

# The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1862.

## Rail Road to Pottstown.

Petitions are in circulation for the incorporation of a Rail Road from Allentown to Pottstown. This is a project in which we trust every citizen in Allentown will take an active part. This, besides being the most advantageous route, will bring Philadelphia within 64 miles of Allentown. It will make the distance 24 miles nearer to Philadelphia, than the Easton route, and this with only 27 miles of Rail Road, to be built at a cost of probably not more than \$500,000.

Petitions for the road can be had at our office. Persons wishing to collect signatures will please call and get them.

## Printing the Laws.

The newspapers throughout this State, appear to be unanimously in favor of printing the laws, but opposed to the proposition of publishing them in one journal. Let each paper of a local character be published in every paper in the county or district it may affect. This is a subject of general interest, and we should like to see the Legislature give it proper consideration.

## The Iron Business.

Petitions are in circulation in every section of the State, asking Congress to increase the duty on iron, &c. We think they will be speedily filed and sent into Congress. We think it has been so plainly demonstrated that nearly all who have given the subject attention, will admit that the industrial progress of Pennsylvania as a whole, would be promoted, by advancing the tariff rates to such an extent, as will revive manufacturing business, now in an oppressed condition. Where labor is—there will wealth exist. Where the laborer is well rewarded, industrious and sober, there will be found the happiest and noblest community.

## The Age of Gold and Iron.

A short time ago, says the Scientific American, every body was saying this was the age of iron, and among the rest we said so too. It may be that we will soon have to change our tune. Since gold was discovered in California, we hear of but little else than gold. Iron has become ruinously cheap, it is imported below par, for it is morally impossible for our iron manufacturers to make it at present prices. All our iron makers, we suppose, have gone, or are going to California, where, if they want iron, they will be more able to exchange gold for it, than make it. Last week the Daniel Webster, steamship, took 600 passengers from New York for the gold regions. Some parts of Maine are now nearly depopulated, it is said; there is nobody left but women, children and old men. Australia too, is now pouring her gold into British coffers, and the end of new discoveries is not yet. Steel pens were once the only opponents to quills, but gold pens are now claiming attention. Silver is looking up, but as for iron, the gold seems to have fairly overclouded it.

## Regulating Public Works.

The bill which Mr. Muhlenberg, Senator from Berks county, has introduced, proposes the election next fall of a Secretary of Internal Improvements, to set for three years, at \$2500 per annum. It can be removed for misdemeanor in office to the address of a majority of each House, and has entire charge of the public works. He is to appoint the different superintendents, supervisors, collectors of tolls, and weigh-masters, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. He is to have the power of removal, but required to file a statement of the causes in each case in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, whence they are to be sent to the Legislature for their information. The Governor is to appoint a Civil Engineer for three years at an annual salary of \$2500, who may be removed by the Governor, with the assent of a majority of the Senate. The Engineer to have charge of all repairs, alterations, &c. Monthly reports, containing full details of all expenditures and debts, with object, name of person, &c., are required; provision is made for the examination of all vouchers and bills. The superintendents of the Columbia and Port Deposit railroads, and supervisors of the various divisions of the Canal, are to appoint all subordinates, the number of whom is to be fixed by the Secretary of Internal Improvements. All free tickets for persons or property over the public works are abolished under heavy penalties. It is provided that the present Canal Board be abolished as soon as the Secretary is installed in office, and that the Canal Commissioner be elected next fall. The Pennsylvania and the leading Democratic papers are down on this bill, as it will decrease the number of offices, and be a more economical mode of managing our improvements.—Daily Sun.

