



The Lehigh Register

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Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 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.

The Court.

Our Court opened on Monday morning, but as the President Judge was absent, nothing was done, save to instruct the Grand Jury to retire and elect a foreman. In the afternoon, all the Judges being on the bench, the Grand Jury came in and reported that they had agreed on E. J. Saeger, Esq., for foreman. After the Jury was sworn, his Honor Judge Jones told them, that judging from the known abilities of the foreman, all that was necessary for him to do, was to send them to their room. This was paying a high, but at the same time, merited compliment to the worthy foreman. The Judge then explained to the attendant Constables, the duties which were imposed upon them by the law, and the necessity to perform those duties with alacrity. Some bills were placed before the Jury, but none of any moment, a fact which speaks well for the morals of our community.

The first case that was tried was in the Common Pleas, and was an action brought by Benjamin Fogel against Leah Hart as garnishee of Jacob Hart. It appears that some years ago several Judgments were obtained against Jacob Hart, and execution issued, which remained unsatisfied to this day. The present suit was instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether the defendant had not money in her hands which belonged to Jacob Hart, with which it was alleged she was to have purchased a house and lot, situate in the borough of Allentown. But being unable to prove the allegations, took a non suit after the charge of the Court. Further proceedings next week.

Child Found.

On Tuesday at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a new born infant was found floating in the water below the junction of the Jordan and Little Lehigh creeks, immediately above the new bridge. The infant had a piece of tape fixed twice around its neck, and then across the mouth and chin. It was wrapped in a chemise, with a calico strip tied around it. A couple of boys who were about the creek had seen it on Saturday last, at a stump, where it appears to have got fastened, thinking it to have been a drowned cat, they, however, on Tuesday, after noticing it again, drew it out and found that it contained the corpse of a human being. Notice was immediately given and a Jury called, whose verdict after a post mortem examination was made by Dr. John Romig and Dr. Charles H. Martin, was, "that the child had been born alive, strangled and then thrown into the water by a person or persons unknown." No clue has as yet been found that could lead to the perpetrator of the awful deed.

Barn Destroyed by Fire.

On Friday last, a fire broke out in the large barn of Mr. Philip H. Goep, on the northern limits of the Borough of Bethlehem, and in a few minutes laid it into ashes. It contained some Grain, Hay and Straw, but what quantity we do not learn. The property was insured in the "Succoon Mutual Company" for \$800.

Bank of Easton.

The bill to recharter the Bank of Easton, for reasons unknown to us, did not receive the favorable action of the Committee, as did all the others, which were referred to it. The Chairman of the Committee on Banks had stated at some length, his reasons for opposing the motion to discharge the Committee. After he had returned his seat, Mr. Sankey rose and renounced that he was somewhat astonished at the course of the Committee, on this occasion, as he could not see any difference in the state of the facts connected with this bank and that of all others (amounting to near a score) which the Committee had reported and the Senate had just now passed.

Before going to press, we have learned that the bill to extend the charter of the Easton Bank came up on third reading in the House, and passed finally. Yeas 39, Nays 35.

The Next General Election.

In addition to a Canal Commissioner, the people of this Commonwealth will be called upon, next October, to vote for an Amendment to the Constitution, One Auditor General, One Surveyor General, and probably One Attorney General.

The people of each county will also, eventually, have to vote for One County Surveyor, and probably One Prosecuting Attorney.

The bill for the election of Attorney General and Prosecuting Attorneys, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and will doubtless receive the Governor's signature.

The following section is contained in the law recently enacted, providing for the election of Auditor and Surveyor Generals. The new office—in this county, at least—will be one of honor rather than profit:

Section 5. The qualified voters of each county of this Commonwealth shall, on the second Tuesday of October next, and on the same day every third year thereafter, elect one competent person, being a practical surveyor, for the proper county, for the term of three years, who shall do and perform all the duties, and have and receive all the emoluments now pertaining to respective deputies of the Surveyor General.

