



The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861.

The Teachers' Association will meet in the Lecture room of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday the 22d instant.

This is the third week our Court is in session, a clean sweep will be made of the trial list.

Supper at Hagenbuch's Hotel.

We learn that the members of the "Hook and Ladder Company," together with the citizens, will partake of a splendid repast, on Saturday evening the 22d of February, at the House of Mr. Benjamin Hagenbuch, in honor of the birthday of the illustrious Washington.

Firemen's Ball.

The members of the "Lehigh Fire Company" will give a ball on Friday evening next, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Allentown. From what we learn it will be very largely attended. Supper will be in readiness at half past 12 o'clock, at the house of Col. Wm. Craig. Tickets two dollars.

Adjournment of Congress.

On the 4th of March Congress adjourns, and with but nine working days before them, the members are still making almost interminable speeches. None of the Appropriation Bills have been touched in either branch; the Postage Bill and the French Claims Bill, have between the two Houses, and the River and Harbor Bill seems likely to be talked to death in the House. The country suffers for the want of an increased duty on iron, coal, wool, &c. When will the people learn to send men of sense to Washington instead of the miserable political hucksters, who for the most part now compose the body of Congress.

Free Trade in Great Britain.

The tables accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows the exports of tobacco for the year ending July 1, 1860, amounted to 101,501 hogsheads, valued at \$5,802,207. Of these 21,947 hogsheads, were exported to Great Britain, the value of which is put down at \$1,771,000. The duty in Great Britain being three shillings sterling per pound, or about \$800 per hogshead, that country collected and will collect, when the whole is taken out of bond for consumption, \$17,557,600, which sum is about the revenue the kingdom derives from the duty levied on a portion of the products of some half dozen of the States in this Union. This is free trade in Great Britain; and reciprocal by permitting her to flood the country with her goods at the expense of our industrial pursuits.

Fruit for Market.

The man who wishes to make a business of marketing fruit, and obtain a regular yearly income, must plant many kinds. Some kinds will succeed best this year, and others next. An individual in western New York sold, the Newark Advertiser says, in 1840, twenty-five hundred dollars worth of peaches from about 12 acres. Fruit was scarce that year, and peaches sold at a high price. A large cultivator of the grape, on the Hudson, sells sometimes \$5000 or \$6000 worth of grapes. Another individual of Monroe county, New York, sold in 1846, \$140 worth of Northern Spy and Roxbury Russet apples from one acre. A general assortment of the best kinds of fruit will be likely to furnish every year, with good culture, one or more highly profitable crops. In the neighborhood of a large city, fruits always meet with a ready sale, and they are highly conducive to health.

Backstating School Appropriations.

The Reading, Berks County Gazette says, Mr. Fogely has introduced into the House of Representatives, a bill providing that all non-accepting school districts in this Commonwealth which have not heretofore received any appropriation from the Commonwealth for common school purposes, shall hereafter be entitled to receive out of any moneys in the State Treasury, the same amount of money they would have received if they had heretofore been accepting school districts in this Commonwealth, shall be paid such sum or sums of money as will make them equal in amount with those school districts which received appropriations from the commencement of school system.

The object which this bill aims at, is nothing more than simple justice to the "non-accepting school districts," as they are denominated. Under the old law, a certain annual appropriation was tendered to the several counties of the Commonwealth which would elect to accept the common school system. So long as compliance with its requisitions was voluntary, the withholding of appropriations from the districts which refused to accept, was perfectly justifiable. But when the school law was made obligatory throughout the State, as it now is, the backstating appropriations become by that act, the lawful property of all the districts, in ratable shares. If the voluntary acceptance of the school law entitled a district to the State appropriations, there is surely no reason why the same should be granted to a district which accepts under the compulsion. If anything, the claim of the latter to aid is the strongest. It is rather too great a hardship that the penalty for non-compliance with a law should be enforced against those who have no longer the power to evade it. We hope that Mr. Fogely's bill passes, for it deeply concerns the welfare of the common school system in several counties, where perhaps its benefits are most needed.

State Agricultural School.

