

Why, Father, and were you the ragged little carrier?

Even so; is it any wonder I feel an interest in the boys who carry about the New Year's Addresses?

We had the promise of a New Year's Address from Uncle Jesse; but after reading Aunt Mattie's story the old gentleman says, he thinks there is enough of it, and that it is good enough to make an Extra by itself. He hopes therefore, that his nephews and nieces will excuse him this time; and he wishes them all a very Happy New Year.

Sale of the Public Works.

Our old friend, Henry K. Strong, has introduced a bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature to provide for the incorporation of a Company to purchase the Public Works of this State. The Company is to have a capital stock of \$300,000 of \$50 each, which shall be appropriated to the purchase of the main line of Public Works, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. The Company is to have possession of these works so soon as \$300,000 shall be paid into the State Treasury, and the delivery of twelve bonds of one million of dollars each, secured by mortgage upon the canals and railroads purchased as aforesaid, each bearing interest at five per cent, and payable at yearly intervals. We hope this proposition, or a better one if it can be devised, will pass the Legislature at an early day. Action in the matter cannot be had too soon. The Public Works will sink the State in irredeemable and inextricable difficulties, if the present system of management be continued for a few years longer. We conversed with a few days, with one of the most intelligent and experienced gentlemen in this State, who has had more to do with the Public Works as a transporter, than any other man in Pennsylvania. He assured us, that the exhibit made by the Auditor General did not show the true state of the public finances, so far as the earnings of the Main Line is concerned; that the real condition of things is covered up—and that for years past there has been a positive loss—the receipts not paying expenses, so far as the Main Line is concerned! He believes there is a deficiency of more than two hundred thousand dollars this year—and perhaps all of that amount last year. He is clearly of the opinion that the present system must be changed, or the State will be bankrupt! The amount stipulated in Mr. Strong's proposition strikes us as low—our estimate has all along been some sixteen to eighteen millions for the Main Line. But no matter—sell it at whatever it will bring. Better save seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars interest per annum than pay two hundred thousand dollars to make up deficiencies. We are glad to notice, that there is a good feeling prevailing among the democratic members of the Legislature on this subject. In this County a large proportion of that party strongly favor the Sale, and we have heard it suggested—in which suggestion we most heartily concur—that there be a County meeting held at the approaching February Court, composed of citizens of all parties favorable to the Sale of the Public Works. What say the Democratic press to this proposition?—Lancaster Tribune.

Death of the Russian Minister.

Mr. Bobisco was a noble by birth, and first entered the public service in Russia about fifty years ago. He began in the bureau of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg, in the twelfth class of the *tschin*, or official hierarchy, which embraces all branches of the public service; and died of the third class, as a privy councillor, or in military valuation, as a lieutenant general. He owes his good fortune principally to having been attached, in the quality of secretary, to Count Sachtelen, who, after the secret interview at Abo, in 1812, between the Emperor Alexander and Bernadotte, the elected hereditary Prince of Sweden, resided in the quality of an imperial commissioner, at the headquarters of the Prince during the campaign of 1812-13. With Count Sachtelen, Mr. Bobisco went to Paris, and thence to Vienna, during the famous Congress which settled the affairs of the continent. The Count was appointed the Russian Envoy at the Court of Stockholm, and Mr. Bobisco first secretary of legation. Count Sachtelen enjoyed great favor with the Emperors Alexander and Nicholas, and on his death bed, some eighteen years ago, recommended his secretary to the sovereign. After the decease of his generous benefactor, Mr. Bobisco was for some time Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, whence he was sent in the capacity of Minister to Washington. A few years after his arrival here he married Miss Williams, of Georgetown, a young American lady of remarkable beauty. By her he leaves several children.

Important Change Contemplated.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly of this State authorizing contracts for a higher rate of interest than six per centum. The following are its provisions:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the 1st day of April next, it shall be lawful for any individual to contract for and receive a greater sum than six per centum per annum for the loan or use of money loaned on notes, bond or mortgage. In all cases where no contract is made for the rate of interest, the same shall be deemed to be six per centum per annum.

Section 2. All laws, or parts of laws inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed."

Graham's American Monthly Magazine.—The February number of this excellent American Monthly has already come to hand. It is a truly splendid number, containing some very fine contributions. The "Illustrated life of Gen. George Washington," by J. T. Headley, commences with this issue. The engraving, Nature and Art; and the other illustrations are good. Editor: C. R. Graham, 106 Chestnut st., Phila.

