

THE LEHIGH REGISTER.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856.

G. F. HAINES, EDITOR.

The Enigma, by "Lillie and Ida," of North Whitehall, will appear next week.

Pennsylvania Farm Journal.

The Pennsylvania Farm Journal, for May, contains many useful hints and suggestions for farmers. Every Pennsylvania farmer able to subscribe for an agricultural work, should take one published within the State. The Journal is published by Samuel Emlen & Co., N. E. corner of 7th and Market streets, Philadelphia, at the low price of \$1 per annum.

Singular Discovery of Old Coins.

A short time ago, as some workmen were engaged in constructing a highway to the so-called Sand-Bank, above the Slate Dam, in North Whitehall township, this county, they dug up in a narrow, and heretofore almost inaccessible vale, at the base of a high range of rocks, in close proximity to the Lehigh, a quantity of curious old coins, consisting of seventeen pieces. They are somewhat smaller than a Spanish dollar, and consist of a mixture of silver and copper,—about 3 per cent. of the former. The Arabic characters and Moslem devices, with which the coins are figured, were wholly unknown to any person hereabout, and gave rise to many curious conjectures. Some even thought they might have been in circulation in Noah's time. Finally, to satisfy curiosity, one was sent to Reading, for examination by a Numismatologist, who pronounced it to be a Turkish copper coin, called a "Yuzlik," or 24 piastres, of the value of 7 cents in American currency. On one side is a half moon, and cipher or name of the Sultan Mahmood. On the other side is an Arabic inscription, meaning "24—struck at Constantinople 1223." The numerals, 24, denote the year of the Sultan's reign, and "1223" the year of Mahomet, making the age of the coin but 24 years, having been struck in A. D., 1832. This was a very singular discovery, as previous to the construction of the Railroad the place was almost impenetrable. By whom the coins were buried there will probably forever remain clouded in mystery.

The Street Sprinkler.

Commenced operations last week, in Hamilton street, between Sixth and Eighth, and is doing good service in allaying the dust. The work, according to our judgment, is done in a better manner than ever heretofore, but as the subscriptions are barely remunerative, they should be increased so as to secure a continuation of the work in the manner in which it was commenced.

The Dog Law in Force.

The Town-council on the 23rd put in force the ordinance "Regulating Dogs," for the period of ninety days, and all dogs found running at large within that time, without secure wire muzzles, will be shot. This was a good move, as Hydrophobia prevails in various sections of the County. Several dogs were bitten, week before last, by one reported to be mad, but whether they were disposed of we have not heard. Too great care cannot be taken of dogs of this description, when a little carelessness may lead to such horrible consequences.

Horticultural Exhibition.

We to-day publish the list of premiums and regulations for the first Floral and Horticultural Exhibition of the Agricultural Society, to be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th of June. The fine growing weather we now have will enable our people to turn out creditable specimens of early fruits and flowers, and we hope to see a display worthy of the place and occasion. If it goes up in the way it ought to be, and as the Managers design, it cannot fail to prove interesting and satisfactory to those who may attend. Lady Equestrianism and Driving is also a new feature connected with this Exhibition, and the prizes offered will doubtless induce a spirited competition. The trotting course, which is at present undergoing grading and enlargement to a third of a mile, will be finished in time for the Fair, and will afford a fine field for the display of skill in this branch. The committee, having charge of the arrangements, we understand, are using every exertion on their part, to accommodate contributors and visitors, and we look forward with high expectations of its complete success.

Closing the Stores.

On last Saturday a paper was shown us, signed by all the merchants and business men of the Borough, agreeing to close their Stores on and after Monday next, precisely at 8 o'clock in the evening. This was done to release the clerks from their arduous duties. It will undoubtedly prove advantageous to the employers, as the Clerks will feel more energetic after a little recreation in the evening, and work with a hearty good will to get the day's business over, in anticipation of a little enjoyment.

