The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa. THURSDAY, MARCH, 11, 1852.

P In consequence of the Hall being engaged. this evening, the next and last lecture before the "Allentown Lyceum," will be delivered on Friday evening, next, March 12th, by R. E. Wright, Esq. Subject-Music. A general attendance is requested.

Appointments by the Governor. Jesse M. Line. Esq., to be an Aid de Camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

James W. Wilson, E-q., editor of the "Indepondent Republican," an Aid do Camp, with the rank of Lientenant Colonel. Jacob Hart, Esq., Notary Public for the Coun-

ty of Lehigh.

Our Streets.

We are pleased to see that an effort is now onstructing a plank sidewalk from the German Methodist Church, on Andrew street, to the graveyard. We hope our citizens will contribute liberally. The mud at present is almost knee deep, and the sooner the walk is made the better, as it is used almost daily .--Our streets and sidewalks, generally speaking, are in a very dilapidated condition, and in particular, the cross-walk in Market square. It is a great shame for the place, that they are politics involved in the question. Demano: kept in better order.

The Railroad Project.

It is with pleasure that we notice the good will with which our citizens in Allentown, and those along the line of the contemplated Rail Road from our Borough to Pottstown sign the petitions offered to them. It goes to show that they al feel a deep interest in the construction of the road, and are ready and willing when the time comes to give "substantial and liberal aid," confident that it will be a profitable investment. No place in Pennsylvania is better located for the establishment of manufactories than Allentown. We have in our immediate neighborhood seven large Anthracite furnaces, from which six to eight hundred tons of pig metal can be made per week. This large amount of metal should not be sent from here in its rough state, but should be manufactured into such merchantable articles as the market affords. We have iron ore for many more furnaces, limestone and roofing slate in abundance, zink and copper; independent of you the reason. Our Legislature charters a which we have one of the most productive agri. bank, no matter what capital, say \$ 60,cultural sections of country in the State. Then why should we not have a Railroad communication, to both Philadelphia and New York.

The Maine Liquor Law.

We have been favored with an extract of a private letter, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun, from a prominent gentleman, dated "Harrisburg, Feb. 28, 1852." In speaking of the Maino Liquor Law, the letter says :- "It is cre- | they respectively discount their own notes to the ating considerable excitement and interest here, amount of stock subscribed. The balance of and I believe that there is a majority in both Houses in favor of it; still it is extremely doubtful whether it will be passed this session. There appears to be no one in the lower House willing to fight it through. Petitions are pouring in daily from every part of the State, signed by thousands in favor of the law. The petitions presented to the Senate yesterday, contained over 2000 names, and this occurs almost daily. The number in the House far, exceeds that of the Senate. Remonstrances, however, are beginning to come in. Yesters day one came up from the city, which would have reached round the Capitol. It is proposed to refer it to a Select Committee to report upon the signing of it. The remonstrances from tures. Mr. Herr, the proprietor and keeper of the largest Hotel in this place, together with two others, has signed the polition for the Maine Law. The question is assuming a new aspect. The petitions appear to be signed by un-pledged men. It is no longer regarded and felt here as a temperance movement, but a movement of the people. It is not viewed now by our legislators as a mere temperance question, urged by pledged men, but a ques tion of domestic and State policy, demanded by the people."

Allentown and Pottstown Railroad.

The question is often asked, what will the Now is the time, says the Pottstown Ledger, Legislature do in reference to the bill now to push forward this improvement. We hope pending in the House, which allows Free the section of country, through which it will Banking? We confess that we cannot answer pass, will wake up to the consideration of so their breadstuffs. This was an important conthis question ; but we believe the best interests important a project. This route will require of the State, would be promoted if it were pasbut 28 miles of a new road to connect Allensed into a law. There are strong indications town with Philadelphia, and as almost the at Harrisburg, we are credibly informed, that whole route is very favorable for its location, the bill will pass before the close of the session. it will cost not more than \$500,000. The in. We hope this expectation will be realized. No

Free Banking.

ing is upon us, and interwoven with all the bu-

siness operations of the country, we are oblig-

ed to go forward with the system, or lagging

behind, fall victims to our more enterprising

neighbors.

