

The Lehigh Road.

The Engineers on the Lehigh Railroad have come down as far as Kuntz's Ford, and in another week they will be near Allentown. They had thus far no particular difficulties to contend with, and the location of the road will be made and damages with land owners can be assessed upon very favorable terms. We hear but one opinion expressed by land owners along the line in Lehigh county, in regard to this matter. All we now wish to see is a connection between Allentown and Pottstown, and we will have Philadelphia as our market on the south, and that of New York on the east.

Railroad to Pottstown.

We invite the attention of the Commissioners named in the act incorporating the "Allentown and Pottstown Railroad Company" to another column, to attend a meeting to be held on Thursday the 31 day of June next, at the public house of Frederick Schiely, in Claytownville, Berks county, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary in the premises.

This road if made, is the shortest and best route to Philadelphia, it secures to that great city the trade which, otherwise will be likely to lose. We trust there will be a general attendance of the commissioners.

The Season and Crops.

We have had exceedingly fine weather the past 8 or 10 days, and Summer has fairly set in. Notwithstanding the lateness of the Spring, vegetation is rapidly advancing. Wheat and grass are growing well, and present a vigorous appearance—promising a good yield, although in many fields they were considerably injured by the severity of the winter. Oats also is coming forward well; and the corn is beginning to come up—late to be sure, but with the ground generally in good order. Fruit trees never presented a richer promise of abundant production than is now seen in the apple, cherry, and other trees—the peach alone excepted. The latter appear to have been killed by the winter.

The Dog Law—Hydrophobia.

The officers in Philadelphia, gave notice, that on and after Tuesday the 1st of June, all dogs found running at large, without secure wires muzzles, will be taken up and disposed of according to law. In view of the fact that Hydrophobia has been and is even now prevailing to a fearful extent in various portions of the country, would it not be well for the authorities of Allentown, since the new borough charter has been accepted, to adopt some precautionary measures to lay a dog tax.

Important Legal Decision.

It has been decided since the Village Record, in the Court of Common Pleas, of Chester county, that a tenant of a farm has no right to remove manure from the premises, even when he purchases the food with which to feed the stock, producing the manure, unless the agreement grants the right. During the drought of last season a tenant purchased hay, grain, &c., to keep up his dairy, and claimed the manure made from the cattle, for the time they were thus fed, from produce not raised upon the farm. The Court decided against the tenant, because of the difficulty of determining the extent of right in such cases, in making a division between manure produced from food raised off or on the farm.

Money Matters.

The demand for Money is comparatively light. The supply is superabundant, and loans are offering freely at 4 per cent. The brokers are paying off their 5 per cent. loans and borrowing at 4. The best short-dated paper sells steadily at 4 per cent. The amount of money on deposit with the Banks and private capitalists are at a loss to use their funds, and large balances are consequently lying idle. In the South, there is a scarcity of money. A shipment of coin Southward was made to-day to the extent of \$100,000, taken from the bank of Commerce, and more is likely to follow. At Philadelphia money is very abundant, and the rate of interest is gradually falling.—The Banks are in want of good paper, and have offered to take choice lots as low as 5 per cent.

City and Country.

The general rule with regard to City and Country is this—If, though strength of intellect, peculiar faculty or strength of purpose, you are able and willing to do several fair average men's work each day, then the city is the place for you, and probably you can do more good or make money faster here than elsewhere; but if you are only able and willing to do one man's work, you can live easier, fare better, and gradually grow into a competence more surely in the country. The working class work more steadily and faithfully here than in the country; they live more frugally and save less. They may eat more fresh flesh, but they breathe less pure air, while they lodge as industrious people, in the Country would not consent to. To one who has a soul, the condition of a city laborer for wages, continually dependent on the favor or caprice of others for the means of subsistence, petitioning for work as a boon, often condemned to idleness, butted by purse-pride, ground down by avarice, and often defrauded of his hard earnings by bankruptcy or knavery, is far from desirable.

