

The Lehigh Valley.

The rivalry has in some measure commenced, between New York and Philadelphia, for the great trade of the Lehigh Valley. New York is extending her iron rails to our borders, through the New Jersey Central road, which will be finished to Easton by the first of July next, to connect with the Lehigh Valley road, via Allentown to the Lehigh Coal fields, and finally connect with the great Catawissa and Erie road. If Philadelphia wishes further to secure the trade of the fertile Valley of the Lehigh, and the North western section of Pennsylvania, it must be carried on with more spirit by her citizens than has been done thus far.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, calls attention to these facts, and says the projected Trenton and Belvidere road will never serve the purposes of Philadelphia, as a rival to the New Jersey Central road, for the trade of Easton and the Lehigh Valley, as the distance is greater and the gauge of track different, which would require transshipment. But to evade this difficulty recommends the "Freemansburg and Norristown" route. The writer in the Ledger is perhaps not aware, that our last Legislature passed an act to incorporate the Allentown and Pottstown Railroad company, which authorizes the construction of a road from Allentown through the rich Agricultural district of Lehigh county, to Pottstown, a distance of only 28 miles, to connect with the Reading road. This route requires only 28 miles of road to be built to connect the Catawissa road at the mouth of the Quakake on the Lehigh, also at the same place the "Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre" road, chartered at the last session. The former road connects with the Sunbury and Erie, and secures the whole western, and the latter secures the northern Pennsylvania trade, and all this can be done by constructing a road the short distance of 28 miles, between Allentown and Pottstown. Why talk of extending the Norristown road to Freemansburg, which is 46 miles in length, when the same trade can be secured by the Pottstown route in 28 miles little more than half the above distance. Will not Philadelphia see into this matter?

The distance from Mauch Chunk via Allentown and Pottstown to Philadelphia is only ninety eight miles; whereas, the road from Mauch Chunk via Freemansburg and Norristown to Philadelphia is one hundred and four miles. The route would pass through a country that would furnish much local travel and trade, while the through business would be of such variety and magnitude, that the stock could not fail to be made a most profitable investment. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will be commenced this year, and as it will be built of the Pennsylvania gauge of track, coal cars from the Mauch Chunk and Upper Lehigh mines, can pass directly to Philadelphia without transshipment or any hindrance whatsoever. The distance from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, by canal, is one hundred and twenty-four miles. By Railroad it will not exceed ninety-four miles. All communication between Philadelphia and the counties of Lehigh, Northampton, Carbon, Luzerne, Monroe, Susquehanna and Wyoming, would be over the Allentown and Pottstown route. These seven counties, by the last census, contained 214,856 inhabitants and 1624 manufacturing establishments, an aggregate of souls and property exceeding some of the States of the Union.

We believe responsible contractors can be found who would take fifty per centum of the amount of their contracts in the stock of the company. When built and equipped, the road would at once earn revenue to divide more than six per centum on the whole cost. It could never have a rival that would rise to the dignity of a competitor for the travel and tonnage that would pass over it. Will Philadelphia awake to the importance of the movement, and act before New York snatches the rich prize from our grasp?

The Railroad.

The corpse of Engineers, eight in number have commenced finally locating the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad from Easton to Mauch Chunk and Tamaqua, along the valley of the Lehigh. The Engineers started out from Mauch Chunk and have come down as far as Parryville, Robert Sayer, Esq., officiates as principal engineer. We learn that the Company have purchased the track of the Beaver Meadow road as far down as Parryville. If the weather continues favorable, a short time will be required to enable them to reach the banks of the Delaware, after which we presume the road will be ready to be put under contract.

The Tariff.

There is still some hopes of a change in the Tariff laws. We learn that ex-Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, is now on a visit in Washington city, as the authorized representative of the Iron interests of this State, to confer with the Democratic members of Congress, on the subject of further protection for these interests, by the restoration of the home reduction. Some movement is to be made on the subject very soon. We hope the success may prove true; we have however very little confidence in any modification of the Tariff at the present time.

Bible Society.

A public meeting of the Lehigh county Bible Society, will be held in the Salisburg church near Emaus, on Ascension day, May 20th, at 1 o'clock P.M. There will be several addresses delivered on the occasion. We trust the managers will all be present, and also, all the friends of the Bible cause. E. MOSS, Secy.

Advice to Business Men.