## New Counterfeits.

A new counterfeit dollar note of the Harrisburg Bank, we understand, has made its appearance. It is said to be well calculated to deceive, though, as yet, we have not seen it, we cannot give any particular description. Counterfeit \$10's of the Wyoming Bank of Wilkesbarre, are also in circulation. Vignette on an ox and plough at top, with a man reclining against the ox. On the end of the note a female figure, and at the bottom a small coat of arms of Pennsylvania. Letter A. and dated May 7, 1851. Purports to be engraved by Draper, Toppan & Co., whose imprint is at the top. The general appearance of the note is bad, and the engraving poorly executed, though calculated to deceive those not accustomed to the handling of bank paper. The shading of the title and the denomination is very coarse and irregular. In genuine notes the shading is in six or seven fine parallel lines.

## Common School Decisions.

The Harrisburg Keystone proposes publishing such decisions of the Superintendent of Common Schools, as may be of general interest. The last number of that paper contained some of these decisions, from which we take the following:

The certificate of school teachers must be renewed annually, and no certificate can be given except upon actual examination it follows that all teachers must be examined annually. The changes in the directorship of the public schools, as well as the propriety of improvement and frequent tests of capacity, will suggest reasons for these repeated examinations. Directors may in their discretion require the schools of their districts to be kept open every day of each calendar month, except Sundays. The most general rule is to keep them open 20 days per month. A less number than 24 days would not be sanctioned by the Department. Above that number the length of time to be taught within a calendar month is at the discretion of the directors.

The occupation of a farmer is not taxable for school purposes.

The correct mode of levying school taxes, is first to "assess upon all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations," except the occupation of farmers, "and upon all single freemen above the age of 21 years who do not follow any occupation, any sum which the school directors shall deem proper and sufficient, not exceeding the amount assessed on the same for state and county purposes, except that the sum assessed on each shall in no case be less than fifty cents." After having done this, the directors should ascertain how much additional tax it is necessary to raise to meet all the proper and legal demands of the current school year, and assess that amount upon the property of the district, without regard to whether the owner of such property had been before taxed for any office or post of profit, profession, trade or occupation, or as a single freeman.

Whatever money is due from tax collectors of preceding years can be collected from them by the directors by bringing suit upon the collectors' bonds; or if they have given none, by an ordinary action of debt. Directors are instructed by the Department to collect old duplicates promptly.

The "three hundred dollar act" does not exempt property from levy and sale for taxes.

## A Great Feat.

A Mr. McCormick has been rather astonishing some of the New Yorkers, during the past week, by walking on a polished marble slab, head downwards, in one of our amphitheatres. It is somewhat frightful to see a fellow mortal perched up in mid-air, with his head to the ground—but a long way above it—and his feet to the roof. It is the first feat of the kind ever performed, so far as we are aware, and Mr. McCormick has been dubbed with the title of Professor, for his scientific performance.

The feat is performed upon well known principles of science, by using air pumps, and working them step by step, to extract all the air under appendages on his feet, so that the outward pressure on one foot will exceed his whole weight. If he is 150 lbs. weight, it requires 10 square inches of atmospheric pressure to balance that, for the atmospheric pressure is 15 pounds on every square inch of the earth's surface, therefore 10X15=150 pounds. This pressure must be on one foot, while the other is being moved forward. The courage required to perform the feat is not small, and the labor is very severe and tedious. It is needless to say, that although the polished marble slab is the greatest wonder to some, he could not perform the feat on rough porous boards.

## The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

The February number of this agricultural and industrial periodical is all that the reader could expect in a work of this class. It continues to deserve the name of the most popular agricultural periodical now published in the country. Each number contains at least sixty four pages of reading matter, and through the year forms a complete Agricultural Library. Each number is embellished with various Agricultural, chemical and geological engravings.

## Sartain's Magazine.

The March number of this elegant Magazine is fully equal to any that have preceded it. It contains 35 original articles of much merit, and 20 embellishments, some of which are truly rare and beautiful. Published in Philadelphia, \$3 per annum.

## The Scalpel.

The February number completes the third year of this valuable publication, during which time the editor says it has cost \$8,000, he has received \$8,700, has the stereotypy plates of each number, the hatred of the entire conservative class of his brethren, and 7,800 notices of the press! The work certainly has right and left among the inconsistencies of medical practice, and doubtless frequently makes "his mark." It is edited and published quarterly by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., New York, at \$1 per annum.