Sartain's Magazine.

The June Number of Sartain is out, and promises quite a treat to mind and eye. We have not had time to do more than glance at it, and can only say that if the reading corresponds to the embellishments, it will do well. Subscribe for it, only \$2 a year.

Rail Road Act.

An act to incorporate "The Allentown and Pottstown Railroad Company."

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That Jacob Dillinger, Peter Weikel, Nathan Germain, Robert E. Wright, Lewis Smith, Chas. S. Dush, John B. Moser, Charles Kramer, Thos. B. Wilson, James Kline, Reuben Newhard, Christian Preitz, A. L. Ruhe, Ephraim Grim, J. Eckert, Jacob Saeger, David Schall, Herman Rupp, John Marcks, Benjamin Fogel, Harrison Miller, Peter Breinig, Peter Romig, John Madem, Aaron Erdman, Charles B. Shimer, Henry Schell, Charles Foster, Reuben Stahler, Jesse Kline, Moses Wisnand and Jacob Sheip, of Lehigh county. Jacob D. Steele, E. A. Nichols, W. Mintzer, Jonas Smith, John Smith, James Rittenhouse, J. S. Yost, Henry Potts, O. Wells, John Hartranft, William Weaver, Charles Hayes, D. C. Keely, D. E. Young, John Stauffer, D. Henry Johnson, George Shull, P. Y. Brendlinger, David Schall, Amos Schulz, John Bechtel, C. K. Schulz, Daniel Boyer, Josiah Reninger and J. D. Sreepier, of Montgomery county, and Horatio Trexler and William Trexler of Berks county, or any five of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions, and organize a company by the name, style and title of "The Allentown and Pottstown Railroad Company," with all the power and subject to all the provisions and restrictions prescribed by an act entitled "An act regulating Railroad Companies," approved the 19th day of February, 1849.

Section II. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, provided, that said company may from time to time, by a vote of the stockholders at a meeting called for that purpose, increase their capital stock so much as in their opinion may be necessary to complete the said Railroad and carry out the true intent and meaning of this act.

Section III. That the said Company shall have the right to build or construct a Railroad from the Borough of Allentown, in Lehigh county; the nearest and best route to Pottstown, in Montgomery county. The route to be fixed as the President and Directors shall deem best. The said Railroad to be commenced within five years and completed within ten years from the passage of this act.

The commissioners named in the above act, are requested to meet on Thursday the 31 day of June next, at the public house of Mr. Frederick Schiely, in Claytownville, Berks county, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be necessary in the premises.

Business Notices.

Eagle Hotel.—We invite the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. Almond & Stem, in another column. Mr. Charles Almond, who has lately taken this house, has associated with him, Mr. David Stem, Esq., formerly of Allentown. Mr. Stem, besides being an active and intelligent business man, has an extensive acquaintance of friends throughout the State, and particularly in the counties of Lehigh, Carbon, Northampton and Monroe. Mr. Almond has the praise of being one of the best providers in the city; and as that branch of business is under the immediate supervision of this gentleman, none but the best market affords, at all seasons of the year, will be furnished for the table. The location of the "Eagle Hotel" is as near the principal business mart as can be found. The house has undergone a complete renovation under the present proprietorship, and is for general accommodation and convenience one of the best houses in the city.

The gentlemanly and hospitable department of the former, and the kind and obliging disposition of the latter, cannot fail to secure to the house a share of business equal to its capacity. To our readers we would say, when you visit the city, give the "Eagle" a call.

Clothing! Clothing!—In another column our readers will notice the clothing establishment of Messrs. Neigh & Breinig. These gentlemen have now on hand a very large assortment of handsome Winter, Spring and Summer Clothing, for men and boys which they offer to sell at extreme low prices. They will warrant the goods they manufacture to be what they are represented. Besides this they are young beginners, pretty clever fellows and deserve to be patronized. If you want a Coat, Pants or Vest, examine their stock, and our word for it you can be suited.

