



The Lehigh Register.

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The Coming Fourth.

"Independence Day," an anniversary which should and will be long remembered by patriotic republicans. It is the day when the great declaration was made to the world, that in civil rights all men are born free and equal—the day connected with the immortal memories of Jefferson, Franklin, Adams, Hancock, Livingston, Sherman, and a host of worthies—the day when a few feeble colonists announced to the world those simple but sublime principles, which fell with strange and startling sound on ears at home, and which has never ceased to ring in the ears of monarchial Europe, until now, but seventy-four years removed, we witness the sparsely-peopled thirteen States, swollen to thirty, teeming with the most thriving, enterprising and happy population the world has ever witnessed, while abroad the same glorious principles have taken deep root—in every direction converts are rising to their embrace, and nations are totting, United and labor-plundering lords from power and place, boldly contending that man is capable of self-government, and pointing to our example as a demonstration of its truth. To us it is the day of all days—and should never be any other than a national jubilee, in which every American voice should be raised in praise. It is not a day for partisan gatherings—it is a day which belongs to all who appreciate the blessings that have sprung from it, and all living within the expanded Union should unite in its hearty celebration. The cutting sneers and sinister prophecies of monarchial Europe, the apathy and opposition of a considerable class of Americans, and the anxious fears of those who risked all, hoping for the best, all are forgotten now. A glorious past is behind us, and a still more glorious destiny opens in the distant future. The star of empire has hardly as yet enthroned itself over this western world, but its beams will one day throw a new lustre upon the history of mankind. Let its rising never be forgotten, nor the times and trials that accompanied it cease to be commemorated as its anniversary returns. The citizens of Allentown, without distinction of party, will celebrate the day at "Worman's Spring," where a sumptuous repast will be in readiness, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The George Crane Division of Sons of Temperance, will celebrate the day, in the Grove near the village of Catawampus. A number of eminent Speakers will be in attendance. As this new and beautiful village is only about four miles from Allentown, and the Canal presents an easy way of going there, we have little doubt but that many visitors from Allentown and other places along the line, will be present on the occasion. The Singing Class, under the direction of Mr. J. S. P. Faust, will be in attendance in the afternoon, and the charming music they make, will alone repay the stranger for his visit.

Girl Drowned.

On Wednesday last, the 19th instant, a girl named Hannah, daughter of David and Anna Haak, fell into the Lehigh river, below the dam, near Allentown, and drowned. It appeared the girl had went to the river, to wash radishes, and stepped into a boat, that was lying along the shore; from which it is believed she capsize into the river. Search was immediately made, to rescue the unfortunate girl, but in vain. An under-current from the water that flows over the dam, is supposed to have taken the body away from the place, where it had fallen in. On Friday following, the body, which had floated out, in the mean time, was found a short distance below the bridge. In the absence of the Coroner, Justice John F. Halbach, was called upon, who ordered an inquest to be held, and after examining witnesses, the jury decided that it was a case of "accidental death by drowning."

Heavy Rains.

On Saturday evening last, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the evening, the citizens of part of South and North Whitehall, between Shearor's and Ruch's tavern, in Lehigh county, were visited by one of the heaviest showers—accompanied by thunder and lightning—within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The rain fell in torrents, for two hours in succession. We were informed, by persons who witnessed the shower, that the water on level places, was not less than from 4 to 6 inches, and in low places, from 1 to 2 feet deep, in the road. The grain and grass it is said, is completely knocked to the ground. The rain passed off in a south easterly direction, and no doubt done much injury in its way.

The Lehigh County Bank.

Our readers are no doubt all aware, that at the last Session of our Court, the Grand Jury, upon legal proof being brought before them, found an indictment against Moses Y. Beach, of New York, as owner and operator of the Lehigh County Bank—a famous swindling shop, with the individual liability principle fastened upon its charter—which exploded a few years ago, and whose money he circulated. In pursuance of the indictment, Governor Johnston, has sent an officer to New York, demanding Governor Fish, to deliver up the said Moses Y. Beach, to the proper authorities of Pennsylvania. It is said that the Governor is in a great dilemma about the matter.

Hay Making.

On Saturday last our farmers commenced their labors in the Hay-fields, and are now in full tide of operation in one of the most abundant crops of hay, that ever was cut.

The grass was, with very few exceptions, never more luxuriant in growth, and taken altogether, we do not think that the yield of the present season was ever excelled. May the fair weather which has thus far attended the labors of our country friends, be continued to them until hay-making is completely ended.

