

THE REGISTER

J. W. CHAPMAN, Editor

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1851

Clippings from our Exchanges.

About seventy fire companies, consisting of about 6000 men, took part in the recent annual firemen's celebration at New York.

A Western paper says: "Nearly all the suicides in this country are by foreigners. Yankees rarely make away with themselves, for nearly every one thinks he has a chance of becoming President, and at any rate, his curiosity prompts him to live on just to see what he will come to."

A little while before John C. Calhoun's death, some of his friends conceived the idea of raising a fund to pay off his debts, and send him to Europe, and unknown to him had partly executed the plan when he died. They have given the money raised, \$30,000, to his widow.

Gen. Tillett was arrested at Washington last week, by order of Gen. Scott, in consequence of charges preferred by the Secretary of War against him, of insubordination and disrespect, principally, it is understood, in refusing to submit for the Secretary's approval, certain contracts for casting cannon at Richmond.

Molay was denounced by some one for changing his views upon a certain subject. He replied, "Do you think I have been studying assiduously for thirty years without learning anything?"

The Washington Republic contains several circulars from the Postmaster General concerning the new postage law. A letter mailed before the 1st of July, but delivered afterwards, is charged old postage. The present stamps are useless after the 30th of June, and Postmasters are directed to redeem them. Newspapers are not considered periodicals, and therefore are not entitled to reduced postage for pre-payment.

The New Hampshire Locofoco State Convention assembled at Concord on the 11th inst, and on the fourth ballot nominated Luke Woodbury for Governor, he receiving 195 votes, and John Sullivan 50. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, recommending Hon. Levi Woodbury as their choice for the Presidency in 1852, and Charles G. Atherton and A. H. Hatch were selected Senatorial delegates to the next National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The extension of the Capitol at Washington is to be carried out under the direction of the President, the Commissioner of Public Buildings being made by law the superintendent. The President has appointed Thomas U. Walter, Esq., of Philadelphia, architect of the contemplated extension. The plan adopted consists of wings on the North and South, placed at some distance from the present building, and connected with it by means of corridors. The corner stone of the extension will be laid on the 4th of July.

Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable. One of our contemporaries says he met a lady on New Year's day, who had a farm on each wrist, a four story house around her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible Society attached to each ear.

The Philadelphia Daily News of the 12th inst. says: "The Buchanan men have again triumphed. The nominations made yesterday at Harrisburg are all Buchanan men. They are—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset; James Campbell, of Philadelphia; Walter Lewis, of Pittsburgh; John B. Gibson, of Carlisle; Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster."

The North and Northwestern part of the State have not been allowed one candidate. Two are from the East, two from the West, and one from the middle of the State. It is just the kind of ticket that is easily to be beaten, and will be defeated if the Whigs act wisely and make the right kind of nominations. As for Jimmy Campbell, he is already defeated. Our friend John Titterton has already published it as his opinion that Jesus is not for the office, and in that opinion hundreds and thousands of those who know him fully concur.

The Harrisburg Journal says from present indications the great State fair which is to take place there in October next, will be largely attended, not only by competitors for premiums and citizens of our own State, but by farmers and others from the neighboring States. This being the first fair of the kind in Pennsylvania, it is to be hoped that the farmer, the horticulturist, the inventor, and all engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits will contribute and partake in the interest which will be excited by the occasion. Arrangements are now being made for enclosing the grounds and providing separate and safe places for animals and articles which shall be presented for exhibition. All the canals and railroads of the State will be open free of charge for their transportation to Harrisburg, and visitors will come and go on them at one half the usual rates. The young men of the State are reminded that the Ploughing Match will afford them an opportunity for the display of their skill, the training of their teams, and the fitness of their implements.

The Pittsburgh American mentions the death of Judge Brein, of Butler Co. Pa., after a half hour's illness, of paralytic affection of the brain. He was President Judge of that Judicial District, and has held the office for twenty years. Judge B. was 60 years of age and an Irishman by birth.