The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861.

Our friend David Laury, Esq., has our thanks for valuable Legislative documents.

Court in Session.

The February term of our court went in session on Monday last. Judges McCarty, Dillinger and Haas, in their seats. Peter Snyder, Esq., of Lynn, was chosen chairman. Several bills upon minor cases have been found. Further proceedings next week.

Fatal Accident.

On Friday last, the 27th of January, a German, named Christian Kleinlecher, employed in the Iron Ore bed of Messrs. Balliet and Kocks in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, came to his death by the caving in of a heavy mass of ground, completely covering him up, and when he was got out he was a corpse.

Attention Farmers.

We would call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to a notice, in another column, of the meeting of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society. All that is necessary to secure permanency and usefulness to the operations of the Society, is the manifestation of sufficient interest in the cause, by those who are most deeply concerned in its success. Let farmers attend these meetings regularly, interchange their views, and profit by the united experience of all, and a vast amount of good will be accomplished. We trust there will be a large gathering at the meeting on Tuesday next.

A Fight in Jail.

On Wednesday last, the 25th instant, two Irishmen, named James Scott, a Protestant, and Edward Crampsey, a Catholic, imprisoned in our County Jail, by some way or other got a bottle filled with brandy, furnished by some of their friends outside, and drawn up by means of a string. The sons of Erin after partaking of a good portion of the contents of the bottle, felt "boozey" enough to discuss the great question of religion. They of course could not agree upon this important point. The discussion finally ended in a quarrel, when Crampsey made a regular "set-too" on Scott with the "store poker" and inflicting a number of serious blows on his cranium, also by a side blow on his body broke the glass bottle that Scott had hid under his "jacket," the pieces of which made very serious cuts in his breast and side. Sheriff Weiler was from home at the time and the females about the house, ran to the neighbors for assistance, who came in numbers and parted the combatants.

The Thieves at Work Again.

The Harrisburg Union, of Saturday, the Democratic State organ, contains the following item: TRAVELERS OF THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD. "Rumors of outrageous robberies on the Columbia railroad have reached us. They are of so startling a nature as to demand immediate investigation. Suspicion attaches strongly to the Collector's office at Philadelphia. Have the Canal Commissioners any knowledge of the facts? We call upon them to answer at once, and boldly. No matter who may be implicated in the transactions, the public are entitled to the whole truth. Let us know who the robbers are, and to what extent the State has been swindled."

Here we have the admission of the Opposition that the Democratic "Thieves," are at their old practices. And yet Gov. Bigler recommends, in his last Message, that the Public Works be retained—in order, we suppose, that his beautiful party may enrich themselves by the "stealing" which they afford. But what say the people? Are they willing to be taxed year in and year out, to support a set of scoundrels who have the control of these works? Will not the honest yeomanry of Lehigh—and of the whole State—cry out as with one voice— "Down with the Plunderers and get out petitions for the speedy sale of the improvements that afford the opportunity of this wholesale system of plunder. This is a question that rises far above party, and every true friend of Pennsylvania interests should act upon it as such.

Lebanon Valley Railroad.—Mr. Osborne, the Chief Engineer, submitted his estimates of the cost of constructing the road from Reading to Lebanon, at the last meeting of the Directors. They concluded, however, to defer definite action, until an estimate of the cost of the entire road could be prepared. This Mr. Osborne thought he could have ready, by the meeting in February. The letting of contracts will doubtless be made, as soon as the estimates are laid before the Board.

Special Election for Congress.—The Sheriff of Berks County, in accordance with a writ issued by Governor Bigler, has published a Proclamation announcing that an Election will be held on Saturday the 4th day of February, next, for a Member of Congress to represent said County of Berks in the room and stead of Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, deceased.

We have since learned that Hon. Glincy Jones, received the Democratic nomination.—The Whigs took up their candidate on Monday last, who it we did not hear.

The People's Journal.—Alfred E. Beach, New York; 50 cents a volume, or \$1 a year, for 12 numbers, comprising 400 pages illustrated with 500 engravings. The February number of this monthly is now out, making the 4th of the 1st volume. The price of subscription is far below its full value—throughout it is interesting and instructive.

Montgomery's Pictorial Times, is the title of a new weekly paper which has succeeded Barnum's Illustrated News, in New York. The Times is carefully and ably edited, and contains illustrations fully equal to Barnum's paper while the reading matter is excellent.

Election of Collectors, &c.

