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Free Banking.

The movements, says the New York Herald, which have been made in the Legislatures of several States, to establish banking systems similar to that which has been so successful in this State, since the defects in the original law were removed, have doubtless had a tendency to stiffen prices for all our good, sound public securities. The Legislatures of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Alabama, have this system of banking under consideration, and we have no doubt it will be adopted in each of the States named. It is, without doubt, the safest system of banking ever invented; and if adopted with such restrictions as our experience has shown to be necessary, the bill holders, and therefore the public generally, are better protected than in any other way. Gold and silver, represented to be in the vaults of any bank, are a very poor protection to the bill-holders, as the probability is, that when it is most wanted it cannot be found; and as for the capital of banks established under the old system, it is our firm conviction that in not one case in five is it actually paid up in full. The bill holder has not, therefore, the smallest security; and the frequent explosions we have recorded during the past fifteen years, have shown that banks go on, year after year, with a good credit, when they have been years rotten to the very core. Gold and silver frequently take legs and walk away between two days. Capital is frequently composed of the promissory notes of favorites, which are never found when most wanted. Under the old banking system, we have no guarantee that the circulation will ever be redeemed; and with the exception of banks in large cities, not one bank in a hundred could, upon presentation, redeem a fifth part of its issues. Under the State stock system, the redemption of every bill is guaranteed. The issues are good for their face while the bank is in operation; and in the event of a suspension, they are worth more than their face for, if properly protested, they draw interest at the rate of eighteen per cent per annum. Opponents of this system point to the failures that occurred in the early stages of its operation, as evidence of its imperfections, &c. We admit that when this law was first adopted in this State, it was very imperfect; but the greatest defect was in making bonds and mortgages, and the stock of insolvent, delinquent States, the basis of the circulation. Since the failures and losses on issues which were caused by the depreciation of the stocks of our delinquent States, the law has been much improved, and the issues of banks established under the law, as it now stands, are better and safer than gold and silver. United States and New York State stocks now form the basis of the circulation of free banks in this State; and if there is any better security in the wide world, we would like to see it. Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania should bear in mind, when they are pointing to the operation of the law in this State, soon after it was first adopted, that it was the delinquency of their own State, (the stock of which was received in deposit for circulating notes, at its par value,) more than anything else, that caused such serious losses to bill holders, and created, for the time, such a strong prejudice against the system. We have, however, learned, by dear experience, to put no trust in the stocks of other States, and we do not ask the Legislature of any State that may adopt the State stock security system of banking, to put any trust in New York State stocks. Let every tub stand on its own bottom. The demand for our stocks for banking purposes, and for investment, has already carried prices for the long sixes up to fifteen and sixteen per cent premiums, which is about three per cent above United States Sixes of longer dates; and as our debt becomes reduced, under the operation of the sinking fund, we shall hardly be able to furnish capital for our own banks, and therefore have no wish that our stocks should be taken in other States, as the basis of a banking system. We want to see each State take care of its own public debt, as we have, instead of making it a burden upon the community. We want to see it made available in securing the public against the wilding operations of financial speculators, and in protecting society against a set of eccentrics who are ready at all times to prey upon it. The stocks of our delinquent States might, at a safe margin, be made the basis of a banking system, adapted to the wants of the people of each.

From Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says: Petitions for a Free Banking Bill are beginning to pour into both branches of the Legislature. The press also are breaking and most generally in favorable terms. I do not know that the system will be adopted this session, but it will become more and more popular as its merits are canvassed. The time will soon come when it will be a favorite with Pennsylvania, and those demagogues who are endeavoring to evade the issue and blindfold the people on this, as they have attempted on other questions, will find themselves spurned by an honest and sensible constituency.

Proceedings of Court.

