

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
Moses Pownall,
OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
Alexander K. McClure,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
Christian Myers,
OF CLARION COUNTY.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The different contractors on the Lehigh Valley Railroad are now all under way and busy at work. It is expected that the grading of the road can be got through with by the 1st of April next. The contracts on the Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap road are given out and also about being put into operation, and in little more than a year's time, we will be brought within a few hours ride of New York and Philadelphia. Should we succeed in getting the road to Reading, we will be enabled to travel North, South, East and West by Railroads.

Hay Making.

Some of our town and country farmers commenced mowing their grass last week, and the hay-making season will be at its height throughout the county, being more than a week earlier than usual. The growth of grass every where has been very luxuriant, and should the weather continue for a week longer, as it has been the past, an extraordinary crop of hay will be gathered.

The grain fields present a very promising appearance. The ravages of the fly, which at one time was supposed to be very destructive in this and other counties, proves to have done but trifling injury, and although we meet a farmer here and there, who complains of injury to his wheat from this cause, the crop generally is in a healthy state, and promises abundant harvest. The Rye crop never looked brighter, so does Oats and Corn.

Agricultural Fair.

At a meeting of the "Northampton County Agricultural Association" it was agreed, that a Fair should be held at the Borough of Easton, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October next. A committee of fifteen was appointed to make necessary arrangements. We are pleased to see "Old Mother Northampton" take advice of its fair daughter "Lehigh." We congratulate our neighbors for their good spirit and enterprise, nothing can further the interest of the farming community, more than exhibitions of this kind.

Railroad Subscription.

The citizens of Reading have fixed upon the 15th of June, which is to-day, to decide by a vote whether the city authorities may have permission to subscribe \$200,000 to the capital stock of the "Lebanon Valley Railroad." The papers of that city state that this subject engrosses the public attention to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

On this vote depends upon a manner the result of the whole enterprise. If it should fail to carry, the project fails, and the connection of the Road from Allentown to Reading falls with it. If it carries the Road between Allentown and Reading is a fixed fact. Our readers will therefore see that we are directly interested in the matter. A connection with the great Pennsylvania Central road, is what we want and ought to have.

Good Advice to Boys.

Boys! Read something useful every day, something to reflect upon and talk about while at your work, or on the road to the school. Be inquisitive, find out things, don't let the blood pass from your heart to your fingers' ends thousands of times and you know nothing of its motions. Store your minds early with wisdom. Crowd in a little daily.

Remember Roger Sherman. He was one of the noblest examples of how much self-cultivation may do to make a great man. His school privileges were of the most ordinary kind.

Early in life he was apprenticed to a shoemaker and instead of joining in the vulgar conversation so common to many of his companions, he would sit at his work with an open book before him, and devote every moment to study that his eyes could be spared from the occupation in which he was engaged.

By saving of your little allowances, and buy books. Lives of good and great men—men, such as Washington and Howard, and a host of others, whose virtues have rendered their names immortal. Cultivate a taste for reading. The field of interest and instruction to which it will lead you is boundless.

What Railroads Do.

The Reading Railroad Company expanded during the month of May in that city, \$23,000 for new work, mostly engines, and cars, and over \$35,000 for wages of workmen residing in Reading, employed in the Shops and upon the road. The total monthly payments of the Company at that Station, says the Gazette, have averaged, within the last year, about \$60,000. From these expenditures, a portion of which finds its way into the pocket of every business man, some idea may be formed of the substantial benefit derived by the city of Reading from the location there of the principal Workshops of the Railroad Company. We have those figures from an officer of the road, and give them as facts in, which our readers are nearly all interested.

Pennsylvania Farm Journal.—The June No. of the Journal has been received. This publication is rapidly gaining favor among the farmers of our State, and justly so, for from its pages much information is to be gleaned that will vastly benefit this class of our citizens.

Yes—So We Go.

