

Court Proceedings.

On Monday our Court went in session, Judge McCartney, Haas and Dillinger, in their seats. The names of the Grand Jurors were called over, retired to their room and organized by appointing Peter Newhard, Esq., foreman. They reappeared in their seats and reported their body ready for business. Judge McCartney addressed them briefly upon the duty expected to be performed by them. Several bills were found for trifling offences. A number of important cases were put off, on account of the indisposition of Mr. Brown, and absence of Mr. Reader. In our next we will give full proceedings.

Shakespeare Lyceum.

We are requested to state that the next Lecture, before the Shakespeare Literary Association, will be delivered by Robert E. Wright, Esq., on Thursday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. Subject—Our Origin, Our Nature and Our Destiny. The public are invited to attend.

State Agricultural School.

At a meeting of the State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg, last week, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an agricultural Convention be held at Harrisburg, on Friday, the 8th of March next, to adopt measures for the establishment of an agricultural institution, to be styled "The Farmers High School of Pennsylvania," with a model farm attached thereto, and that the convention consist of as many delegates from each district as there are Senators and Representatives in the Legislature from the same; said delegates to be chosen by the agricultural societies, where such are located, and in other districts, by the friends of agricultural education.

Hon. Edward Everett.

The election of this gentleman by the Whig members of the Massachusetts Legislature to represent that State, from and after the 4th of March next, in the United States Senate, will be hailed by the Whigs throughout the Union with unalloyed satisfaction. He is undoubtedly one of the very ablest men in the Republic, and will shine as a brilliant star in the body to which he will probably this week be elected.

Treachery Rewarded.

It will be perceived that the Locofocos of the New Jersey Legislature have elected the somewhat notorious Wm. Wright to the U. S. Senate, over the heads of such men as Ex-Governor Vroom, and others who have grown gray in the service of the party. Wright deserted the Whigs out of spite, because they failed to elect him Governor, and now has the reward for his treachery. His election cannot fail to create serious difficulties in the Locofoco party, and, we venture the prediction, will be the means of restraining the Whigs into power in that State.

Important Decision.

An important decision has just been delivered by Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Bench, relating to partnership property. The following portion of the opinion will give an idea of the principle laid down. Mr. Woodward said:

"That a Sheriff acting under an execution at the suit of a judgment creditor of one partner can sell and deliver no part of the partnership goods, but only the contingent interest of the debtor partner in the stock and profits after settlement of partnership accounts and payment of partnership relation, and is sanctioned by a great number of modern decisions both in England and the United States. What are some of the principles of this relation? It is a contract relation, and therefore no partner can be introduced into it except upon consent. A purchaser as a Sheriff's sale of a partner's interest becomes a tenant in common with other partners, so far as to entitle him to an account, but he does not become a partner. On the contrary, the sale works a dissolution of the partnership, as completely as the death, insanity, or bankruptcy of a partnership.

"Partners are joint tenants of all the stock and effects employed in their business. No partner can have a separate interest in any part of the property belonging to the partnership, though each has an entire as well as joint interest in the whole of the joint property. A levy, then, to effect the interest of a partner, cannot touch a specific proportion of the goods, nor the whole, because others have property in every part as well as the whole, coupled with a right, resting in contract, to use them for the purposes for which the partnership was instituted. The only levy that can be made, consistently with the relation the partners sustain to the goods, is of the debtor's interest in the whole, and that is to be measured by final account.

Setting on Elections.—The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, of the 19th ult., says:

The Court in Banco on Monday made a decision that it is well enough to consider and remember. It settled the principle that under our law any person can, after the lapse of six months from the time of the payment, sue for the action of debt, and in his own name, and recover any moneys that have been won on an election. The loser has six months to recover back his money. If he fails to do so in that time, any other person may sue for and put the cash in his own pocket. This is now the law. We say it is right. Betting on elections is a great evil, and if it is generally known that any body can sue for and recover money won, it will do more than anything else to check this practice. We hope the press will call attention to this decision. Let the great evil be put down with a strong hand.

