

The Lehigh Register.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1855.

C. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

WANTED.—An intelligent boy, of active and industrious habits, is wanted immediately at this office, to learn the printing business.

A Free Lecture.

Rev. GEORGE COPWAY, an educated Indian, will deliver a lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. He is said to be an able lecturer. We hope to see a full house on the occasion.

Allentown and Port Clinton Railroad.

The corps of engineers engaged to make a survey of the proposed route of the Allentown Railroad along the Little Lehigh creek, reached Port Clinton, the terminus of the road, last week. The route we are told is favorable, the grade ascending from the Schuylkill towards Allentown being about 15 feet to the mile, but which will in all probability be reduced to about 12 feet or even less. The right of way we believe has nearly all been obtained at an average of one hundred dollars per acre, and it is estimated that for the entire route it will not exceed \$25,000, which is very low, as it runs through a section of country which is noted for its extreme agricultural and mineral wealth—abounding particularly in iron ore and lime stone. Another survey will immediately be made of the route along the Cedar creek valley. As there is considerable competition in consequence of the owners of property along both routes being anxious to have the road by their own doors, it is thought that this fact will considerably decrease the amount required for the right of way. The following is an extract from a letter from New York to the Pottsville Miners' Journal:

"In Wall street our new road is attracting much attention. The Directors of the New Jersey Central, though many of them are largely interested in contending routes, knowing that the new link will make their road the most productive one in the world, are taking a deep interest in its early completion, as well as those of the Dauphin and Susquehanna road, for they appear to be bound up in each others interests.

"Since being here I have had an extensive intercourse with, not only those gentlemen, but others engaged in the railroad stock business, and a generality of the business men in all the principal branches of trade, and though many are extensively connected with adverse interests, none of them question the importance of the Allentown road as regards the general interests of the city, and the stock as a speculative investment—one that cannot fail to be above par in the market.

"I have seen three reports of the engineers of the road, and their figures the calculations for which appear to have been carefully made, are much below the estimate cost of construction. One of them was but a little over one million of dollars to complete a single track the whole distance, with plenty of sidings and sufficient way for two tracks, also bridges, &c., ready in fact for the rails of the second track. The highest estimate does not exceed fifteen hundred thousand to complete them both, and those who are well conversant with railroad building, having the experimental knowledge, confidently assert that it can and will be built for less than one million and a half of dollars, complete.

"This road will be of as much importance to the owners of land and iron masters along the route as it will be to the miners and shippers of Coal, or Coal consumers. At present there are over 250,000 tons of iron made in the neighborhood through which the Allentown road passes, which have now to be hauled in carts, at a cost of 180 cents per ton, to the nearest railroad. Here would be a direct saving of over a dollar per ton in the carrying, and instead of loading and re-loading it, the metal could be transported directly to the manufacturers in the Atlantic ports—in fact all over the country. The consequent increase of business can scarcely be computed at present, so vast will it undoubtedly be; but we may safely calculate that in a very short time, our millions of tons of coal will be required to supply the iron furnaces along this line alone with the requisite amount of fuel that will be demanded by their increased amount of business."

Wieder & Berger.

The weather within the last week was of a kind to give us a foretaste of winter. The air has an icy chilliness, and it may therefore not be amiss to remind our lady readers that the fur department at Wieder & Berger's, in Hamilton street, is replete to a point. To enumerate the styles, qualities and descriptions of their stock, as well as extremely low prices, would occupy a column of two of our paper. See their advertisement.

Graham's Magazine.

GRAHAM, for December, as usual, is in advance both in quality, quantity and time, of all other Monthlies that we receive. The ladies say that the embroidery and patterns are very neat and useful. Graham now excels all other Magazines for usefulness and beauty, and we are pleased to learn is reaping a rich reward for his enterprise and industry.

True as Gospel.

The New York Mirror referring to the low prices at which many articles of food, owing to the plentiful season, are disposed of by farmers, and the exorbitant rates which consumers have to pay, justly remarks that so long as a combination of food speculators, backed by extraordinary cash facilities, stand between consumers and the farmers, there is no hope of moderate prices. If, says the Mirror, (and millions will endorse the sentiment,) there is any damnable speculation, this plunder of the poor through their bread, meat and potatoes is the most damnable that we know of.