## New Cashier.

At an election, held on Friday last, by the Board of Directors of the Eastern Bank, we learn that William Hackett, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier, in place of James Sinton, Esq., resigned. Mr. H. has been engaged for a length of time as a clerk in this institution, and from the acquaintance we have with him we are free to say that the Directors showed great judgment in making choice of him to fill this responsible station. A better man, in our estimation, could not have been selected. Mr. Sinton, the retiring Officer, has faithfully discharged the duties of Cashier of this Bank, for upwards of thirty years, and carries with him, in his retirement, the good feeling of the community at large.—Sentinel.

## Taxation of Real Estate and Mortgages and Judgments thereon.

A bill, of which the following is a synopsis, taken from the New York Evening Post, has been introduced into the Legislature of that State. Why should not the Legislature of Pennsylvania enact something of the kind? At present, the owner of real estate pays the whole tax upon his land, although it may be incumbered to two-thirds of its value; and the holder of the incumbrance is also taxed on the money thus invested. There is no justice in such a system, and we can see no objection to correcting the evil, by adopting the New York proposition:

## An Act in relation to the Taxation of Real Estate and Mortgages thereon.

Section 1. That on the payment of any tax on real estate, the collector shall give a receipt for the same, and also a certificate of the assessed value of such real estate, which receipt shall be presumptive evidence of such payment and value, and shall entitle the owner to apply so much of said tax on the next payment of interest or principle on any bond and mortgage on said real estate as the amount of said bond and mortgage bears proportionate to the assessed value of such real estate.

Section 2. Declares that any arrangement between the parties going to defeat the above intent, shall be null and void, and is declared usury.

Section 3. Exempts bonds and mortgages from taxation as personal property.

Section 4. Will provide against an offset of bonds and mortgages against personal property in assessments as at present.

## The Maine Liquor Law.

Don't Go.—The Maine Law don't go as its special friends supposed it would. In Rhode Island it was killed. There they supposed it would be passed. In Massachusetts it has been set aside and another bill brought forward. In New York, a twenty or thirty gallon bill has taken its place, and the gallon bill will probably be killed. In Indiana, the Maine law was brought forward, and the Legislature defeated it. It is a bill of such outrageous principles that it will not bear an examination. In Maine it never has been discussed or exposed, though, it probably will be during the next State canvass. In the mean time, Maine is as completely flooded with liquor as it ever was, and as much is consumed. Indeed, the Maine law has a very injurious effect on the cause of Temperance. It is a bill of intemperate provisions, and while it is relied upon to suppress intemperance, the efforts of those who rely upon moral suasion, always the most effectual, are greatly restricted and embarrassed. When such harsh provisions as those of the Maine law are brought forward, the rum sellers get sympathy and popular support. We have a restricted law in Connecticut now, that public sentiment will not back up, and still intemperate friends of law are determined to crowd on another law still more restrictive.—Hartford Times.

## The Murderer.

Margaretta Lovrens.—Since the execution of Otto Grunzig, says the New York Times, some further developments have been made in relation to the instruments of death found in his cell during the last hours of his existence. It is now supposed that, during the interview with his mistress, Grunzig intended to stab her with the knife, and then take his own life. This explanation is based upon disclosures made by Carmel, the Day street murderer, who occupies the adjoining cell. The unhappy woman, Margaretta, at an early hour on Saturday morning, gave birth to a healthy female infant. She was kindly taken care of by the Matron of the City Prison, and are both doing well. Probably, the case of Margaretta will be decided upon during the present week, and she will be held to trial as accessory to the murder of Victorine Grunzig.