Hon. Charles C. Converse, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Business Notices.

New Dry Goods Store.—Our friend Thomas Y. Landis, has lately opened a store at No. 253 North Second Street, Philadelphia, directly opposite the Black Horse Tavern, where he will be happy to see his old friends and acquaintances of Lehigh. He has supplied himself with a splendid assortment of new and fashionable goods, which he will dispose of upon reasonable terms. Don't fail to give him a call if you visit the city.

Drawing and Sketching.—Prof. Rothschild, lately of Paris, has taken rooms at the Hotel of Mr. Heller, in Allentown. He is prepared to give instructions in Drawing and Sketching upon a new and improved plan, in the short space of two hours, and if full satisfaction is not given he requires no pay. He carries with him recommendations of the most eminent Professors, Principals and Teachers in the United States. He gives private instructions, or takes classes in schools. A number of gentlemen in our Borough have taken lessons, and all speak highly of the artistic skill of Prof. R.

Splendid Property.—The Executors of the estate of the late Andrew Keck, deceased, will sell at public sale a beautiful lot of ground with convenient buildings, near the borough of Allentown, on the 24th of February. For a further description see advertisement in another column.

The Illustrated Magazine of Art. Is a superb Monthly, just issued from the press of Alexander Montgomery, No. 17 Spruce Street, New York, and edited by John Cassel. Each No. will contain 68 pages of large size, printed on the finest paper. The January No. before us is truly magnificent. The embellishments are incomparably the finest we have ever seen in any Magazine in the country.

In every respect, the Illustrated Magazine of Art promises to be decidedly superior to any Pictorial Magazine of the day. The paper, the typography, the engravings, the literary articles far surpass the successful predecessors, published in England, upon which such high eulogiums have been pronounced by the whole public press. Six of the monthly portions, when completed, will form a volume which, for interest, originality, value and beauty, will defy competition. It will not only be an interesting family book, but a rich ornament for the drawing-room table, and a pleasant companion in the study.

The Magazine.

Graham for February is thus early on our table—a brilliant No., attractive in reading and embellishments. We are happy to learn, that the success of this "lovely of a magazine," as the ladies call it, is going triumphantly, conquering all hearts, and winning its way to the favor of thousands of new friends. The increase for the year is some 18,000. We should be pleased if some gentlemen here would get up a respectable club for this Magazine. We will furnish him with the terms upon which it is sent to clubs.

Illustrated News.—The fifth number of the Illustrated News, commenced to be published at New York, on the 1st of January, by Messrs. Barnum & Beach, is on our table, and compares favorably with the London Illustrated News. It is a capital number, and we are glad to perceive, that it is the determination of its enterprising proprietors to make it equal, if not superior, to any publication of the kind now issued. Their enterprise cannot fail to be successful.

Glendon's Pictorial.

(Boston.) is certainly a superb affair, adorned with a large number of beautiful engravings, admirably executed, and enlisting an extraordinary array of able contributors. To those who are familiar with this brilliant periodical, it is only necessary to say, that it commences the new year in a style transcending all former efforts.

The Fate of Mexico.

The news from Mexico, brings intelligence that the Mexican Republic is on the brink of destruction, and the revolutionists successful in every quarter; that Arista has resigned the Presidency and fled the city; when upon Cavelllos, President of the Supreme Court, organized a sort of provisional Government, suggests to the Washington Union a story of social anarchy, disorganized Government, and desolating rebellion, which tells us that Mexico no longer exists as a stable and independent Government. "The edifice," says the Union, "is crumbling to the earth in hopeless ruins. How long can this country remain an idle and indifferent spectator of a neighboring people consumed by all the calamities of anarchy? How long will it be before the interposition of the United States will be invoked to rescue Mexican society and civilization from total anarchy and barbarism? How long will it be before others or powers will assert rights in respect to Mexico? These questions are worthy of the anxious consideration of statesmen of this country. The United States cannot be indifferent to the condition of Mexico."