We give the proceedings of our Court during last week. It is a matter worthy of remark, that the business remaining on hand, for some time, and the argument list was taken up and disposed of with unusual promptness. Judge Jones, in his dispatch of business is fast gaining popularity with the tax-payers of Lehigh county, and we heard it remarked by a highly talented gentleman of the bar, that a few years more practice will place our worthy Judge among the most talented and popular in the State. There were only three Tavern licences granted this Session, namely: Mr. Henry Leh, for the newly erected 3 story brick building on the corner of Allen and Andrew streets in the Borough of Allentown. A house of this description was much needed in the neighborhood of its location, and the selection of a host could not have fallen upon a more appropriate person. Mr. Leh is a gentleman extensively known as one of the best landlords in the county. Mr. Jonas Kern, for a newly erected house in Washington township, near the Slate Quarry at Kern's Mill. Mr. William Leisenring, a short distance beyond the Egypt School House in North Whitehall township. The house formerly had license but for many years it was kept as a private dwelling. Mr. Leisenring possesses the qualifications of becoming one of the landlords.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Bouman. This was an action brought for selling liquor without license. The defendant being arraigned, plead guilty. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$30 to the Commonwealth for the use of the County of Lehigh, and the costs of prosecution. Commonwealth vs. Charles Detweiler. Assault and Battery on oath of John Bessey. The defendant being arraigned, plead guilty. The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$30 to the Commonwealth for the use of the County of Lehigh, and the costs of prosecution. Commonwealth vs. Michael Rouch. Larceny. The grand Jury, in this case returned a "true bill." The defendant upon trial, plead "not guilty." He appears to have taken possession of a horse, belonging to Mr. Andrew Kromer, without his knowledge or consent, and having sold him and pocketed the funds, as appears from the evidence before the Jury. The defendant stood without an excuse or apology before the Court, and the only defence was, that since he had taken the horse, he had shaved off his whiskers, and on that ground denied his own identity. The Jury however appeared to be satisfied of his guilt, and whisks or no whisks, returned a verdict of "guilty" against him. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one dollar, for the use of the County, restore the property, if not done so already, and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of three years. Commonwealth vs. Andrew Bruner. Assault and Battery on oath of William Gees, committed. The defendant in this case is a school teacher in Salsburg township, and it appears in the way of reprimand committed a violence with the "birch" on the back of Sarah, to which mode of teaching her father seriously objected. The matter was brought before the grand Jury, who returned the same thus: "Not a true bill, the county to pay the prosecution." Commonwealth vs. George C. Hand. Assault and Battery on oath of George Henry. The grand Jury, in this case returned a "true bill." The Attorney General on leave of the Court, entered a "nolle-pros." on payment of costs by defendant.

COMMON PLEAS.

Nathan Lerch vs. Thomas Shoener. This was an issue devised by the plaintiff to determine the validity of the will of Thomas Shoener, dec'd. The parties however compromised and a verdict taken by the jury in favor of the plaintiff as a matter of course. Eve Licht, administratrix vs. Henry Sellers. Plaintiff brought this action to recover of the defendant the amount of a canal boat. It appears that the plaintiff after the decease of her husband, undertook to dispose of his property and settle the estate, without taking letters of administration. She held a public sale of the personal property of the deceased—and among other articles sold a canal boat, which the defendant purchased at \$140. At the expiration of the period of credit then given, he was called upon by the Plaintiff for the money but refused to pay on the ground that she sold the boat without having administered the estate, and therefore could not give him a good title to the boat; and could not receive the money for it which he had agreed to pay. She then took out letters of administration and brought this suit, and as Sellers had taken and retained possession of the boat until after she had administered, the court and jury were of opinion that he was liable in law to pay for the same. Verdict for the plaintiff \$140 and costs. William Fry vs. Solomon Gangwer. This action was brought by plaintiff to recover a balance of book debt and also a certain sum of money, alleged to be due, arising from the sale of a tract of Woodland, which has been sold by the defendant and in which plaintiff claims an interest as joint owner. As the contract between the plaintiff was merely verbal, the Court expounded the law to the jury and left them to do the fact as to the contract. Verdict for plaintiff \$187.88 with costs. Peter Holben for the use of Reuben Holben vs. Jacob S. Helrich. Appeal. This was an action brought to recover the amount of a note. The defence was that the note in suit was only a copy, and that the original, which was on file in the

Prothonotary's office, may be made the ground of another action, and in this way the money might be twice recovered. It was however proved that the old note had been taken up by the defendant and the new one given in its stead. Judgment for plaintiff by confession for \$78.26. Michael Basian and others, vs. John Wannemacher and Solomon Fogel. The plaintiffs sought in this suit to recover the amount of a promissory note, which had been given for the purchase money of a tract of land. The defendant plead want of consideration and proved that the title to the land was defective. Verdict for defendant.

