

The Celebration of the Fourth.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of American Independence was duly observed in Allentown. For two or three days previous, it was manifest from the unceasing discharge of fire-crackers, and similar explosions, that the Fourth was coming, but during the night of the 3rd, those indications were still more manifest, and the ringing of bells, the loud huzzas of men and boys, with occasional gun and pistol shots, prevented many of our peaceful, slumber-loving people from enjoying a comfortable night's rest.

The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute, martial music, and the enlivening strains of National Music by the Allentown Brass Band—cheering the countenances of our citizens and fitting them for the great occasion. At 6 o'clock the "Allen Rifles," commanded by Captain Good, paraded. The men were well dressed and well drilled, and made an imposing appearance.

The weather, although we had several slight showers, was good, the sun's rays being tempered, for the most part, with light clouds, that bore on their bosoms refreshing breezes.—At 9 o'clock a procession was formed in Market Square, consisting of the Military, Firemen, Sons of Temperance, Red Men, Cadets, and Good Fellows, and after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to the beautiful lawn in the rear of the Court House, where the Declaration was to have been read and an oration delivered, but a fast approaching storm threatened to interrupt the proceedings, and the military, firemen, and different societies thereupon proceeded to their respective headquarters.

At 12 o'clock the military and a large number of our citizens, headed by the Band, proceeded to the Spring, where a splendid repast was in readiness, to which they sat down, and we doubt not, done full justice. After the table was cleared, J. F. R. R. Esq., was called to the Chair; Henry Knipe and Adam Hicker appointed Vice Presidents, and C. H. Samson, Secretary. After the meeting was organized the Chairman made a few appropriate remarks, which were received with great applause by the assemblage. The Declaration of Independence was then read in admirable style by Mr. Nathan Miller. After this the regular toasts of the day were read by Mr. T. Good, which was followed by an eloquent address by C. M. Runk, Esq.

At 1 o'clock a very large company also sat down to an elegant dinner in the Odd Fellow's Hall, prepared by Mr. E. J. Ebele. After the dinner was got through with, John D. Stiles, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, after which Mr. I. N. Gregory delivered an elegant and patriotic oration, which abounded in sentiments highly appropriate to the day.

In the afternoon the scholars of the Allentown Seminary had a celebration in the lawn in front of the school buildings. It was highly entertaining to all who witnessed it, and creditable alike to scholars and the principal of that flourishing institution. In the evening a fine display of fire works took place in the lawn on the south side of the buildings, which was witnessed by a large number of our citizens.

AT CATASAUQUA.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows celebrated the day by procession in regalia, music, banners, &c. We learn that it was a very handsome demonstration. Special excursion trains were run over the Lehigh Valley Rail Road between Catasauqua and South-Easton, which brought a very large number of persons; all the cars being crowded to their utmost capacity.

Broke Jail.

On Saturday night last, Levi Ochs, who was confined on a charge of setting fire to the property of Mr. Greenwald, in Saucon township, made another escape from the County Jail, by cutting one of the upright iron bars in a window on the second story, and then letting himself down by means of a rope which he had made by cutting a blanket into strips. He is one of the party that broke out some time since, and seems to be very cute at all kinds of rascality. If however, he should happen to be engaged again, and convicted of the charges against him, we presume he will have "a hard road to travel" before he can work his way out of the "Cherry Hill Institute" at Philadelphia.

Fire.

Last Wednesday forenoon another fire broke out at the Thomas Iron Works, at Hockendock, which destroyed the cast houses, bridge house, and in fact, almost the entire wood work of the establishment. We have not heard how it originated. It is estimated that the loss by this fire, and the destruction of the Foundry building last week, will amount to \$20,000.—Immediate preparations were however made to reconstruct the buildings destroyed.

Subscribe for Your County Paper.