Gum Arabic Starch.—Get two ounces of fine white gum arabic, and pound it to powder. Next put into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water, (according to the degree of strength you desire,) and then having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning, pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A tablespoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch has been made in the usual manner, will give to laces (either white or printed,) a look of newness to which nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted,) for thin white muslin and bobbinet.

Importing Cattle.—The Cleveland Herald says that the cattle growers of Madison county, Ohio, have organized a cattle importing company, the capital stock \$18,000, all taken. The company will shortly send one of their number to England, to make selections and purchases. A similar company is being formed in Indiana, with a capital of \$25,000.

Enormous Yield of Corn.

The following is the statement of Mr. Geo. Walker, of Susquehanna county, who took a premium of \$50 at the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, last week, for the largest crop of corn, being 160 bushels of shelled corn, to the acre. We learn this never has been equaled in the United States. There were several other competitors, but 96 1/2 bushels to the acre, raised by John R. Bitzer, of Lancaster county, was the next highest, and 93 by John A. M'Rea, of White Marsh, Montgomery county, was the next.

George Walker's mode of Cultivation.

He ploughed five acres of green sward, for corn, the beginning of May, and hauled one hundred loads of manure on the same. After the manure was spread, the ground was well harrowed, and planted the last of May, in rows 3 1/2 feet apart, running north and south, and 3 feet apart in the rows running east and west; from three to five grains in the hill. Two bushels of lime, mixed with three bushels of plaster, was applied to said 5 acres very soon after it came up. A plow did not enter the field after the corn was planted. The ground was kept loose and mellow, and the grass and weeds subdued by the use of the cultivator, making but little use of the hand hoe. A specimen of the corn was exhibited at the State Fair at Lancaster, in October, being of the white flint species, eight rowed, small cob and long ears, more than 1 foot in length.

In addition to the enormous yield one hundred and sixty bushels to the acre of shelled corn, the same field, containing five acres, produced twenty tons of superior pumpkins, some of which weighed more than 41 lbs. Said field is situated on one of the highest hills in Susquehanna county, being an Oak, Pine, Beech and Sugar Maple ridge—soil a sandy loam.

October 50, 1852. GEORGE WALKER.

This statement is accompanied with the certificates of Hon. Wm. Jessup, Wm. D. Cope, and A. Chamberlin, certifying that they measured the field, counted the rows and the hills in each row, and husked twenty-six hills being a fair average of the whole field, and this made a yield equal to 160 bushels shelled corn to the acre.

Dreadful Murders.

Another dreadful murder occurred about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, at the corner of Swanon street and Beck's Court, Philadelphia. From the evidence before Coroner Goldsmith, it appears that two men were seen about that time at that point in a scuffle, when one of fell upon the pavement, and the other ran away. The man upon the pavement proved to be Mr. Christopher Sothan, aged 36 years, residing at No. 4 Swanon Court, who had received a dreadful stab in the hip, which severed the principal artery, causing his death in a few minutes. The remains of the deceased were immediately conveyed to his residence, where an inquest was held.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Alderman Elkinton, who lives near the corner of Arch and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, heard the cry of murder in the street. He ran out immediately, accompanied by a watchman who had just stepped in. Two men were escaping at full speed up Arch street, and two men were standing at the corner yelling "murder!" most lustily. These last were taken to the Cherry street station house, and examined. One was wounded severely in the abdomen, and bled profusely; he fainted away from loss of blood. The other had been stabbed just below the breast, but the dagger had struck upon a rib, and stopped. Had it gone half an inch lower, we should have had to record another murder.

Both these men were intoxicated and either unable or unwilling to give a clear statement of the matter. They had been to a raffle, and it would seem, had engaged in a drunken quarrel with some of their comrades. Their wounds were dressed at once by Alderman Elkinton, who, fortunately for them, is a surgeon as well as a functionary.

Infantile Murder.—An orphan boy, six years old, was murdered on Saturday night, at Randall's Island, near New York, by two of his room mates, boys only seven years old! Another boy, who slept in the same room, saw the outrage committed. They first struck the boy with a club, in his bed; then drew him out on the piazza, and after again beating him, left him to die in the cold.

