Lehigh Register.

[illegible] Year 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1850.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings,) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register*, and collecting and receipting for the same.

Appointment.—The Hon. *A. E. Roberts*, has appointed Andrew K. Witman, Esq., of Upper Saucon, as Deputy Marshall for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The Education of the Mass.

Join with us when we say, that there is no occupation, no station in life, but what man can be blessed with, for all the comforts of life are within reach. There is no person poor in the Union—save the one who wishes to be so. The fact is, labor in this country is so high that if a person labors only one half of his time, that person can treasure up an amount for the time of need. He has a varied field before him—grasp the fruits, if ye will. He is endowed with the greatest gift of the human head—that dome of the house of life, where lies a model for all mankind, where he can exert his powers and plans. We even find recorded that the spacious dome of the cathedral of Florence stood unfinished one century and twenty years, merely for the want of an architect, and yet it is justly stated that every man employed in its structure could boast of the secret.—What was it? He had the model in his own head.

Believe us when we say, that education ought not to be confined to the schoolhouse, or the seminary—to the university, or to the college. It should be found where man is called to think and to act. Here the noblest work [illegible] with the mechanic in the workshop, [illegible] farmer in the field, it should be found in [illegible] and the barn, in the kitchen and [illegible] parlor, in the steamer and in the ship—[illegible] and in the car, for there is no avocation [illegible] but has to surmount the duties which [illegible] condition of things impose. The carpenter [illegible] his powers in the richness of architecture [illegible] its beauty and fair proportions, while the painter may add bright beams of delight by observing the richness of color. The farmer can teach to the world a lesson for the best method of practice in the cultivation of the soil by following his instructions. While the mason may immortalize his honored name by the sublimity of his arches, and the symmetry of his work. Let this subject be duly considered, and may the mass become more enlightened.

Strange Phenomenon.

During last week, a strange Phenomenon presented itself in the neighborhood of our Borough. Millions of worms, resembling somewhat the common caterpillar, were seen in the low lands or meadows, above the junction of the "Jordan" and "Little Lehigh" creeks. The size of the worm varied from half an inch to two inches. We do not pretend to be Naturalist enough, to give our opinion as to their germination. It is believed by many, however, that the seed was lodged upon the low-lands, by the late flood, and through the intense heat germinated into the worm.

The Vexed Question.

The United States Senate, is fast redeeming its character, by the events of the past few weeks. Four steps have been taken towards the settlement of the vexed questions, by the passage of the bills for providing *Utah* and *New Mexico* with a territorial government, for settling the boundaries of *Texas*, and for admitting *California* as a State. There now remains but the Fugitive Slave bill, the abolition of the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, to be passed, and then Congress can get over the Tariff and Appropriation bills and go home—much to the delight of the whole nation.

Texas.

A gentleman arrived in this city in the last evening's Southern boat, who states that he is just from San Antonio, in Texas, and that there are 8,000 men under arms, preparing to march to the Rio Grande, to defend the rights of Texas. Thousands more are ready, if it should be necessary, to rally under the standard of the State.—*Tel. Dispatch.*

If Texas has eight thousand men under arms for rebellion, it is a pity that she could not spare a few hundreds to prevent her citizens being murdered by a few Indians. This would be more to her credit, and far more consistent with her duty, than raising so large a force to resist the lawful authority of the United States. But we do not credit the statement. The last accounts from Texas [illegible] they were only discussing the subject of resistance, and now, in a few [illegible] to have eight thousand [illegible]

[illegible]

Telegraph to [illegible] have subscribed sufficient [illegible] telegraph to that place [illegible] beautiful and [illegible] for their [illegible]

Census.

The Assistant Marshals employed to take the census of the borough and county, are rapidly progressing in the work. We shall publish their returns, [illegible] by districts, as fast as they are handed in [illegible] al [illegible] to the public [illegible] labors, [illegible] be found [illegible] no time in forwarding them to us for publication as early as possible.

The following census returns for 1830—ten years ago—are re-published for the purpose of comparing them with those that will be made for the present year.