Public Plunder.

We are heartily glad says the Pottstown Ledger, to see the public press of this State noticing in just terms of indignation the system of public plunder so long tolerated in persons holding political offices in the State.—The amount due the State from public defaulters has reached the enormous sum of \$3,000,000. What do our honest, hard-toiling taxpayers think of this? Is it not time for them to awake, and attend the primary meetings of their respective parties, and there put the seal of condemnation upon the idlers, spendthrifts, and gamblers, who are continually hanging on to parties, and getting the best offices in the State, and in their stead nominate good, honest, substantial men to the posts of honor and profit. The corruption and intrigue of mere partisans, has become so conspicuous, that good, religious, honest men shrink back from a participation in party affairs, to a considerable extent. The effect of this course of action, is to saddle bad laws and taxation upon themselves. Do what you can, tax-payers, at your primary elections, and then, if unworthy nominations are made, (and there will be but few,) repudiate them at the polls.

Pat Office.—The office of Sheriff Carnley, of New York, is said to be worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum. The office of President of the United States is a mere cypher to it, as far as profits are concerned.

Value of "Book Farming."

However much of the men of ignorance, or of antiquated notions, may berate the idea, there is no question but "book farming" puts money into the pockets of the thoughtful, industrious tiller of the soil. Progress is a prominent feature of "the world we live in." Every art, every science, and every calling are making rapid strides along the path of improvement. Thoughts itself receives an onward, accelerating impetus in the grand march, as is evidenced in the great discoveries of the age, and in the fact that now "bayonets think."

There cannot be found in any other calling so many who reject the printed knowledge which the press may send to their doors. The mechanic, the lawyer, the physician, the merchant, &c., are eager to learn, from whatever source, all they can concerning their several employments—knowing that it is only in their intelligence they can keep pace with their fellow craftsmen.

Knowledge gives scope for thought, and thought strengthens and enlarges the judgment making the mind vigorous and active in turning the circumstances that surround us to the very best advantage. Why then should the farmer hesitate to glean knowledge from the thinking press? If his neighbor tell him of a better way of cultivating his crop, he has the confidence to give it a trial. Why then should he scout the something in print, when by such means the good knowledge is borne to the homes of thousands? But, says our doubter, your "book farming" is conducted by your genteel farmers in kid gloves, who, too delicate to dig and get practice, can spin your very fine theories. Nay, friends, this is seldom the case; yet, if it were, have you not, dear sir, the good judgment to digest the truth, and take that only which is beneficial and adapted to your location and circumstances? Does our theoretical men detail some new process?—Then don't go straightway and serve your whole crop to it; but if there seem to be a measure of reason in his arguments, give it a limited but fair trial. If it prove successful, acknowledge yourself, as you are, a great gainer. If it prove unsuccessful you may be the gainer still, especially if you are the thoughtful man you should be. You may, perhaps, have evolved some new idea that in the end will not only richly reward yourself, but if imparted to others, add to the general stock of knowledge. Then let none despise "book farming." But as you would add dignity to the profession, and gold to your purse,—as you would increase the fertility of your soil, and gather knowledge for the mind—strive to be a thoughtful and diligent reader, and an active and critical thinker.

Mere speculation may, to some extent, be beneficial. It is especially so where it opens the door to new fields of thought. So there is much need that he who writes, whether he speculates or details facts, should be concise and simple, yet so full as to be clearly comprehended.

Secession and Free Soil.

The New York Evening Post, the leading organ of the Free Soil Democracy of the east, and the Mississippiian the Secession organ of Democracy of the south are types of "the two ends" of the party—as different in principles as in geographical position, and yet agreeing to fight together, and to contest the action of the central body represented by the Union.—The Mississippiian, speaking for its Southern Rights friends, avers that the Baltimore Convention will not endorse the Compromise.—The Post, chronicling the convictions of the Free-soilers, echoes the avowal, and predicts an "emphatic rebuke" of Compromise delegates.