In your converse with the world avoid anything like a juggling dexterity. The proper use of dexterity is to prevent your being circumvented by the cunning of others. It should not be aggressive. Concessions and compromises form a large and a very important part of our dealings with others. Concessions must generally be looked upon as distinct defeats; and you must expect no gratitude for them. I am far from saying that it may not be wise to make concessions, but this will be done more wisely when you understand the nature of them. In making compromises, do not think to gain much by concealing your views and wishes. You are as likely to suffer from its not being known how to please or satisfy you, as from any attempt to over-reach you, grounded on a knowledge of your wishes. Delay is in some instances to be adopted advisedly. It sometimes brings a person to reason when nothing else could; when his mind is so occupied with one idea, that he completely over-estimates its relative importance, he can hardly be brought to look at the subject calmly by any force of reasoning. For this disease time is the only doctor.

A good man of business is very watchful, both over himself and others, to prevent things from being carried against his sense of right in moments of lassitude. After a matter has been much discussed, whether to the purpose or not, there comes a time when all parties are anxious that it should be settled; and there is then some danger of the handiest way of getting rid of the matter being taken for the best. It is often worth while to bestow much pains in gaining over foolish people to your way of thinking; and you should do it soon. Your reasons will always have some weight with the wise. But if at first you omit to put your arguments before the foolish, they will form their prejudices; and a fool is often very consistent, and very fond of repetition. He will be repeating his folly in reason and out of season, until at last it has a hearing; and it is hard if it does not sometimes chime in with external circumstances.

A man of business should take care to consult occasionally with persons of a nature quite different from his own. To very few are given all the qualities requisite to form a good man of business. Thus a man may have the sternness and the fixedness of purpose so necessary in the conduct of affairs; yet these qualities prevent him, perhaps, from entering into the characters of those about him. He is likely to want tact. He will be unprepared for the extent of versatility and vacillation in other men. But these defects and oversights might be remedied by consulting with persons whom he knows to be possessed of the qualities supplementary to his own. Men of much depth of mind can bear a great deal of counsel; for it does not easily deface their own character, nor render their purposes indistinct.

Business Notices.

Coaching Business.—To feel rich, is to spread out in a beautifully finished vehicle, attached to a three minute horse, and its Robert Kramer, whose card is found in another column of to-days paper, that manufactures the handsomest article of the kind we ever saw. He is admitted to be one of the most tasty workmen in the county, and it requires only a visit to his establishment to satisfy yourselves of this fact. Job is great on a barter, and we know well as lief accept of a horse, watch, or any thing else, in exchange for a new vehicle, as he would of the rhino. Go see him and cut his eye teeth!

Ice! Ice!—Our old friends Messrs. Schimpf and Kleckner, have made arrangements to supply the citizens of Allentown and vicinity every morning with the refreshing article of ice. These gentlemen are deserving a liberal support in their undertaking; there has always been a scarcity of ice during the summer season which we think is now remedied.

The Circus.—The great Southern Circus of Robinson & Eldred, will exhibit in Allentown on Monday next. It offers a very attractive bill of entertainment, and the Agent assures us, that the public will find it all, and more than it is represented. The same Circus was here, two years ago, and was pronounced the best that travelled the State.—See advertisement in another column.

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.

The Richmond Whig of May 11, contains a letter from the Hon. John M. Botts, in which he states that he has recently had an interview with Gen. Scott, and that the General had at one time decided to publish his views and opinions in favor of the Compromise measures; but many friends North and South, have urged silence, he determined not to do so until after the nomination. Mr. Botts considered this a wise course. He says Gen. Scott freely expresses himself in favor of the Compromise measures, to all who approach him.

Another Whig State Convention.

The delegates to the late Whig State Convention have been requested by the Whig State Central Committee to assemble in Philadelphia on SATURDAY, the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE, at 9 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Coalter's death. The only name we have suggested in this connection has been that of Hon. George Chambers. He ran next highest to Judge Coalter, and is a pure man. He made an excellent Judge and would make an unexceptionable candidate.

Allentown county.—Gov. Johnston has been urged by the Whigs of Allentown county, to accept the Congressional nomination; but the American says all offers of the kind have been peremptorily declined by him; probably as interfering with his duties as President of the Allentown Valley Railroad.

Public Defaulters.

