# The Lehiot argister. Allentown, Fa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1852.

Our thanks are don to Messrs. Shimer and

## Laury, for Legislative documents. Agricultural Society.

We are pleased to see that the spirit of forming an Agricultural Society has at length moved the Farmers of Lebigh county to action Several years ago we organily requested our farmers to move in the matter, and a meeting was held, at which the preliminary steps were taken to form a Society, but there the matter rested. We trust that this will not be the case

To-days paper contains the proceedings of a preliminary meeting, at which a committee of one from each township was appointed, to form a constitution, and report the same to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the Court House in Allentown, on Tue-day the 3rd day of February, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.-We hope that every farmer in the County will take an interest in the good work, as much can be learned that will be of great advantage to them hereafter.

### Court Week.

From present appearances, sleighing will continue during Court week, and we have no doubt our Borough will be crowded with strangers. This will offer our delinquent subscrib ers an opportunity of calling at the "Captain's Office," as the payment of the small sums due us, is the most essential part of our business arrangements.

## Allentown Lyceum.

The next Lecture before this Association, will be delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, by Morton McMichael, E-q-, which about three quarters came from northof Philadelphia. Sulject-"Literary Cultivation." Mr. McMichael, is one of the most crops of those regions, and the diversion of popular public Lecturers in Philadelphia, and their lands from wheat to best-sugar, will leave we have no doubt the subject chosen will be little surplus for Great Britain. The extraorvery ably discussed.

The Lecture will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. A general attendance of the friends of education is requested.

## The Weather.

The weather for the last four weeks has been excessively cold, but is now beginning to mild off a little. The thermometer has been ranging from four to ten degrees below zero during this time, and the winter throughout has been the coldest for many years. Sleighing throughout the country has been excellent and every one except the poor printer seems to have enjoyed it. Our Borough appears to be the centre of attraction, as we are daily visited by numerous parties from our neighboring towns. On Monday, the town was crowded by two large and fashionable parties from Easton, another from Freeman-burg, and one from - Hecktown. Some of the latter promonaded the streets, while others were engaged in tripping on the light fantas ic toe." The parties upon leaving our beautiful town, forming an imposing procession of near a half mile in length.

In the evening a party of some twenty of thirty couple of colored "gemmon and ladies" arrived here, and after partaking of a sumpthemselves to their heart's content.

# Allentown Brass Band Ball.

The Allentown Brass Band will give a benat the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Allentown. The leader of the Band is engaged in arranging music for the occasion, and from ten hands, it will be the best Ball ever given in doubt as many more will be sold. We wish the enterprising managers success, as none deserve more consideration at the hands of our citizens, having spent both time and labor in getting up the Band.

# Free Banking.

The Free Banking Bill was passed by a decided majority in the House, in the Legislature ter a debate of considerable warmth and ability. This Bill, says "firownlow's Whig" will. pass the Senate by a majority equally decided; and when it becomes I law as it soon will, i will form one of the list and most important measures of the present Session. State after State has adopted this system, and it is now justly regarded as one of the best schemes ever known to the financial and commercial world -offering, as it does, saure basis of security, to those who must necesarily confide in Banking corporations of somellescription.

# International Magazine.

The most accorate porari of the great Kos. suth we have ever seen nywhere, is on page 1 of the "International, for January. There has been a sad want of esemblance in near ly severy other published. The engraving fone is worth the annul subscription to the Magazine; and the number contains a prodigal variety of other grapic illustrations. The letter-press embraces seeral original papers and state; the usual agreable melange of literary gossip; the fullest rafts upon the pages of foreign periodicals; an the continuation of the long-drawn-out stor of Edward Bulwer. The editorial managemen does ample justice to the thorough scholars p of the conductors. Stringer & Townsend, jublishers, No. 222 Broadway, New York.

#### Kossuth and Intervention. Kossuth, in his late speech to the Baltimore

Delegation, said:

"Let me, while acknowledging the kindness and hospitality of the people of the United States, say, that I came not here to seek an asylum, nor to look for a happy home. Permit me to state-it is not a compliment, for I never make compliments, it is a truth-that I would States the createst honor and the proudest lot that a man can boat, to be his own. But I, not being in the happy condition of being born a citizen of this glorious land, you will not lee! offended when I say that, let 'my poor counuy be doemed to suffering and degredation even greater than she has ever endured or now endures, I still love my country more than yours. (Striking his breast forcibly with his and, an ilst the applause of the audience.)