Joseph H. Taylor & Jonathan Brock, partners trading under the firm of Taylor and Brock, indorsees of Jonathan Cook vs. George Wenner, and Thomas Wickert. Same vs. Same. These were actions brought to recover in the one case one hundred and fifty dollars, and in the other case, two hundred dollars. The defence in these cases was, that the notes were accommodation notes and had been passed by the payees into the hands of the indorsees as collateral security, and that the payee was indebted to the drawers, at the time the notes were given, and further that the defendants held an account against the plaintiff, sufficient to overbalance the notes. The court refused to allow the defendants to prove the fact of the notes being held as collateral security, and that would not prevent the plaintiffs recovery, and also refuse to allow them to set off their accounts against the notes on account of some informality in the notice of set-off. Verdict in the first case, in favor of plaintiff for \$174.24 with cost, and in the second case \$233.24 and cost in each.

Ohio and the Union.

A petition was recently introduced in the Ohio Senate praying the Legislature to declare the Union dissolved, and was referred to the appropriate committee. The committee, a few days ago, reported the proposition traitorous and disloyal. It is not a thing to be reasoned upon. The perpetuity of the union should be assumed—regarded as a fixed fact, not to be debated or questioned upon. Attachment to the Union should be a feeling, a sentiment in every American bosom. It should be instinctive. The American should imbibe it with his mother's milk. It should grow with his growth, and strengthen with his strength—the confident of his youth, the pride of his manhood, and the solace of his old days. Next to the duties which an American owes his God, are the duties he owes to his country. The first of these is, to preserve the Union; the second, preserve the Union; the third, preserve the Union. The value of the Union cannot be calculated; if it could, Ohio could show how vastly important that Union is to her. When the first President of the United States, the Father of his country, was about returning from that high office to which the partiality of his grateful countrymen had twice unanimously called him, he addressed to them an affectionate letter, prompted only by the great love he bore to the people he had saved, and containing sentiments which should be perpetually cherished by the American people. This paper, usually styled Washington's Farewell Address, and bearing date September 17, 1796, should, next to the Bible, be the daily reading of our people. His warning voice must not be forgotten, his counsel contemned and disregarded, before any one can be willing to raise a party hand against the Union of these States. The committee, with this report, presented a resolution that the memorialists have liberty to withdraw their memorial, and directing the Secretary of State to cause to be printed an Edition of Washington's Farewell Address, to be distributed to each School District in the State.

The Course of Life.

The course of life is much the same now as it was centuries ago. Shakespeare has described the seven ages. As it was in the beginning, so is it now. Youth has its passions and enjoyments, its follies and excitements. Age looks down with supreme contempt upon the presumptuous intelligence of youth, and youth, in turn, regards the wisdom and experience of age, as the recollection of past and exploded prejudices. But it should not be forgotten that, although the ocean once traversed by packets alone, and now crossed by Steamers, the roads once travelled by horses and stages, are now eped over by Locomotives, are still the same, governed by the same laws, and controlled by the same influences. The march of improvement, the discoveries of science, the power of invention, have successfully applied the means which always existed, without in the least altering the material of action. Man and the world still remain the same. Man has not altered, but as he was in the beginning, so is he now.

Yet it would be difficult to induce youth to listen to the advice of old age. There is only one teacher to whom he will pay respect, and that is Experience. To every one the lessons of experience will sooner or later come, laden with the penalties of disappointment, regret, and punishment. One by one, in a series never ending until his death, man is taught the great truth to be demonstrated by a life of probation. He finds that his passions afford only a temporary pleasure and excitement; he finds that the excessive indulgence of his desires always eventuate in pain; and, at last, he settles down as age comes upon him, into a calm reflecting philosophy.—The wisdom of age is not folly; it is the gleanings from the fields of life, travelled over by those who know the windings and turnings, the up's and down's the crooked and straight paths, beset with difficulties and temptations; that all must encounter who travel from youth to manhood and from manhood to old age.—Dem. Union

From Washington.—Senator Gwin and the two Representatives elect from California, arrived in Washington on Monday last. Messrs. Harris and Pickens, delegates from the Chickasaw Nation, were also among the arrivals.

Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania.

We learn from the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this State that, up to the 22d of January, the revenues appropriated to the fund amounted to \$238,233, and were from the following sources:

Collateral Inheritance tax,	\$198,569 00
Premiums on charters,	35,968 40
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses,	651 90
Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten-pin alley licenses,	3,369 50
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses,	2,514 00
Distillery and brewery licenses,	1,256 74

Total to Dec. 31, '49, \$238,233 56

Of this sum, \$225,698 91 have been expended in the purchase of State five's, at the market prices, and has purchased \$252,500 of the State's debt. The prices paid range from 87 1/2 to 89 1/2. The report shows a balance on hand due the fund on the first of the year of \$12,534 65.

