

Court Proceedings. COMMON PLEAS.

On Monday the 2d instant, the Court met pursuant to an adjourned meeting. Present Judge Jones and Associates Haas and Rube. The Grand Jury being sworn, a number of petty indictments were laid before them. While the Grand Jury was in session, the Court proceeded to the disposition of the civil list: Samuel Daniel and vs. This was a feigned issue. Thomas Daniel vs. sue to try the validity of Joseph Daniel. The last will and testament of William Daniel, deceased, the father to the parties in the suit. It seems that Joseph Daniel by the said will was excluded from a participation in the proceeds of his father's property. The reason given for instituting the suit was on account of the insanity of the Testator. A number of witnesses were examined who all proved that testator had suffered from a paralytic stroke which deprived him of his speech. The verdict of the Jury sustained the will.

SECOND WEEK.

Commonwealth vs. An action for assault and battery on the oath of Mary Daniel Ruhn. Ann his wife. Verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted. Same day defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of 50 cents and undergo an imprisonment for two days. Commonwealth vs. Action of Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Ann Dan. Gangwere. Kramer. Prosecutor swore that defendant was the father of a very interesting responsibility, whom she exhibited to the Court, and who behaved himself very gentlemanly during the trial. Defendant contended that prosecutrix was a married woman and as such could not sustain the indictment. Verdict, not guilty.

Hard Times—Scarcity of Money.

The scarcity of money can only be accounted for, rationally, in one way. Brief we mean to be. Will business men track us, and if in error point it out. A great many millions of gold have been derived from California—say in round numbers sixty millions of dollars. This, if added to our metallic medium of exchange, ought, if other things were right, to have rendered specie every where plenty—and money, especially by business men, easily and abundantly attainable at a moderate rate of interest. But other things were not right. These golden showers fell on the roof of our dwellings—ran into the spot under the eaves, and were conveyed to England and France. The rich deposit could not stay with us. Fifty-five millions have been drained out of our country since last January. Why, what for? Because we had over-traded—scoured and repudiated our own manufacturing industry, and purchased more than twenty-two million dollars' worth of Iron and Coal from abroad, which we could and ought to have made and raised at home—and should have made, if the Tariff of '42 had not been repealed, and the present Tariff, so ruinous to us, so delightful—so cheering to Great Britain, been enacted.—That is the cause of the scarcity of money.

The Tariff of '46.

When Secretary Walker, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, procured the passage of the Tariff of '46, he asserted that, in a few years it would greatly increase our exports.—In one sense the prediction of the Honorable Secretary has proved correct. We have exported, for instance, since the 1st of May last, in a single article alone, over thirty millions, of which, a million and a half has been exported during the present week. It is true that the article alluded to is one, which old-fashioned people like to keep at home. The export of gold used to be considered, we believe, no very desirable result. But our modern financiers, especially treasury clerks and tariff fabricators, appear to think the contrary; for we are now reaping the fruits of their pet measures, in this excessive exportation of gold. Meantime we hear nothing of the export of wheat, which, according to Secretary Walker, was to go forward in such immense quantities. The English, it seems, are too old-fashioned in their notions to take care when they can get gold; what wheat they want they buy in the Baltic, paying for it perhaps, with the very dollars they extract from us. We felicitate our citizens, especially those who sustained the Secretary's tariff, on the brilliant results it has produced. If we are doing rather a poor business in the exportation of wheat, we are operating magnificently in that way with California gold. Let us be properly grateful.—Hurrah for "the good times" of the Tariff of '46! Won't somebody, the agriculturists for example, get up a service of plate to Walker, for the coin he has brought into the country, to pay for the late immense exportations of American wheat?

The Cattawissa Railroad.—The work of this road is progressing, under the supervision of Richard Osborne, Esq., Chief Engineer. The grading, in all probability, will be so far completed this fall, as to enable them to put down a portion of the track and undoubtedly the whole road will be completed in a year from the present time.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, will be open for the transaction of business, on Wednesday the 10th inst., and the first discount day will be on Wednesday the 17th inst., and on Wednesday of every week thereafter.

The Sinking Fund.