The Homestead Bill.

This bill which has been one of the features of the present session of Congress, passed the House on Wednesday last by a vote of 108 yeas to 57 nays. The bill provides that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the head of a family, and had become a citizen prior to the first day of January, 1852, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

Second, the person applying for the benefit of the act, to make affidavit that he or she is the head of the family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time of such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefit of the act.

The third section refers to the duties of the Land Register. The fourth provides that all lands acquired under the provisions of the act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor. The fifth provides that if at any time after filing the affidavit required, and before the expiration of five years, it shall be proven that the person locating shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any one time, then the land so entered shall revert back to the Government, and be disposed of as other public lands now by law are. The sixth provides that if any individual, now a resident of any State or Territory, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making application for the benefit of the act, shall have filed a declaration of an intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuing of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizens. The last section provides that no individual shall be permitted to make more than one entry under this act.

Duties of Constables.

Judge Jones of Berks county, delivered a charge to the constables of that county, relative to their duties in making their returns as to the existence of disorderly houses, gambling establishments and unlicensed liquor stands. We quote the following on this subject:

"When you swear that you do not know of any drunkenness, gambling, or disorderly house keeping in your district, you are very far from swearing to the truth, very far from having done your duty so as to qualify you to make a true return, if you suppose that you can only swear safely to what you have seen with your own eyes.

"If you wait until you see a gambling establishment in full operation—or the proprietor of a brothel playing her occupation—or the tripping house keeper driving his unlawful traffic in drink—it may indeed be a very rare occasion that any one of you will be called upon to make a return. The Constable who is credibly informed that such offenders are committed—or who from common general rumor receives such information—or who from his own observation has reason to suspect a house or a person, and who takes no further action, waiting till he can see the offence with his own eyes, swears falsely when he comes to this bar and deposes that he does not know of any offenses of the kind having been committed within his district. It may not be technical perjury in the eye of the law—but let him consider well what it may be in the eye of God. He has heard or has seen enough to put him upon inquiry, and it is his bounden duty to inquire into the character of every house or person in his district which bears an evil name or fame. He must not shut his eyes and ears to facts, which ring through the whole community, and because of that voluntary and convenient blindness and deafness, come here and swear that he knows of no such facts. It is his duty to be vigilant, and from the moment he finds a person or house of notorious, or even whispered, bad repute, he should never lose sight of that person or that house. He should watch them and warn them, so as to make the suspected person feel that they are living under the eye of the law—he should be incessant in his efforts to ascertain precisely the nature and extent of their offences, to collect the testimony, and to prepare for prosecuting the offenders. A Constable should be prompt, resolute and determined in his dealings with this kind of persons—he should make them feel that in him the law had an ever present, unflinching, upright vindicator.

"A great deal of liquor is sold, as we are informed, at vendues and other like gatherings of the people. Many storekeepers venture to sell by small measure. To all these violations of the law, occurring "times without number, we shall expect you to give attention. You have but to look about you and do your duty fearlessly. On every side you will find instructions of the law. If you cannot see, or hear, or find anything out of the kind—you had better asked to be discharged from your office—we will discharge you cheerfully. No honest man, who knows what his duty is, can fail to bring to justice, in certain neighborhoods, scores of keepers of disorderly houses—gambling houses—bawdy houses—tippling houses and unlicensed sellers of liquors. You are responsible for the good order and the peace of your districts, and we will hold you to that responsibility by all the means in our power.

"You will also observe how the Taverns in your districts are kept—for a tavern though licensed to sell liquor, may do it in such a way as to become a disorderly house. If you observe idle, drunken, dissolute people about a Tavern especially on Sunday—and they frequent the house habitually or are seen by you frequently, indeed if a Tavern has a common reputation of being the resort of such persons, you will report the fact to this Court. A well ordered Tavern is a great convenience to the public, but one which is not of that character, is a nuisance, which should be abated. Look then into the taverns—and look with the eyes of men resolved to do their duty.