What horrible depravity is here disclosed in the infantile mind!

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.

We learn by the papers that Joseph S. Cohen, Esq., long the able and excellent Prothonotary of the Eastern District, has been superseded by the appointment of Robert Tyler. The Sunday Dispatch thus states the fact:

A REAL ESTATE DIFFICULTY.

Joseph S. Cohen, Esq., the good-natured and attentive clerk of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has, after 12 years' service, been granted leave to retire, by the lately elected Judges of that tribunal. The cause, it is believed, is, that a difference of opinion existed between the Judges and Mr. Cohen in relation to some real estate situated in the city of Washington. Mr. Cohen believed that a building in that town was good enough for one Winfield Scott to dwell in, whilst the judges of the Court, by a per curiam, decided in favor of one Franklin Pierce.—This controversy in relation to house keeping was settled some time since by a higher tribunal than the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. But the "unpleasant difficulty" seems to have soured the Judges against Mr. C. His mistake upon this subject of housekeeping satisfied them that he would not make a good clerk of the Court; hereafter, and they accordingly selected Robert Tyler, Esq., to be keeper of the San. He was taken to the Mayor's office, and looked up for a hearing. The Marshal's police have been on his track for several days. We understand the Mayor has taken several affidavits, which go to implicate the prisoner in the terrible deed of blood.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, January 27. Senate.

Jan. 20.—Mr. Fry read a bill in place relative to the Allentown Academy; which on his motion was immediately taken up, and passed its several readings.

Jan. 22.—Mr. Forsyth, presented 22 petitions, signed by 1197 citizens of Lehigh county, for authority to the Crane Iron Company to construct a railroad.

Mr. Fry presented a petition from citizens of Tamaqua, for a new county, to be called "Anthraxite," out of parts of Schuylkill and Luzerne counties.

Mr. Fry read a bill in place, to incorporate the Berks and Schuylkill railroad company.

Jan. 24.—Mr. Fry presented a petition from citizens of Lehigh county, against the making of a railroad by the Lehigh Crane Iron Company.

Mr. Fry read a bill in place to authorize the Commissioners of Northampton county to borrow money, and to repeal an act relative to the yearly pay of said Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Fry, this bill was immediately taken up, passed Committee of the Whole, and being on second reading.

Mr. Sanderson asked some explanation of the repealing clause in the bill.

Mr. Fry explained that the bill authorized a loan of \$10,000 to build a Court House; and repealed a portion of a former law limiting the amount of pay to a Commissioner for any one year to \$150. The pay of the Commissioners by law was \$150 per day, but it was scarcely to be expected that the Commissioners could serve at the limited rate of \$150 per year, at a time when they would be required to superintend the building of a new Court House. It was to remedy this defect that the law was proposed.

The explanation was satisfactory, and the bill passed second and final reading.

Mr. Sanderson read a bill in place, supplementary to the act creating permanently the office of State Printer. Referred to the Printing Committee.

House.

Jan. 17.—Mr. Barr presented a petition for the passage of a supplement to the act to incorporate the Easton Water company; and also one for an act to incorporate the Bethlehem Gas company.

Mr. Barr, on the same day, read a bill in place being a supplement to the act to incorporate the Easton Water Company; also, a bill to incorporate the Bethlehem Gas Company.

Jan. 20.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, accompanied with the annual statement of the affairs of the Allentown Iron Company.

Jan. 27.—Mr. Barr presented a petition signed by 1047 citizens of Lehigh county, asking that authority may be given the Lehigh Crane Iron company to make a railroad.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill to authorize the Lehigh Crane Iron Company to construct a Railroad.

Gypsy Delusions.