A document of eight pages, from John B. Bickel, State Treasurer, showing the balance due to the Commonwealth from various public officers, as appears from the books in the State Treasury office, on the 1st day of January, 1852, prepared and reported to the Legislature in compliance with the eighteenth section of the act of the 16th of April, 1845, embraces the names of three hundred and fifty public officers, the aggregate of whose indebtedness to the State amounts to three millions of dollars! That is, if the plunderers were forced to disgorge, a sufficient sum could be realized to liquidate the one thirtieth part of our entire State Debt.

"The people of Pennsylvania," says the Lycoming Democrat, "have to raise for the tax-gatherers about six millions of dollars every year. About one-third of this enormous sum is either stolen outright by State and county officers, or it is fraudulently obtained by the swarm of contractors and rip rappers who are literally eating up the substance of our citizens. Pharaoh's locusts had the delicate appetite of love-sick boarding school misses compared to the voracious powers of Pennsylvania's rip rappers. They (the rip rappers) swallow the green tax payers of our State with an appetite that can never be satisfied, and with a digestion that can never be overtaxed. In the case of Egypt's ruler, there was a softening of the heart with each new plague; but the plagues of Pennsylvania, thus far, have only had the tendency to make the people indifferent to the corrupt workings of a system which has covered the State with an army of tax-gatherers; which encourages public officers to steal; and which has rendered a government, purporting to be pure and paternal, the hollowest kind of mockery, and this indifference to public morals, are not confined to any one portion of the State, in particular.

A reform never will be effected until the public mind is aroused to the absolute necessity of an organic change in party machinery and governmental machinery; until the people are fully aware of the extent of their burdens and the extent of official corruption. Every man who pays taxes, is simply paying the interest of a debt which has been imposed upon him, in a great measure, by the fraud, corruption, and extravagance of his rulers; and it is a debt, too, which he cannot avoid, evade, or escape from.

Public Lands.

This bill, now before Congress, to give away the public lands, in tracts of one hundred and sixty acres, to persons who will go and settle on them for five years, might be indifferently regarded as a wild scheme that would die of itself, but that the discussion which has taken place on it, and the earnest support which has been given to it by some members, authorize a fear that it might pass, if the opposition to it be not decided! It is to be noted says the Baltimore Patriot with commendation then, that the opposition has been decided, and the conclusive arguments against any such a disposition of the common property of the whole Union, brought home to the attention of Congress and the people.

There is, in the manner in which public lands have been, from time to time, disposed of by Congress, by the partial appropriation of them to the new States, much that the old States of the Union might complain of; but the great object for which these appropriations were made, were held to be a satisfactory reason, if not justification, for this discrimination in favor of the new States. But the proposition to give the lands away—to vote them as a donation to private persons—and thus deprive the great body of the people, and the States of the Union, of any right to them, is a proposition so startling that it may well excite the wonder of every one, why, if the public lands are thus to be parted with, the money in the treasury should not be similarly disposed of? It would be difficult to reconcile opposition to giving away the public money, or any other public property, with the support of a measure that gives away the public lands.—And yet there are members of Congress who have allowed themselves to be betrayed into a course involving this gross inconsistency!

Of course, no one would now—we cannot say if certain progressives have their way, how it will be next year—but now, certainly, no one in Congress would vote for a proposition to divide the money in the treasury among a selected class of the people—though the reasons which forbid that are not less conclusive than those which preclude the giving away of the public lands. The latter are the common property of the whole Union. They were purchased by the blood and treasure of the people of the Union. They are the heritage bequeathed to us by the men of the Revolution. No man may claim one inch of them as his chosen property—they belong to all alike. Congress, therefore, in disposing of them cannot, in justice, forget this common right, without doing wrong to the great body of the people.

The New York Canal Law Unconstitutional.—The New York Court of Appeals at Albany, on Tuesday decided the Law for the completion of the State Canals to be unconstitutional. The Supreme Court had previously granted a mandamus commanding the State Auditor to issue a warrant for the payment of a claim arising out of the recent Canal act, but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision and denied the mandamus—thus deciding against the constitutionality of the act, and the validity of the claims arising under it, including certificates for upwards of \$1,000,000 already sold at par, and part of it deposited as a basis of bank circulation. It is one of the most important decisions ever made there, and will result in a heavy cost to the State, in paying damages for work begun, and contracts broken. A meeting has been called at Rochester to ask the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the subject.—Daily Sun.

Agricultural Meeting.