terest upon which would be but \$30,000. The public measure could be adopted which would travel and freight thereon, in the event of its give more general satisfaction. All parties construction, would not fail, we think, to pay a agree, and business men especially, that handsome dividend. The transport of coal, some change must be made. We do not know lumber, lime, iron, flour, and merchandise at this moment how many applications there would be very considerable, independent of the following table shows the value of exports for before the Legislature for new Banks but there trade, of Allentown and vicinity, a town which are a large number. No one pretends to deny will soon enter the list of cities of our State .-

the necessity of Banks, to some extent, and It will be recollected also, that this route will this admission carries with it all the results fol- -bring-Allentown-twenty-miles nearer Philadellowing from it. The number of Banks and the phia, than the route via Easton-and New Jeramount of circulation which answered the sey roads. This is an advantage, in so short a being made to raise funds by collection, for Commonwealth twenty years ago, is wholly distance, that will render it the medium of inadequate to the wants of the people at this transport of freight and travellers from Allentime. The policy, therefore, which establishtown, and the whole Lehigh region westward ed the system in this State, demands that the therefrom, that may from the construction of banking capital should be reasonably increas- other improvements be brought that way. Peed. Every year the people are asking for adtitions are in circulation, asking for a charter. ditional banking facilities, founded upon the We would respectfully ask of the members of increased business and population of the counthis county and of Berks to see that an act of try, and as often it is denied to them. It is incorporation is granted. idle to pretend that there is any principle of

The project of running a road from the Lehigh, 3 miles above Allentown, to intersect the gogues and pot-house politicians may assert Philadelphia and Reading road at Leasport, is rope, our farmers find a growing home market now urged, which seems to us a very wild their designs. But while the system of bankscheme.

Plain Questions.

Is it right for a country like this, capable of existing by itself, independently of any foreign productions, to be constantly inquiring

The popular mind in every quarter of the State favors the establishment of Free Banks a weekly steamer arrives, trembling alive to all in preference to charter banks. The present its fluctuations? system of banking is unfair, unjust and danger-

Is it not better for us, to create a home marous in the extreme. It opens the door to the ket for our agricultural products, and thus live on generations and generations. few to commit swindling operations on the have a never failing resource, near the promany. It legalized a system of credit, not ducer?

founded upon such a basis as will secure the If we manufacture at home these goods ty of Lancaster, has introduced the following impoor and innocent noteholder. The currency which we now obtain from abroad, would we of Pennsylvania is among the most uncertain not create such a home market, in the neces. and be observed in every county in the State .--of any State in the Union. More banks have sary wants of the operatives and the mechanfuiled, and their failures generally resulted in ics working for them ?

a total loss. Why is this so? We will tell Is it a proper situation for a country like ours abroad, carried thither in payment of consum-000. Twelve men go together and jointly sub- able goods ?

scribe the stock, each \$5,000. The twelve men Is it an indication of the prosperous condielect officers, such who will do their bidding, tion of trade to find the yearly demand for our and the Bank then goes in operation. The law grain crops decreasing; and, notwithstanding allows the Bank to flood the country with \$180,this constant payment in cotton, grain, stocks 000 promises to pay, upon the nominal capital and gold, our foreign indebtedness so constantof \$60,000-that is three paper dollars to one paper ly accummulating, that exchange is some ten dollar Capital. The stockholders of course start. per cent. against us ?

ed the Bank, with a view of speculation, and Has any one thought of the effect on trade and the money market, should the gold of California fail? Must not the banks then be calted upon for their specie to meet this foreign served and bound into volumes of convenient \$120,000 is then discounted to Tom, Dick and indebtedness? Will they not be obliged to size and deposited for preservation in the offices Harry, providing the stockholders have no use curtail their discounts, in some instances, to of the prothonotaries of the respective counties. for the "promises to pay" at the time. A slight change in the monotary affairs of the cease discounting entirely ?

Can not any one see that all this foreign indebtedness and the consequences it brings upon trade and prosperity might be prevented, by making at home what we obtain abroad ?