Newspapers.

Among the many advantages of newspapers, that of the saving of time is not the least. One man of business inquires of another, "What's the news?" "Nothing but what you see in the papers," is the reply, and without spending more time on the gossip of the day they are ready to proceed to business.

A friend enters the counting room of a business man with "Pray where is the best place to purchase my goods? Where shall I go to get this work done?" "Where can I make the most advantageous bargains?" "Just take a seat, sir, and I will hand you the paper where you will find the advertisements of our prominent and energetic business men. They are the ones who advertise and they are the ones who can afford to give you good bargains, and they are those persons who will be most likely to have the articles you want, or perform acceptably your commission." This said and done, the man of business is at liberty to assume his avocation.

We are well aware the old maxim, a "rolling stone gathers no moss," does not apply to Madame Rumor's missives, and when one of her reports reaches us by word of mouth, we are sadly at loss how to separate the genuine truth from the embellishments and enlargements it must have gained in its various rambles. But the news in the paper we see before us, in black and white, subject to criticism; and we are quite sure, errors there, will be contradicted and exposed, and satisfy ourselves that from them we can learn as much of passing events as is necessary for us to know, without going farther and thither in search of some new bug.

We can sit by our own happy fireside and trust to our faithful messenger, who has eyes and ears wherever the foot of man hath trod, to chronicle every discovery, to record every improvement, to gather the speculations of wisdom and science, the effusions of sentiment, the theories of wit, and come and place them in our own parlors, and as it were, hold up before us a mirror, in which, if we but look—no we can call before us and present for our inspection almost any thing that can be seen or known in lands far and near. Thus the newspapers tend to elevate the tone of social intercourse, to furnish desirable and useful subjects for conversation and food for reflection.

Trees and Shrubbery.

The reason for planting is at hand, and now we who love the shade of trees and the blossom of fruits and flowers, come forth and do your work. Let every owner of real estate do something to improve and beautify, by means of trees—whether for shade or for fruit. There is not merely a pleasure in planting, but from the happiness which a fine tree yields, not only to the owner of the property, but to every passer-by; it seems to us that good men must encourage the disposition to set out trees.

The remarks will apply not merely to our beautiful Allentown, but to the various villages and farms throughout the county. Those who are favored with shade trees need fruit trees, and those who have neither need both; and where they have shade and fruit trees, they can be mindful that shrubby beauties every home, and will render even an indifferent house pleasant. Whatever adds to the innocent attractions of home is certainly deserving of consideration.

Work in the Garden.

Should you desire to see your garden an object of just pride to your wife and daughters, should you wish to see it abounding in all those vegetable necessities and luxuries, which make up so much of the comforts and enjoyments of home, and which add so much to its hospitalities, you must exert your every energy this month. Do not indulge in that enormous notion which leads so many into the belief that they have not time to provide a well-filled and well-appointed garden; as you may rest assured that such a garden is more fruitful of profit than five times the quantity of land occupied in field culture, to say nothing of the convenience resulting to the domestic arrangements of the household, in having ready at hand full supplies of vegetables for the table. But independent of these considerations, there are others, which should operate with equal force in deciding the question; it is indispensable to health that vegetable should be freely mixed with animal food, and that to encourage a free use of the former, variety and choice kinds should be presented to tempt the appetite to indulgence.

With these preliminary remarks, we shall ask you to walk with us into your garden, to see what seeds should now be sown, what plants transplanted, and what else may be needed, to complete those arrangements necessary to make it worthy of the imitation of your neighbors.

Politics and Politicians.

There are strange chances and changes in the political world. The Democrats are now lauding Henry Clay, when they have been for years accustomed to revile; and the Whigs are praising Thomas H. Benton, although they have long been in the habit of denouncing him in the most bitter manner. This only goes to show that the Slavery Question can, and will, break down all old party ties, if it is not soon settled. This can best be settled by adopting President Taylor's excellent advice, and let it alone, as a local question, to take care of itself.