An edit has just been instituted before the Superior Court of Philadelphia, by the Susquehanna County Bank, against Edward Mills, to recover \$3000, the amount of a draft dated March 7th, 1843, drawn by W. G. Storm on his own order upon defendant, and accepted by him on the day after the date of the draft. After its acceptance, it was endorsed to plaintiff, in part payment of an indebtedness of Storm & Morgan. The defence is, that the acceptance was obtained upon a misrepresentation of the true facts of the case to defendant, that Storm the drawer had made an assignment to or for the benefit of plaintiff prior to the acceptance, and that defendant was designated by plaintiff kept in ignorance of such assignment.—Daily News.

Willis says the statue of the Greek Slave reminds him of the attitude of a young lady, in the act of pulling the string of a shower bath. If report be true, Willis ought to know something about the shower bath, for he came very near being washed himself.

The rumor that the professional engagement between Jenny Lind and Bartram broke up in a row, is partially confirmed by the following note: "To P. T. Bartram, Esq. My dear Sir— I accept your proposition to close our contract, to-night, at the end of the 3rd Concert, on condition of my paying you \$7000, in addition to the sum I forfeit, under the condition of finishing the engagement at the end of 100 concerts. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, JENNY LIND. Philadelphia, 9th June, 1851."

The Towards Democrat of last Saturday says: "An Irish woman named Sarah, Dooly died in this borough on Monday evening of a wound inflicted on the left temple, as supposed by her husband or son. The grand inquest charged them with the crime, and they are now in jail. The prisoners allege that she was intoxicated and fell on something by which the wound was occasioned."

The oldest woman in the world is supposed to be one Mary Benton, now residing at Elton, in the county of Durham, England. She was born on the 12th of February, 1731, and is of course in her 121st year. She is in possession of all her faculties, and cooks, washes, irons, threads her needle and sews without spectacles.

Bowman, editor of the Bedford Gazette, recently got knocked over and caned for publishing a scandalous and abusive article on a private citizen of that place. Served him right—and he ought to be flogged again for "caving in."

The cholera is raging to some extent in the West. The western papers however, state that it is confined principally to convicts, and that they have no great fears of its prevailing as an epidemic.

An exchange paper, in describing the late experiments with the pendulum to prove the rotation of the earth, remarks, that a more simple experiment to make the earth's rotation visible, is to put a little more brandy than usual into your water.

A man named John Harding, and a negro who helped him to commit a murder some time since, were lynched at Shelby, Ala., a few days since. He made a confession, in which he states that he killed fifteen men.

The Washington Republic announces that Sir Henry Bulwer, Minister from Great Britain, will sail for England in October, next, and be absent three months.

It is said that the Erie Canal has paid into the Treasury of New York, the enormous sum of \$41,000,000.

The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago has great cause of gratitude to Jenny Lind. The rector, Rev. Mr. Union, has published a statement, from which it appears that, beside the \$1000 given by her to the church last year, she has contributed \$2000, partly to aid in building a parsonage, and partly for the poor of the parish. She has also promised a communion service of silver, and has given the rector \$1000 to pay some debts, to furnish the parsonage, and to effect an insurance on his life.

It is said that Mr. Whitney meets with great success in England for the prosecution of his plan of a railway to the Pacific Ocean. Opponents are ready to assist him, and the Government will give him all the assistance in their power. His new plan is to build a road from Quebec, north of the United States, direct to Puget's Sound on the Pacific.

The monthly shipments of Gold Dust from San Francisco, during 1850, according to the official reports from the Custom House of that port, are annexed:

Table with 4 columns: Month, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, and Total for the year.

The special session of the New York Legislature commenced at Albany on Tuesday, week. Gov. Hunt's message was mainly occupied in an arrangement in favor of the canal enlargement.

More Financiering. The following is extracted from the police reports published in the N. Y. Herald of the 9th inst. It appears from the report that one Robert Barber, of St. Louis, was recently in New York, was arrested on the complaint of M. A. Bradley, of Cincinnati, on a charge of forgery, in having erased his name from the back of a draft for \$5,000, as first endorsed, and placing it again on the paper under the name of "St. John," who was also an endorser on the same paper. The case was dismissed after a hearing, but Barber, thinking that "justice for the goose is justice for the gander," instituted a criminal complaint against Bradley, on a charge of "financiering" him (Barber) out of \$7,500. Some of the names below are doubtless familiar to our readers.