The danger of "Party."

It will be a happy day for the American Union when all its people can be made to feel that party is a monster. "Observer," the Washington correspondent of the Phil. Ledger, says: "There are but two parties in this country. There is an Administration party, and an opposition with the prospect of becoming the Administration party. Every position out of these two is a false one, in a parliamentary view; it may electify the country, but it has little or no influence on the pitiless eyes and nose. Party! Party! nothing but Party! No influence at work but that of Party! No position to be sustained but that of Party! Do the 'eyes and nose' ever remember that they have a country to work for and sustain, and that the mass of the people do not care for Party!"

Removal of Marshall College.

The synod of the German Reformed Church at Harrisburg last week, after a full discussion of the question, decided by a vote of 21 to 1, in favor of the removal of the Marshall College from Mercersburg to Lancaster, and uniting it with the Franklin College, under the title of the Franklin Marshall College. A portion of the conditions of the removal are, that the Lutheran interest in Franklin College, amounting to some \$15,000, shall be bought out and transferred to Gettysburg, by which arrangement the German Reformed Church will have the entire and undisturbed control of the balance of the funds of Franklin College, amounting to about \$30,000, one third of which sum is however, already secured to them by chartered rights; but up to this time has not been made available to any desirable end. The citizens of Lancaster, moreover, are to raise \$25,000 towards the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the college, and all parties are to apply to the legislature for a charter to suit the new state of things. If these conditions are fulfilled, a union of the two colleges may be confidently expected in the course of a year. The funds will amount to more than \$100,000, and Marshall College will be completely endowed, and permanently located at Lancaster. Touching the removal of the theological seminary from Mercersburg, no action was taken, nor will there be before the general synod of the German Reformed Church, in October next.—D. News

Mr. Clay's Compromise.

The Louisville Journal, speaking of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions and speech, expresses the firm belief that nineteen-twentieths of the American people agree in sentiment with Mr. Clay; adding that "the desperate men of ultra opinions, who have unfortunately become members of Congress, do not represent the feelings and convictions of the people. The masses in all sections are heart-whole in their love and reverence for the Union of these states, and they will sustain the noble stand taken by Mr. Clay, whatever objections they may feel toward certain details in the plan he has offered for the pacification of the present angry contest. Disunionists and traitors, both at the North and South, will wage war on Mr. Clay's proposition, for its success will be the knell of the notoriety of all those who have contrived to make political capital for themselves out of the wretched sectional jealousies that now agitate the country."

The Drury Case.

The trial of Samuel Drury and his son, at New York, charged with an attempt to murder Mr. Warner, a lawyer, by sending him a box filled with combustible materials, which exploded with the first attempt to open it, was concluded last Friday. The jury came in at a late hour of the night, and stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were then discharged, and the prisoners held to bail to answer for other several high offences with which they stand charged. The trial occupied four days, and excited deep interest. It is certainly one of the most remarkable criminal cases on record. The evidence was very voluminous, and took a wide range.—An attempt was made on the part of the defence, to implicate Warner himself in the affair, by charging him with a design to destroy the life of his wife, with whom he lived very unhappily.—The evidence also disclosed the connection of some half-dozen very respectable people, with transactions of a highly discreditable nature.—The attempt to implicate Warner, however, wholly failed; for whatever relations he may have cultivated in a domestic way, he was certainly guiltless of the heinous crime sought to be proved against him. Of Drury, who is evidently a bad, though wealthy person, we can only say that he has made a fortunate escape to the disagreement of the jury. There has been deep feeling somewhere, and if the evidence was not considered strong enough to fasten it upon him, it certainly is far from proving his innocence.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.
Mr. King moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill entitled "joint resolutions relative to the Tariff."
The Senate refused to take up the bill, by the following vote: Yeas 13. Nays 16.
On motion of Mr. Shimer, the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge over the river Lehigh, in the county of Carbon, was taken up and passed a second and final reading.
Mr. Shimer, a petition praying for the incorporation of the Allentown Bank.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Fernon, read a bill relative to the officers and privates of the First and Second Regiments Pennsylvania volunteers, who served in the army of the United States in the late war with Mexico.
Mr. Baird, (Danks) in accordance with instructions, reported a bill to prevent the issue of Relief Notes, of a less denomination than \$5.
Mr. Hoge, from the Apportionment Committee, reported the Apportionment Bill, and notice was given that a protest would be presented by the minority. Next Friday was fixed on for the consideration of the bill.

