



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1849.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 189 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register* and collecting and receiving for the same.

School System in Lehigh County.

Townsend Haines, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, gives the following tabular statement of the Districts, Teachers, Scholars, Revenue and Expenditures of the System in Lehigh, for the year ending June 5th, 1848:

Whole number of districts,	14
Number paid during the year,	8
Number reporting,	7
Whole number of schools,	66
Number yet required,	9
Average number of months taught,	8.00
Number of male teachers,	59
Number of female teachers,	7
Av. salaries of male teachers p. month, \$20 81	
Av. salaries of female teachers p. mo., \$15 85	
Number of male scholars,	2,263
Number of female scholars,	1,868
Number learning German,	896
Av. number of scholars in each school,	66
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	37
Amount of tax levied,	\$5,117 78
Rec'd from the State appropriation,	1,890 50
Rec'd from collectors of school tax,	4,433 14
Cost of instruction,	4,964 03
Fuel and contingencies,	587 44
Cost of school houses, purchasing buildings, renting and repairing,	824 43

Morris Canal Company.

This Company, although for many years in a bad condition, is slowly recovering from its crippled state. We see that the Company has made application to the Legislature of New Jersey, for a change of their charter, which reduces the number of shares of stock—and gives power to issue a preferred stock—and to connect the navigation of the Canal with that of the Lehigh Canal, by a bridge across the Delaware river, at some suitable point.

The lower House had the bill up on Friday last, and it was ordered to a third reading by a large vote, a fair indication that the bill will pass final reading. It had previously passed the Senate, unanimously.

The advantages that the company will derive from these privileges are estimated of great value, and are given as the cause of the firmness of the stock of late dates.

Should this bill pass the New Jersey Legislature, of which we have no doubt, it will be of great importance to our Flour and Grain merchants, as it will open a direct water communication by canal with the great commercial Emporium of New York. At present shipments are combined with much cost and danger, on account of the inclined planes.

A California Company.

We learn from the Reading Gazette that a Company is about being organized in that city, upon the principle of mutual interest to stockholders. The project originated with Mr. Samuel Ovenshine, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. A. M. Sallade, Benj. Tyson and John Green, of Reading; and appears to find great favor with the citizens. The shares are \$100 each. Nearly \$10,000 has already been subscribed by men of property and respectability. We understand it is the intention of the Company to select fifteen capable men, of undoubted integrity, who are to be sent to California, in a vessel of the first class, with machinery, working instruments, &c., and clothing for two years—which are to be supplied from the funds of the Company. The profits of the expedition, are to be divided equally among the stockholders and men whom they employ. The plan appears to be well conceived; and if the marvellous reports that reach us, of the immense quantities of gold every day being discovered in California, are only one-twentieth part true, the gentlemen who have invested their money in this enterprise, may rely upon receiving a rich return.

The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.—No. 8 of this excellent monthly, for February, has been received. It contains much interesting and valuable matter for the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Mechanic, and all who pursue any of the industrial vocations of life. This is one of the few periodicals of real practical utility, and is worthy of the most extensive patronage from those who think when they read, and read to be instructed. It is published by J. S. Skinner & Son, 81 Dock street, for \$3 a year.

The Scalpel.—This is the title of a new monthly publication, devoted mainly to the science of medicine, and kindred subjects. The editor calls it appropriately "A Journal of Health, adapted to Popular and Professional Reading, and the exposure of Quackery." We find in its pages much that is interesting and instructive, both to the general reader and the medical practitioner. It is very neatly printed, and issued at the low price of 25 cents per number. New York—Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor and Publisher.

Eagle Hotel.—Our old neighbor, Mr. Joel Keck, who has left our beautiful Allentown, to seek his fortune in the West, has settled himself in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio. He has become proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, in that place, and we advise all those who visit Ohio, not to fail and give our friend Keck a call, as we have no doubt their accommodations cannot be excelled by any public house in the "Backeye" State.

Proceedings of Court.

Court met on the 29th ultimo at the usual hour. In the Quarter Sessions we learn there was but little business. Two bills only were found and these were settled by the parties without trial. In the Common Pleas though a large number of cases were set down for trial but few of them were reached. We give below an outline of what was done.