Allentown borough,	2,479
Northampton,	293
Salisbury,	1,448
Hanover,	1,341
Upper Saucon,	2,072
Upper Macungy,	1,769
Lower Macungy,	2,156
Upper Milford,	2,881
Heidelberg,	2,354
North Whitehall,	2,324
South Whitehall,	2,293
Lynn,	1,895
Weisenburg,	1,429
Lowhill,	851
Total in 1840,	25,790
Total in 1830,	22,272
Increase from 1830 to 1840,	3,518

In 1830 the population of the Borough of Allentown was 1,556, increase from 1830 to 1840, 934.

The Census.

As a matter of reference, interesting at this time, we give below the population of the several townships in Northampton County as they were returned in 1840.

Allen, which at that time embraced East Allen,		2,517
Bethlehem, embracing at that time,		
Bethlehem borough,		2,080
Bushkill,		1,716
Easton Borough.		
Bushkill Ward	2,341	
Lehigh Ward	2,524	4,865
Forks,		2,166
Hanover,		382
Lehigh,		2,049
Lower Mount Bethel,		2,957
Lower Nazareth,		1,201
Lower Saucon,		2,710
Moore,		2,389
Plainfield,		1,501
South Easton,		661
Upper Nazareth,		1,118
Upper Mount Bethel,		2,643
Williams,		1,937
		33,831

Carbon county has been cut off since the year 1840.—*Easton Argus.*

For the Lehigh Register.

Captain Henry F. Nagle.

As an independent journalist you will not refuse the use of your columns for the following home truths. The time is fast approaching when it will become our duty to declare at the ballot-box, who shall become our law makers; and it is of vital importance to the stability of our Republic that men whose firmness of mind and integrity of purpose is beyond cavil or doubt, should be selected for that purpose. We should not be led astray by personal predilections or blinded by party zeal—as American Freemen we should be independent, and have an eye single to the perpetuity of our liberal institutions, for the establishment of which our forefathers suffered, fought and bled. Then let us for once lay aside all political bickerings and jealousy, and as sensible Republicans unite on a man at once calculated to become the *Representative of the People.*

—Here, however, the question will naturally occur: Have we such a man? Most assuredly—if we look around us we may find many. But I have one in my "mind's eye" who stands pre-eminent in this respect. I allude to Captain *Henry F. Nagle*, the well known *Restaurateur* of Allentown. In him we have all the requisite qualifications for the purposes aforesaid—his stern integrity—his unbounded generosity—his urbanity of manners—his brilliancy as an orator, all combine in pointing to him as *the man for the crisis.* Then, fellow citizens, by all the ties that bind you to your country, I conjure you to use every honest effort to secure the election of that paragon of Republicanism. SPIRIT OF '76.

Taxing Millers.

The Supreme Court at Harrisburg has given a decision in a case by which millers are required to buy a license, under the act of 22d of April, 1846. Mr. Bertolet, of Berks county, refused to pay the license, as in several of the adjoining counties the millers were not included in the returns of the mercantile appraiser. The case was tried by the Common Pleas of Berks and resulted in favor of the defendant. The Commissioners carried it up to the Supreme Court for final adjudication, when the decision of the Court below was reversed, and judgement entered against Mr. Bertolet for seven dollars, the amount of the license in dispute.

Protesting in the Senate.

During the debate in the Senate on receiving the protest of the Southerners against the California bill [illegible] of some importance was stated on the authority of a letter from Mr. Madison [illegible] proposition was made in the federal convention to give the Senate the power [illegible] protest, and it was rejected [illegible]

Sauce for Heifers' Calving.—A late English writer considers it a matter of great importance that heifers should be so managed as to have their first calf late in spring, when there is an abundance of succulent food [illegible] a large supply [illegible] better [illegible] have [illegible] when they have dry food [illegible] continue [illegible] by giving a good supply [illegible] good milkers [illegible]

The people of the Commonwealth will be called upon, at the coming October election, to vote upon an important amendment to the State Constitution—for the election of President and Associate Judges by the people. We have heretofore expressed our dissent from this measure, although it is generally advocated and sustained by most of the presses of all parties. We believe that a large majority of the people of Lehigh county are opposed to it, from an honest conviction that it will operate badly and have a tendency to degrade instead of elevating the Judiciary of the State, and if any efforts were made to get a full vote upon the question, we feel certain that a large majority would be cast against it. We subjoin a few of our reasons why we oppose it and why we think it should be rejected:

1.—*It limits the field for the selection of President Judges.*—Under the present law the Governor can cast his eye over the whole Commonwealth and select a suitable and capable man, wherever he can find one. He has a field of sixty-three counties in which to make a selection. Under the new system, if adopted, the Judge *must* reside in the district in which he is to preside. The salary of the Judges has been reduced so low, that the best lawyers will not exchange their practice for the honor of a seat on the bench, and the consequence is that we will have second and third-rate lawyers in the field as candidates. Many a district will thus be left without a single suitable man to elect, while the Governor may find half a dozen or more lawyers in one district whose pecuniary circumstances will allow them to accept an appointment. With some exceptions, our Governors have generally made good appointments, and we have the Senate to reject them, in case incapable or immoral men are chosen.

2.—*It drags the Judiciary into the arena of party politics.* The Judiciary should be independent of party politics. Experience has taught us that every elective office will be sought after. Men will electioneer for them. As a gentleman remarked to us the other day, "the man who wants to be Associate Judge under that law, must ride the county and treat." He must go through all the paraphernalia of electing delegates, and when elected, it is natural to suppose that he will carry with him unto the bench his political feelings and prejudices.

"Oh, but," says an advocate of the measure, "do you doubt the capacity of the people for self-government? If the people are able to elect their own President, are they not able to elect their own Judges?" Very true. But do the people desire so much power? Do they want to vote for so many officers? We don't believe they do. If this doctrine is to be carried out to its full extent, why not elect the Post Masters and United States Senators, and even the Supervisors, Collectors and Lock-tenders upon our public works? Carry out this doctrine, and after a while you will have a ticket to deposit as long as your arm.

There are many other good and well grounded objections to this change, but we have neither room nor time to advert to them now. It is an ill-advised measure at best, and the same thing was rejected in the reform convention by a large vote. We hope it will meet with no better fate now. "Let well enough alone" is our motto. We shall allude to this subject again before the election.—*Easton Argus.*

Election Returns.

North Carolina.—Complete returns fully confirm the Democratic victory, in the election of Read, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by 3600 majority. The Legislature stands as follows: Senate, 27 Democrats, 23 Whigs; House, 53 Democrats, 47 Whigs, Democratic majority on joint ballot, 10.

Kentucky.—We have no definite returns from this State. The Legislature will probably be divided, the Whigs the Senate, the Democrats the House, with a majority for the former on joint ballot, though the popular vote will be largely Whig as usual. Some of the Whig papers still claim both Houses. Among the Democrats returned to the Legislature, is Col. Richard M. Johnson.

Missouri.—The Whigs have carried the election by the division between the Benton and Anti-Benton party. The following Congressmen have been elected:—1st. John F. Darby, Whig; 2d. Gilchrist Porter, Whig; 3d. J. G. Miller, Democrat; 4th, C. E. Bowman, Whig; 5th. J. S. Phelps, Whig. The Legislature as far as heard from, stands 60 Whigs, 32 Benton Democrats, and 22 Anti-Benton Democrats.

Iowa.—Despatches have been received at Washington from Iowa, which state that G. G. Wright, Whig candidate for Congress in the First District, has beaten Bernhard Henn, the Democratic candidate. This is the district contested at this session of Congress. It is understood that the other district has chosen Lincoln Clark, Democrat, and that the Democratic State ticket is elected.

Indiana.—The Democrats have carried the Legislature, as well as the State Constitutional Convention, by large majorities.

Wonders of Chemistry.—Aquafortis and the air we breathe are made of the same materials. Linen, and sugar and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition, that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Wine is made of two substances—one of which is the cause of all combustions or burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than anything in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used to strengthen the stomach, and the poisonous principle of opium are made of the same [illegible]

[illegible]

HARRISBURG, [illegible] August [illegible], 1850.

The Indictment of Moses Y. Beach—Curious Proceedings, &c.