In the midst of the most abundant harvests that this continent ever yielded to the hand of labor, prices for the principal articles of food remain almost as high as in a season of absolute scarcity and want. Is there no practical remedy for these grievances? Or must the poor continue to suffer and starve in the very lap of plenty?

The Ball Season.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, the second anniversary Ball of Columbia Engine Company takes place at the Odd Fellows' Hall. We may expect a brilliant and agreeable affair, if we are to judge from the cost and labor of preparation. The Messrs. Beckel, of Bethlehem, have been engaged to play with Ettinger's Quadrille Band on the occasion.

Good Will Engine Co., No. 3, are also making preparations for their Fifth Annual Ball, on Second Christmas. They have at great expense secured the services of Dodworth's celebrated orchestra, from New York. Something extra may be anticipated.

The gaiety of the season invites us all to good feelings and social intercourse. Let us then enjoy ourselves in the healthful exercise of the dance—the most innocent of amusements.

A New Fictorial.

Frank Leslie, the popular publisher of the Gazette of Fashion and New York Journal, issued the first number of a new paper called "FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER," on Saturday last. It contains some splendid engravings and is far superior to Ballou's.—Price 10 cents per copy. Six months subscription, one volume, \$2; do. two volumes, \$4; do. 10 volumes, \$10. Address Frank Leslie, 12 and 14 Spruce st., N. Y.

Returned from Palestine.

Miss LYDIA SNELLEN, who has been absent for several years on a mission with the Minor benevolent society for the spreading of christianity and general intelligence among the heathens in Palestine, on Tuesday of last week arrived at the home of her parents in Upper Macungie township, this county. Her descriptions of the holy land, its climate, seasons and productions, the language, manners and customs of the people, are very interesting.

Townsend's Theatre.

Townsend's Dramatic Troupe still continue at the Odd Fellows' Hall. A number of new and popular pieces were produced during the week, which gave great satisfaction. On Monday evening a new Drama, in two acts, entitled Captain King, the Texan Ranger, was produced, and was satisfactorily received by a large audience. The drama is based on incidents in the Mexican war, and was written by Mr. Townsend. Mr. T. Clowdsley, a good actor, and a great favorite with our citizens, made his re-appearance the same evening, and was received with great applause. Those of our people who are fond of amusements of this kind should not miss the chance thus offered them.

Fire Plugs.

As winter has fairly settled upon us, and we may expect during the coming three months, weather of great severity, we would suggest to the proper authorities the propriety of securing the Fire Plugs, in order to prevent the possibility of their freezing. A neglect of this matter might be attended with serious results. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and we trust that the Borough Fathers will appreciate that fact as far as the fire plugs are concerned.

Allentown Teachers' Association.

Monday Evening, Nov. 26, 1855. This Association met at the Allentown Academy, and was called to order by the President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and on motion adopted.

The constitution of the association having been read was signed by several persons who thereby became members of the association.

The subject of "School Discipline" was again taken up and finally disposed of. After which "The best method of teaching Arithmetic" was fully and earnestly discussed. A committee having on motion been appointed for the purpose, selected "Grammar" for the subject of the next meeting.

On motion a standing Committee was appointed to select all subjects for future extemporaneous discussions.

On motion the President was prerogative to appoint a member to read an original Essay at the next meeting; and at the next meeting to appoint two members to read a written discussion at the following meeting, upon a subject to be selected by themselves, and to continue his appointments of essayists and written discussions, at each subsequent alternate meeting.

Motion was made and adopted that future meetings shall not extend beyond 9 o'clock.

On motion adjourned to meet at same place at 7 P. M. on Dec. 10.

E. J. GIBBONS, Secretary.

The new locomotive, HENRY KING, belonging to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, passed this place last week, having behind her 71 coal cars.

The Lehigh Valley Times proposes A. E. Brown as the Know Nothing candidate for President.

Letter from Slatington.

SLATINGTON November 23d, 1855.

