# The Lehigh Register.

# Allentown, Pa. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1853.

#### Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of

their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills and ordered their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is cont to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. A postmaster neglecting to inform a pub lisher when his paper is not taken from the office, makes himself liable for his subscription price.

#### Railroad Meeting.

A call for a general county meeting, signed by several hundred citizens, appears in our columns to-day. The object of the meeting is to discuss the propriety of subscribing a portion of the stock of the "Philadelphia, Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company," provided the terminus and depot of the road be made in Allentown. We hope the citizens will be large ly in attendance, as it is a matter of the greatest interest to them. Allentown with the prospects ahead of a Railroad communication North, South, East and West, is destined to become one of the largest manufacturing places in the State.

### New County Movement.

A town meeting was held in the Lyceum Hall, in Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co., on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of adopting measures to procure, at an early period, the passage of a Bill, by our State Legislature, creating a new county out of parts of Schuylkill, Luzerne and Lehigh, to be called Jackson,-Tamaqua to be the county seat. We hope the meeting will be large and enthusiastic, and steps taken to petition the - Legislature from every section of the contemplated new county.

The above notice we find in the "Tamaqua Gazette," of January 15. We have no object tions to make against our Tamaqua neighbors, to their new county project, if they remain west of the "Blue Ridge," but so soon as they undertake to step in our territory, we will declare war. Besides the citizens of Lynn to a man we believe are willing to let "well enough alone."

# Decision in the Supreme Court.

The following opinion given by Chief Justice Black, in the case of Frantz against Knauss. in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we glean from the Philadelphia Sun, of Friday last and may be of interest to many of our readers: "It appears that Godfrey Peter, of North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, owed Christian Knauss five hundred and thirty-eight dollars on a judgment bond, due the 1st of April, 1850 .----On the second day of May, 1850, the plaintiff agreed to take an assignment of it, provided the defendant would guarantee the payment of it; whereupon the assignment by Knauss, and the guarantee by Frantz, were endorsed. The as-

Schools in Lehigh.	
We are indebted to Messrs. Laury a	ind Bar
of the House, at Harrisburg, for copies	of the re
port of the Superintendent of Common	Schools
An abstract of the general operations o	f the sys
tem we gave in our last week's paper.	Wegiv
here a view of its operations in this cou	inty:
Number of School Districts,	1
ti Sahaala	14

" yet required, Average number of months taught, Number of male teachers, female

Average salary of males per month, females Number of male Scholars, female "

learning German, Average No. of scholars in each school,

Cost of teaching each scholar per month, 39 \$12.712 48 Amount of tax levied; Received from State appropriation. \$2.877 97 " " collectors of school tax, \$10.013 18

Cost of instruction. Fuel and contingencies, Cost of school houses, purchasing,

building, renting, repairs, &c., \$3,063 14 In Northampton, the average number of months taught is 6, Bucks 7, Berks 4, Carbon 7, Mont gomery 7, Schuvlkill 7, Monroe 7, &c. Lehigh is slightly above the average in the entire State, which is 4<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, as near as ordinary fractions will express it.

#### Large Sale of Negroes.

To give our readers an idea of how they disglean the following notice of a sale of negroes, from the Fincastle (Va ) Whig, being the property of a deceased citizen of that place :

"The largest sale of negroes that perhaps valuation by more than fifteen thousand dollate Robert Harvey, dec'd. The sale was conagement of this estate, that they know how to kets. The whole property sold, both real and

# Pennsylvania and the Cabinet. What a pity it is, thinks the Village Record,

there are not as many Cabinet places as there are States in the Union-one for each State; justly and equally applied to the property of especially one apiece for the States that voted for Pierce and King; for each of those States seem to think they are entitled to a Cabinet appointment. This would greatly aid the Locofoco party in rewarding the victors with the spoils, and thus far furnish them with "the coherive attraction of the public plunder," so essontial to the hormony and existence of the party. In distributing the Cabinet loaves, the very important question arises, what is to be done for Pennsylvania? Her favorite for the Presidency, Buchauan, it is said declines an appointment, should any be tendered him .--The New York Herald enumerates six Pennsylvania politicians ready to enter into the scramble for Buchanan's mantle, viz: Campbell, Jones, Hughes, Bigler, Woodward and Black; and remarks, with decidedly cold comfort to the Democracy, that, in all probability, General Pierce will, by any selection, cut that that the defendant could only be discharged by State into factions, which may throw the next popular vote into the hands of the enemy. He may do the same thing by rejecting them all.

