Branches and the state of the s

The Lehigh Register. Allentown, Pa. WEDNESDAY, APBIL 6, 1853. CANAL COMMISSIONER. Moses Pownall, OF LANCASTER COUNTY. AUDITOR GENERAL. Alexander K. McClure, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL. Michael Myers. OF CLARION COUNTY.

Allentown Seminary. The Annual Exhibition of the pupils of this Institution, under the Principality of the Rev. C. R. Kessler, came off on Thursday evening, at the Odd 'Fellows' Hall. The exercises consisted in Original Addresses, Recitation, Declamalion, Singing and Dialogues. The original addresses, of which some six or seven were delivered, was highly spoken of. The singing and speaking was well arranged and admirably performed. On the whole the exercises were highly creditable, both to the principal, and the

pupils, and fitted to inspire in the minds of parents great confidence in the capacity and discretion of the former, and justify the belief, that the latter may confidently anticipate in the way of instruction and good government, all that can be reasonably desired for them. The Exhibition of the pupils of the Allen.

town Academy, Mr. J. N. Gregory, Principal, was held on Monday the 28th of March, at the same place. We were not present on the occasion, but learn from others who were, that is was one of the best ever given by that Institution.

107-The Common School Exhibition, was held on Wednesday Evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. The exercises on the Globe, the Speaking and Singing, was admirable. The whole performance devolved much to the credit of the teachers and scholars. The whole was under the management of Mr. Jonathan Reichardt, the Patriarch of the Common School system in Allentown, whose indefatigable exertion and perseverence done much to establish it upon its present eminence.

### Increase of Salaries.

During the closing hours of the last session of Congress, all debate was limited to five min. ute speeches, although the important bills were then acted upon. We observe that, when a proposition was made by a Locofoco member from Illinois, (Campbell,) to increase the salaries of the Collector at Chicago from \$850 to \$1250, the Representative of Lancaster county, made a few remarks :

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. I believe no one has spoken to the amendment of the Committee on Ways and Means, and I desire to say a few words in opposition to it. I think the salary proposed [\$1,250] is too small, when [\$1,600] is what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Molony] desires to fix it at.

Mr. MOLONY. That is what the collector at Detroit gets.

Mr. STEVENS. Now if the Whig Administration were to continue in power, I should think the salary large euough, as it has been large enough while Whigs have been in office. But it is the policy of the Administration that is about to come in, to increase all the selaries. I believe that the salaries of the heads of Departments have been increased \$2,000 each by the Senate, and that the ministers abroad are to be allowed \$6,000 for houses, and so forth .--Now, sir that is right. Democrats cannot live npon such small salaries as Whigs can. They have not the same powers of economy. I am

Duty on Railroad Iron. A strenuous effort was made in the House of Representives on the 2nd of March last, to exapend all duties on railroad iron imported into this country, from that time to the end of the next Congress. It was defeated by a vote of 78 to 68. Thaddens Stevens of Pennsylvania, engaged in the debate, and presented his views under the rule limiting each speaker to five minutes, as follows:

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. It seems to me that the efforts which are now making are cruel and unjust to various classes of the American people. When the iron interest of this country was so depressed that the iron masters were obliged to extinguish their fires, and stop their business, the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. BAYLY,] and those who now act with

him, refused to raise the duty and bring up iron to a living price, Now circumstances for a short period probably have raised it to remunerating prices. What is the object of the gentleman from Virginia. [Mr. BAYLY?] Not to take off the duty on iron so as to relieve the mechanic, the farmer, the shipbuilder, and everybody else, but to favor these corporations that have been built up by hundreds and thousands at the expense of the country, and to give to them the whole advantage. I do not know how far this Congress are prepared to go for this policy. I am glad to see that many of those who opposed the increase are now with becoming consistency opposed to the reduction of duties, and I am astonished to see that a

portion of those upon this floor, who profess to be in favor of the protection of American industry, and are in favor of a judicious tariff, are here giving a vote to contradict their own principles and acts, and to make proclamation of it to the American people. I used to have great faith in Congress; but I shall place little faith in their professions hereafter, when I see New York and Ohio-not those States who are antiprotective, but those which profess to be protective---sustaining these measures to break down the very principles that they have professed, and which we believe to be essential to the interests of the country. Why are you relieving duties upon iron which will tend to oppress the farmer, the mechanic, the shipbuilder, and favor the interests of immense corporations, who, I beg to say have become the

rulers of this nation, and who sway the legislation of this Hall? I hesitate not to say that if it were not for them, the legislation of the coun-

try would be different from what it is at present. I for my part shall trouble this committee and House no more.