Let it be remembered that for every County paper which is received at any post office in the county, the Government pays the Postmaster a bounty often cents out of the funds of the Post Office Department, while for every city weekly subscriber has to pay thirteen or twenty-six cents a year, one half of which is paid over to the Government, and goes out of the county, thus making a difference of sixteen and a half, or twenty-three cents saved to the county by preferring the home press. Let it be remembered also, that the money spent out of the county for subscriptions never returns, while that paid to the home press remains here in circulation. There is, therefore, a strong reason for patronizing your county press, in a pecuniary point of view, and beside this, it may be well argued that the home press, when liberally sustained, has far greater ability to be useful at home and influential abroad, securing extended means for diffusing intelligence within its humble sphere, and placing it in a position to represent its locality with more effect in whatever quarter it may reach.

Northampton Coal Company.

We were last week favored with a pamphlet containing a "Report of the Directors of the Northampton Coal Company,—report of the Engineer, and By-laws of the Company."—This company was organized on the 15th day of August, 1854, and has for its object the mining of Anthracite Coal and other minerals. The following named gentlemen compose the officers of the Association—men who rank among the best and most reliable in Northampton county. David Weaver, President; Jacob Fatzinger, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, David Weaver, C. R. Hooper, John W. Lescher, Thomas Barr, Daniel Siegfried, Samuel Weaver, and John Laubach. The coal lands owned by the Company, which consist of 730 acres, are located in Newport township, Luzerne county, Pa., about eleven miles below Wilkesbarre, in the great coal basin of the Wyoming Valley.—The company is organized under the General Mining and Manufacturing Law passed in 1849, and its subsequent amendments. The capital stock is now four hundred thousand dollars, and under the law, it may be increased to five hundred thousand dollars. Over three hundred thousand dollars of the stock is already sold, and the remainder is now in market and can be had at such times and places as specified in an advertisement in another column.

Wm. J. Harlan Esq., of Mauch Chunk, the Engineer, having carefully examined the lands estimates the aggregate thickness of the three veins of the superior quality of white Ash Anthracite coal, at twenty eight feet, which would yield 30,600 tons per acre, or 15,000,000 tons in the whole aggregate. He contends that the coal in the ground, with a rail road to bring it into market, is worth at least 25 cents per ton, yielding \$3,750,000. Besides, the property has considerable timber, which will be valuable for building purposes, and for the use of the mines. The Engineer also gives a careful estimate of the expenses of opening the property, and putting it in a condition to produce 50,000 tons of coal per annum, recommending also the erection of a steam saw mill to prepare lumber at a cost of \$4,000, which is included in the estimate, together with Store house, Superintendent's house, Lumber Wagons, mules, harness, carts, cars, &c. &c., amounting in all to \$56,115.00. The expense of Mining (says the Engineer,) preparing and delivering the coal into boats cannot exceed, if properly managed, seventy five cents per gross ton, allowing two cents per ton per mile for tolls and transportation upon the road of the company. The coal delivered at Nanticoke is worth \$1.50 per ton, leaving a net profit of 75 cents per ton.

New Stage Line.

Mr. Charles Seagraves last week put a new stage line upon the route between this place and Hamburg. It leaves Allentown at 7 in the morning and arrives at Hamburg at 11 in the afternoon, and returns to Allentown at 9 in the morning, and arrives at Allentown in time for the 1.30 New York train. This line is a great convenience to travellers, as it enables them to reach the great West with only 28 miles staging from New York.

Important to Business Men.

The Star of the North says:—Of all acts passed by the last legislature, that which will most interest the business community is the enactment of a portion of the British statute of frauds, which will require nearly all contracts to be in writing, and to be signed by the person who is designed to be held liable. In the following case they will be entirely void if they depend only on verbal evidence:

- 1. Where it is designed to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriages of another person. This will apply to assumption where the engagement is collateral and not original.
2. Upon any contract or sale of lands, or any interest in or concerning them. A part of this same statute was adopted in 1772, which declared void all contracts for any interest in real estate for a longer term than three years.
3. Upon any agreement which is not to be performed within one year from the making thereof.