Mr. Editor:—It is only since the opening of the Lehigh Valley Rail Road, that the press in this county, or elsewhere, have condescended to take much notice of the little town of Slatington. I do not blame you, however, but on the contrary it is the fault of those whose energy may be attributed the development of our resources, that they neglected to inform you of our progress. In all the correspondence published concerning the quarries in our immediate vicinity, no mention has been made of those now worked by the American Marble and Slate Company. These quarries are situated on Trout Creek, about 150 yards from where it empties into the Lehigh River. A geological report by Stephen P. Leeds, Esq., relating to them is before me, from which I will make a few extracts. He says, "The benches or compact strata of the slate in the quarries are unusually large, being of sufficient size to allow of slabs of over fifteen feet in length to be worked out. These slabs can be obtained of any desired thickness, and so perfect in the lamination, that but little surface dressing is required. The largest benches are remarkably free from coarse grit, being compact, firm, and of uniform texture, and showing under the tool of the sculptor or the drill of the moulding-machine perfectly angular outlines of figure, taking without fracture the semblance of any device that may be worked upon it. For Mantels, Table and Bureau tops, &c., the firmness of texture and ease with which it is worked renders this material of peculiar adaptedness." A factory for this purpose has been erected and it is in successful operation. By a beautiful process of enameling the slate, it is made to partake of all the richness, depth and softness of hue of the best and most costly of the imported and native marbles. Any design can be produced in style, veining and coloring of the enamel, so that the fancy of the most fastidious can therefore be gratified. Marble is liable to stains from accidental causes; the overturning of an inkstand, for instance, will cause the destruction of a valuable piece of workmanship; but slate prepared with this artificial marble may be washed off with the strongest acids and not suffer the slightest injury. The finest mantels can be strictly imitated and delivered in a highly finished condition at an expense less than that of the raw material of the hand wrought foreign marbles. If you should ever come to Slatington do not fail to step into the elegant cottage of Mr. McDowell, and you will agree with me that his Slate Mantels surpass in beauty and finish the finest specimens of foreign and native marble you have ever looked upon. In my next I will give you a description of the quarries and factory at Labarsville, and also whatever transpires at Slatington that will be likely to prove interesting to your readers.

LAZY BOYS.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come up to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of the community, those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course, we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work little by little, as a child is taught at school. In this way they acquire habits of industry that will not forsake them when they grow up.

Many persons who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or until they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them; and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim. They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is, they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they rove about the world, get into mischief, and finally find their way to the prison or the almshouse.

Ignored.

All the bills of indictment against Tavern Keepers for violating the Jug Law, were ignored by the Grand Jury, last week. We noticed that in Chester County these cases were disposed of in a similar manner. In Lancaster County the Grand Jury went a decided step beyond this, there the bills were pronounced unconstitutional and ignored by the Grand Jury, and the prosecutors ordered to pay the costs! The Temperance men had collected a prosecution fund, which will doubtless be used to pay the costs, so that the committee will not be personally responsible. The Jug Law is dead.—Valley Times.

NEXT DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The State Central committee have fixed upon the 4th of March next for holding the next State convention. Upon the delegates will devolve the duty of nominating candidates for Auditor General, Surveyor General and Canal Commissioner. They will, also, have to appoint delegates to the National convention to assemble at Cincinnati, about the middle of the coming year, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

From the statistics of crime in Philadelphia for the last five months, we learn that the whole number of arrests during this period, is 15,600.

Appropriate Sentiment.

A Thanksgiving Sermon delivered by E. W. Herrett, is published in the Phila. Sun. We quote a few excellent sentiments therefrom, which we commend to the fathers and sons of America. The truths cannot be too indelibly engraved upon the memory:—The first duty we owe to God, unquestionably, consists in cultivating private and public piety and virtue.—These are the foundation, the corner-stone, the pillars, the brick, the mortar, the timber, the chamber, the garrets, the chimneys, and the roof of our national edifice. These are more indispensable to the perpetuity of our free institutions than maritime and naval forces. These are a defence, surer, more impregnable, than arsenals and fortifications, for these a world in arms cannot overcome. No weapon that Vulcan ever forged can resist a nation strong in the might and power of God. We may not fear hostile fleets and invading armies, but we should fear the general spread of infidelity, Venality, and Luxury. These are the nation's triple foes, more to be dreaded than all other enemies, because they incur the "Wrath of God."

