

'Just so,' replied the wife. 'The neighbors think we are going down hill, and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you—one for the grocer and the other from the teacher.'

Reply was prevented by a knock at the door, and the appearance of a lady who presented a neatly folded paper and disappeared. 'The butcher's account, as I live!' exclaimed the astonished shoemaker. 'What is to be done, Mary? So much money to be paid out, and very little coming in; for some of my best customers have left me, although my work has always given satisfaction. If I could only have as much employment as usual, and the usual credit allowed me, I could soon satisfy all these claims; but to meet them is impossible, and the acknowledgment of inability would send us still on the downward path.'

'We must do our best, and trust in Providence,' was the consoling remark of his wife as a second knock at the door aroused the fear that another claimant was about to appear.

But the benevolent countenance of Uncle Joshua, a rare, but ever welcome visitor, presented itself. Seating himself in the comfortable chair that Mary hastened to hand, he said, in his eccentric but friendly manner:

'Well, my good folks, I understand the world does not go as well with you as formerly. What's the trouble?'

'There need be no trouble,' was the reply, 'if men would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with sickness and misfortunes which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go on well if those around were not determined to push me in the downward path.'

'But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. Everybody, or at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor getting down hill, their first thought is whether it will affect their own interests, and provided they can secure themselves, they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances. Show no signs of getting behind hand, and all will yet be well with you.'

'Very true, Uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to meet for the next three months are pouring in upon me. My best customers have left for a more fortunate rival. In short I am on the brink of ruin, and, naught but a miracle can save me.'

'A miracle which is very near wrought, I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of your debts which press so heavily upon you, and how soon in the common course of events, could you discharge them?'

'They do not exceed one hundred dollars,' replied the shoemaker, 'and with my usual run of work, I could make all in three or four months.'

'Well, my good folks, I will advance you one hundred and sixty dollars for six months. Pay every cent you owe, and with the remainder of the money make some light improvement in your house or shop, and put everything about your grounds in its usual neat order. Try this plan for a few weeks, and we will see what effect it has upon our worthy neighbors. No, never mind thanking me. I am only trying a little experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and have no doubt my money is safe in your hands.'

Weeks passed by. The advice of Uncle Joshua had been strictly followed, and the charge in the shoemaker's prospects was indeed wonderful. He was now spoken of as one of the most thriving men in the village and many marvellous stories were told to account for the sudden alteration in his affairs. *Author Unknown.*

### A Hundred Years Ago.

On the 17th of February, 1754, Captain Trent arrived on the ground where Pittsburg now stands, for the purpose of superintending the erection of a fort, and awaited there the balance of the company, some seventy or eighty, who were to assist him in his labors. On the 17th of the present month, one hundred years will have elapsed since that day, which should be an ever memorable in the history of the city of Pittsburg and of the nation.

The erection of a fort at this point was originally determined on by a chartered company, in view of the pursuits of business; and after the many changes that have taken place in and around the spot of ground upon which the fort was erected, it is not worthy that the same plot of ground has become the property of a chartered company once more whose objects, though pursued in a different form, are the extension of business.

In view of the busy and populous city which covers the triangle between the two rivers, it is difficult to picture correctly to the mind the appearance of the scenery when Captain Trent, on the chill February morning, one hundred years ago, strolled amid the great trees, awaiting the arrival of his companions. Man and intellect have been 'busy' since then to a degree remarkable in the history of the world; and though the fallen and snow-soaked leaves of the primeval forest no longer show the impress of the footsteps of the hardy pioneer, yet upon the same ground, where, on that February morning a century ago, the snow and wet leaves retained the footprints of Captain Trent, there are now daily appearing the footprints of progress of which those of Captain Trent were forerunners.