### Important Legislative Report.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under the resolution, passed 4th of May, 1852, authorizing the Governor "to appoint Commisproceeding to the discharge of their duties, found their duties limited and prescribed by the resolution authorizing their appointment, 147 as follows: 11 1. To digest and simplify the general tax

laws of the State, and to report them to the 135 next Legislature. 12 2. To prepare drafts of general laws, to be

\$19 89 submitted to the consideration of the next Leg-18 06 islature on the subjects. 4991

1. Of selling real estate by guardians, exe-3880 cutors, administrators and others, in a repre-1909 sentative capacity.

2. Of the creation of corporations.

3. Of the payment of claims against the

been so examined in detail, the whole was

bers, and the final disposition of them-thus-

devoted to the subjects' committed to our

charge, and the result is now submitted in the

bills accompanying this report with explana-

1. General Tax Law.

by increasing the amount and variety of taxay

the property you increase the revenue, and

may as the revenue thus increases, reduce the

The object of taxation is revenue, and hence

tions under appropriate heads :

State. 4. Divorces.

'In order to lessen as much as possible the ne-\$11,818 23 cessity of special legislation." \$2,251 41

It will thus be seen that the powers of the resolution itself are not so extensive as the title would indicate.

Our Commission organized in the city of Philadelphia on the 13th of July last. The labor of attending to particular portions of the individual members of the Commission, so as to embrace them all. Each branch having

then examined and revised by all the mempose of human flesh as personal property, we made. Much time and reflection have been

ever occurred in this county, came off at the Newall Place, about 7 miles below Buchanan, on the 27th ultimo.-There were 89 negroes sold. The sale amounted to \$46,523, or about \$534 each. The negroes were made up of all ages and sexes, from the old man and woman of more than four-score down to the suckling infant less than a month old. Taken as a whole, we have no doubt they brought as high a price as any lot of negroes, of the same quality, that were ever sold in the State. These negroes were valued by commissioners some year or so ago, and the sale now made exceeds that lars. The slaves belonged to the estate of the ducted by Mr. Rufus Pitzer and Maj. John T. Wilson, commissioners appointed by the Court. They have shown pretty conclusively, by manmake property bring its full value in the mar-

personal, brought over \$69,000."

citizens.

which is appended thereto. This feature is not entirely new, for in many respects it resembles the provisions of existing enactments sioners to revise the code of Pennsylvania," in Under the present system a very large proportion of personal property escapes taxation altogether. This is especially true of moneys at interest, which are invested more or less secretly, and frequently without the knowledge of any person except the parties interested.-The bill which we submit compels every person to disclose the amount of such investments and all other personal property. And why should he not do so? An assessor cannot accomplish impossibilities. The real estate he can find, for it is immovable and palpable, but he cannot ascertain the amount of money invested by each individual, unloss informed by the party himself. Why then should he be

compelled to guess it ? The best evidence should always be taken,

and as the party making investments knows the exact amount he owns or controls, he should be required to disclose it. Conscientious men now pay more than their share of taxes, while those less scrupulous evade the payment of the amount justly due by them. If it be desirable to equalize taxation, then all property in the Commonwealth should be assessed, and order to do this, those who possess the information must impart subjects was primarily distributed among the it to the assessor. Existing laws make it obligatory upon every man to answer such queries as may be propounded to him by the assessor, but as there is no penalty imposed for refusing to do so, little or no attention is paid to it. The return of personal property by indviduals owning or controlling it, under oath, is an effectual rem-

edv for existing cvils. The oath is the attestation of the truth of the return, and no man will hesitate to confirm, in this solemn manner, any statement of facts he may be required to make Every citizen is interested in having the assessthe performance of the high trust committed to his charge.