The movement in Congress, in favor of the election by the people, of collectors of ports, post-masters, and other federal officers, is one that should meet the hearty approval of all true republicans. Every good patriot sees with regret the immense power of executive patronage. What Mason, and other early Virginia statesmen foretold, has come to pass; and the President is practically more potent than almost any constitutional monarch. One of these far-sighted politicians, on the day when Washington took his first oath of office, when asked to give his good wishes to "the new fledged constitution," shook his head, saying, referring to the appointing power, that he could not, for he beheld "the prison under the wings." Nearly seventy years have passed since that day, and the fears of the old patriot have been realized.—The immense growth of the country, as he and his school foresaw, has increased the number of federal office-holders almost to any army.—In one department alone, that of the post-office the appointees have risen from less than a thousand to more than twenty thousand. Nor is this all. The introduction of the maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils," has made it customary to throw these appointments into the hands of every new executive. Hence it is that the Presidential election has become, what it was never intended to be, and what it ought not to be, the vortex in which state and municipal politics, Congressional elections, and all other elections, are hopelessly swallowed up.

But if the danger of this patronage is great already, it will be infinitely more so in fifty years. By the close of the present century, the population of the Union will reach a hundred millions, and the number of the States will have also greatly increased. What the patronage of the President, A. D. 1900, will be, it is difficult to contemplate! It requires no stretch of the fancy to conceive that a practical centralization will be our government, half a century hence, if the present state of things is permitted, to continue. Already local questions of politics have to succumb to federal ones.—Members of Congress are elected, or defeated, not according to the real wishes of their constituents, but in obedience to party behests issued from Washington. Pennsylvania has always been a tariff State, nor is there a congressional district in it, which, if polled, would not show a large majority in favor of protection; yet, for years, the bulk of the Pennsylvania Congressmen have been free traders, nearly because the fiat to that effect has gone forth from Washington. We might, in a similar way, show other States have succumbed, to a President or Presidents, through the influence of his cohorts of office holders. The removal of Judge Bronson, because he would not be a mere tool, and the meekness of the party majority in the House under the outrage, is the last proof of executive power and party subservience.

The only cure for this evil is to elect all post-masters, collectors, and other suitable officers, by a vote of the people of their district. An amendment to the Constitution to this effect would bring back the Presidential office to its true sphere. It should be a warning to Americans, that, in all ages, liberty has perished, either by the slow encroachments of the executive power on co-ordinate branches of government by the people sinking into lukewarmness and anarchy. The latter peril we need not fear in this country, so long as the press is free, and education diffused. But the former danger seriously threatens us. Not that the executive power is nominally any greater than it was originally. The forms of the Constitution are still what they were. The House of Congress, the Judiciary, and the President are still, theoretically, the three branches in which the powers of the federal government are lodged. But practically the President is master of Congress, and almost master of the Judiciary. In the long run, the executive influence has always prevailed, in every collision between a President and either branch of Congress. No Senate has ever been able to drive a President into obscurity. But Senators and Representatives, proscribed by an executive, have nearly always been crushed in the end. Few, indeed, can stand before an angry President no matter how righteous their cause. Duane in the past, and Bronson in the present, are potent examples of this fact.

But the curtailing of a baneful and excessive Presidential patronage will not be the only good end served by delegating the election of federal officers generally to the people. At present, it continually happens, that a Whig State, or a Democratic one, has to suffer the infliction of federal officers of opposite politics. What is true of States, is true also of collector's districts and of communities over which postmasters preside, only to a much greater degree. Why should a Whig town have a Democratic postmaster? Why a Democratic town a Whig postmaster? Surely the true republican principle would be to give to each district and town the choice of its own officers. There is no denying the fact, often urged by foreigners against our federal institutions, that, in this feature, they are essentially anti-republican. If we are wise, if we have forecast, if we are even consistent, we Americans will hasten to amend the Constitution in this weak point. We therefore hope that the reform, already proposed in Congress, will be carried into execution.

Pennsylvania Prohibitory Convention.—The State Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday, about 1000 delegates being in attendance. Colonel Hullz was called to the Chair, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Two public meetings were held in the evening, one to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the other in the Lutheran Church.—Neal Dow, Esq., was present in the House and made an eloquent address. Gen. Cassey, of Ohio, also made a great speech at the meeting held in the church.

The bank note circulation of Great Britain amounts to \$108,450,000.

Pa. State Agricultural Society.

