



# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register* and collecting and receiving for the same.

Messrs. J. D. Boas, of the Senate, and Joseph Laubach, of the House, will accept our thanks for valuable Legislative Documents.

### Commitment.

On Monday last, a young girl about 18 years of age, named *Lucy Knauis*, of Salisbury township, this county, was committed to jail, on the charge of having attempted to poison the family of Mr. Joseph Reinhard, of Upper Saucon. As the matter will come up for trial at our next Court, we refrain from making any further remark of the case.

### New Judicial District.

The bill erecting Berks into a separate judicial district has passed both branches of our Legislature, and become a law. This will be good news to the people of Berks, and will greatly tend to facilitate the legal business of that county.

By the provisions of the bill, Lehigh and Northampton are to constitute the old district, over which Judge Jones is to preside. Berks is to be the 23d district, over which David F. Gordon, Esq., of Reading, has been appointed to preside. The new arrangement will probably go into effect after the adjournment of the April session.

### The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

We have already received from the publishers the April number of the *Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*. It continues to be what its title indicates, the great expounder of the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of our country. Its purpose is to keep the reader advised of all really new and valuable discoveries and improvements in the implements and animals employed in agriculture and in the process and principles of Husbandry in all its various branches.

Terms are in advance three dollars a year, when two unite, five dollars for two copies. Persons wishing to subscribe can do so by leaving their names with us.

Holden's Dollar Magazine for March, is an excellent number, embellished with several likenesses of distinguished men, and containing much excellent reading matter. The proprietor is in California seeking for material to enrich his magazine as well as we presume, as his purse.

### Gen. Tom Thumb.

This remarkable personage will make his appearance in Allentown, on Monday the 16th inst., and remain in this place for two days only. The General is 17 years old and only 28 inches high, and has travelled through the whole of Europe.

He will appear in various characters, such as Napoleon, Frederic the Great, will dance, sing, and go through various other amusing performances, during the exhibitions.

We would invite the citizens of Allentown and vicinity to give the General a call, as it is the first time, we believe, he ever visited our place. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

### Howes and Co's Circus.

This splendid Company, being the largest and most extensive that travels the United States, consists of two hundred and fifty men and horses, and requiring 40 carriages to convey their performers, musicians, &c., will make its grand entrance into Allentown, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., between the hours of 10 and 11, A. M., and exhibit their skill and wonderful dexterity in the afternoon at 3—and in the evening at half past 7 o'clock. Their company cannot be excelled. Maj. Little Finger, one of the smallest human beings in existence is attached to the company, and will be exhibited without extra charge.

### Newspapers.

Every subscriber is apt to think that a newspaper is printed for his special benefit, and if he finds nothing in it at one time that suits him, he thinks it good for nothing. There are but few papers that do not contain something of use to the subscriber. From the testimony of every one of our correspondents, we can say that our readers always find something to suit them in every number. We endeavor to make our paper one of facts, and although there may be nothing in one number to suit some subscriber, yet, when they place it on file, it will happen somehow or other, that they will have to refer to some article in that very number, for information on some subject which came not under their cognizance before. We have deaths and marriages in our columns because people like to read them, and we have stories because some people prefer them from other reading matter; we discuss not politics, but our columns are always open for calls of meetings &c., for both political parties. We have food for the young and food for the old, and it is of such a kind that those who partake of it, feel afterwards renewed and invigorated in mind and strength.

The returns of the election in Rhode Island, give Anthony, the Whig candidate for Governor, 2,652 majority. The Whigs have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

### A Glance at Lehigh County and its Resources.

Another long winter has passed away; the birds, the voice of spring, have returned to make the mountains and vales echo again with their songs; the buds are peeping modestly from their prison-houses; and the breath of spring returns to revive all nature. Though this is common to a large portion of the world, it is particularly so in this especial section of the country through which the Lehigh runs.—The eye of the traveller as he approaches this region from any quarter whatever, is particularly struck with the peculiar beauty everywhere predominant; with the sublimity of the scenery; with the richness of the fields teeming with nature's fruits produced under a high state of cultivation; with the large and noble barns that seem to be filled to depletion; and finally with the air of physical comfort and prosperity universally prevalent. To the individual who has been accustomed to the close air, pale faces, and swarming desolation of one of our large cities, this impression will be forcibly vivid; and to him who has been able to mark the contrast between the divers portions of the land, the comparison will be favorable to our part of the country.