rates of taxation. The immediate effect of the Ip case any citizen shall not make a return of bill we have the honor to submit, will be largely to increase the revenue, and the remote efafter having ascertained its value as nearly as fect will be largely to reduce the burdens heretofore imposed, by equalizing the assessments. This addition is in the nature of a penalty, for if It is an important fact that heretofore a large citizens will not conform to the assessment law, of 31 plantations, upon branches of the Missis' portion of the taxes have been derived from they must suffer as in other cases. We have provided for a County Board of Re-

real estate. It is right, perhaps, that the realty, which is visible, tangible, and cannot be vision with enlarged powers and duties, and it driven away, should be taxed at a rate beyond will be seen by reference to the bill, that if any person who has neglected to return to the asseswhat could be safely imposed upon more volatile property. But the proportion between Board of Revision. In every such case the twenreal estate and personal property is too large. y per cent. added by the assessor will be deduct-The principal features of the bill have been ed; but should no statement be received, then framed with a view of getting a fair and equal assessment of all the real and personal property in the Commonwealth. No State is more the valuation as returned by the assessor. This deeply interested in a well regulated system of revenue than Pennsylvania; and while her public debt is large, her resources are ample to gard this provision of the law, it will be with the meet every demand, if the revenue laws are nope of certainty of being gainer, even with those large additions to the valuation of his property. We have continued the State Board of Reve The proper imposition of taxes upon the peonue Commissioners, with extended powers, but

ple is one of the highest duties devolving upon confined to their duties to the equalization of asthe Government. But in the adjustment of our sessments of real estate. It is believed that by revenue system we are met at the threshold the provisions of the bill, all personal property with an almost insurmountable difficulty. We or nearly so, will be assessed, and consequently mean the election of assessors in the wards and taxed at its full value. Should the assessors not townships by the popular voice. The assess make full returns the error will be corrected by ment of property is the first step in any revenue the County Boards of Revision. Heretofore the system ; if a mistake is made here it cannot be Revenue Commissioners have not had power to orrected. No one who has examined the subsubpoena witnesses, which has caused great emject can fuil to appreciate these remarks, or barrassment and delay, and in many cases wholhesitate to adopt such measures as will control by deprived the state of the testimony of importhis fundamental error. tant witnesses. This power is conferred upon In Maryland the asso By the provisions of the act of 1844, the Revact of Assembly, and each small county forms an assessment district, while the large counties are divided into two or more districts. This is undoubtedly an improvement upon our syst and as the returns made by the County Commistem; but we have not deemed it expedient to sioners are in the aggregate by wards and town-

turn it to the assessor under oath, the form of the revenue from real and personal property reaching the sum of \$1,800,000 at the close of the fiscal year 1855, then the tax shall be reduced to two mills. That such will the the result we have not the slightest doubt. We have not deemed it prudent to reduce the existing rate in advance, because there is a possibility that the new law may be as inefficiently administered as the present one : and in that event, the Treasury would be left destitute, and the credit and character of the Commonwealth suffer thereby. The bill will go into operation gradually. The trien nial assessment is just made or being finished. and at the proper time will come under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioners. In the mean time the County Board of Revision will have acted upon the personal property, which will be the first visible effect of the bill.

In closing our report upon this branch of our subject, we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Legislature will adopt the bill as reported. The stringent provisions which have been inserted are its vitality; strike them out and the bill is not worth the paper upon which it is written. Heretofore the whole effort has been to conceal property from taxation. This feeling pervades all classes; and while there are individual exceptions, the immense majority act upon the principle that it is morally right to deceive the assessor. It is to be hoped hereafter this course of action will be changed, and that every individual will come forward cheerfully and disclose to the assessor the amount of his personal property, and that assessors will take care and value the real estate at its actual cash value.