A legal gentleman, accompanied by Moses Y. Beach, appeared here a few days since.—The latter had a letter of introduction to Governor Johnston, which read something as follows:—

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—

I earnestly request your confidence in the bearer, M. S. Beach, and allow me to indulge the hope that you will be able to extend to him such relief as he may desire. (Signed.)

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of New York.

The law companion was armed to the teeth with something like as follows:

1. A brief, setting forth that M. Y. Beach was in Mexico when the Lehigh County Bank was robbed of all its assets; that the indictment of said M. Y. Beach, by a grand jury of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was a Wall street speculation, an effort to get Lehigh County money, which is worthless, redeemed in full, that the life of M. Y. Beach would be in danger if required to appear in Pennsylvania at present.

2. Affidavits of M. S. Beach, stating that the indictment, as he verily believes, was obtained by Wall street speculators, for the purpose of extorting money from his father, who has had repeated attacks of apoplexy, and whose appearance within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, under existing circumstances might be attended with serious consequences to him.

3. Affidavit of Alfred E. Beach, setting forth that he had heard a lawyer offer to procure the withdrawal of the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania on Governor Fish, for M. Y. Beach, and quash the indictment for $5,000.

4. Another brief, put in by the attorney, stating, that he had understood that Governor's (Fish's) warrant, to surrender M. Y. Beach into the hands of the Pennsylvania sheriff, had been hawked about Wall street, but nobody would give 5,000 dollars to save M. Y. Beach.

All these proceedings are before our Governor, on an application to quash proceedings against the bank financier, M. Y. Beach.

Jenny Lind's Welcome to America.

The following letter from Mr. Benedict, was received by the last steamer, and Mr. Barnum states, that in order to meet the wishes of Mlle. Lind, therein expressed, he will pay One Hundred Dollars for the words of such a song of Welcome. Authors wishing to compete and embark on the waves of this C of learning, must address their efforts to Mr. P. T. Barnum, New York, previous to the first day of September next.

SCHLANGENBAD, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

My Dear Sir:—

I have just heard Mlle. Jenny Lind, whose voice has acquired—*if that were possible*—even additional power and effect by a timely and well-chosen repose. Mr. Wilton will bring you the Programme for the first Concert—which cannot fail to produce the most thrilling sensation in your noble metropolis.—You may depend on it, that such a performance as hers—in the finest pieces of her *repertoire*—must warrant an unprecedented excitement, and justify all the expectations. Mlle. Lind is very anxious to give a welcome to America in a kind of National Song, which, if I can obtain the poetry of one of your first-rate literary men, I shall set to music, and which she will sing in addition to the pieces originally fixed upon.

I am, my dear sir, yours, faithfully,

JULES BENEDICT.

The Trying Days of Old.

That bold John Hancock whom we now read about, thundered often in the halls of legislation in the trying days of old. In those times of hostilities a reward of £ 500 was offered for his head, by a British dominion. When he signed the Nation's Charter—that glorious and righteous Declaration of American Independence, he did it boldly and fearlessly; and after he had executed it what did he say? Pointing to his conspicuous name he rose from his seat and exclaimed—'There, England can read my name without spectacles. She may double her reward, and I put her at defiance.' This was talking pretty loud, but there was a feeling which none but the author could feel—feelings of high practicable wisdom, religion, patriotism and justice.

We have often thought what poor afflicted Stephen Hopkins said when that choice instrument was carried to the seat of that Quaker patriot of Rhode Island. With trembling limbs and aged steps—having been afflicted with a paralytic stroke—we ask what was his bold answer to Mr. Adams, when that great statesman offered to act as his guide in assisting him to place his name? Ah! we have often repeated it: "No, I will sign it myself, for if we are hung, you shall not be hung for me!" Here was a sentiment—a pride unknown—a spirit unfelt beyond even the choice dreams of fancy. Imagination pass and repass like the waves of the sea, yet its equanimity no one can estimate—none but its author can feel or show. Bold men breathed in those days.

When that instrument was handed to that Colossus of Independence, John Adams—when he took the pen, clasped his wrist with his left hand and advanced through the tremulous motion of signing his name [illegible]—what was the sentiment which electrified Congress and made the most timid firm in their purpose? [illegible] my hand trembles, England will [illegible]

[illegible]

Death by Lightning.

