

tain a humble post in the office of the *pieces accusatrices*. This office was the general depot for all the lists of the accused, of all the individual notes, of all the denunciations, of all the orders for arrests, which would serve as materials for proofs of pretenses to accusing parties for trials.

One fine morning the persons employed in this office, observed a new colleague who was very far from resembling Mdlle. Lange. He styled himself James; but he appeared so young and so little that his comrades immediately altered his cognomen to Jimmy.

The next day, upon the order of the representatives Couthon and Collot, a new clerk was received in the office of the arraigned, whom Jimmy saw with great regret take his station near him; he was a man who took good deal of pains to appear terrible—an honest man whom you already know—the actor Labussiere.

From this moment Labussiere and Jimmy divided with each other, but unknown to each other, the honors and perils of a noble devotion; the question now with each was, how many lists of accused persons they could abstract; how to find the best way for diverting the vigilance of the agents employed to find evidence, and to watch over the drawers of affairs; to fumble secretly in the papers, to withdraw or deface the warrants, in one word to abridge the task of the revolutionary tribunal.

The lists disappeared so fast and the accusations proceeded so slowly, that Fouquier Tinville complained officially of the *royalists* and *aristocrats* who composed the office of the arraigned. When the public accuser thus expressed himself, in a volley of raking shot, there had been already eight hundred warrants lost!

Unfortunately, Labussiere and Jimmy were in each others way, in their secret researches; they mistrusted each other; they were astonished at that strange zeal which tied each one to his papers, at hours when the rest had not yet come, or had already departed. This natural, legitimate, inevitable mistrust, cost the lives of many of the suspected and innocent, doubtless.

More than once Jimmy was tempted to ask Labussiere: "Why do you come to your work almost before day?" "Why do you not stop working until night?" "Is it because you do not sleep?" that you do not eat?"

"What do you put in your drawer under key, while seeming to watch your neighbor's eye?" "What do those little paper balls mean which you slip in your pockets?"

Labussiere might have put the same questions to his companion on equally strong grounds. One Sunday morning two persons were seated on the banks of a stream very near the Vigier baths, each believed himself quite alone, quite invisible and each drew from his pocket, rolls of paper which he dropped carelessly in the water in order to separate the parts, which he immediately tore to pieces and threw them into the current.—They were our heroes of devotion.

At last Jimmy who was hidden from view by a quantity of clothes hung up to dry, perceived his comrade, his suspicious neighbor of the office. He began to be anxious—he trembled—he was afraid! but he resumed his composure almost immediately; an idea, a suspicion, a presentiment, a secret hope restored all his courage; he rushed towards Labussiere who in his turn began to grow pale and to tremble.

"Friend!" exclaimed Jimmy in a tremulous tone, "I do not know whether I am awake or asleep. It seems as if I had just had a beautiful dream. You are an honest man!"

"And a good patriot," whispered Labussiere, who was still trembling.

There was a moment of silence.

"Friend!" resumed Jimmy, there are perhaps only we two in France, who possess our courage in maintaining our opinions—What do you say of it?"

"I say," murmured Labussiere, "that my opinions are known—" "You lie!" interrupted Jimmy, "and may no good come to you for it. No, no, nobody knows you, thank God! You are a base hypocrite, an infidel follower, a most ungrateful servant, the most skilful aristocrat I ever knew. You are an admirable man!"

ing, to give up my place in the office of *Correspondance*: but I ask nothing better than to keep it, if you are in need of an accomplice to do good."

"Listen," replied Jimmy: there is in the same prison with the artists of the Theatre Francais, the Madelonnettes, an aristocrat whom the axe has threatened for a long time; I mean Monsieur de Crosne. I have searched in vain—I have not as yet found the warrant against the late Lieutenant of police.

But I must at any price save his life; I have promised it to my conscience, to my heart, and I am in need of your courage, your devotion in order to accomplish my promise. All of humanity for me is centered in one single name—*Monsieur de Crosne! Monsieur de Crosne!* Remember this person, remember this name, and may God help you! Labussiere was more fortunate than James; he had saved his fellow actors; while Mdlle. Lange never rescued Monsieur de Crosne.