Sudden Death.

On Monday noon last, the widow of Henry Knass, dec'd., while on her road to convey dinner to one of her sons at Seip's Brick Yard, fell down in an apoplectic fit near the corner of Sixth and Chew streets, and expired in about five minutes thereafter. A coroner's jury was summoned, and a verdict rendered that she died as above stated. She was about 52 years of age.

Hoops.

Hoops with the ladies, in town and country, now are all the rage. Take care, ladies, that you do not carry the fashion to extremes. Our doors were constructed before this fashion was introduced; and besides, sudden squalls of wind are very common in this latitude. These hoops are not well suited to encounter a gale. A divine also recently informed his hearers that the way to hoariness was very narrow. This announcement caused some confusion among the hoops.

Bullies in High Places.

Scarcely a session of Congress passes away without the enactment of some disgraceful affair at Washington, and this, too, between members of that distinguished body. Soon after the meeting of Congress ex-Governor Smith of Virginia had a street-fight with Mr. Wallace, editor of the Star. Then Mr. Rust of Arkansas—another of the knife and revolver order—won some unenviable notoriety by flogging Horace Greeley, Esq., a man physically his inferior. Mr. Rust was rewarded by his constituency, for the heroic act. They presented him with a silver medal bearing suitable inscriptions, for the distinction he had won as a Congressional bully.

More recently, Mr. Herbert one of the Representatives from California—who appears to consider a loaded pistol the only proper law for a member of Congress to appeal to—shot down and killed a waiter at his Hotel. The facts attending this act of ruffianism, as near as they have yet been elicited, appear to be these:—Mr. Herbert entered the dining-room one morning at half past eleven o'clock, and demanded breakfast. The waiter whom he addressed, replied that no meals could be served at that hour without an order from the office. To this Mr. H. retorted with some abusive epithets and the waiter—who, we may suppose, was a man, with a man's sense of self-respect, although occupying the humble situation of a servant—resented the insult in angry words. Upon this the waiter was knocked down with a chair. Other waiters came to the aid of their companion, when a general fight ensued. Finding himself badly handled, Mr. Herbert drew a pistol and placing it against the breast of Thomas Keating, the waiter with whom the fray commenced, shot him dead. Herbert was taken into custody, but no one doubts that he will get clear, because he is a member of Congress. He will probably be discharged; and the House will pass the outrage unnoticed or nearly so, and a Congressional bully and an honorable scoundrel will go unwhipped of justice, while a widowed mother and fatherless child ren will be left to mourn the loss of a murdered husband, parent and protector. It is certain that Herbert was the first to provoke a quarrel. He was armed and the waiter was not, yet if the waiter had killed the member of Congress he would have been gibbeted immediately by the populace, or at least dangled at a rope's end in less than three months.

On last Thursday afternoon, another brutal and unjustifiable outrage was committed by Mr. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, on Senator Sumner, in the Senate chamber, the particulars of which we give in another column. This chivalrous gentleman, it appears, approached Mr. Sumner with accusations of having libelled South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Mr. Butler, knocked him from his seat with a cane, and beat him upon the head until he lay insensible, and bleeding profusely. Must such chapters perpetually blot the character of the highest legislative tribunal of the nation? It is hardly surprising that Europeans sneer at our customs, when the Capital of the country is transformed into an arena for Congressional gladiatorial exhibitions.

Kansas Affairs.

New troubles arise almost daily in the ill-fated territory of Kansas. A new demonstration of "Squatter Sovereignty" has recently occurred, and accounts from the field of contention represent a very dangerous state of things along the Missouri border. We give full particulars, up to the latest dates, in another column. The labors of the Congressional Committee have been concluded, and the result transmitted to Washington in spite of the efforts made by the pro-slavery men to intercept the sealed packages of the proceedings which were placed in charge of Gov. Robinson to be delivered at the seat of Government. The very worst reports of aggression on the part of the Missouri Ruffians are fully substantiated. It was proved that thousands crossed over the Missouri line, into the Territory, for the only purpose of controlling the elections, contending that all who were on the territory at the time of election had a legal right to vote. All these proceedings appear to be backed up by the administration, for the sole purpose of aiding the introduction of slavery into Kansas.