The banks of Philadelphia, have given notice that the "stockholders are not subject to the levy of county, poor or corporation tax, on the stocks held by them." Of course not! A man who gets ten per cent for his money, can't afford to pay the same tax as he who gets but five per cent—it would be great imposition upon the capitalists! Then, it must be remembered, too, that the owners of houses and lots, are the boys to stand the brunt of taxation.—Clever fellows they are, for sending men to the legislature, year after year, to make laws themselves. Good souls as the land holders are, they don't need it all, if they can only make a three per cent out of their farms and houses, if they must pay all the taxes for school and county purposes? It would be too bad for them to ask the owners of the stock which yields them the per cent to the holders, pay even a like amount of tax upon the hundred as themselves! All right—make the tax low, and as unequal as possible. A few more provisions like that under which the above exemption is based, will work out a speedy cure. An evil must reach a certain degree of intensity, before we can expect a reformation. We doubt whether the law exempting bank stocks, as aforesaid, will stand the test of judicial investigation.

Hartford Convention.

The little town of Hartford, Connecticut, is becoming notable for the conventions held there at different times. In 1815, the convention of Anti-War-men, so prominent in our political history, met there, and passed resolutions against the Union, and in favor of its dissolution.—Last week an Anti Bible Convention was in session there for three days. Andrew Jackson Davis, (the Great Harmonian) Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Mr. Theodore Parker are the only names mentioned by the Hartford papers in connection with this Convention. The Bible, it is said, has been attacked by the Convention, chiefly on the ground that it is not harmonious in itself—that it supports slavery, polygamy and other sins. These reformers have got rid of the Church and the State, the Sabbath and the peculiar ordinances of religion, and there is nothing now left for them to fight and throw away but the Bible.

An Example for Whigs to Follow.

The Locofoco State Central Committee at a meeting held in this city, decided on their *modus operandi* for the ensuing fall campaign; and from what we learn of the programme agreed upon, it is manifest that they have determined upon making their organization very thorough and complete. A State Committee of Correspondence was resolved upon, intended to embrace in its confidential and important operations every county in the State. During the month of August, the members of the committee will visit the different counties officially. Let the Whigs profit by this bold example of their opponents. It cannot be denied that the Whig party in this State have suffered defeat often from imperfect organization than any other cause; it is a question for consideration of our new State Central Committee how the very best Whig organization can be effected.—Phil. News.

Marrying Nieces.

The whole community have been surprised by a report from Dr. Cox in the General Assembly, countenancing marriages between persons so nearly related that, in most of the States the civil law would punish it as an offence against morality. That report allows a man to marry his sister's daughter. It has not yet been adopted by the Assembly, and we hope never will be. It should not, however lie upon the table. It ought to be negatived by a unanimous vote, and it cannot fail to bring odium upon any who neglects to make an effort for its rejection. The "conservative" people who have petted Dr. Cox should take him in hand.

Stand from Under.

Collector Brown has published a circular addressed to the employees in the Custom House, in which he says: "It is expected that all who are employed in collection of the revenue will perform their duty promptly cheerfully and faithfully, and will entirely abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors while in the public services."—Can any body tell whether or not "Schiedam Schnapps" or Lager Beer comes under this prohibition, and is it lawful under this edict for a tavern keeper to be a Custom House officer?

Knickerbocker.—The June No. closes the forty-first volume of this excellent magazine.—It contains nineteen original papers, three literary notices, and nineteen pages of delightful Gossip. The forty-second volume will commence with the July No.—to be printed upon new type in all its departments, with an addition of sixteen pages to the Editor's Table. This will make the new volume better than any of its predecessors. Terms \$3 per annum, or two copies for \$5. S. Hueston, 138, Nassau st. N. Y. Publisher. Subscribers received at this office.

The Harrisburg Post Office.—The fierce war of the roses between the houses of York and Lancaster, has been settled in a summary way by the administration. All the old applicants for the Harrisburg Post Office have been passed over and a new one selected, Mr. John H. Brant.—Thus the gordian knot has been cut, and we presume our friends McKinley, Parke, Barratt, and the rest, will be satisfied that like Kilkenny cats, they have destroyed each other. The successful gentleman, we do not know, but we congratulate him on his good fortune.

