

The Strides of Slavery.

The New York Daily Times, in a very able article says that the rights, interests and public sentiments of the free States have been treacherously betrayed by some of their own Representatives. And it is so; executive bribery and party discipline have accomplished their object. Whether this gigantic stride of the slave-holding interest towards that supreme domination over the destinies of this continent at which it aims, will arouse a spirit of active resistance among the people of the free States, or whether it will be tamely submitted to, as have all previous aggressions from the same quarter, the future only can determine.

The next feature in the programme is war with Spain, and, if necessary, with all Europe in order to present the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba. As such a war would be felt exclusively by the commercial interest, and as cotton would still be admitted into English ports, and as all other commerce belongs to the North, the slaveholding interest would be comparatively but little affected by it. That interest, therefore, in view of the object to be obtained, is comparatively indifferent to war; and it counts on the West for sympathy in this continent. So far as the influence of Senator Douglass goes, it will undoubtedly have it. It remains to be seen whether even this prospect will arouse the free States to any just sense of their rights.

Cohesive Power of Democracy.

The "cohesive power of public plunder," John C. Calhoun described as the cement of the Democratic Party, was never more apparent than at the present juncture. In the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a democrat himself says, Congress will "never consent to make any appropriations for any public works hereafter, without requiring civil instead of military superintendency of the same. This is a question upon which much may be said on both sides. Military superior superintendency is considered preferable on the score of accountability. A military officer cannot combine with contractors and even laborers to plunder the Government. He can be more readily reached than a civil superintendent in case of necessity. Under civil direction fraud and corruption must always prevail, because the civil appointments are thought and are conferred with a view to plunder. They are conferred on party men for party services, and with the understanding that the legal salary is but a small part of their compensation. It is feared this must ever be the case. It is not, however, necessarily so; because it would be entirely practicable for the Government to obtain the services of men of professional merit and high social standing, in whom might be placed the most entire confidence. But let any party President make such an appointment, without reference to the party clamor, and he would soon find himself without a party."

Shall we Have War?

Nearly all the accounts from Washington represent our affairs with Spain as critical. We are told in Washington letters published in different quarters, that a war message is expected from the President. We trust that this may not be so—and yet it is hardly possible that the rumors are entirely without foundation. At this time, all the great interests of the country point to peace, and humanity demands it, if war can be avoided on honorable terms. What grievances we have suffered from Spain calling upon us to declare war against her at so great a sacrifice of life, civilization and prosperity as it must involve, we are at a loss to conceive; certainly the Black Warrior affair does not call for such a course on our part, and we trust that there is good sense, humanity and patriotism enough in Congress to put its veto on any such movement. We do not believe that the President will recommend any such measure; but should he do so, without showing stronger cause than we believe to exist, we trust that the recommendation will be resisted by the Congress and the country. War at any time, except in defence of national honor or national independence, is a great evil; but at this time, and under existing circumstances it would be a curse too serious to be encountered; blasting our commercial prospects, filling the island with widows and orphans. Let us hope that the evil may be averted, and that our triumphs, for centuries to come, may be those of peace.

Spain and the United States.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times of May 12, says:—"I am positively informed that a letter has been received by the French ambassador here, expressive of his Government's sympathy with Spain in its present struggle with the United States. I have strong reasons to believe that this information is correct, and its reaching me simultaneously with the rumor of Spanish troops going to Roule, reminds me of a report current here some time ago, but never authenticated, that Spain had expressed a willingness to send twenty thousand men to Turkey, if France and England would guaranty to her the possession of Cuba."

"Know Nothings" in Reading.

Have we a "Know Nothing" society amongst us? This is the local question of the day. The Press says that "a Society of the kind is about being organized; the necessary 'attempts' have been obtained for this purpose from the Head Quarters in Philadelphia." Applications are coming in, we are told, from every town and village in the county, for the establishment of similar associations. This new secret organization seems to be immensely popular with the masses, and is destined, we think, to become an important power in the State, whether for good or evil time will show.