According to the affidavit of Mr. Barber, on file before the magistrate, the facts are as follows: It seems from a brief extract taken from the complaint, and the cross-examination of Mr. Barber, pending the hearing, that about the time the money was obtained, Mr. Bradley proposed to join him in an equal amount of capital to purchase the controlling interest of the Oxford Bank, Massachusetts, which could be obtained for \$15,000; and Bradley proposed to go to Oxford and ascertain what it could be obtained for. He went, and when he returned, stated that he had secured the purchase, and had been compelled to place in the hands of Stephen Barton, at Oxford, \$15,000 of his own money, and requested Mr. Barber to pay \$7,500, that being his half according to agreement. Mr. Barber at first declined to pay that amount, unless Mr. Bradley exhibited some evidence of the payment of said sum. Mr. Bradley then produced a paper or receipt, purporting to be signed by Mr. Barton, setting forth that the sum of \$15,000 had been placed in his hands by Mr. Bradley. Pleading confidence in the integrity of Bradley, Barber paid the \$7,500 to him, in order to obtain the controlling interest of said bank. Bradley went again to Oxford, and on his return stated that Barton had invested the \$15,000 for the joint interest of Bradley and Barber; but, said Mr. Bradley, "the amount was not sufficient to obtain the controlling interest of said bank; it would require \$5,000 more to effect the object and requested Mr. Barber to pay \$2,500, his half, and the whole matter could then be completed. The money was paid by Mr. Barber; and Bradley went back to Cincinnati instead of Oxford. By this time, Barber says he began to be rather suspicious, and proceeded himself to Worcester, a few miles from Oxford, and there called on Mr. Barton, and made

inquiries respecting the purchase of the Oxford Bank. Here Barton informed him that he had received no money from Bradley, nor had he signed any receipt for funds, nor had he witnessed the controlling interest of said bank. On Bradley's return from Cincinnati Barber insisted that an explanation be given and the money received from him be accounted for. Bradley acknowledged that he had made false statements, and that he acted improperly, and that he would repay him what he could. Barber then said that Bradley appealed to him not to expose him, nor go on with the legal proceedings instituted against him in New York. Upon the above statements, sworn to by Mr. Barber, setting forth that by each false representation he had been defrauded out of \$10,000, the magistrate issued his warrant of arrest, and Mr. Bradley was taken into custody.

The following is a copy of the receipt made by Mr. Barton on the receipt of the money: Received, New York, Oct. 21, 1850, of Robert Barber, Esq., \$7,500, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest of the Oxford Bank of Massachusetts; I also agree to furnish a like amount for said purpose, and it is understood that the said Robert Barber and Thomas P. Bradley, the said Barber's partner and co-owner, and the said funds are now deposited in the hands of Stephen Barton, Jr. for the purpose of making such purchase.

In addition to the above receipt, a letter was forwarded by Bradley to Barber from Oxford. It is short and spicy. We give it below—it speaks for itself: WORCESTER, Mass. Oct. 24, 1850. Robert Barber, Esq. Dear Sir—All is going as smooth as oil. I think I shall want more money. Be ready in the event of my drawing on you. Be of good cheer, there is a good time ahead for us. Yours truly, M. A. BRADLEY.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Barber, the following further evidence was elicited: Mr. Barber said—I received a letter from E. A. Thompson, of Cincinnati, recommending Mr. Bradley to me very highly. Mr. Bradley also offered to borrow from me \$15,000, which was to be used for the benefit of the banking operation; when Bradley returned from Oxford he said the charter of the bank was the best in the world; he said that we could circulate any amount of its bills in the West, that we could make a fortune by getting out all the money we could, and then if we thought proper we could let the bank go. He said that if that was the object I would withdraw and have nothing further to do with it; and I further told St. John, Holart and Weymouth, that I would only go into it to have it conducted honestly and fairly. Bradley told me that he had found the very man (Barton) to make the contract. On Bradley's return from Oxford, he stated to me that he had completed the purchase, and that it required some 20 days, according to the charter of the bank, for an election of new directors; Bradley then came up to me and told me that he had not corresponded with any person here, as he would manage the matter himself. Bradley then endeavored to induce me to return to St. Louis, and he would remit me my share in the Oxford Bank. Bradley spoke of the first dividend being \$50,000, making \$25,000 each; I declined to go some until I had received my money; I wished to withdraw from the concern, and wanted him to pay back my money; to this request Bradley said it would be unfair, as the money was all invested.