An important Proclamation in relation to the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania, will be found in another part of to-day's paper. It will be seen through the agency of this valuable measure, a large portion of the public debt, namely, \$659,122, has been paid off in the course of two years and a half. But this is not the total reduction of the debt effected under the present State administration.—The Harrisburg American furnishes the following interesting statement upon this truly important subject—a subject which possesses interest for every tax-payer in the Commonwealth:

"How much has been paid will be seen by a comparison of the amount of public debt on November 30, 1848, and the amount on September 1, 1851. In 1848, the debt was as follows: Funded, \$39,393,350 20 Unfunded, 1,081,386.69 Canal, Railroad & Motive Power debts returned in 1849 and 1850, being debts contracted prior to 1st December, 1848, 372,861 48

Total debt, Nov. 30, 1848, \$40,848,598 41 The public debt, when Gov. Shunk left the office, was \$40,848,598 41, being \$137,794 82 less than when he went into office four years before. See what the public debt now is. The official records prove it to be as follows: Amount of funded debt, including amount in the hands of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and also special loan to avoid Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill, on the 30th of Nov. 1850, \$39,862,914 78 Amount of unfunded debt, same date, 912,570 61 Total sum of debt, \$40,755,485 42 Deduct amount of stock purchased by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, 659,122 98 Total debt, Sept. 1, 1851, \$40,116,362 44

RECAPITULATION. Total debt, Nov. 30, 1848, \$40,848,598 41 Do. Sep. 1st, 1851, 40,116,362 44 Less now than two years and a half ago, \$ 732,235 97 This proves that Gov. Johnston, in two years and a half since he was inaugurated, has paid seven hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$732,235 97) of the debt of the Commonwealth.

In the same time appropriations have been made to the North Branch canal; over two hundred and forty thousand dollars were paid to the permanent improvement of the Columbia railway; four hundred thousand dollars were applied to an avoidance of the Inclined Plane at the Schuylkill, and various other amounts were appropriated, which have placed the public works in better repair than they ever were before.

Johnston and Strohm Club.

At a meeting of the "Johnston and Strohm Club" of the Borough of Allentown, held on Tuesday evening the 9th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously passed: Resolved, That the voters and tax-payers of Pennsylvania owe a debt of eternal gratitude to Gov. William F. Johnston for the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the State—that his late Proclamation in pursuance of an act of Assembly, exhibiting that the sum of \$659,122.98 has been extinguished by the Sinking Fund, is the beginning of the payment of \$40,848,598 41 with which our State has been burthened by locust misrule; that the certificate of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, two Democrats, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a Whig, to such payment, which places it beyond doubt, and a matter which our political opponents cannot dispute. That we glory in the fact that a Whig Governor has set the example and made the beginning of paying Pennsylvania's debts, and that we call upon the people who pay the taxes to remember at the polls who made the debts and who was the first to pay them, and that if they wish to continue the decrease of the State Debt, they will rally at the polls in defence of Wm. F. Johnston, the present able and efficient Governor, on the second Tuesday in October next. Resolved, That a salute of 100 guns be fired on Saturday evening next, in honor of the glorious news set forth in the Governor's Proclamation, and that the services of Capt. Dauber, of this borough, be engaged to superintend the firing. Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Patriot, Register, and Friedensbote.

Death of Hon. Levi Woodbury.

The illness of Judge Woodbury, which was announced yesterday under the telegraph head, has terminated in his death. The immediate cause of his death was the discovery of a large inflammatory tumor on his stomach, which rapidly sapped his existence. He died in the 61st year of his age. He has been prominent among the statesmen of our country for the last twenty years, and has filled various high and responsible offices with distinguished efficiency and faithfulness. He was Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of Gen. Jackson, and subsequently represented New Hampshire in the Senate of the United States. He has also filled the office of Governor of New Hampshire, and at the time of his death was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Woodbury has been spoken of shortly before his death as the next democratic candidate for the Presidency. Among his recommendations for the office, his friends insisted on his scrupulous personal integrity.—Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 6.

The State Agricultural Fair.