I have said in a few words what I intended to say. Those who have already paid the high duties-as they have in many of the Statesare to put upon a very different footing from those who have their railroads yet to construct. Why, at one time, when iron was highest, Il. linois paid high duties. I knew at the time there was a good duty upon railroad iron, because there was no railroad iron made in the United States .--- But ever since the manufacture of railroad iron in the United States, there has been a duty paid upon it by all. I venture to assert that the manufactories in the United States are ample sufficient to supply all the wants of this country, from Maine to Missouri, and beyound the Snowy Mountains. The idea now of encouraging the British to send in their iron when they are excluded by temporary circumstances in the course of mercantile operations, seems to me to be an endeavor both in favor of foreign power and foreign interest, which can hardly be justified in the face of an intelligent community.

Plankroad .--- We learn from Harrisburg, that the friends of the Catasauqua and Macungy Railroad, have given up the idea of getting their road passed, and in place of it compromised for fellow-beings and vattle from the fearful death a Plankroad, which was immediately granted. of hydrophobia." The remedy is to wash the

Philadelphia Appointments. President Pierce has made the following ap-

pointments for Philadelphia: Collector of the Port-Charles Brown. Post Master-John Miller. Superintendent of the Mint-Tho. M. Pettit. Naval Officer-Nathaniel B. Eldred. Surveyor-Reuben C. Hale. Navy Agent-Capt. Alfred Day. Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsyl

vania-Col. Wynkoop. Sub-Treasurer-Robert Ewing. These appointments the Evening Bulletingood Democratic authority-regards as Governor Bigler's own, and hints that they are not likely to strengthen his excellency. This may be so, and it may not. To us it sounds very much like the old monarchial doctrine. "the

king can do no wrong;" and the Bulletin may simply intend by the statement to screen Gen. Pierce from the odium some of them are likely to excite.

Charles Brown, we think may be regarded such a note which would have been competent as among the best of the politicions of his class against the original payee, (4 Harris, 120) This in Philadelphia. He is a shrewd business man, an adept in politics, and judging from some of his speeches in and out of Congress, is not con- if the payee had kept the note until maturity, science laced.

Mr. Pettit's appointment is conceeded to be very good one.

Judge Eldred-says the Wost Chester Examiner-holds the place to which our neighbor of the Republican aspired, and he will pardon us for saying, that had the administration regarded only the past services or present fitness of the several candidates, he would not have been if his triend accommodates himself by pledging it overlooked. Some men appear to have been for an old debt, then if he had used it in any othborn to serve the Democratic party, while others er way. This was decided (9 Barr 381) in a case seem to have been born to be served by it. strongly resembling the present one. Accom. Judge Eldred has held office for many yearsmodation paper is a loan of the maker's credit we should judge most of the time since he was without restriction as to the manner of its use. eligible; has pocketed his salary of sixteen hundred to two thousand dollars a year, and other collaterial securities more than sufficient. now holds a place worth "five thousand per without this note, to cover it. If these other seannum." curities had been realized, and the debt extin-

Recent turncoats are at a premium just now guished by them, the plaintiff could not recover at Washington. President Pierce selected an arch one-Gen. Cushing for a Cabinet officer, is not said in an affidavit of defence is taken no and now has appointed Col. Wynkoop --- we to exist. beg the General's pardon for naming the Colonel in the same paragraph-Marshall of Pennsylvania.