Comment.-We entreat every American citizen, whether native born or naturalized, to remember that it is his duty to imitate the example of the noble Hungarian. He loves his own country better than he loves ours. So we should love our own country better than we love his I and while we respect him for his patriotism and devotion to Hungary, we should not become the dopes of British diplomacy so far as to fight her battles with Russia.

## Bright Prospects for Our Farmers.

The failure of the grain crops of western Europe is now well ascertained to be a fact, and the bulk of whatever supply may be demarded by England, must come from this interests, as well as of western debtors, and humanity and Christian confidence. the money market of the Atlantic cities and the whole Union. The imports of wheat and floor into England, in the last three years have averaged a value of \$810,000,660, of ern and western Europe. This year, the short dinary supplies of breadstuffs from all sources, since 1847, have reduced prices and stimula-

ted consumption, and the autumn months of 1849 and 1850 witnessed a steady decline in price to the end of each year. 1851, however, tells a different tale. . The previous importations had flooded the English market, but, since October last, the English imports have diminished one half, while prices have risen steadily since November. The last advices from England justified these views, and there is no doubt that the people of this country-the manufacturing, trading and working classes, as well as the ship-owners, and all those who are engaged in the business of transportation, and even those who depend upon stock companies for dividends, will enjoy a higher degree of prosperity during the present and following year, than they have known before since our Declaration of Ladependance opened the eyes of the world to our goahead-ativeness. P. S. -Since writing the above, we have received later English intelligence which confirms the fact of a further rise in the price of flour and wheat in England.

## Concert.

Professor Heinicke, the distinguished Trombone Player, will give a Grand Concert in the tuous repast, the party joined in a regular ophilharmonic Hali? at Bethlehem, on Satur-"Virginia breakdown," under the charming day evening, the 31st inst. He will be assiststrains of the "cat-gut" and "tamborine," going ed by the "Philharmonic Society of Bothlethrough the programme by the evolutions of hem," and the "Bethlehem Brass Band." We the "heel and toe," the party adjourned and are informed that the Concert will be one of left town by the "light ob the moon," for the best ever given in that Borough. The rep. for their own firesides, no doubt having enjayed attation of those who take part in it will secure a full house.

# Testimonial to Gov. Johnston.

A large number of the friends and admirers of place, at a cost of \$930. The present consists of a silver waiter, three feet in length; to twelve pieces are to be performed during two pitchers, each 17 inches in height; a tea the evening. From the preparations made by see, comprising six pieces; a pair of goblets: those who have the management in their cake baskets; twelve napkin-rings; fish knives; batter knives; forks, &c. The presentation Allentown. We learn that some fifty or rixty took place at the American House, Chestnut tickets have already been disposed of, and no street, in Philadelphia, on Friday evening of last week.

# Coinage.

The deposits in the United States Mint, Philadelphia, this year, to the 17th instant, amounted to \$3,536,600, of which \$3,552,600 was in gold, and \$14,000 in silver. The payments amounted to \$2,853,899 was in gold and \$11,434 in silver. The coinage amountof Tennessee, on its hird and last reading, af- | ed to \$1.742,162, of which \$1,737,662 was in gold, and \$4,500 in silver.

# Homestead Examption.

As will have been seen in the Legislative roceedings, Mr. Kelso of Erie, has introduced a bill to exempt the homestead of every fami. ly from levy and sale on execution. The terms of the bill propose that the debtor shall designate his homestead, which shall not be sold, of whatever value. The passage of such a bill would have a tendency to increase the number of elegant mansions in the State, and for this reason may be approved, but it would in our humble opinion be a bad law.

Patriotio. The Governor of Maryland devotes two colnems and a half to the Christiana riot caseexpands a great amount of virtuous indignation, and winds up by pronouncing the trial a a farce. We agree with him in the latter opinion, but the farce, unfortunately, is all on the side of Maryland, prosecuting for treason instead of misdemeanor-when even it is doubtful whether the evidence was sufficient to sustain the latter charge. A farce it was indeed -and one which we trust will never be play-

ed again. Lola Montes, the Countess of Lans. feldt, has diamonds in her possession valued at \$200,000.

## Inaugural Address Of Governor William Bigler.

FELLOW CITIZENS:has prospeced our great Commonwealth. The will of the people has called an humble citizen to the performance of the duties of her chief ex. ecutive office. In accordance with the requisition thus made on me, and in obedience to the consider to be born a citizen of the United provisions of the constitution, I appear before you to day, for the purpose of subscribing to the oath of office and assuming the duties. I embrace this opportunity to express the profound gratitude I feel towards the people for this distinguished mark of their confidence.