Church Blown Down.—About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 29th, the spire of the Unitarian Church, in Syracuse, N. Y. was thrown down by the force of the wind, and falling directly upon the roof of the Church, crushed the whole building to the ground, a perfect mass of ruins. The rear wall of the Church fell upon an adjoining dwelling house, occupied by Mr. Joel G. Northrup, which was almost entirely demolished. Two bed rooms next to the church were rendered a perfect wreck, and a couple of young ladies, a daughter and niece of Mr. Northrup, who occupied one of the rooms, had a most miraculous escape from death. The floor above their room was dashed in above them, and the bedstead upon which they lay was crushed into pieces. Even the floor of the room was dashed down into the cellar, but strange to say, the occupants of the room escaped uninjured. The church was worth about six thousand dollars, and the dwelling house was injured to the amount of eight hundred dollars.

The Bank Must Pay the Commonwealth.—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Black delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of the United States Bank vs. The State of Pennsylvania. It came up on an appeal, by the Bank. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed. These are the two cases in which the Commonwealth obtained judgment against the Bank of the United States in the District Court for nine hundred thousand dollars, with interest, amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,300,000. From these judgments the Bank appealed; but it will be seen that the Supreme Court has affirmed the Bank's liability to pay the bonus.

Curious Incident.—In the Mississippi Legislature a few days ago, Mr. Cook, of Tippah, in a very affecting speech, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Redfern, and offered resolutions of condolence with his family. On the following day a letter was read from Mr. R. contradicting his death, which had been announced through rumor, and all the proceedings in relation thereto were stricken from the journal. No sooner had this been done than news was received that he had taken a relapse, and was certainly dead.

## Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, February 16, 1852. SENATE.

On the 23rd, Mr. Shimer presented two petitions from Upper Macungy township, Lehigh county, for a change in their place of holding elections.

On motion of Mr. Shimer, the bill to incorporate the Lehigh and Berks County turnpike road company, was taken up and passed finally.

On the 24th, Mr. Shimer, a supplement for the revival and incorporation of the Norristown, Bucks and Lehigh Railroad company.

The resolution of inquiry as to the operation of the small note law of the last session, and the propriety of its repeal, came up in order and was postponed—yeas 16; nays 12.

The bill to authorize the Governor to negotiate a loan of \$850,000 for the completion of the North Branch Canal, passed to an engrossment—yeas 18—nays 12.

The bill erecting a part of Schuylkill county into a new county to be called Penn, was considered and passed finally.

On the 21st, Mr. Broomall, of the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to exempt property of debtors from levy and sale on execution, amounting to one thousand dollars worth of real, and five hundred dollars of personal property.

Mr. Hubbell, of committee of Estates and Excheats, with a negative recommendation, a bill to authorize Christian Lange and Joseph Jones, committee of a lunatic, to sell real estate in Northampton county.

On the 25th, of Committee on Banks, reported with amendment, a bill to recharter the Easton Bank.

On motion of Mr. Laury, Senate bill to incorporate the Lehigh and Berks county turnpike road company, was taken up, read twice, and passed finally.

On the 1st, the House, on motion, was referred to the Democratic, Whig and Native American Conventions, on the days those bodies respectively.

Origin of the Maine Liquor Law.—It is stated that the bill passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature with the confident expectation that it would be defeated in the Senate. As the members of the Senate did not like the idea of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, they passed it for the Governor to veto. When it was brought to Governor Hubbard, he expressed his indignation at their folly in passing such a bill, and saying, "if they want a bill, let them have it," put his official signature to it, and it became the far famed Maine Law.

Maine Liquor Law in New Jersey.—A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Assembly, similar to the Maine Liquor Law. An additional section provides that the bill shall not go into effect until by a vote of the people at a special election. The right of search in suspected places is given. If found, liquors are to be kept by the officers until final action is had thereon. No private dwelling is to be searched except upon positive affidavit. The bill to provide for drunkenness, was lost in the Assembly.

Maine Liquor Law in Rhode Island.—The Maine Liquor Law passed the House of Representatives of Rhode Island Feb. 10 after striking out the amendment submitting it to a vote of the people.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.—A large and highly respectable meeting was held at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, last week, at which a series of resolutions was adopted, strongly urging prompt and active efforts to raise the necessary means to justify an early commencement of the work—a resolution was unanimously adopted, requesting the County Commissioners to subscribe \$500,000.

