

The communication headed "Common Sense," is held under advisement. The writer will please call on us soon.

### The Rail Road.

The Committee appointed by the late Railroad Convention to solicit stock to the proposed route along the river Lehigh to Tamaqua, have met with very good success. The amount of stock subscribed in Lehigh county, will reach at least \$80,000. We learn that the road will certainly be built, and that part of the same will be put under contract before May next.

### Counterfeiters Arrested.

On Monday last, Daniel Ward and Thomas Simpson, two well dressed young men made their appearance in our Borough. They visited a number of our Stores and Eating houses, and succeeded in passing some \$30 or \$40 of Counterfeit Relief Notes on the Harrisburg Bank. They travelled in a one horse sleigh, and left during the afternoon, and as they represented, for Hellertown, but instead of going to Hellertown they took the river road to Bethlehem. At the time it was found out that the notes were counterfeit, the clappers had already left town. Deputy Sheriff Hantz, and an assistant were immediately despatched after them, who overtook them at Bethlehem, where they had also succeeded in passing a number of notes. They were brought back and had a hearing before Judge Rhee, who committed them to limbo, for a hearing at the next Court, which goes in session on the 31 of February next.

### Girl Drowned.

We learn that on Sunday morning last, a daughter of Mr. Jones Snyder, at Catasauqua, Hanover township, Lehigh county, about 17 years of age, met her death by falling into the Canal, immediately above the Lock. It appears that she was going to the Canal to get water, the steps being icy, and in slipping slipped and fell into the Canal. The water being very deep, so that before assistance could be given, she was a corpse. We were informed that this same girl, about 14 years ago, fell into the Canal near the same place, but was rescued from a watery grave by the prompt assistance of a number of workmen, who were present at the time.

### Saving Institution.

At an election for Directors of the "Allentown Saving Institution," held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: J. B. Moser, Robert E. Wright, Ems. Weiss, Charles S. Bush, Peter Wipkel, Reuben Reiss, and Nathan Landenschlager. The Directors organized by electing John B. Moser, President, and Charles S. Bush, Secretary. Wm. H. Blumer, was re-elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

### Pennsylvania Legislators.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus on the 6th instant, and nominated John Cassin, of Bedford county, as their candidate for Speaker. The vote was as follows: John Cassin, 51; John S. Rhey, of Armstrong, 17. Scattering, 7. Joseph Brown (Independent) of Northampton, who was elected in opposition to the regular Democratic nominee, took part in the Democratic caucus. The Democratic Senators held no caucus this evening. The Whig Caucus.—At the caucus held by the Whig members of the House, George H. Hart of Philadelphia, was taken upon the first ballot, as the candidate for Speaker, in opposition to the Democratic nominee. The vote stood, Gen. H. Hart, 19; T. G. Bigham, 9; Dr. H. B. Brower, 6. The following nominations were also made by the Whigs: Clerk—Daniel Fleming—Sergeant-at-arms—John Sechrist—Door-keeper—Jacob M. Jones. The Whig members of the Senate met in caucus, and adjourned till to-morrow morning, without effecting a nomination for Speaker. Messrs. Brooke, Savery and Cunningham were not present. The latter Senator has not yet arrived.

### Worthy of Consideration.

The public of late years have been puzzled to know of what utility the vast expenditure of money by State and general government, for "public printing" is to the toiling "millions." We respectfully suggest to our cotemporaries the propriety of signifying the question of securing a general publication of all documents and laws in the newspapers, that they may thus be brought home to all, and not be confined to a favored few. Let there be a reform in the system—a retrenchment at the seat of government and among government organs, and a small allowance made to newspapers generally for publishing laws and documents. Laws interesting to one county, should be published in all the papers of that county. Those interesting to the people of the State in the papers of the State—rates of remuneration to be regulated according to the circulation of the papers.—What say you friends? We know the people say it would be right.—Pottsville Ledger.

Presentations.—Gen. Persifer F. Smith, now in command in California, has had two chairs constructed out of the platforms of a battery in the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, and presented them to the Legislature of Louisiana, for the officers of the two Regiments.