New Post Offices.—The Postmaster General has established the following new Post Offices in Northampton county:

- Boston, Samuel Weller, appointed Post Master.
Blue Mountain, Enos Lehr, appointed Post Master.
Siegfried's Ferry Post Office name, changed to "Laubach."

What Was and What Is.

Rapidity of communication has done much for the diffusion of knowledge. What is done in one place is almost immediately afterwards reported in another. We were amused, the other day, by the remarks of an old-time man, that there was no news now-a-days. Steamer follows steamer so close in the wake of the other, that you are kept continuously informed, without interval, of what is going on in the old world. The event that happens this week was anticipated the week previous, so that it does not break us with the startling effect of news, but merely as a matter of course. And old men, who were great merchants years ago, note a change in the current of business. Some of them will tell you that it is harder to make money now, than when they were young men; that the tactics of business have changed, and that they would be perfect novices in the trade of the present day. Others, again, are too vain and stubborn to admit this. But what reasonable-man can gainsay the change. A man hant would receive his exchanges from different quarters of the globe; he would hear of the state of the market, and he would lay in a stock upon his calculations, to await the rise of the article. Then he could wait fifty or sixty days. Now the rise and fall are consummated in a day. It must be rapid sales, small profits—a risky speculating kind of business, embarrassed with overwhelming competition. And then failures, and bankruptcies, and the vast credit system, all to be encountered, avoided and provided against. The mode of travelling, too, the merchant can be in Europe in a fortnight; he can traverse the Union in a few days, and thus give his personal superintendence to branch houses. All can do this alike, so that the chances, arising from superior advantages, are greatly lessened. The magnetic telegraph simultaneously informs Philadelphia, New York, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis &c., of the doings at Washington, and what is transpiring at each of these places. Let some great event happen, and the excitement is not confined to any particular locality, but pervades the whole land. Men, women and children, are interested in it. The actors, in the event, are not tried by those who are about them and know them, not by the jury of the sworn and chosen twelve, but by millions of people, who have read the narratives, the comments pro and con, the evidence, and thus acquire a general knowledge of the occurrence. What is said away from the immediate scene of action, is reported back again, and it exercises an influence there. There was a time when some folks did not see a newspaper for a year. Then news was news, and great was the surprise and wonderment thereof.

England and Reform.

The law of primogeniture is undergoing a discussion in England, and a proposition has been submitted, shoring it so as to distribute the property of those who died intestate equally among the children. The present law is a feature of that cruel and unnatural system of aristocracy which prefers the heir at the expense of others who have equal and alienable rights. No reason can be assigned why the first-born should inherit to the exclusion of the other children. It is merely the policy of the nobility to perpetuate and concentrate the whole wealth of the kingdom. In England there is no splendid wealth and equal wretchedness than in any other country on the globe. Property is not distributed. It is the policy of rank to tip estates, but it is equally the policy of the people and commerce to unfetter them, and to allow them to pass freely from hand to hand. Mr. Hume supported the proposed reform in the House of Commons, and contended that extent of capital should make employment for labor and high wages, whereas the laboring classes were often without work, and always inadequately paid. In England there is no middle class. Society there is divided into rich and poor. The whole island is owned by thirty-five thousand people, and what is to become of the millions and millions who dwell there? Unfettered property. Let the estate of the intestate go as nature directs, not to one child exclusively, who may happen to be the first born, but to all the children alike. Here then will be division of the estate, and in turn each share will be subdivided, and the number of landed proprietors increased. The Philadelphia Inquirer, in alluding to this subject says: "In 1821 the number of landed proprietors in the British Isle was only 80,000. In Denmark it was 80,000; in Russia, 200,000; in Austria, 650,000; in Switzerland, 200,000; and in Spain, 450,000. Was not the wretchedness of England in some way connected with the remains of the feudal system? He (Mr. Hume) considered that every man that brought a family into the world was bound to provide for them. It was not natural, not christian, not human, but cruel, that a man, possessed of £10,000 a year in land, and probably not of £500 in money, should give all his land to one individual, and leave the rest of his family destitute. He said further that he was convinced that much of the public expense was incurred by the aristocracy saddling on the public the relations they ought to provide for otherwise." The public advocacy of such views indicates the progress and growing strength of Democratic principles in England. The power of the Commons is increasing daily. If this reform is accomplished, it will do much for the freedom of the people. The wealthy merchants side with the nobility. The people have nothing to expect from the interest of the wealthy, who, in days gone by, may have struggled in the ranks of poverty. It is from the middle class they must hope, and this partition of estates will create a middling class.—Democratic Union.