We are glad to observe that Judge Watt, the President, and influential gentlemen, officers of the State Agricultural Society, have issued a circular to the farmers of Pennsylvania, to the horticulturalists, and all others who may take an interest in these or kindred pursuits, notifying them that the first Fair of the Society will take place at the seat of government on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of October next. The spot selected for the exhibition is at once romantic and appropriate. On the low land of the Susquehanna, in the lap of the mountains, with wood, water and mountain in prospect, lies the lovely farm, of which some twenty acres are now in process of preparation for the purpose. From Philadelphia to this scene is a ride of five hours; from Chambersburg of 3; from Williamsport of less than 24; from Reading of 4 hours; thus presenting a remarkably well selected spot for the concentration of visitors, stock, specimens, and whatever else is calculated to give effect to what, emphatically, is "the first interest" of Pennsylvania. We may probably hereafter allude to the benefits which shall arise from this exhibition, and so content ourselves at present with presenting a condensed list of the premiums offered:

For Cattle—Short Horns, Hereford, Ayrshire, Holstein, &c., premiums of 12, 8, 7, 4 and 3 dollars. For native, 10, 7, 4 and 2 dollars.—Working Oxen—Best, \$15; second, \$8. Fat Cattle, 12, 7 and 4 dollars, as per quality. For Sheep—Fine wool—Bucks, 8 and 5 dollars. Pens of Lambs, \$6. Long Wools, Middle, and Mixed the same. Best imported Buck, \$10. For Hogs—Best, \$6; second 4 and 2 dollars.

For Horses—Draft, 12 and 8 dollars. The same for Mules. For Poultry—Largest and best collection of Fowls, \$8; Capons and Turkey, \$3; other varieties, \$2. For Tobacco—The best samples, 8 and 6 dollars. Crops—Corn, 5 acres, \$15; acre, \$8. The same with Wheat, Potatoes and other products, \$8 for best qualities. Agricultural Implements—Drills, ploughs, harrows, &c., &c., premiums of 10, 8, 5, 4 dollars. Portable hay press, 20 dollars. Miscellaneous collection of other implements, 20 dollars. Dairy—Butter, 5 pounds, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2; firkin, \$8; for honey, for 25 pounds, \$5.

Fruits—All varieties from 8 to 5 dollars; vegetables from 5 to 1 dollar. Flowers, 8 to 5 dollars; Domestic Wines, \$3; best cured Hams, \$5; best quilts and other household manufactures, 5, 3, 2 and 1 dollar. Best Portable Steam Engine, \$25. Ploughing—Best, \$10; second, \$8; third, \$5; best ploughman, \$6; second, \$4; third, \$3.

This is a very liberal scale of premiums, and highly creditable to the Society. We are only sorry, however, that there are none for the best blasting process, and the cheapest and nearest mode of manufacturing and burning bricks. Two acts highly useful to every farmer in the Middle States.

Threats of England.

The disclaimer with which any attempt to unite Cuba to this country, says the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, would be viewed in England, is forcibly expressed in a late number of the London Times. The grounds for objection, too, are more powerful than usual in such cases. The large indebtedness of Spain to English capitalists renders her continued possession of the island highly desirable to the latter; and as the monied class now almost entirely controls British politics, it is probable, sooner than see Cuba cut loose from Spain, the government of Great Britain would interpose. Indeed, the Times threatens this.—That journal, moreover, asserts that France would unite with England in this proceeding. And yet nothing, perhaps, could rouse the aggressive spirit of our people more completely than any attempt, like this, to interfere against Cuban independence. The public sentiment of this republic would not submit to such an outrage. It would be regarded as a direct assault upon our own republic, and would be met in the heroic spirit of self-defence. England and France, in this quarrel, must keep their hands off. Our own government will strictly maintain its neutrality, while foreign powers maintain theirs; but any overt act on their part will be met by one unanimous burst of indignation here. We cannot believe, however, that England and France will be so impolitic as take up this quarrel, after the impartial stand which our government has assumed. In a word, republicans as we are, we will not interfere, even on this side the Atlantic, to assist oppressed people to become free; but neither will we allow European powers to come here in order to rivet the chains of men struggling to be free. This is our contingent—this is our sphere—and "noli me tangere," is our motto.

Ohio.—It is announced authoritatively that Hon. Salmon P. Chase, of the U. S. Senate, designs voting the whole "Democratic" ticket at the ensuing election. This accounts for his absence from the Free Soil Convention. J. W. Vance, a leading delegate of the Free Soil State Convention, also proclaims himself a "bolter," and declares he shall not support R. P. Ranney for the Supreme Judiciary, and corrects a misrepresentation that he opposed the nomination of Bellamy Storer by the Free Soilers for that office. Mr. Vance was opposed to making any nominations for Supreme Judges at all, and not to Mr. Storer or any one else. Party ties hang loosely on the leading politicians of Ohio, it is quite certain.