"The first duty of the Patriot, then, is to assist in building up the moral energies of the people, and he who weakens these inflicts an injury which no talent can repair. To accomplish this, let every man begin with himself, and whatever the disloyalty and corruption of others, fearlessly assert the claims, and reverently follow the motions of truth, justice and philanthropy. If each loves the truth, and fears God, that will be the character of all, and the greater the aggregation of righteousness, the surer the foundations of national perpetuity. I do not believe that there is any fatal necessity for nations declining, as men and trees do, after arriving at a certain degree of maturity. My intelligence of the world has long since convinced me that immorality, irreligion, vice, corruption, luxury and idleness, and not an evil facility, are the causes of national decline. If the way of an individual transgressor is hard, the way of a community of transgressors must be equally hard—may, more so, for there is in the concentration of individual depravities an increased momentum to evil. The degradation of nations, like the degradation of individuals, by the inexorable laws of God, are the product of their own hand.—Sodom and Gomorrah fell, not because of their age, but in consequence of their wickedness.—Nations and cities always die suicides. Their own sins are the prophets of their coming down. Jehovah's ministers of wrath never come till they are drawn as the prophet says, by "the strong cast-ropes of prevailing wickedness." True, they perish by war, by flames, by sword, by plague, by famine, by pestilence, but these are only the agencies of God, whereby He executes upon them the sentence they have themselves invoked."

CANNIBALS AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Hon. G. D. Williams recently returned to Detroit from a visit to the Chippewas, who reside near Grand Portage, within a few miles of the national boundary between the United States and Canada. While there he became acquainted with the Bois Totte Indians, a tribe who, as their name denotes, in habit the "thick wood" or heavy timbered lands near Pigeon river. The main subsistence of this tribe is upon wild rice which grows luxuriantly in that vicinity. This crop is sometimes cut off by some vicissitude, and when this happens these Indians are frequently distressed for food, as the chase is uncertain and game scarce. The last winter was a peculiarly hard one, and in the course of it this tribe were reduced to the revolting and horrible strat of eating their own children, which they did to the extent of almost extermination. He saw and conversed with two women of the tribe, one of whom had given up two and another three children, successively, to be slain and eaten.

THE MEADOWS OF AMERICA.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, says that our grass crop is not properly appreciated. No crop, he says, approaches so near a spontaneous yield, and none yields so large a profit. The hay crop of the United States in 1850, he estimated at 13,000,000 tons; that for 1855, he estimates at 15,000,000 tons; which is worth \$150,000,000; while the whole cotton crop is valued at only \$128,000,000. Of this crop more than half is produced by four States—New York, (which yields one-fourth of the whole,) Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The grass crop which is used for pasturage, is at least as valuable; so that single herb is worth annually over three hundred millions of dollars. Few people will believe that the grass crop of New York State is worth more than its wheat, and yet statistics show that such is the fact.

GREAT PROFIT ON WHISKEY.—The present price of raw whiskey in Louisville (according to the Courier of that city,) is thirty-four cents per gallon, which yields an enormous profit to the distiller. He pays thirty cents per bushel for his corn, (new corn) grinds out four hundred bushels per diem, which makes upwards of sixteen hundred gallons of new whiskey, or rather more than four gallons to the bushel.—Thus a bushel of corn costing thirty cents, yields to the manufacturer upwards of four gallons of whiskey, which, at thirty-four cents per gallon, amounts to the snug sum of \$544 per day.—The net profit on this single day's work of converting corn into whiskey is full \$250, or upwards of \$1500 per week.

PERSIMMON CROP OF THE WINTER.—Some people, believe (says the Fredericksburg Herald) that a heavy persimmon crop is a sure sign of a "dreadful cold" winter. If this be true, then look out this coming winter—get ready a plentiful supply of wood and coal and bedclothes, for we are assured by a friend that the persimmon crop in this region is unusually large. So far we have had quite a mild fall.

Nicaragua.

Walker, the filibuster, seems to be on the high road to renown as the founder of a new State. His control of Nicaragua is represented by the latest intelligence as more solid and secure than ever. Corral, the last man who might have headed a movement against his authority, has been convicted of treasonable correspondence with some relics of the opposite party and shot. By every arrival from California, reinforcements swell the army of the chief, and if he continues to manage his affairs with the same discretion which he has hitherto exhibited, no power can expel him from his position.