This act is to go into operation on the first of January next, and is to apply to all cases where the subject of the agreement exceeds \$20. It has long been in force in some states of the Union, and is adapted to a condition of society like that of England and the Eastern States where all business men have a good commercial education. How it will work where young men after half an apprenticeship start a family and shop upon "their own hooks," and enter into business before they understand any of its details, remains to be seen.

American Convention at Reading.

The Know-Nothings of Pennsylvania, at their State Council, in session at Reading last week, divided—Governor JONES leading off for a Northern party. Other delegates organized a Council on the Philadelphia Platform.—At the time of the Northern and Western secession from the National Council, a majority of the Delegates from Pennsylvania signed a protest against the adoption of the Pro-Slavery Platform, and in doing so they most undoubtedly represented the true sentiment of the Order in their State. Soon afterwards, the Executive Council of the State held a meeting, at which, under the influence of New York and Southern Delegates, they resolved that the Order in Pennsylvania did not favor the action of their protesting Delegates, and declared in favor of the Pro-Slavery Platform. This action greatly pleased the Southern men, who believed that thereby Pennsylvania was secured to their interests.

The Convention however, has repudiated the 12th section of the National Platform adopted at Philadelphia. A section has been adopted in place of the 12th, declaring in favor of the re-annulment of the Missouri Compromise, and opposing the admission of any more slave States north of the Missouri Compromise line. The new section was adopted by a vote of 132 to 53. The Eastern delegates stood 73 to 27. Thirty Western men opposed the platform as not strong enough. On Thursday ten Southern delegates receded.

Infamous Convention.

The New York Journal of commerce notices a report that several capitalists and large produce dealers held a meeting at Buffalo on Thursday, the 28th ultimo, to devise ways and means to control the present stock of breadstuffs; and thus not only to determine the amount to be forwarded to the seaboard, but also to regulate the price.

We have called the above an infamous convention—says the Saturday Mail, and it is: one of the most infamous and atrocious ever held on the American soil. We wish we had the names of all who participated in its wicked purposes. We should be compelled, by a sense of duty to the people, to publish them to the world.

It is time, high time, that the community should see and know what this class of their oppressors is composed of—who the mean and grovelling creatures are that thus combine to keep up the necessities of life at famine and starvation prices.

We do not complain when speculators and respectable capitalists form lawful combinations to carry on purposes of enterprise, by means of bonds, scrip and stock. Those are matters within the purview of the people—they are concerns in which the masses have the power in their own hands. If they do not wish to buy the paper of any work, whether of a public or private nature, they are not compelled to do it. The country would go on, it would be prosperous and happy, if the citizens are virtuous and industrious, even if there were no such things as railroads, and canals, and magnetic telegraphs among us. We should not go ahead as fast as we do now—but still we should advance in the great career marked out by the Infinite for our rising nation.

But in this matter of private combinations, of secret, dark, plotting speculations in the food and drinks of the people, the case is totally different. Here the public have personal, individual rights,—rights involving their very lives and liberties,—which cannot and must not be put on a par with the rivalries of enterprise and the speculations of trade.

The people must have bread or they must starve. The people can do without shares of banks; but they cannot do without sheaves of wheat. The people can do without the parchment scrip of speculation; but they cannot do without the meat from which that parchment was served. The people ask for bread, at fair prices; and these speculators in famine and want, give them stones. The people ask for fish, and they give them scorpions!

But, thank God! the day of retribution is at hand. The voice of the Almighty is coming up from our treading fields, like the sound of many waters; and it is thundering in the ears of this demon of speculation in the life-blood of the poor.—"Hitherto shall thou come, but no further;—and here shall thy proved waves be stayed!"

If the half-starved wretch who meets you on the way-side and in a moment of desperation and madness robs you of your purse, is deemed a villain meriting the maledictions of the law and the punishment of the felon's cell; what shall we say of the rich and well-fed speculator, who, with no other temptation but the thirst for gold, combines with the money power to snatch the last loaf from the mouth of the poor man, who grabs the last potato from his little basket, and the last lump of coal from his cold hearth stone?