## A Row in the Cabinet.

A Washington correspondent thus speaks of he way the administration is progressing : The President has a Cabinet consultation of

every little appointment, and of course there is a diversity of opinion, indecision, delay, and all sorts of uncertainty, and after all, the system of a surrender of executive power, only screens the worst appointments, of the friends of Marcy, or Cushing, or somebody else. Caleb Cushng is working for the Premiership, and you may look forward, and not very far to witness the conclusion of the work already commenced, of unseating Marcy and elevating Caleb to the Premiership. The Tyler party are here in full force and virtue, seconding the ambitious yearning of Caleb. Among them I notice Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, John L. Graham, S. S. Bowne, Paul R. George, Mike Walsh, Henrick, of he Atlas, and John A. Bryan, of New York. Caleb has the same indefatigability and unscrupulousness which characterized John C. Spencer, and he will work out his elevation in one way or another, and Marcy must go down. The interogatory is asked for an end, and not for an answer : "Who is President, Marcy or Pierce ?"

## Bite of Mad Dogs.

An English journal says that an old Saxon has been useing for fifty years, and with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs by the agency of which "he has rescued many

Important Opinion by Judge Black. GLEANINGS. The following important opinion was given in

Br We were yesterday shown by Justice and was dated in the year 1313. Cicero says that nobody dances while so-

with a blockhead. Remember the duller the ra-2or the more you cut yourself and swear. The salaries of the various offices within the gift of the President of the United States afford to pay his counsel right royally-if he a year.

BP Quite a number of shad have been caught in the Delaware during the past week, and sold self on having two of the ablest lawyers in at Wilmington at prices ranging from 40 75 Washington and one of the first in South Carocents.

The "Knights of Jericho" and the "So" cial Circle" are the titles of two new Temperance Orders recently organized in New York. During 1852, the Governor of New York granted 153 pardons from the State prisons, and 72 from local prisons.

A " Shade Tree Society" has been orga nized in South Boston. Each member must anually plant trees or pay a fine of \$2. Br B. Cunningham was killed in Chester

county, Pa., on Monday, by being thrown from his sulky.

Grasshoppers, it is said, made their ap pearance in Perry county. Pa., on the ult., A large number of Pennsylvanians, it is said, are constantly moving into Cecil county, by birth, an American citizen by adoption, but Maryland.

IF The store of a Waterman, at Albany, N. Y., was robbed of \$5,000 worth of silks last Wednesday night 12 Hon, John P. Hale is about to practice law

New York city.

himself in business is in one respect like a young physician. He needs patience. Be He that cannot forgive others breaks down the bridge over which he must pass himself; for

every man hath need to be forgiven. Dandies, when first-rate, are generally

very agreeable men. The first interest of a country is the honor

of its puplic men. Twenty miles of new houses are built ev

ery year in London. Thomas Jefferson was born on the 2d of April, 1743.

IT In the search for Sir John Franklin fiftee expeditions have been engaged, at a cost of four millions of dollars. Sir John has now been ab. sent nearly eight years.

### Sad Accident.

Another sad accident occurred on the New Jersey Central Railroad, on Friday afternoon last It seems that a Locomotive and wood car were thrown off the track in the morning, near Blooms bury for wood and water. He did so, and if he had exhibited common prudence, and ordinary discretion, he would have remained there until the quarter past 3 o'clock train had gone by ; but instead of this, he started to come up, but had not gone far before he saw the passenger train coming down. He had barely time to reverse his Engine and jump off before a terrible colli sion occurred, by which MATTHIAS Johnson, the baggage master, was instantly killed, and a number of persons severely injured. The engine coming towards Phillipsburg had been reversed, but the concussion detached it from the tender, and it proceeded onward, towards New York, at a rapid rate, without a conductor or engineer, and fears were at first entertained that it would come in collision with another train, doing further damage; but, fortunately, it exhausted the steam before going far, or meeting with another train. Mr. Johnson, the man who was killed, has left a wife and six children to mourn his untimely end. He was a good husband and a kind father, and his loss will be severely felt in the community in which he lived.