Wealth of a Southern Planter. The New York Tribune translates the follow ing from a German paper :

"A rich planter, a Mr. Delabitzcher, descend ed from an ancient French family, died recently in New Orleans. He was a young man at the ments fairly wade, and it is as much his duty to time of the first French Revolution, and fled from render every assistance in his power, as it is the the guillotine to become a merchant's clerk in duty of the assessor to be vigilant and faithful in the Cresent city. After a time he married the daughter of a rich planter, and carried on the plantation so skillfully, that in a comparatively short time to acquire the reputation of being one his personal property, the assessor is required, of the richest men in Louisiana. Since his death the division of his property has shown its aggrehe can, to add twenty per cent to the valuation. gate to be an amount, which, from an European point of view, is almost fabulous. It consisted sippi, affording an annual profit from the culti vation of cotton and sugar, of \$50,000 ; 12 steam boats upon the Mississippi, 3 upon the ocean, and 34 merchant vessels, the aggregate income of which, at the lowest calculation, is \$150,000 sor his personal property, may make it to the shares to the amount of \$5,000,000 in railroad stocks, producing annually \$250,000; 7 limited partnerships in Europe, one in each of the cities of London, Paris, Bordeaux, Lisbon, Cadiz, Nathe Board of Revision will add fifty per cent. to ples and Constantinople, each producing an an nual profit of \$80,000, in all \$560,000 cash to the last addition, like the first, is intended as a pen- amount of \$7,000,000 in the bank of England, ally for the violation of a known duty. Should drawing 2 per cent., producing \$140,000; making there be any individual reckless enough to disre- an annual income of \$2,350,000, or about 14, 000,000 of francs. His property in houses, furn. iture, collections of works of art, books, &c., were in proportion. The property falls to three heirs.

Vermont.-Hon. Samuel S. Phelps has been appointed by the Governor of Vermont, U. S Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wm. Uphain. Judge Phelps is, Country. undoubtedly the ablest man in the State. He has already served two full terms in the Senate, and will have no superior in that body in comprehensiveness and clearness of intellect.

Grandom Institution .- Under the will of Hart Grandom, late of Philadelphia, the sum of \$20,-;000 was set apart, the interest whereof is to be loaned to young men, to enable them to com- five hundred thousand, and the ratio of increase mence business. By an act of the Legislature

#### The Bible.

How comes it that this little volume, com-

posed by humble men in a rude age, when art and science were but in their childhood, has exerted more influence on the human mind and on the social system than all the other books put together? Whence comes it that this book has achieved such marvellous changes in the opinion of mankind-has banished idol worship-has abolished infanticide-has put down polygamy and divorce-exalted the condition of woman-raised the standard of public morality-created for families that bless. ed thing, a christian home-and caused its other triumphs by causing benevolent institutions, open and expansive, to spring up as with the wand of enchantment ? What sort of a book is this, that even the winds and waves of human passion obey it? What other engine of social improvement has operated so long, and, vet lost none of its virtue? Since it appeared many boasted plans of amelioration have been tried and failed, many codes of jurisprudence have arisen and run their course, and expired. Empire after empire has been launched on the tide of time, and gone down, leaving no trace on the waters. But this book is still going about doing good, leaving society with its holy principles, cheering the sourowful with its consolation, strengthening the temped, encouraging the penitent, calming the troubled spirit, and smoothing the pillow of death. Can such a book be the offspring of human genius ? Does not the vastness of its effects demonstrate the

## excellency of the power of God ? GLEANINGS.

In Hon. James Cooper, who has been detain ed at home by indisposition, we are glad to no. tice, has returned to Washington, and resumed his seat in the Senate, in an improved state of health

IT Hon. William B. Campbell, declines a renomination for Governor of Tennessee.