Agricultural Bureau.—A Washington correspondent of the Ohio State Journal states that Mr. Corwin has prepared, and will soon present to the Senate, a bill to establish a Bureau of Agriculture, in accordance with the recommendation of President Taylor's annual message.

Honesty and Perseverance.

Liebig, the great chemist, was so dull in college, that he was called the "booby" of his class. "Bright" students don't always make the most brilliant men. Apples early ripe, are soon rotten; but "greenings," which are hard, and unpalatable at first, become the best fruit after a lapse of time. Every one who has observed the history of mankind, can testify to the truth, that the wise, precocious youth are far from making the smartest men. Those who in youth progress with a less rapidity, frequently outstrip their more promising companions in after years.—Let this be an incentive for all our boys and girls to have courage and persevere. All you want is to have correct general principles upon which to build, such as honesty, morality—then perseverance and application will lead you forward in life, to become highly useful and respected citizens. A certain degree of modesty and distrust is necessary, in order for you to learn from those who know more than you do—necessary to keep in check that arrogance and waywardness which disgusts your superiors. Let there be a sound foundation laid by the parents, and as their children grow up, in whatever occupation they engage—whether to learn the law, declaim from the pulpit, wield the hammer, shove the plane, or till the ground—honor and respect for certain, and probably renown will follow.

Honesty, morality, industry and perseverance, are four words of momentous import, and it were well if they were more generally understood. They are the foundation of all that leads to greatness. Let their meaning be impressed upon the young mind, until it receives a true conception thereof, and there will be little danger of that person failing to succeed in life.—Pittstown Ledger.

Cruise of the U. S. Ship Ohio.

This gallant craft left Boston in December, 1848, and has just returned there, after being in commission for four years, during which time she has sailed 63,000 miles. She was first ordered to the Gulf of Mexico and a portion of her officers and crew were on shore at the Navy Battery during the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. Three hundred and fifty of her crew, with a due proportion of officers, were absent from their ship a fortnight upon the expedition to, and capture of, Taspan, by Com. Perry. After the capture of all the principal Mexican seaports in the Gulf, the Ohio left that station and after stopping a few days at Havana—the only American line-of-battle ship ever in that port—arrived at New York on the 4th of June, 1847. Difficulties with Brazil occurring at this time, and diplomatic intercourse suspended between that country and the United States, the Ohio was ordered immediately to prepare to sail for the scene of these new troubles. Leaving New York on the 25th of June, with the Hon. David Todd on board, the U. S. Minister Protemporarily to the Court of Brazil, she arrived at her destination on the 7th of August. After remaining on the Brazil station for four months, and friendly relations having again been restored between that country and the United States, the Ohio, in obedience to orders, proceeded on around Cape Horn for the seat of war in the Pacific Ocean, West Coast of Mexico, and crew were stationed on shore, while holding possession of the seaports upon the coast of those countries, until peace was proclaimed there in June, 1849.