This society met at Harrisburg on the 17th inst.—in the absence of the President, Hon. A. R. McLvaine, of Chester, taking the chair. H. N. M'Alister, of Centre county, the chairman of the Committee on Field Crops, read the report of that committee, making the following awards:

To Benjamin Covert, of Fayette county, the first premium of \$10 for the best crop of corn. He claims to have produced 158 bushels and 7 quarts of shelled corn, pure yellow red cob gourd, upon one acre of land—of which proof was furnished by actual measurement. Other competitors did not comply with the rules of the Society, and their claims were ruled out.

To John McCord, of Bradford county, the premium of \$20, for having produced an average of 51½ bushels of white blue stem wheat per acre, upon a field containing seven acres, fifty-two perches.

To Amos Stone, of Erie county, the premium of \$10 for having produced 140 bushels of white wheat, by weight, on 3½ acres—being an average of 40 bushels per acre.

To James Sampson, of Erie county, the premium of \$10, for having produced 33½ bushels of barley, weighing 48 pounds per bushel, upon a field containing seven acres and ninety-six perches; being a yield of 43½ bushels per acre.

To John Kathrauff, of Franklin county, the premium of \$20, for having produced 322 bushels of barley, weighing 48 lbs., upon 6 acres 112 perches.

The committee recommend, among other things, that the amount of these premiums be hereafter greatly increased, so as to secure a larger number of claimants. There were four competitors for the premium for corn, two for wheat, and two for barley.

The Treasurer of the Society, Mr. George H. Bucher, made his annual report. The balance remaining on the operations of the last year was \$9,058.61. The amount previously invested was \$7,011; making the total profits of the Society, since its organization, \$16,069.61.

The officers generally were re-elected.—President, Frederick Watts, and a number of Vice Presidents, &c., C. A. Luckenbach, Esq., is among the Vice Presidents.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.
January 23. Mr. FRY, presented three petitions from Lehigh county, for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Cata-saque.

Mr. FRY, offered an amendment relative to the place of holding elections in Weisenburg township, Lehigh county; adopted.

January 24. Mr. HAMILTON, presented a petition from Lehigh and Northampton counties for a bank at Cata-saque.

Mr. GRAB, read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the Allentown railroad company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. MONTGOMERY, reported a supplement to the Allentown Iron Company.

Mr. LAURY, read a bill to encourage manufacturing operations in this State.

January 24. An act to incorporate the Pure Spring water company of Fogelville, in the county of Lehigh.

News from Lower California.

Intelligence has been received in San Francisco that a second battle had taken place in Lower California, between Walker's party and the Mexican forces, in which the American were entirely successful, routing, with about thirty men, a force on the opposite side of about one hundred. The guns, ammunition, and a field piece of the enemy were captured. The invaders had acquired new courage and confidence from the circumstance that the Anita had arrived with reinforcements. These have probably before this joined the original party.

Col. Walkins, with a battalion of two hundred and fifty men, taken from San Francisco by the Anita, has reached Escanada, and joined the Expeditionists. The party, strong enough to resist any forces that could be brought against them, were ready to make an advance further into the country.

The Governor of Sonora has issued a proclamation to the people of the State, calling upon them to take up arms against the Pibusters.—He calls them "pirates and robbers," and adds, "Let them perish to the last one, and let their fate serve as an example to thieves and rascals, who may attempt to intimidate them."

The proclamation was issued on the 9th of November. On the day following the governor issued an order in which he says that "all strangers who invade the department without permission will be treated as pirates."

Demagogueism in the U. S. Senate.

There are none so blind as those who do not want to see, and grave United States Senators can shut their eyes to self-evident truths for the most paltry purposes of the demagogue. The Philadelphia Sun says: we regard the discussion brought up by a motion of Mr. Cass on Monday, to be the very quintessence of demagogueism on the part of those who supported it, and approaching as near the disgracefully ridiculous as we could care about designating any action of that generally august body. The venerable Senator from Michigan opened the ball by introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, as far as he may deem it compatible with the public interests, a copy of any correspondence which may have taken place with the government of the Papal States, touching a mission to the United States.