The advance guard of this year's Mormon emigration over the plains, is encamped at Kansas, and is 1,600 strong.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JAMES POLLOCK,

Of Northumberland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:

GEORGE DARSIE,

Of Allegheny County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

DANIEL M. SMYSER,

Of Montgomery County.

Our Fair Ground.

We had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with Gen. George M. Keim, Adam Leize, R. F. Brown and Daniel Snyder, officers of the "Berks County Agricultural Society," who visited our Borough, as a Committee with instructions to survey our Fair Ground and Buildings erected thereon, with a view to erect similar buildings by their Society, on a lot in the City of Reading. These gentlemen were exceedingly well pleased with the location of the Fair Ground, and pronounced it the most beautiful that could have been selected. In short, they admired the general arrangement of the buildings as highly attractive, and considered the improvements a lasting honor to the citizens of "Little Lehigh."

Worman's Spring.

This delightful spot is at present under the management of our friend Charles Scholl, and is visited largely by the younger classes of our citizens. We know of no place, where an hour or two in a hot summer day can be spent more delightfully. To those who sport the "hook and line," a mess of the "speckled finny tribe" can be angled in but a short time. Charles has provided himself with all that is needful, Ice Creams, Mead, Cakes, &c.

Marksmen Attention!

We notice an article in the local column of the "Philadelphia Sun," inviting the riflemen in the Union, to participate, either individually or in association in a grand "shooting fest" similar to those given in Switzerland, which is to come off during this month, and which will be got up by the "Philadelphia Rifle Club." The affair will occupy three days, from the 27th inst., and will come off at Lemon Hill. The Club have had a house, wall, and other matters, pertaining to the affair, erected at an expense of four hundred dollars. The prices to be shot for number in value to Five Hundred Dollars, to be shot for off hand, at a distance of five hundred feet. This is the first affair of the kind ever got up in the state. Marksmen of Lehigh! Now is your time to immortalize yourselves. You, who are a number one, on an other hand shot, of five hundred feet, have what you have long wished for, an opportunity of pocketing the "Eagles." We trust that you will not fail to be present on this interesting occasion.

Gleason's Pictorial.

This favorite illustrated journal, forming sixteen octavo pages weekly, commences a new volume July 1st, being the seventh volume of the work. It comes to us regularly freighted with its foreign and home illustrations, and a fund of "excellent original reading matter." It is edited by Maturin M. Ballou, a gentleman long connected with the Boston press, and published by F. Gleason, Boston, at \$3 00 per annum, or \$1 50 for six months. Clubs of ten subscribers taken at the rate of \$200 per annum.

Communicated.

Mr. RICE: In an article published in your issue of May third; although but very recently observed by me, treating upon the unfriendly terms that exist according to your estimation, between the citizens of Allentown and Catsaqua, I find the following remarks: "We trust, the spring that has existed heretofore will stop here, and that the citizens of both places go hand in hand and unitedly work for their mutual benefit." In reply, you will please permit me to say, that your kind and reflecting proposition, is certainly acceptable to us. Other feelings than those demanded in your above paragraph had not as yet, existed within the bounds of Catsaqua Borough, and why, other feelings than those have existed within the people of Allentown, in opposition to us, in reference to numerous enterprising projects, and other matters of a different character, has been a subject of discussion with us, for the last two or three years. I am, however, inclined to believe, that notwithstanding the trouble your friends have made us, you are nevertheless sincere in your proposition, believing also that your suggestion of peace was strengthened by an urgent desire upon the part of your friends, and their request, and insist upon your receiving our sincere thanks for your kind and generous aid in procuring our "Catsaqua and Fogelsville Rail Road Charter," at the last session of the Legislature, which we do most earnestly acknowledge, we could not have obtained had not a letter been forwarded to our Honorable Representatives Messrs. Fay & Laury, bearing the signatures of nearly fifty of your good citizens of Allentown, requesting the passage of said Bill, and at any future time, should you want our inferior aid, we shall consider it obligated to your service. At the same time, we trust that this short reply may not be construed into any form save hand in hand; with you.