Indiana for the World's Fair.—The St. Louis Republican announces the arrival at that city of eight Indians, all Chiefs and Braves, from St. Josephs, who intend to visit the World's Fair, at New York.

Railroad Iron in the West.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Courier states that the necessary arrangements have been made for the erection of a rolling mill in that place for the manufacture of railroad iron.

New Religious Sect.

A few days since, agreeably to public notice a general conference met at Kennett Square, Chester county, for the purpose of organizing a new religious sect, to be styled the "Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends." The conference, we learn, was largely attended and continued four days. The complexion of the crowd and the objects they have in view can be soon, however, by the following proceedings, which we copy from an exchange paper:

The Convention called to meet at Old Kennett, Chester county, opened their meeting on Sunday morning, the 22d ult. The call signed by upwards of sixty of the most influential and intelligent among the Society of Friends and others, was responded to in a manner, that showed an earnestness of the conviction, that the time had arrived when men and women, feeling their responsibilities to the great duties involved in the present; against priestly authority and tyranny of organization, calling themselves churches, the building was crowded to overflowing, and it was a pleasant sight to behold among that reforming assemblage, not merely the young and sanguine, but the old and experienced, giving assurance that the result of their deliberations would have the benefit of gray-headed wisdom, as well as youthful energy and hope. An old man offered a prayer to the universal Father of all, and the meeting organized by selecting Joseph P. Dugdale and Sidney Pierce as clerks, pro-tem. The objects of the call were stated to be the formation of an organization, whose object should be the illustration of their faith in God, by good works to their brethren, putting aside all creeds of technical theology, and taking hold of the great question of the age, which are involved in moral responsibility, so to act that true religion may be shown forth to the world as a thing of practical benefit to the oppressed and down-trodden of the world.

Communications expressing sympathy and hope were read from Theo. Parker, Lloyd Garrison, Cassius M. Clay, the Progressive friends in Ohio, New York, &c., with numerous others equally interesting and valuable.

Many excellent addresses were made by Oliver Johnson, Lucretia Mott, Joseph Dugdale, Cyrus Burleigh, Emestine Rose and others.

The Convention continued four days, and resulted in forming an organization, calling themselves the "Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends," adopting no religious creed for membership, knowing no distinction of sex, color, requiring only a life of practical goodness, offering the hand of fellowship to all who labor for the removal of the evils of slavery, rum, tobacco, war, capital punishment and the advocacy of the rights of this body of earnest and true minds sown in the earth that it may spring up and flourish towards Heaven.

Arraignment of a Girl for the Murder of her Lover.—Agnes Anderson, the young woman now in confinement charged with the murder of Mr. Taylor, was brought up for arraignment this morning, in the Fifth district court. The court room was crowded on the occasion. Agnes had on a black silk dress, a bonnet, and a green veil, and looked fatigued and care worn. When called to the bar, she advanced from her seat with a steady step, but when the clerk commenced reading the indictment and the finding of the grand jury, her assumed fortitude gave way, and before the document was read she became terribly agitated. When the clerk had finished reading the indictment, he put the usual question, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" to which she replied, "I am guilty in self defence, and I wish I was hung and be done with it. I'll die for him; I love him; I wish I was hung for it; I don't want to live in chains." Her language here became incoherent, and in the midst of the excitement of the scene, the Judge very properly ordered the officer to remove her from the court room.—Georgia Sentinel.

Lancaster Enterprise.—The Lancaster Locomotive Engine Company have purchased the lot known as Duchman's meadow, for the purpose of erecting thereon buildings suited to their purposes. The lot contains six acres. The manufactory will be of brick; its dimensions 671 by 50. Five or six hundred men will have room to work in it.

The papers anticipate a large addition to the population of Lancaster city, within the period that will elapse before the taking of the next census. Twenty thousand souls, it thinks, will be found there in 1890. The College and the Engine Manufactory are expected to aid materially in swelling the number.