Mr. Cass supposed that Bedini had been charged with some special mission, and he wanted to know what it was. This was natural enough, for we ourselves would like to know how much further the impertinence of the Papacy has gone than according to the President a purely ecclesiastical functionary, who, in a civil or diplomatic capacity, could not so summarily dispose of American church property as he has done. But why did Gen. Cass go out of the way to vindicate the murder-spotted fiend? How did he dare, even with his years and experience to back him—how did he dare to rise in his place in the free Senate of the United States, and say that he had investigated the facts of the cold blooded assassination of Ugo Bassi, and profess himself satisfied that Bedini had nothing to do with it? Gen. Cass is sent to Washington to legislate for America, not to apologize for Austrian butchers and Romanist assassins. Does Gen. Cass know the facts better than the German and Italian exiles who were at or near Bologna when the most horrid cruelties that ever disgraced humanity were perpetrated under the sanction of Bedini? The people of America will show their dislike to tyrants and tyranny, whenever and wherever they choose and no wretch, deep dyed in human slaughter can ever seek our shores, without expecting to be booted out of the country! We feel with the poet the wish "to put a whip in every honest hand to lash the rascal naked through the world!"

Of all the speeches made in the Senate that day, and Messrs. Mason, Butler, Dawson, Badger, Douglas, Everett, Adams, Pettit, and others, participated, there was but one which touched the vitality of this question, and that was by Mr. Weller, of California. He called attention to the fact that ever since the arrival of Bedini in this country, the public mind had been agitated and excited. The Italians and Germans who had taken part in the revolution of 1848, and who had come to this country in great numbers, believed whether just or not, he could not say, that this man took a part in the wrongs inflicted upon them. He regretted that there should be violence anywhere. He did not doubt but that any man, tyrant or oppressor, as he may be, could have travelled through Georgia without molestation—but there were few Italians or Germans there to what there were in New York or Cincinnati, and who were an excitable people and easily led away by the presence of one whom they look upon as having been their oppressor and tyrant. He thought it could scarcely be necessary for the resolution to elicit from Senators a disapproval of violence. It could scarcely be necessary to inform the people of their obligations to observe the law, for the great body of the American people know full well that there was no safety for property or right but the sanctity of the law. What could then be the objects of the resolution? Was it to tell the people that they might not peacefully assemble to express their opinions and grievances? If so, it would not have its effect, for such was a right too well known to them, and if these people charged with outrage, did nothing but assemble peacefully for such a purpose, and if this person be guilty of only one-half of what his own countrymen accuse him, then the people were right in what they did. This sentiment elicited applause from the galleries. Did Mr. Cass hear it? It was the throbbing of the American heart—the true American impulse, and it ought to have shamed Mr. Everett, from the State of the Puritans; Mr. Butler, from the home of the Huguenots, and Mr. Mason from the refuge of the Cavaliers. The ground taken by Mr. Weller, was that he knew nothing of the guilt or innocence of Bedini, and before he could accuse these people of having done wrong he would have to examine whether he was guilty or not of what his countrymen charged him. The resolution could not be necessary with a view to any further legislation. If he were here under any diplomatic authority, the President must know the fact. Congress, as early as 1790, enacted a law on this subject, reviving a penalty of three years' imprisonment, and fine at the discretion of the Court, for any attack, &c., upon the person of a Foreign Minister. If this law has been violated, all that the President has to do, was to instruct his District Attorney to proceed against the offender. His desired in no way to encourage a spirit of violence. He well knew that no act could justify violence, but it was useless to attempt to put down the people in their assemblages, peaceably to expose their horror and indignation for crime, oppression and tyranny.

They may legislate at Washington as much as they please, and talk to Romanist Uncombe, till they are tired, the people of the United States are right upon this great question, and will never permit a Nuncio of the Pope to be received in this country, for it is an office unknown to the spirit of our Constitution and repugnant to its purity. The great body of the American people are justly indignant at the interferences of this Bedini, as the spiritual representative of the Pope, in the questions of Church property among us.

Alfred Iverson, of Columbus, was on Monday elected on the fourth ballot United States Senator from Georgia. He is a thorough going State Rights Democrat.

Thirty thousand men are employed in the United States on iron castings; twenty five thousand in the manufacture of pig iron; and four thousand in wrought iron.

Wild Race of a Locomotive.