### The Next Legislature.

The most important subject, says the Reading Journal, that will claim the attention of the Legislature during the approaching session, is the banking system. We published, some weeks ago, a long list of embryo banks for which charters will be asked, which if granted, will increase the banking-circulation of the State many millions of dollars. It is to be hoped that great care will be exercised, in legislating upon these demands. The present monetary system is by no means one which should be continued, or its privileges extended to new institutions. It has been determined, by the experience of other States, that banking may be successfully conducted on fair and equitable principles, without the grant of special privileges. We allude to the free banking system of New York, which has succeeded so well that its principles have been embraced in the new Constitution of that State. In his last annual message Gov. Johnston recommended the adoption of a similar system for Pennsylvania. In furtherance of his views the Senate by a large majority passed a bill incorporating its main features, but the House gave it the cold shoulder and it consequently fell through. The Governor will most probably repeat the views exposed in relation to this subject in his next message, and it is to be hoped that they will receive more favor and attention during the ensuing session.

The most admirable feature of the free banking system is that it perfectly secures the main point to be desired—the safety of the bill holder and depositor. It protects the community against the evils of a depreciated currency. It abolishes the monopoly of banking privileges, but leaves that, like every other pursuit, open to competition. Every individual or Company is allowed to carry on the business, who is able to advance the necessary securities to save the public from loss. The security required in New York is based upon the public stocks of the State. Before a bank commences operation the banker is required to deposit in the hands of the State Comptroller certificates of public stock, bearing an interest of six per cent, equal in amount to his capital or circulating medium. The State Comptroller takes the security into his own hands and delivers an equal amount of circulating or bank notes of different denominations, duly registered and counter-signed, with which the bank may do business. As the security can never be surrendered except on the return of the bills, the note-holder is at all times secured from fraud or failure.

The above security, however, is merely collateral. The banks doing business under this system are required to redeem their notes in specie at their counters, the same as under the old system. In section 4 of the New York Banking Law it is provided that "in case the maker or makers of such circulating notes, counter-signed and registered as aforesaid, shall at any time, on lawful demand, during the usual hours of business between the hours of ten and three o'clock, at the place where such notes or notes if not payable, fail or refuse to redeem such a note in the lawful money of the United States, the holder of such note or notes making such demand may cause the same to be protested for non-payment by a notary public under his seal of office, in the usual manner; and the Comptroller, on receiving and filing in his office such protest, shall forthwith give notice in writing to the maker or makers of such note or notes to pay the same; and if he or they omit to do so for ten days after such notice, the Comptroller shall immediately thereupon (unless he shall be satisfied that there is a good and legal defence against the payment of such note or notes) give notice in the State paper, that all circulating notes issued by such person or association will be redeemed out of the trust funds in his hands for that purpose; and the Comptroller is required to apply to said trust funds belonging to the makers of such protested notes to the payment pro rata of all such circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of the act, and to adopt such measures for the payment of such notes as will, in his opinion, most effectually prevent loss to the holders thereof."

These are the main features of the New York System. It is considered by the merchants, business-men and people of that State for superior to the old or chartered method. The banks prefer to do business under it, and the fact is recorded that many of the old chartered institutions have surrendered their charters for the purpose of adopting the free bank system. New Jersey is about to adopt the same policy, and several other States eastward either have or intend to do the same thing. It would be well for the people of Pennsylvania, to consider and press upon the Legislature the adoption of this important reform. Petitions are now in circulation in various parts of the State in favor of the new system, one of which has been forwarded to us and is now rapidly filling up with signers. Those who desire to assist in pushing forward the good work can do so by calling at this office, and adding their names to the recommendation.

### Census Returns.

The Census returns exhibit some curious facts in regard to population. For instance, in Pike county, Kentucky, there is a family, the husband's age 25, the wife's 21, in which there are five children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest one month old. The Assistant Marshal challenges the world to beat it. The seventh ward of Boston equals, if it does not beat, the above, viz: the husband is 35, the wife 25; five children—the eldest 14, the youngest 4 years. But there is a family in Muskingum county, Ohio, containing fourteen children—the husband is 72 years old, the wife 43, the ages of the children being 21, 20, 19, 17, 16, 14, 13, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, two boys twins, 4 years, and two daughters, twins, 7 months old, which we think bears of the palm.