In contemplating the high and delicate nature of the duties apportaining to this station-their complex and difficult character-the magnitude of the interests involved in their faithful performance-I am most solemnly impressed with the responsibility they necessarily impose. The junior of all my predecessors in this high station, I enter upon the discharge of its duties with the utmost distrust of my own qualifications for the task. I have, however, resolved to devote my best energies, my hopes and prayers to a faithful discharge of the obligation I have just taken, and look to the people for that generous indulgence | practical uses and necessities of man. Her minwhich has ever characterized their action towards public servants who have honesily enthat his wisdom can bring to the accomplish. On His power and good pleasure all results must | this end. country, to the great advantage of our railmad depend. On Him we should rely in a spirit of The rich and extensive deposites of coal and and he who would strike at either, would com-

great distinguishing characteristic, and guided | great magnitude. people by general education-by the inculcation | greatness of our State is identified. of moral precepts and religious truth, should be to be, as a nation, is dependent upon the source terests. of power. The right of the citizen over property, his personal liberty and security, the freedom ration of religious sentiment, are alike subservient to the great source of human law. How imis pure, the stream eminating therefrom, will be also pure. Then by premoting the motal and intellectual culture of the people, the source of wise, our institutions be preserved pure and our country remain free, prosperous and happy.

The experience of the world seems to demonstrate that general intelligence and republican. ism must go together. The successful governa ment of the people is the government of intellect directed by virtue. A thorough education of the youth of our country, will therefore tend far more tenance of our national honor, than all other rights and the principles of the Christian religion constitute the very bulwark of our republican government. The schemes and machina. tions of the demagegue will fall harmless before a people thus thoroughly educated.

The dangerous tendency of monopoly and the for the purpose of education, may well be regarded as rigid economy, and the payments of to posterity.

Commonwealth, to increase the resources of her and clevate the standard of her credit-to favor her vast resources and stimulate alike her agriment in the adoption of such policy as may tend to lessen the present onerous burthens of the people.

Our vast debt should be reduced as rapidly as practicable. Its injurious effects upon the growth of our population and the migration of capital to the State, is much more potent than the casual observer would suppose. This may not be most readily accomplished the too parsimonious use of the means already secured to the treasury. It may be wise to apply a portion of these to complete public improvements now far advanced in construction, but yet un. productive. The abandonment of such improved er than the mere measures of government for ments would involve a large amount of capital already expended, and sacrifice entirely the chances of future returns to the treasury from these sources. Indeed the speedy completion of he North Branch Canal, is, in my opinion, consistent with the truest principles of economy.

Pennsylvania is perhaps unrivalled by any of her sister States in natural elements of great. ness and wealth. She is no less the garden spot of our common country than she is the Keystone of the federal arch. Abounding in inexhausti. ble varied mineral resources, an abundance of well located water power, admirably adapted to manufacturing and mechanical operations, to.

prospera greater number of human beings than any other State in the Union. Her mountains, her rugged hills and lovely vallies are rich with natural advantages to man. Her people are in. telligent, judustrious and enterprising, and if not restrained by unwise legislation, will soon occupy and improve these advantages to the fullest extent and thereby render our beloved State

prosperous and wealthy in an eminent degree. A thorough knowledge of the science of Agriculture by our people, will have a most benefit cial effect, if not quite essential to their prosperity. I am therefore much gratified with the cf. | adjustment gives assurance of continued peace fort now being made to accomplish this great to the country and permanence to the Unionobject, and our own, experience and the history of other countries, fully demonstrate the importance of such scientific education. The study of this Science, combined with the practical labor of tilling the soil, is no less calculated to elevate and dignity the farmer, than to reward him for his toil. This great, first, most dignified pursuit of man, so peculiarly adapted to our State and the inclinations of our people, should command the fostering care of government.