The annual report of A. L. Russell, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth, and ex-officio superintendent of our Common Schools, offers the plan of a State institution, for special instruction in the theory and practice of Agriculture, and for general instruction in all the branches of a high school course. We must omit the publication of the details, but take the first occasion to express our warmest assent to the scheme. We would be pleased to see the design extended; however, so as to make it a State Agricultural and Mechanical Seminary, where boys from fourteen to twenty-one years of age could be prepared as farmers or mechanics. It is not alone the knowledge of a handicraft or trade that is necessary to make useful citizens. Our laboring classes, when young, have too little time for practical education. The apprentice is at work nearly all day, and is too much fatigued at night to feel like studious application; consequently, when he becomes of age, and is ready to assume his place among the men of our nation, he may be practically a first-rate workman, but without any theoretical knowledge of his occupation, he may be a good carpenter, and not an architect; he may be a first-rate mason, and know nothing of the durability or the geological qualities of the material he is to work upon; he may be a painter, and totally ignorant of the chemical combinations or analysis of the various pigments he is to use. These defects will exert as important an influence upon them in after life, as the ignorance of the theory of agriculture would upon the farmer's boy, who only knows how to reap and sow, to plough and to garner, after the usual routine which has been pursued on the farm.

The education of the Laboring Classes, not only manually, but mentally, is the grand object which should engage the attention of legislators. It is not enough that our Public School system should educate them—it must instruct them in some practical mode of obtaining. The old adage that "a good education is better than any trade" is a false one, as far as regards the mere animal requirements of man; and we daily see instances where educated men cannot make a living. They are all theory, and have had no practical experience; while on the other hand, there are thousands of young men who leave their apprenticeships, knowing only how to handle the tools of their trade, without a single glimmer of that theoretical knowledge, which is indispensably to their rising over the mere dependence of journeymen. If then we can devise a plan for a proper infusion of the two—a plan which will teach young men how to work, and why they work by given rules; which will explain principles upon which the carpenter, the mason, the painter or other mechanic, bases his labor, we shall have attained a great desideratum.

We would not, however, jeopardize the success of the admirable plan proposed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by proposing any present addition to its scope. There is no reason to be adduced why the Legislature should not take immediate action upon his proposition. Agriculture is the great source of national prosperity, and the more perfection we obtain in its management, the more we add to the real and available capital of the country. As long as it is urged by some political-economists that protection afforded to the manufacturing and mining interests, operates to the detriment of the agriculturists—to which we never could agree—it would perhaps prove the means of reconciling all conflicting interests, and placing our tariff, whether for revenue or protection, on a permanent basis, if the State should educate our farmers and teach them how to make the most of their land at the smallest cost. We therefore trust the Agricultural Seminary will arrest the early attention of our Legislature, and that Pennsylvania may soon boast an Institution inferior to none in the Union, where the theory and practice of farming may be taught on the most extensive scale.

Important Invention.

A young man of St. Louis is about to astonish the world by the development of an invention, that in point of universal utility promises to be one of the most important discoveries of the age. He has invented, and is now completing, an apparatus by which to manufacture gas from the atmosphere, the light of which will be more brilliant than that produced from coal gas, and which can be supplied almost as cheap as sunlight. It will also produce light of all colors and combinations of colors.

U. S. Mint.

Subjoined we present to our readers the statistics of the U. S. Mint for the month of January. The coinage of gold, it will be perceived, was greatly diminished during January, in consequence of a suspension of the refining operations from the end of 1850 up to the 29th ult. This is required in consequence of the provisions of the law which require the meller and refiner to settle his accounts annually, and to deliver up to the Treasurer all the bullion in his hands. This suspension was also taken advantage of to prosecute certain improvements in that department, which, being now complete, has so enlarged the capacity of the Mint that the demands of the depositors and the public will be readily met in future:

Table with 2 columns: Coinage type and Amount. Gold coinage: \$2,620,866 00; Silver coinage: 76,950 00; Copper coinage: 2,705,193 40.

New York and Philadelphia Manufacturers.—The manufacturing interests of this city and Philadelphia compare as follows, according to the United States census, just completed.—New York has \$94,232,822 capital invested, and the annual products of her manufactures are valued at \$105,318,308. Philadelphia has about \$93,000,000 of capital invested, and her products are valued at \$81,000,000 per annum.—New York Tribune.

Court Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. An appeal for the use of Wm. Walp, vs. Stephen Balliet. This was a suit originally instituted against defendant for an alleged obstruction in a public road which terminated at the Lehigh river, by constructing a wharf, to the detriment and inconvenience as was alleged, of the public. The defence was, that said wharf not being erected within the survey of said public road, could therefore not be a nuisance. The jury was instructed to the effect that if the wharf was erected within the survey of said road, and the defendant having had notice to remove the wharf, the verdict must be for the plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff for \$10,000 damages and 6 cents cost.