The Chester Union contains the following account of the deaths by lightning in Delaware county:

On Saturday afternoon last, one of the most tragical and alarming events recorded in the history of this County occurred. The citizens of Village Green in Aston township, were attending an auction of personal property, at the house of Mr. Johnson, and a collection, amounting probably to one hundred persons, were present. Between four and five o'clock, a cloud came up from the West, without any alarming symptoms of electrical discharges, and during the shower, the house was filled with those present to gain security from the rain. The lightning struck the east gable, tore off the weather boarding, passed through the lower room diagonally, across the south-east corner, and came out near a window on the front of the house, where several persons were standing under shelter of the eves. Nearly all in the house, or near to it on the outside, were severely shocked. Nathan Dutton, a young man, married in May last, and his mother, Rachel Dutton, both residents of Upper Chichester, were killed in the house. Richard P. Slaughter, who stood at the front of the house, near where the lightning came through, was killed. Mr. Slaughter was a resident of Chester township, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

There are some facts connected with this Providential calamity that we feel at liberty to mention, as a matter of caution to those who may hereafter witness a similar occurrence. Mr. Slaughter lived some time after the shock, was carried to the house of Mr. John Garret, before he died, a distance of 100 yards, and enquired of those about him what had happened. Mrs. Dutton was in another room when her son was killed; came out of it, saw her son, spoke of the sad event, fell down and expired. Upon enquiry, we learn that no water was applied in either case—a matter of deep regret, as there is a reasonable probability that Mrs. Dutton and Mr. Slaughter might both have been saved. John M'Cay, of Chester township, was standing beside Nathan Dutton, the latter sitting on a chair, as the electric fluid passed through the room, near Mr. Dutton's head, who was instantly killed. It struck Mr. M'Cay about the hips, passed down his legs, tore his clothes, fired them, burned his right leg, tore both his shoes, and the one on the right foot into shreds, and passed through the sole, near the toe, making a hole as perfect as if done by a bullet. The child of Mr. Johnson was struck, its clothes torn and also both its shoes ripped to pieces. All that were shocked are recovering, and do well.

A Murderess.

The Meadville Democrat of the 13th instant, relates the following:

Harriet Clark, the wife of Ira Clark, at Blooming Valley, in Woodcock township, was arrested on the 6th instant, for an assault with intent to kill, upon the wife of Nicholas Roudebush. It seems that Mr. Clark, a short time since, traded his farm in that vicinity with Jonathan Collom, for another place in Vernon township, and Mr. Roudebush had purchased a portion of Clark's old farm from Collom. Mrs. Clark afterwards became dissatisfied with the trade, and as the time approached for leaving their farm, she evinced a great depression of spirits. On the morning of the 6th inst., she took her husband's razor and proceeded to Roudebush's house. Mr. Roudebush was absent in the fields when she arrived, and going in directly to the bed where Mrs. Roudebush lay asleep, she drew the razor across her throat, inflicting a severe wound. Mrs. R's. screams awakened a young man sleeping in another part of the room, who sprang out of bed, and Mrs. Clark ran out of the house. The young man started off at once for assistance, when Mrs. C. returned and renewed her assault upon her victim, giving her another wound along her shoulder and breast. Mrs. R. succeeded however, in keeping her assailant at bay until succor arrived.

Mrs. Clark was brought to town and committed to jail, but on Thursday was bailed out by her husband. Mrs. Roudebush, we are happy to learn, is doing quite well, and it is hoped will survive her injuries. The parties had always been upon the best terms, and it is thought the excitement incident to the trade alluded to, had worked upon the mind of the unfortunate prisoner until she had become deranged.

Trenton.—The population of Trenton proper, as ascertained by the census, is 0,060, an increase of 2,825, since 1840. The total population of Trenton and the adjoining borough of South Trenton and the village of Lamberton is 11,276.

Bordentown.—The population of Bordentown, New Jersey, is 2,769, as ascertained by the census. It has 437 houses, and 563 families. In 1840 the population was about 1,800 showing a very handsome increase within the past ten years.