KEYSTONE AHEAD OF THE UNION.—Female Voters.—A late law in Kentucky, which in part reads as follows: "gives women, under certain restrictions, the right to vote."

It shall be the duty of all qualified voters in each School District, (widows having children of proper age included,) or such as may attend on the first Saturday in April in each year, to meet at their School-house, or other place, and to elect three School Trustees, to superintend, &c."

Preparing Land for a Crop. A farmer has a field of clayey loam, which requires a week's work at least to prepare it for corn, oats, or barley. Now how ought he to proceed? It is not uncommon to see such lots turned over and the furrow slice left day after day, to dry and bake in the sun, without the least attention till the plowing of the whole field is completed.

Well what better could he do? Reduce what he has plowed to a fine tilth, which is its moist and easily crumbles, not leaving it to lie one day before he puts on the harrow or the drag-roller. A small share of labor at this time will do twice as much to pulverise the soil, as when it has hardened like an unburnt brick.

What to stop the plow before finishing the field; Farmers that drive ahead don't do so. That is they drive one day ahead, and leave their work two days behind. But let me ask what is the use of plowing land? The use is why, to put the ground in order—you could not expect a crop without it. Neither ought we to expect more than half a crop, when it is only half pulverised. If we plow eight inches deep, and one half of this soil is in hard clods, how much better is it than to plow four inches deep, and have it thoroughly pulverised? How much better is clod on the field than a stone.—An Old Farmer.

SILVER IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A mine has recently been opened about two miles from Phoenixville, Chester county, which yields about 33 ounces of pure silver to the ton, and fifty per cent of lead. The Westchester Jeffersonian says that the whole valley of the Schuylkill teems with mineral wealth, such as lead, copper, iron and coal.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS.—These insects have appeared in large numbers in various parts of the country. Newspapers speak of their presence in most of the Middle and Northwestern States. A Harrisburg paper speaks of a field of wheat in that neighborhood, in which the stalks were covered with them. It is feared they will injure the crops.

SINCE JOHN FRANKLIN.—It is now six years since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present time are slight indeed.

A duel was fought lately with rifles, between Wm. Henderson, and Henry Morgan, a lady being involved in the quarrel. After two shots the affair was settled amicably.

Foreign News.

By the steamer Asia and Pacific we have dates from Liverpool to the 23rd of May—seven days later than previous intelligence. Cotton has declined 1-4 and prices still tend downward. The Corn trade is steady and there has been no change in the market in American provisions.

ENGLAND.—The London newspapers complain that the town isn't so full as it usually is at this season, notwithstanding the anticipations which had been indulged in on account of the great Exhibition. The solution we presume, may be found in the fact that many residents have retreated to the country, to escape the confusion incident to the industrial display. The day before the sailing of the Pacific, to the astonishment of almost everybody, notwithstanding the fall of price to 1s, the interior of the Crystal Palace was not so much crowded as usual. A great rush was anticipated, and the consequence was, that a comparatively small number came.

Up to 6 o'clock only 21,258 persons entered the building, and the receipts at the doors fell to £720—an immense decline from the amount collected on Saturday. The visitors appeared chiefly to belong to the middle class of society.