In the Cincinnati Commercial, of Saturday last we find an account of a somewhat singular collision on the Miami Road at Milford. The engine of a freight train ran into the rear car of a passenger train, which was standing still at the depot. The Commercial says:

"When Mr. Watt, engineer of the mail train heard the crash of the collision he supposed his own train would be run over, and with his assistants, sprang off. The furnace had just been crammed with wood, and there was a full head of steam on. The force of the blow uncoupled the locomotive and tender from the baggage car, at the same instant jerking the lever and throwing the throttle valve wide open! A way sped the locomotive like an arrow, or, if we might so say, like a fat omnipotence, sweeping down the track at seventy miles an hour! God help any hapless train met or overtaken; help the city, but full fourteen miles below, for that distance will be devoured in fifteen minutes! The escaped engine came howling by Plainsville, visible for an instant to the appalled villagers, switched off into the double track, as lightning from one steel rod to another divergent, and thundered on to the city whose spires might now have been seen from the iron disc of this fiery comet; but there was none to see, for rider, or driver, or living human soul had the engine seen. Happily the furnace door flew open, the draught ceased, and a little way above the upper engine house, on a heavy up grade, the locomotive's breath was spent; it came to a dead stand, and stood there silent and cold, forming as much a part of the still wintry landscape as the whitened rock and shrouded trees on the hillside above."

Legalizing Dissection.—The medical faculty of New York are making an effort to induce the Legislature to legalize dissection. It seems that while the medical colleges are required by law to teach anatomy, they are forbidden by another law to impart that knowledge in the only way in which it can be acquired—that is by dissection.—They ask that the bodies of all who die in prisons and in the almshouses be given to the colleges for anatomical purposes. The subject is much discussed in the newspapers, but while admitting the necessity of the medical universities being provided with bodies, the feeling is against granting the prayer of the memorial.

Marriage at a Father's Death Bed.—Major S. R. Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General is lying hopelessly ill, of consumption, in Washington. It is said there was an affecting scene in the sick chamber of this gentleman on the 19th inst. His daughter Mary was there, in the presence of her prostrate and almost dying father, united in holy wedlock, by the Rev. Mr. Büster, to Nathan Reese, Esq., of Newburg, N. Y. The fond father, apprehending his speedy dissolution requested that the nuptials should be celebrated before he had seen the last of earth. Major Hobbie was at one time a member of Congress from New York, and as an officer of the Government it is universally conceded that he ever faithfully and assiduously discharged his responsible duties.—Phila. Sun.

A Minister Arrested for Seduction.—Deputy Sheriff Styles arrested in Pelham, Mass., on Saturday night, Rev. B. W. Wright, the pastor of the Methodist church in that town, on a charge of seduction and adultery, and committed him to jail. As we get the story, Mr. Wright wrote to W. Bertram, to a young lady, at a school there, requesting her to meet him at Palmer Depot.—This young lady was the daughter of a deacon of his own church, and had previously, on the occasion of his wife's illness, resided in his family. At Palmer, he purchased two tickets from the New London railroad and night Sound boat, with state room berths. The young lady was on the spot and they proceeded to New York together. A day or two after, they returned, he ornamented with a pair of whiskers, and she sitting before him. On arriving at Palmer, the whiskers, were taken off and he proceeded home, while the girl went back to school, and reported that she had been home. Suspicion, however, was on the scene, and the girl at last stated the whole terrible story.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Pa.—In an action by husband and wife, for the trespass in taking her separate goods, it is unnecessary to prove property in the wife. The allegations of the husband and wife, that the property is hers, is sufficient to make out a prima facie case, and a trespasser who does not claim under either of them has no right to dispute it.

A Large Verdict.—The suit of Thomas H. Silkman against Davis & More for injuries received by plaintiff, by the upsetting of the stage coach belonging to the line of stages of which they are the proprietors was brought to a close in the U. District Court, night before last, and the jury returned a verdict yesterday morning of 6,400.—The accident happened at Vernon, Wis., in 1850. The plaintiff fractured the elbow joint, from which he almost lost the use of his right arm. One point decided by the Court, we understand, was the fact that the plaintiff had been maltreated by his physician, was not to be taken into consideration by the jury in mitigation of damages, as he must be supposed to have employed the best medical assistance in his power, and the stage company was therefore responsible for all the consequences of the injury. Mr. Silkman is a merchant of New York city.—Athensville Jan. 7.

A Man Shot by his Wife.—Sarah Crufield has been arrested at Leavenworth, Ind., charged with shooting and killing her husband. She alleges that her husband was absent from home, and that after night she heard some one trying to get into the house, when she seized a gun, fired through the door, and shot a man through the heart, who proved to be her husband.

Our Public Works.—The Actual Cost of the Public Works of Pennsylvania is not less than ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. It can be readily shown by a reference to the official records. Nearly half this sum is still a debt upon the State. This is paying rather dear for the whistle.

Pennsylvania maintains 9999 public schools at a cost of a little more than a million dollars a year.