CHAPTER V.  
On the 27th day of April 1794, Monsieur de Crosne perceived on his waking up in the morning, in the middle of his room, a sort of projectile which had been thrown quite skillfully through the bars of the grating. The prisoner picked the object up, which was merely a *decime*, (a coin worth nearly two cents,) unfolded the piece of paper which enveloped it, and read with a vivid emotion the following lines:

"God does not favor my devotion; you are to die! chance alone has aided me in sparing you from an exceedingly great misery; in vainly attempting to save you, I have saved your mother."

"Farewell until our next meeting, my lord! I say until our next meeting, because the other world doubtless is not made for nothing."

"LANGE."  
A few hours later, Monsieur de Crosne who was playing at back-gammon with Monsieur de la Tour du Pin, heard a well known voice whose echo resounded with his name throughout the prison; the criminal replied from the distance to this fearful voice which caused all his companions in captivity to tremble: "I am ready!" he said.

He laughed with Fleury; he played with the Tour du Pin; he thought of his poor mother; he addressed a compliment to Mdlle. Contat; he regretted the mysterious love of Mdlle. Lange, but he was ready to die!

"Good bye, gentlemen!" said he to his friends, saluting them with the lofty dignity of parliamentary politeness; "I thank you for your entertainment and your kind cares. They soothed my last moments. I remember having formerly been instrumental in the reinstating of Calas, and now I am to die on a scaffold! I shall certainly astonish M. de Voltaire!"

Meanwhile, notwithstanding his strength and courage, Monsieur de Crosne wanted to take every precaution against the weakness of the physical man. He asked for a cup of coffee and a piece of bread, so much did he fear that his resolution might waver, either through his body, or some infirmity of flesh. Yet the revolution rendered the cowardly and the weak courageous; those who had not sufficient firmness to acquire the art of living well, did not lack dignity and boldness at the moment of dying. Children no longer were young, maidens no longer timid, women no longer weak. When it was necessary to mount the revolutionary scaffold, a secret enthusiasm dispelled all the terrors of humanity; victims died laughing, singing and exclaiming, "Hurrah for France!"

If Monsieur de Crosne had felt the need of firmness, this peculiarity of the revolution no doubt would have reached him. After the players who had been forgotten by the revolutionary tribunal, thanks to the loss of their accusations, had left their prison, Vanhove went to Mdlle. Lange and presented to her a precious legacy, a keepsake from Monsieur de Crosne. It was a watch richly adorned with pearls, and in the case which contained it, a little note addressed by the late lieutenant of police to the actress.

Strange to say, though about to die on a gallows, Monsieur de Crosne played with a word, a name, an accent in the following madrigal, which was the substance of the note:

Allow me with my pen's point to arrange,  
Your name which was before ill conceived  
So that I better may adore her, *Lange*,  
Who'll cherish in her heart my name agrieved.

From that moment Mdlle. Lange wrote her name with an accent, thus: *L'Ange* (which denotes as above, *the Angel*.)

•The Angel.  
**Oregon.**  
We have further advices from Oregon, although the dates are no later. Precisely the same state of things as in California. Every thing is extremely high in price, labor being highest and very difficult to procure. The Oregonians who went to California were generally returning very rich, and it is also said that many of the California emigrants had bought land in Oregon, and were about to emigrate thither, as soon as they procured enough of the precious dust of the Sacramento valley.

That extensive country is filling rapidly, and a government has been tranquilly organized, and is passing wholesome laws for the welfare of the new territory. The Legislature has passed a law establishing a mint, a measure exclusively belonging to Congress, but will be considered as recommendatory. That body also passed a law for recording land titles; an act to regulate the sale of ardent spirits among the Indians; an act to prevent gaming; and sundry other wholesome laws. The Legislature elected judicial officers, directors of the mint, marshal Indian agent, &c.

**Labor Saving Machines.**—There are thirteen planing machines in Cincinnati, which turn out yearly six millions of feet of tongued and grooved boards for flooring. At a fair calculation, it would require the labor of, at least, one hundred diligent and skilful carpenters, to produce the same result in the same period of time, allowing the boards to average in breadth six inches.