Benjamin Jarrett vs. George Beisel.—This was an appeal from the Register's court to try the validity of the will of Catharine Jarrett. The defence set up was, that at the time of making the will the testatrix was not of sound mind and disposing memory, and that she had been unduly influenced by those to whom most of her estate was bequeathed by the will. Verdict of the jury in favor of plaintiff, thus sustaining the will. The charge of the Court in this case was a very clear and able exposition of the Law as to the degree of imbecility of mind and the weight of improper influence were necessary to invalidate a will.

Paul Miller vs. John G. Goudie.—This was an action to recover the amount of a sealed note, given in part consideration for the Brewery now owned by defendant. The defence was that the consideration of the note had failed in part, inasmuch as the Northampton Water Company had recovered a part of land alleged to have been sold to defendant with the brewery. This question brought up most of the evidence so often gone over in the case of the Water Company against Goudie. Owing to the unexpected absence of a material witness the plaintiff took a non suit, and thus the case terminated for the present.

George Wemmer vs. Asahel Beach.—This was an action on the case, for words spoken by defendant, tending to injure the plaintiff in his business as a merchant. Verdict for plaintiff \$100 damages besides costs.

Christian Ort vs. Thomas Schuler.—This was an action for damages, alleged to have been sustained by defendant diverting the water of a stream flowing the premises of both parties from its natural course, thus injuring the plaintiff, whose farm was below defendants, in his right to the use of the water. Verdict for defendant. Most of the jurors in this case had been upon the ground to view the premises.

Henry Mut vs. Daniel and Henry Yeager.—This was an action of defendants to recover the purchase money of certain real estate, sold to defendants in November, 1846. Plaintiff had agreed to make defendants a good title on the first of April, 1847, at which time the purchase money was to be paid. On the second of April, 1847, the parties met and defendants tendered the purchase money and demanded a title clear of incumbrances. This the plaintiff it appears was unable to give, owing to there being a number of judgments covering the premises in question, and which were at that time unsatisfied. On the 27th of the same month the plaintiff tendered releases of these judgments and also a deed for the property, and demanded the purchase money from defendants, who then refused to take the property. Verdict for defendants certifying the sum of \$62 50, due them from the plaintiff.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Peter Huber. The Sheriff's Sale made on the 17th January was set aside.

We are also informed the Sheriff's sale of the Worman's Spring property made before the last Court was set aside. And that the sale made by the Administrator de bonis non, of the same property, was confirmed.

Court adjourned on Saturday evening, leaving much of the business unfinished.

[Continued.]

Mn. Eniron.—Your notice in the Register, a few weeks ago, of Maj. Fry's Mammoth Sleigh, suggested to my mind the idea that the Major would make, physically and politically, a Mammoth Candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

I do not know that he has any aspirations to take upon himself the cares and responsibilities of that important station; but this I do know, that he has many warm friends among the Democracy of Lehigh and in the State, and their wishes and his claims to a nomination should not be disregarded. His sterling integrity, business talent and his proverbial economy in the management of his own affairs, point him out as the man for the office. The urbanity of his manners and the amiability of his disposition, have greatly endeared him to his immediate neighbors, making him personally popular in his own and the adjoining counties; his sturdy political consistency and orthodox democracy, make him a bright and shining light in the party, and, his name, if nominated, a tower of strength to his friends and wall of fire to his enemies.

Without disparaging the other gentlemen who may be named in connection with the candidacy for that office, I trust, the next Democratic State Convention will nominate as its standard bearer at the ensuing election, the gallant Major William Fry of Lehigh county.

Bank of England.

The gold and silver coin in the vaults of this institution, on the 6th of January, amounted to the enormous sum of £15,024,802, or about \$75,000,000. Considering that our political economists have often estimated the gold and silver coin in the United States as low as \$80,000,000, this must be conceded to be a respectable amount of hard cash to be accumulated in the strong-box of even the Bank of England. A portion of this, we know, is drawn from the United States by a regular and continuous attraction across the water; and the question is as to the excellence of our commercial system, under which our gold and silver are drained from us to enrich this "monster" of a foreign country.

An address has been issued by Chancellor Nicholas to the people of Kentucky, urging that the constitution be formed for the gradual abolition of slavery in that State.

Advice for Young Men.