13 The tobacco crop of the United States, for the year 1850, amounted to about 200,000.000 pounds. Of this, 81,000,000 were consumed at home. In 1840, the consumption per head in the U.S. amounted to 2 lbs. 18 oz. In 1850, 3 bs. 8 oz. increase of 70 per cent in 10 years.

Do One hundred thousand acres of lands in he southwestern part of Georgia are advertised in a New York paper at one dollar an acre.

I Old Folks .- There are 147 persons in the own of Litchfield, on the 1st of January, 1853. that were 70 years old and unward. Seven of these were 90 and unwards. The oldest are 94 years old.

IT The Whigs of Rhode Island, in caucus, nominated Hon. Samuel B. Arnold, for U. S. Senator, who will undoubtedly be chosen as the Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

IT Stephen Spaulding, one of the veterans who composed Washington's life guard, died on the 30th ult., at Mongroe, Me., aged ninety-seven vears.

for It is said the late Amos Lawrence gave away in charity upwards of five hundred theusand dollars.

17 The printers of Chicago celebrated Franklin's birth day in great style, and through the medium of the telegraph, invited the Presidents of the different Printers' Unions throughout the

Le Hon, Rufus Choate, has been appointed Attorney General of Massachusetts.

Heavy Taxation -The expenditures of the city of New York for the next fiscal year is estimated at four millions of dollars. That is exclusive of the tax for the support of the State and Feder ral Governments. The population of the city is twenty per cent per annum.

signee made no effort to recover the debt, but on the contrary, took twenty dollars, and for that consideration agreed to wait a certain time .--Godfrey became insolvent, and this suit is on the guarantee.

The Court instructed the jury, in substance, proof; that the plaintiff had refused to bring suit against the principal, after a positive request by the defendant, and that the agreement of the plaintiff to forbear was no defence, because the consideration of that agreement being usurious, it was not binding.

If the defendant had been the surety of Peterif he had been one of the original parties to the bond-----if his liability for the debt had been the consideration of the credit, given to the principal when the debt was created, then the rule laid down by the Court, that he could not be discharged, except by refusal to proceed on request, or by a binding contract to forbear, would have been precisely correct. But the instrument on which the suit rests, is not the obligation of a surety,---It was a collateral contract, made in considera-. tion that the plaintiff would accept an assignment of a debt, which had been made long before. It purports on its face to be a guarantee: and it is one to all intents and purposes.

Now, it is well settled in Pennsylvania, that the contract of one who guarantees the existing debt of another, is a mere warranty of the debt or's solvency. The creditor takes upon himself the duty of recovering it from' the principal, if that can be done, and the guarantee is not bound to give him notice to proceed. The present plaintiff could not recover without showing to the satisfaction of the jury, that he had used all due and proper dilligence to collect the money from Peter, or that Peter was so hopelessly in solvent at the date of the guarantee, that no reas sonable diligence would have been sufficient to save it.

It must be manifest that it makes no difference in this case, whether the agreement to give time was usurious or not. The defendant was disc charged by the fact of delay, and it is all alike whether the delay was in pursuance of a legal or an illegal contract. The same consequence would have resulted from mere negligence, with out any contract at all.

The evidence objected to was admissible and part, though perhaps not a very important par of the whole transaction. Judgment reversed, and ben. fa de nov, awar-

### A Whig Governor of Maine. The Hon. William G. Crosby, the Whig can-

didate at the late election in the State of Maine. was, on Friday, last, elected Governor of the State by the Legislature, now in session at Augusta. No choice having been made by the people, it become the duty of the House of Representatives to place before the Senate the names of two candidates, selected from the four who had received the highest popular vote. The names of Mr. Crosby and Gov. Hubbard, the late incumbent, were selected by the House, and the former was chosen Governor by the Senate, the vote in that body being 19 to 12. This result has been caused by divisions among the Democrats, who, notwithstanding they have a majority in the House of Representatives. partly filled the vacancies in the Senate with