### Land.

The census which is now being taken, will set forth some highly interesting and important facts. One of the most curious will be, says the Harrisburg Democratic Union, the distribution and equalization of wealth and the division of land among the people. Compared with other countries it will be found, that a large majority of our citizens are landholders. They have a direct interest in the soil. Indeed, under our system of laws it is impossible for any family to aggregate such an amount of real estate as to effect the interests of the people at large. In other countries, whole countries belong to one man and descend by entailment to children and grand children. These immense tracts are abstracted from the market and are rarely parted and conveyed to purchasers. Some few are loan landholders, but the great majority are compelled to live and die tenants. It is not so here. Legislation has cut all the bonds which restrained the conveyance and exchange of land. Land passes from hand to hand freely in the market. Sale and execution tracts are sold into twenty different channels in the course of a twelve-month. Have the exception of a home-stead, which prevails in one or two States, there is no fetter upon the free alienation of land. In England, it was justly regarded as a hard-ship that a man could hold his estate and die his creditors, and each statute which removed an obstacle, was hailed as a benefit to commerce and the people. Singular it is to observe, how we go backwards and forwards in principle, in compliance with the progressive spirit of the age.

Here we said, it was impossible for men to become large landholders. Now and then an instance may occur of the purchase of a vast tract for a small price which rapidly enhances in value. But it must be let out in parcels and is soon distributed among many. The tracts of fortune cut up estates. Look to the rich of the present day. Forty years ago, they were the diggers of the earth and the drawers of water. Industry makes the landholder and idleness keeps the tenant always a tenant. The division of land tends to strengthen a popular government. Each landholder is an elector, and has a personal interest in the public domain, the government and the laws. As land always will be the chief subject of taxation, being tangible and conspicuous, it will be the ultimate source of revenue to the government. The people are constantly reminded of the action of government. The people are constantly reminded of the action of government; their attention is constantly directed to the measures proposed for laws and the operation of the present laws. Instead of having an indifferent and ignorant population, we have one watchful and intelligent, conversant with the general affairs of the nation and alive to every new project and improvement.

The ownership of land makes men prudent, careful, useful and enterprising. How truly did some one remark that a tenant would lay waste a garden and a land owner would convert a waste into a garden. Look at the man who owns his land, and contrast him with his careless, profligate, slothful neighbor who has only an indirect interest in the soil. They are different men. The one's worth double what the other is to his family and the community.

### The Effects of Gold.

The advantages of silver to the human family are strikingly shown in the history of California. Great as have been the revolutions produced by steam and patent medicine, they shrink into nothingness before the almighty power that manna exerts over the human family. Five years ago, California had a white population of less than 5000 inhabitants. She is now a State that boasts of a population that numbers almost half a million. Five years since, Monterey, her capital, had only 300 inhabitants. San Francisco to-day has a population four times as large as the whole country could boast of in 1815. Five years since California was but little better than a wilderness, while her population confined their ambition almost entirely to the pleasures that spring from scratching and praying.

At the present moment, California is among the most advanced States in the Confederacy. Five years since, her seaports and rivers were occupied with fishing boats and eel-grass—what do we see now? A thousand merchant ships in her harbors, her rivers navigated by steamers, all the elements of a great people already there, and in operation a government established, a great State created and admitted into the Union. Fifty millions of dollars have already been exported, and millions are monthly sent to different parts of the world. Lines of steamers already connect us with San Francisco, and other lines will soon connect San Francisco with Asia and other parts of the world. A ship canal is constructing across the Isthmus to connect the oceans, and our great central railroads are reaching their iron arms thitherward, and in ten years we imagine they will reach the quiet city of the Pacific.

The history of the world presents nothing to be compared with the rapidity of progress, and the development of the resources of the Pacific coast. At ratio of progress for the last five years past, one generation will not pass away before San Francisco will be numbered among the great metropolitan cities of the world; reaching one arm westward to Asia, and the other eastward to the Atlantic coast, she will grasp the trade of a large portion of the two hemispheres—the whole brought about by exciting the cupidity of man. The love of money may be injurious to individuals, but nothing sooner builds a State up.

Our State.—The Albany Evening Journal, alluding to Pennsylvania, says: "Pennsylvania as we are happy to see, is gradually wearing away her vast Debt, rapidly developing her resources, and augmenting her revenue. Her financial condition and credit will soon be all that a State can desire."

Jonny Lind bestowed \$1,200 upon the Orphans Asylum of Richmond, Virginia, being 3 in number.