On the 17th of February, 1854, will complete a century in the history of Pittsburg, and we would suggest that a celebration be held in honor of, and to commemorate the event. There are men of this city whose talents would be happily employed in the composition and delivery of an oration upon such a subject, and we know of no theme which affords more scope for eloquence, research, and oratorical effect, than a recitation of the events connected with Pittsburg, from the February morning of Capt. Trent's arrival, 1754, to the February morning of the century's completion, 1854.—*P. Union.*

### What will be the Effect?

Everybody is inquiring what will be the effect of the war in Europe. On this subject we have frequently spoken, and now that war may be said to be begun, we have only to reiterate the opinions already expressed, and which were but those we have been expressing for months.

That the permanent result on America will be an increased prosperity, we believe no person doubts, for large quantities of our flour will be wanted abroad, while there will still be a market for all the cotton we can spare. But a few overtimorous individuals seem to think that money will be tight. Such financiers, however, are scared at their own shadow.—Just the very reverse ought to happen. On this point we cannot quote a better authority than 'The Dry Goods Reporter,' which, in a late number, says:

'Whether war takes place or not, its effects have been anticipated in the commercial world. The sensitive nature of commercial credit long since took alarm at the signs of hostility, and capital gradually returning from former investments begins to accumulate idly at the great financial centres. In the United States every element of prosperity exists in great abundance. Those products of which Europe stands in need, are here in surplus quantities, and, war or no war, Europe must buy. The commercial balance is already in favor of the United States, and falling rates of exchange indicate progress in that direction, notwithstanding the large payments by the Government and States for stocks which were held abroad and which have been returned in considerable quantities.'

All the means which Europe can spare, must be appropriated to the payment of food; and this exigency counteracts the desire to hoard, which always prevails in times of political distrust. The increasing tears of war drive capital out of commercial enterprise into stock or other interests; at the same time the European Governments are daily losing credit with capitalists; and the high position of American stocks seems to attract capital at the moment that migration is on the increase. In a late number we showed that the people of Europe are coming to America in increasing numbers; but capital must come in a greater ratio. The revolution which swept over Europe in 1848 broke out without notice and spread like a conflagration. There was no notice by which means might be gradually realized and remitted.—February 23, French 5's were at 116, and in three weeks at 61. There was no chance to transfer to other investments; nevertheless, prices of United States stocks rose as follows:

	Six's, 1862.	Six's, 1867.
December, 1847	98 3/4	99 3/4
August, 1848	103 3/4	104 1/4
December, 1847	107 3/4	107 3/4

These are the stocks for which the Secretary is now giving 122 1/2 with interest. The quantity of American stocks is now being rapidly reduced, and the great railroads with landed securities must furnish better investments than the rotten credits of unstable governments.

In fact, American stocks are the best in the market, without any exception; and the European capitalists are beginning to find this out. That is to say, our first class securities, such as U. S. sixes, are as safe as the English consols, and better than the loans of any of the continental governments; while, for an additional advantage, they pay a higher interest. Our second class securities, in which we place the loans of the wealthier States, are as safe as the loans of France, and other stronger powers in Europe. Our third class securities, in which may be ranked the Central Railroad, the Philadelphia loan, &c., are infinitely superior to Austrian bonds. Only ignorance has kept European capitalists from investing hitherto largely in American securities. But of late years there has been a growing distrust abroad of home securities, and a disposition to look to this side of the Atlantic in consequence. Everybody knows that custom keeps up investments in old established securities as first-rate ones, long after these securities have really become second-rate, third-rate, or even fourth-rate. The 'Reporter,' in the same article from which we have already quoted, puts these views forcibly, from a still different aspect.—It says:

Hitherto the great banking houses have been the place into which the floating capital of Europe has been concentrated and applied to the demands of government. Their deficiency depended upon the allegiance of the moneyed man to existing governments. The revenues of aristocracy, gentry, and the better class of trade-people, were freely loaned to the support of governments, which, under the name of protection, conferred monopoly on capital, and exacted from the laboring man the means of paying interest on the surplus profits thus derived and loaned to the State. An entire change has now taken place, and it has become manifest that labor must be emancipated from thralldom and oppression; hence the classes among whom the bankers retained the stock they took from the governments, have no longer confidence in these securities; and when Austria proposes a loan, the means of paying off which depends upon the subjugation of two countries like Italy and Hungary to a foreign yoke, in this age of the world, the hazard becomes too great, even if the opinion of money lenders has not changed against governments. In former years, when the paralysis of war threw money out of trade, it found in high government credit a safe investment and a patriotic motive. That credit is now nearly ruined, while the spirit of liberalism repels the motive.