Are there not now thousands of American operatives ready and anxious to make what we now purchase in Europe, and thus support themselves and their families by the labor to which they have been accustomed ?

Is not then the policy that would protect American labor, American ingenuity and Amer-

Fact and Fiction.

When the present ruinous Tariff was passed, we were told that it would secure to our farmers an abundant and inexhaustible market for sideration. Our surplus agricultural products were accumulating so rapidly that an outlet was of primary importance. Very many, previously hostile to a change of the well-worktime the glowing predictions of Walker & Co. seemed likely to be fulfilled. Famine favored them, and secured a demand for our breadstuffs, which was quite overwhelming. The

the several years named :	rande of exponsion
1846-7	\$27,000,000
1847-8	19,500,000
1848.9	
1849 50 1850-51	12,200,000
	8,100,000

It will be seen that with the famine years he-usual-demand-ceased; and that now our exports are nearly down to the average standard of previous years.

The truth is, that however successive our imports may be, Great Britain will only take our breadstuffs in exchange on compulsion .--So long as it is for her interest to buy her wheat and flour here, she will do so, but not an hour longer; so that, while our own man. ufacturers and artisans are suffering from the minous competition of the cheap labor of Euchecked by a policy sanctioned under a delusive promise that the destruction of one mar ket would be more than made up by the opening of another .- Atbuny Journal.

Proper Legislation.

Attention to the current interests of the people into the variations of a foreign market, and as alone, is not altogether what is required of states. men. They must look ahead and anticipate the wants and interests of our successors. The life of individual man is short, while a nation may

Thus looking ahead, Mr. Sheaffer an intelli. gent and attentive young member from the coun-

portant bill. It is to be hoped that it will pass, The preservation of such newspapers will be the annals of the counties, and will be of increasing interest and importance the longer they are preto have its national and state stocks owned served. If Mr. S. secures the passage of this bill a debt will be due him by our successors for years and years to come :

An act to authorize the County Commission. ers of this Commonwealth to subscribe for and preserve two or more newspapers published in their respective counties,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the County Commission. ers of the several counties in this Commonwealth shall hereafter subscribe for two or more news papers published therein, being those in which the advertisements of the County officers, are published, and shall cause the same to be pre-

The Fortress of Ham.

Of late years, this old fortress has become very celebrated. In it were confined the Ministers of Charles the Tenth in 1830, after the acces. sion of Louis Philippe, who had them tried for treason, their crime being that they had coun. selled the King to violate the Charter ; their mas. ter, who was at least as guilty as they were, being suffered to go scotfree. They were sentenced imprisonment for life, but were released after a detention of five or six years. The next dis-

Ham was built in 1470, by the Count St. Pol,

whose head was cut off by that crafty tyrant,

oriciere, and others ?

stone and mortar.

within three days of its meeting.

of Hungary,

Cincinnatti has given \$14,000 to the cause

Forty Miles per Hour.

A correspondent of the Albany Journal, in an article under the title of "Railroad Accidents and Legislation Thereon," speaking of speed at forty miles an hour, says : "Men who are used to the railroad, and to the

vorking of the rolling stock, know what such rate of speed is, and how wonderful is the operation. Let us examine it. An engine, tender ing tariff of '42, acquiesced in the change, un- and train of four passenger cars and one lugder false representations of its friends. For a gage car, when properly loaded, will be not much less than eighty tons weight. This body at the rate of forty miles an hour, moves about sixty feet in a second. That is, between two beats of a clock, it flies across a common street The driving wheels, if six feet in diameter, re-

volves three times a second. The common wheels of the cars revolve about eight times a second. The revolutions of the driving wheels are-produced by the motion of the piston in the cylinder. To each revolution of this wheel, there are two motions of the piston. Thus there are six motions of the piston to the second, and at each of these motions a valve is opened or closed, for the taking or exhausting steam from the cylinder. This must be a complete and per-

fect operation, each time, to produce the speed But there are two cylinders, working at opposite sides of the engine, and at different points on the crank of the wheel, or axle, as may be, and they do not move at the same instant, or, rather, they alternate, and thus each performing the same ofperformed, and at the end of each motion the the exhausts, though each is as perfect and distinct as when the engine is drawing a heavy load four or five miles an hour, when it seems to labor and to cough, as if struggling with its load. This is a speed of forty miles an hour analyzed. Now must there not be very greatly inspeed ? Who can see the strains upon parts of

when moving at this rate."