The Gardiner Case, at Washington, has at last been brought to a close, by the jury failing to agree, after being out about two weeks. When they came finally into court, they stood exactly as they did when they went out—nine for acquittal and three for conviction. They said there was no prospect of agreeing if kept out until next Christmas. It is understood that this is the end of the matter, the Government not being disposed to renew the prosecution. So, Gardiner will retain the trifling damages he received for the destruction of his silver mines in Mexico, which mines the jury could not decide whether or not they ever existed.

A Death from Chloroform.—A lumberman named Fritz, recently died under the following circumstances, as recorded by the Allegheny Enterprise:

"About three weeks ago he cut his leg with a broad axe at Sharpshurg, and the wound being neglected, or insufficiently cared for, gangrened and when mortification of the limb was far advanced he decided to submit to amputation. The surgeon had little or no expectation of saving his life, but acceded to the wish of the patient, and decided to amputate, first administering chloroform in obedience to the wish of the sufferer. The chloroform was administered on Monday, and the operation began, but Mr. Fritz died, it is thought, more immediately from the effects of the chloroform. A Coroner's inquest was held and a verdict found in accordance with the facts as we have stated them."

Arthur Spring and his Son.

The Evening Bulletin says: On Saturday we furnished our readers with the details of an interview we had on Friday with Arthur Spring. The condemned man told us at that time that although his son was his murderer, he would freely forgive him, but that he would not see him. The authorities deeming it proper that an interview should take place between the boy and his wretched parent, telegraphed to Washington for the former, who promptly responded himself at the prison. The lad was introduced into the cell of the doomed man in company with Rev. John Street, Rev. Mr. Kensil, and Mr. Alexander, the moral instructor of the prison. The countenance of young Arthur betokened the mental agony he was suffering. Upon entering the cell he looked at his wretched parent for a moment and then threw himself upon his breast and sobbed convulsively "my father! my dear father!"

The criminal was also much moved, he embraced his son fondly, and kissing him bestowed upon him the most affectionate and endearing terms. Both the father and son wept copiously.

The latter appealed tenderly to his father to tell the truth concerning the murder, and say that he—the son—was innocent. The boy was most earnest in his appeals, and the determined will of the condemned man seemed to give way to the promptings of natural affection for his offspring. He groaned, and pressing his son to his breast said, "my darling, I will tell the truth."

The son eagerly upon this declaration, and with his voice broken with sobs continued to beseech the father to save his reputation. "You know," continued he, "I had nothing to do with the murder of the woman; do have pity upon me—do say I am innocent."

Those who were present seconded the efforts of the boy to induce the father to tell the truth but Spring answered them obstinately that he knew nothing about the murder. To the boy he made no admissions, nor yet did he plainly refuse to save his reputation from the dreadful stigma he had cast upon it. The criminal answered with extreme caution, and assured the son that he would do what he could for him—that he was willing to die for him.

Reference was made to the money which had been taken from the trunk of Mr. Lynch. Spring said he had never seen it, until the son gave it to him. The latter renounced with his father for telling such a falsehood.

The boy continued to implore his parent to confess the truth, and preserve him from the misery that must be the lot of the former in rest of life if this load of imputed crime was to rest upon him. After many affecting appeals on the part of the son and fervent protestations the desired effect from the father, without, however having the desired effect of eliciting a confession the persons present deemed it best to retire and leave the unhappy pair together; before leaving the cell the reverend gentlemen knelt in prayer for the wretched criminal and his agonized son. When the persons who were present were about going, they said—"Arthur, the world has condemned you as no longer fit to live. It has been reported that you said, that if you could get hold of your son, you would kill him. We shall now give you an opportunity to show that you are not the heartless man you are reported to be." Spring embraced his son, and in terms of endearment protested he would not injure a hair of his head.

The father and son were left alone for an hour when the party returned, both were calm. The parent soothing the anxious boy by promising to do all that lay in his power to gratify him.—At the close of the interview the condemned man requested the son to cut off a lock of his hair to carry to his more than orphaned daughters.—This was done by the poor youth, who was almost blinded by his tears.