Choice of a Profession.—Some young persons entertain ridiculous notions as to the choice of a profession. Carried away by the glitter of uniforms and the splendid pageantry of the soldier's life, nothing will please them short of entering the army; or, perhaps, carried away by the narration of maritime adventures, they resolve on following the hazardous profession of the sailor. But a very little experience of the realities of life generally banishes these idle dreams. Others pitch upon the clerical profession as most suitable to their ideas of living an easy and dignified existence, and enjoying the reverence of those around them, without reckoning on whether their parents or guardians are able in the first place to procure them the necessary course of education, or if they would subsequently have the good fortune to find a benefice. Many more equally delude themselves with regard to what are called professions. As a matter of course, they must be something better, though only in appearance, than their father; and so they frequently turn their attention to occupations which to them look remarkably genteel, but which all the world besides knows to be superficial and unprofitable. The young in the middle and lower ranks of society should by all means be governed in these matters by their seniors, for they are certainly the best judges with respect to what particular department of industry they should attach themselves.

Newspapers.

The Boston "Weekly Symbol" thus sums up the duty of those who "take the papers": "After perusing carefully this admirable piece of advice, let the reader (if he is a 'delinquent') include in the 'Good Lord deliver us' of his daily supplications, and thus tell over the rosary of his remorse, until he has 'paid the printer'."

How to take the paper.—Be sure to pay in advance, and thus you have the privilege of reading your own paper instead of the publisher's. If you change your residence, inform the publishers immediately, stating your name, the place you move from, and the place you move to.

How to stop a paper.—The only honest way to stop a paper when not wanted, "is to pay into the hands of the postmaster whatever you owe for it, if it be only for two numbers and see that the postmaster writes an order to have the same stopped. There is no use in sending the publishers letters or papers with the postage unpaid," if you fail to do this, do not complain if the publishers continue to send the paper.

Our course.—We continue to send papers to subscribers after the time for which they first subscribed has expired, unless otherwise ordered. We never stop a paper until all arrearages are paid up, unless at our option. It is useless, therefore, to order a paper stopped while anything is owing for it.

The Law of Newspapers.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper to be discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction they are responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it, uncalled for, is 'prima facie' evidence of intentional fraud.

Thoroughfare to the Pacific.

Mr. Eliot, the accomplished practical civil engineer, has published a communication, urging the necessity of a great central thoroughfare to the Pacific. A plank road, he thinks, should be commenced by Government, from the central city in the Mississippi valley, to be built due west, to the central and best harbor on the Pacific coast. They can be made cheaply, with great rapidity, and produced by steam—saving the cost of labor, and much of the supplies required for the support of laboring men. The line would be laid due west, on the parallel that passes through Philadelphia, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, the South Pass, and San Francisco, with such deviation, subordinate to this general direction, as the local topography and distribution of materials, may prescribe. He says:

A mere plank road, on which coaches could make seven miles an hour, would enable us to go from St. Louis to San Francisco, in ten, or, at farthest, in twelve days, and from New York to the Pacific in less than eighteen days.

But we can do better than this: for we have a railroad essentially made when the planks for a plank road are laid down. All that is then needed to enable locomotives to traverse it, is a couple of strips of scantling pinned down to the plank, and covered with a plate of iron.

In fact the railroad can be made faster than a mere plank road; for, by adding the rails, even without the iron, a light locomotive and cars may be put on every section that is commenced, and used to transport the materials for the extension of the line. The road can thus be built by steam.

This whole work can be accomplished in two years, at a cost of some ten millions of dollars—less than, the newspapers say, has been expended during the past year on lines tributary to the city of Boston alone.

The road will not be adapted to the transportation of great masses of heavy traffic; for that is not now needed. But it will open the way, be sufficient for the immediate purpose, and serve as a necessary machine to execute the more extensive future enterprise.

The proposal to accomplish such a work in so brief a period, will seem extravagant. But it is not too great a task for republican vigor and American skill.

Railroads in Ohio.

From the Daily News, we learn that the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, it is expected, will be prepared for the superstructure in July next, and that it will be ready for the running of the cars in October following. It is the intention of the company at once to lay down a heavy T rail; this is as it should be, as it is bad to use a flat bar. This road, when finished, will open a direct railroad communication between Columbus, the seat of Government of Ohio, and its great mercantile metropolis, Cincinnati. It will also form an important link in the railroad connection between Cincinnati and Lake Erie at Cleveland, uniting, as it does, at Columbus with the Cleveland and Columbus road. The advantageous location of this road, its connection with other channels of trade, the present low prices for iron and the cheapness of preparing the track for the iron, can hardly fail to render it very productive property.