The Wyoming Bank Counterfeiters.—A hearing was had before Mayor Gilpin, yesterday, in the case of the persons arrested about a week since, on the charge of selling, and conspiring to pass counterfeit tens on the Wyoming Bank. Charles Clark and Randolph Thompson were held in \$1000 to answer the charge of selling, and James Krick, Thomas Johnson, and James W. Williams, were held in \$3000, on the charge of conspiring to pass the same.

A New Trial Granted.—Judge Kane has granted a new trial to the celebrated manufacturer of spurious American coin, Wm. Stettler, who was convicted some months since, on five bills of indictment. The motion for a new trial has been for some time under consideration. The ground upon which the new trial was granted, was that the principal witness against Stettler, named Lewis George, was not a competent witness, he having been convicted of two felonies and pardoned on one only. It is presumed that before the second trial of Stettler, George will be made fully competent, by the pardon of the President.

Advertising.—The Boston Journal furnishes a striking illustration of the benefits of liberal and judicious advertising. It is from the cash book of S. S. Houghn, a dry goods dealer in that city. From Dec. 17, 1851, to Jan. 1, 1852, his sales without advertising, were \$12,219, an average of \$75 a day. At the end of that time, he commenced advertising, and up to the 7th of February, expended one hundred dollars in making his business known through the newspapers. At that time, his sales had reached \$7000 03, an average of \$24 35 a day. There is very little danger that but man will give up his advertising.

The Value of an Elephant.—The owner of the elephant Columbus, have sued the town of Adams, in Massachusetts, for \$2000 damages, for the defective bridge which caused the death of their elephant. According to this measure of damages the life of an elephant is worth that of four men, \$5,000 being the maximum of damages allowed by our laws for death by railroad accident.

Es. Hogg, of Fuller county, recently gave birth to three little hogs. Bless her—she suits us!

## An Important Opinion.

The following opinion of Judge Coulter, in the case of Melize's appeal delivered yesterday in the Supreme Court, is one of the most important in its effects, that has ever been delivered in Pennsylvania. It explains the several acts of Assembly in relation to the widow's dower in her deceased husband's estate, and gives a construction to the recent statute, known as the "Married Woman's Act." This decision reaches every hearth within the State of Pennsylvania.

In the Matter of Melize's Appeal.—Coulter, J. The 11th Sec. of the Act of 1833, relating to last wills and testaments, enacts that a devise or bequest by a husband to a wife of any portion of his estate or property, shall be deemed and taken to be in lieu of and bar her of her dower, provided that nothing herein contained shall deprive the widow of her choice of dower or of the estate or property so devised. If the word dower in the proviso is construed to mean dower at common law, it also must the same word in the enacting clause be construed in the same way. It would seem therefore, that the wife was only barred of her dower at common law, if she accepted under the will. If any part of the personal estate remained undisposed of by the will, as to that she would take under the intestate law her rateable portion, not being barred by the statute, either in letter or by its spirit. In *Lineweaver vs. Sower*, 1 W & S 160, it was held that the acceptance by a widow of her share under the intestate laws did not bar her from recovering her dower of land aliened by her husband in his life time.

There is a pretty strong analogy between the two cases; the latter showing the tendency of the law to favor the claim of the widow to her dower, and the former showing the tendency of the law to favor the claim of the widow to her share under our own act of distribution, if she chooses to claim it, irrespective of the claim of dower at common law. But previous to the act of 1794, the law was held to be, that equity would interpose to bar the widow only where the implication that she should not have both and devise or bequest, was strong and necessary; as where the devise was entirely inconsistent with the claim of dower, and where it would prevent the whole will from taking effect;—that is, where the claim of dower would destroy the will in toto. *Kennedy vs. Nelson*, 2 Dal. 418; *Hamilton vs. Buckwalter*, 2 Yates, 387; *Addison*, 351; 1 Yates, 354. And in *Evans vs. Webb*, it was said by Yates, Justice, the venerable father of Pennsylvania law, "that if one takes a larger estate under the will than her dower, it shall not be in bar thereof, unless so expressed." The act of 1794, sec. 1, provides, "that the share of the estate of the intestate in this act, directed to be allotted to the widow, shall be in lieu and satisfaction of her dower at common law."