Whige, so as to give the latter a majority in that branch.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sink. ing Springs, publishes its customary annual statement'; from which it appears that 300 new members were added during the past year .-The receipts into the Treasury amounted to \$1,229 17, out of which was paid for incidental expenses \$627 37-leaving a balance for the year of \$601 80, which added to the balance of \$1.438 30. as per last year's report, makes a total balance of \$2,050 10, bearing interest, be-

sides \$660 outstanding debts. The Company now numbers 4500 members, forming an aggregate capital of Ten Millions of dollars to levy upon in case of loss by fire, beyond the amount of means in hand .- The Company have paid out for losses by fire during the year \$755 50 -being only 13 cents for each thousand dollars insured. They adhere to the policy of not insuring town or other hazardous property, and requiring lightning rods to be placed upon all

buildings insured. A better managed or safer Mutual Company for farmers, does not exist in the country.

make so radical a change. The people are acships, but little information could be obtained customed to elect assessors, and would not. perhaps, be satisfied, if deprived of this ancient custom. We have however provided additionas relates to real estate, together with an aggre. al machinery by which the present system will gate valuation of the same, by wards and townbe greatly improved. ships, including personal property under speci-

Prior to 1840, it was the practice in many, if not all the counties, to assess the real estate missioners to act intelligently and efficiently. one-fourth or one-half less than its real value. This system while it increased the rate of taxation, did not add to the amount collected from The policy of relieving from taxation the propthe people. But when the State tax was imerty of institutions of learning, In actual use, is posed, extending over the whole Commonwell established; also churches, hospitals, and wealth, it became necessary to adopt a uniform generally all establishments for public charity of standard of value. Assessors were, therefore enevolence. required to assess real estate at its full cash value. How well this duty has been performed is known to the Legislature and to the pubthe collection of taxes on the interest paid by lic. The effect of underrating real estate in any county or city, or any evidence of indebtedtimes past, is felt even now, and nothing but a ness issued, so as to include all companies incor porated by law. This is almost exclusively a determined effort by the Legislature, can elevate the standard of value by which the assessnew source of revenue, and will produce a large amount of money. ments are to be made.

By the bill submitted, the assessor is authorized to subpoena witnesses and examine them

essential to the efficacy and success of the bill. under oath in relation to the value of real es-The bill must be considered as a whole, and it tate, and to require the production of title pawill require some examination fully to under pers, which will materially aid him in the perstand its various parts. The first effect of the formance of his duties. The Board of Revision bill will be, if passed as reported, and administerwhich is provided for each county, has authored in the spirit it has been prepared to increase thority also to subpoena witnesses and to exthe revenue to an extent which will astonish the amine them under oath relative to the value public. Under our imperfect system of assess. of property. All discretion is taken away from ments, and the almost universal disposition to the Board ; when the value of any property is conceal from the assessor, the amount of moneys ascertained, it must be increased or decreased at interest, and the value of other personal propfrom the value as returned by the assessor .erty, the amount of money received at the Trea-The same principle is extended to the State Board of Revenue Commissioners.

For the assessment of personal property w have, it is believed, introduced the only efficient system which can be devised. The assessors are furnished with a printed circular by the Commissioners of the county, which they are required to serve upon every taxable inhabitant. The form of the circular is prescribed by the bill. Every taxable inhabitant must in the State had been fairly assessed.within ten days after having received it, fill up serted a section in the bill, that in the event of the blanks as his property may require, and re-

chartering the institution loans are to be made. in moderate amounts, for a period not exceeding nue Commissioners can only act upon the ag. five years. The institution is now prepared to gregate valuation of property in each county ; receive applications for Loans, subject to certain conditions.

The Baltimore Platform - It will astonish the from them. The bill which we report requires ' Pierce men at Washington, says the Ohio State the commissioners of the several counties to re. | Journal, to learn that the Ohio Democracy repu-

turn a transcript of each assessor's book, so far diate and spit upon the Baltimore platform of Locofocoism. When it was proposed to endorse it in the State Convention last week, at Columbus, the motion was laid upon the table, and then fied heads. This will enable the Revenue Com- after a debate, the members deliberately refused to take it up ! The Free Soilers in New York The property exempted from taxation by our also seem to have got the ascendency of the Hun- the road, in consequence thereof they were prebill, is nearly the same as under existing laws .-- kers, if we may judge by the events of ten days at Albany.