Yours with deference and Respect,
CATASQUA.

Eloquent in Ohio.—In Newark, Ohio, a tavern keeper was bound over in \$300 to answer at the Probate Court, on the complaint of a wife for selling liquor to her husband. This is the first case under the new law.

Common School Convention.

Pursuant to Public Notice, a Convention of the School Directors of Lehigh county, met at the Court-house, in the Borough of Allentown, on Monday last, the 5th of June.

OWEN RICE, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John D. Lawall, Esq., appointed Secretary. Eighty members being present.

The Common School law being read by the Secretary, and the instructions from the State Superintendent to the Convention for the proper selection of a candidate, was also read.

A Committee of one from each township was selected to fix a salary for the county Superintendent about to be chosen, after which the Convention adjourned, to meet again in the afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and the Committee appointed in the forenoon, reported the salary fixed upon as \$500, which was finally adopted.

The following gentlemen were then brought in nomination for the office of Superintendent, Charles W. Cooper, Charles M. Runk, Uriah Brunner, and Tilghman Good.

Before the balloting commenced Mr. Good's name was withdrawn. On the first ballot it appeared that Charles W. Cooper, Esq., had a majority of all the votes cast, and declared to be elected.

Resolved—That a Convention of Directors, Teachers, and all others, who feel friendly to the cause of education, meet in general county Convention, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Allentown, on Saturday the 14th of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

John D. Lawall, Secretary.

Attempted Robbery.

On Sunday forenoon last, the dwelling of Frederick Clewell, above this Borough, in Saltzburgh township, Lehigh County, was entered by a German, who forced open the door with an axe. A daughter of Mr. C. was in the house at the time, up stairs. The rascal then forced open the desk, and made search for valuable contents, but found no money, although \$27.00 was in one of the drawers. In the mean time the daughter hastened to the house of Aaron Kraut for help. As Mr. K. came to the house the villain was leaving the back way, then Mr. Kraut went back for his gun, but by the time he returned the man had made good his escape and was not heard from since.—Lehigh Valley Times, June 3d.

The Foreign News.

The news by the Asia, which will be found at length in another column is of an unusually interesting character. It will be seen that there is still some reason to believe that the passengers and crew of the steamship City of Glasgow are safe. But the report comes in such a vague form, that we cannot place too much reliance upon it. If it should prove true, how many hearts will leap with joy at the glad tidings. We sincerely trust it may. Spain refuses to accede to the demands of our Government in regard to the detention of the Black Warrior. The Arctic has been detained beyond her time by an accident. Austria and Prussia have submitted a proposition which it is said will be accepted by the Czár, but declined by England and France. Sebastopol, the Russian stronghold was being bombarded at the latest accounts. The war news is full of stirring events, and will be read with much interest.

Important if True.

A statement is put forth to the effect that a company of capitalists has been formed, with ex-Governor Johnston at the head, which will bid \$11,000,000 for the Main Line. It is also stated, that the Camden and Amboy Company will give \$12,000,000. What truth there may be in this statement, we are not prepared to say.

Withdrawal from the Church.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Fulton, formerly pastor of the German Reform Church of North Phoenixville, delivered a sermon to the public in the Temperance Hall, giving his reasons for his withdrawal from that Church—among which was mentioned an unhealthy doctrine bearing the shape of Catholicism—which defence he boldly sustained. The words from which he preached were "The Black Horse and the Balances." Out of 40 members, some thirty of his flock follow and support him in his attack upon the church—disclaiming it as retrograding to the Romanish doctrine. Having dissolved all connection with the German Reform Church of Phoenixville, Mr. Fulton has offered his reasons for so doing—which seem to be of sufficient weight to approve his course.—Village Record.