The wheat and rye fields look remarkably fine, and give promise of heavy crops. The oats, corn and potatoes, are also prospering finely under the present favorable weather; and altogether, the husbandman has good reasons to rejoice at the extreme fruitfulness of the present season.

The Crops.

The prospect of an abundant harvest of the various productions of agriculture was scarce ever more flattering than at present, in this county. The Wheat crop, especially, gives cheering promise of an excellent yield. We do not remember to have ever seen it more heavy or apparently strong, and if nothing shall hereafter occur to injure it, there will be enough and considerable to spare.

The same is true in relation to most other descriptions of grain, with perhaps the single exception of corn, which is rather backward in consequence of the long continued cold weather, and the ravages of the cut-worm. The warm days of the past week have given it a somewhat more healthy and vigorous appearance, and if the remainder of the season shall be favorable nearly an average crop may be confidently expected. The hay crop will be superabundant and of a most excellent quality if made in time.

It was feared that the fruit had been nearly destroyed by the severe weather it experienced in the early part of the season; but, though it was doubtless a good deal injured, there will be little lack of most kinds. Apples promise an average yield, so that our market will be well supplied with "schmitts." Peaches will perhaps be less than a usual crop—so also cherries and plums.

The face of nature never appeared more beautiful and cheering than at the present time; and no person can walk abroad upon the teeming earth without being impressed with sentiments of gratitude to the great Benefactor for the ample provision made for His creatures.

Taverns in Lehigh County.

Jonathan Kolb, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, Eli Steckel, William Craig, Solomon Weaver, Reuben Moyer, Thomas Kramer, Bernhard Roese, John Oatman, John Kleckner, Henry Leh.

John G. Schimpf, George Moyer, J. T. Kleppinger, Daniel Bomer.

Solomon Geiss, Jacob Shippe, Wm. Kiechlein, John Yost, William Diehl, Henry D. Wolf, John Apple, Tobias Diehl, Jesse Yohe, Charles Reinsmith, Henry M. Eshbach.

Joseph Wendel, Charles Ritter, A. E. McCarty, Solomon Biery, John Cluder, George Kozwig, Henry Sellers.

Israel Wesco, Henry Mohr, Peter Hensinger, Peter Haas, George Keyser, Elias Diehl, L. Lorach.

Ephraim Troxell, Jacob Fisher, Sam. Kolms, Gideon Yoder, James Texler.

Daniel Cooper, Jacob Bergstrasser, Herman Studinger, Abraham Wimmer, James Witt, Tobias Heller.

Solomon Kemmerer, Charles Foster, Philip Hittle, Reuben Stahler, Daniel Erdman, Solomon Holder, Henry Dillinger.

George Seiple, Josiah Sherer, Andrew Shelton, John Schitz, Jesse Miller, Jeremiah Troxell, Daniel Stettler, Dan. Moyer, Solomon Griessner, Henry Strass, Alexander W. Loder, Geo. Snyder, Jonathan Weyand, Charles Hittle, John Dorney, John Albright.

John Shantz, D. & K. Woodring, Wm. Walp, Solomon Boyer, David Lamy, Owen Schaad, J. & P. Gross, Nathan Peter, Nathan Weiler, Jesse Hallman, Wm. Leisenring, R. McKee, David Prantz, Jacob Roth.

Joseph Hunsicker, Peter Miller, Philip Germain, Daniel Deibert, Daniel Snyder.

David Metzger, Daniel Bittner, John Leiser, William Levan, Joshua Seiberling, D. Bleiler.

Widow Rudy, John Bloss, Treichler & Shankweiler, D. & C. Peter, Jonas Kern.

Jacob George, Daniel Claus, David Kuhns, Peter Lintz, Jesse Klotz.

John Harmony, James Seiberling, David K. Stein, Levi Kissler, Samuel Camp, Daniel Brobst.

The Changes in the School Law.

It appears that the changes in the School Law, from an extract of a letter from A. L. Russell, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools, are as follows: "The only changes in the School Law of 1849 made by the Legislature at its last session, are the repeal of so much of the 16th section as prohibits the admission of scholars over twenty-one years of age, and reducing the minimum period, fixed by the 22d section for keeping schools in operation, to three months."

Appointments by the Marshal.—The United States Marshal has appointed 15 persons as Assistants in taking the Census for Bucks County.