Nor will this impression be effaced after a residence here sufficiently long to verify or experience the reverse of it; it will be the more confirmed; for it will be found that there are other advantages which are not the least important of any, among which healthfulness may be mentioned as one of the chief.

It will be discovered that inexhaustible sources of wealth are indigenous to this section; that mines, if not of gold, yet of that which produces gold, and with as little labor, are resting almost valueless from want of exploration and use. There is not we believe an equal section in the union which surpasses this in a combination of natural advantages. At nearly an equal distance between the two chief cities of the country, a distance comparatively of no importance, and which needs only easier modes of communication, it excels in this respect the west. Then, as for scenery, situation and natural objects of beauty, there is here presented to the lover of rural life a scene more complete! Indeed we have been surprised that those who seek retirement from the turmoil and excitement of a city life, have not directed their attention more generally here. But a little reflection soon resolves the enigma: the chief reason doubtless rests in the fact, that the facilities of communication are so defective. The individual whose business is in the city and residence in the country, is not disposed to spend a whole day or more in a fatiguing transit from place to place.

Now we know no good reason why the natural resources of this region should not be developed to their fullest extent. Is there a fear that with increasing prosperity, there will be more than a proportionable increase of evils? This evidence does not naturally follow, as is proved by the example of other places. Where, for instance, is there a greater degree of prosperity and morality united than in New England generally, and to cite a particular example, Lowell of Massachusetts, a town composed almost entirely of a manufacturing population. There is no lack of bodily comforts among us; we believe everybody, at least with a few exceptions, has sufficient to maintain himself, without anxiety for the future. Is that however the extent of our duty, the provision for our own physical existence? If we have a surplus, or the wherewithal to create an surplus, is it our bounden duty to cause its extension abroad.—So then, there is no moral reason for this state of business inactivity. A still stronger reason should influence us to greater enterprise; and that is the benefit arising to ourselves from activity in business of any description.

But how shall this reform be commenced, if such reform is needed? Is a question that naturally springs from our previous considerations. It is very easy to see where there are deficiencies, and what should correct them; but it is more difficult to prescribe the manner in which the remedies should be applied. We think, however, in this case it requires no great stretch of reason to give a prescription; and this we will do in a few words. The first thing then we would propose is a railroad leading to either one or both of the metropolitan cities on each side of us. The fact is we are behind the age in this respect; we are too content to see others win the race while we lag behind and merely watch the sport. How different is the case in New England! There, if there is a stream of water not much bigger in volume than your little finger, every available part is turned to account. If the Alps were to intervene at any point where a railroad was wanted, there would be no hesitation in hewing the mountains down, or boring a tunnel through its bowels. If capitalists there cannot find on their own soil convenient means for the disposition of their funds, they seek them in the western wilds, or some other distant region.

But some non-concurrent reader may observe, "how is this! have you not said fine things, in praise of the beauty and the air of prosperity which reigns over this tract of country?" Yes, we have; and we repeat that probably nowhere are God's blessings showered in greater abundance than in this section of Pennsylvania, in the midst of which our own beautiful Borough is situated. And I will repeat too at the risk of being considered tautologous, my former argument, or its substance. If a man has ten thousand dollars and puts it to interest at three per cent, when he can just as well as not get six, is he not criminally negligent of his affairs? So we, though we have shown much laudable enterprise in our rise from the blasting misfortunes caused by the consuming element in our town; though in every vale and on every hill, the hand of improvement shows its marks, there still remains too much undone. Though the ground has

been tamped and its mineral contents fused in one or two furnaces, it still groans severely from want of a more speedy delivery; we are still too secluded from the busy world.

We firmly believe that the German population of Pennsylvania has innate qualities for great enterprises, whether of business, literature, or anything else, as prominent as any other class in the world, and much more so than many other classes in this or any other country. But they are slow, cautious, hard to excite. If, however, the outer crust be once penetrated, and the soul once acted on, we believe they would show such fire as would astonish even themselves. This change cannot be effected at once; it requires time for the development of these faculties which only lie dormant like the countless riches under the soil on which they live.

We have confined our remarks mostly to a business point of view; we shall perhaps next week address ourselves to our fellow citizens upon a subject that we deem of still more importance. In the meantime permit us to drink your healths in a glass of that limpid water which flows from our inexhaustible mountain springs.