IRELAND.—We read in Medieval history how the Northern Nations left their ancient homes entirely deserted, and migrated in larger bodies to the south and west of Europe. Present intelligence reminds us that a similar movement is again taking place, only that the streams of migration come hitherward. Ireland, it is supposed by the census of this year, has lost 2,000,000 of inhabitants since 1841. The Limerick Examiner speaks thus: "A deficiency of able bodied laborers is felt in various parts of the country—so much so, that in some places turf-cutting cannot be proceeded with, and the result is an apprehended scarcity of fuel. We understand that in the neighborhood of Gort there are no laborers."

In one night, about three weeks ago, no less than 120 persons left one estate and proceeded to Limerick, Galway, and other parts to take shipping for America! In the once populous village of Someravert it is stated by the relieving-officer that there is scarcely an able bodied laborer to be found!"

The Wigo Journal says: "There is scarcely a family in this county which has not sent one or more of its members in search of independence and plenty. So much money never before came from America, and the people all think they make the best use of it by going away with it while they have the means. Disease and ignorance no doubt may the prospects of many emigrants, but that thousands upon thousands do well, we have hourly demonstrations in the remittances sent over. The country will suffer sadly, but we feel assured to leave it one's best chance of bettering his condition."

A letter from Van Diemen's Land states that Smith O'Brien has become tutor to a gentleman's family in the colony, and that Mr. Meagher is about to visit the monarchy of "convict life," by taking into himself a wife, in the shape of Miss Bennett, a farmer's daughter.

In France, as the discussion on the revision of the constitution approaches, the feeling of disquiet among capitalists becomes more marked.

It is considered probable that, notwithstanding the important questions which have to be discussed, if not decided, during the present year, the National Assembly will give itself a fortnight or three weeks respite about the end of July or beginning of August; that is, when the first debate on the revision of the constitution shall have been brought to a close.

The Paris journals announce that Col. Sherburne, deputed by the United States Government to convey the remains of Commodore Paul Jones to America, has been unable to discover the grave, and abandoned the search. A writer in the London Times says that Com. Jones was not interred in Paris or any part of France. His bones lie at Cronstadt, in Russia, and the writer says he has visited his grave, which, though an humble one, still bears a stone, with an inscription indicating the name of the hero whose remains moulder beneath.

The boats crew of the French corvette Alcmeve were sent on the 20th Nov. last to find a passage for her on the western side of New Caledonia in the Pacific. As they did not return, the barge was dispatched, and found that they had been killed and eaten by the Menama and Bellep-tribes, except three, who were made prisoners, and forced to witness the feast. These men were given up when the barge arrived. The huts, plantations, and canoes of the cannibals were destroyed; some persons taken and 20 others shot.

PORTUGAL.—The accounts from Lisbon announce that General Saldanha arrived in that city, accompanied by 2,000 troops, on the 14th; he was most enthusiastically received. The day was not a regular holiday, but the inhabitants of Lisbon made it one, and kept up their vivas until past midnight. The Queen and King came in for a very small share of attention; in fact a single viva was not given them during the day, except by the Duke of Saldanha himself, after he had landed and formed his troops in the great square, and by a few soldiers at the theatre, where their Majesties appeared at night, in their private box, for the first time since the fall of Count Thomar's cabin, &c.

Letters received in Paris from Lisbon, dated May 14, announces that the Duke of Saldanha had written to the English Minister at Lisbon, declaring that his intention was to maintain the constitutional throne of Donna Maria, and denying in the strongest terms, that he wished to force the Queen to abdicate.

GERMANY.—The German journals state that the Democrats of Thuringia are beginning to display activity. In most of the counties, weekly collections are made for supporting the republican journals; at Sangerberg, a democratic union has been formed; and a recent democratic assembly, celebrated with a certain degree of pomp, Italy is restless. The old popular symptoms of discontent are everywhere betraying themselves. The patriots, to avoid the heavy tax which has been laid upon tobacco, for the purpose of raising revenue, will neither smoke nor suffer others to smoke, and the French General in Rome has interdicted opes and sticks of all kinds. The King of Naples had heard that his political prisoners were too well treated, but discovered that they were crowded together, with thirty, in of iron around their bodies, and was satisfied. This is rather an antiquated and unsuccessful style of argument against liberalism.