The Royal Family of Great Britain.

Her Britannic Majesty, ALEXANDRA VICTORIA I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland whose birthday was celebrated on Wednesday last, the 24th May, was born in 1819, so that she is just thirty-five years old. Perhaps—nay, we are quite sure—there is no Sovereign in Europe that has a firmer hold upon the affections of her people, than she, as certainly there are none more deserving it, whether she be regarded as a woman or a Queen. Queen Victoria was married at the age of twenty-one, on the 10th of February, 1840, and the issue has been: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21st, 1840.

Albert Edward, born November 9th, 1841.
Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.
Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.
Helen Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1849.
Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.
A son not yet named, born April 7th, 1853.

Eight children, four sons and four daughters, thirteen years, and all well and alive.—Express.

Race of Congress.—A despatch from Washington, says that the House will adopt the Senate resolution, for a recess from July first to October. All legislation, but the appropriate bills will be abandoned.

Gift Lottery Speculators.

In the court of common pleas at New York, a suit has been for some time pending against Josiah Perham, instituted by the governors of almshouse, for violating the statute to prevent raffling and lotteries. On Saturday, Judge Wood, read made a decision on a motion to vacate arrest in the case. The circumstances in this case are well known: Mr. Perham, professed to be owner of the seven mile mirror farm, a trotting horse, jewelry and other property which he proposed to distribute by lot among 100,000 purchasers of \$1 tickets. The property was turned over to a committee who proceeded to Georgetown, D. C., and there distributed the "gifts" by lot. The judge recapitulated these facts, and decided as follows:

"The court is called upon, under this state of facts to say, that the statute prohibiting any game of chance or lotteries has not been violated by defendant, and that the arrest should be vacated. The court cannot so view the matter. It considers that the intention was to evade the law. The common and idle endeavor of those who have attempted to evade other laws, such as those restraining the sale of intoxicating drinks without license, by selling a glass of water and giving the purchaser liquor, is of a similar character, and is not more frivolous or less deserving of contempt. Apart from the mere use of the word, the present transaction was in no just sense a 'gift.' Whatever it was intended the purchaser of tickets should receive, it was all bestowed in consideration of the \$1 paid, and was held out as inducement by him 40 purchase the ticket.—The consideration was in all respect mutual, and no gratuity was either offered or expected, and none was in fact bestowed.

"His counsel seeks to avoid the inference of the handbill, if you want the swiftest trotting horse in New York for a dollar, buy one of Perham's gift tickets, &c., by saying it was simply an untruth—as he had executed a transfer of the property to the committee, and could not control it. If, upon the trial of the cause, the Judge remarked, 'it shall be deemed material to satisfy the jury that the defendant, when using this means to induce persons to buy tickets, was stating to them an untruth to insure his sales, or was endeavoring to obtain money by falsehood, fraud, or false pretences, the argument will receive proper consideration. Such an argument (if) the facts shall ultimately warrant its use at all) will I think, belong to them, rather than to the Court to answer.

"In allusion to the defendant not being able to transfer the farm to the committee on account of existing laws, the Court considers the pretext not well founded, and the reserve appeared to have been to transfer it to some particular ascertained individual."

"The question as to whether the acts of the defendant amount to a setting up or proposing of the property to be raffled for, or distributed by lot or chance, is a question for the jury, and unless the Court could see that the plaintiff clearly failed to make out their case, order of arrest should stand until trial."

The opinion concludes as follows: "If schemes like the present are successful, we may expect to see offices upon every corner and allurements held out to attract our citizens to engage in an old vice under a new name, till this species of gambling is as common as it is pernicious. Neither courts nor juries can, for this reason, make laws, but they may and ought to be vigilant to see that the laws we have are not violated with impunity."

United States Mint Robbery.