### An Excellent Regulation.

The following is an extract from an Act passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin, during its recent session:

"Sec. 7. The town clerk of every town shall take for the use of the town, one copy of each newspaper printed in the county in which such town is located, which papers shall be safely preserved with the books of the town, and bound in volumes, as shall be directed by the supervisors of the town."

Every person who knows the value and interest which an old file of newspapers possess, will readily perceive the utility of the regulation prescribed in the section above quoted.—The county newspaper contains a faithful and contiguous record of all matters of local interest transpiring within its district. It has been aptly called a concise history of the times, in which every event of a public nature, is duly noted; and although few subscribers take the trouble to preserve the numbers as they are issued, and have them bound in book-form, it is nevertheless strictly true, that a volume of old newspapers is one of the most interesting and valuable memorials of the generation in which he lived, that a man can hand down to his posterity.

Cases are constantly occurring, in Court, and in the ordinary business of life, where it becomes of the utmost importance to consult a newspaper file. As so few files are kept, it is impossible to do so, unless by having recourse to those that are always preserved in the publishers office. How convenient would it be, therefore, if regular files of the newspapers of every district within the bounds of the county, so that the citizens might always have them near at hand for reference. A series of newspaper volumes regularly kept by every township, would in a short time form one of the most valuable legacies of local history that could be transmitted to posterity. The subject, although apparently trifling, is worthy the attention of the Legislature of every State; and we hope soon to see it adopted in Pennsylvania. It affords the means of collecting a vast amount of historical, statistical and miscellaneous information, useful for the present purposes, but more particularly for future reference, and which cannot readily be obtained from any other source, at a cost so inconsiderable as to make it scarcely worth taking into account.

The reader will of course understand, the word *town* in the section copied above, to mean township; for the district which we call by the latter name, are known in many of the States by the denomination of towns.

### Isopathy.

Some of the newspapers mention, waggishly or otherwise, a newly-invented mode of treating diseases, said to be of German origin, which rejoices in the Greek name of Isopathy.

We have now Homeopathy, Allopathy, Hydropathy, and Isopathy, and how many more qualities we do not know. The first is Hahnemann's system of curing by administering infinitesimal doses, the thousandth or ten thousandth part of a grain, or less, and cures are sometimes effected.—the remedy operating, we fancy, through the medium of the imagination, rather than upon the physical part of the system.

The second is the regular practice, about which we need not say anything—indeed we do not know much.

The third is the cold-water cure, as practiced by Priessnitz, its inventor, or perfected rather, by his followers, who are pretty numerous, both in Europe and America. By this method many wonderful are undoubtedly effected; but to undergo the process as renovation, for old obstinate chronic diseases, requires a degree of patience and resolution to which but few sufferers are equal—few compared with the number that exist.

The isopaths are very original practitioners, we think, if not very scientific or successful. Their *modus operandi* is, to apply to the diseased part the corresponding part of an animal recently slaughtered. For a disease of the eye, a calf's or a sheep's or any other beast's eye would be applied; for a disease of the heart, the heart of an animal applied to the cardiac region; for a diseased liver, the liver of an ox or hog or other animal would be applied to the hepatic region; and so on ad infinitum.

We have not yet seen any cures by this method recorded. If we find any, we will give them a place in our columns.

Enveloping sick persons in the hot skin of an animal just flayed is an old remedy, and has sometimes, no doubt, effected cures. This we can comprehend, but the isopathic method is not quite so intelligible.

### Miraculous Escape.

On Monday the 2d inst., says the Carbon Democrat, as Mr. Charles Packer, of Nesquehoning, in company with another person, was descending the plain of Messrs. Packer & Douglas, above this place, with a train of trucks, they became somewhat unmanageable, and commenced moving with considerable rapidity. Mr. Packer's assistant becoming frightened, leaped off, leaving their entire management to himself. Of course, his power was unequal to the task, and they came thundering down threatening destruction to everything below. When near the bottom they ran off the track, and striking a piece of wood at the very verge of a precipice, Mr. P. was thrown from his position over the wall, and singular to relate, alighted, some twenty-five feet below, erect on his feet, on an upright 3 inch plank.—With great presence of mind, supposing the trucks above were about coming down upon him, another bound placed him beyond harm's danger. The cars, however, remained on the verge of going over. Of course, the whole affair, was but the work of a moment. From a knowledge of the place he descended, every person present supposed that he must literally be dashed to pieces. Great was their joy and surprise, however, to find him unharmed in the least particular. Mr. Packer is one of our most estimable citizens, and we rejoice with his many friends over his miraculous escape.