Russian Law of Marriage.—By a late order of the Russian Government, all marriages are forbidden, except where the parties first obtain the consent of the parish authorities, which must in every case be withheld, unless the persons asking it are capable at the time of supporting families, and can also furnish a strong probability that such capacity will continue [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

An iron mountain, covering forty acres, and yielding ninety per cent. of pure metal, has been found in Wisconsin.

Since the cholera commenced in Uniontown, Pa., there have been forty-nine cases, and twelve deaths. The place is now free from the disease.

The population of Staunton, Virginia, by the present census, is 5,025, an increase of 1,209 since 1840.

A load of wheat was recently wagoned into Chillicothe, Ohio, weighing 167 bushels of 60 pounds each. The load was drawn by two horses and two mules.

Two German boys were bitten by a copperhead snake, near Cleveland, on the 2nd, and both died.

A journeyman coachmaker of Baltimore has recently inherited property worth two hundred thousand dollars, from a relative in Europe. He is going to keep his carriage immediately.

Ninety-two patriot exiles from Poland, make an appeal in the New York papers, for employment.

But a single new building has been erected in Chambersburg this season. Carlisle is only one behind her.

Littlefield, the janitor, has purchased a farm in Sharon, Vt., with the reward paid him for discovering the murder of Doctor George Parkman.

John Voorhouse, of Jackson co., Tennessee, is 122 years old, enjoys good health, and is temperate.

There was $440,000 coined at the Mint in New Orleans city, during the month of July, of which $320,000 was in gold, and $120,000 in silver.

It is stated that the Pacific, during her last passage, ran, in one day, three hundred and twenty-six miles.

Wm. Whitney, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed mail agent between New York and San Francisco.

In Michigan they have an Electro Magnetic reaping machine, which cuts, threshes, and cleans the wheat on about thirty acres of ground daily. The machine is drawn by twelve horses.

John Brannon, charged with the murder of his wife, has been convicted in Luzerne county, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The population of the ancient borough of Bedford, as ascertained by the census of 1850, is 1,201.

The very latest cure for deafness, is to tell a man you want to pay a debt you have long owed him.

Some men are as full of wisdom as a toad is of feathers.

How does brandy prevent the cholera. By making the patient *tight*.

The greatest trial of married life is to have your wife go out to eat ice cream with another gentleman, and leave you to take care of the baby.

The one hundred and fiftieth commencement of Yale college took place at New Haven.

A voter for Gen. Washington.—John Voorhouse, lives in the county of Jefferson, Tennessee, and he voted for Gen. Washington for the Presidency. He is in the 122 year of his age. Until recently, the Knoxville, (Tenn.) Register tells, he was in the habit of walking to and from that town on calls of business, a distance of 5 or 6 miles, without experiencing fatigue. He is a German by birth, but emigrated to this country about one hundred years since. He was in several of the most important battles of our Revolution. He voted for General Washington for President of the United States, and [illegible] has never failed of any election for President from that time till the present. We understand that recently one of his daughters, a lass of eighty years of age, paid him a visit, and found the old gentleman in his usual health. We doubt if another such case of longevity can be found in the United States.

Death of Dr. Nes.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Henry Nes, representative in Congress from the 15th district of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, in York, on Saturday last. Dr. Nes was about 50 years of age. He was a man of great integrity of character, moderate views as a politician, and was universally esteemed. He had been suffering from indisposition ever since the commencement of the present session, and for some months his recovery has been regarded as hopeless.

Population of Pittsburg.—The Pittsburg Gazette, on data furnished by the census takers, estimates the population of Pittsburg and surrounding [illegible] persons, [illegible] county 142,730. This is an increase of some 30,000 in ten years for the whole county. It says, it will no doubt be seen, when the results are finally settled, that the increase of the city and environs will be at least one hundred per cent. in 10 years—or, in other words, the population has doubled since the census of 1840.

What Fools.—Jenny Lind, on her way to this country, was to give two Concerts, (instead of three, as was stated) at Liverpool, on the [illegible] and 19th inst., at $2,500 per night. For these Concerts tickets were selling freely [illegible] [illegible] had written down from London [illegible] seats for both nights.

Soap Suds for the Grape.—A [illegible] we have seen an [illegible] since 3,000 fine clusters of well [illegible]

[illegible]