The people of the Territory—or, at least, a very large majority of them—repudiate the authority of the Territorial Government and refuse its laws. That they have a perfect right to do this, upon every principle of justice and in strict accordance with the provisions of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, is to our minds perfectly clear. That bill confers upon them the right to elect their own Legislature, and thus, through their representatives, to make their own laws. Of this right they have been defrauded. The body of men which enacted the laws they are called upon to obey was not, in any respect, the representative Legislature of the Territory of Kansas. On the contrary, they were thrust upon them, in defiance of their wishes and to the exclusion of the men they had elected, by armed bands of invaders from the State of Missouri. Suppose men from Canada were thus to invade New York,—or suppose men from New Jersey were thus to invade Pennsylvania, and seat their own tools in their halls of legislation, would any man claim that the people of New York or of Pennsylvania were bound to acquiesce, and that resistance on their part to laws thus imposed upon them would be treason and rebellion? Certainly not.

The Rail Road Companies between Philadelphia and Cincinnati have made arrangements to furnish those desiring to attend the Democratic National Convention with Excursion tickets at \$17.

A new line of telegraph between New York and Philadelphia is to be opened this month. It will print letters at the rate of five thousand words an hour.

To Dealers under the present Liquor Law.

For the benefit of our readers we subjoin a few remarks, together with a letter from one of our State officers, concerning the privilege of certain persons, in the sale of liquor.

Some persons of our county, engaged in this business, are holding erroneous opinions in respect to their rights under a tavern license, to this effect: that where a person is keeping a tavern and store, that such person would be entitled under the present law to sell by the quart or gallon from the store, while at the same time he was selling by the smaller from the bar. Under a tavern license it will be readily perceived that if such privilege was granted to persons thus doing business, that might be selling would be done to those who might be selling under a merchant license, which license, under the present law, is ten fold greater than under the preceding one; while the tavern and store-keeper is selling—license free—from the store, and only paying for the tavern privilege. There are many in this county who hold opinions similar to the above, which it seems are erroneous.

Auditor General's Office.

Harrisburg, February 8, 1856.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 3d inst. was duly received. In reply I have to state, (in reference to the matter of —) that if he retails liquor by the quart and gallon, in connection with merchandise, he is liable for the amount of license with liquor. His taking out a license for a tavern does not authorize him to make a business of selling liquor by the quart or gallon,—in fact they are two, distinct and separate kinds of business, the keeping of a tavern and selling merchandise with liquor, the same roof. I am very respectfully, &c.

E. BANKS, Aud. Genl.

Lutheran Synod.

The 109th annual session of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, was held in Lancaster during the present week. This is the mother Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States. It comprises as numerous and influential a body of Christians, as constitutes any ecclesiastical organization in the country. The sessions were held in the Lutheran Trinity Church, of which Rev. G. F. Krotel, is the pastor, one of the largest and most attractive church edifices in the country. There were over 100 clergymen in attendance, with a numerous lay representation, for by the Church government of the Lutherans, the laity enjoy the most liberal and active participation in all its affairs.

Rev. Benjamin Keller, of Philadelphia, was chosen President of Synod; Rev. J. Vogelbach, of Allentown, Secretary; Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer, of Trenton, Assistant Secretary; Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, of Gormantown, Treasurer.

Reading and Lehigh Rail Road.