**Served Him Right.**—The West Tennessee Whig tells a capital yarn of a farmer in that part of the State, who, to make a speculation, put a large stone in one of his hogsheads of tobacco, and forwarding it to his commission merchant at New Orleans, directing his merchant there to send him a barrel of sugar. By accident or otherwise, the stone was discovered.—The merchant took the stone from the tobacco and put it into a barrel of sugar before he weighed it, put on the head and sent it back to the tobacco man in the course of time, and didn't say a word about the stone. But he found it before he had used more than half of the sugar. He got four cents and bought it back at eight, without daring to exercise the poor privilege of grumbling at the one hundred per cent, advance price on the repurchase.

**Murder.**—The Bradford Democrat of the 15th ult., notices the recent murder by a man named Corbin, of Orwell, in Bradford county, of a part of his family. He in the absence of his wife collected all his cattle, &c., into the barn and closed all the avenues to prevent escape, and then set fire to it. He then returned to the house, where two of his children, the eldest 17, were in bed and supposed to be asleep, deliberately cut their throats, and after setting fire to the house, with the same razor cut his own throat.

**Salmon Trout.**—We learn from the Lowell Courier, that the salmon trout taken in Moosehead Lake, during the past season, amounting to about twelve tons, having brought the fisherman on its borders, the snug sum of \$2000 and over. It would take a great many of our delicious brook trout to make twelve tons, but the Moosehead fish are generally of a most extraordinary size. They are as yellow and almost as rich as a burnished lump of California gold. Numbers have been taken the present season, which have weighed more than 30 pounds—quite as large as the average run of codfish in the market.

**General Manufacturing Bill.**—It will be seen by the proceedings of the House of representatives on Wednesday last, that the General Manufacturing bill, which was lost in that body last week, has been reconsidered and passed by a vote of 52 to 37. It had previously passed the Senate, and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

**Cough Syrup.**—Take Thoroughwort, Hoarhound and Pennyroyal, of each a good handful, and boil them in just water enough to extract the strength; then strain off the liquor, and add an equal quantity of molasses, and boil until it forms a candy. Eat freely of this every time an inclination to cough is felt, and your cough will soon leave you.

**Mind Your Business.**—It is common advice, but not the less judicious. Who has not follies enough to answer for, without prying into his neighbor's affairs! Is there a man living who has not been imprudent at least once in his life? What if that imprudent step were whispered to the world! Would it be just? Then seek not to uncover the concealed fact. Mind your own affairs, and look into your own heart, and if you have not crimes and follies enough to answer for, here's our head for a football.

**Liquidating our State Debt.**—We learn from the Harrisburg Union that a citizen of eastern Pennsylvania, has written a letter to a member of the Senate, proposing a novel scheme for the liquidation of the State debt. He says that our taxes are already too onerous to bear increase; that the debt of \$40,000,000 was incurred for public improvements that benefit the western States more than they do us. He proposes that our Legislature pass a bill organizing a company of 500 men to go to California and collect gold dust for the Commonwealth; that this company be allowed 50 per cent. on the amount collected, and be under the official protection of the State, and this gold constitute a sinking fund for payment of the debt. Of course the preliminary expenses for outfit, &c. must come out of the public treasury. Huzza, boys! there will be an end of taxation—as soon as we can chronicle the return of the 500 men!

**California Gold.**—The curiosity seekers in New York are gratifying themselves with a sight of a lump of gold in a nearly pure state, picked up at the Gold Diggings in California.—It is worth 53 dollars.

**Governor of Minnesota.**—We have the notification of the appointment of the Hon. Alexander Ramsey as Governor of the Territory of Minnesota.—Mr. Ramsey is a gentleman of energy, and will, we have no doubt, prove highly acceptable to the citizens of the territory.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at New Bedford and Dartmouth, Mass., on Friday evening last, accompanied by sound resembling distant thunder.

### Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, April 11, 1849.  
An act changing the mode of electing the officers of the Springhouse, Northampton Town and Bethlehem turnpike road company, was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Matthias offered an amendment requiring every person applying for a license, to present to the county Treasurer the written consent of the owner of the premises, to his keeping a tavern; which was agreed to.