Anna Bright vs. Feigned issue to try the right to certain moor-lands in the hands of the Sheriff, Erick Reist and Sulj which moor-lands were alleged by plaintiff to be in the possession of defendant. Verdict in favor of plaintiff.

Edward Kern, Owen Kern, Joseph Witman and Lavinia his wife, late Lavinia Kern, vs. Daniel Kern and Peter Steger, late partners, done business under the firm of Kern and Steger. This was a suit brought by plaintiff upon a promissory note for \$2,161 13, executed by defendants in consideration of the balance due on ancient bond which was given to Thomas Kern, Executor of Jonas Kern, deceased, dated April 10, 1831, payable in 1 year for the sum of \$5,000.—Different payments were endorsed from time to time on the back of the bond, but nothing was said as to how they should be applied. Evidence was offered to prove, that the parties, when the Note was given were ignorant as to whether the bond carried interest the first year, but that they agreed it should be made right afterwards. The Court ruled that the bond did not bear interest the first year, and the jury believing the evidence above mentioned, reduced the amount of the Note and gave a Verdict for plaintiff of \$1,778 80.

Joseph Mosser vs. Daniel Louer. An action on the case for slanderous words spoken by defendant, which were actionable in se. The words alleged to have been spoken were, that defendant said of the plaintiff "do hast meine Riegel gestohlen." Defence stated that there was no malicious intent, but a mere mistake in the defendant, as he meant to say, that plaintiff took the rails away. The Jury brought in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for 6 cents damages and full costs. Franklin Hildebeitl vs. Samuel Hartman. An action vi et armis against Constable Hartman for levying wrongfully upon certain goods and chattels, which belonged to the plaintiff. It appears that prior to a number of executions issued against Joseph Kramer, a coach-maker in the Borough of Allentown, he (Joseph Kramer) sold to the plaintiff in this case, for a valuable consideration, his shop and shopping materials and all the stock. After said sale, the levy was made by the constable and the goods sold, for which this suit was brought. Defence stated that the transaction of the sale was fraudulent and made for the purpose of defrauding the execution creditors of Mr. Kramer. Plaintiff proved that the transaction was fair and honest. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for 350.00 dollars with costs.

Stephen Leh vs. Appeal from judgement of Daniel Saeger, Esq. Abraham Newhard vs. Suit was brought upon a debt which arose out of a horse trade. Defence, that there was a former suit brought for the same debt, where it was settled. After trial plaintiff suffered a non suit.

Bethlehem Society vs. Blank Kemmerer and others. Feigned issue to try the right of monies in the Orphan's Court, arising from sale of property of Abraham Workman. Continued on account of illness of Counsel.

G. Wenner vs. Lazarus and Gruffy.—Debt on Book account for goods delivered to Lazarus. Plaintiff failing to show partnership, judgement went against Lazarus for amount of claim.

Wery vs. Seiberling.—Enactment for a certain house and lot occupied by defendant. Defendant confessed judgement and possession to be delivered on the first of April next.

Lewis K. Hostenstein, surviving Executor of Catharine Dettler, deceased, vs. David Dettler. Foreign attachment in debt. In this suit the judgement which had been obtained on the Foreign attachment was opened for the purpose of permitting the defendant to show that it was too high. On trial a verdict was taken for \$2553 13-100.

Haberacker's Assignees vs. John G. Goudie & others.—Non Assumpsit. Feigned issue to try the rights of certain monies in Court, made on the sale of the real estate of George Haberacker. Continued on account of illness of Counsel.

Samuel Marx for the use of David Stem, Joseph Line and Charles Bears, vs. George Wenner, Jesse M. Line, Peter S. Wenner, and others.—Attachment execution against John Wenner, garnishee of defendant. On trial a Juror withdrew and judgement confessed by defendant for \$25 00 with stay of execution.

Distressing.

Some ten days since, Mr. Thomas Rankin, of Uniontown, Pa., while laboring under a fit of mental aberration, shot his own throat with a razor, inflicting such a deep wound that he expired a day or two afterwards, notwithstanding every effort was made to save his life. The deceased was a gentleman of wealth and excellent character. A daughter, who was lying in bed sick, and saw her father commit this terrible act, has since died.