A new point in Political History.

Col. Benton in a recent speech at Palmyra, Missouri, states that President Jackson had absolutely issued a warrant for the arrest of the great nullifier, and that Calhoun was aware of the affectionate intentions of the President. He says: "Col. Benton said that Aaron Burr's treason was odious, but that would have been far more so had he been vice-president at the time; for having sworn to support the constitution, perjury would have been added. This was now the case with Mr. Calhoun. As senator of the United States, he had sworn to support the constitution, and twice attempted to commit treason against his country, and was willing to renew the infamy. In 1832, Jackson would have hanged him as high as Haman, which was seventy-five feet and six inches—the warrant was in the hands of the attorney general, who was ordered to have it served, upon the next move on the part of J. C. Calhoun, who, when informed of this by Letcher, of Kentucky, was frightened into a chit, quailed and from that hour the nullification of '22 was dead."

A Capital Resolution.—The Democratic Convention of Schuylkill county, (Pa.) assembled at Pottsville on Monday last, to nominate Delegates to the State Convention, instructed that it appointed to support Hon. Edward B. Hubble of Reading, as the candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Among the resolutions reported was the following, which, considering the quarter whence it comes, is full of meaning:

Resolved.—That a change of the present ad valorem for a specific duty on iron, one of the great staples of Pennsylvania, would be vastly beneficial to our State at large, and that our representatives in Congress earnestly desired to use all legitimate means to effect that change in our revenue laws.

City's Compromise Speech.—The great news for Mr. Clay's speech may be inferred from the following, which we copy from the Washington Globe:—

"We have already as many orders for this speech as we can fill in two weeks; and therefore we can not receive any more subscriptions for it, unless the subscribers will agree to wait more than two weeks. It will require about one hundred and seventy reams royal octavo paper to print those already ordered."

Free Soil.—The Connecticut Free Soil Convention was addressed by John M. Niles, late U. S. Senator, who also furnished the resolutions— which take the extreme ground of his party. A letter was read from John Van Buren, urging uncompromising action. Another Buffalo Convention is talked of.

Bedford County.—The Democratic convention of Bedford county on the 4th inst., passed resolutions nominating James Buchanan for the Presidency in 1852, and Jeremiah S. Black for Governor.

To Printers.—The printing establishment of the "Newtown Journal," published in the Borough of Newtown, Bucks county, will be sold on the 23d of February.

Massachusetts.—The Legislature has "passed to be enacted," resolutions in favor of a National Board of Agriculture. Mr. Wilson, of Natick, has introduced into the Senate a resolution declaring that "Massachusetts is unalterably opposed to any compromise whatever with slavery; and instructing the State's United States senators to oppose the Clay compromise, or any other, giving the sanction of the State to human slavery."

New Jersey.—The Committee on Agriculture in this State presented an able report in favor of the appointment of a State Agriculturist—to be a man of scientific and practical knowledge—with a view to the advancement of this great interest. It is accompanied with a bill, making it his duty to visit all the counties in the State—to explore its soils and manures—to acquaint himself with its various productions and the means of increasing them—to put himself in free intercourse with Farmers, deliver lectures in suitable seasons wherever meetings can be held, and seek to acquire and diffuse useful information on the subject, and report to the Legislature. The salary is put at Three Thousand dol. The Bill was ordered to a third reading.

State Stocks.—The Armet stock on the Market is the loan of this State, the semi-annual interest on which was paid at the Bank of Pennsylvania last week, and in specie funds.—The price of the loans were the same yesterday, interest off, as they were one month ago, when the books were closed, interest on. They sold at 90 on the 31st of December, and at the same yesterday. The revenues of the State are sensibly improving every year, and as soon as the tax on the loans is removed, which there is reason to believe it will be during the present session of the Legislature, our State credit should stand as favorable as that of any other State in the United States.—Ledger.

Cleanings.