It was designed that the meeting which had taken place should be the last on earth between the two, but circumstances brought about another interview in the afternoon. Spring had received some intimation that his body was to be handed over to the physicians for dissection after his execution. This disposition of his remains seems to have caused him much trouble. The son, before going to the prison, made application to the authorities to have the body given into his hands after all was over. This request was granted. It is believed that during the interview yesterday morning the father told the boy his fears concerning the disposition of the remains and the latter determined not to leave the city without some further assurance that the promise made him would be fulfilled. Accordingly, after leaving the prison with the Rev. Mr. Street he called upon District Attorney Reed and received written authority to demand the body after the execution.

With this document in his possession, young Arthur again visited the prison in the afternoon, and spent two or three hours alone with his father. It is said that the most kindly and affectionate spirit was exhibited by Spring at the second interview; and from the fact that the son said, after leaving the cell that he was now satisfied, it is believed that the murderer has promised to confess all.

Young Arthur returned to Washington last night. It is arranged for him to come back to this city on Friday in time to take charge of the miserable parent.

It is now believed that the condemned man will make a full confession under the galleys; the obstinacy he has displayed hitherto in denying his guilt, was in the vague hope that this story would excite doubts in the minds of those who have the power to pardon him from his doom.—Although an uneducated man, Spring is far from stupid or ignorant; he is well aware that in a case of conviction on strictly circumstantial evidence there are always doubts in the minds of some persons, and he is cunning enough to know that, if he persists in the same story from first to last, these lingering doubts may be so confirmed and strengthened as to operate even with the authorities. Upon this ground he has, we believe, based some degree of a hope of respite or pardon. When he finds this hope useless, and the galleys is inevitable, he will probably confess all. As lying can then no longer avail him, he will, perhaps, tell the truth for the sake of his son. He loves himself and his own life beyond all other shadow of a doubt, some secondary objects

of his affections will receive partial justice at his hands.

A letter directed to Spring was received at the prison some time since. It was of course opened by the Superintendent. It was written as though it came from a friend of the prisoner, in it he was urged to keep up his spirits, with assurance that he should not be hanged. It is probable the letter was written by some individual who is anxious to create an excitement about nothing.

A number of bouquets have recently been sent to the prisoner they have been stopped by the Inspector in consequence of an intimation that there was a design to cheat the galleys of its due through their agency. This fear may be groundless, but it is better to exercise prudence in such matters.

For some time past great numbers of visitors have been permitted to see and converse with the condemned. This practice has now been discontinued. No person whatever, excepting the prison authorities and the spiritual advisers of the prisoner, will be permitted to visit him.

A great desire has been manifested on the part of a great number of persons to be present at the execution, and Sheriff Allen has been fairly besieged by applicants for admission to the dread scene. The galleys will be erected to-day, every nail driven in the scaffold will be heard by the criminal in his cell. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

Arthur Spring was hung to-day June 10th at 16 minutes past 11 o'clock. The wretched felon up to last evening, continued to exhibit a hardness and a recklessness of demeanor that were almost incredible, in view of his awful situation. Yesterday he expressed a fear that he would lose his firmness under the galleys, but still buoyed himself up with the belief that he would use his own words—"read the scaffold like a monarch, and die like an Irishman."

On the galleys, he denied to the last moment, the murders of Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Lynch, and Mr. Rink, and said his son Arthur had no more to do with the murder of the woman than he had.

Large Arrival of Emigrants.