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich abund ance and variety of minerals adapted to the eral interests constitute a great and growing source of wealth, contributing largely to enhance deavored to perform their whole duty. The clotthe receipts of our treasury. The appreciation forts of man at best are but feeble. All the aid , thus given to the value of property, the popula. I the Constitution under which it was formed .-tion thereby sustained, the improvements made ment of any great purpose must fail, unless ac. for their developement and advancement, as well divisable. The former cannot exist without the companied and controlled by the guardian care as the direct trade they furnish to the public latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perof Him who gives direction to all human affairs. works belonging to the State, generally promote feet and sustain the former. He, therefore, who

Our republican institutions are based upon her particularly blessed. Her anthracite coal sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The the axiom that the people are the only rightful | beds, furnishing a choice and cheap fuel for do. | Federal Constitution must be maintained and exsource of power. Under these institutions thus mestic purposes, for generating steam for the ecuted in all its parts. It is the paramount law founded, the will of the people, reflected through i stationary and locomotive engine, as well as for of each State, and it is the imperative duty of the ballot box, gives direction to public affairs. the propulsion of our steamships, give to her a their respective governments to assist in the Through this medium the humblest, not less than trade almost exclusively her own. For the sup | just and full administration of all its provisions. the most distinguished, can stamp the impress of ply of this article she is without any considerahis will upon the public policy of the country, ble rival. Although this trade is compartively instance, the duty of making provision to carry This feature of our republican system in its in its infancy it has already grown to one of

people, the cause of our success as a nation up mainly by the healthy, invigorating labor of operate with the general government in this le. the Right of Suffrage-should therefore be held the hardy miner; whilst-those engaged in this inviolate and its independent exercise enjoyed trade constitute an industrious and valuable conby every citizen. To prepare the minds of the ! stituency with whose interests the prosperity and

It will afford me the utmost pleasure to favor accounted the noblest purpose of the govern- all proper measures calculated to advance ment. All that we are and all that we can hope four great agricultural, mineral and other in.

Intimately connected with the great interests of speech and liberty of the press, the free tole- proper disposition of this question is not only a duties of the government. The errors of our trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully parportant, is it, then, that this great head should re- system are of the most seductive and dangerous | ticipate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may propmain pure and independent. When the fountain | character, consisting, mainly in the creation of | erly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the should be taken to guard against this tendency vitality of our government, our laws will be made, and to secure the people in the use of this mediliability to the fullest extent.

The injurious effects of an excessive issue of paper money have been so frequently demon, strated in this country by such experience that it is quite unnecessary to discuss the question on this occasion. The laborer, the farmer, the meto the security of our institutions and the main- chanic, the manufacturer and the merchant, are all deeply interested in having a sound currenmeans. Besides common school education, high cy. No pretext can justify the creation of a suliterary attainment, the knowledge of the arts perabundant amount of paper money, and it is and sciences, a comprehension of individual with painful alarm that I have witnessed a growing disposition in the entire country to increase the use of this medium, on a small specie basis, She has planted herself on the constitution, and regardless of the inevitable effects of the large guided by its wise provisions, will seek to do accessions of coin which California is furnish. justice to all sections of the country, and ening to this country and to the world. Every peo- | deavor to strengthen the bonds of the Union, by ple must have a circulating medium as a matter cherishing relations between all its members. of Hungary they have been called Kings. In efit ball, on Monday evening the 23.1 of Februs of Cov. Johnston, in Philadelphia have had corrupting influence of money are met and countries of convenience, and should have whatever manufactured for him and his lady, a service teracted by the power and virtue of this knowl- amount the transaction of wholesome business importance of the Union. You are, I am confi. ras, ascended the throne, she was styled King, edge. Inheral expenditures by our government affairs may demand; but, unfortunately, we are dent, abundantly impressed with its magnitude. too unwilling to stop at the proper period in the Without Union our liberties never could have creation of this medium; as coin becomes abund- been achieved, without it they cannot be main

legitimate rewards of natural resources, developed by unembarrassed labor. There is perhaps be created by its legislation. A just policy can throughout the world. only guard and protect the legitimate means of production from special privileges-the devices of the cunning and the wicked. The people

Legislation should give to all citizens an equal opportunity of enjoying the natural advantages which surround them. Corporate power and special privileges too often produce the reverse result, and should therefore only be granted to facilitate the accomplishment of great public purposes not within the reach of individual means. Capital and labor co-operation in a proper relative proportion have made, and will continue to make, our country prosperous and happy. The rights of the latter should never be sacrificed to the interest of the former. Special legislation too frequently has this tendency .gether with a vast extent of the best agricultural | Capital can always commend employment and

should rely on their own individual efforts, rath-

success.

soil, she can doubtless employ, subsist and profit. Labor, less to command either, should receive the watchful care of government.