In the public improvements of the United States, on the other hand, both safety and human progress invite investments. Hence, therefore, not only the gold of California but the capital of Europe will accumulate more freely in consequence of war.

There are no solid grounds, therefore, for anticipating a revolution here, as a consequence of the war in Europe; but on the contrary, many

cogent reasons to augur a higher degree of prosperity than ever. It is very possible that a few artful 'monkey-changers,' for their own selfish ends, may try to get up a panic; and it is not improbable that a few 'old fog' financiers may become frightened, like other old women; but if men of sense will look at the facts, and will think and act for themselves, the designing croakers and their dupes will fail as signally in raising a storm as any so-called Lapland witch in these modern and skeptical times.—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

### The Lehigh Register.

#### Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1854.

We are indebted to Hon. James Cooper, Hon. S. A. Douglass, Hon. Richard Broadhead, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and Hon. J. L. Dawson, for Congressional and to Major Fry, Laury, and Johnson, for Legislative documents.

#### The Patriot and its Motive.

The 'Patriot' of last week raises an issue with us, for the reason as he says, of not having received the proceedings of the last 'Agricultural Meeting' held on Tuesday the 7th of February, 1854,—of which we happen to be the appointed Secretary.—in time for publication with the rest of the editors in our Borough, and in consequence pays us the handsome compliment of being 'Ein schmäcker Vömler.'

We have for a number of years been the mark, at which the senior editor of the 'Patriot' has been firing his poisoned arrows, both in private as well as in public. Similar darts we have passed over with silent contempt, and had not the aspersions connected us with the 'Lehigh County Agricultural Society,' as one of its newly elected officers, in our first official capacity, we would have again passed it over in silence. Standing in this relation, the charge demands a notice at our hands.

In the first place,—says the editor,—'we have been repeatedly asked, why it was, that the proceedings of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society' for a number of times had not appeared in the 'Patriot.' In answer to this he says: 'that at one time they did not receive them; and at another, they got them too late.' Whether this assertion is true or not, we of course are not able to determine, as it has reference to a time, when our friend Jesse M. Line, Esq., officiated as Secretary of the society.—This much we do know, however, being one of the first members of the society, and having attended every meeting but two, held since its organization, we never yet, heard a resolution offered to the effect that the Secretary shall furnish the proceedings to the respective printers in Allentown for publication. We considered the minutes of the meetings an item of particular interest to the Farming and Mechanical community, hence we made it our business, at times to copy the proceedings from the Secretary's notes. Therefore, if our neighbors of the 'Patriot' did not see fit to collect the information apparently so much desired by their readers, the fault is certainly not ours but theirs. On the whole, the complaint, coming as it does, from a source whose prophecy on several occasions was a dissolution of the society, proves clearly that at least one of the trio does not harbor the most friendly feelings towards the society.

In the next place our colleague tells us: 'The last meeting was held on the 7th of February'—true so far,—but the proceedings we did not receive until the evening of the 14th day of February, when our paper was ready on press to be struck off the following morning.' This is an unmitigated falsehood, and could only proceed from one who harbors the worst of malicious feelings. The meeting was held on the afternoon of the 7th of February last, but as the time was too short to transcribe the minutes and bring them in form for publication that week, they were got ready for the papers issued on the 15th. We put them in type on the 10th and on the 11th we sent slips to the 'Patriot,' 'Republican,' 'Friedensbote,' and 'Democrat'—being four days prior to the Patriots day of publication, surely in time we should think! If our colleague, however, give's further vent to his false and malicious assertions, we shall be under the necessity of proving the lie to his teeth!