Meeting of the Lehigh county Agricultural Society, held April 24, 1852, at the house of Eli Stockel, in Allentown. Present. Edward Kohler, President—Vice Presidents—Jno. Lichtenvalner, Charles Wittman, George Beisel, Darrel Beisel, Henry Diemer, Joel Klotz, Paul Ballet and Peter Troxell, Jr. Recording Secretary—Jesse M. Line. Treasurer—Owen Schreiber. Librarian—E. D. Leisenring.

Whereas divers and several sums of money, goods and chattels, of and belonging to the Society, will from time to time come into the hands of the Treasurer of the Society.

Resolved—That the Treasurer elect is hereby required to give a Bond with sufficient security to the amount of \$500, for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined upon him, by the constitution of this Society.

Resolved—That an Agricultural Fair and Ploughing match, be held during the first week of October next. The place and date to be designated at our next meeting.

E. D. Leisenring, was appointed a committee to receive sealed proposals for a suitable field, in which to hold an agricultural fair; and also a field to hold a ploughing match therein. The fair ground to be of the size of about 2 acres, closely fenced 8 feet high.

George Beisel, E. D. Leisenring, and J. M. Line, were appointed a committee to wait upon the Commissioners of Lehigh county, to ask permission for the use of the middle upstairs room in the Court House, for the purpose of establishing therein an Agricultural Museum, for the use of this Society.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, at the house of Aaron Githy, in South Whitehall.

J. M. Line, Recording Secy

Congressional Apportionment.

The following table exhibits the population of the several Congressional Districts into which Pennsylvania has recently been divided. The inequality of the apportionment, must strike every one. The difference between the largest district (the 16th) and the smallest (the 25th) is 35,274!

Table with 2 columns: Districts and Population. Lists districts 1 through 35 with corresponding population figures.

Awful Death.—In Baltimore on Tuesday morning, John R. Burns, grocer, residing at No. 55 Ross street, died from poison communicated to his system by a deceased horse. About two weeks since, the deceased had a horse afflicted with glanders, and during an administration of medicine, thrust in the animal's mouth his hand, the middle finger of which had been previously cut and fresh laid open. Through this wound the poisonous virus was absorbed and mortification having supervened. Prof. Smith was called upon to amputate the deceased member.—Perceiving, however, that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man's system, the Professor declined performing the operation, and stated that no earthly skill could save his life. After lingering in great agony, death closed the scene. The corpse presented a blackened, heinous appearance.—Phil. Sun.

How Canada Obtained its Name.—The origin of the word Canada is curious enough. The Spaniards visited the country previous to the French, and made particular searches for gold and silver, and finding none, they said among themselves "Acanaada," (there is nothing there.) The Indians, who watched closely, learned this sentence, and its meaning. After the departure of the Spaniards, the French arrived; and the Indians who wanted none of their company, and supposed they were also Spaniards come on the same errand were anxious to inform them that their errand was fruitless, and incessantly repeated to them the Spanish sentence, "Acanaada." The French, who knew as little of the Spanish as the Indians, supposed this incessantly recurring sound was the name of the country, and gave it the name Canada, which it has borne ever since.

GLEANINGS.

A printer is the only man who can set while he stands. In Alabama, marriage between blacks and whites is lawful.

Thirty cases of divorce were granted, on the 6th inst., by the Court of Common Pleas of Cincinnati.

The journeymen bricklayers of Memphis, Tenn., are on a strike—refusing to work, while negroes are employed with them.

The Whigs of North Carolina nominated John Kerr, for Governor.

There are now twelve daily newspapers published in Cincinnati—eight in the English language, and four in the German.

The Court of appeals have declared the Canal Law of New York unconstitutional.

Millard Fillmore's motto is, "The Union of the States, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

Why is a husband in these days like a western steambot? Because he is at all times liable to be blown up.

Kossuth it is said, has received two hundred thousand dollars since his visit to this country.

According to the military almanac just published, the French army comprises 18,304 officers.

The population of New Orleans is 125,468; of which 17,000 are slaves.

What Pleasure is Worth.

We observe, in one of our English journals, an account of a sale of the estate of Michael and Glaschorrie, in the Highlands of Scotland, which, though entirely unproductive, brought forty thousand dollars. The secret of this large price was that the estate afforded excellent grouse-shooting. The man who in this country, should pay such a sum, solely to obtain the chance of knocking over a few birds, would be considered a fool; but in England amusements of all kinds have become reduced to a science, and none more so than shooting. A century ago, this bit of wild, hill side land would not have brought a thousand dollars. There are thousands of just such properties in the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania, which can be had for the taxes; and in 1750, this little Highland estate could have been obtained on terms scarcely worse.