From this time until the date of her departure for home, she was employed upon the coasts of Lower and Upper California, West Coast of Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands. She arrived at Upper California soon after the discovery of the gold mines; and the most arduous and trying service performed by the officers and crew on the whole cruise, was upon that coast, during several months of the first year of the gold mania. The Ohio left San Francisco on the 10th of September last on her homeward-bound voyage, visited the Sandwich Islands for the second time during the cruise, where she spent sixteen days; she then passed on through the Society Islands and Paumotu Group, and arrived at Valparaiso on Christmas day. Leaving Valparaiso on January 4th, 1850, she arrived at Rio Janeiro on February 10th, and sailed from there again on the 28th for Boston. She is to be stripped and thoroughly repaired.

Yeas and Nays.

Mr. A. N. Henderson, of Buffalo, has invented a machine intended to take the yeas and nays by means of electricity. Upon the desks of the members is placed a key, similar to that used in telegraph offices, with positive and negative poles, and balanced in the centre. From these keys, wires run, under the floor to the Speaker's desk, upon which is to be placed a plate containing the names of the members in duplicate, with year attached to one set, and nay to the other. Over the whole is a sheet of paper, chemically prepared, so that letters are formed by the passage of the electricity from the metal plate containing the names, through the paper. By touching one end of the key, it writes thus: H. Clay—Ye. By touching the other—H. Clay—Nay. After the Speaker announces that he is ready, the whole thing can be accomplished in one or two seconds, and all the additional time necessary is for the clerk to count and announce the result. The wires are designed to run up through the legs of the desks, and the whole is a neat and beautifully arranged system of telegraphing, and would effect an immense saving of the time of legislative bodies. It can not but be accurate, which is another valuable qualification. Mr. Henderson is about applying, or has already applied, for letters patent.

New Banking Bill.—The Bank Bill, as reported by the Committee of Conference, has passed both branches of the Legislature and been signed by the Governor. As it stands now, notes less than \$5. are prohibited from being issued or circulated, under severe penalties—the individual liability principle is restricted to the circulation alone—banks are to be chartered for fifteen years.

How to Raise a Good Corn Crop.

A subscriber, says the Ohio Cultivator, wishes us to inform him how to produce the largest amount of corn from an acre of good Sciota bottom land. It is impossible for any person to say what is the maximum amount of corn or any other crop that may be produced on an acre, or what is the best possible mode of culture. Another difficulty in the way of complying with our friend's request, is, the want of precise information as to the character and condition of the soil—for there is a very great difference in these respects in good Sciota bottom land—some being much worn by long cropping with corn, and no manuring, and others kept in better condition by the use of clover or manure.

But presuming that our friend only desires such general information as may enable him with the aid of his own judgement and experience, to improve his mode of culture, and perhaps raise a "brag crop" of corn the coming season, we will give him four short rules, expressed in one line thus: Manure liberally; plow deep; plant close; cultivate well. These rules comprise, in substance, the mode of culture of nearly all the wonderful corn crops which have been recorded. But it should be remembered that these rules must be practised in connection, in order to secure the best result, and especially that the third one must not be attempted without the former two, for we have known sad failures to result from close planting, where the ground was not well manured or plowed deep.

The amount of manure requisite, will of course depend much on the condition of the soil—whether recently manured, or in soil, &c., but we do not remember of having ever seen a crop of corn that we thought was too highly manured, if the manure was well plowed in; though, of course, it may not be the wisest economy to manure a few acres very highly at the expense of other portions. Deep plowing, we are convinced, will be found of very great advantage on our bottom lands, thereby bringing up to the surface, say two inches of fresh soil, while the manure and surface soil is buried at a greater depth than usual.—Subsoil plowing would also prove highly beneficial in the more compact, and clayey bottoms. Close planting must not be overdone, or the crop will consist only of fodder. But if the former rules have been observed, full one-third more stalks than usual will be supported with advantage on the ground, and in order to obtain the largest possible yield of corn, we should not have more than two stalks in a place—say the rows 2 1/2 feet apart, and the hills 20 inches apart with two stalks in each hill.