#### High Water.

On Saturday night it commenced raining with out intermission until about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The ground was frozen and the water collected made its way to the streams, and caused a very high freshet. The 'Little Lehigh' overflowed its banks. The 'Jordan' came on full force, and the 'Trout' and 'Cedar' creeks were sweeping in way. The 'Big Lehigh' came with a swell of about 6 feet, and in meeting its tributaries made a pretty high freshet below this place. So far, however, we have not heard of any damages except the loss of 'Smiley's Bridge' and lots of fence rails.

#### The Exhibition.

We must admit that we never attended a school exhibition, that gave us so much pleasure, as the one of Mr. J. N. Gregory, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday evening last. The music, both vocal and instrumental was charming indeed. Among the speakers were a number of young gentlemen, who exhibited strong oratorical powers, commingled with natural gifts of elocution, who drew the loud applause of the audience. On the whole the exhibition proved highly creditable to the Principal as well as to the pupils.

Suffolk Pigs.—Our esteemed friend Jesse M. Linn, Esq., of this place, has just received from Boston, a pair of full blooded Suffolk Pigs, about 7 months old, which are the nicest of the pig species, we think we ever saw. They cost him sixty dollars! a pretty handsome price. We were in need of a good breed of hogs.

Marriage.—The New York Sun's Washington correspondent states that the Hon. E. A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois, is about to marry Miss Crean, sister of the wife of Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald.

### Catasauqua and her Iron Works.

CATASAUQUA, is the name of a beautiful and thriving town, located on the lands, purchased by the 'Lehigh Crane Iron Company' on the east side of the Lehigh river, about three miles north of this place, and at present numbers probably near 1800 inhabitants. There are some six or eight stores in the place—three very handsome hotels—a town hall—an academy—three churches. It has lately been incorporated as a Borough, and the authorities have already commenced grading the streets and ordered the paving of the side-walks. A visitor will at once see that order and good government reigns in the place.

The cause, however, of Catasauqua having Phoenix like sprung into existence arises from the fact of the 'Lehigh Crane Iron Works' being erected at this place. About the year 1838 a company of gentlemen, with whom the Messrs. Karp's, Crane and Thomas were associated purchased a large tract of land from Mr. Frederick Bieri, on which they erected the first two Anthracite Furnaces in the United States. The use of Anthracite coal as fuel in the making of iron, was an experiment never before entered upon, and of course subject to many impediments, which for a time retarded the success anticipated. Mr. Thomas, however, the gentleman who had the management of the works in charge, inspired by the hope of success, aided by a character of energy and perseverance, very seldom met with, overcame the impediments from time to time, and the 'Crane Iron Works' now rank as the largest and most successful in the Union. There being at present five stacks in operation, running from seven to eight hundred tons of pig metal per week. Taking it at 700 tons per week, would yield thirty six thousand four hundred tons a year. Pig metal brings in market at present from \$36 to \$40 per ton, but allowing only \$36 per ton, would make the enormous sum of one million, three hundred and ten thousand four hundred dollars, which sum is scattered broadcast to Coal, Iron Ore and Lime Stone operators, miners, teamsters and laborers.

The consumption of Iron ore at these works last year amounted to upwards of 100,000 tons—of coal 70 000 tons—of Lime-stone 50,000 tons. The best evidence that these works, as well as those erected at Allentown, have had a beneficial influence in Lehigh county is the fact, that wealth is fast accumulated by our citizens. We know men, who ten years ago, were considered in doubtful circumstances, are now called wealthy. Land, which contains good iron ore, and sold ten years ago at 40 dollars an acre, now readily sells for two and three hundred, and some tracts if brought into market would bring as many thousands an acre.

### Speculations in Breadstuffs.

The New York Express says:—'The extraordinary high price, of Flour and Grain, not only here, but in all other sections of the country we see, is the subject of general remark. As the matter is one which comes before the people of all classes, we present below a compilation of some interesting facts having important relation to it. Large sums—fortunes it may be said—have been lost and won by speculators in this city, who, the few weeks past, have been large operators on 'Change. A case in point illustrative of many others:—A well known dealer in Breadstuffs, in September last, purchased 21,000 barrels of Flour, at the average price then current \$5 75, and sold it a few days since at \$9. Net profits, \$69,950!'