Within the last few days evidence has come to light that extensive abstractions from the funds on deposit at the Philadelphia United States Mint have taken place, and of such a character as to involve the reputation of an heretofore upright and irreproachable citizen. Upon the chief weigh-clerk of the Mint, Mr. J. Eagle Negus, devolves the responsible duty of receiving, weighing, and describing the bullion deposited and of giving a receipt for the same before it is melted. Of course its value cannot be ascertained until it has undergone the melting process and all impurities and foreign substances have been removed. Between the times of depositing and of melting, therefore, an opportunity was afforded to an evil-disposed person, unless he was properly guarded, to abstract from the bullion committed to his care. The chief weigh-clerk was notified by one of his assistants to be frequently in the vault, (which he entered by means of a duplicate key) for which there was no occasion, but his ostensible object might have been to secure specimens for preservation. At length suspicion became so confirmed, that another clerk in the office, and finally a superior officer, was communicated with on the subject. The evidence of wrong afforded seemed incredible; but the next step taken to elicit the truth was conclusive in its results. Upon the arrival of the last California steamer, at which time, as is invariably the case, great quantities of bullion are forwarded for New York to Philadelphia by the various express companies, &c., the treasurer arranged, after the chief weigh clerk had made his deposits for the day and weighed the same, to repeat the process of weighing, and a deficit amounting to \$1,400 was disclosed. The guilty person, after being informed of the facts, immediately confessed his crime, acknowledging that his depredations had been continued for six months past, and that he had taken altogether \$14,000; but offered to make immediate restitution, which he was able to do, as he possessed of considerable property. This fact, in connection with his previous character, makes the present offence the more inexplicable. The offender took passage for Europe at the earliest opportunity, and sailed in the Washington last Saturday.—J. of Com.

Discovery of a Diamond in Virginia.

We learn from the Richmond Post that a white man named Moore, in the employment of Mr. James Fisher, Jr., while engaged in levelling a hill near the stable which formerly belonged to the late Saml. Taylor, in Manchester, one of the workmen engaged with him in throwing up a quantity of earth, discovered among it a sparkling substance which he threw aside as of no value. Mr. Moore took it up, and upon examination, was so much impressed that it was of value that he submitted it to several jewellers, all of whom pronounced it to be either diamond or topaz. Mr. Moore was being satisfied, carried it to Prof. Dowsy, who was in the city at the time, and he decided that it was a diamond of exquisite beauty—weighing nine carats, the largest ever discovered in North America.

Indiana.

A gentleman who has recently been in Indiana, a country, Ind., informs us, that a terrific hurricane swept through that country on the 28th ult., leveling trees, and buildings, within its breadth half a mile. No lives were lost.

Garden of Gethsemane.

Lieut. Lynch, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition to the River Jordan and the Red Sea, in 1848 visited the Garden of Gethsemane, about the middle of May. He says:

"The clover upon the ground was in bloom, and altogether the garden, in its aspects and associations, was better calculated than any place I know to soothe a troubled spirit. Eight venerable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones which skirt the pass of the Mount of Olives, from a consecrated grove. High above, on either hand, towers a very lofty mountain, with the deep yawning chasm of Jehosaphat between them. Crowning one of them is Jerusalem, a living city; on the slope of the Jewish cemetery, a city of the dead.

"Each tree in this grove, cankered and gnarled, and furrowed by age, yet beautiful and impressive in its decay, is a living monument of the affecting scenes that have taken place beneath and around it. The olive perpetuates itself, and from the roof of the dying parent stem, the young tree springs into existence. These are accounted one thousand years old. Under those of the preceding growth, therefore, the Saviour was wont to rest; and one of the present may mark the very spot where he knelt and prayed and wept. No cavilling doubt can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too distinct and clear for an instant's hesitation. Here the Christian, forgetful of the present and absorbed in the past, can resign himself to sad yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers, growing about the roots of the trees, will give ample food for contemplation—for they tell of the suffering and ensanguined death of the Redeemer."

Squatter Sovereignty.