The after culture must be directed by the judgement of the farmer—remembering that weeds rob the crop—and frequent stirring the soil (when not too wet) is a decided advantage, until the plants have nearly obtained their growth, but this work should be done in such a manner as not to break the roots of the plants. Hence the cultivator is a better implement than the plow, after the plants have pushed their roots into the alleys.

Now if any of our old bottom land farmers, can give better advice let them do so—our columns are open.

John Adams.

The following petition of Messrs. Little and Brown presents the subject-matter of it in a light which can leave but little doubt that on the grounds stated it is entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled.

Your petitioners respectfully represent, that they propose to publish the "Life and Works of John Adams, second President of the United States," and believing that the larger portions of this great work are made up of materials of singular interest to the Government and people of the United States, comprising, as they do, reports of the proceedings of the Congresses of 1774, 1775, and 1776, in which the writer was a conspicuous actor, and reports of which exist nowhere else; and of a diary and autobiography from the year 1785 to the close of his public life, never yet published; and of other works, chiefly relating to our revolutionary history and the formation of our Constitution—it is not too much to say, that the history of John Adams is the civil history of this country for the period in which he was a most prominent actor.

But the publication of works of this magnitude is too great for private enterprise; and Government has therefore wisely extended its aid in securing to the nation the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, by liberal appropriations, thus enabling publishers to bring out editions of the works of those eminent patriots, that otherwise might have been lost to the country and to the great cause of freedom and progress throughout the world. For this purpose Congress voted at several times for the purchase and publication of the writings of Washington the sum of \$45,000.

For the writings, &c., of Jefferson, 49,050 " " " Madison, 67,000 " " " Monroe, 20,000

Your petitioners, in view of these facts, pray Congress so far to encourage the enterprise in which they have engaged, as to subscribe for 1,000 copies of the Life and Works of John Adams, in ten volumes 8vo., at a cost of not exceeding \$22,500, the books to be distributed amongst the States, or in such other way as the wisdom of Congress may decide.

Respectfully, LITTLE & BROWN.

Curious Discovery.—The Pittsburg Gazette, of Saturday last, says:

An immense bed of a soft substance, with many of the peculiarities of soap stone, has been discovered about three miles beyond Brighton, on the line of the railroad. It is of about the consistency of tallow, though not as brittle, appears to have no grit, and can be shaved with a knife with as much ease as a piece of cheese.—It is a dark drab color. The bed is five feet thick, and the contractor, in making his excavations, has found it a troublesome substance. He cannot break it or blow it up, or quarry it, on any of the ordinary processes. He is trying to shave it off in thin slices with a plough.

Cleanings.

Col. Reah Frazer, of Lancaster, is proposed as a candidate for the next Governor.

An Elephant's Tusk has been dug up at Cincinnati. It lay at a depth of fourteen feet below the earth's surface, and about fifty feet above high water mark.

The coal shaft sunk in the borough of Pottsville, Pa., by Mr. McGinness, has resulted in finding, at the depth of 125 feet, a stratum of rich iron ore, and of pure white ash coal.

Col. Benton wages uncompromising war against the disunionists in his own State.

Cincinnati pays \$750 per week for cleaning the streets.

Prood men never have friends. Then how foolish is pride.

The annual product of coffee is estimated at 150,000 tons.

Hon. Langdon Cheves has consented to become a delegate to the Nashville Convention.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Farmers' and Drivers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., are in circulation.

Why is twice eleven like twice ten? Because twice eleven are twenty-two, and twice ten are twenty.

Some fellows went on a deer hunt the other day, in Arkansas, and in less than four hours captured five girls and a woman.