A Proclamation of Interest.

We ask the attention of the public to the following official Proclamation:



PENNSYLVANIA, SS: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By William F. Johnston, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, In and by an act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the Debt of the Commonwealth," it is enacted and provided as follows, viz:

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, on the first Monday of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and on the same day, in every third year thereafter, to certify the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth held by them, to the Governor, who shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation, stating the fact and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt.

And whereas, Alexander L. Russell, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Ephraim Banks, Auditor General, and John M. Bickel, State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have certified to me as follows:

Office of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, September 1, 1851. To his Excellency Wm. F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania:

Sir:—In compliance with the 4th section of the act, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," approved the 10th day of April, 1849, the Commissioners of said fund hereby certify that the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth purchased since the passage of the act of Assembly referred to, and now held by them, is six hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$659,122 98) of the Principal of the Debt of this Commonwealth; and that I have directed the certificates, representing the same, to be cancelled.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-sixth.

By the Governor: A. L. RUSSELL, JNO. M. BICKEL, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Now therefore, in obedience to the requirement of the fourth section of the act of the General Assembly aforesaid, I do hereby issue this Proclamation, publishing and declaring the payment, extinguishment and final discharge of six hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$659,122 98) of the Principal of the Debt of this Commonwealth; and that I have directed the certificates, representing the same, to be cancelled.

Carbon County.

The Democratic County Convention of Carbon has nominated the following ticket: President Judge—Hon. N. B. Eldred. Associate Judges—Isaac Bodson, William H. Cool.

Senator—James R. Strubbers. Assembly—William Lilly, Jr. Treasurer—James I. Blaklee. Commissioner—Charles Gilbert. Auditor—Thomas Craig, Jr.

The following named gentlemen compose the Whig ticket: Associate Judges—E. W. Harlan, Asa L. Foster. Assembly—Charles Snyder.

Treasurer—Dr. John D. Thompson. Commissioner—G. Kennermer. Auditor—R. D. Stiles.

Berks County.

The Democratic County Convention of Berks has nominated the following ticket: President Judge, J. Pringle Jones, Associates, S. D. Young, W. Heidenreich; Assembly, G. Dengler, Isaac Yost, John C. Evans, Jacob Reifnyder; Prothonotary, Charles H. Hunter; Register, Jacob Snell; Recorder, John Bush; Clerk of Orphan's Court, Charles J. Wink; Quarter Sessions, Z. H. Maurer; County Treasurer, Wm. Ermentaut; County Commissioner, John M. Gowen; Director of Poor, Wm. Arnold; Auditor, Daniel Lauckes. The following resolution was unanimously laid on the table:

Resolved, That our Delegates to the 4th of March Convention be instructed to use all honorable means to advance the claims of the Hon. James Buchanan, as the nominee of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the next Presidency.

Infernal Machines for Cuba.

A person in Norfolk, Va., writes to the Cuban Junta in New York, proffering them the use of eight "infernal exterminating seven barrel guns." Each instrument, he says, will discharge two hundred ounce-and-a-half balls per second, the discharge being made as fast as the piece can be aimed. The eight machines would thus discharge sixteen hundred balls per second, mowing down, he says, to a deadly certainty, any enemy that dared to approach.—Only one man is required to work each machine. One man could, therefore, discharge 12,000 balls per hour.

Census Taking in England.

The impatience which has been for some time felt, and sometimes expressed, to have the results of the late census made public is now gratified. The summary of the returns was published on Tuesday, and the quickness with which it has been prepared is conspicuous. We are informed by the Times that the number of enumerators employed was 40,000, and each one was required to prepare a return from every house in his district of a considerable number of facts. The papers they left at the different houses were filled up after the night of the 31st of March by the respective householders, and by the 8th of April the enumerators gathered all these returns together, and transmitted them to the several local registers. This body of officers digested the information collected, and passed it on to the superintending registers, by whom it was further generalized and carried to the central office by the 31st of May. The document was published in the morning papers of the 17th, and in fourteen days, therefore, exclusive of Sundays, after the information was collected—though it was spread over 60,000,000 printed returns, weighing nearly forty tons—it was methodised, epitomised and published. Our contemporary also states that the summary of the census of 1831 was not published for a year; that the Americans, who have just made known the results of 1850, now take a year to prepare such a summary; that the French require a year to prepare the summary of the census they take every five years; and that the summary of the last census of our population was not prepared till four months after the enumeration. There is no good reason, therefore, for impatience or complaint of delay, but rather for satisfaction at the returns being so speedily published, and at our comparative superiority both to ourselves in 1841 and to our most skillful rivals.—Economist.