These overbearing monopolists of the staff of life, are the men the poet meant to hit, when he called so loudly:

"Put a whip in every honest hand, To lash the rascals through the world!" Lay it on, good reader; lay it on!

The News from Europe.

The Hermann, at New York, and the America at Halifax, bring the one four days and the other seven days later news from Europe. The intelligence from the seat of war is important, though but brief details, received by telegraph by the English and French governments, are given to the public. Rumor was very rife when the Hermann left of a severe repulse sustained by the Allied forces in storming Malakoff and the Redan, and though five days had intervened before the sailing of the steamer America, since the battle, which was fought on the 18th of June, but few additional facts had transpired, and those were communicated officially by Lord Panmure. Private accounts were full. They describe the battle to have been a simultaneous attack by the British upon the Redan and the French upon the Malakoff. The Allies fought with their usual courage and impetuosity, and the French gained a footing in the Malakoff, but the Russians opened upon them with a dreadful fire and from new and unexpected batteries. The Allies were compelled to abandon the attack and retreat to their former parallels. The Russians sprung some mines, whereby the slaughter was more terrible. The loss to the British alone, it is said, was nearly 4,000 men killed and wounded. The Russians appear to have followed the retreating Allies, and have succeeded in recapturing the Mamelon outworks, to get possession of which caused the French such a severe loss on the 7th ultimo.—This assault is the first undertaking by storm against the regular defences of Sebastopol, and its disastrous result does not auger favorably for a speedy capture of the place.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The last Legislature passed the following important section, relating to the name and right of illegitimate children to inherit the estate of their mother—and the mother to inherit the estate of such child:

SECTION 3. That illegitimate children shall take and be known by the name of their mother, and they and their mother shall respectively have capacity to take or inherit from each other personal estate as next of kin; and real estate as heirs in fee simple; and as respects said real or personal estate so taken and inherited, to transmit the same according to the intestate laws of this State.

Democratic State Convention.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention met in Harrisburg, on the 4th of July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Hon. J. Gianey Jones, of Berks county, presided. The balloting resulted as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st Bal., 2d., 3d. Arnold Plummer, Venango Co., 47 60 77; W. S. Campbell, Allegheny Co., 37 43 46; John Rowe, Franklin Co., 10 10 10; Geo. Scott, Columbia Co., 7 7 7; Robert Irvin, Centre Co., 5 5 5; John T. Hoover, " 4 4 4; Bernard Riley, Schuylkill Co., 4 4 1; Alex. Small, York Co., 4 4 4; James Worrell, " 2 2 2; H. B. Packer, " 2 2 2.

Arnold Plummer, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner.

A MAN OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—The fact that a man went over the great American Falls during Saturday forenoon, says the Buffalo Express, June 25th, was communicated by telegraph the same afternoon. We have since received the following letter from a friend, which says:

"Another man over the Falls! BACHMAN, at the Grist Mill, a few rods above the Cataract House, saw him from the rear of the mill coming down in a boat. His oars were hanging in the rowlocks, and he was sitting with his arms folded screaming for help. Mr. BACHMAN called to him to seize his oars. A few well directed strokes would have brought him to the shore; but he went, until he came opposite the back piazza of the Cataract House, where the boat capsized. He was seen to come up once and throw out his arms. Mr. M. says he was a young man, about twenty years old.

The probability is the poor fellow, having by some means that will never be explained, found himself in the rapids, became paralyzed with horror, and was unable to use any exertions to prevent his awful fate. Who can imagine his emotions as he heard the fatal precipice, whose roar sounded like a death-knell in his terrified ears, or the mad delirium that seized upon him at the thought of certain and terrible destruction? It was all done in a moment—a struggle, a shriek, a plunge, and a soul went home! It was all done in a moment—but it told upon Eternity."

THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.—We observe that the Prohibitory Law in New York is essentially stamped as a dead letter. The New York Herald of yesterday, says:—

"The Liquor Law went into operation on 'the glorious Fourth,' and the result has been a very important and most astonishing discovery. The general belief of the effect of this extraordinary law was, that from and after the 'fourth' it would put an end to the traffic in liquor and liquor selling by retail, 'except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental purposes.' But the effect is exactly the reverse. The practical working of the law in these parts, thus far shows that so far from being an act of absolute prohibition of the retail liquor business, it is an act of absolute free trade. Anybody may buy and everybody may sell—if we may judge from the numerous examples of buying and selling in all parts of the city—without the expense of a license, and without fear of the law."

HORRIBLE.—A Mrs. Abashaba Ellfield, wife of Thos. Ellfield, became deranged, and left home, taking with her two small children, one aged about two years, and the other about four years. Search was made by her friends through the woods for a space of twenty days, when she was found in a frightful condition, and the two children were found eaten up by the hogs. They had evidently been killed, as the skull bones of each had been broken. The maniac mother is now in charge of a friend a couple of miles from this city, in Perry township.—Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer, 25th ult.

THE CIRCUS NOT PROFITABLE.—The Louisville Courier says that for a long series of years there has been no season so disastrous to the circus managers as the present. Amusements of the ring have been below par during the spring and summer, and as a consequence, many of the travelling troupes have disbanded. Those wonderful people, whose feats upon horseback, upon poles, turning somersets, and performing all sorts of astonishing antics, are to be seen frequently throughout the city. Most of them are of course in a poverty-stricken condition, their tattered garments contrasting wonderfully with the velvet and spangles, the light and brilliant dresses they were accustomed to sport when times were not so hard and the circus drew its admiring visitors.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The members of Congress, so far elected, may be summed up thus: Whole number chosen, 161; Whigs, 59; Administration Democrats, 35; Anti-Administration Democrats, 3; Republicans, 39; Know Nothings, 27; of those understood to be Anti-Nebraska, 119; Nebraska 41. In the present confused and distracted state of parties it is almost impossible to make any classification of the House of Representatives that shall be completely accurate and reliable.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—One little job in a garden is particularly adapted to the attention of the fair sex. They should go out scissors in hand, and snip off every decayed flower, especially of roses, which will grow all the better and look all the smarter, for riddance of the dead blooms, besides lasting the longer in flower. Geraniums want their dead flowers cut off regularly, for it makes them look better and encourages new growth and bloom. Everything, unless seed is wanted, should be deprived of decayed blossoms.

Afflictions are God's whetstones—they put a new edge upon our principles.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE—MONSTER WEDDING PARTY.

We yesterday copied an item from the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch of the 29th ult., giving what was supposed to be a fabulous account of a monster wedding which was to come off during the coming month at the St. Nicholas Hotel. But notwithstanding the incredulity with which the report was received, we learn that it is substantially correct, and that the party will arrive in this city on or about the 12th inst.

This will certainly be the most magnificent affair of the kind ever gotten up in this country, and will no doubt create an immense excitement, especially in fashionable circles, during the stay of the party in the city.

The bridegroom, who is a Louisiana sugar planter, named Mitchell, and reported to be very wealthy, is now en route for New York, accompanied by two hundred pairs of young ladies and gentlemen, who are to take part in the wedding exercises. On their arrival they are to put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the exclusive use of which has been hired for the occasion, for the sum of two thousand dollars per day, the festivities to continue four days. The bride is understood to be the daughter of Judge Concklin, formerly Judge of the Northern District of the State of New York, but more recently appointed Minister to Mexico, and whose successor to the first named post is Judge Hall, formerly Postmaster General.