Letters from Rome of the 16th instant state, that the Papal government has published a decree announcing that summary punishment shall be inflicted on every person endeavoring to prevent another from smoking or using tobacco.

There is still hope that Kossuth and his fellow prisoners, will, through the combined influence of the British and American Ministers, be set at liberty, at no distant day. The Sabline Pote has, says the Cologne Gazette, delivered its ultimatum to the court of Vienna, on the subject of the refugees. It declares that, on no pretext, will they be detained in the interior of Turkey longer than next autumn.

THREE DAYS LATER.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, with English dates to the 31st of May. The markets in England continue about the same as above indicated. The crops present a promising appearance. Emigration continues as brisk as ever.

On the evening of the 27th the Protectionists held a banquet at Tamworth, the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, when the people of the town rose up en masse and dispersed the gathering; windows were broken, several persons injured, and at length the military had to be called out to quell the riot.

The Glass Palace continues to attract its thousands. Upward of 50,000 passed through the doors in one day. FRANCE.—There is nothing of moment from the French Capital beyond the fact that the Legitimists are making every effort to attain their desired revision of the Constitution. The party of order remained firmly attached to the President.

ITALY.—The disturbances between the Roman and French soldiers still continue. The French authorities in Rome have caused 10,000 rations and a large supply of ammunition to be taken on to the Castles of St. Angelo.

AVSTRIA.—The Emperor still remains at Warsaw in company with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The result of their conference has not transpired.

The Breslau Gazette of May 25th has been the following: "A great sensation has been created in Hungary by the arrest of the Countess Jelsky and her companion, Madame Ladeley, at Del Fulgo. They have been ordered for trial by Court Martial at Peterwardein. It is said that the Countess has been the medium of a correspondence between the Refugees in London, Asia Minor, and their partisans in Hungary. Some of the correspondences has been seized."

PORTUGAL.—Large bodies of the Reformers were calling upon the Queen to abdicate.

ALGERIA.—Accounts from Algeria state that a conflict had taken place between the Cabyles and the French forces, in which the former were defeated, several hundred having been killed and wounded.

Accounts from lower Foblyin are not satisfactory. The French had entered the country on the 14th, and were desperately opposed by the inhabitants. They, however, were driven from all their positions, and the blockade of Gaglia raised. The loss of the French was estimated at 100, and 300 wounded; and that of the Fahyles at 437 killed and 1200 wounded. Forty-two villages were burnt on the 15th and 17th. Several tribes have made their submission.

A RESCUE.—A few days ago a gentleman went to New York from a neighboring city in search of his daughter, whom he feared had become the inmate of a brothel. Obtaining the assistance of a police officer, he found her, after a long search, at a den of prostitution, in Church street, kept by a woman named Anderson. The girl, as well as another, the daughter of a neighbor of the gentleman, was rescued, and taken to their former residences. But is there any hope that these erring creatures will reform? Parental love could not do less than attempt to reclaim them; but there are too much probability that it will be labor wasted! Let a female once become imbruted, and she is, in nine cases out of ten, utterly irreclaimable. Her whole nature is changed by vicious indulgence, and the plant imbruted daughter becomes an intractable, determined outcast. Formed to move in the same sphere with angels, she takes but a single step, and sinks to the level of a fiend. In man, as a general rule, vice and virtue alternately predominate; but in woman it is different: she is either virtuous or vicious, and so continues unto the end, without relapse or reform, compromise or change. This grand feminine peculiarity should never be lost sight of by those whose duty it is to mould the female mind. Poverty, want, and social privations doubtless drive many young women into courses of prostitution; but neglect of early moral culture—permission to enter mixed society at an immature age—a general release from parental restraint—and occasional association with the low and impure of their own sex, are causes much more powerful and efficient in "swelling the army of the lost."

Success Register. It is estimated that there will be 7,000,000 tons of anthracite coal sent to market this year, which, with the bituminous coal, will show a valuation of \$170,000,000. The production of Pennsylvania coal has been doubted about every seven years.