We are gratified to learn, says the Reading Journal, that one-tenth of the capital stock of this company has already been subscribed, which authorizes an immediate organization, when our citizens generally will be asked to take part in the stock. A survey of the route has been made by M. E. Lyons, Esq., and his report is about being published. We understand that the ground is unusually favorable to the making of a road, and with none of those impediments which must in many cases be overcome at so much cost. The road can be made cheaply and quickly; the enterprise is in good hands, and it deserves the hearty co-operation of our citizens. Supplying, as it does, the only link wanting between the great western roads and those leading to New York, it cannot fail to pay, and the only wonder is that a road which is so obviously necessary and which must prove so profitable an investment, was so long delayed for want of a charter.

Complexion of the Cincinnati Convention.

The New York Herald, after a careful analysis of the predilections of the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, divides the Convention thus:—Mr. Pierce 107, Mr. Buchanan 91, Mr. Douglas 48, Mr. Hunter 5, Mr. Dickinson 1. New York and Missouri are not taken into the account, inasmuch as both these States send two sets of delegates. The New York Softs are said to be partial to Mr. Buchanan, and the Haris are certainly opposed to Mr. Pierce, so that, no matter which set is admitted, it will not hold Mr. Pierce as its first choice. The Benton faction in Missouri is also favorable to Buchanan, and the old liners may be likewise, for aught we know. At all events, Mr. B. seems to stand the best chance for a nomination—but not having a two-third majority, possibly some obscure man may again be put in nomination.

Col. Fremont.

The St. Louis Intelligence is inclined to the opinion that the movement among a portion of the Republicans of the North and West in favor of the nomination of John Charles Fremont, as the standard bearer for the Presidency, will produce a split among them. Our cotemporary says:

This movement is not at all acceptable to the ultra anti-slavery men of the free States; and we should not be at all surprised to see a great schism in the Republican party, resulting in the use of his name. The more moderate men of the Republican movement will strive, by proclaiming for Fremont to resume a more healthy national position than they have heretofore held. It is thought that the entire anti-Pierce and Douglas Democracy of the country will be willing to unite on Fremont. It is even supposed that the Dickinson and Bronson Democrats of New York will sustain Fremont against either Pierce or Douglas.

There are sixty-one batteries, castles and forts on our coast, which it requires a force of thirty thousand, four hundred men to equip with war garrisons. They mount 6,198 guns, and cost the government \$21,172,186. The amount required to complete them is \$6,436,732.

Among the late arrivals at one of the St. Louis hotels is one that reads—"E. Smith and four wives, Salt Lake."

Presidential Tyranny.

The Philadelphia North American says that "scarcely a monarch in Europe would dare to hazard the security of his throne by such outrageous tyranny as has been for the last two years, practised upon the unoffending settlers of Kansas by the order of President Pierce, for the sake of gaining for him a sufficient popularity at the South to procure his re-nomination for the Presidency." This is strictly true; and it cannot be that the people of the United States will long tamely submit to such gross and unmitigated tyranny and wrong. The grievances suffered by our fathers under the parent government, which led to the Revolution, did not approximate in enormity the shocking outrages which have been perpetrated under the official protection and encouragement of President Pierce. This subversion of law and justice cannot go on much longer. One act of tyranny will lead to another to sustain it, until official wrongs become unendurable by those even who now, under the force of party drill, sustain them; and the wrong-doers will be checked and rebuked, if the people have to do it at a cost which now startles the thoughtful to contemplate. Those who hold the reins of government may think they are intriguing successfully to take the power from the hands of the people, and that freedom is already throttled; but in the hour when they think not, a power will arise in the consecrated name of liberty, to rescue the nation from its oppressors.—Exchange.

