections should never be permitted to screen him from punishment."

A RAILROAD CASE has recently been decided in the Court at Harrisburg, of importance to the community. The points involved in the issue were as follows:—A suit was brought by the plaintiff, Mr. Gross, for the burning down of his house, alleged to have been set on fire by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania railroad.—There was no question that the house was destroyed, and that sparks from an engine set it on fire. But the defence took the ground that damages had been allowed by the jury of inquest upon the premises some years ago. It was held in proof that a certain amount had been paid for the covering of the house thus consumed.—The owner had neglected to secure the roof; and the defence was that in as much as he had been paid for slating the roof, but had neglected to do it, he could not claim damages for his own negligence. This view was sustained by the court. The jury found for the defendant.

WINTER ELABORATIONS.—In Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, and some parts of New York, they have good sleighing. In Minnesota, the St. Croix Lake has been frozen over so thick that persons have crossed upon the ice. The Upper Mississippi is closed by ice.

The wages of the firemen of Cincinnati for the month of November amounted to \$5855.50.

It is said that there are at least 2000 gambling houses and 100 faro banks in the city of New York.