A gang of gypsies recently visited Anne Arundel Co., Md., and while in the vicinity of Bristol post office, Capt. Robert Perry, a gentleman of considerable means, was swindled by one of them out of \$1000. The gypsies then left the neighborhood, and removed to Washington, and the Republic of that city, tells the following singular story of the mode in which Capt. Perry was swindled:

"One of the gypsies, an old woman, told him that a treasure of enormous value was secreted on his farm, but refused to disclose the location unless he gave her \$1000. The sum was procured, placed in a trunk, and locked, the key being given to Capt. Perry. In three days the gypsy returned, and she and Perry had an interview alone. The trunk was opened, and the bundle was found exactly as it had been placed. He was required then to go upon his knees, in order that her incantations performed over the trunk and money might have their full effect.—While so engaged her cloak fell upon the trunk, but she quickly replaced it upon her shoulders. The mysterious proceedings being over, Perry was called to examine the trunk, and found it all right; he re-locked it and pocketed the key. He was now told that the work was done, and that on the ninth day she would return, and if the money, &c., was all right, she would be at liberty to point out to him the exact locality of the treasure on his farm. The ninth day came, but the gypsy did not appear, and after waiting a day or two longer the trunk was opened, but the bundle in which the \$1000 was placed, was found to contain only some two hundred coppers and a few leaves of tobacco. The gypsy had substituted this bundle for the one containing his money. Capt. Perry followed the gypsies on to Washington, and had several of them arrested, but was unable to identify the woman by whom he was deceived. The house they occupy was searched, and tied up in handkerchiefs, rags, and in kettles, boxes, &c., the officers found large quantities of gold and silver coin, amounting, it is said, to at least \$20,000. Capt. Perry could identify none of his money.—the greater portion of it having been in bills of Baltimore Bank.

The Republic says that the victim in this superstitious folly is a man of respectable standing and adds:

"We still further have to regret to say that Captain Perry, on Saturday, not content with the serious lesson he had received, actually visited a professional fortune-teller in Washington, to be informed where it was likely he could find his lost money."

The Rink Murder.—Last night, says the Philadelphia Sun of January 26th, a man was arrested at one of our principal hotels on suspicion of having murdered Joseph Rink at his place in Chestnut street, below Ninth, the full particulars of which have appeared in the columns of the Sun. He was taken to the Mayor's office, and looked up for a hearing. The Marshal's police have been on his track for several days. We understand the Mayor has taken several affidavits, which go to implicate the prisoner in the terrible deed of blood.

Forms of Government.

The four greatest powers of the globe are England, France, Russia, and the United States.—They each have a different form of government, are composed of different races, and exhibit striking differences of religious culture and belief. It would be an instructive inquiry to examine these peculiarities in each, to trace out how they have arisen, to study the relations they have to each other, and to speculate whether the fusion of all into one cosmopolitan whole is possible, or whether they are destined forever to exhibit the same contrasts, and forever repel each other as now. The Evening Bulletin says:

Perhaps, some day, we may enter on this subject. We are deterred from it, even now, only by its magnitude, and the necessity there would be of treating it in a series of articles, instead of being able, as is usually expected of a journalist to exhaust and dismiss the inquiry of a single editorial. Meantime it may be worth while, since we cannot discuss the entire theme, to take up a portion of it. We are induced to do this, by the comparatively crude notions, which even intelligent men express, sometimes, respecting the character of the English, Russian and French governments. We except our own, because here, at least, its nature is understood; and for the same reason we shall not enter into an analysis of it.

And first of the Russian. This is a pure despotism, with no real check on the monarch, except in the despair of the great nobles, which occasionally leads to the assassination of an unpopular emperor, or to his deposition, which ultimately conduces to the same bloody issue. There are, of course, as in most despotisms, certain long established customs, which have all the force of law. But with these exceptions the autocrat is absolutely master. The origin of the Russian despotism is also a point to be considered. It came in by conquest. The ancestors of the emperor were, in truth, Scandinavians, who, centuries ago, over-ran and subjugated Russia, as the Normans, much about the same time, did portions of France and Great Britain. The present reigning family is, however, principally of German blood, the original Scandinavian element having been nearly extinguished, by centuries of intermarriage with the princely families of middle Europe. In like manner the nobles, who were originally mostly Rute in blood, have become half Slavonic, by intermarriage with the daughters of the race occupying the soil at the time of the invasion. Russia may be regarded as a despotism, tyrannical in its origin as well as in its character. Such a despotism is pure absolutism, recognising but two classes in the state, one master and all beneath him slaves.