One of the most extraordinary spectacles ever presented in the political world is now exhibited in the United States on the Nebraska bill. The great originator of the doctrine and policy of squatter sovereignty—that is, that the settlers of a Territory shall have the power in their Territorial legislation of determining its institution—hails the passage of the bill in the Senate as the triumph of squatter sovereignty. The author of the bill, in his speech introducing it to the Senate, affirms that it contains this power. The President of the United States (according to the testimony of ex-Senator Clemen) took the same view of its purport, not doubting that it gives the whole territory to the free States and is astonished at their opposition. And, last of all we see public meetings held in the New England States in which an emigrant organization is determined on by which the first settlers in the Territory, in accordance with the powers empowered by this bill, shall exclude slavery forever at the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature.—On the other hand, we see Southern politicians, and such presses as the Richmond Enquirer, stoutly denouncing squatter sovereignty, while they support the bill. On the one side or the other there must be gross deception. Which side is deceived or deceiving?

Gold in Washington Territory.

A correspondent of the "Pioneer and Democrat," under date of St. Louis, April 4, writes as follows: "The most intense excitement that has ever been created in this town, or any other in Washington territory, was caused here today by the unmistakable discovery of gold! One of our citizens, Dr. P. M. Muse, took his spade and pan at an early hour this morning, and repaired to a spot at the head of high water, dug out a panful of earth, washed the same and found it to contain a handsome quantity of beautiful Simon-pure ore! Soon the news spread like a wild fire over the entire length and breadth of Stillacoom, and men and boys were seen hurrying to the spot, armed and equipped with shovels, picks and pans. All went to work with high hopes and hearty good will, and none without success. Some \$25, probably, have been washed out today, from a whole two feet square. One man washed out a beautiful specimen of virgin gold weighed \$2, claims are already being taken and companies being formed, and everything promises that the work will be prosecuted vigorously and with success."

An Immense Bridge.

A correspondent of the Chicago Press thus describes the great bridge at Peru, Illinois, on the Illinois Central Railroad: "The great bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad, 3,500 feet, or two-thirds of a mile in length is rapidly approaching its completion; the cars however, will not run over it before October.—This, your readers are aware, is the greatest work of the kind in the West, and is one of the seventy-five truss bridges now under contract by the enterprising firm of Stone, & Boomer of Chicago. It reaches from bluff to bluff, is 75 feet in height, contains upward of 1,000,000 feet of timber, all worked up in Chicago and how much iron and stone I know not. The mason work is not excellent, and is of the Joliet hydraulic rock. The top is to be covered with tin and be made water-tight, the trains of cars are to run on the top of the arch, beneath them, and between the frame pass the roads for wagons, and underneath of all pass the river and canal. An ornamental rail, is to be placed on each side of the track."

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GLEANINGS.

The Dutch Reformed Church has 340 churches and 69,000 members.

Marshal Paskewitch, the commander-in-chief of the Russian army in the Principalities is 70 years of age.

Postage stamps that have been once used before, should not be put upon letters. It is very improper, so the postmaster says, and he ought to know.

A gentle heart is like ripe fruit, which bends so low that it is at the mercy of every one who chooses to pluck it, while the harder fruit keeps out of reach.

A woman has been elected constable in Perry county, Ill.

The advance guard of this year's Mormon emigration over the plains, is encamped at Kansas, and is 1,600 strong.

The Washington Monument has reached, the height of one hundred and fifty four feet, and cost about \$220,000.

The chime of bells for the Evangelical Lutheran Church, arrived in Lancaster city, on Thursday; they consist of eight bells; the chime, weighs collectively, including fixtures, 12,322 pounds.

M. D. Potter, of the Cincinnati Commercial, has purchased the half of that paper from the executor of his former partner for \$55,000.

The first Russian Ambassador was sent by John III. to Constantinople, in 1495, during the reign of Bajazet II., son of Mahomet II., conqueror of that city.