### National Road to the Pacific.

Senator Benton has introduced a Bill into the Senate, for the construction of a great National Road to the Pacific. The Bill has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed. The leading features of this Bill are, that "a district of territory, 100 miles wide, and extending from the western frontier of Missouri to the Pacific Ocean, and corresponding to the central latitudes of the United States, shall be set apart and reserved for opening communication with California, Oregon, New Mexico, and Utah—the road to run from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco, with branches to Oregon, Santa Fe, and the Great Salt Lake—the branches only to have 50 miles wide reserved strips for their construction. This road is to be constructed by Government, and to be free from all monopoly of individuals, and to be free, to all intents and purposes, forever, to our citizens, who are not to pay any more toll than what will pay the road expenses. There are to be three roads constructed—one a railroad, one a wagon or carriage road, the other for foot passengers, and a strip to be reserved for a line of telegraph. The bill proposes that the work shall be commenced at once, after due reports have been made on the best route, and that government shall advance money (\$300,000), to commence the work—but the lands set apart are ultimately to pay the whole expenses. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Benton made some capital remarks on the same, and presented much important information. He said that there were plenty men in the West, the hunters, who knew every bowway of the road, and by employing them, they could stake it out as fast as a horse could trot. "There is an idea," he said, "become current, of late, that none but a man of science, bred in school, could lay off a road—that is a mistake; there is a class of topographical engineers older than the schools, and more useful than the mathematicians. They are the wild animals—buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, and bear. They traverse the forest not by compass, but instinct, which leads them always the right way to the lowest passes in the mountains, and the shallowest fords in the rivers—the best pastures, the salt springs, and the shortest practicable lines between any two points—they travel thousands of miles and never miss the best and shortest route. They are the first engineers to lay out a road in a new country, the Indians follow them; then the white hunters in pursuit of game, then the bullock road afterwards becomes the wagon road of the white man." Col. Benton has been informed, by hunters, that there is a way for a direct road to the Pacific. He stated that the National Road over the Alleghenies—the military road of General Blandford—was an old Indian path, so was the other National Road down the Valley of the Kanhawa.

### Webster vs. Hulseman.

Mr. Hulseman, the Austrian Minister, recently addressed a letter to the United States Senate, complaining of the course of our Government in despatching Mr. Mann to watch the progress and results of the Hungarian revolution, alleging that the proceeding was palpably hostile, and intimating that the United States would do well to be more careful and prudent in the future, in all their relations to the Austrian power. The letter is couched in such insolent and arrogant terms, that its reception was greeted only with contemptuous ridicule and roars of laughter. The petulant objurgations and weak threats of the Minister made the whole affair so complete a farce, that we presume Mr. Hulseman's Government will feel no great degree of pride, either in itself or its representative. The reply of Mr. Webster is an able vindication of the course of the Government, placing it on grounds of law and policy, far above any even plausible retaliation. The rebuke to the Austrian Minister is pointed and severe, and will, in all probability, prove entirely conclusive if not satisfactory. Mr. Webster has, unquestionably, done himself great credit in this paper, and we are sorry that our limited space precludes its publication.—Phil. Times.

### Great Discovery.

There has just been brought to light, the application of a power, which is to supersede entirely the present steam power of the world. This announcement may stagger some, but the discovery, when it shall be divulged, will stagger them a thousand times more. It has been made by an Eastern man, who has completed his models—one of which will be deposited at Washington as soon as patent rights shall be secured in the different European countries. The machinery is entirely perfected—the power is a motive one, and steam has no part in creating it. So simple and economical are the principle and application, that two tons of coal will be sufficient to drive the largest ship of the line around the world! We are not at liberty, now, to divulge more of this wonderful discovery; but we predict, with the greatest confidence, that a short time only will elapse before a total revolution will take place throughout the world, in our motive power system. Indeed, we assert, with the same confidence, that the year 1850 terminated the sovereignty of steam!

This is no chimerica. We mean what we say—and time, brief in point of duration, will evolve this wonder, at present hid as with a gauze, only from the public eye, to the astonishment of Christendom—an astonishment far greater than that produced by the discovery of steam or the magnetic telegraph.—Germanian Tel.

### The Railroad.

The books for subscription of stock in the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Railroad, was opened at the store of Judge Packer, in Mauch Chunk, on Thursday last. Quite a number of shares were taken, by our citizens generally. On Thursday, the 15th instant, they will be open at the house of Thomas Craig, Esq., in the Lehigh Gap, when the people of that vicinity, and along the route of the road, can have an opportunity of obtaining shares.—Curb. Dem.

### Lehigh County Bible Society.

An annual meeting of the Lehigh County Bible Society was held on the 1st of January, 1851, in the Session Room of the German Reformed Church, in Allentown. The meeting was opened by prayer. The minutes of the preceding meeting, together with the annexed report of the Treasurer, were read and on motion adopted.