This accident has been the result of gross, we

# The Gardiner Trial.

From the progress and the developements Curts a very old Spanish coin, worth about 123 made in this extraordinary trial, there is no telcents, bearing the superscription of Ferdinand ling when it will close, or what will be the end of it. First of all, there is a sum of upwards of \$428,000 involved-a mighty templation to ber, Cicero was right too; every dance is a reel- the lawyers on both sides to contest the issue on IF If you don't wish to get angry, never argue both sides. Second, the defendant, to whom this amount of money has been awarded, is indicted for a State prison offence, that of perjury, in getting up his claim. Thirdly, if he wins, he can amounts to upwards of fifty millions of dollars loses, they cannot expect anything extrn. Hence, their client may at least depend upon their fidelity to his cause. He may also congratulate himlina-a partner, if we are not mistaken, of Gen. Waddy Thompson-to manage his case ; while on the part of the United States, Mr. Henry May and the District Attorney, Mr. Fendall, have proved their metal in many a hard fought contest heretofore.

Thus far the witnesses brought forward by the government present a singular grouping of odd characters. There is Mr. Togno, a native Corcan, but an adopted citizen of Pennsylvania, living for many years in Mexico, pursning the lucrative business of a tailor; and there is Mr. Lewis, an Englishman, born at Marseilles, but who has lived among the Mexicans so long that he speaks his native language with a Spanish accent; and Senor Alexander Atocha, a Spaniard for five or six years occupying towards the Mexican government, as a broker and money lender, a position somewhat analogous to that of Corcoran & Riggs, at Washington. Then there is Mr. James Wright, originally of New York, a regular Jack-of-all trades in Mexico-a practical IF A young lawyer, trying to establish operator in various silver mines-a stage driver -the ring-master of a circus-and a balloon ascensionist, among his various employments, from time to time.

> And, somewhat to the prejudice of the testimony of these gentlemen, all of them, except Mr. Lewis, has had some bad luck in his claim against the government, as compared with the good fortune of Mr. Gardner. Mr. Togno says he put in a claim of \$80,000 for damages to his goods and business of two or three stores, during the three or four months of his expulsion from Mexico, with other American citizens, and that the government commissioners only allowed him some fourteen hundred and odd dollars, while they awarded to Gardner, who, he says, had no claim at all, nearly half a million; Mr. Atocha has a claim of \$467,000, for his losses on account of the war; but as yet he has got nothing, while, as he declares, he believes the claim of Gardner a downright robbery. Mr. Wright also has a a claim for services rendered during the war .-Now, when we consider that government set apart only \$3,225,000 for the payment of all these Mexican claims, the prejudice of the disappointed claimants against Gardner's claim may be readi. ly accounted for. About one half or more of his award is conjoined by the government, and if he is ousted, some two or three hundred thousand dollars will be recovered for the satisfaction of other claims remaining unsatisfied. The crossexamination of the aforesaid witnesses shows the defence intends to make the best use of their unsatisfied claims against them.

Other witnesses, however, have testified, poin1 blank, to the presence of Gardner at Mazatlan and other places on the Pacific side of Mexico. as a practising dentist, and a speculator in merchandize in a small way at the very time he claims to have been working his silver mines among the mountains of San Luis Potosi, employing a force of five hundred men, and steam engines, and men of science, and all that. This is a very extraordinary feature in the case .---Perhaps some of those five hundred men, and those steam engines, and men of science, will make their appearance before the trial is over ; but certain it is that the government commission after offering a reward of five hundred dollars for it could not find the mine, nor even the steam engines, nor anything belonging to it. Upon this branch of the case we must await the witnesses for the defence. We have no intention nor desire to anticipate them or the jury in our judgment of the case. The prisoner has been denied a speedy trial; it is due, at least that he should have a fair one. It is due, also, to the ends of justice, that all the parties interested in this magnificent award should be called to the stand; for, if the claim is a traud. the defendant, we apprehend, is not alone responsible for it. It is impossible that he could be. The case may yet occupy the court a couple of months, and by that time the court, counsel, and jury will have obtained some considerable knowledge of the geography, topography, mineralogy, and morality of Mexico, at the public expense, whatever may be the issue of the trial. Sermon of a Quaker .- My friend bridle they ongue, to enable thee to remain quiet; mind thine own business, and thee will not have much time o attend to that of others. And thee will have many friends and few enemies. Renting Planos,-Few are, aware to what extent the renting of pianos is carried in some cities. In and around Boston, several thousand are annually hired out. The Mail says that Ditson alone rents some five hundred pianos, and pianoforte makers, would as lief rent as sell-for the profits are elegant. A piano can be bought for at \$150 to \$300, and will rent for \$25 or \$50 a year! It pays well. Opera Glasses are the next luxury offered the million to hire. Dreadful Treagedy .- A man at Bowling Green Ohio, named Valentine Sage, whose mind had become unsettled through religous frenzy, after performing some acis of mainess, seized one of his children by the feet, and dashed its brains out on a log. His wife, who was ill, leaved from the bed, and was knocked down by him, but the neighbors came in and secured him. He is now a raving maniac. Great Price .- A lot of negroes, filty in number sold at Carrollton, Miss., on the 1st inst., com. manded a very high price. Not unusually likely negro fellows brought from \$1300 to 1400, and one women sold for \$1175. Boys from ten to twelve years of age brought from \$800 to \$1200 and girls in proportion.