Enterprise.—The Placer (California) Times notices the following instance of individual enterprise: A trader, named Zicharia, five months ago took a small store, six feet by ten feet, situated on the lever, and invested \$50 in clothing. Since that time he has turned \$215,000, has enlarged his house of business, and is now on his way to the States to bring his family to Stockton.

Joyful Intelligence!

News of the Atlantic.

New York, February 14.

The packet ship Seine, from Havre, arrived at this port this morning. Capt. Williams, her commander, reports seeing the American steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, when she was four days out from Liverpool, under a full head of steam, in longitude 21 west. The Seine had just experienced a heavy gale.

Capt. Williams did not see anything remarkable in the movements of the Atlantic. He thinks if she had been disabled after he saw her, she could not have reached the Western Islands in consequence of the wind blowing from a contrary quarter.

The Atlantic had, if the degree of longitude is stated correctly, accomplished only about one fourth of the voyage during those four days, which is considerably behind her usual speed. If an accident had happened to her after going thus far, it would require probably several weeks to return under sail either to an English or Irish port, or to the Azores.

The fact that the Atlantic has been seen by a Havre packet, would seem to indicate that Captain West has taken a southern course on this voyage, as the Havre ships never get so far north as the usual northern route.

Conjecture is still at fault in regard to the Atlantic and every one is hoping that the Africa, now daily expected at this port, may bring further news of her.

Since the above was in type, the steamship Africa arrived, and brings the joyful intelligence of the Atlantic's safety, she having put back to Cork, Ireland, in consequence of derangement of her machinery after having been out nine days. Annexed is an account of the accident to the Atlantic, from Lieut. Shuffeld, one of the officers of the Africa, to the editor of the New York Herald:—

"In order to prevent garbled statements of the recent accident to the Atlantic, from obtaining publicity, I take the liberty of sending you a correct narrative of facts, compiled from her log, and for which I can personally vouch.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 28th December, in fine steaming condition, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of departure, from W. S. W., so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot. On the 29th December, at 9 30 P. M., she passed Cape Clear, and fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea, and stemming strong westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident.

On the 6th of January, at noon, she was in lat. 46 12 long. 41 W., blowing strong gales from W. N. W. At 6 30 P. M., the engines were stopped, as it was first supposed by the engineers on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine—and on examination, it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand; but another revolution of the wheels proved that the accident was of a much more serious nature—the main shaft was found broken completely through, (in a diagonal direction), the bearing of the starboard pillar block, and the additional work after the first stoppage, caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other—thus fracturing both pillar blocks, and immediately rendered the engines perfectly useless.

The ship was at once hove to under storm canvass, the wheels lashed, and all hands employed during night, and for the following day, in sending up her square yards, and stripping her wheels of the floats—a task as often difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, and the decks covered with ice, but fortunately accomplished without accident. On the 7th and 8th laying to, with the hope of an abatement of the gale and a change of wind, as the captain and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some port on our own coast. On the 9th, the wind hauled to the northwest, and became quite moderate. Immediately made sail, and shaped a course for Halifax, 897 miles distant, and New York 1460. This weather continued until meridian of the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now sprang up again from the southwest, and it became necessary to leave the ship to, for even with moderate weather it was evident to all that she could do nothing by the wind under canvass. At 8 A. M. of the 11th, a large ship passed, bound to the eastward; but she either did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress.

At 10 P. M., after taking an accurate account of stores on board, and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching home with the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined, with the assent of his officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe—which was accordingly done. From this time to the twenty-second day nothing of importance occurred. We had followed gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 160 miles per day, and in that interval ran 1400 miles. At 3 P. M. of the 22d, she entered in Cork Harbor, which fact alone, when considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars, light canvass, and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea boat, and must add, in no small degree, to the reputation already acquired by her noble commander for prudence and seamanship.

In regard to the conduct of her passengers under such trying circumstances, too much could scarcely be said. Suffice it that they bore the misfortune with becoming fortitude and cheerfulness, and testified, on leaving her at Cork, as much sympathy as those who have a more permanent interest in the good old Atlantic. The Atlantic had on board 560 tons of freight, and a considerable quantity of specie, which the Cambria was chartered to bring over, and probably sailed from Cork on the 4th instant, direct for New York. Before the Africa left, arrangements were making to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool to have her repaired.

The Africa brought her mails and passengers. R. W. STEVENS, Chief Officer, R. M. STEAMER AFRICA.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1860.