'On the other hand, we are informed that some days since as upon as the Marine Telegraph announced that the steamer Pacific was coming up, there were some heavy operations with the understanding that the purchaser should have the privilege of annulling the bargain after the foreign news transpired, by paying the seller two shillings per barrel. Parties who purchased, on this condition, were very sanguine that the Pacific's news would advise a large advance in the English markets. Buying at \$9 as they did, they thought it must be a good speculation to resell at \$9 50,—as no doubt it would, had the foreign advices come up to their expectations. Unfortunately, however, for them, it did not. A small advance only was announced, in the English markets. It was also stated in private letters that the markets closed 'heavy.' The influence on prices here, therefore, was slight. Prices were a shade firmer,—but that 'shade' was far from 25 cents per bbl. Of course the speculating operator of the forenoon was a wiser man, if a somewhat poorer one, later in the day! It was a bad speculation.'

Relief of Senator Pearce.—The Maryland Legislature to-day February 15th, re-elected James A. Pearce, United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1856.

Another Project of a New Tariff.—Another project of a tariff has been laid before the Committee of Ways and Means. It has the advantage of greater simplicity over Mr. Guthrie's scheme. Imports are divided into three classes: one is admitted free; another pays twenty five per cent; a third one hundred per cent, if imported in American bottoms. The first class comprises nearly all materials used in manufacturing and dying. The third class comprises wines, &c. which now pay high duties. The second includes all articles not in the other two.

Coal Ashes.—The best purpose which coal ashes can be applied to in town or country is in making garden walks. If well laid down, no weeds or grass will grow, and by use they become as solid and more durable than brick.

A Good Speculation.—The Staunton, (Va.) Vine-dictor says that A. B. Brick purchased several years ago, of Wm. B. Johnson, a farm in the vicinity of Staunton, containing about 600 acres for \$10,000 cash. He sold a portion of the land for \$9800, and the other day sold the remainder, over 400 acres, to R. Summers, for \$17,000 cash,—clearing in the end \$16,500 gross.—He had put about \$1500 improvements on the premises.

### Sale of the Public Works.

It would be a great work of reform, not only in a political, but in a moral sense, to have our public railroads and canals. They can be sold at a fair price—for a sum much greater than they pay interest for—and therefore would reduce our present tax just in that proportion, while these improvements, so far as the public welfare is concerned, would be kept in much better condition, and would be much better managed than they are now, or ever can be under State authority.

In Georgia, we see, that the papers are also discussing the expediency of selling the public works of that State. They say that, speaking of these works, 'they not only cost more than they would have done, if constructed by individuals, but now that they are finished, great difficulty is encountered in managing them economically and judiciously.' The same is the case here, only more emphatically so. The wrong which is committed against Pennsylvania, by the continuance of this corrupt system of management, must continually create an excitement that will hurl every politician who sustains it, from power and place, and mark him for future avoidance. It is utterly useless to attempt to stave off this issue much longer. The people will not submit to being quite trodden on by avaricious politicians, who, by misrepresentation, have been so long directing public opinion, for their special aggrandizement.

The bill reported by Mr. Evans, in the Senate, appears to us to be sound and judicious in every particular; but if it should be considered defective in any of its provisions, it can be easily amended to meet the views of every honest member of the Legislature, who desires to do a good action for the whole people, rather than permit a bad measure to exist for the purpose of benefiting a few, who think they have a life estate in the treasury of the Commonwealth.

### Legislative Proceedings.

#### SENATE.

February 15. Mr. Fry, called up House bill No. 64, to incorporate the Pure Spring water company of Fogelsville, Lehigh county, which was passed finally.

February 17. Mr. Skinner, reported the committee bill, No. 211, to incorporate the Lehigh County Agricultural society.