I am most happy, my fellow citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a period when our common country is at peace with all the world and prosperous in an eminent degree-The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the national government, has been most fortunately, and I trust permanently, adjusted through the medium of what are general. ly known as "the Compromise Measures." The general acquiesence of the several States in this the formation of which gave our nation early influence and dignity of position with the other powers of the earth. Her rights have consequently been respected by all and her wishes heard with protound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military prowess. and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institu. tions have constrained the oppressed of every land to seek an asylum within her limits, and enjoy, under the ample folds of her national flag. political and religious freedom.

The continuance of these unequalled blessings is dependent entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms of The Union and the Constitution are one and inis not for the Constitution, is against the Union; iron ore within the boundary of our State make mit political sacrilege against the great fabric To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first

into execution the intent of this instrument; but it is the right and duty of the States, moving by the general intelligence and patriotism of the | The value of the product of the mine is made | within the limits of their reserved rights, to cogitimate work. They should certainly never attempt, by means of their legislation, to embarans the administration of the Constitution. Such interference cannot fail to engender hostile feel. ings between the different sections of the Union and if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statute book of this State, it should be speedily repealed. Of this character, I reof the country is the subject of a Currency. The gard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State prisons for the dehigh but one of the most difficult and dangerous tention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting too much paper for the amount of specie basis execution of the laws of Congress, whether proprovided for its redemption. The utmost care viding for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated um. This security may be measurably afford, by the fatal consequences resulting from such ed by imposing on the corporators. Individual an attempt, recently occurring within our own borders.

The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Union cannot be doubted. She is now as she ever has been, for the constitution and its compromises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery. She regards these measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict and will discountenance, to the full extent of her influence, all attempts at future agitation of the question sculed by them.

the people for the support of this cause as pure and, that it should supplant and render unneces tained. With the dissolution of this national devotion to republicanism. It should be the first | sary, the use of paper, is to my mind the plain | compact would fall the hopes of the world for care of the parent and the government, and its est teaching of common sense. Such practical republicanism—the cause of political and religifruits accounted the richest legacy we can leave. effects are demanded by the true interests of the our liberty—the peace and prosperity of our people. A superabundant amount of money of people. To the end, then, that its great blessing In discharge of the various duties of the office any kind cannot fail to enhance nominal values may be preserved, and its advantages vouch-I have just assumed, it will be my anxious de- above a proper standard and thereby engender safed to posterity, it becomes the duty of all to sire to do equal and exact justice to all men of a spirit of dangerous speculation and in the end yield a patriotic submission to the laws consti. ping a day at the end of each century. whatever persuasion, religious or political, and prostrate the great commercial and manufacture tionally, adopted, and cherish feelings of affecespecially to advance the interests of this great ling interests of the country. The manufacturer | tionate intercourse between the several members is more vitally interested in this than any other tofour glorious Union. Admonished so to do by treasury, husband her means, diminish her debt | question of government policy. Without a sound | the immortal Washington, let the injunction be currency, the incidental aid resulting to this regarded by each and all of us with a Christian such measures as may be calculated to develope great interest from the revenue laws of the gen- fidelity. Let our habits of acting, thinking and eral government, can never have force or stabil- speaking of the Union be as though it were in. cultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical and ity. I would not be understood, by anything I deed "the Palladium of our political safety and commercial interests, and co-operate most cheer. have said, as holding the opinion that mere le prosperity-watching for its preservation with fully with the legislative branch of the govern- gislation, however wise, will give prosperity to jeaolous anxiety, discountenancing whatever a country, while bad legislation may restrain its may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any energies no matter what the labor, industry, vir- event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning tue and patriotism of the people may be. Wise at the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any legislation can only afford opportunity for the portion of our country from the rest, or to enfecble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Then shall we have performed no more dangerous political heresy taught in our our whole duty-duty to ourselves-to our sis. land than that the prosperity of the country is to ter States and to the cause of republicanism

To Prevent Shoes From Taking Water .- One pint of drying oil, (boiled linseed,) two ounces of turpentine, and halfan ounce of Burgundy pitch melted carefully over a slow fire. Rub new boots with this mixture either in the sunshine or at some other distance from the fire, repeat the operation as they get dry until the leather is saturated. Let them remain for some days until they get perfectly dry and clastic, and they become impervious to wet: they will wear much onger and acquire a softness and plyability that prevents the leather from over shrivling.

Snow on the Mountains .- The Wheeling Gazete says the snow on the mountains is from 5 to 7 feet in depth, and fears are entertained of a destructive flood in case of a sudden thaw.

Wild pigeons in large numbers have made their appearance in Texas this season.

# Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1852.