Mr. Brooke moved an amendment, that any one selling liquor without a license, shall upon a second conviction be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months; agreed to.

The Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor nominating certain gentlemen as president judges and associate judges.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the message was referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations, who obtained leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

In a short time thereafter, the committee reported unanimously on the nominations; and on motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate went into executive session and unanimously confirmed them.

**For President Judges.**—Nathaniel B. Eldred, for the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Pike and Carbon; Horace Wilson, for the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean; William Jessup, for the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming; George Taylor, for the counties of York and Adams; David F. Gordon, for the county of Berks.

**Associate Judges.**—Stogdell Stokes, for the county of Monroe; Wm. Hendrie, for the county of Bucks; Joseph Hunsicker, for the county of Montgomery.

On motion of Mr. Calmont, the bill to change the venue of certain suits, and for other purposes, was taken up and passed the committee of the whole. The bill being on second reading.

Mr. Klotz moved to amend the bill, so as to authorize the construction of an aqueduct bridge over the Delaware, at or near Easton.

Mr. McCalmont opposed, and Mr. Klotz advocated the amendment.

An act for the relief of certain citizens of the borough of Allentown, Lehigh county, was read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Stine, the Senate resumed the second reading and consideration of the Senate bill to revise the Militia System of the Commonwealth, and to provide for the training of those only who shall be uniformed. After some debate, participated in by Messrs. Stine, Small, Johnson, King, McCaslin, Brooke and Sankey, several amendments were made, and the bill was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Crabb called up his resolution to rescind the joint resolution, passed by both Houses, fixing the 10th inst. as the time for the final adjournment of the Legislature, when, after considerable discussion, the resolution was so amended as to fix the 14th inst. as the day, instead of the 10th, from which latter time public bills shall be considered first in order. Yeas 15; nays 11.—The resolution was then sent to the House.

The bill relative to scrip issued for the Lehigh Coal Company, was passed.

The House concurred, by a vote of 47 to 48, in Senate amendment to the bill authorizing the partial restoration of the capital of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

An amendment upon the bill, making it imprisonment for any unauthorized person to inspect Whiskey in Philadelphia, was agreed to.—The bill then passed.

### Gleanings from Exchanges.

In Connecticut, the Democrats and Free Soilers united elected three members of Congress and the Whigs one. In the Senate and House the Whigs have a small majority.

Butter sells in Cincinnati at 20 cents per pound, and eggs at 7 cents per dozen.

What two numbers are those, if added together amount to 7, and if one be multiplied by the other the product is 11? We "pause for a reply."

A till-hammer, weighing six tons, was lately cast successfully at Sample's Foundry, near Cincinnati.

A "down east" editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar joke upon his creditors.

The Buffalo Commercial says that George Washington was on trial on Wednesday, before Judge Bill of that city, on a charge of assault and battery, with an attempt to kill William Henry Harrison.

J. H. Warren, the Clerk of the Solicitor of the Treasury's office, of the United States, died last week. About one hundred applicants have laid claim to the office thus left vacant, which is worth about \$1100 per annum.

"Pa, ain't I growing tall!—Why, what's your height, sonny?"—"Why I'm seven feet lacking a yard!" Pa faints.

The Canal Commissioners have appointed Lewis P. Kinsey, Jr., Inspector of cargoes at Bristol, in place of J. Zeigenfuss, resigned.

In Monroe county, N. Y. during the year 1848 there were 632 births, 418 marriages, and 466 deaths.

"Is that the tune the old cow died of?" asked an Englishman, nettled at the industry with which a New Englander whistled Yankee Doodle. "No Beef," replied Jonathan, "that ar's the tune old Bull died of."

Jesse Miller, Gov. Shunk's Secretary of State, has purchased an interest in the Harrisburg Keystone, and is now the leading editor of that print. It is thoroughly Democratic.

The shad fishery in the Delaware, this season, has been very unsuccessful; many fishermen have abandoned their attempts.

California.—A gentleman writing from San Francisco, places the richness of the soil in a very strange light. He hired a wagon, he says, the day after he arrived, and took a ride to the mines. When he came back, instead of putting his hand into his pocket and paying for the go, on Northern principles, he just scraped the dirt from the wheels, washed it, paid the hostler fifteen dollars, and yet had thirty dollars left to "make a night of." What a land for speering.

(From the Philadelphia Daily Sun.)