"If you will be on the alert and will do your duties, the law has invested you with ample powers to break up the haunts of vice and crime, which are poisoning the morals of Society.—Again we would exhort you to be bold and fearless. The miscreants whom you will have to encounter will doubtless raise a fearful outcry but regard them not. The Court will stand by you—and every decent and honest man in the community, and they are yet, thank God, a vast majority, will stand by you. The American people love to see their officers, of whatever grade, from the President down, assume the responsibilities of their offices. You have taken the office—take its responsibilities. In doing so you will derive a strength from your own conscience and from the approbation of the people, which will enable you to overcome all opposition to your discharge of duty."

Graham's Magazine.

We are in receipt of the June number of this popular Magazine. It maintains the well earned reputation of its predecessors. In its pages will be found a well written article descriptive of the "art preservative of all arts," giving a complete view of Hoe's great factory for the manufacture of printing materials. The new volume commences with the next month, and the proprietor says he will take a few more subscribers for the next term. He will enter 6 copies for 6 months at five dollars.

Overland Emigration to California.—A letter from Independence, Mississippi, the "jumping off place" of the far west, says that the number of emigrants passing through that place for the land of gold exceeds the wildest calculations of the most visionary devotee of emigration. The streets of Independence have been crowded day after day with vehicles of every description, and people of all classes and conditions, are seen moving along. The road to Little Blue River is lined with wagons. The trail is reported on both routes to be very short, but the pleasant weather will bring it rapidly forward. A more backward spring has not been known in that region for many years. The cold weather of April has destroyed what little prospect there was for fruit, such as peaches and cherries.

GLEANINGS.

Cotton yarn has been spun so fine as to require 1,680 000 yards to weigh one pound. Napoleon was five feet seven inches high and the Duke of Wellington five feet eight and a half inches.

In the town of Newcastle, Henry county, Ind., the corporation have levied a tax of 15c on each \$100, and a special tax of \$1 on each dog and merchant.

Gen. Gorgey, the Hungarian traitor, has a work in press in England entitled "My Life and Acts in the years 1849 and 1849," which will doubtless give a new version of his treachery.

Mississippi has appointed Fillmore delegates to the Whig National Convention.

A recent statistical return states the population of Austria and her dependent possessions to be 36,514,366.

West Branch Salmon.—A salmon weighing eight pounds, was caught in the river, near Williamsport, Pa., last week.

The winter wheat crops of Wisconsin are stated to be in a fine condition this spring.

The Danville, Pa., papers state that the winter grain in that region looks poorly.

Indian Treaty in Minnesota.—The treaty negotiated with the Sioux tribe of Indians last summer, securing to Minnesota a large accession of fertile territory, now awaits ratification by the Senate. Hon. Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, were engaged in the negotiation, as Special Commissioners, and the result of their labors is conceded to be pregnant with benefits to the country. It secures to our government the ownership of an immense tract, considered by those familiar with the region, to embrace the finest farming and lumbering land in the North-west; and at a cost lower, we believe, than has been attempted purchases gained under former treaties. The land ceded by the Sioux is estimated at 27,583,640 acres, ranging along the northern boundary of Iowa, extending from the Mississippi nearly to the Missouri, and northward to the St. Peter's River; the nominal price is ten cents per acre; but the payment is to be made in the form of annuities for fifty years, at 5 per cent. on that amount—thus, in reality, reducing the expenditure to about two cents an acre.—Re-public.