Cross Outrage in the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, while Mr. Sumner was still in the Senate chamber, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, entered, and approached Mr. Sumner, accusing him of libelling South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Mr. Butler. Mr. Brooks then immediately struck Mr. Sumner with his cane, and Mr. S. fell. Mr. Brooks repeated his blows until Mr. Sumner was deprived of the power of speech. When he desisted, Mr. Sumner was taken up and carried to his room. It has not been ascertained whether his injuries are serious or not. When the attack was made Mr. Sumner called for help, but no one interfered until Mr. Brooks ceased the assault. Some, who were eye-witnesses of the occurrence, say Mr. Brooks struck Mr. Sumner as many as fifty times over the head. Mr. Sumner was sitting in an arm-chair when the assault was made, and had no opportunity to defend himself. Opinions on the subject are contradictory, many applauding the act, and others denouncing it as a cowardly attempt to deprive freedom of speech. It will undoubtedly give rise to an excited debate in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Brooks has been arrested.

The complaint against Mr. Brooks was made on the oath of William J. Leader. Mr. Brooks appeared before Justice Hollingshead, and was held to bail in \$500, for his appearance to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Sumner has two severe, but not dangerous wounds, on the head. Mr. Brooks' cane was shattered into a number of pieces.

SECOND DESPATCH.

When the attack was made upon Mr. Sumner, there were probably from fifteen to twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, Gov. Gorman, and several officers of the Senate, and strangers. The attack was so sudden and unexpected, that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow stunned him, and the stick, which was gutta percha, was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated.

Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further injury. Great excitement was caused by the occurrence. Mr. Sumner sank to the floor, where he lay till he was raised by his friends.

Mr. Sumner's wounds bled profusely. His physicians say they are the most serious flesh wounds they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him.

The assailant, Preston S. Brooks, is a Representative in the house from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, embracing Orangeburg, Barwell, Beaufort and Colleton Districts.

Constant Affection.

The men must have more justice done to them in the matter of affection. A young German, who came to Ohio seventeen years ago, was betrothed to a fair young girl in his own country, but they were too poor to marry. After he had been here a short time their letters were interrupted, and the girl becoming an orphan, married another, and had three children, when her husband died, leaving her destitute, and she went to the poor house. Meantime our hero worked hard and kept his faith till he had earned enough to justify him in returning to Germany to see whether his betrothed was false or dead. The facts did not change his true heart, and he married her and brought her and her children to his little home in Ohio.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

List of the times, places, and politics of the various National Conventions to be held with a view to organization for the Presidential contest:

1. Democratic National Convention, Cincinnati, June 2.
2. Abolition (ultra) National Convention, Syracuse, May 28.
3. Fillmore Know-Nothing Convention, New York, June 12.
4. Seward Anti-Slavery Coalition Convention, Philadelphia, June 17.
5. National Straight Whig Convention, Louisville, July 4.

THE POOR INDIANS.—Gen. Wool thinks it would cost from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars to exterminate the Indians of Oregon and Washington territories. The General speaks on the subject like a man, and says the Indians have been goaded into this war by the injustice and cruelties of the whites. Hence the unpopularity of a Gen. Wool in those Territories. It has been a saying for years in California that an Oregon man would shoot an Indian with as good will as he would a wolf.

In Boston there are 3200 grogshops, and in the County in which Boston is (Suffolk) there are 1003 Justices of the Peace. The losses by fire in this country during last April reached \$3,000,000.

Important from Kansas.

St. Louis, May 19.—We have Kansas dates to the 14th inst. Sheriff Jones was then convalescent. George F. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, had been arrested while endeavoring to leave the territory. Governor Reeder had fled, but it was thought would be re-captured.

Judge Fane, of Georgia, had been appointed Sheriff until Jones should resume his duties. It was reported that Judge Fane had been shot at twice.

It was said there were 1,500 men at Lawrence, armed with Sharpe's rifles, with a strongly fortified breastwork and two pieces of artillery, who declared, that they will resist all attempts at their arrest. About 1,000 men have responded to the Marshal's proclamation, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Leecompton, the avowed purpose being to compel the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the Territorial laws.