In some respects England is analogous to Russia. In both countries the foundations of the present form of government were laid in conquest. In Russia the whole power of the State passed, however, ultimately into the hands of one person, the fortunate representative of some one of the many military leaders who participated in the original invasion. But in England the nobles never thus lost their independence, but, through every change of dynasty, substantially governed the subdued nation, sometimes sharing more, sometimes less, of their authority with the monarch. Thus England has always been ruled by an oligarchy, as Russia is now by a despot, and as France was under Louis XIV. Ever since the conquest, the people have been struggling with the oligarchy for a share of the power, and have been constantly gaining ground; what is called the constitutional history of England being throughout merely a chronicle of this hard-fought battle. At present the rulers of England are no longer merely the nobles, as in the days of the Plantagenets, nor even the nobles and gentry, as in the days of the first Stuarts, but the nobles, gentry, and middle classes generally. The English government is still, however, an oligarchy, because it is the government of a portion, and not of the whole people. When universal suffrage wins the day, then, but not before, will Great Britain be a truly free nation.—At present it is an oligarchy, under the form of a monarch.

The French imperial government differs from either of these described. In one respect it approximates nearer to a democracy than any in Europe, in another it approaches closer to a despotism. Nominally it is absolute, or nearly so; practically it is quite so. But its origin, unlike those of England and Russia, was not in conquest. The new emperor and imperial government were the choice of a clear majority of the French people. Napoleon III. is not the king merely of a conquering castle, of a hundred thousand nobles, as were the French monarchs of the old regime. Neither is he the hereditary magistrate selected by an oligarchy to fill the throne, as is the case with the Brunswick dynasty of England, so well represented by her Majesty, Queen Victoria. But he is really the king of the people, a monarch elected by the masses, or at most an usurper, whose usurpation has been ratified by a popular majority. France, therefore, though a despotism, is one acknowledged that power originally comes from the people, and in that sense it is more orthodox than even England, which practically denies that vital point, even to this day, by denying universal suffrage. It is despotism also evidently existing only during good behaviour, though this is not expressed; but Napoleon III., if he would speak candidly, would acknowledge this in words, as he does continually by his conduct.

We refrain from drawing invidious parallels between the two last, for Russia is not of the pale of comparison entirely. But, whenever the internal policy of either France or England is to be considered, it will be found useful to call to mind these specific differences in their governments. By this simple process very erroneous conclusions may be avoided occasionally. For that which might suit England, will not necessarily answer for France, nor will that which gives prosperity and content to France necessarily produce similar results in England. Of these four forms of governments, which is destined to survive longest? Or rather will either ever change—and what to? But to answer these questions as we said before, would require too much time.

The Whigs of New Bedford, Mass., fired a salute of 100 guns, in honor of the restoration of that State to Whig management.

GLEANINGS.

Mr. Robert Kloas, of Carbon, is recommended by a democratic correspondent of the Pennsylvaniaian, as a suitable candidate for Surveyor General.

Winter carries off more single girls than a frightful epidemic.

The man who was carried away by his feelings has returned safe.

It is estimated that 3000 persons are constantly employed in Washington market, N. Y., and that the aggregate yearly sales of produce exceed twenty eight million dollars. It is among the largest produce markets in the world.

Wild ducks are unusually plenty on the Susquehanna.

It is rumored that Senator Stockton is about to resign his seat in the Senate.

The Whig members of the Maine Legislature in caucus nominated Wm. Pitt Fessenden, for U. S. Senator, while the democrats of the House nominated Ex-Governor Dana, and of the Senate, Ex-Attorney General Clifford. This will probably secure the election of Mr. Fessenden, Whig.