This act settled what had long been contested, but uniformly decided in favor of the widow.—Under this act, when she gives up her testamentary right, she stands, as it regards devises, in the light of a purchaser for consideration, not a volunteer for her share under the statute. Her right to election is indisputable; and it was ruled in *Duncan vs. Duncan*, 2 Yates, 302, that the determination of her choice must be by plain and explicit acts, under a full knowledge of the circumstances of her husband, and of her own rights." Then came the act of 1833, already cited, in which the words at common law, contained in the act of 1794, are dropped; and subsequently the act of 1848, the 11th section enacting that the 11th section of the act of 1833 shall not deprive the widow, in case she elects not to take under the will of her husband, of her share of the personal estate of her said husband; but that the said widow may take her choice either of the bequest or devise, or of her share of the personal estate, under the intestate laws.

This section may have been the result of a belief by the Legislature, of the words at common law in the act of 1833, avowed the intention, to use the word dower not in its technical sense, but as equivalent to her distributive share under our own statute. It is of no consequence whether it is called a declaratory law or an original enactment, because it was passed a year or more before the testator's death. It forms the rule of decision here.

It was vehemently urged that this act is unconstitutional, because the right of the wife is first at the time of the marriage, and this act interferes with rights already vested, and alters or destroys them. But we know not were the parties united in wedlock, or under what law of domicile these rights vested, or whether at that time they contemplated a residence either permanent or temporary in this State.

Here in this Commonwealth, laws have been passed, from time to time altering our statute of distributions, and altering the manner of making wills. These laws have been considered sound and good, if in existence, and operative at the time of the testator's death, or death, no matter whose inchoate interest they affected. The Legislature might repeal or annul the common law right of dower, and they might repeal the statute of distribution.

There is no natural or indefeasible right of dower at common law, resulting from the marriage contract, no matter when celebrated. The law is perfectly constitutional. It is violative of no vested right; we give it no retroactive efficiency. If the doctrine of the respectable counsel were sustained, it would upset many estates in the Commonwealth.

A doubt has been expressed whether this act does not confine the election of the widow to the personal estate alone, I myself, entertain no doubt but am instructed to express no opinion on that subject. The proper parties, the devisees, are not before us, and have not been heard. It is the executor, as such, and the widow, who are contestants about a matter which does not involve the distribution of real estate.

But the widow is entitled to elect not to take under the will, in which case she will be entitled to her share or distributive part of the personal estate beyond all doubt or cavil. And in order that she should be enabled to make that election with a knowledge of the circumstances of her husband and her own rights, she is entitled to a full and just amount of the personal estate of the decedent.

By petition to the Court she impeaches the inventory and amount furnished by the executor, which petition is verified by her oath. Her ap-

plication to the Court is under the 22d section of the Act of 29th March, 1832, which requires the removal of an executor who does not file a true inventory, upon the application of "any person interested." The widow is interested, has a good standing in Court, and is entitled to have her case proceeded in to final adjudication on the merits.

I make no account of the objection that the widow did not apply for the appointment of an examiner. Our Orphans' Courts do not proceed exactly in conformity with chancery forms. She did apply for the appointment of an auditor to examine and report upon the facts involved in the petition and standing officer of the Orphans' Court for that purpose. But the Court refused, and decided that she was not a party in interest, and dismissed the petition.

In this there was error. I say nothing of facts spoken of in the argument as to what property the decedent ought to be considered seized or possessed at the time of his death. That would depend upon the testimony when taken. The only point before this Court is, whether the petitioner had such an interest as gave her a standing in Court.—We think she had.