Anniversary Meeting.

At a large meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Allentown, held at the house of Wm. Craig, (without distinction of party) on Friday evening, June 21st, to make arrangements for the celebration of the coming 4th of July, Col. JONATHAN COOK was elected President, C. Keck, Vice President, and William Kern, Secretary. On motion,

Resolved, That Hon. Jacob Dillinger, John F. Ruhe and Thomas B. Wilson, be a committee to procure a speaker.

Resolved, That Edmund R. Newhard, J. D. Lawall, A. J. Ritz, George Bobst, Hiram B. Yeager, Stephen Burger, Charles Mertz, David Stern, George L. Ruhe, Millin Hannum, C. B. Haintz and Samuel Bridges, constitute the committee of Finance.

Resolved, That Charles Keck, Owen Saeger, Henry C. Longnecker, Amos Eitingor, John D. Stiles, Eli J. Saeger, Dr. Charles H. Martin, Peter Wyckoff, Reuben Rice, C. H. Samson, J. F. Newhard and Francois E. Samuels, constitute the committee of arrangements.

Resolved, That the business men of the Borough be politely requested to close their Stores at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the Anniversary day.

Resolved, That the celebration will take place at "Worman's Spring," and that a Dinner be prepared by Mr. Baumer, at half past 12 o'clock. Persons wishing to take part in the celebration, will meet on Market Square, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where a procession will be formed and escorted to the Spring by the Lehigh Females under command of Capt. H. B. Yaeger.

Resolved, That R. E. Wright, Esq., be appointed to deliver an oration, on the occasion.

Resolved,—That J. D. Lawall, Esq., be appointed to read the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the county papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned with three cheers for our glorious union and the stars and stripes.

A Protection.

The Harrisburg Keystone, a thorough anti-protective tariff journal, says in speaking of the iron business and the tariff:

"The supply is now diminishing while the demand is increasing. We believe that the business has already reached the turning point, and that a gradual improvement in prices may be looked for. More than another year will, in all probability, not pass away, until the iron business will be the most money-making business in the country and will so continue until again checked by excessive competition and over production," and argues that "if an increase of duty is obtained, the improvement in business will be attributed to it instead of the natural change in the trade, and the protectionist will have gained a point to which he is not entitled."

We hope the Keystone may be right, and any time during the coming year, when the trade has revived and become the "most profitable," we will remind our readers and our prophet of the fact. It need not be the "most profitable," in order to allow all demand for alleviation in the tariff, but just sufficiently productive to pay good wages, as all workers in iron have received, and give the owners of factories and furnaces a reasonable percentage on their capital. This is all.

Whig State Convention.

The Delegates from the Senatorial and Representative Districts, appointed by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Officers, to be supported at the election in October next, assembled on Wednesday the 17th inst., at the upper saloon of the Museum in Philadelphia.

General Wilson, of Yanango, called the Convention to order, and moved that David Leech, of Armstrong, act as Chairman pro tem, the motion was carried, and R. S. Johnston, of Columbia, and A. S. Ely, of Lebanon appointed Secretaries.

There were not Delegates present from all the Districts. It was proposed to substitute others. Upon a proposition to substitute Henry M. Watts as a Delegate for Allegheny, it was moved that no substitute be appointed for any absent Delegate who does not reside in the county he intends to represent.

There was considerable debate on this subject, and the question was laid on the table. A Committee was then appointed to report officers for the permanent organization, and the Convention adjourned until 2 past 3 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the committee to select officers made the following report, and recommended the following as permanent officers of the Convention:

President, DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Adams, assisted by 21 W. Presidents and 4 Secretaries. Upon taking the Chair, the President addressed the Convention in a neat and effective address, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Corning, of Huntingdon, moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft and report resolutions.

Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia city, moved to amend by making the committee thirty-three. This was postponed to take up the resolution in regard to substitutes, which was laid on the table at the morning session. After some debate it was carried.

The question was then taken on Mr. Corning's motion. The amendment of Mr. Gibbons was carried by a vote of 52 yeas to 50 nays.—Pending this, the question upon allowing Mr. Henry M. Watts, of Philadelphia, came up again, and it was resolved that he be not recognized as a delegate.