Monetary Affairs in New York.

The New York Tribune of September first, says: Money is without change. On call it continues in fair supply at 7 per cent. There is a rather better demand for paper, but rates are without variation. The best short paper goes at 10 to 12 per cent, with a favorite signature, occasionally at 9 per cent. Some of the Banks are doing something on call, but generally they confine themselves to discounting for their regular dealers. The regular houses in the street appear to be quite easy.—We hear of no new failures, and the last one reported cannot be traced. The high rates for paper are maintained as much by the decrease of confidence in such security as by the scarcity of money. The result of one of the recent failures has increased this want of confidence. The party is charged with having borrowed large sums, in one case \$70,000, and in another \$30,000, of foreign houses upon certificates of produce deposited in warehouses, which property he had removed without returning the certificates. The party has since absconded, having been last seen about a fortnight ago. The affairs of the concern are almost a total wreck. Such breaches of mercantile faith as this gives a shock to the commercial community, and act injuriously upon all after negotiations. There will, doubtless, be more caution used hereafter in lending on storage receipts, to ascertain that the goods are actually unremoved, and warehousemen will refuse to deliver goods on order without the return of the warehouse receipt. The safety of the mercantile community requires that this course should be adopted.

Hon. Luke Woodbury.

We learn the following particulars relative to the death of Hon. Luke Woodbury, who committed suicide at Antrim, on Wednesday, from "The Manchester Mirror": "At about 9 o'clock he returned from a ride in company with a little son of B. B. Muzzy, Esq., of Boston, to get some blackberries, went to the barn, unharnessed and put up his horse, returned to the house, inquired for his wife, and was informed that she was in the garden; from thence he went directly to the barn, where he remained so long that his wife began to be uneasy in regard to him, and went to the door of the barn by which he had entered, and found it locked. She immediately sent to his brother's store for a clerk, who, upon search, found the body of Mr. Woodbury suspended from a timber, by a splice rein. Life was extinct. From appearances, he had evidently been dead two hours, as Dr. Parsons, who was immediately called, stated. No cause is assigned for the deed, though it is said that the Judge, for some time, has been quite low spirited, and has been heard to say that he did not feel able to transact his business, and particularly in regard to his nomination for Governor, that he wished to be free from the cares of office, and remain a private citizen during his life. Mr. Woodbury was about 50 years of age, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has been Judge of Probate of this county for several years. He had a property of some 25,000 dollars, and a splendid residence at Antrim."

Death of a Veteran.

The Providence Journal announces the death of Dr. Levi Wheaton, in the 91st year of his age. He was a man of finished education, was a great reader, read every thing, and forgot nothing worth remembering.—His recollections of Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and other men of that day, were of a peculiar interest, and his conversations in relation to them, and the times in which they moved, was of the most instructive character. He was a valuable correspondent of the Journal, and his last article was lately published, upon the necessity of maintaining the law and preserving the Union, which rests upon the law. He retained his faculties to the last, and has gone full of years, leaving behind him a name, of which his city and State may well be proud.

The Largest Newspapers.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, already the largest daily newspaper in the world, is about to be further enlarged. The Journal of Commerce, in the same city, which has nearly the same number of superficial inches as the Courier, is also to be enlarged. The Commercial Advertiser is also going to enlarge.

An Iron Bridge.

The Johnstown [Pa.] Mountain Echo, says:—The Iron Bridge upon which the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the Conemaugh river at this place, is a structure well worthy of notice. It is an improvement on the Pratt bridge, planned by Edward Miller, Esq., and built under the direction and supervision of T. Harkins Deputy, Esq. The contractor for its erection, was our enterprising townsman, Mr. S. H. Smith, who has reflected upon himself the highest credit for the faithful completion of his contract. It is certainly the most complete piece of mechanism of its kind in the United States.