But we have been much pressed to reverse this judgement because the circumstances of the case were such that the defendant could not know with any certainty whether he had a good defence or not. We repeat what we have often said already that, the law requiring the nature and character of the defence to be sworn to is a just and most salutary one. The only regret of those who are well informed on the subject is, that it is not universally adopted in all the Courts of the State. Undoubtedly a case may rise once in a while where the defendant is not and cannot be so informed of the facts as to enable him to

swear conscientiously what they are, or even to make up an opinion about them. In such a case let the defendant satisfy the Court that he has made diligent effort to inform himself, and that he has failed by no fault or lack of his own, and we can venture to assure him that he will have as much time as is reasonably necessary. If the defence depends upon books or papers which are in the hands of his adversary, and if he shows that he has demanded an in. spection of them and been refused, the rule for judgement ought to be indefinitely suspended; as all presumptions are against the party who has evidence in his exclusive possession and conceals it. But here the defendant, without asking for an enlargement of the time, and without claiming his right (for his right it certainly was) to examine the papers in the plaintiff's hand, put n an affidavit which discloses no defence. He rested his cause upon it, and what could the

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Court do but give judgement against him ?

Judgemeni affimed.

rule taken without modification would make the facts of the present case a complete defence : for and brought suit on it himself he could not re cover. But the maker of an accommodation note cannot set up the want of consideration as a defence against it in the hands of a third person though it be there as, collaterial security merely. He who chooses to put himself in the front of a negotiable instrument for the benefit of his friend, must abide the consequences, (12 S. and R. 382) and has no more right to complain

The affidavit further alleges that there were

But the affidavit does not say that, and whatever

the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Chief

Justice Black, in the case of William H. Lord &

Co. vs. The Ocean Bank. Thia suit was on a pro-

missory Note made by William H. Lord & Co.,

payable to the order of Daniel Adee. The ma-

kers received no consideration from the payer .-

The note was made solely for his accommoda.

tion. He endorsed it to the Ocean Bank as col-

laterial security for a note of his own, which had

been previously disconnied there. These facts

were stated in an affidavit of defence, but the

District Court gave judgement for the plaintiff,

being of opinion that if proved, they would be

It has been ruled in several cases that one to

whom a negotiable note has been endorsed as co-

laterial security for a pre-existing debt, and who

has given no other consideration for it is not a

holder for value, (11 S. and R. 377, 4 Wh. 258

6, Wh. 220). The maker, it is said, may aver

any ground of defence against the endorser of

insufficient.

in favor of carrying out the wishes of the peo ple. The people must have known, when they voted in this Administration, that they would not be as economical as the Whigs had been .-The people have spoken. Let their will be obeyed. Let the Democratic party put up all their salaries to the highest point, and let the country know it, and then perhaps, hereafter, the country will pass another verdict. I am. therefore, opposed to the amendment of the committee.

The question was then taken upon the amendment proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, and it was agreed to.