The marriage ceremonies are to take place at the St. Nicholas, and we understand that two thousand invitations have already been issued. The religious rites are to be most imposing, and the attending festivities are to be on a scale of the most profuse magnificence, and will include balls, fancy dress and masquerade, private concerts, and dinners and suppers the most recherche. Young New York, male and female, are destined to be in a state of tremendous excitement shortly. The happy couple will find that the number of their friends will multiply with fearful rapidity, until such time as the wedding festivities are over, when things will relax into their former state. Such of our fashionable friends as will not receive an invitation to the wedding must endeavor to possess their souls with patience, and keep as cool as the weather will permit.—(N. Y. Herald)

LARGE STRAWBERRY PATCH.

Mr. REZIN HAMMOND, of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, has one hundred acres of land set in strawberries. On the 11th instant, says the Baltimore Republican, some thirty acres appeared as if his troops of pickers had not yet invaded them. The berries hung on the vines as thick as clusters of grapes, and filled the air with their delightful perfume. The picking season generally continues about three weeks, but Mr. Hammond has arranged his crops to be able to pick a week longer than most of his neighbors. He has employed as many as two hundred pickers this season, consisting of men, women and girls. The price paid for picking is one and a half cents per quart, at which rate good pickers can make some three dollars a day. His largest day's picking reached about fourteen thousand quarts, (over four hundred bushels!) and the average will not be less than five thousand. In all he expects his picking to reach near one hundred and fifty thousand quarts, which is but a fraction short of five thousand quarts.

A TERRIBLE FALL AT SEA.—On board the ship Metropolitan, when nine days out from New York, on her late passage to California, Louis Chevalier, a Frenchman, was aloft to loose the main skysail, which is the loftiest sail on board. He had just reached his giddy destination, when missing his hold of the bunt basket, he fell headlong, and striking the cross-trees some forty feet below, rebounded and fell with a sickening crash upon one of the ship's boats, which was turned bottom up at the time on deck. He turned in the air in his fearful descent, so that one of his legs went entirely through the boat. When taken up, it was found that nearly every bone in his body was broken, the corpse presenting a mass of bruised flesh and shattered bones and sinews horrible to contemplate. His fall was about one hundred and ninety feet, and instant death ensued. The ship Metropolitan, since her arrival at San Francisco, was accidentally careened and sunk at the wharf. She will however be raised.

HAIR LINE.—A young lady, says the Home Journal, some time since, sent us one of her hairs as a curiosity. It was wound round a card, and the two ends fastened with sealing wax, and was of the wonderful length of seven feet and one inch! It is of the most beautiful auburn gold. But what length of electric telegraph would this lady's hair make, if extended in a line? The average number of hairs in a head has been estimated at two hundred thousand. Her golden locks, therefore, would reach, like the Sebastopol iron, from New York to Albany and a little over. A lady's head may make a one hair telegraph of two hundred and sixty-eight miles!

HORN SNAKES IN OHIO.—The Easton (Ohio) Register says that a man living some miles west of that place lately killed a "horn snake," a reptile often talked of but rarely seen. It is said to be a most venomous serpent. The Register thus describes it:—"The monster killed thus measures four feet in length; and the horn at the end of the tail—through an almost imperceptible hole from which the poison is ejected—was about an inch and a half long, spiral, sharp at the point, and so hard as to defy the effort to cut it with a knife."

READING RAIL ROAD.—The business of the Reading Rail Road—immense as it already is,—is constantly increasing. The net profits for May were \$265,260, against \$150,795 for the corresponding month last year. The total net profits for six months ending May 31, were \$977,086. For the corresponding six months of 1854, they were \$586,449.

Our Chip Basket.

Watermelons are selling in New Orleans at \$8 per hundred.

Ripe peaches grown in Virginia are now being sold in Richmond.

At Steubenville, Ohio, wheat has declined from \$2.05 to \$1.80 a bushel.

New wheat is selling in Washington county, Ga., at \$1 per bushel, about as low it is stated, as it ever gets in that region.

The liquor interest in the city of New York is estimated at about ten millions of dollars.

A young man has been arrested in New York City for attempting to kill his own mother.

The Postmaster General has just issued orders, forbidding Postmasters to loan newspapers that have been left in their offices for delivery.