The following table will show the number of emigrant vessels and passengers arrived at this port from Europe within the past three days, from May 28 to May 30, inclusive:—

Vessels Name.	Where From.	Passengers.
May 28.—Hannah Kerr	Londonderry	141
" James Wright,	Liverpool,	445
" Figaro,	Bremen,	101
" Mary Morris,	Glasgow,	200
29th.—Isaac Webb,	Liverpool,	120
" Admiral,	Havre,	370
" London,	London,	440
" Commerce,	Liverpool,	619
" Ariel,	do	612
" Premier,	Newport Wales,	12
" Roger Stewart,	Antwerp,	41
" Rhein,	Hamburg,	190
" Cosmo,	Bristol,	119
" Leander,	Bremen,	141
" Ebenezer,	Norway,	85
30th.—Union,	Liverpool,	231
" Mercury,	Havre	578
" Liberty,	do	292
" Caroline,	do	684
" J. G. Costar,	do	503
" Ages-Leeds,	Liverpool,	297
" Western Empire,	do	807
" Equator,	do	304
" Copernicus,	Hamburg,	209
" Parra,	do	202
" Adonis,	Greenock,	277
" Hansa,	Hamburg,	211
" Copernicus	Bremen	230
" Oceanus,	do.	135
" Sophie,	do.	130
" Lawrence Forestal Waterford	do	89
Total number of passengers		9,132
Total number of vessels		31

Accident.—A premature explosion took place at one of the sections of the Lehigh Valley Railway Road, last week, below Mauch Chunk. A map by the name of Solomon Blase, was killed, and several others were more or less injured.

Col. Benton on the Federal Appointments for Missouri.—Col. Benton, in a late letter to the citizens of Springfield, Missouri, speaks in the strongest terms of some of President Pierce's appointments for that State "The President," he says, "was deceived by false representations to give offices to scamps, whose legs were never seen crossed under a gentleman's table—who were fugitives from routed fields, or deserters from pledges given to the people, when they obtained these appointments."

A Hog for the World's Fair.—The Milwaukee Daily Sentinel says, a monster hog, weighing eleven hundred and nine pounds, was lately shipped on board the steamer Arctic, on his way to the World's Fair at New York. He was purchased by Messrs. R. Bug & R. Stewart, of Niagara county, N. Y., for \$200, from Mr. Hollister B. Thayer, of Troy, Walworth county, Wis. His actual measurement was as follows: Girth behind the shoulders, 8 feet 7 inches; extreme length, 9 feet 11 inches; height to top of the back, 3 feet 10 inches. He was perfectly white, and only twenty months old. The hind wheels of the wagon were taken off, when the animal walked off of his own accord on board the boat, and laid down on deck contented. The owners are confident of making him weigh eighteen hundred pounds, when fatted live weight.—This is one of the specimens Wisconsin sends to the World's Fair; it will be hard to beat.

A Quadruped Chicken.—One of our subscribers in this place, has furnished us the following extract from a letter recently received by him from a gentleman at Columbia, Pa. "One of my Shanghai hens has a few chicks, hatched a few days ago, and one of them, which toddles about and eats heartily and seems to thrive, has four legs. For the first day, "Quaddy" (as we call him, from quadruped) didn't know which pair to go upon.—The hind pair made him rear up, and the front pair made him kick up. But, after balancing the thing in his mind over night, he settled down next morning on his "all fours," boldly, and persists in that mode of locomotion."—Germanantain Telegraph.

GLEANINGS.

The Illinois State Fair is to be held on the 12th, 13th and 14th of October.

Prospects are said to be fair for an abundant fruit season this year.

The Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, opened its summer session on Thursday last.—A large number of new students were in attendance.

A late writer says, he has found out the secret of success in life. It is—take a paper, advertise, and pay as you go.

Are you a subscriber to the Register? If not try it a year. If you are, get a neighbor or friend to subscribe. If each one would do so what a glorious list we would soon have.

The Lancaster town clock was put up in 1784 at a cost of £560. Since that time the clock has been cleaned twice, and with the exception of new weight ropes has never cost the county one cent for repairs.

F. H. Streeter, Esq., of Montrose, has been selected as Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States.

Ole Bull is fitting up a concert room at his residence in Potter county, Pa., and intends to celebrate the Fourth of July on a magnificent scale. He expects the presence and aid of a large number of his musical brethren.

In 1850, Dayton, O., had a population of 10,977—and in 1853 16,562, showing an increase of 5,585.