Hon. John H. Clifford.—Governor elect of Massachusetts, is a noble specimen of a gentleman; scholar and Whig. He is a distinguished lawyer, has been elected to the Legislature from districts with a political majority against him, and would have been put forward in the political field, but he would not consent. He was a candidate for Governor against his own wishes. He has only to consent to become a distinguished Whig leader, worthy of Massachusetts and of the Union.

Horace Greeley a Farmer.—About thirty miles from New York city, on the line of the Harlem railroad, Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, has a farm of thirty acres of bog swamp and mountain rocks, on which his future home is now building. It is near Chappaque, Westchester county.

Testimonial.—Hon. T. Butler King, late Collector of Customs at San Francisco, has been presented with a salver and goblet of California gold, of great beauty and design and workmanship, by the officers and gentlemen attached to the various departments of the Customs at that place, as a token of their regard and esteem.

Old Apple Tree.—There is a bearing apple tree in Connecticut, alive and flourishing, at the advanced age of two hundred and fourteen years. It is of the English Fairmain variety, and was imported in 1638, by Governor George Witley, and bore good fruit this season, on the "Charter Oak Place," now owned by Hon. T. W. Stuart, Hartford. Some of the fruit of this venerable tree was presented to the Connecticut Horticultural Society in October last.

Gen. Pierce's Cabinet.—A Washington correspondent of the New York papers says:—"Mr. Pierce has written a cordial letter to Hon. James Buchanan, inviting him to name a member of the Cabinet from Pennsylvania, and that he would prefer the privilege of nominating Mr. Marcy, as the New York member."

Clay Monument at New Orleans.—An association has been formed at New Orleans for the erection of a monument to Henry Clay, in one of the public squares in that city. The monument proposed to be erected is a colossal statue of our departed statesman, which shall cost not less than \$50,000, and the association is now in correspondence with several distinguished sculptors in this country and have offered \$250 for the design which shall be adopted by them.

Melancholy Circumstances.—On the 18th of January, a deplorable circumstance took place at the dwelling of Andrew Wilks, in Rockhill township, Bucks county. His son Andrew, who had been missing by the family for some hours, upon search being made, was found dead in the garret. He was standing on his feet, a rope being around his neck and tied to the rafter above. It is believed that he committed suicide.

A Remarkable Man.—A gentleman writing from Monaghan county, Ireland, to an acquaintance of ours in this district, gives a remarkable instance of longevity. Owen Duffy, when one hundred and sixteen years old, lost his second wife; he subsequently married a third, by whom he has a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his eldest ninety. He is now one hundred and twenty two years of age, and retains in much vigor the use of his mental and corporeal faculties. He walks frequently to the county town, a distance of some eight miles.—This statement may be relied on as strictly true.—Andover Gazette.

Another Lottery Grant.—Another application has been made to the Delaware Legislature for a lottery grant for nine years. The sum offered for this privilege is \$500,000. Delaware still legalizes this shameful business, to the injury of thousands both in that and surrounding States. The large sum offered for the privilege, shows the profitable character of this species of gambling, and low wide-spread must be its mischief.

Election of Postmaster by the People.—The Democratic of Zanesville, Ohio, held an election on Saturday last for a Postmaster, to be recommended to General Pierce, for appointments, which resulted in the success of John B. Roberts over six competitors. The democrats of Zanesville, Ohio, held a similar election on the same day, when Thomas Braabert led the poll.

New York City Dairy Milk.—The number of quarts of dairy milk daily produced, augmented by the weary additions of the retailers, is estimated at 100,000, which is equal to 25,000,000 quarts yearly. Calculating this amount at four and a half cents per quart, the sum paid for it is nearly \$5,000,000. The number of will-fed cows is about 15,000.

Rapid Travelling.—The foreign mails by the steamer Europa, which reached Boston on Saturday evening, were sent to New York by an express train, via Wooten, Springfield and New Haven. The train left Boston at 4 P. M. on Sunday, and arrived at New York at 9 o'clock, and 45 minutes, making the whole distance of 238 miles in two hours 45 minutes, including a stop