**The Lehigh Register.**  
Allentown, Pa.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1849.  
Circulation near 2000.

•We call the attention of our readers to the historical memoir of the French Revolution which appears in our paper this week; its interest may probably be enhanced by the knowledge that all its incidents are strictly true.

**Our Borough.**  
We are glad to see that our citizens are moving in the proper manner and with the right spirit in regard to the cleanliness and purification of our pleasant and flourishing Borough. They are acting on the wise maxim that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. During the last week a large number of our good people have been engaged in cleaning out cellars, alleys, back-yards, &c., and white-washing walls, fences and back-buildings; all of which must have a most salutary effect upon the health of the community; and if citizens and house-keepers generally would attend to the recommendations of our Borough authorities, we would be comparatively secure from the ravages of any epidemic that may exist in the country. Indeed cleanliness is the surest and best preventive, and the only cost in a labor, which, in itself, would be of great benefit to persons who are not in the habit of injuring themselves at hard work. So far our citizens deserve great credit for the manner in which they have responded to our recommendations, and the authorities of the Borough, and we hope the good work will continue.

### New Jersey Central Railroad.

From the *Easton Sentinel*, we learn that the President and Chief Engineer of the New Jersey Central Railroad—which commences at Elizabethtown and ends at Easton—with some of the Managers were at that place last week, they have examined the proposed routes from the White House to Easton. As soon as the route will be definitely settled upon, which will be in a very short time; the road will be put under contract. The projectors of this road will not be content to stop here. They very well know, that without a connection with the great Anthracite Coal mines, their road with the transportation of passengers, and the Agricultural productions of the section through which it runs, will not yield a sufficient revenue to make the stock a profitable one, consequently we can rest assured that the road from Easton via Allentown to the Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal regions, will be built, probably at no distant time. Sectional pride we trust, will lend us a helping hand, and when the proper time arrives, and the balance of the "Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad" stock is offered for sale, every Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic, will find himself sufficiently interested, to take at least one, if not a dozen shares, which will go far in furthering the building of this road.

The Board of Directors of the Belvidere, Delaware Railroad, met at Bordentown, on the 19th instant, to take order, for letting the first 10 miles of the road from Trenton to Lambertsville. This road connects with the Central road at Easton, and opens a communication, both to Philadelphia and New York markets, either of which could be reached in three hours.—Farmers! See the great advantage of a Railroad communication. A Railroad to Allentown would enhance the value of every acre of land in Lehigh county, from five to ten dollars.

### Election of Judges.

In another column of to-days paper our readers will find the "resolution" of the late Legislature, providing for the election of Judges by the people. As many of our readers may not be aware, how a change in the Constitution of Pennsylvania can be effected, we will briefly state: that, after the requisite notice of the proposed change is published; and the legislature next afterwards chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall again be published, and the proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution, but no amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years: provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

The resolution proposes that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the Commonwealth at large; the President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, by the qualified voters of the respective districts, over which they are to preside or act as Judges; and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, by the qualified electors of the counties respectively. The Supreme Judges to hold their office for the term of fifteen years; the President Judges for ten; and the Associate Judges for the term of five years. For further particulars we refer our readers to the resolution.

**Emigrants.**—The *Tribune* says that the emigrants arriving daily at New York, are of a very superior class. The large number of respectable and educated young men from England, Ireland and Scotland, to be found in the boarding-houses is really surprising. Most of them are preparing to go West.

### Dr. Lambert's Lectures.

Leading from the veins to the arteries, there are an infinite number of small blood vessels called, from their resemblance to a hair, capillaries; and there is scarcely no part of the body which is punctured by a pin or needle, will not exhibit their presence by a drop of blood. These vessels serve as communications between the veins and arteries. When any portion of the body bears a deep tinge of red, these vessels in that part are well filled; but when the skin is pallid, it is because the blood has retreated within the veins and arteries. When a person is in good health these little tubes are kept full with their sanguine fluid; the skin appears fresh, more or less inclined to a reddish tinge; the eyes are clear, and the circulation of the system is complete in all its parts. The main object of *hygiene* or health is to preserve or restore this equanimity of the system. Thus inflammation or congestion of the lungs, proceeds from the blood which should be circulating in other parts of the body, concentrating itself about those organs, so that they cannot perform their proper functions. The same is the case with inflammation or congestion in any other part of the system. When the stomach is deranged in its operation, those juices which form the blood are so vitiated in their quality, or they are produced so irregularly, that the nerves are affected and convey their sensations to the brain which makes its complaints in the form of headaches, colds, indigestion, &c.