The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: President—H. Weinsheimer. Vice President—Rev. S. K. Brobst. Secretary—Wm. S. Young. Treasurer—G. Pfeil.

Managers—H. Meitz, S. Peitz, J. Fritzing, J. Reichard, D. Thomas, Rev. Carlisle, A. Troxell, Rev. Walker, Rev. Hare, Rev. Yeager, Hon. J. Erdman, Rev. Rothaler, David Gehman, John Schiffer, John Romig, (U. Macneary,) John Kohler, John Weida, J. S. Kissler, John Saeger, Ben. Levan, Rev. J. Dubs, Rev. J. Schindel, J. Nagle, Jesse Hennel.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, it was Resolved, That each Minister in the county be requested to preach a sermon in their respective congregations in behalf of the Lehigh County Bible Society, and take up collections for the aid of the same, before the first day of May next.

Whereupon, Revs. Dubs, Yeager, Rhoads, Carlisle and Rothaler were appointed a committee to memorialize with the managers of the Society, and the Ministers of the County.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the report of the Treasurer be published in all the papers of the County. C. Pfeil, Treasurer, in account with the Lehigh County Bible Society.

June 1, 1850, To Cash paid J. Trumbor,	\$50 00	
Balance,	42 07	\$92 07
July 13, 1850, By Balance,		\$36 51
June 1, 1850, Cash of Joseph Trumbor,	19 60	
Oct. 10, 1850, Cash collected by Rev. Mr. Hare,	3 25	
By Cash for Books sold by me at Sunday times,	13 38	
	\$72 17	
On hand Jan. 1, 1851, by Balance,	\$42 07	
22 English Bibles at 25c,	\$5 50	
9 German Bibles at 50c,	4 50	
2 Pan. B'd. Eng. Bib. at \$1.00,	2 00	
61 Small B'oc. Testaments at 6c,	3 66	
9 Large do. do. 10 00		16 90
	\$68 97	
Debet amount due to the Penna. Bible Society,	13 06	
Nett assets of the Lehigh County Bible Society,	\$55 91	

### Public Meeting.

The Teachers' and Directors' Association of Lehigh county, met at Allentown on Saturday the 25th of December, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The meeting was called to order by the President, Jonathan Reichard. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. There being but few members present the regular order of business was dispensed with until afternoon; after which the remaining part of the forenoon was spent in discussing various subjects.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock, P. M. Re-assembled at one o'clock. The merits of the different spelling books were discussed, but no decision made. A partial report was read by Rev. S. K. Brobst on the condition of schools in the county, which was accepted, and ordered to be published in the papers of this borough.

An essay on the best method of teaching the alphabet, was read by U. E. Brunner. And one on the best method to secure good order in schools by F. J. Mohr.

The essay read by U. E. Brunner was taken up and discussed. For want of time discussion on Mr. Mohr's essay was deferred until the next meeting.

The committee on Arithmetic was not prepared to make a full report. On motion the committee was discharged, and the subject taken up for debate. After an animated discussion, it was thought best that some one should be appointed to write an essay on the best method of teaching Arithmetic.

On motion, it was decided that hereafter it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to prepare subjects for discussion, and select persons to discuss them, also to procure speakers for the evening.

Rev. S. K. Brobst and A. L. Ruhe, were appointed a committee to attend to the publication of the report and essays.

Rev. Mr. Kessler was requested to write a circular, recommending the formation of auxiliary associations in each township of the county.

On motion, a special meeting was appointed to be held on the last Saturday in January next; there being much unfinished business on hand.

On motion, adjourned to meet again at half past six in the evening.

The meeting in the evening was opened by prayer by Rev. S. G. Hare, after which two excellent addresses were delivered. The first in the English language by H. C. Longnecker, Esq.—The second in German by Rev. Joshua Yeager.

On motion, it was resolved that the deferred addresses of Mr. R. C. Chandler, and Rev. J. Schindel be delivered at the next meeting in the evening. JONATHAN REICHARD, President. E. Mass, Recording Secretary. C. R. Kessler, Cor. Secretary.

### GLEANNINGS.

The census of Connecticut shows that the total population of the State is 372,000—a gain of twenty per cent in the last ten years. In 1840 the population was 310,000.

The new sect of German Catholics, of which the pastor John Ronge was the apostle and founder, is said to be making great progress in Germany.

The Locusts, said to appear once in seven years, will return in the summer of 1851; their last appearance being in the summer of 1835.

By the census of 1850, Somerset county contains 21,716 inhabitants. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 19,680. Increase, 5,119. The borough contains a population of 860.