St. Valentine's Day is to-day the 14th February.
The Gold Dollars, coined at the U. S. Mint up to the present time, number 688,576.
It is estimated that there are in France, 7,000,000 land owners, whose annual income from the produce of their land does not amount to over ten dollars.
A steamboat arrived at New Orleans, on the 19th ult., from Arkansas, with fourteen hundred wild turkeys.
The largest Hotel in America has just been completed in Cincinnati, at a cost of \$225,000. It will lodge 560 persons.
Mr. James G. Pearson has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of California, at a salary of \$25 per day.
Mr. Olingman, in a late speech, said a hundred thousand dollars worth of slaves ran away from the State of Delaware every year.—One of the United States Senators from Delaware says half of the sum mentioned would be sufficient to purchase all the slaves in the State.
Maryland was settled in 1634 by the English, and acceded to the Union in April, 1788.—One year's residence in the State, and six months in the county, gives the right to vote to every white male citizen. Area, 10,329 square miles. Population in 1840, 469,232.
The Detroit Commercial Bulletin, hoists the name of Thomas H. Benton for the next Presidency.

Counterfeit Relief Notes.—The Lancaster papers notice a counterfeit Relief note, on the denomination of \$2, purporting to be of the re-issue of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, which is calculated to deceive those who are not good judges of money. The re-issue of the Farmers' Bank was made from two different plates, one of which was engraved by Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Huffy, Philadelphia; and Danford, Underwood & Co., New York. The other plate was engraved by Huffy & Danford, Philadelphia and New York. It is upon the latter plate that the counterfeits have been issued. The engraving of the counterfeit note is made much coarser than that of the genuine. In the vignette of the genuine bill, a column of smoke can be distinctly seen curling over the roofs of the farm buildings. This is not the case in the counterfeit.

Game for New York.—The Detroit Tribune says that the prairies are literally covered with prairie hens as fat as butter, are that an ordinary sportsman can bag daily as many as he can carry. A speculator, from New York was buying them up at 5 cents each, and farmer's sons were making \$5 a day by supplying him. Three thousand were already packed and on their way. By this time they ought to be here, and perhaps they have arrived and been devoured. Quails at Chicago are worth \$1.25 a hundred, wild turkeys 25 cents each, and deer at your own price.

Very Singular.—Some forty years since, the family of Dr. Denormandie, formerly of Attleborough, Bucks county, Pa., received a paper written in a language they did not understand. It was thought nothing of, except of a mere curiosity, and remained among the family until lately, when it happened to be seen by some person who translated it, and behold! it proved to be a will leaving to the family an immense estate in the North of France. Dr. Denormandie, who had been dead many years, left three sons and perhaps other children. Two of his sons went to Kentucky about 1818, where one of them died; the other two; it is believed, are still living. They were worthy men, and many will rejoice to learn that the long neglected bequest may yet be realized.

Texas.—According to Senator Benton, Texas has a Gulf frontier of nearly 1009 miles, a circumference of about five thousand miles, and a surface of three hundred and fifty thousand square miles. She is large enough to make seven States of the first class; and yet she is now demanding to be made larger. Mr. Benton's bill proposes to reduce her at once with her consent, into a State of about 150,000 square miles, and eventually into two States of about 75,000 square miles each.

Wisconsin.—The taxes of the State of Wisconsin are so heavy, that many of the collectors have given up their commissions, rather than incur the odium of enforcing the collection.

Progressive.—The people of Tamauqua, in a town meeting, appointed a committee, to visit Harrisburg to get them a Bank charter—to obtain the town council power to borrow \$5,000 to build water works, and to have their borough divided into three wards. There is little prospect of any bank being chartered this winter, so in particular this go-ahead people will probably be disappointed.

Marriage with a deceased Wife's sister.—The commissioners appointed in England to inquire into the propriety of marriage with the sister of a deceased wife have reported that they had found a mass of evidence, that marriages of this kind are permitted, by dispensation or otherwise, in all the continental states of Europe.

Singular Freak of Nature.—We learn from the Boston Advertiser, that the table of lips and larynx, which forms one of the most striking features in Ovid's Metamorphoses, was probably the after all. Just such a thing has happened in the State of Massachusetts. A petition has been presented to the Legislature of the part of an individual in the town of Uxbridge, stating that he has a child 15 years old, which was born a female (apparently) and that she has become a male sex. He therefore petitions that the name of this androgynous offspring may be changed to William. This account is perfectly correct, and the instance presents one of the most curious cases in physiology. Truth is stranger than fiction.

Congressional Election.—Accounts from Savannah state that the election for members of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. T. Butler King, has probably resulted in favor of Mr. Jackson, the Democratic candidate. The Democratic majority in Savannah is 400.