The Upper Regions of the Atmosphere.—Mr. J. Wise, the aeronaut, has recently published a work entitled "History and Practice of Aeronautics," from which the Philadelphia Inquirer derives the following interesting facts:

"In one place he makes us acquainted with the still quiet of the heavens, thus: a bee was let off at 8,000 feet, which flew away issuing a humming noise. At the altitude of 11,000 feet a grey linnet was liberated, which flew away directly, but soon feeling itself abandoned in the midst of an unknown ocean, it returned and settled on the stays of the balloon; then mustering fresh courage, it took a second flight and dashed down to the earth, describing a tortuous yet perpendicular track. A pigeon let off under similar circumstances afforded a more curious spectacle. Placed on the ear, it rested awhile, measuring, as it were, the breadth of that unexplored sea which it designed to traverse; now launching into the abyss, it fluttered irregularly, and seemed at first to try its wings on the thin element, and after a few strokes it gained more confidence, and whirling in large circles or spirals, like the bird of prey, it precipitated itself into the mass of extended clouds, where it was lost from sight. In one of his ascents, he held a distinct conversation in the clouds with Mr. Poulin, who ascended with another balloon about the same time."

Chloroform.—We observe it stated, says Chamber's Journal, that chloroform has been employed in Edinburgh from 80,000 to 100,000 cases, without a single accident or bad effect of any kind traceable to its use. Mr. Carmichael, a surgeon of that city, commenting on the fact, says: "Wound sores, ulcers, erysipelas, gonorrhoea, or any other potent medicine, have been followed with great impunity." Chloroform is now habitually used in Edinburgh in all kinds of surgical operations, down to tooth drawing. It saves many lives which otherwise would sink under the nervous shock which is experienced from a severe operation undergone in a state of consciousness.

War on the German Press.—The general post-office in London has deemed it proper to lay upon American newspapers printed in the German language, a postage eight times higher than that of a single letter, because they are printed in a foreign language; that is, a German newspaper printed in this country is no longer to be considered an American paper, because it is not our language. From the large number of Germans and German publications in this country, the subject would seem to demand the attention of the department, especially as the rule must be equally applicable to our French papers.

Great Decline in Coffee.—It will be seen by our commercial article, says the New Orleans Crescent, of the 9th inst., that over 8000 bags of Rio coffee have been sold within a day or two at eight cents per pound. Early in February the current rate was 15 cents, so that the fall in price since that time is about six and a half cents per pound, or more than \$10 per bag.

Death from Jumping a Rope.—A small child of Mr. Bennett, a colored man, died suddenly on Thursday last, in Harrisburg. It had jumped the rope 250 times successively, by which it became heated, then drank cold water and immediately expired. Another child lies dangerously ill from the same cause.

Fortunate.—The Montreal papers announce the arrival at Laprairie, Canada, of a man who was in California during the first year of the gold fever. He has amassed and brought home with him some \$300,000 in gold; and, in addition, has leased some land at Sacramento City to the Government for \$10,000 per annum.

Strawberries.—The Congress of Fruit Growers at New York, out of all the great number of strawberries which had been fully proved, up to 1848, recommended only three for general cultivation, viz: Early Virginia, Boston Pine, and Hovey's Seedling.

Old Bullion Cruelty.—Mr. Grund, correspondent of the "Baltimore Sun," has been writing a series of pungent paragraphs against Denton, and his hostility to the Compromise Committee. A few days ago, Mr. Grund met Mr. Denton in the ante-chamber of the Senate, when the following short conversation took place:

Mr. Grund (bowing politely).—Ah! Good morning, Col. Denton, how is your health this morning, sir?
Mr. Denton.—Your name, sir, I believe is Grund?
Mr. Grund.—Yes sir, that is my name.
Mr. Denton.—And you write letters for the Baltimore Sun, over the signature of X.,—
Mr. Grund.—Yes, sir, that is my signature.
Mr. Denton.—Well, sir, I have only to say that while I can stand your abuse, I can dispense with your bows. Good morning.
Mr. Grund (bowing again).—Good morning, sir.