February 20. Mr. Fry, presented three petitions from Bethlehem township, Northampton county, for an increase in the number of supervisors in said township; also, two remonstrances from Lehigh county, against a prohibitory liquor law.

On motion of Mr. Fry, the bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' deposit bank of Allentown, was taken up, passed, committee of the whole, and laid over under the rule.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An act to incorporate the Lehigh County agricultural society was passed.

February 17. The bill to authorize courts of common pleas to incorporate scientific, agricultural and other associations, was taken up in committee of the whole, and passed.

Feb. 18. On motion of Mr. Laury, the House proceeded to consider the further supplement to the act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth.

The question being on its final passage. Mr. Laury moved the House go into committee of the whole, to amend the bill, by inserting the following amendment:

Strike out the provision relative to individual liability, and insert the following: 'Not be liable in the their individual capacities and estates for any loan or loans, whatsoever, made to such company, and the provisions of said act and its several supplements are hereby extended to the counties of Lehigh and Northampton.'

On the question, will the House agree to the motion, it was agreed to, as follows: Yeas—43 Nays—18.

Mr. Moore moved its further consideration be postponed for the present.

February 20. Mr. Laury, read in place a petition for a change in the common school law; also, two against the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Destructive Tornado.—A violent tornado, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the village of Harrison, Ohio, on the 14th instant, blowing down houses, fences, trees, &c. Among the buildings injured was the Presbyterian church which was unroofed. Bags of wheat it is said, were blown out of a wagon, and sticks of timber whirled through the air like feathers. A young man named Wm. Prudent had a leg broken, and a number of others were injured.

Fight between Congressmen.—Anticipated Duel.—A reconnoitre took place in Washington, on Tuesday night, between Senator Clemens, of Alabama and Mr. Harris, of Mississippi. Mr. Clemens was introduced to Mr. Harris, who declined replying. The introduction was unsolicited. Mr. Clemens retorted that he would make Harris responsible. Mr. Harris rejoined angrily, when Mr. C. drew a revolver and struck Harris a heavy blow on the head, cutting it dangerously, felling him to the ground. Clemens then seized a chair, but was prevented from a further attack by his friend who interfered. The difficulty remains unexplained, and a duel is anticipated.

The Economy.—The Rappite Community, residing at Economy, Pa., has remitted \$260,000 in gold sovereigns, to New York, the past season, for the purchase of railroad securities. It appeared, in a late trial at Pittsburg, that for the last fifteen years the community had constantly on hand over half a million of dollars.

Large Sale of Corn.—The Detroit Advertiser says that a firm in that city have effected a sale of 200,000 bushels of corn at 70 cents delivered in Buffalo, on the opening of the navigation.

Cigar Convention at Albany.—A convention of all those interested in the manufacture of cigars in the United States is to be held in Albany, on the 17th inst., to take measures to prevent the large and increasing importation of foreign cigars into this country.

### The Pandelly Case.

The evidence in this case, involving a question of purity of blood, has been brought to a close before the New Orleans Courts on the 11th inst. It appears that the plaintiff, George Pandelly, a gentleman of Greek descent on both sides, a man of high standing, and a member of the city government, sued Victor Wilts for slander.—Wilts, it seems, has represented Pandelly as being of negro origin, inasmuch as his great-grand-mother was, as Wilts said, a mulatress. The case has created considerable excitement in New Orleans, and as there are certain peculiarities in it, we subjoin the following remarks from 'the New Orleans Picayune':

Plaintiff is a young man of talents, education and high standing. His family are second to no other in the city, for all the virtues which dignify humanity and characterize the refined and educated races of men. The history of this family has been lighted up by the radiance of the fame of one of its members; and thus their pedigree can be traced back much further than is usual in this country. To discover some trait, or flaw in their genealogy, which may sully their fame and depreciate the claims of the present generation, has become the object of the ambition of certain persons.