#### Literary Notices.

Illustrated Magazine of Art. - This splendid periodical for April, being No. 4, is received, and is a decided advance upon its predecessors, beautiful as they were. The illustrations are quite as numerous, while they are of a higher order, in subject and execution. The frontispiece, "Meissen on the Elba," has rarely been surpassed by a woodcut for the beauty with which light and shade are preserved : and some of the illustrations of Vernet's finest paintings are little, if at all inferior. Perhaps the most generally interesting paper is a narrative of Layard's principal discoveries in the East, profusely illustrated with designs from antiquities of Nimroud and Ninevah. We commend the work to families especially as an excellent family educator. Published by Alex. Montgomery, No. 17, Spruce street, New York.

LT No. 1, of this valuable Magazine we did not receive. Will Mr. Montgomery oblige us by remitting a copy ?

The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil.-Among the contents of this valuable monthly, devoted to the interest of the Farmer, the Manufacturer, and the Mechanic-for March, we find an exposition of the free trade policy, in a letter addressed to the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, chairman of the committee on finance, in the United State Senate ; which is not only interesting but it also completely demolishes that ruinous policy. For practical men, in these several branches of industry, who desire to keep up with the times, we know of no better publication than this. Myron Finch, No. 9, Spruce street, New York. \$3 a year, or \$5 for two copies.

# A Hint to Rising Statesmen.

Gold from Australia.

4th, says that the arrivals of gold from Austra-

"The sum of one million six hundred thonsand

nounds sterling was received in the bullion of-

steamer Great Britain and another richly

laden vessel, are expected here in a few days.

It is estimated that we shall receive from Aus-

tralia in all this year twenty million of pounds

sterling, and my belief is that money, will be

cheaper in England during 1853 than ever

port trade as the year advances."

fice of the bank on one day of this week. The

lia continued to be large. The writer adds ;-

A letter from London, under date of March

wound immediately with warm vinegar or te-One reason, says a writer in the Boston pid water, dry it, and then apply a few drops Transcript, "why the South has taken almost of muriatic acid, which will destroy the poison all of the Presidential nominations has been of the saliva, or neutralize it, and the cure is that her politicians are better cultivated, socialeffected. ly, than ours, and are making capital with the We should be glud to be able to say that we

leaders, at Washington, in the drawing-room have any faith in this remedy, which we canand at the dinner table, while our Northern not. It does not meet the difficulty, which is politicians are spending all of their force making that the virus is fastened upon the system by long and eloquent speeches. There is great absorbtion before any remedy can be applied.

influence in speeches and orations, undoubtedand hence the inefficacy of all remedies. If ly; but there are times and seasons when the poisonous saliva was so slow in getting into the system as to admit of detersive and oth-

smiles and oyster-sauce make a greater impression." Elsewhere the writer observes : "The er remedies being applied, then there would true secret of Mr. Clay's undying popularity be no danger and then vinegar or water, warm was, that his manners were so genial that those or cold, or any thing that would cleanse would who had once approached him never forsook answer the purpose, with or without acids. It him. So, too, Mr. Calhoun's magical influence is the rapidity which the poison is absorbed, as in South Carolina may be traced mainly to the in the case of bites from venomous reptiles, same cause. All who were honored with acthat makes the danger.

onaintance always loved him. One of our cit-We noticed some time ago, a new theory izens, who happened at one time to be in that has been started in England, respecting hy-Charleston when Mr. Calhoun arrived there drophobia, which is, that that disease is nevel the consequence of the bite of rabid animals, the from Washington, and saw how the citizens gathered around him, and witnessed the frank. the existence of whose madness so as to be comeasy and natural manner with which all clasmunicable by a bite is questioned. Not being ses saluted him and entered into conversation medical men, we neither pretend to decide nor to discuss this matter; but there have been apwith him, without form or introduction, was quite amazed, it was so different from anyparently so many well authenticated cases, thing he had seen north." The same writer showing that hydrophobia, and death have expresses the opinion that Daniel Webster been occasioned by mad dogs, that we rather would have reached the Presidential Chair, noline to the old doctrine --- Washington Globe if his manner had been more gracious,

The Indiana Lost Bonds .- Mr. May, agent of he State of Judiana, has published a card in relation to the deficit in the State bonds returned cancelled, and the number reported as surrendered and paid off. The amount of the bonds actually surrendered and discharged, was \$8,000,000,

-of these bonds amounting to upwards of \$4,000 have not been returned.