In a thousand pounds of law there is not an ounce of love.—Exchange.

That doctrine may do for some people, but it won't go down with Laing's. They swear it's all hurr.

The True American staffs that a gentleman in Trenton has purchased the right to Patent Gas for Mercer county.

### A Down East Romance.

The following incident has just been publicized to us from a source in which we place implicit confidence.

In the year 1811, a Mr. Thurston, of Pownal, was married to a young lady of that place, with whom he lived for two or three years, and then went to the British Provinces, where, a short time after, it was reported that he was executed for trespass upon the King's timber lands. A year or two after this report became current, and it was supposed by Mrs. T. to be true, she married a second time with a Mr. Lovell, with whom she lived until his death, which occurred a few years since.

Since that time nothing has occurred to occasion a doubt of the truth of the rumor respecting her first husband, until within a very few days since, a person called upon her and stated that her first husband had recently died in Hudson, N. Y., having been injured by a fall from his carriage, and offered her \$50 for an assignment of her right in his property. This she very wisely refused to do. The next day another man called and offered \$150, which she likewise declined. An inquiry was instituted, and we understand that the result is that a fortune of \$80,000 will probably fall into her hands. Thurston left some eight or nine children by a second marriage; but as this, in the eye of the law, was illegal, she remains the sole heir.—Leiston Falls Journal.

### More Annexation.

By the mails of the steamship Ohio, which reached here on Sunday last, we received private despatches of a most important character from California, which induce us to believe that it, and has been meditated, for a long time past, by some of the most influential and leading men of that State, to organize an expedition of Americans, and proceed to that portion of Mexico known as Lower California, with the view of assisting the people of that Territory, in declaring their independence of the central government, and afterwards seeking incorporation with this Republic, in precisely the same manner as the American adventurers in Texas acted. This intelligence is derived from such sources as place its reliance almost beyond doubt. In fact, we are informed that some choice spirits from New York and other cities, on the Atlantic side of the continent, have recently sailed from here, in one of the California steamships, for the purpose of taking part in this proceeding, and of conducting it to success.—N. Y. Herald.

### Eclipses.

There will be four eclipses in 1851—two of the sun and two of the moon. A partial eclipse of the moon, on the 17th of January, will be visible on this continent. An annular eclipse of the sun on the 1st of February, invisible in North America, but central and vertical in the Indian Ocean, near the Isle of Java. A partial eclipse of the moon, on the 18th of July, visible throughout the United States; first contact with shadow, 1 o'clock, 6 min.; middle of eclipse, 2 o'clock, 25 min.; last contact with shadow, 4 o'clock, 8 min.; meridian, moon; magnitude of eclipse, 8 2/5 digits on moon's southern limb. A total eclipse of the sun, on the 29th of July, partially visible, as follows: beginning of eclipse, 7 o'clock, 30 min.; A. M.; middle, 9 o'clock, 37 min.; A. M.; end of eclipse, 7 min.; P. M. This eclipse will be total at Cadiz Bay, Labrador, a part of Greenland, and in the Atlantic Ocean, east of Newfoundland. Eclipse on sun's northern limb.

### Hog Slaughtering.

We learn by a private telegraphic dispatch, from a reliable source, says the Cincinnati Commercial of December 23d, that on Saturday, in Madison, at the slaughtering and packing establishment of White, Cunningham & Co., known as the "Mammoth Cave," four thousand one hundred and twenty-two hogs were killed and dressed in ten hours and twenty minutes, on two benches! Bench No. 1 turned out 2059; bench No. 2, 2063. This is the largest one day's work ever yet recorded in the Union, and Cincinnati and Louisville will have to pluck up amazingly to reach it. But this is not all, Mr. James Hinkle took the entrails out of 91 hogs in three minutes, with the advantage of machinery in passing the hogs over to him—the animals, when dressed being fastened to a wheel on one side, which turns the "subject" directly over to his hand on the other. As the above was a set trial, hundreds of the people of Madison witnessed the feat.

### The Construction of Roads.

Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia, writing in the Scientific American, on the subject of roads, proposes to construct roads by blocks of iron run among common road stones, used for macadamizing. The blocks, he says, should be packed with stones and the molten metal run among them, forming a solid mixture of iron and stone, which would not be easily worn away, and would afford a good foothold for horses (with the stone slightly projecting, and the old material could always be run over and used again. We would like to see such a road get a fair trial; it is indeed a plausible plan.