Eggs are sent from Wisconsin to New York. One firm in Milwaukee expects to forward 70,000 dozen.

In Utah, a man who has not more than two wives is rated a bachelor.

The first number of a newspaper published in the Chinese characters, has appeared in San Francisco.

Easy way to Compute Interest.—In a late Baltimore paper a correspondent gives the following plan for computing interest at 6 per cent. for any number of days.

Divide the number of days by six, and multiply the dollars by the dividend, the result is the interest in decimals cut off the right hand figure and you have it in dollars or cents.—Thus: What is the interest of \$100 for twenty-one days? 21 divided by 6 is 3½ 100 multiplied by 3½ is 350, or 35 cents. Again: What is the interest on \$878 for ninety-three days? 93 divided by 6 is 15½; 378 multiplied by 15½ is 5869, or \$58.69 and 9-10.

A New and Beautiful Tree in Oregon.—Mr. Brooks, writing from Olympia, Oregon, says:—"A strange and beautiful tree has lately been found here, which is from one to seven feet high with a leaf, resembling that of a pear, and the trunk and branches those of the orange. The upper side of the leaf is coated with gum; the consistency of oil, and it is highly fragrant, the odor resembling that of bergamot or ripe fruit. It will be a highly ornamental and desirable addition to our gardens, as it is an evergreen."

The Teeth of Indians.—The editor of the "Family Dental Journal," while on a northern tour last year, visited the St. Regis Indians, and examined their teeth with a view to see how they self if they differed from those of the whites.—He found that those who were temperate had better, while those who were intemperate had worse.

Governor.—The Free Democrats, at a Convention held at Pittsburg, have nominated the Hon. David Potts, of Chester county, for their candidate for Governor. Mr. Potts represented this district for several years in Congress, and is an honorable gentleman. We do not know how the democracy, who are tired of the rule of Gov. Bigler could do better than to vote for Mr. Potts, except by voting for the Whig candidate, Mr. Pollock.—Village Record.

Vermont.—The Rutland (Vermont) Herald, says:—"There is but one city in Vermont, and not one soldier. We have no theatres or mobs. We have no police, and not a murder has been committed within this state for the last ten years. We have no museums, opera houses, nor theatrical passages, but we have homes that are the centre of the world to it inmates, for which the father works, votes, and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors, and loves, where she rears men, scholars, and patriots."

Cure for Fever and Ague.—A Savannah (Ga.) paper gives the following cure: "Olive leaves have been used successfully in the worst cases of fever and ague. They are made into a decoction—say two handfuls, boiled in a quart of water, till reduced by evaporation to about a wine-glassful every three or four hours."

Lutheran Synod.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod will commence in Reading on Trinity Sunday, June 11th.—The session of the Synod will be held in St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev. Mr. Keller's. It is expected that about one hundred clergyman will be in attendance.

Mammoth Sheep.—A mammoth sheep, reared and fattened by Mr. Henry Martin, (millen) of East Earl township sold to Jacob Rey & Co., weighed 244 pounds gross, at 5 cents per pound amounting to the handsome sum of \$14168.—Farmers of Lancaster county bring out your stock and beat it if you can.—Ind. Whig.

Struck by Lightning.—On Thursday last the barn of Mr. Isaac Xost, of Pottsgrove township, Montgomery county, Pa. was struck by lightning, and entirely destroyed. Three horses, a colt, and other stock, together with wagons, harness, agricultural implements, &c., were consumed.—Loss \$12 to \$1500; no insurance.

A New Test.—The Washington Union says that fidelity to the principles of the Nebraska bill is essential to Democratic orthodoxy.—Whereupon the Pittsburg Ledger, (Loon) retorts:—"If no votes are desired other than such as endorse the Nebraska fraud, it will be left in a glorious minority in Pennsylvania. Just bear that in mind; and be careful how you apply the lash."

Why is a Child like a bargain? Answer: because it takes two to make one.