LATER.—St. Louis, May 20.—A steamer arrived here last night from St. Joseph's on Friday, 16th, bringing intelligence that large numbers had responded to the proclamation of Gov. Shannon and the United States Marshal, and a battle was anticipated shortly. 600 men were assembled at Leecompton and 400 at Franklin. A large company were to leave Kickapoo on Saturday for Leecompton, with two cannons. They are all well armed and provisioned. It is reported that Ex-Governor Reeder succeeded in making his escape, carrying away with him a considerable amount of funds belonging to friends. The Vigilance Committee of Kansas city on Saturday took off from the steamer Arabia a large field piece consigned to Lawrence.

STILL LATER.—CHICAGO Wednesday, May 21. Dates from Leavenworth, Kansas, to Saturday last are received. Wednesday (to-day) had been fixed upon for the attack on Lawrence. There is a general reign of terror in the Territory. Two cannons had crossed the River at Chison, destined for Lawrence. BURNED.—A company were enrolled in the militia, and furnished United States arms by Governor SHANNON. The Free-State men want arms and ammunition. DONALDSON, the United States Marshal, has proclaimed his intention to make clean work of what he has to do this time. Gov. ROBINSON is still at Lexington.

The correspondent of the Jefferson (Mo.) Enquirer states that a petition is being circulated in the Border Counties, praying for the immediate removal of Col. SUMNER.

Mr. BROWN, Editor of the Herald of Freedom, writes that a mob entered the hotel at Kansas City, where he was staying, and dragged off a man whom they supposed to be himself. On discovering their mistake they returned and demanded him of the proprietor, who refused to deliver him up to them. A company of Michigan emigrants then entered the hotel to protect the occupants. The mob were still surrounding the hotel and gathering reinforcements at the close of his letter. No authentic intelligence has been received concerning his (Brown's) fate since his capture.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes, under date of the 16th inst., that eight to twelve hundred men were encamped near Leecompton.

The people of Lawrence had sent a note to Col. SUMNER, asking him to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined, saying he had no power to move without orders.

Mr. COX, of Lawrence, waited on Marshal DONALDSON, to ascertain if anything could be done peaceably to prevent his monster posse entering the town. Mr. DONALDSON said their demands must be complied with; that every man against whom a process was issued should be surrendered; that, all munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up; and that the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves, under oath, to implicitly obey the enactments under which the Territory is governed.

Upon receipt of this the citizens held a meeting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, stating that any person acting under him would be allowed to execute legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence, and that if called upon they would serve as a posse in aiding the arrest; that there would not now or at any future time be any resistance to the law, and that they only awaited an opportunity to testify their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution. They claimed to be law-abiding, order-loving citizens, and asked the protection of the constituted authorities.

The purport of the Marshal's answer was, that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence; that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know what his demands were when he came.

LATEST.—Reported Battle at Lawrence.—St. Louis, May 24.—A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Jefferson City, states that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, in which a number of people had been killed on both sides. No further particulars have been received.

SECOND DESPATCH.

St. Louis, May 24.—Reported Destruction of Lawrence.—Kansas City Hotel and Printing Office Burned.—A despatch from Boonville to the Republican says, that the town of Lawrence was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The same day the Hotel at Kansas City, and the Printing Office were destroyed. Particulars of these events are expected by the steamer, whose arrival is looked for to-night.

THIRD DESPATCH.

St. Louis, May 24.—The Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that the Committee of Public Safety of Lawrence have determined to offer no resistance to the U. S. Marshal. An immediate secreting of arms and ammunition took place as soon as this determination became known and the people commenced evacuating the town.

Odds and Ends.

In the eastern part of London, the population has reached the extraordinary density of 185,751 persons to each square mile.

There are two thousand acres of Catawba vines in cultivation in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which 1,600 acres are in full bearing.

James Walker, the father of Gen. Walker, of Nicaraguan notoriety, is a resident of Nashville.

In England, about 60,000 families own all the territory which is occupied by over twenty-seven millions of inhabitants.