Uneasy State of Europe.

There does not appear to be a power in Eu. cope, which is not, more or less, uneasy at the present aspect of affairs. Even Russia has taken the alarm. In the plenitude of his continental dictatorship, the Emperor Nicholas has, it is said, expostulated with Louis Napoleon, on ted, or he would not have made them known ;--he contemplated assumption, by the latter, of the imperial crown. If this should prove true, as and has seen the cabin in which the family there is good reason to beleive it will, the designs | reside.

of the French President on Belgium will scarcebe realized without a general war in Europe, It is apparent that in the event of the autocrat entering the field, the triumph of the French arms will be exceedingly problematical. The old tend indeed, between Napoleon and the rest of Europe, will be renewed, and in all probability with a like disastrous termination to France.- G. had been adopted by a wealthy Englishman, In fact, Louis Napoleon will not have even as good a chance of success as his uncle. He wants the military genius of the emperor. He is not, as the Emperor was at first, the represent death of Mr. Danlop, called on her in London,

time, worn despotisms of Europe. Splendid as to wage war against allied Europe.

Why this Discrepency ?

The Canal Commissioners in their report says the gross receipts on the several lines of canal penditures amonici to \$1,054,203 99. Showing the engagement. tinguished prisoner was Louis Napoleon, who an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$7:38. 730 83. made his escape very ingeniously, walking out The Auditor General's Report tells a different | into a parlor at Turin, but failed. At Genoa he very leisurely with a piece of timber on his shoulder as though he was one of the laborers. Who would have thought then that in a few years the same period amounted to \$1,719,778 64, and he would return to France, get to be Lord of the Ascendant, and in his turn send prisoners to the cess of expenditures over receipts of \$103,921. same stronghold, as he sent Changarnier, Lam-48.

GLEANINGS.

for The Tobacco plant is cultivated very exensively in Lancaster county.

1-2" He who thinks he knows the most knows he least.

Lo They are digging for gold in Mahoning alley, Carbon county.

Pennsylvania has won the Golden Banner nd it has been awarded to Monroe county. IP A man's own good breeding is the best rotection against other people's ill manners. Talking about women voting, one of out

xchanges says: Cradles are the ballot boxes for women, in

which they should deposit not votes, but voters.

Monstrous Mode of Life.

In the northern part of Indiana county, says the Johnstown, [Pa.] Echo, resides a family, consisting of an old man, his wife, and a num, erous progeny of children of both genders. Their residence is a log cabin of the poorest description. It has a chimney-or, at least, a fire place, and the inventory of the goods and chattles may med up thus-one cow, one bucket, one he floor of the dwelling is of that description known among backwoodsmen as "punch. eon;" consisting of split logs laid side by side, in drills made in the earth-the split side forming the upper surface. This much for the domicil-now for the occupants. The old gentleman may be venerable-for aught we know-or infice, they divide a second into twelve equal parts , telligent, or handsome; but he don't wear any or periods, in each of which the perfect and com. clothing ; neither does his wife; and we blush to plete operation of taking or exhausting steam is i say it, neither do the children. All of them are in a complete state of nudity except one. That piston actually stops and turns the other way.- one is the support of the family. He adopts the Now, the eye could not count or comprehend costume befitting a civilized and refined young these motions. The ear could not distinguish man, and goes out to service, the proceeds of which labor procures sustenance for the rest .----At night he comes home, provided with a bundle of straw, which supplies a bed for the fam. ily for the night and food for the cow the next day. He can seldom be induced to stay away from home over night, but if he does, invariably creased liability to accident at such a rate of sleeps on the floor. The bed of the family is a hole beneath the floor, made by schoping out the the machinery, that may result in a fracture earth. When the weather is cold, coals from the fire-place are scraped into it, and allowed to re_ main until the earth is warmed, when they aro

removed, and the family retire to rest. Other circumstances, illustrating their customs, are added, but we forbear mentioning them. 'The sto. ry is related by a highly respectable individual, whose veracity is unimpeachable; and the facts must have come to him very well authentica. in fact, he has been in that section of country

Chevalier Wycoff.

Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Journal, writes from Genea a long account of the matrimonial enterprise of Mr. Wycoff, of this city, in his pursuit of the hand of Miss Gamble, daughter of John Gamble, E-q., also of Philadelphia. Miss Mr. Dontop, on whose death she came into pos_ seasion of a large fortune. Mr. W. had long been acquainted with the family, and after the tative of liberal principles in opposition to the and urged her to go the Continent for her health She went with her friends, and Mr, W. followed the French army is in discipline, numbers and her, falling in with her at various places, and equipments it must inevitably fail if undertaking being very particular in his attentions. At Geneva, while walking on the lake shore he asked her to marry him, seizing her hand, and refus. ing to release it until she consented. As persons were approaching, she gave the consent, but soon after repented of it and, writing to him that she and railroad for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, could not marry him, she hnrried to London, 1851, amounted to \$1,763,624 81 and that the ex- wither he followed, insisting on her keeping

Newspaper Debts.

In a case recently tried in Philadelphia where a suit was brought by the "Germantown Telegraph," against a subscriber for 12 years subscription, and the defendant pleaded the statute of limitation, the Judge charged the Jury, as reported by the Philadelphia papers, as follows:

"Judge Kelly charged the jury that, when person subscribes for a paper, and gives directions where it shall be left, he is bound to pay for it, unless he prescribes the time for which it shall be left. If a subscriber wishes to discontinue the paper, it is his duty to square his accounts and then give notice of a discontinuance. If a paper is sent to a person through the post office, and he takes it out he is bound to pay for it. If a subscriber changes his residence it does not follow that the carrier must take notice of it; and a delivery of the paper at the place where he was first directed to leave it is a delivery to the subscriber, unless the publisher receives notice to discontinue or send it to another place." The statute of limitation did not affect the case, as the defendant had paid something on account, in June, 1844. Verdict for plaintiff. \$22.59.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

We learn from the Reading Advocate, that an important link in the line of this great improvement, upon the road now constructing between Vamauqua and Catawissa, has been let to P. O. Reilly, Esq., of that city, who is one of the most experienced and energetic contractors in the country. This contract embraces some miles of grading, an extensive viaduct, and the requit site arrangements for Station and Engine Hous. es. The work will be commenced forthwith.

The Free Banking system is the only safe requires one dollar available stock for one dol. lar circulation, and that dollar of Stock is tak. en out of the banker's possession and held by the State, for the ultimate redemption of the note issued upon said stock.

country comes on, and the paper Bank fails;

the business man and the poor laborer are the

losers. The time is coming when this ques.

tion must be met; corrupt Bank agents and po-

litical demagogues cannot much longer trifle

with the dearest interests of the public. Pub-

lie men must consult the interests of their con-

stituents, the latter are willing to bestow posi-

tion and honors upon their representatives, but

in return they expect to be served, and a prop-

er regard paid to their interests and wants.

risk of losing his hard earnings, by an unfortunate speculation of the bank. No, the bank and the bankers may fail, and the notes will still be worth what it calls for. Then why do we see this uncompromising opposition to the Free Banking system, why not pass and

secure to our citizens a safe and uniform cur. rency, such as they have East of us. We will burg, that Bank agents crowd the Legislative halls, and boast that they will defeat the Free Bank measure at all hazards; this alone we trust will satisfy honest legislators of the ne-

cessity of passing the Free Banking law. The bill passed first reading in the House by a vote

of 46 to 42; on the motion to bring the bill to a second reading, it was however lost by a vote of 43 to 45. We are informed that the bill will ultimately pass the House. It will pass the Senate by from 4 to 6 majority. Whether Gov. Bigler will see fit to sign it, we are unable to say. Time will show. We shall refer to this subject again.