SENATE.

Mr. Shimer, on the 8th presented a petition from the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Bucks and Montgomery, praying for the construction of a railroad from Freemansburg to Norristown; a remonstrance from the Society of Friends, against the repeal of the kidnapping law of 1847; and a petition praying for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.

On the 10th, Mr. Shimer presented five petitions praying for the renewal of the charter of the Easton Bank; one praying for the repeal of the kidnapping law of 1847; one from the commissioners of Northampton county, praying for the passage of a law to require the sheriff of said county to keep a deputy; and one praying for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.

Mr. Shimer, on the 11th presented a bill to incorporate the Allentown Savings Institution. Mr. Lairy, a bill to incorporate the Macungie Horse Company for the detention of horse thieves.

HOUSE.

On the 12th, Mr. Scofield presented a bill to regulate the trial of contested elections of judges in this Commonwealth.

On the same day, Mr. Leet presented a bill relative to the salaries of associate judges. On the same day, Mr. Bigelow presented a bill relative to registering deeds, mortgages and other instruments of writing, now authorized to be recorded by law.

On the 13th, Mr. A. E. Brown, presented five petitions for the renewal of the charter of the Easton Bank; one from the firemen of Easton, asking to be exempt from militia duty; one for the incorporation of the Mauch Chunk Bank; one for a Bank to be located at Allentown; one asking a change in the place of holding elections in Low Hill township, Lehigh county; one from Daniel Boyer for a divorce from his wife Maria; and from John Flick, guardian, for authority to sell real estate.

On the same day, Mr. Joseph Brown, two for a bank at Easton, to be called the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; and a remonstrance from Maria L. Boyer against divorcing her husband Daniel.

A Remedy for the Crisis.

A pamphlet appeared lately written by the Hon. S. D. Ingham, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, in which he proposes a remedy for an "approaching crisis in our monetary system," which he anticipates from the recent rise in the value of silver, or rather from the depreciation of the value of the gold currency, both by the act of Congress in 1831, and by the rapid influx of gold from California. It is in consequence of these causes, the writer thinks, that silver now commands a premium of 3 per cent, and is rapidly being withdrawn from the banks and public treasury for exportation. He predicts that a few months will probably leave nothing for small payments, except some light foreign coins, and paper tokens or tickets, to be issued by every one who pleases. To meet this anticipated evil Mr. Ingham recommends that Congress authorize the coinage by the Mints, of a limited amount of silver coins of all the subdivisions of the dollar, as much lighter than those now coined as would be requisite to protect them from exportation or the melting crucible, and that these coins shall be made a legal tender only in payments not exceeding five or ten dollars. He does not propose this as a remedy for the exportation of silver dollars, which he expects will go on until the country is drained of them. He looks to the gold coinage and to the paper currency to supply their place. His object is to provide a substitute for the subdivisions of the dollar, of our present coinage, which he thinks will soon disappear also. He supports the plan by forcible reasoning, as well as by experience and the opinions of Sir Alexander Baring. The fact that our present silver coins are almost all light, and yet circulate freely in spite of all efforts to suppress them, is itself evidence that the plan proposed would effectually obviate the great evil he anticipates, of a circulation of paper tokens or tickets, for subdivisions of the dollar.

Population of the States.

The following list is said to exhibit correctly, in order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:

Table with 2 columns: State and Population. 1 New York, 17 Maryland, 2 Pennsylvania, 18 Louisiana, 3 Ohio, 19 New Jersey, 4 Virginia, 20 Michigan, 5 Indiana, 21 Connecticut, 6 Tennessee, 22 New Hampshire, 7 Kentucky, 23 Vermont, 8 Massachusetts, 24 Wisconsin, 9 Georgia, 25 Arkansas, 10 North Carolina, 26 Texas, 11 Illinois, 27 Iowa, 12 Alabama, 28 California, 13 Missouri, 29 Rhode Island, 14 South Carolina, 30 Delaware, 15 Maine, 31 Florida, 16 Mississippi.

Great Ice Flood.—The recent heavy rains have caused a great flood in the Susquehanna. The ice in the river has been moved several times and piled up to a great height in the vicinity of Pittstown. It is much to be feared that great damage will be caused by the immense quantity of ice, should a final break-up ensue at this stage of the water. Mr. Pettis, a gentleman residing on the opposite side of Pittstown, was obliged to leave his dwelling, owing to the high water. We also understand that several coal mines in that region have been filled up with back water from the river. The water is said to be three feet higher than ever known before.