All food taken in the stomach is immediately acted upon by the different organs in intimate connection therewith, and such portion as can be, is converted into blood; and that part unfit for that purpose is passed off by the alimentary canal. But though the blood is now formed, it is not free from impurities; the lungs and the skin serve to carry off its impurities. The blood after its formation from chyle, proceeds to the heart and thence to the lungs. These last organs are interlaced with an infinity of vessels around its air-tubes in order that the air we breathe may give its influence to the blood. Every inspiration taken in the lungs imparts its oxygen to the blood, and receives from the latter certain impurities which are expelled by its exspirations. The blood in its further passage through its vessels emits still more impurities through the pores of the skin; this process is thus continued during life. These remarks probably are sufficient to introduce two things which we consider as most important preventatives of disease and conservatives of health, viz: pure air and bathing. We will first treat on the subject of air:

The lungs are a very delicate apparatus and require the purest air for their cells. Though they have the faculty of rejecting much that is unfit for their use, they are invariably injured by exposure to an impure atmosphere; and these occasions of exposure happen oftener than most people suspect. The purest air is found out of doors, in elevated places. Whenever in Summer time a pool of stagnant water stands for a considerable time, the air around it is vitiated; and if it be near a dwelling, its inhabitants must suffer. We have frequently observed this summer in the country, such pools close to the farmers' dwellings, and we can aver that if the occupants of these houses, the women particularly who inhale most frequently the noxious vapours generated by these puddles, were not ill, they would be in some time or other from this cause. All decaying substances whether animal or vegetable should be removed from the vicinity of man's residence, if he cares to live healthily. Close rooms contain bad air. All the rooms of a house should be thoroughly ventilated every day, whether occupied or not. Bed chambers should receive special attention. One or two persons sleeping in a room with closed doors and windows, in one night poison the air enough almost to cause an attack of the cholera to a weakly individual, and will cause an attack of some kind, if the practice is continued. It is a generally conceived opinion, that to sleep with a window open in cool weather, is hurtful; but the reverse is the true theory. There is no possible danger from sleeping with an open window, provided a current of air is not allowed to strike the body. But some will object that if their windows are open they will sleep too cold.—If in such a case you are cold put more clothes on your bed, but do not put your head under them. Let your mouth and nostrils inhale the freshest air they can find. If at first it seems to disagree with you, do not give up but persevere, and out word for it, ere long your lungs receiving a purer article of fuel than ordinary, will increase the process of combustion that is continually going on in your bodies, and consequently more heat be emitted than when you were accustomed to a different plan.

Diseases are often generated by attendance at churches, or other public meetings, that are crowded, and poorly supplied with proper air. George Combe the phrenologist, when delivering his lectures in this country, was so well aware of this fact, that in the coldest winter weather, he would cause the windows of the lecture room to be opened two or three times an evening. Public speakers and those who have the charge of public rooms are often deplorably ignorant on this subject. In winter we are apt to exclude the air under the pretence of keeping warm. But if heat is to be obtained at the expense of our lungs' proper food, a simple rule of arithmetic tells us that the loss will be equal to the gain. Sick chambers require the same care that we have stated for other apartments. The body of a sick person throws off much more noxious vapour than that of a healthy individual, and if there is any difference in the wants of the two, the former requires the best atmosphere, instead of that charged with the fumes of medicines and exhalations from the body. Because we do not feel any bad effects resulting immediately from inhalation, of an improper atmosphere, we are sure as there is such a thing as cause and effect, more or less seeds of disease will ultimately

fructify in our system. Even if it be but for an hour or two's breathing of this vicious agent, a cause of malady has been planted. Dr. Lambert illustrated the noxious quality of air given from the lungs by expiration, by an experiment. He took a glass jar open at both ends, one of which he placed in a pail of water; then placing his mouth at the other end, he exhausted all of the air in the jar and breathed his own in. This done, he took a lighted match and placed it quickly in the jar; it went out in a second or less of time. Before doing this he had put a lighted match in the jar before the good air was exhausted, and it burned freely of course.