Frightful Stage Accident.

We are truly pained to learn from the Columbia Democrat, Bloomsburg, Pa., that on Thursday evening, the 25th ultimo, a fearful accident happened to the Mail stage from that place, causing serious injury to six persons, among whom were three gentlemen, Henderson Gaylord, Esq., and Judges Wm. S. Ross and Charles D. Shoemaker, of Wyoming valley, intimate friends and associates of our school-boy days. The four-horse stage coach, says the Democrat, containing five passengers and the United States Mail, left here on Thursday evening, a little after dark, for Harrisburg, and when about a mile below Bloomsburg, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Boone, one of the leaders became detached from the rigging, causing the horses to run at full speed, and on turning the corner of the road leading over Mr. B.'s mill-race, the coach with two horses attached, and all its contents were precipitated down a precipice of some fifteen feet, breaking through the ice and depositing all aboard in three or four feet of water in the race. The coach driver, Mr. Samuel Carnan, to whom no blame can possibly attach, is severely hurt. Mr. Ezeriah Davis and son, two of the passengers, escaped unhurt, but the other three, Henderson Gaylord, Esq., and Judges Ross and Shoemaker, of Luzerne county, were each considerably injured—the latter two most severely.

Another Good Move by Congress.—The House of Congress, having abolished flogging in the Navy, have followed up the good movement by abolishing the grog ration, which is two gills a day. In place of this the sailor is to receive four cents. Mr. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, has the credit of this act, and Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, the credit of the former. If the Senate confirm these proceedings, we shall soon see a desirable improvement in the character of the Navy.

A Curious Claim.—There is a claim now before Congress, the owners and masters of the ship Cadmus, demanding payment for the passage of Gen. Lafayette and family from France in 1824. The amount claimed is \$5000; of which \$4000 is for passage money and \$1000 is asked by the captain as a bonus for giving his personal attendance during the voyage.

True Greatness.—The people of Massachusetts paid one million of dollars last year for the support of Common Schools. There is not a native born child in the State, old enough, that cannot read and write. This is the true source of her greatness and prosperity.

John Van Buren's Last.—The New York Express sends out the following:—John Van Buren met Mr. Fillmore at the time of his last visit to Albany. "What are you going to do for us, Mr. Fillmore, now that you are in office, said the hopeful President elect, good humoredly, 'we shall do nothing—we don't know you.' "Gen. Taylor will certainly redeem his pledge to us," said John. "Pledge! what pledge?" "The one he gave at Buena Vista, not to leave his wounded behind him."

Louis Napoleon in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Delta informs us that some twelve or fifteen years ago, when Louis Napoleon sojourned in the United States, he spent some time in Louisiana, and was so much pleased with that region, that he entertained serious intentions of becoming a sugar planter. He endeavored to effect the purchase of a plantation, but for want of a good endorser the arrangement did not succeed. Louis Philippe had also fixed upon Louisiana for his residence, during his exile, when events recalled him to France.

Postal Arrangement for Country Papers.—Mr. Cameron has endeavored, by a movement in the Senate, to secure to the country papers a free circulation within thirty miles of their place of publication. The effort, successful, or otherwise, does credit to Mr. Cameron. All who cherish the interest of education, and appreciate the importance of affording the people the advantages of local papers, will applaud the man and the measure. We are anxious to see our local papers encouraged and sustained by the policy of the post office.—Daily News.

Exportation of a Hotel.—One of the most curious of the investments about to be made in California, at New York, is in a hotel. A building has been prepared, complete in all its parts, and shipped on board a vessel bound to San Francisco. It will accommodate two hundred persons when finished. All its furniture goes with it, beds and bedding, carpets, and the complete fixtures of a first rate hotel. The entire cost of this venture is \$70,000. A gentleman of high worth and much experience goes out in charge of it.

An Atmospheric Mail Telegraph.—Among the new things claiming a patent in Washington is an invention of Mr. Van Vechten, of the Townsends (N. Y.) Democrat, who claims the discovery of a plan by which mail and all express matter can be transmitted one thousand miles an hour, by means of an atmospheric telegraph. A tub is formed of a given size and length, and by means of an air pump, a carriage is propelled of a cylindrical form—the air operating on a piston head or driver, which is in the rear of a train of cars.