Iowa.—The population of Iowa, by the late census, is 193,264. In 1840 Iowa had a population of only 43,111. Showing a gain in ten years of 150,153.

A young lady, last week, in the Court of Lancaster county, recovered 1000 dollars damages against John Neff, for slanderous words spoken.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1861.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions and memoranda were presented.

Mr. Cooper presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of granting to the soldiers and sailors who served in the last war with Great Britain and the Indian wars, the same quantity of bounty land as was allowed to those who served in the war with Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE. Various petitions and reports were presented and referred.

Mr. Howe presented the petition of Amos Williams and thirty others, citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to modify the tariff of 1846. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Freedley presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the repairs of piers at Chester, on the River Delaware.

Also, resolutions of same, in favor of granting to each of the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the Indian wars, one hundred and sixty acres of land.

GLEANINGS.

There are 99 newspapers published in the State of Indiana, the aggregate circulation being 76,929.

He who serves God has the best master in the world.

It is very good to know a good deal; but it is still better to make good use of what we know.

Gen. Houston visits Harrisburg on the 22d instant, at the invitation of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

Senator Fouts is to be the Orator of the great Union festival, to be held in New York city on the anniversary of Gen. Washington's birth-day.

David S. Kaufman, late a member of Congress, is said to have died of a pistol ball wound, received ten years ago, in a recourse in Texas.

In Russia, the candies used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with Charcoal dust, (or powdered charcoal) which increases the intensity of the light.

The Russian Government has prohibited the exporting of silver in bullion, or coin, from that country.

An important Sign post on the road to wealth.—Advertise.

The Kentucky House of Representatives have appropriated \$900 towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Col. Richard M. Johnson.

A Sheep Story. Our morning contemporary has been vying of late in the attempts to outdo each other in telling remarkable sheep stories. We can relate one that has just come to our knowledge, which is worth telling. Two sheep, belonging to William Drum, Esq., of Webster, strayed from the fold on the night of a heavy snow storm in December, and were buried in a snow drift, where they remained forty-two days, and were taken out alive last week. Mr. D. missed the sheep; but supposing they had perished, he made no search for them. Last week while crossing his farm, he saw two dark spots in the snow, which led him to suspect that his sheep were buried there. He made a hole through the crust of the snow with his foot, and found his sheep not dead as he expected, but alive. They were some distance from each other, and wore rather a lean appearance from fasting over forty days. They had eaten the roots of the grass for some distance around them, and this was of course their only subsistence. They were returned to the fold, and are now apparently in as good health as their mates. We have heard of sheep being buried beneath the snow twenty days, but the instance we have noticed being more than double that period, is truly wonderful.—Buffalo Courier, Feb. 12.

Sentenced to be Hung.—George Pharoah, convicted at West Chester of the murder of Miss Sharpless, the school teacher, was on Wednesday last sentenced by Judge Chapman. He was very impressive in his remarks previous to pronouncing sentence of death, but the culprit listened to him with the utmost composure. It is understood that he has since confessed the crime, and that his object was to obtain the watch she had about her person.

The facts of the case were published at the time of the murder. There is one fact which came out on the trial that we do not remember to have heard before, to wit: George Pharoah told one of the boys in the neighborhood, that he had been near the school house that morning and saw the dead body of Rachel Sharpless, but was afraid to go near it, and that there was nobody near when he saw it. He also told to a person he met on the road, on the morning of the murder, and before the dead body was found, or it was known a murder had been committed, that Miss Sharpless had been shot with a large gun while she was unlocking the door of the School House. To another person he said, he would be a fool to own it and be hung, &c. This Pharoah is a mother to James Boyd, who was convicted and hung for the murder of a man named Wesley Patton, in Chester county, some six years ago.

Judge Vance.—This gentleman, who recently resigned his seat in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Ohio, at the request of what purported to be a meeting of his Democratic constituents, who disapproved of his vote against the action providing for the repeal of all charters, has been re-elected to the Convention by over 1000 majority.

Death of the Mammoth Boy.—The mammoth boy of Indiana, 23 years old, and weighing 400 pounds, and exhibited in New York by Barnum, died on Saturday. A coroner's inquest was held, and the verdict declared that he came to his death by improper treatment on the part of his physician, who has accordingly been arrested for manslaughter.