The Reading Railroad, it is estimated in five years, expends in Reading, for wages, &c., the sum of \$1,500,000. This amount will be nearly equalled by the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

Cooking chickens in the shell has got to be very fashionable in town just now; in consequence of which, eggs as eggs should be, for table use, command a good price.

Wm. F. Miller has been appointed Postmaster of the borough of Bethlehem, in place of Mrs. Rice, resigned.

The birth place of Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky hunter, was Exeter Township, Berks county Pennsylvania.

Rip Van Winkle Again.—A full-grown man, six feet two inches in height, and 37 years of age, residing in the town of Clarkson, on the 9th of June, 1848, fell into a long sleep, and since that time has been awake at different periods, from a few hours to four months at a time. Thus, for five years, he has slept, with only occasional and brief intervals of wakefulness. The name of this sleeper is Cornelius Broomer, and none of the family from which he has sprung, have ever before had any such affection. The fit comes upon him suddenly, without any apparent warning, and during its duration nothing can arouse him from the unnatural lethargy. The man lives up, sleeps on, retains perfect health, with a pulse at 80, and without variation. A little food is introduced into his stomach by prying open his firm set jaws. When he awakens he is totally oblivious of all that has transpired during his trance, and calls for food and sets to with a will, eating voraciously. It is asked, why he sleeps so long, he regards it as an imposition, just as any active man would regard the imputation of sluggishness.

This phenomenon is in charge of Mr. Gardiner Davis, of Brockport, who intends to exhibit him to the public.—(Rochester Democrat.)

The Germans in San Francisco.—There are about 6,000 Germans in San Francisco. They are of all classes, and from all parts of Germany; from the mountains of the Tyrol to the delta of the Weser, from the hills of Alsace to the sands of the Vistula. Many of them have long been away from their native land; some in the United States, and others in Spanish America, and in the Isles of the South Pacific. A great many of the foreign merchants in Mexico, Chile, Peru, and in the Provinces on the Eastern Coast of South America, are Germans. Gerish has no foreign Colonies, and yet there is not room for all her citizens at home. The Spaniards have a partiality for the Germans; in former times Germany and Spain were united under one Emperor, the most powerful monarch of Europe, and the associations connected with the history of the Empire are agreeable. But probably the main cause of the preference of the Spaniards for the Germans, is that the latter possess no political power, out of the Continent of Europe, while the English, French and Americans, are dangerous, on account of their maritime power, as well as of their grasping disposition.

A Hotel.—Some idea of the expenses attending upon a large hotel, may be gathered from the following from a correspondent of the New Bedford Standard, who writes about the U. S. Hotel in Boston:

The hotel occupies 33,000 square feet of ground, has 380 rooms, easy accommodations for 600 persons, and capable of lodging and boarding 800. There are 130 male and female employees, divided into a different departments, each having a responsible head, such as dining, rotatory, office, porter, kitchen, bakery, &c. The amount of food daily consumed is enormous: 400 lbs. of animal food 600 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. butter, 100 doz. eggs, 6 bushels of potatoes and 50 gallons of milk. The apparatus for last Sabbath cost \$40.—Lights cost nearly \$6000 per annum. Water spouts into almost every room in the house at an expense to the landlord of \$380 per year.—To cook all this food, and keep so many people warm it takes 600 tons of hard coal; 75 cords of wood, and \$1000 worth of charcoal.

George Peabody, Esq.—The American banker in London, is said to be worth about five millions of dollars. He was born in Danvers, Mass., in 1805, and in 1827 went to Europe to reside, previous to which he carried on the mercantile business in Baltimore. In 1834 he commenced his present business in London. He formerly resided at Georgetown, D. C., also engaged first as a clerk in the dry goods business with his uncle.

Burying the Dead.—The City Government of Boston has decided that there shall be no more burials in the graveyards within the precincts of the city after July 1, and by an ordinance, bodies cannot be removed, from the Boston graveyards, without special permission, between June 1 and October 1.