Mr. W. W. Poutrose, of Lebanon, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention sincerely lament the early decease of Col. James M. Powe, late Canal Commissioner, cut down in the prime of his life and the full vigor of his intellect, and in the midst of a career already sig-

nalized by important services to the State.—His loss will be felt not only by his friends, but by Pennsylvania; we mourn for him as one who possessed all the noble attributes of man; we mourn for him as a faithful, honest, highly-minded public servant, a true, zealous Pennsylvanian, a disinterested, self-sacrificing patriot.

Mr. Poutrose prefaced the resolution with some interesting and feeling remarks. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A large number of gentlemen were then put in nomination for the different offices for which candidates were to be elected by the Convention.

The President then announced the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Corning was appointed Chairman.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock the next morning.

At seven o'clock the Delegates sat down to a magnificent dinner, which was given them by the Whigs of Philadelphia. It was a splendid affair, and worthy of the city. The tables were loaded profusely with good things, and due honor was done to them.

The festival was enlivened with toasts, speeches and wit, and the entire fete was excellent in every particular.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION. Whether it was owing to the fine quality of the viands furnished by Mr. J. W. Sturdevant, of Congress Hall, on the occasion of the grand dinner given by the Whigs of Philadelphia to their brethren of the State, on Wednesday evening,—or whether it was the result of the fraternal spirit which distinguished that festival—we know not, but certain it is, that the members of the Convention assembled this morning with a determination to do their task thoroughly and well. This fact will account for the energy with which the business was conducted. The Convention went straight way to work, and in a short time nominated all the candidates for the principal State Offices.

The first business was the ballot for Canal Commissioner, which resulted as follows:

For Joshua Dungan, 67
For Wm. K. Suttler, 41

So Joshua Dungan, of Bucks county, was nominated as Canal Commissioner.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Surveyor General. On the third ballot the vote stood:

For Joseph Henderson, 70
For R. Irwin, 40

So Joseph Henderson, of Washington county, was nominated for Surveyor General.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Auditor General. On the 3d ballot the votes stood:

For H. W. Snyder, 71
For W. Williams, 11
For G. C. Wilson, 19
For P. S. Preston, 1

So Henry W. Snyder, of Union county, was nominated as a candidate for Auditor General. Mr. Snyder is a son of the late Governor Simon Snyder.

After making these nominations, the Convention adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock.

THIRD SESSION. The Convention assembled at the hour appointed.

Mr. R. L. Johnson moved that the next session of the Convention be held at Hollidayburg.

Mr. Heistand in read to amend by inserting Lancaster.

Mr. Elder proposed Lewistown.

After considerable debate, and the suggestion of other places, the matter was postponed, it being the usage to allow the State Central Committee to designate the place at which the Convention shall assemble.

Mr. Johnson, of Erie, moved that the President appoint the State Central Committee for the ensuing year. It was moved as an amendment that the Chairman of the Committee be elected by the Convention.

Messrs. J. B. Johnson, of Erie, John P. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, and A. C. Loomis, of Allegheny, were appointed a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination.

The Convention, then, after some uninteresting business, adjourned until five o'clock.

THIRD SESSION. Upon the opening of the Convention, the committee on resolutions made their report, and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A resolution of thanks to the Whigs of Philadelphia, for the kind and generous treatment of the members of the Convention, was adopted unanimously; and three cheers were given for the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia, together with three cheers for the Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the Philadelphia Whigs.

Mr. Jones, of Montgomery, offered a resolution, recommending to the Whigs of the State a support of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, for the election of Judges.—It was carried by an overwhelming vote.

The Convention then took up the subject of appointing a State Central Committee. An amendment was offered that the delegates from the several districts should appoint the members of the committee. This was withdrawn, and then renewed by Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia. It was opposed by Mr. Gilpin, of a resolution which would indicate a want of confidence in the President. Mr. Gibbons disclaimed any such feeling, but thought that the measure would be founded on good policy, and insure the appointment of the best men. After a rather exciting debate, the resolution was withdrawn, and the original resolution to allow the President to appoint was passed unanimously.

The President having declared that he intended to consult the various delegations in regard to his appointments.

A resolution of thanks to the officers, was passed, and the Convention adjourned sine die. A string of resolutions were reported by the Committee, and adopted.

Origin of the Human Race.