The bridge is 330 feet in length, with five spans of 76 feet each, and two truss trusses in each span of 73 feet. Each span is divided into 18 panels, 16 of which are four feet, and the other two 43 feet long, leaving at each end panels of one-and-a-half feet.—Each panel has one main brace of one and a quarter, and two counter braces of one and a half round iron, well secured at the top and bottom to angle blocks by large nuts. The upper chord or cap piece is made of cast iron, in lengths of twelve feet, the area, a section of the chord, being 154 inches. The lower chord is made of four bars of wrought iron each three-quarters-six and a half inches lying edgewise one and a half inches apart. The arches are of cast iron, and are secured to the posts in each truss, frame by strong bolts. The arches weigh fifteen tons.

Its capacity for sustaining immense weight may be judged from the fact, that a locomotive weighing twenty-five tons, standing on the centre of a span, caused it to yield only 15-1000 of a foot. Its capacity is beyond all question.—Were it strung its entire length from abutment to abutment, with cars full freighted, the depression would not be perceptible.

This bridge has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most beautiful structure in the world.

The great advantage of bridges of this character, over the old wooden plans formerly used by railroad companies, cannot be easily estimated. No danger of destruction from fire or decay need be apprehended. Our State improvements have suffered severely from the burning of bridges, and we hope that our Canal Commissioners will learn wisdom from experience, and hereafter construct iron bridges like the one at this place. There were but 693 tons of cast-iron, and 64 tons of wrought iron used in its construction, and cost but \$11,470; so that, on the score of economy, it is decidedly preferable to wooden structures.

Potato Rot.

An aged farmer, of Butler township, related to us, a few days since, an experiment tried by him last year, with a view to save his potatoes. Hearing that to cut off the stalks, when they began to die at the top, indicating the approach of the disease, would save the potato, and not fully satisfied on the subject, he mowed off, with a scythe, the top portion of his crop, as soon as he discerned the wilting of the tops. When he dug his potatoes he found those, from which the tops had not been mowed, were rotted.

The old gentleman says his sons had put in a crop of potatoes, on shares, on neighbor's land, and fearing the rot, determined also to mow the tops off. The landlord objected, and they agreed to divide the crop as it stood, each to take such a portion. The tenant mowed his portion. When the potatoes were dug the tenant had a fine crop of good sound potatoes, the landlord's were one-fourth rotten. Our informant designs to mow his potatoes this year if the tops begin to decay before the usual time.

Flax Cotton.

We last week saw a number of samples of the flax cotton fabrics, as manufactured in England by cotton machinery. They consisted of samples of yarn spun on cotton machinery, mixed in various proportions with American cotton; yarn produced on ordinary woolen machinery, composed of wool and flax in various proportions; flannel woven from the above; fine cloth, woven from yarn composed of flax and fine wool in various proportions, and dyed; flax fibre, prepared for mixing with silk, and dyed of various colors; flax cotton yarn, dyed of various colors; cloth woven from flax, cotton yarn and wool, and dyed. These fabrics are all prepared by Clausen's method. An agent to make arrangements for the use of the patent is now in this city. The improvement is one of interest to manufacturers and agriculturists, and it will doubtless be fully investigated by them, to test its real value. If it should be what its inventor represents, it will add much to the agricultural wealth of the country, particularly to Pennsylvania, where flax can be produced to great advantage.—Ledger.

A Relic.—Mr. Joan Young, of Cincinnati, has in his possession a silver watch, which is said to have been the property of General Washington. It is of German manufacture, heavy and coarse in workmanship—very thick and durable cases—and on the inner case is engraved "G. W., 1783." It is stated that the watch was given by Washington to a Mr. Clayton, as a testimonial of regard.

A Great Curiosity.—We saw yesterday, says the Louisville Courier, one of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in this city. It is a negro boy about five years old, born in Shelby county, from jet black parents, and while about one-half of his body was as black as the skin of his parents, the other half is as white and fair as the skin of any white person. On the white portion there are numerous small black spots, and on the black portion several white spots. Take him all in all, he is about as odd-looking a specimen of humanity as we have ever seen. He belongs to Mr. Jos. H. Oliver. We understand he will be exhibited through the country.

Churches.—There is a little town in the interior of Pennsylvania, called Northumberland, containing about 900 inhabitants, which contains six churches within her borders, viz:—Two Presbyterian, one Lutheran, one Episcopal, one Baptist, one Unitarian, and one Methodist—all of which are pretty well attended, and liberally supported. This one church to every 150 inhabitants. Where is Syracuse, Brooklyn, or Lancaster now? Shall the contest cease?