The English sporting gentry, however, are not so wasteful in their grouse shooting as the payment of this large sum would seem to involve; for instead of giving away the dead game, they generally forward it, packed in ice, to the London Market, where it fetches a high price. In fact, some of the grouse proprietors actually pay in this way, the interest on their capital. Many a noble lord, who looks contemptuously on a Manchester manufacturer, stoops to peddle birds. What strange inconsistencies human nature displays!

Bursting out of a Lake.—The bursting out of Stephen's Lake in the township of Brighton, (Canada) which occurred some days ago, and by which two men lost their lives, is thus described by a correspondent of a Coburg paper:—"The bank through which it broke was about forty feet in height, drawing into a hollow below about eighty acres of water, averaging in depth from four to five feet, draining the lake entire as regards any standing pool. The water in its onward course, tore up the forest, leaving in its onward course, the curves and turns of its onward way, and dragging a ravine, averaging twenty-five feet in depth, and over one hundred feet in width, the distance of two miles, leaving the contents two feet in depth nearly all over the surface. In its course, it swept away the mill-dam of Lewis Shearer, and tore away part of his mill; and with it the person of the proprietor and a laboring man."

A Frenchman's Yankee.—A French traveller in the United States, sends the following unflattering sketch to a Parisian journal:—"Picture to yourself, if you please, a lean figure with bony wrists; feet with dimensions that would forever tarnish the escutcheon of a gentleman; a hat stuck upon the back of the head; straight hair; from morning till night, by a lump of tobacco; lips stained yellow by the juice of the same weed; a black coat with narrow skirts, a tumbled shirt; the gloves of a gendarme; trousers in harmony with the rest of the equipment, and you will have before you the exact portrait of a thorough-bred Yankee."

Nevertheless, it takes those ill proportioned figures to cross the Atlantic in nine days; send a yacht, the end of whose main-boom can be touched by nothing which floats in European water; furnish agricultural implements which open Johnny's peppers; and do other things "no numerous to mention."

The Influenza and Effluvia.—It is hard to say which way the tide of immigration flows the faster, from Europe to America or from here to the shores of the Pacific. Think of the Illinois taking out nearly eight hundred passengers to California, all at one load, the other day! Yet this is but a solitary instance of may be said to be now an every day fact. Our exchanges from all parts of the country, the east and west particularly, have all some reference to parties going from their respective neighborhoods, to New York, there to embark for the land of Gold.—Here they are met by a counter current of humanity from the old world, both keeping in constant whirl those mighty business interests embraced in our noble packet steamers. The New York papers chronicle the arrival at that port, one day last week, of two thousand three hundred and eighty eight immigrants from various ports of Europe.—State Journal.

Longevity.—The New Bedford Mercury says, that there is a strip of land bordering on the sea in South Dartmouth, known as "Smith's Neck," which is about one mile in width by one and a half miles in length. The inhabitants on this strip of land are mostly Quakers, who number 145, the ages of twenty of whom average 86 years, and making an aggregate of 1729 years. Twelve of this number have attained to from 80 to 95 years, making an aggregate of 1134 years, and eight others (the comparatively middle aged,) are now from 70 to 78 years of age. This is an amount of longevity not often paralleled.