### Arrival of the Niagara.

St. Joux, April 6, 1849.

The Niagara, Capt. Rycie, with two weeks later intelligence from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Our Express started at half past 3 this morning.

The news by the arrival, presents European politics in a more threatening aspect than at any previous period during the past year, and its importance, not less than its exciting interest, predominates over all other intelligence.

There has been no improvement in the trade for Breadstuffs, since the advices by the Canada. In fact prices at all the leading markets have continued to recede, but low as they are now, purchasers still hold off from a conviction that they have not reached the bottom. There has been no determination in the extent of employment in the manufacturing districts, but there has been a perceptible falling off in the demand for manufactured goods.

The reports by the overland mail represents trade at Bombay, Calcutta, to be good, and business generally to be in a healthy state.

The supply of money continues abundant on call. The Bankers will not give more than 2 per cent, and are quite indifferent about receiving it at that. First class paper is gladly taken at 2 1/2.

The Bank of England returns do not furnish any feature worthy of particular remark.

IRELAND.—The west and south of Ireland seems to be in a deplorable state. Several frightful murders are reported. The cholera is committing extensive ravages. In Limerick, to compensate for this sad and distressing visitation, the farmers have commenced tilling their ground; and the potato is again planted to a greater breadth. The attachment of the Irish to this, their precarious mode of subsistence, cannot be eradicated. It is hoped that the early sowing has been adopted generally throughout the country that the chances of failure may be diminished. The friends of Ireland however, view with considerable alarm, this recurrence to a system which has cost so much life and treasure.

FRANCE.—Public attention continues to centre in the trials at Bourgeois, of the political prisoners, which are proceeding with due solemnity. But as the Parisians do not anticipate any new light to be thrown upon the events of last year, and the distance from the capital precludes the possibility of making the proceedings a subject of excitement, the public attention of Paris is more drawn to a matter nearer at home, or far more exciting character, than to the probable fate of the prisoners. After a painful investigation into all the circumstances connected with the murder of Gen. Brea, the government has spared the lives of all the convicted party, with the exception of two, who were brought to the scaffold on the 14th, and guillotined. The first application of the hateful instrument of punishment since the revolution, has excited the Red Republicans to uncontrollable fury. They have stigmatised the President as an executioner and an assassin, and M. Proudhon ends an outrageous article on the subject, thus addressing Louis Napoleon.

"You have restored the guillotine, and it will only disappear with you.

The abolition of the clubs has been decided in the Assembly by the slender majority of 378 over 359, the division being taken by ballot.

Every day now discloses some fresh instance of the indefatigable zeal of the Socialists, who overturn the present order of things.

### Surgical Operation.

We have heard of some bold attempts made lately to render surgery subservient to the cure of that terrible and distressing malady, epilepsy, which cannot but prove interesting to the public as well as to the medical profession.

The new mode of treatment consists in obliterating the calibre of one or both common carotid arteries by means of ligature.—These trunks transmit the blood which supplies the head and cerebral membranes, and by arresting so large a current from the brain, it is expected that the morbid influence will be starved or altered.

Should this remedy prove as successful in ameliorating certain forms of this complaint as the results already promise, it may unveil the obscurity which at present involves the nature of epilepsy.

Two cases, we understand, have been operated on in New York; one by Dr. Parker and the other by Dr. Mott. The result in both cases has been very satisfactory so far. Dr. Murrough, of this city, in the presence of Drs. Skillman, Gayler, Woodhull and Chevalier, lately performed an operation, an account of which has been furnished us.

The patient was a young man of considerable intelligence and firmness of mind. His sufferings, as he described them, had been deplorable. For years he has been subject to excruciating distress in the head, attended with throbbing of the temporal arteries. He had exhausted, in vain, every conceivable system of treatment; his memory was failing, and hope was yielding to the dreary and melancholy prospect of complete fatuity. The hazard of the operation was explained to him in rather exaggerated colors, but he was resolved, and submitted to its performance without showing the slightest manifestation of pain or excitement. The artery was tied at the upper margin of the obvioid muscle. On the 14th day the ligature came away, when the patient left New Brunswick for his residence at Six Mile Run, with only a slight trace of the wound remaining, and feeling more free from distress than he has been in many years.

It is now more than a month since the ligature came away, during which time we are informed he has not experienced any return of his complaint.—N. Brunswick Times.