Chinese Jugglers .- A company of genuine Chinese Jugglers have lately found their way to this country, and are performing at Cincinnati, we sce, just now, with great success. Their feats We have extended the provisions of the 42d of magic, legerdemain, dexterity, &c., are represection of the Revenue Act passed in 1844, for sented to surpass anything of that sort we have hitherto had in this country; but of that our citizens will have personal opportunity to judge upon when they come to Philada. The jugglers were brought direct from China to San Francisco, and from thence they recently came to New Orleans, and so up the Mississippi river to Cin-But it is unnecessary to particularize further cinnati. Nothing has been invested which is not deemed

> Profituble Hen .- There is a chicken hen no far from West Chester, Pa., which hatched and raised last summer, three broods of chickens two of fifteen each, and one of twelve-making in all 42 chickens. The most of these have been and the remainder will be sold at an average of 621 cents per pair-31 pairs-\$13 121

The Ten Millions .- The following is the resolution to the ten millions, which the Democratic members of Congress propose to place at the disposal of Gen. Pierce :

sury from taxes upon real and personal proper-Resolved that the sum of ten millions of doly ty has increased from \$553,911 38 in the year lars be set apart out of any funds in the treasury, 1844, when the three mill tax was first imposed, not otherwise appropriated, and be placed at the to \$1,359,636 30 in 1852. The increase of revdisposal of the President, for the purpose of enenue under the bill we report, will be greater and abling him, during the recess of Congress, to meet such exigencies as may arise out of those more starling than that just referred to. It is momentous subjects connected with the present evident, therefore, that in a short time the rate of laxation can be considerably reduced, and state of the relations of this country with the othwould have been before now, if all the property er powers of the earth, so liable, on account of their character and complexity, to present them" In accordance with this opinion we have in selves from hour to hour for practical and immediate consideration.

Killed by a Cow .- An elderly lady, named Keever, residing on Light Street, Baltimore, was so severely gored by a cow, on Saturday week, that she died from the effects of the injuries received. She was engaged in milking at the time when the animal suddenly turned round and made the attack upon her which had so fatal a result.

Miraculous Escape .- On Wednesday morning of last week, as a stone team was coming down, Lehigh Hill, in consequence of the road being so very slippery, the horses could not hold the wagon, but were forced down the hill at so rapid a rate that they were unable to make the angle of cipitated over a steep bank, against a row of houses, turning the wagon and horses completely upside down. The carter was on the wagon at the time, but most miraculously he and the horses escaped with but very slight injury .- Easson Sentinel.

Worthy of Instation .- The borough of West chester, in Chester county, is possessed of a Public Square, containing 6 acres, handsomely laid out and planted with trees. There are 238 trees in the square, comprising about 160 distinct species, all of which are flourishing finely, and some of them have attained considerable size .----The Farm Journal challenges a comparison with any other town in the State of twice the size. It is quite probable that that borough cannot be equalled, but it ought, to be imitated as speedily as possible by every town in the State.

High Grades. - In his speech delivered at the Railroad celebration at Wheeling, the Presidentof the Baltimore and Ohio Road said :

"As to the power of overcoming high grades. Mr. Mayor, we claim to have taught a lesson to the world. During the whole of the past sum. mer, this company carried the United States Mail over a grade of 530 feet to the mile, without the aid of assistant power, and every bar of Iron which was laid upon the track, between the Kingwood tunnel and Fairmount, was passed over the same summit."

Re-annexed .- Senator Buckalew, immediately after the meeting of the Legislature, carried a bill through the Senate to re-annex Roaring Creek township and parts of Franklin and Madison townships to Columbia county, and on Saturday Mr. Scott called up this bill in the House and had it passed by a vote of more than twothirds.