Official Corruptions.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal publishes, from a report of the State Treasurer, a long list of defaulters to the State, the aggregate of which as reported by the Treasurer, the Journal says, amounts to about three millions of dollars. The editor, commenting upon this state of things, very properly observes that "a reform never will be effected until the public mind is aroused to the absolute necessity of an organic change in party machinery and governmental machinery; until the people are fully aware of the extent of their burdens and the extent of official corruption. Every man who is paying taxes is simply paying the interest of a debt which has been imposed upon him, in a great measure, by the fraud, corruption, and extravagance of his rulers; and it is a debt, too, which he cannot avoid, evade, or escape from. Take the case of a farmer whose taxes, say, amount to sixty dollars a year. Sixty dollars a year is the annual interest, at six per cent., of a principal of one thousand dollars; and every farmer whose taxes amount to sixty dollars a year is in debt one thousand dollars—the interest of which he must meet promptly, nor in trade or traffic, as in the case of ordinary debts, but in good bankable funds. His farm is literally mortgaged for this sum of one thousand dollars; as much so, as if he had borrowed the money from a neighbor and had the whole transaction placed on record in the Register's office. But, says the farmer, I can sell my farm to-morrow for ten thousand dollars, and that, too, without let or hindrance from the Commonwealth! Most true, fellow sufferer; but please bear in mind, that if you could get rid of your sixty dollars a year taxes your farm would sell for, not ten, but eleven thousand dollars; and that when you sell your farm, disguise it in any way you please, you sell it subject to a mortgage of one thousand dollars, which is held by the State. But the evil is much greater than what appears on the surface. Encumbered property always sells at a disadvantage, and can never command a price corresponding with its intrinsic value, after deducting an amount equivalent to the encumbrance. No man likes to buy a town property or a country property subject to a perpetual mortgage. No man likes to build upon a lot, plastered over with an irredeemable ground rent. The State of Pennsylvania holds a mortgage on every farm within her broad boundaries; and to make matters worse, the mortgage is on the sliding scale, increasing in amount as the farm increases in value. Thus if a man owns a farm which is worth ten thousand dollars, the State hold a mortgage on the same for one thousand dollars. If by years of industry and enterprise he succeeds in making his farm so valuable as to command twenty thousand dollars a year, which means that his property has been mortgaged to the tune of two thousand dollars. In the State of New Jersey the taxes are so light as to be merely nominal in amount. Now we would ask what sane man would hesitate—everything else being equal—between buying a farm in one State free from encumbrance and buying a farm in another State subject to a heavy mortgage? No honest man would seek to avoid the payment of a just debt; but to be compelled to pay the debts fasted upon us by public defaulters, corrupt canal commissioners, swindling contractors, and shamefully faithless senators and members, is indeed applying the screws with a vengeance to the over-screwed tax payers of his plundered Commonwealth."

The Lure.—A suit was tried for the fifth time at the late term of the Lancaster county Common Pleas. It was brought upon a promissory note—tried in 1812, with a verdict for defendant—taken to the Supreme Court, judgement reversed, and a new trial ordered—tried again in 1814, with verdict for defendant—judgement reversed by the Supreme Court in 1816—a new trial had in 1818, with verdict for defendant—a motion for a new trial granted and in 1850 a new trial had, with verdict for plaintiff—this judgement reversed by Supreme Court, and a new trial ordered—and has now been tried again and a verdict rendered for the defendant. The amount of the note was \$186 22. It will be observed that four out of the five verdicts were for the defendant, and that the Supreme Court have been on both sides.

Cure of Lock Jaw.—We learn from the Camden Banner, that Mr. Thomas Githens, in consequence of running a nail in his foot, was afflicted with tetanus or lock jaw, to so terrible an extent that not a hope was for days entertained that he could be saved. The Banner says:—"The condition of Mr. G. became so alarming that the family were induced to send for Dr. Birdsall, who soon discovered symptoms of lock-jaw, which was finally confirmed, beyond all doubt, by the closely set jaws and other unfailing evidences of that fatal malady. Dr. B. treated the patient mainly with chloroform, tinct. aconite, and laudanum, with brandy, &c. Dr. Birdsall called in Dr. Mulford, one of our oldest and most experienced physicians, who coincided with the above treatment, and pronounced it the best developed case of lock-jaw, from the beginning, he ever met with. Mr. Githens is now sitting up, free from all the symptoms, which lasted about four weeks. A cure of this disease may be considered one of the wonders of the age; and the fact that it was successfully treated reflects the highest credit upon the professional attainments of Drs. Birdsall and Mulford.

Most Astonishing Freak of Nature.—On Friday, the 7th inst., a post mortem examination was held by Dr. Parkhurst on the body of the widow of Amos Eddy, in the town of Frankford, Herkimer county, aged 77 years, and to the utter astonishment of all present a full grown child was found, which she had carried for the term of forty-six years. It was cased in a sort of bony or cartilaginous structure, except one leg and foot and one elbow, which were almost entirely ossified. The facts and circumstance of the above case will be published at full length in the different medical journals as soon as Dr. P. finds leisure to put together the history—of which he has extensive notes—that he has kept for the last twelve years, as well as of her life before and after marriage, which took place fifty-two years ago.—Utica Observer.