People of distinction generally have ancestors of mark, of whom some records and memorials exist. Their annals are pretty certain to be laid bare. The inferior and mediocre—unfortunately much the largest—classes of men are never better pleased than when they can discover spots on the sun, blotis and slurs upon the escutcheons of those whose names shine bright on the scroll of fame.

'Folly loves the martyrdom of fame.

It is charged that the plaintiff's family is of African origin. His status is attacked on the ground that certain records, traditions rumors and speculations, describe his great-grand-mother as a mulatress. The records containing this description of the plaintiff's great-grand-mother, and of his great-grandmother, were made at a period when, owing to the mixed character of the population, it was quite difficult to distinguish between what are now very clearly understood as mulattoes, mestizoes, quadroons, &c. The words were then in their infancy and it might easily occur, when public officials were passing acts containing descriptions of persons, which were quite immaterial to the objects and purpose of such acts, that they were used indifferently and inaccurately.

Then we have the opinions and impressions of very old people, and the hearsay of those who lived before them, in regard to the appearance of the plaintiff's great-grandmother. Against these opinions the plaintiff arrays a strong mass of testimony of the highest character, all tending to show that Marianne Delha, the radix of the family, was an Indian woman, who existed before Africans were introduced in the colony. 'True it is, she was a slave; but an Indian slave, at a time when the French bought female captives from wandering Indian tribes, in order to save their lives. With this woman lived a Greek who, having been engaged in the slave trade, naturally preferred an Indian wife to one of that race for which his pursuit inspired him with disgust. This woman lived a quiet, secluded life; she was charitable, good and pious.'

From Marianne Delha, born before or about the time New Orleans was founded, the descent of this family has been uninterruptedly Caucasian, or white.

Concerning the sake of argument, that she was as represented a mulatress, her daughter would be one-fourth part African, her grand-child one sixteenth, her great-grand-child one thirty-second, and her great-great-grand-child one sixty-fourth part African. This brings us to the plaintiff. The question would then arise whether a man who had but one sixty-fourth part African blood, was a colored man, of doubtful status as a free white citizen? Then it would be necessary to determine the period and degree of this taint, and in what time it was worked out. Is it two hundred, a thousand, or two thousand years? All black haired persons—all brunettes are interested in the decision of this question.—All persons of the Roman and Celtic stock are interested in knowing how much of the African infusion of their ancestors, who went from Africa to Greece, and Phœnicia, and thence scattered over the world, to subdue or enlighten it, still lingers in their veins. In the Spanish colonies, and in several States of this Union—including our neighboring State of Mississippi—it is provided that the African taint becomes merged, and extinguished when there is but one-eighth of it in conjunction with seven-eighths white.

We merely state these, as interesting ethnological and political questions,—not as implying a doubt of the purely Indian origin of the plaintiff's title. We could not permit our minds to entertain a doubt in regard to a fact which is vouchsafed for by the solemn convictions and belief of such persons as the venerable Mr. Fernandez, now ninety-three years old, who has a distinct recollection of the woman from whom this family sprung,—by that aged and pious, old Indian woman, one hundred and ten years old,—by that irreproachable citizen and patriot, General J. M. Plache,—by that pious and learned servant of God the Right Rev. Bishop Poirer, of Alabama,—by the venerable and virtuous Anthony Rasch.—All these persons testify to the remarkably distinctive Indian features, habits, and characteristics of this woman to the fact of her association with the Indians, of their resort to her establishments, and of the perpetuation of the Indian language in the family, even down to the grand-mother of the plaintiff. And here the evidence develops some interesting ethnological and physiological facts which are worthy of the investigation and consideration of savans and philosophers.

It is shown that in the descendants of Africans who have intermarried with Caucasian Whites, the African characteristics rapidly disappear and become extinguished in a few generations.—There are many quadroons in this city, of light hair, blonde complexion, add all the features of the pure Caucasian. But when you come to the Modogulan race, to which the aboriginal Indian seems to bear the 'strongest resemblance,' the features and characteristics descend through many generations, and are frequently revived in remote branches. The descendants of Pocahontas