Unfortunate Affair between two Relatives.—Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, late U. S. Senator for Indiana, and Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law, living in the same house at Covington, Indiana, on the most friendly terms, had a personal misunderstanding on the 7th inst. It appears that on the day and evening previous, they had both been drinking, and that on the morning of the sad occurrence, Capt. Duncan went up stairs to Hannegan's room, and an altercation ensued between the parties, when Capt. Duncan gave Mr. Hannegan a slap in the face. Mr. Hannegan, upon the indignity he felt, and the impulse of the moment, struck Capt. Duncan with a knife in the lower part of the stomach, inflicting a severe, and what is thought a dangerous wound. Mr. Hannegan, recovering from his passions, aroused by the supposed indignity, suffers the most excruciating tortures in the reflection that he has, perhaps, struck down as kind a friend as he has on earth. A rumor reached Cincinnati in the early part of the week that Capt. Duncan had died of his wound.

Singular Circumstance.—On the 11th of May, says the Bucks County Intelligencer, Charles Dreecher a tenant on the farm of Joseph Harvey, near Doylestown, turned his cows into the woods to pasture. In the afternoon they jumped over the fence into the grass field of Silas H. Thompson, and soon after, five of them were lying dead upon the ground. They were all lying within the space of half an acre of ground; and some had not advanced more than five paces from where they got in, before they died. They had been in the field but a very short time, and had neither choked, nor swelled as cattle sometimes do that suffer from eating green clover or corn. They swelled considerably after death. On being opened there appeared nothing to indicate the cause of their death, except that the coats of their stomachs were apparently diseased and partly destroyed. The case is a singular one at least.

Importation of Sugar and Molasses.—During the year 1851, the importation of brown sugars in the United States amounted to 366,537,861 pounds, value \$12,822,274; of white or refined sugars, 17,000,000 pounds, value 1,000,000. Of molasses there were imported 36,376,783 gallons, valued at \$3,707,581, making the total valuation of the importation of these two articles \$17,529,855, or nearly one-twelfth of the value of the entire imports for the year, which amounted to \$216,224,932. The principal import of sugar is from Cuba; 276,000,000 pounds, valued at \$10,000,000, coming from that island.

Free Banking in Indiana.—The Indiana Senate has passed the bill authorizing free banking in that State, the issues to be secured by United States Government, Indiana, New York, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Stocks. The bill had previously passed the House. It will undoubtedly become a law. It requires a specie basis in addition of 12 1/2 per cent.

Campaign Paper.—The proprietors of the Democratic Union, at Harrisburg, propose publishing the Investigator during the approaching Presidential campaign, at 50 cents per copy.—The first number will be issued on the 15th of June.

Stopped.—The steamboat business on the Upper Delaware. The "Reindeer," the opposition boat, has abandoned the project, and went down the river last week, to operate on other waters. The "Major Barnet," we understand, has laid by for the present.

Railroad Subscribers.—The Borough Council of Sunbury, Pa., has authorized a subscription of \$25,000 to the Susquehanna Railroad, and \$25,000 to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad—the latter, provided the work is commenced at that place within one year. The subscription to the Susquehanna Railroad was entered by the chief Burgess, on the books of the Company, on Wednesday last.

Chances of Life.

Among the interesting facts developed by the recent census, are some in relation to the laws that govern life and death. They are based upon returns from the State of Maryland, and a comparison with previous ones. The calculation is unnecessary to explain, but the result is a table from which we gather the following illustration:

10,268 infants are born on the same day and enter upon life simultaneously. Of these 1233 never reach the anniversary of their birth; 9025 commence the second year, but the proportion of death still continues so great, that at the end of the third only 8183, or about four-fifths of the original number survive. But during the fourth year, the system seems to acquire more strength, and the number of deaths rapidly decreases. It goes on decreasing until 21, the commencement of maturity, and the period of highest health.—7,134 enter upon the activities and responsibilities of life—more than two-thirds of the original number.—Thirty-five comes; the meridian of manhood; 6,302 have reached it. Twenty years more and the ranks are thinned. Only 4,727, or less of those who entered life fifty-five years ago are left. And now death comes more frequently. Every year, the ratio of mortality steadily increases and at 73 are not a thousand survivors. A scattered few live on to the close of the century, and at the age of one hundred and six, the drama is ended. The last man is dead.