Raffling for a Woman.

A young girl residing in the upper part of New York city, was, not long since, desperately attacked with gold fever. The Sacramento and its precious sands were ever before her mind, but though handsome and of unblemished reputation, she was entirely without the means of accomplishing her wishes. Days passed and yet she seemed no nearer securing a passage to California than at first. Fortunately at last she became acquainted with a party of young men who were going out on one of the vessels bound for San Francisco. They wished a cook, and at once agreed to raffle for her. The amount paid for chances was to be given her, and the fortunate fellow who won, was to marry her before leaving the city. If she did not fancy the person on whom the lot fell, then she was to pay her own passage out, and under the protection of the whole party was to cook and wash for them. The money was accordingly paid and the girl raffled. There was one person whom she hoped would win, but the fates were against her choice. A little shoemaker won her. The girl would not marry him, but true to her promise she wrote a farewell letter to her friends in Connecticut, and then took passage with her comrade adventurers.

A Touching Story.

Hon. A. H. Stephens of Ga., in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy, in a cold night in June, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect and direct him, on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way, with his blessing. Those kind attentions cheered his heart and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round: Providence led him on; he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy years before welcomed and entertained by her and her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and, Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent electric thrill throughout the house—that orphan boy stands before you!"

The Pardoning Power.—In New York, as in Pennsylvania, the pardoning power of the Governor has long been a bone of contention. Latterly, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature, whose object is to abolish the abuses of that great prerogative. According to its applications for pardon must be signed by the public prosecutor and court judges who tried the cause, and the former must state the circumstances of the case as shown on trial, together with his opinion whether the accused should be pardoned, and his reasons therefor. Notices of these applications must be published in the State and County paper for four weeks, and the Governor must make a yearly report of the applications. The great objection to the bill is, that it would accumulate a multitude of papers which the Governor could not find time to examine, but it has passed the Senate of New York, and will pass the House.

Telegraph Across the Ocean.—Messrs. Hubbard & Co., of New York, propose to connect the two continents by telegraph. They ask that government will appropriate the sum of \$50,000, to be expended in the survey of the proposed route, and also place at their disposal a vessel for the same purpose. They say that, from explorations, they are satisfied that a series of shoals, produced from submarine volcanic action, extends from the banks of Newfoundland to the mouth of the English Channel, and that these shoals, in many instances, do not lie more than 120 feet below the surface of the ocean. They propose to traverse the Atlantic by means of buoys, submerged to the depth of 20 feet, and confined by anchors resting upon these ledges or shoals, the wires to be enclosed in some substance impervious to water, as Indian rubber or gutta percha.

The French Election.—We find in our late English papers full statistical accounts of the late election in France, from which it appears that the total number of votes given to each of the candidates was as follows:

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte,	6,048,879
General Cavaignac,	1,479,121
Ledru Rollin,	855,515
Raspail,	40,009
Lamarine,	17,884

Grace on Sight Bills.—The Judiciary Committee of the House have reported a bill declaring that every draft, bill of exchange, or other negotiable paper hereafter drawn, or made payable at sight, shall be deemed and taken to be due and payable on presentment.

Conscience.—A petition has been presented to the New York Legislature by a foreigner for leave to hold real estate without assuming the rights of citizenship. His reason for this application is, that he cannot conscientiously become a citizen whilst slavery is tolerated in the country, and the mails run on Sunday.

Military Editors.—Gov. Johnston seems disposed to remember the Editorial fraternity in the distribution of honors. In addition to those already announced, we observe the appointment of Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, has been tendered to Messrs Clark of the Huntington Journal; Slentz, of the Blair County Whig; McClellan, of the Junonia Sentinel; Darlington of the Lancaster Examiner; J. Cochran, of the York Republican; and Hamerly, of the Lancaster Union.

Uncultivated Land.—It is stated in the Boston Atlas, that of the 4,192,000 acres of land in Massachusetts available for cultivation in some form, only 260,000 acres, or six and a half per cent. are under tillage; the remaining ninety-three and a half per cent. consist of woodlands, meadows, swamps, pasture, &c.

Gleanings from Exchanges.

They are beginning to talk about eating each other in California. We advise every fat people, therefore, to keep away from there.

The ship *Levant* is now taking in a cargo of Pennsylvania Coal, at Port Richmond, for San Francisco. This fuel is intended for Government use, and also for the steamers which the Messrs. Aspinwall and others are having built to ply on the Sacramento.