New Trial Granted .- The Court of Oyer and Cerminer, granted a new trial to Arthur Spring. ern men (some say by Barnum) at a salary of The prisoner was in Court, and has looked beter in health, and was evidently in better spirits piness; we have eat salt at their hospitable board than when in the early portion of the week. Mr. and been pleased and instructed by their conver Reed gave notice that he should call up the case sation. In the political language of their father. known. There is every prospect of a good ex- for trial on Monday, (to-day,) and Mr. Doran said land: "May their shadows never grow less."-

that he should be ready.

HARRISBURG, March 20. Senate.

March 29. Mr. Fry, presented two petitions, rom Northampton county, for a law to secure the payment of laborers and mechanics on the public improvements, by contractors; al. so, one from Lehigh county against the law to

prohibit hawking and pedling in said county. Mr. Hiester, called up the bill to incorporate the Reading and Kutztown railroad company .--(Mr. Frick in the chair.) Passed committee and econd and final reading.

April 1st. The bill to incorporate the Danow sky gas company of the borough of Allentown ; authorizing the German Reformed congregation venue of a certain case from Philadelphia to Lehigh county; authorizing several German Refor. med congregations of Northampton county to sell real estate; so far as relates to the county of Northampton, came up in order, and passed secoud and final reading.

April 2. The Senate on motion of Mr. Fry. took up the bill to incorporate the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Plank Road Company, which was considered and passed.

#### House.

March 26. Mr. Barr, presented the petition of sundry citizens of Saucon township, Northampton county, in favor of taxing money at interest his speed. for road purposes in said township.

April 1st. Mr. Struthers reported a bill to incorporate the Macungy plank road company which on his motion, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. (Mr. Anderson in the Chair)

passed committee and final reading. April 2. The resolution from the Senate, providing for a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 12th of April, was taken up and pressed second reading.

Siamese Twins .- We learn from a letter just

Engineer who had charge of the Locomotive .---He had no business on the track at the time he knew the passenger train was expected every moment; and if there is any law that will reach him, he should be severely punished .- Easton Argus.

may say criminal negligence on the part of the

Egyptian Runners .- Mr. Bryant, in a letter to the Evening Post thus describes the way in which he effected a landing at Alexandria : On the landing we were at once surrounded by a mob of fellows in white turbans or lez caps. and blue shirts tied around their waist by a string offering us their donkey with loud shouts, thrustof Allentown to sell real estate; changing the ing each other aside to get at us, and blocking our way so that we could not get forward a single step. As there was apparently no alternative. I took the one who stood immediately before me by the throat, shoved him out of the way, and then attacked the next one in the like man ner till I made my escape out of the crowd. The good natured Musslemans smiled at finding themselves thus unceremonious handled by an infidel and I jumped upon one of the best looking of their animals, and trotted off through the streets swimming with white mud to a hotel, followed by a shouting donkey driver, who brandished his long stick which he occasonally brought down on the quadruped's flanks to encourage

Death of Samuel H. Clupp .- Our readers will doubtless remember, that several months since Samuel H. Clapp was incarcerated in the County Prison for obtaining money on a wrong order given him at the Mint. Mr. Clapp had been to California, and on his return to this city, deposited a quantity of gold dust in the Mint. The order which he received for it was intended for. another depositor, and for a larger amount .---Clappdrew the money, and it was not until after this that the mistake was discovered, and it is received from Mt. Airy, that the Siamese Twins | by no means certain that he knew anything of Chang and Eng, will soon visit this busy world the mistake. He refused to make a return, and again. They have been employed by some North, it was consequently arrested and sent to prison to await a trial. Whilst in prison, he was taken \$5,000 a year. We feel interested in their hap- | sick with a fever, and soon became alarmingly ill. Under an order of Court, he was permitted to be released on Wednesday last and on Thurs

day night his death took place at a boarding

house down town. His relatives reside in Read.

ing, Penn.

Salisbury Whig.