The Mails.

We neglected to notice in our last issue, that the Contracts for carrying the United States mail for the next five years, commencing on the first of July next, have all been given out. The following relate to this section : From Philadelphia to Allentown, Jacob Peers, \$375.

From Easton to Reading, Seagreaves & Milimore, \$797.

From Allentown to Berwick, Charles Seagreaves, \$945.

From Allentown to Rohrersburg, Chas. Seagreaves, \$274. From Allentown to Schnecksville, Wm. W. Wetherhold, \$50.

From Friedensville to Hellertown, Peters & Whitesell, \$175. From Perkiomen Bridge to Emaus, Hart-

ranft & Co., \$200.

From Bethlehem to Cherryville, Jacob Peters, \$149.

ican industry against foreign competition, the other parts of the State have but few signa- and honest principle of banking. This system proper policy to be pursued by our government ?

Next State Fair.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, The notcholder under this system runs no February, it was resolved that the next Fall Exheld at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 26th of hibition shall be held on the 20th, 21st and 22d of October, 1852; and the subject of a place where it shall be held was referred to a committee consisting of Frederick Watts, David Mumma, and James Gowen.

As it is the purpose of the committee to in. quire what place will be most suitable, and af_ ford the greatest facilities and accommodations tell you dear reader, it is understood at Harris- for the Exhibition, an opportunity will be afforded to the different towns and cities in the State to become competitors for it.

Address Frederick Watts, Chairman of the Committee, Carlisle, Pa.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

There is a number of Counterfeit Notes now in circulation, (some of them heretofore notic. ed in our columns,) which requires the closest scrutiny by good judges to detect their character :---

Bank of Middletown, Pa.-Mercer Brown, Pres. -Simon Comeron, Cash. 5s, re-issue-vig. head and bust of a female in a frame-large figure 5 each side of it-a medallion head and three figures 5 on the right-on the left a medallion head, and a figure 5 above and below it .-This is so close an imitation of the genuine, that persons not well acquainted with the bills should refuse all \$5 notes of this plate. The word FIVE on the bottom margin appears 26

times-on the genuine 27. 5s, good imitation of the genuine, having an eagle for the centre vig .- a large female on

the right, and reapers on the left end-large female is rather poor-the clouding around the eagle poor-and the reapers on the left particularly poor-has no (.) after the word De. mand, and no (.) after the name of Danforth, the engraver.

5s, engraving coarse. In the first batch, the "M" in "Middletown" on the upper left margin, had an extra flourish, which has since taken off to make it correspond with the genuine-this leaves the "M" an eighth of an inch farther from the margin than in the true bill, in which it is close on to it.

Which of these statements is true, or are they both true? Who can answer this question.-Berks County Press.

Louis XI. With the additions that have been Distressing Casuality .- The Lycoming Gar made to fit, it is now very strong. The donjon zette details the particulars of a horrible accikeep-high tower, is one hundred feet in height, dent which occurred a few days since at Hulin's one hundred broad, and the walls are thirty six Saw Mill, on Mosquito Creek, about six miles feet thick, which is in our opinion, a preposter. from Williamsport. Mr. John Henry went to ous solidity, and nothing less than a waste of the Mill about midnight to take his turn at work until daylight, when finding it necessary to go

underneath the Mill for the purpose of arrang. Sunbury and Erie Railroad Comp. ing the gearing, he slipped and his fingers were We understand that some of the Committees caught in the meshes of a cog-wheel. Gradualare about to canvass their districts for subscriply the hand and arm were drawn in crushing the tions. It is well, therefore that we should repeat some of the leading facts which should inspire bones, until by his weight and the pressure the machinery was stopped. Being alone, he rean interest in our community, and induce a very mained as if held in a vice, suffering as may general subscription from our citizens. The enwell be imagined, the most excruciating agony, tire route is within the State of Pennsylvania .- for five tedious hours, until his wife awaking The highest gradient does not exceed 52 8-10 and sceing no light in the Mill, was induced from feet to the mile. The road can be built cheaper fear of something wrong, to visit it, when hear-