A colored woman is now living near Illinois, Herkimer Co., N. Y., aged one hundred and twenty-five years, and bids fair to survive for many more.

Passenger cars commenced running on Tuesday last on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from Gwynned, in Montgomery county, to Philadelphia, a distance of nineteen miles.—The trains are run daily.

The visitors at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, numbered upwards of 9000. Among them were the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

To KEEP OFF ANTS.—A circle of lime or chalk laid round any plant will prevent ants from touching it. There is no other remedy against their encroachments.

A Cincinnati paper says that more than two-thirds of the Catawba wine sold in that city is made of water, sulphuric acid and honey, with a dash of the genuine Catawba wine to give it the proper flavor.

The Cleveland Herald offers to stake its reputation for veracity, that flour will be down to \$6.50 per barrel in thirty days. It says the crops never looked better in the State of Ohio, and the prospect is that there will be the largest yield ever known in that State.

A scheme is in agitation in London, for the formation of a road through that city, eight miles long, roofed in with glass, with houses and shops on each side, two lines of rails, one above the other, the lower for trains stopping at every mile, the upper for expresses.

It is not safe to keep birds in painted wire cages, especially in warm weather. The paint softens in the heat, the birds are liable to nibble it, and to get poisoned. This is a fact, and those having valuable birds in such cages should remove them at once.

Six quart bottles filled with green currants, apparently fresh, were recently discovered in the foundation of an old building in the town of Burlington, Pa., and it was subscribed for thirty years.

The wife of William Olmstead, of Bloomfield, Monroe county, Ohio, on the 3d of June presented to her husband three children—one boy and two girls. Weight five pounds twelve ounces, five pounds four ounces, and five pounds fifteen ounces. One has a white head, one a black head, and the other a red head.

Two persons rode their horses into the river above Genesee Falls their other day. The current washed them over the falls which are ninety-two feet high. The men were saved by clinging to a bridge. One horse was instantly killed and, strange enough, the other received no serious injury.

CURIOUS.—A Lunatic received an injury of the great toe by the fall of a heavy piece of wood, so that the nail was torn away. The physician, on examining the patient, remarked that he seemed scarcely to feel this injury, ordinarily so very painful. On examining the case more minutely, he found that the lunatic had completely lost cutaneous sensibility. This led him to examine all the lunatics in his establishment, and he found that out of 180 insane persons, (100 males and 80 females,) 18 (17 males and 1 female) had complete anesthesia of the skin; and in six others, who were males, the sensibility to pain was very much decreased.

CASHMERE GOATS.—A letter from Dr. Davis, of Columbia, S. C., to the Greensborough Beacon, states that "the fourth crop of the Cashmere upon our native goat, is fully equal to the pure Cashmere." This animal the Doctor says, is destined to make a great revolution in the agriculture of the whole South. Beautiful cloth is now made by negro weavers, with ordinary plantation looms, from the second cross. All the native goats in South Carolina, he states, are now appropriated to crossing with the Cashmere breeds, and Georgia and Virginia are also breeding these animals extensively.

CALIFORNIA FORESTS.—The mammoth trees of California are the wonder of the world. The Mammoth Grove is a forest of such monsters.—Situated 4,500 feet above San Francisco, it has come to be a summer resort of the people. The largest tree is 95 feet in circumference; and two are 65 feet in circumference and beautiful to look at. At the grove is a first class hotel. On the body of the big tree there is a house 14 by 80, which contains two fine bowling alleys. The stump of this tree is intended for a ball room! How old must such a tree be, as shown by the annual formation of rings?

MINNESOTA.—The Territory of Minnesota is filling up with population so fast that real estate in the town of St. Anthony has risen fully one hundred per cent. within a year past. One half of the Hennepin Island was sold last July for \$8000, and since then \$5000 has been offered for one undivided fourth of the same property. Two years ago \$10,000 was the highest offer for Nicolett Island, 40 acres; and last summer \$35,000 was refused. The increase of manufacturing at the fall is what has caused the great advance.