This unfortunate Republic, which is now brought prominently before the world by the operations of filibusters, is one of the largest of the Central American States. On the west it is washed by the Pacific Ocean and partly on the east by the waters of the Caribbean sea, the Mosquito Territory forming a large share of its eastern boundary. Honduras borders it on the north and Costa Rica upon the South. Its area is about 49,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at 247,000. The females are said to greatly exceed the males in number. Not more than twenty thousand of the people are whites, the rest being Negroes, Indians, and mixed races. Most of the population live in towns, many of them going several miles daily to labor in the fields. The plantations are scattered pretty equally over the country, and are reached by paths so obscure as to almost escape the notice of travelers, who are thus liable to fall into the error of supposing that the country is almost uninhabited. The dwellings of the people are usually of cobs, thatched with palm, although the better classes construct their residences of adobe, and by the help of fruit and shade trees planted in the courtyard, render many of them exceedingly pleasant. A range of mountains extends along the west coast of the States at a distance of a few miles from sea, but attaining no great elevation until they approach the confines of Costa Rica, when they reach the height of five to eleven thousand feet. In the central part of the State is an immense level tract, known as the plain of Nicaragua, comprising in its area the lake of that name.

Numerous volcanoes exist along the Pacific coast. There are a considerable number of rivers, but none of them, except the San Juan, are navigable in a commercial sense. Veins of copper and silver ore of exceeding richness are found in many parts, but they remain, almost all of them, either unexplored or only superficially worked. Gold also is said to exist. The climate is healthy, though various. In the interior and mountainous parts the temperature is more dry and cool than on the coast, where it is hot and approaching to humid. The greater portion of the State consists of plains and gentle slopes formed of a rich black loam, of which but a small portion is made available. The productions are indigo, sugar, coffee, cotton of superior quality, corn, rice, wheat, &c., besides oranges, lemons, and fruits of various kinds. The great bane of the country has been its civil wars, and it was one of these which enabled Walker to achieve his almost bloodless conquest. From the above description it will be seen that Nicaragua possesses all the natural resources requisite for a flourishing State, needing only an energetic population to develop them and make them tributary to the wants of the world.

BOOTS AND SHOES BY MACHINERY.—Preparations are actively being made for entering upon the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery, in the building formerly occupied by the carpet factory. The machine by which the labor is to be performed is the invention of a French mechanic. It is claimed that with one of the machines a single man can perform an amount of labor equal to that done by eight men in the old method. This new branch of business, when fully in operation, will give employment to some 250 operatives. Most of these are French—a number who have already arrived are wholly unacquainted with our language.—The company establishing this manufactory own the patent right for the United States.—They intend extending the business to Europe, and will probably furnish boots for the French soldiers in the Crimea.—Troy Waig.

KENTUCKY HOG TRADE.—The Louisville Times estimates that at least one hundred thousand more hogs will be killed in that State this season than were killed in that State last year, with an average increase in weight of about 20 per cent. Up to Saturday evening last 8339 had been killed in Louisville, where the prices then were \$6.50 to \$8.50 net. The same paper notes purchases of 20,000 or 25,000 hogs, by dealers, at \$5 gross, equal to about \$6.85 from hogs. On Green river, in Kentucky, extensive preparations are made for slaughtering. At Bowling Green alone it is expected that 20,000 will be killed and about 10,000 at other points on the river. The number killed in Green and Cumberland rivers will be considerably in excess of last year.

GOOD OLD AGE.—The Valley Spirit says of the Brindle family, residing in St. Thomas, Franklin county, and consisting of 3 sisters and 2 brothers, that their united ages on the 1st. instant was 426 years and 7 months. Their ages respectively are:—Molly, 91; 5; Melchior, 89; 9; Catharine, 87; 2; Jacob, 80; 3; and Eliza, 76; 10. They all reside in the same neighborhood.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—At Reading, Pa., a few days ago, in an action brought against Reuben Gring by Abraham Becker, for seduction of his daughter under promise of marriage, the jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of \$1500 damages.

The good heart, the tender feelings and pleasant disposition, make smiles, love and sunshine everywhere.

Odds and Ends.

There are 620 persons at present confined in the Ohio Penitentiary.

Buyers at Cincinnati are offering \$6.25 for hogs for December delivery.

If all men were fools, the biggest fool would be the smartest man.