than any of the great railroads connecting the ing the moans of her suffering husband, she calseaboard with the West. The distance by it led for assistance and had him released. His will be shorter than by any other route from the wounded arm was amputated, and wonderful as Lakes to the Atlantic cities. Six per cent. init may seem, at last accounts the poor fellow terest will be paid by the Company on all in. was in a fair way of recovery. stalment s, from the date of each payment. The

of our readers will remember the account published in all the newspapers, nearly two years ago a California emigrant who crossed the plains "on foot and alone;" with a wheelbarrow conveying all his earthly goods, that is, his provisions, clothes, tools, &c., in that humble vehicle, and outstripping in his march numbers who started for the land of gold with more showy and expensive appointments. His name was Brookmire, and he is and Irishman by birth .---His residence is at Warren, in Pennsylvania, where he has last left a wife family of children in very indigent circumstances, when he went over the Rocky Mountains to "try his fortune." Brookmire has lately returned from California with about \$15,000 of the "dust," all of which he returned it to the present General Assembly, dug and washed out with his own hands. And

caived legacies during his absence to the amount delphia, Lancaster and Chester, then the only of \$10,000, failing due to her upon the death of three countles into which Pennaylvania was d' some relations in Scotland .- Syracuse Journal. vided, on the 11th of March, 1752.

Again she fied to the continent, but her lover by bribing her courier, endeavered to entrap her

story. He says the canal and railroad tolls for was more successful, and managed to get her into a room with him, locking the door and in-" the expenditures to \$123,909 02-showing an ex. sisting on her fulfilling her promise of marriage. Here, according to Mr. Weed's report violence was used, chloroform unsuccesfully applied, and another promise of marriage extorted, this time in writing. The lady was afterwards much agitated, but succeeded in making her case known to the British Consul, who had Mr. W., with his confederates, Miss Gamble's courier and valet, arrested. They were awaiting their trial at the last accounts. This is a brief condensation of a very long and scandalous story. Mr. Wycoff's version of it has not yet appeared. It will probably put a different face on the matter -- Bulletin.

The Maine Law Defcated in New Jersey .--- A long debate on a law similar to the Maine Liquour Law was concluded in the New Jersey House of Representatives yesterday. Finally the question was put and the bill was defeated -yeas 13, pays 46. The Trenton American says the law "was amply discussed, but was finally decided to be unconstitutional, impracticable, fraught with mischief and out of its latitude."

Importance of Recording Deeds .- The Act of Assembly of the 18th March, 1775, provides that all Deeds and conveyances of or concerning any lands are lying and being, within six months after the execution of such Deeds or conveyances; and that every such Deed and conveyance that shall at any time be made and executed, and ! which shall not be proved and recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void agninst any subsequent purchaser or morigages, unless such Deed or conveyance be recorded as aforesaid.

Fire .-- On Thursday marning; about 1 o'clock, fire was discovered in one of a row of unfin. shed brick dwellings belonging to Mr. Thomas . Seip, in Uberry Alley, above Ninth street, Reading, and before it was extinguished, three of them were damaged to the extent of \$400 or \$500. As the buildings were not yet tenanted, and as no fire had been used in any of them, it is almost certain that the fire was the work of an ncendiary .- Gazette.

Old Berks a Centenarian .- On the 11th of this month, Berks county will be one hundred years old-having been created out of parts of Phila.

stock is fee from any tax whatever, till the nett The Wheelbarrow Emigrant Returned --- Many earnings of the road realize at least six per cent. profit upon the whole capital invested. No

subscription is binding, unless or untill two mil. lions shall be subscribed." The cars can run from Philadelphia to Erie within three years, if each citizen will make a subscription (not gift) entirely within his means and convenience.-The payments will run through the years 1852. 1853, and 1854. Not more than ten dollars per share can be required at any time, nor that of. tener than once in three months .- Daily News. The Registration Bill .-- The bill passed at the ast session of the Legislature, providing for a registration of marriages, birth and deaths, has become a law, Governor Johnston not having

as it very apt to pour when it rains, his wife re_