Prof. Agassiz delivered a lecture on this subject, on Thursday evening, before the Young Men's Association of the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge, which was attended by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. As we understood he did not wish his lecture reported, we shall attempt no more than a brief analysis. He commenced by observing that an incidental remark which he made on a particular occasion had been commented upon extensively, and brought out the discussion of a question which it was not his object to enter into. His object was, on that occasion, to speak of the unity of the human race simply as a question of Natural History. But his remark had called forth discussions of the question with reference to religion and political condition. The question, however, was entirely distinct from religion—a mere question of Natural History, and as such, as a philosopher, he claimed the right to discuss it. But he wished it distinctly understood that he took no ground in opposition to the Mosaic record, in the Genesis.—We have no reference, he said, in that account, to any part of the world that was unknown to the ancients.—He also disclaimed all idea of connecting this question with slavery or the political condition of the African race.

The unity of the human race and the diversity of their origin, he said, were two distinct questions. He acknowledged the unity of mankind, but this unity could exist in perfect consistency with the diversity of their origin.

There was another question, also, involved in this inquiry:—"Do all men belong to one species, or are there different species of men?" But diversity of origin, he said, did not involve either the unity or plurality of species. He went at some considerable length into an explanation of the subject of species, as it is understood in natural history, to prove this assertion.

The question also involved the limits within which organized beings are modified by circumstances and condition, and there were some ascertained facts, he said, which could be used as data in considering the subject. Skeletons had been found in Egypt, which had been buried for thousands of years, and with them were found certain seeds of plants, which had been planted and had grown. But these mummies and these plants corresponded exactly to certain other plants and other human beings now to be found in very different circumstances. There appeared to be a regular plan, by which organized beings, both plants and animals, were distributed over the earth, whereby the same plants and the same animals were constantly found in certain geographical positions. This was true of man, if we referred to the primitive, unhistorical races. And these geographical positions were all entirely without reference to climate. He ran over a specification of the different varieties of certain animals and of the human race, which were found constantly in certain localities and positions; from which he drew the conclusion that these varieties could not have been produced by the modifying influence of climate and circumstances; hence that the distribution of different varieties of the human race must have taken place, not at random, but with a regular plan,—in short, that they were created in masses, in the positions which they originally occupied.

Among other facts bearing on the point, he stated that the trout was always found in brooks, even high up in the mountains, where they could not have gone by emigration, and so also, there were certain varieties of fish that were only found in the lakes with no outlet, and these lakes contained the same kind of fish, in different and distant localities. And it was a remarkable fact, that the aborigines of America, with all its variety of climate, belonged to one and the same people.

If men originated from a common center, and were diffused over the earth, their present condition must have been produced by changes at or since the dispersion. But had it been so, there would have been more similarity between those which inhabit similar portions of the earth. He saw only one conclusion from these facts, and that was, that these changes could not have taken place by the modifying influence of circumstances, after migrating from a common center; but that the non-historic or original races, must have been created in the places they occupied. And this view, he again assured his audience, was in perfect accordance with the Mosaic account. He had felt it bitterly, that he had been represented as pushing these views with the design of discrediting the Mosaic Record, or with any view of affecting the political condition of the Negroes, both of which he denied.

The impression we received from the lecture was, that, however these views might affect the mind of the naturalist, who studies nature more than revelation, there is no danger that the commonly received opinion on this subject, derived from the most obvious meaning of the Scriptures, will be shaken by any arguments drawn from facts in Natural History such as is here presented.

Scientific Discovery.

Mr. Corne, in a paper recently submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences, makes some astounding statements of the result of experiments by himself and Covlet, upon the efficiency of liquid sulphurous acid in protecting the body from the effects of contact with melted metal. The hands moistened with the acid when immersed in melted lead, experienced a sensation of coldness when the radiation of heat from the fused metal was almost unbearable. He says—before experimentally moistened in the stream of liquid metal, and on withdrawing it found it almost as wet as it was before, scarcely any of the moisture was evaporated. The moment a dry piece of wood was placed in contact with the heated metal, combustion took place. Mr. Covlet and I then dipped our hands into vessels of liquid metal, and passed our fingers several times backwards and forwards through a stream of metal flowing from the furnace. We varied the experiments for upwards of two hours; and Madame Covlet, who assisted at these experiments, permitted her child, a girl of 9 years of age, to dip her hand in a crucible of red hot metal with impunity.

Gleanings.

Mr. Herr Ryminger crossed the Delaware river at Trenton, on Monday last on a wire. A daring feat.

He who studies books alone, will know how things ought to be, and he who studies men, will know how things are.

Mechanics and laborers of all kinds are in great demand in Minnesota, and the highest wages paid. Emigrants are going there in great numbers.