It is five dollars fine to enclose any other thing in a newspaper sent by mail.

Counterfeit 2's on the Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y., are in circulation.

Counterfeit \$3's on the Mercantile Bank of Hartford are in circulation.

The population of Illinois and Massachusetts is now about equal.

Buyers at Cincinnati are offering \$6.25 for hogs for December delivery.

In Paris the telegraphic wires are laid underground.

A witty doctor says that tight lacing is a public benefit, as it kills off the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow to be women.

The crop of Louisiana sugar for 1855, is estimated at 275,000 hogheads against 255,633 hogheads last year.

Robert Gray, aged 95, has just been married in Fluvanna county, Va., to a lady aged 92 years.

There is a printing office in Paris capable of printing the Lord's prayer in three hundred different languages.

One thousand tons of Pennsylvania iron, for the St. Louis and Iron-Mountain railroad, were shipped from Pittsburg last week.

A drove of 12,000 cattle passed through Indianapolis, Indiana, last week, on their way to the East.

The first Presbyterian church of Chicago has been sold for sixty-five thousand dollars, to be converted into a theatre.

The term of naturalization has been reduced in Canada from seven to three years' residence.

The Burlington Hawkeye estimates that one hundred thousand hogs will be packed there this season.

The people of Oregon decided against a State government at the recent election, by a majority of 420.

The Knickerbocker says that in the neighborhood of Albany the potatoes are so large that the dealers paint them green and sell them for watermelons.

A gentleman of Wheeling purchased two lots in Muscatine, Iowa, two or three years since, for which he paid \$200, and recently sold them for \$10,000.

Discouraging to Missionaries.—On the Island of Fate, in the South Sea, two missionaries, with their wives, were recently roasted and eaten by the natives whom they were attempting to Christianize.

The first dramatic performances in this country transpired at Williamsburg, Va., in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," and a farce entitled "Letho."

An advertisement appears in the Louisville Courier with the cut of a negro on one side and that of a horse on the other. These "animals" are offered for sale "on terms to suit purchasers," and "can be seen at the stable on Sixth street."

Of the patents for inventions issued by the United States Government down to the beginning of the present year, 21 were for air-engines, 148 for steam boilers, 41 for modes of manufacturing India rubber goods, and 60 for sewing machines. Washing machines modestly claim 309 patents; water wheels 329; grain and grass harvesters 111; plows 372; straw-cutters 153; meat machines 140; winnowing machines 163; threshing machines 378. For stoves, 682 patents have been issued, exclusive of 478 for designs.

ILLINOIS FARMING.—A farmer of Stephenson Co., Ill., bought about two years ago 34 acres of prairie, five miles southeast of Freeport, for \$5 per acre. The cost of the land, fencing, breaking, and getting into wheat, as well as harvesting, marketing and all the expenses of the same, were \$886. The product was 1,150 bushels of wheat, (about 28 bushels per acre,) which, was at the price it was sold—\$1.05 per bushel—pays for the land and a net profit of \$321.50. There is good land in that county, as we know from observation the present harvest time, but we heard of none for sale at \$5 per acre.—Rural New Yorker.

READING RAILROAD.—The Reading (Pa.) railroad, which for many years was a non-dividend paying stock, has at last settled on a basis of extraordinary prosperity. It is now earning nineteen per cent. per annum on its capital stock, though it is the most costly road in America. Its ninety miles have cost \$20,000,000, but the coal business is so enormous that it justifies this immense outlay.

BURIED COIN.—While digging a well in Vermont the other day, one of the operators struck upon an iron bound box that contained \$1,500 worth of gold coin. None of the dates were later than 1720. This leads the finders to suppose that it had been buried over a hundred years. The finding of this box has led to the usual result—a law suit. The man who found it says he is the rightful owner, while an outsider insists that the Surrogate should take possession of the treasure and advertise for the heirs.

OLD GRAPES.—The Richmond American acknowledges the receipt of a few Fox Grapes, of the mature age of 50 years. They were found on the 8th of October, by Mr. Jas. B. Carter, on his farm in Goodland county, Virginia.—They were buried in the spring of 1805, having been put in an air-tight jar and sealed with resin. The negro who had buried them was sold soon after, and the grapes were not found till this fall. They lay three feet below the surface.