HOUSE. On the 16th, Mr. Laury presented two petitions for a bank at Allentown; and three for the extension of certain election laws to Lehigh

Mr. Miller, of Northampton, one for a road in Lehigh and Berks counties.

On the 17th, Mr. Laury read in his place a bill to empower Peter Blank and David Moyer, executors to sell certain real estate in Lohigh county.

Mr. Laury, on the 17th moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill; which was agreed to-yeas 72; nays 10. On the 19th, Mr. Laury, a bill relative to or :-

phans' courts; and a bill relative to prosecotions in partition. Mr. Miller, of Northampton, a bill to incor-

porate the Philadelphia and Easton railroad ompany. On the 22d, Mr. Laury, a bill to change the

venue in certain suits brought in Bucks couny, to Northampton\_county. SENATE. On the 17.h, Mr. Frailey presented a peti-

ion from citizens of Schuylkill county, that the fee bill of 1814, relative to justices of the peace may be revived; and relaive to the payment of costs on appeals from justices; also, one to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in criminal cases.

Mr. Shimer, on the 19th, presented a petiion from citizens of Lehigh county, for the incorporation-of-the-Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown.

Mr. Shimer presented a bill for the relief of Daniel Gross; also, one to incorporate a company in Lehigh county, for the insurance of horses and detection of thieves.

On the 21st, Mr. Shimer, several petitions from Lehigh county for the incorporation of the Easton Bank, and four from the same county for the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, to be located at Allentown.

On the 231, Mr. Shimer, several petitions from Lehigh county for the Easton Bank; also, one from Lehigh county for a bank at Allentown, to be called the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; also, one for a change in the place of holding elections in U. Mount Bethel township, Northampton county.

Singular Case of Delerium Tremens -There s a German in the new jail, Cambridge stree: suffering under delerium tremens, which has assumed an unusually novel as well as dangerous type. The terrible disease came on last Saturday night, accompanied by the ravings of the madman and the physical power of the giant, rendering it necessary to incarce. rate him in one of the strongest cells. During Saturday night his ferocity subsided, and has only been manifested occasionally, and in modified form, since. During all this time he has not partaken of a particle of food, and what is still more singular, has not lain or sat down .-He is quite weak, but as yet nothing but a little valerian extract has passed his lips, and that by force. His case is a melancholy instance. of the inflence of the glass.

Six months ago he drank in a small way. At this time he had bare ever touched the betile--never to an injurious extent. By dealing in it he was drawn into the wiles of an irresistar ble infatuation, and is now what and where he is. The cause of his confinement in jail is an indictment for violation of the license law .--Boston Traveller.

Queens in Hungary .- It is a prescriptive rule and we believe a law of Hungary, that no monarch shall be called a Queen. Consequently, whenever females have succeeded to the throne I need say no more, my fellow-citizens of the 1383, when Mary, the daughter of Charles Du, Jaria Theresa was also styled King.

> Five Sundays in February -It has probably ot been generally observed that there will be five Sundays in the coming February - the month commencing and ending on that day, This will not occur again until 1880. After that it will not occur again until 1920, as the year 1900, when it should occur, will not be a leap year, owing to the necessity of drop-

# Cure for Deafness.

Mr. S. W. Jewett, writing to the Boston Cultivator savs :---

At about three years of age, a daughter of the Hon. Daniel Baldwin, of Montpeliar. became very deaf in both ears. In conversation it was quite difficult to make her hear. and she continued in this wretched state until about eighteen years of age, when an Indian doctor chanced to see her, who told the mother, Mrs. B., that the oil of onion andobacco would cure her if prepared as follows :- Divide an onion, and from the centre take out a piece the size of a common walnut; fill this cavity with a fresh quid of tobacco, and bind the onion together in its' usual shape: roast it, then trim off the outer part until you come to that portion slightly slightly colored or penetrated by the topacco; mash up the balance of the tobacco; put it into a phial. Three drops of this oil Mrs. B. informed me, she dropped into the ear after her daughter had retired to bed, which immediately gave her considerable pain which lasted for some time. Before morning however, her hearing was so extremely delicate and sensitive, that she suffered by the sound and noise in common conversation! This she soon overcame, and for more than three years past her hearing has been entirely restored, to the greatjoy of her parents and friends! Having been acquainted with the family for many years, the case is so miraculous and gratifyng, that I cannot, in justice to the afflicted. refrain from making this simple and effectual remedy for deafness known.

Wood was selling in Cincinnati, last week; at \$8 per cord.