In New York city there are 271 public schools with an average attendance of 54,903 scholars. The cost last year of the maintenance of these schools, was \$917,853.32.

"Bring in your bill" as the honey-suckle said to the humming bird.

We wish some of our subscribers would say the same thing to us.

A young man of Frankford, N. Y., while drunk, recently abused his young wife shockingly. He knocked her teeth down her throat, and kicked her until he broke several of her ribs.—She was not expected to survive.

There is a physician in Troy who starts business up, when it gets dull, by giving a "juvenile party," and so crams the rising generation with pastry and warm lemonade, that in twenty-four hours a cholera morbus gets among them that keeps him employed for the next three months.

A "self-loading hay cart" has been patented by D. H. Thompson, of Fitchburg. It consists in the employment of rakes applied to a cart or wagon, in connection with an inclined frame, operating in such a way that the hay will be raked up and loaded into the cart or wagon by merely drawing the vehicle or wagon over the meadow.

A curious affair took place in Albany last week. A mother and her daughter were both confined on the same day, each having a son. In the bustle of the moment, both babies were placed in a cradle, and, to the confusion of the mothers, when the youngsters were taken from the cradle, they were unable to tell which was the mother's and which the daughter's son, a matter which of course, must ever remain a mystery. The family is in great distress over the affair.

The New Patent Law proposed in Congress will allow patents which have not existed for twenty years to be extended for that length of time from their first issue. It will cut off, at the end of their term, all patents under the old law, which have run through their first term of fourteen years, and now have seven years' extension. Those whose first term has not expired will be entitled to an extension of six years, irrespective of the Commissioner.

Nine years ago a man died of dropsy, and was buried in Middlesex, Vt., and it being desirable to remove the corpse to Pomfret recently, the body was disinterred and found to have become perfect stone, as hard as marble, and not in the least altered from the appearance of the man at his death. The corpse weighed 550 pounds. What is more remarkable, the body of a girl buried by his side was wholly consumed, only a few of the principal bones remaining.

Daniel Sterns, of Sandusky county, O., to all appearances died on the 2d inst., and was to have been buried on Sunday afternoon; but, as the body was about being placed in the coffin, one of the assistants observed that the body felt a little warm, and in a few moments Mr. Sterns was sitting up. The friends who came to attend the funeral went home more happy than if they had been to a wedding, and Mr. Sterns, at the last accounts, was in a fair way of recovery.

In Chester county the number of taverns allowed under the new law is one hundred and three, but only ninety-six applications have been filed. The first trial under the new license law was held week before last; defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay \$50 and costs, and admonished that the penalty would be very severe if he should be arraigned for a second offence, requiring imprisonment from thirty to ninety days. The prosecutor was awarded \$10 as compensation for his time and trouble, and the remainder appropriated to the school fund of the township.

Extract from a letter by Rev. Mr. Churchman, of Boston, who is now travelling for his health in the East. "It gives one an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countrymen, to find their commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not visited any considerable city of Turkey, where I did not find the Medicines of my country represented by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some bazaar, the peculiarly American looking Iron card, of Dr. Ayer, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, Sold Here.' On a shelf behind the cross-legged muskulan, are seen the bottles with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned towards the crowd, and on enquiring we are told that foreigners are not the only purchasers, but the true believers themselves waive their trust in fate to try this product of American skill, when they find there is no other cure for them."

I was told yesterday that the Cherry Pectoral had been presented to the Sultan, and its now in constant use in his harem, and in the Hospitals of the Empire.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills wonderfully efficacious in Curing Diseases of the Skin.—Thomas Mungrove, of Baltimore, Maryland, was for eighteen months a severe sufferer with sores on his face, hands, and various parts of his body, of a scorbulous nature, there were many things recommended and tried, but to no purpose. As the malignity of the disease did not in any way abate, he then commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, aided by persevering with them for several weeks, the eruptions have all completely healed, and he now enjoys the best of health.