### The Glorious Fourth.

Before we issue another paper, the glorious Fourth of July, the Anniversary of our National Independence, will be among the "things that were." The doings of this day in 1776, has laid the foundation of our great and prosperous country, and is at present shaking the crown heads of Europe to their very centre. It has proven to the world, that governments based upon popular rights can be maintained.

The Stores will be closed and business generally suspended.

The new Society of "United American Mechanics" will celebrate the day at "Worman's Spring." They will meet at the "Eagle Hotel" of Maj. Eli Steckel, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, proceed to their Lodge Room and clothe themselves in full regalia, and proceed in regular procession to the Spring, where a sumptuous repast will be in readiness. Mr. D. A. Daly, of Philadelphia, and several other speakers will be present on the occasion.

### The Magnetic Telegraph.

We had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Messrs. Goell and Tardley, who were on a visit in our Borough, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the Philadelphia, Allentown and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company. We understand the gentlemen have visited Doylestown, Easton and Bethlehem, and thus far have been very successful in disposing of the stock. They have left yesterday for Manch Chunk and Wilkesbarre. The amount of stock they calculated disposing of at Allentown, is \$4,000, and is nearly all taken, a few shares remaining to be sold. The books are placed into the hands of Col. Jonathan Cook, who will be happy to receive the additional subscriptions. We are now in a fair way of communicating to our readers the news by "lightning speed." This is an important improvement and should be generally encouraged.

### Public Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens met at the Court House, in Allentown, to adopt some measures to testify their respect for the memory of His Excellency James K. Polk, Ex-President of the United States, whose untimely death has cast such a deep gloom over this nation.

After the meeting was duly organized the following officers were appointed:  
Hon. SAM. A. BRIDGES, President.  
Henry C. Longnecker, Esq. Secretary.

On motion of John D. Stiles, Esq. a Committee of five were appointed by the chair, to report resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting. J. D. Stiles, Robert E. Wright, Chas. S. Bush, Charles Ihrie, Eli J. Saeger, were that committee.

The Committee after retiring to their room for a short time returned and through their chairman Mr. Stiles reported the following:

Resolved—That the citizens of Lehigh county deeply deplore the decease of Mr. Polk.

Resolved—That in the administration of the executive part of our government, he ever exhibited that nobleness of purpose, that honesty of heart, that intelligence, patriotism and industry, that has rendered his administration one of advancement, of peace, and of happiness to our common country.

Resolved—That his private life so pure, so unspotted by any act repugnant to his God and his fellow men, is a sure guarantee, that his death, though our loss is his infinite gain.

Resolved—That as a tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased, the citizens of Lehigh county, will assemble together in the Borough of Allentown, on Saturday the 28th day of July next, and hear an Eulogium upon the life, character, and public services of the late Mr. Polk by some one appointed by a committee for that purpose.

Resolved—That a committee of fifteen be appointed to select a place and make all other necessary arrangements for the occasion. In pursuance of this resolution the chair appointed James W. Wilson, Charles F. Mertz, James Gangever, Peter Newhard, Jacob Schlemmer, Joseph F. Newhard, John Hagenbuch, Alexander Clifton, Jonathan Kolb, John D. Lawall, Nathan Miller, Edward Beck, Nathan German, Paul Knouss and Josiah Hans.