Glass may be drilled like metal by keeping the instrument (a common iron drill) moist with a solution of camphor in turpentine.

We are gratified to learn that Col. John W. Geary, of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been appointed Post Master at San Francisco, California, for which place he will leave shortly.

Mr. Anthony, the Whig candidate for Governor of Rhode Island is a printer, and editor of the Providence Journal.

The Barnburners of Indiana have nominated J. H. Cravens for Governor and John W. Right for Lieut. Governor.

A lump of gold, weighing four ounces, from the Sacramento, has been exhibited in London, and an engraving of it appears in the News.

The first Postmaster General in the United States was Dr. Franklin. His salary was \$1000.

A Convention of Inventors will assemble at Baltimore on the 6th of March. It is called the Inventor's National Institute of that city.

A homestead bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, and there seems to be a disposition to pass it.

One hundred and fifty slaves, emancipated by their late owner in Kentucky, embarked at New Orleans on the 22d ult., for Liberia, in the barque Laura, chartered by the Colonization Society.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, although a new town, bids fair to outstrip most of the Western cities in the course of time. The census just completed, shows a population of 18,598, being an increase of 1837 over the previous year.

The Suppressed Gold News.—The Washington Union, finding a number of newspapers united in the belief that the Government has been in possession of news from the gold region which it suppressed, continues its denials of the truth of these allegations. The matter has assumed more importance than it at first possessed, and Secretary Marcy has published a letter denying that he had received any intelligence from his son, Capt. Marcy, who is in California, or that he had buried any gold there. The New York Evening Post has given these charges a more definite shape than any other paper, and notwithstanding these earnest and emphatic denials, it steadily maintains that the Government has been in possession of news which it suppressed, and also that members of government have made use of this news for purposes of private speculation. This is a serious charge to be preferred against the government of a great nation.

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—The cholera was on the increase both in the London district and in the provinces, as well as in Scotland. The total number of cases from the first was 6,606, of which 2,048 had died and 1,249 recovered—leaving 2,819 under treatment. It broke out with fresh violence among the pauper children of London.

The California fever raged in England quite as violently as it has done here. Great numbers of vessels were up for the gold region, some carrying passengers to Chagres, others to Galveston, &c.; rates ranging from \$25 upwards. All sorts of schemes for raising companies & capital are advertised. One of the companies alone proposes to raise a capital of £600,000, reserving half to be taken to the United States. The Times cautions the public against these schemes, many of which are mere swindles.

FRANCE.—The report that the wine dealers had gone with a petition against the re-establishment of the old law, subjecting their stock to be tested, measured, and examined, caused considerable excitement and dissatisfaction. This law, which before the revolution of February formed the security of the public against being poisoned by deleterious stuffs, under the name of wine or brandy, was abolished by the all-destroying provisional government, and now that it becomes necessary to restore it, those fellows, who not only deal in horrible drugs, but whose houses are the haunts of conspirators, are endeavoring to raise the neighborhood by giving a political turn to a mere police question. Attempts were made to raise the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Perpetinuous efforts are making to-day to force the people to sign petitions for the dissolution of the assembly, to give support to the advocates of that measure on Friday, when the question is to be brought on. It is said that some popular demonstration may be apprehended. The proposition of Messrs. Fagnere and Bixio, fixing the dissolution for the 13th of April, is likely to be adopted by the assembly.

The new President seems to encounter serious difficulties. He had demanded of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Malleville, certain documents, and made the demand in a tone which was deemed *un peu ty*, whereupon the whole Ministry resigned. The President then made explanations which satisfied all but the Minister of the Interior, who withdrew, and was replaced by M. Leon Foucher. M. Bixio withdrew with him from the Department of Commerce, and is replaced by M. Buffet.

The President also attempted to supersede a large number of prefects in the provinces and to appoint the sons of Ney and M. Boissy to high diplomatic posts—but was forced to give way. His popularity has been seriously injured. The Assembly is petitioned constantly to dissolve and a Committee has submitted a proposition for a new election on the 4th of March.

There has been a falling off in the receipt of Custom of 43 million francs in the year. No Vice President has yet been nominated. M. Odillon Barrot is a candidate if successful, it is said M. Thiers will succeed him at the head of the cabinet.