Decree reversed, and procedendo awarded.—Daily Sun, Feb. 28.

Body of a dead Infant Found.—The Coroner's Jury which was empanelled on Monday, the 16th instant, to inquire into the case of a dead female infant, which was found in the privy of Mr. George Rice, on the Lehigh, adjourned until the following Thursday—during the interval, a Post Mortem Examination was made by Drs. Jones and Field, and from the condition of the lungs and other parts, and the fracture of the skull, the tumefaction of the scalp, the large collection of coagulated blood found between the scalp and the skull, the diffusion of that fluid through the substance of the brain—it was evident that the child was born alive, that respiration had been perfect, and that it came to its death by violence.

The Jury therefore, rendered their verdict accordingly, and that they believed also, from the testimony presented to them, that Elizabeth Snyder was the mother of the child.—*Eastern Argus*

Singular Phenomenon.—In Washington City on Sunday night last, a phenomenon truly striking and extraordinary, was observed. It was the circumstance of the falling of a really copious rain, for the space of from seven to ten minutes, from a perfectly cloudless, hazeless, and starlight sky. So plentiful was the shower that the sidewalks ran with water, which had the singular effect upon the mind of appearing to come without a cause. During the shower, two streaks of fleecy clouds displayed themselves in the north and south, but far distant from each other, and neither of an altitude above the horizon exceeding twenty degrees. The position of these clouds forbade the idea that the rain could have fallen from either of them.

Death from Tooth Pulling.—A lady in Winchester, Massachusetts, Mr. Locke, had a tooth extracted about a fortnight ago, and the wound continued to bleed till Tuesday last week, when she expired from exhaustion. Several physicians, including Dr. Bigelow, tried in vain to stop the bleeding. Such cases have happened before but are by no means common. It is said that the juice of nettles will stop bleeding from the nose when all other remedies have failed.—*Boston Post*.

Leap Year in the East.—The Ladies in the New England States take advantage of the privileges given them by leap year. A Ball was recently given in a Yankee town, to which the ladies not only invited the gentlemen, but called at their houses and gallanted them to the hall.—The most interesting part of the proceeding was that they footed the bills.

Death of an Eastonian.—Information has been received here that Abraham Miller, son of Col. Abraham Miller, says the "Eastern Argus," who was on a whaling voyage, is dead. The vessel he was on, was stove while taking a Sperm Whale near the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. Miller and a man from New York, lost.

A Lump.—Mr. Jesse Lyons, returned from California to Mauch Chunk, a few days since having been highly successful in his mining operations. He had besides much of the "real stuff" in his possession a Quartz Rock, containing a large quantity of gold, which weighed 34 pounds.

## Caught.

Thomas Maitland, whom we mentioned last week, as having induced a girl, living in the neighborhood of Bridgeport, Montgomery county, to marry him, although having a wife living in Reading, we see has been arrested at Bellefonte, Centre county, although he had two weeks start. He and his "rib" were brought back to Montgomery county, she returned to her parents, and Maitland committed to prison.

Well Done.—On Saturday last, the wife of Jacob Buntz, residing near Chroherville, in Hartford co., Md., was delivered of three bouncing responsibilities, two girls and a boy, all alive and kicking. The parties have been married eighteen years and had nineteen children.

Sharp Shooting.—On Saturday afternoon week Mr. Lewis Micheal, of Hanover, Pa., in seven consecutive shots with a rifle, at a distance of one hundred yards, drove the centre five times, and in the remaining two shots, the balls struck the board within but a few eighths of an inch of the center!

Release of Mr. Thrasher.—The Washington papers state that information has been received by the Department of State from Madrid that the Queen of Spain has extended a pardon to Mr. Jno. S. Thrasher, and given orders for his immediate release.

PA lady residing in West Philadelphia, is reported to have given birth to four children, 2 boys and 2 girls, on Thursday night. The mother and children were doing well at the last accounts.

Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston was last week elected President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.