Astonishing Case of Cancer.—A short time ago a Mrs. Henry Westerman, belonging to Dayton, Ohio, died. Her complaint had baffled her physicians, and they made a post mortem examination of her body. The liver was found to occupy the greater part of the cavity of the abdomen, extending from the sixth rib to the symphysis pubis, and reaching entirely from one side of the body to the other, completely covering over and displacing all the viscera within. The walls of the abdomen were so wasted away by the constant pressure, that they were not thicker in front than one sixteenth part of an inch, and had her life been prolonged a few days, the liver would have protruded. The liver was found to consist of one mass of hard cancer, and of exceedingly rough and irregular surface. No more than one two hundredth part of the organ was healthy and the remainder consisted of chibrous, which is the nature of gristle. The form of the organ was so changed that it was no shapeless mass, and was adherent to the diaphragm, the stomach, the ribs in front, and the duodenum. The weight of the liver was twenty-four and three-quarter pounds—the weight of the healthy liver being only three or four pounds. Large spherical masses of cancerous growths were found detached and lying between the lobes of the liver. It is singular that the organ continued to perform its functions until within three days before her death, after which time she became perfectly jaundiced.

Maine Law in Massachusetts.—Gov. Boutwell vetoed the prohibitory Liquor Bill, recently passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Wednesday morning. The Senate immediately passed a new bill, almost similar to the one vetoed, with the exception that the secret ballot law is retained. The bill as it passed the Senate was sent to the House. The general tenor of the veto of Gov. Boutwell is decidedly opposed to the principle of the measure. The House has passed the bill, with the clause referring it to a vote of the people stricken out. The Senate subsequently passed it also after a warm debate. Gov. Boutwell on the 22d of May, signed the new Liquor Bill, which was passed by the Legislature yesterday, and it will become a law in sixty days.

Another New State.—It is not improbable that before the expiration of a year, Oregon will apply for admission into the Union; the northern portion having already the requisite population to form a State; leaving the southern portion still a territory of the United States. California may be rich in gold and other minerals, but the elements of mortal power, based on the development of industry, by a sturdy, laborious, and steady population, are accumulating faster in Oregon. The Oregonians will become the Yankees of the Pacific coast, and from Puget and Nootka Sounds will start the expeditions of the modern Argonauts.

What Rev. Brownlow Says.—Some time ago the editor of the Jonesborough Whig (Tenn.) announced his intention of starting a new religious periodical.—"We feel competent," he says, "to the task of editing and publishing a work on politics, one on religion, one on science, and another on anything else, all at the same time. Our genius is bounded on the east by the rising sun, on the west by the horizon, on the south by the shores of time, and on the north by the farthest limits of astronomical imagination."

Reading Cotton Mill.—The mill is now fairly under way, and going ahead prosperously. The Journal states, that of the 300 looms in the building, 200 are in full operation, turning out an average of six thousand yards of fine muslin per day, or between forty and fifty thousand yards per week. In a few weeks more, every loom in the building will be in motion, when the daily manufacture will average at least 8000 yards, which is set down as the full capacity of the mill in ordinary working hours.

Gold in Wisconsin.—Several lumps of gold were discovered in a ravine in the village of Mineral Point, (Wisconsin) on Saturday the 1st inst., worth from \$2 to \$4. On Monday following, half the town turned out to search for the "hidden treasure," and in a short time found a "lead," containing gold, silver and diamonds, and before noon, \$200 worth of these precious minerals were taken from the earth.

Profit of Poultry.—A gentleman of New Jersey says that on the first of May, 1851, he had 10 hens, valued at 3s. each, and that the cost of their feed till May 1st, 1852, was \$6.47. They produced eggs amounting to \$21.62, and all of them are still alive, so that his clear profits are \$13.15 for the year.

The Silver and Copper Mines of Chili and Peru are said to promise an abundant yield of those metals.