### Death of Ex-President Polk.

The Washington papers came to us clothed in mourning, in honor of the memory of the deceased Ex-President, and the Republic, especially, pays a feeling and beautiful tribute, which while it does not depart from propriety, illustrates and expresses the benevolence of thought with which the dead should be regarded. The papers also contain announcements from the President and the different departments, of the manner in which the public cognizance of the event shall be had: The following is the order of the President:

GENERAL ORDERS, No 34.—WAR DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 19th, 1849.—The following orders of the President of the United States and Secretary of War communicate to the Army the death of the late Ex-President James K. Polk.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1849.  
The President, with deep regret announces to the American People the death of James K. Polk late President of the United States, which occurred at Nashville on the 16th instant.  
A Nation is suddenly called upon to mourn the loss of one, the recollection of whose long services in its Councils will be forever preserved on the tablets of history.  
As a mark of respect to the memory of a citizen who has been distinguished by the highest honors which his country could bestow, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington, be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended during to-morrow.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable Military and Naval honors to be paid, on this occasion, to the memory of the illustrious dead.  
Z. TAYLOR.

### Important Decision.

A very interesting and important case was decided in the Supreme Court on Monday last, which Judge Couler delivered the opinion.—It was the case of Oliver vs. Kauffman, brought up by writ of error from Cumberland county by the defendant below, against whom a verdict of \$2000 was obtained for feeding a family of negro slaves, which were taken to his farm by another person, and in the night taking them away in his own wagon. The decision of the court below was reversed, and Judge Couler in the opinion, held, we understand, that the action at common law could not be maintained, that the State courts have no jurisdiction; but that the action should have been brought in the Federal courts under the Act of Congress. Stevens and Gaultagher for plaintiff in error, Biddle for defendant. This case has given rise to much litigation. Mr. Kauffman is a very respectable and wealthy farmer of Cumberland county. Some two years ago a family of slaves from Maryland and Virginia were brought and left on his premises. He found them there, gave them food, and had them removed in one of his wagons. He was sued by the owner of the slaves; the case was tried before Judge Heppner, and a verdict obtained against Kauffman of \$2000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the defendant, who employed Mr. Stevens to argue the case. It came up last week, when Mr. Stevens delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever listened to before that body. The decision of the court was delivered on Monday by Judge Couler, and is one of marked ability. We understand that the Court was unanimous in the decision.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

### California.

The following official documents from the Collector at San Francisco, which we copy from the Republic, furnish the number of emigrants that arrived there between the 1st of October, 1848, and 31st March, 1849—a period of six months.—In foreign and American vessels; also, the amount of gold exported, and the value of goods entered at the Custom-house, between the same periods. This statement does not embrace the numerous companies that have crossed the prairies, or gone by the Rio Grande and other routes through Mexico.

The whole number of emigrants arrived by sea, within the six months, is 2,333.		
The amount of gold exported during the same period, \$2,842,040.		
The amount of goods entered at the Custom-house, \$1,089,801.85.		
Value of goods entered at the port of San Francisco, California, from October 1st, 1848, to March 31st 1849.		
Dutiable Goods,	\$ 989,281.32	
Free Goods,	90,520.53	
Total,	\$1,089,801.85	
Statement of gold dust exported from the port of San Francisco, from October 1st, 1848, to the 31st of March 1849.		
In foreign vessels,	Ounces.	Amount.
American vessels,	116,785	\$1,869,912
	60,833	979,328
Total exported,	\$177,628	\$2,842,040

REMARKS.—Estimated value at this port at \$19 per ounce, Troy. G. H. HARRISON, Collector Custom House, Port San Francisco, April 1, 1849.

### Writing on Newspapers.

A newspaper, bearing the initials of a friend, was received at the post-office, Syracuse, directed to a young lady. The Postmaster, Mr. Teall, demanded letter postage on it, which was refused, and one cent tendered, the ordinary newspaper postage, which was refused and the paper retained. A suit was instituted against the Postmaster for detaining the paper, and has been carried through all the courts to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Star (of Syracuse) says, that the Attorney General of the United States, after examining the case, decided that the State courts had no jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage on the paper, and fully sustained the grounds taken by Teall's counsel in the different courts. The costs in this suit will probably amount to at least \$400. The amount involved in the original dispute between the Postmaster and Mr. Hicks was nine cents.

**Girard College.**—Joseph R. Chandler, Esq. was last week elected President of the Board of Directors of the Girard College, and Robert F. Irwin was elected prefect.