The French Government is said to have just finished the greatest steamer afloat—each engine is 900 horse power. She is named the President.

The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the cause of the failure of the Susquehanna County Bank, met at Montrose on the 21th inst.

The Benton war, in Missouri, appears to have taken a strong anti-slavery turn.

The Democratic Convention of North Carolina has adopted the Missouri line.

Napoleon's father was married at 19, and his mother, though a widow at 30, had 13 children. Napoleon was the second.

There are a million cows in New York, and the annual product of the dairy of that state is estimated at \$50,000,000.

The Mackerel fishery this year is said to be unusually prosperous, both in regard to quantity and quality.

It is reported that the Somerville and Easton Railroad is now under contract from the White House to Easton.

Solon Chapin, of Easton, has contracted to build three new planes on the Morris Canal, at the cost of \$60,000.

A movement is making in Michigan to prevent the removal of the Indians from the Lake Superior country.

Spring chickens, (frogs,) are selling in Cincinnati at seventy-five cents per dozen.—They are brought from near the lakes on the canal.

The population of Nantucket, Mass., as ascertained by the new census, is 8779; showing a decrease the last ten years of 233.

Mutilated Notes.

Mutilated notes—fives and tens—of the Harrisburg, Middletown, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, and Waynesburg banks are in circulation. The object of the mutilation is to increase the number of notes at least one in every ten entire notes—thus making eleven out of every ten—which is done by a very ingenious process. In nine of these notes thus manufactured, there is wanting a section cut from the top to bottom of the note, about one-third of an inch wide; the parts of two different notes being brought together, and nicely pasted with thin paper on the back. Each of the other two is made by cutting off the right or left engraved end of two whole notes, tearing the cut edge so as to give one end a ragged appearance, as if it were an accidental injury.

Some of the banks, we understand, refuse to redeem the notes thus mutilated, while others deem it more advisable to pay—less the assumed value of the portion cut or torn off. Individuals to save themselves from trouble, and probably loss, should scrutinize closely all notes on the above banks, and reject all thus mutilated.

About Apprentices.

A Mr. Young charged his apprentice, Julius B. Thorn, of ascending from his employ. Thorn crossed the action, alleging maltreatment towards him. The apprentice was remanded back to the care of his master, Judge Parsons asserting, that the Court would listen to no complaint of an apprentice where he had absconded. The proper course for him to pursue, if ill used, was to make complaint to the Court, and not attempt to run away. Very sensible.

Philip Haysgrove applied to have his indentures cancelled with George Mickin. The grounds of the application were, that the master had not provided clothing for the apprentice, and had not paid the stipulated sum in the agreement for the last nine months. The apprentice was discharged from his apprenticeship, and the master ordered to pay the costs of the case.

Coal Trade of the Ohio.

The amount of coal taken from the mines on the Ohio and its tributaries is estimated to exceed 35,000,000 of bushels. This costs the consumers two and a half millions of dollars or more. The yearly consumption of New Orleans is about 8,000,000 bushels, and is increasing at the rate of 33 per cent. per annum. The average increase of consumption in the West is estimated at 25 per cent. a year. Lieut. Maury, who has given considerable attention to the subject predicts, that should a canal or railway be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, in years after the completion of either, the demand for Ohio river coal on the coast of the Pacific will be equal to 80,000,000 of bushels a year. No coal has been discovered from Cape Horn to the mouth of the Columbia. The Panama and San Francisco steamers, now use Pennsylvania and Liverpool coal at \$30 a ton. The Ocean steamers, from New York, touching at N. Orleans, are great consumers, taking in 25,000 bushels a trip.

Dangerous Counterfeit.

Several Ten Dollar Notes on the new Bank of Danville, were passed in the vicinity of Reading within the last few days. They are calculated to deceive—as no counterfeits have yet been reported on this Bank.—They may be readily detected by the central vignette, which in the counterfeit is an eagle. The genuine 10's of this bank have a central vignette representing a furnace in full blast, with men at work, &c. The public should be on their guard in receiving the notes of this bank, as several men passed through Reading a day or two ago, actively engaged in passing off these spurious notes, in which they have been only too successful.

Cure for Dropsy.

Take one-half cup of black mustard seed, one large root of horse radish, two cloves of garlic, one lump of saltpetre about the size of a large nutmeg; chop these all fine, then put them in a quart bottle, and pour it full of rye-whiskey; then let this remain for three days, after which time take one table spoonful three times a day.