

# The Lehigh Register.

ALLTOWN, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1884.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**JAMES POLLOCK,**  
Of Northumberland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
**GEORGE DARSIE,**  
Of Allegheny County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:  
**DANIEL M. SMYSER,**  
Of Montgomery County.

## JUNE.

This is the season of flowers. All is bloom and verdure on the smiling and dimpled face of happy nature—would to heaven that the same bloom and verdure glowed on the heart of every human being. Summer is celebrating her jubilee—and yet June, in this latitude, is but May in more genial claims. But all is blossom in the bower, and music in the wood. Dressed in her most gorgeous mantle, the queen of flowers dances over the meads to the harmony of her woodland choir, as they chant lays of luscious melody to the conscious ears of their feathered loves. And now the blessed showers have rained down their fat upon the land, causing every rivulet to sing for joy, and sending a thrill of gladness to the honest heart of the anxious farmer, whose confidence in God is repaid by his bounty! Pearls hang on every leaf, and the twittering bird dresses his pinions in the sweet moisture, as if the luxury was for him alone; while every bud and flower swells with pride—the teeming grain bowing its heavy head with affluent treasures, and every herb and plant redolent of perfume, imparts its spirit to the breeze.

How little do we appreciate the blessings that follow in the train of the changeless seasons as they develop the renovating powers of nature! The lever of heat may drive us to the sparkling fountain, or woo us to lave in ocean's refreshing billows. Fashion may drive us to the mountain top, or pleasure lure us to Niagara's shores—but this renders no homage to Nature—it is but the fleeting tribute that vanity or pleasure pays to selfishness. The heart has no share in it—and we never think of the bountiful goodness of God, till famine stares us in the face or scarcity alarms us for our safety, it is then we sigh and pray for rain.

Oae refreshing shower will lift up the heart from dependency. One gleam of sunshine shed gladness on the soul. Nations shall sing for joy, or wail in sorrow, as clouds distil their fatness on the land—or sunbeams dance in golden measures on the domain of the harvest!

Think you, selfish mortals! that chance has ought to do in this beautiful variation of the seasons! Science, herself, condemns the thought. Facts rebuke the impious suspicion. Look up to God! and think better of his love! Cheering intelligence from all quarters now tell us of abundant crops—and the hearts of the poor are gladdened by the sounds of plenty, for future subsistence—but man, always a tyrant, denies the blessing provided by nature—and by the power of money, to monopolize, to speculate, and to extort, brings sterility and death, even amidst plenty—till artificial famine gasps in the pangs of want! Shall nature prove triumphant, or shall man play the tyrant over the life of man?

We live in a country boasting her freedom. Let nature at least be free from the grinding avarice of the callous dealer in food. Let not avarice levy her tariff of extortion upon the bounty of Heaven! Bread for the poor! is the gift of God. Shall man interpose, and decree that the poor shall have no bread? Perish forever the burning shame of so inhuman a thought.

"Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,  
Where the flowers ever blossom—the beams  
Ever shine—  
Where the virgins are soft as the roses they  
twine.

And all—save the spirit of man—is Divine?  
'Tis the clime of the free and the land of the  
brave,  
Where Plenty shall trample o'er tyranny's  
grave."

## To Country Postmasters.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that postmasters are "entitled to more for distributing their own county papers than the mammoth weeklies. For instance, the postage on a weekly paper published in the State not exceeding one and one half ounces in weight is 13 cents per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Fifty per cent, or 6 1/2 cents of this goes to the Post Master. On county papers, they are allowed two mills, each from the Department, making for each paper 104 mills, or ten cents and over, per year, being fully a third more than they derive from those papers in whose behalf they interest themselves by getting up clubs, &c." From this it appears it would be to their interest to procure subscribers for county papers; we trust they will make an effort to secure a package at each post office for the "Register."

## Lehigh Fencibles.

We learn that an attempt is being made to enlarge this Military Company, in our Borough. This splendid corps is entirely too small for a place like Allentown. Quite a number have signed their names to the list, and it is confidently believed that in a short time sufficient names will be obtained to make the corps appear respectable. It does seem to us, that there are enough young men in this Borough, to form at least two, if not three, full companies, and we do trust that at least one large and spirited company will be formed.

Stawberries and cherries have appeared in the New York markets in considerable quantities.

## The Agricultural Fair.

The Executive Committee at their Meeting on Saturday last, at Balliet's Hotel, in North Whitehall, unanimously decided to hold the next Annual Exhibition, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of October next, at their 'Fair Ground' in the Borough of Allentown. The time is the most suitable that could have been selected under the circumstances, although in many respects a week sooner would have been preferable; but as the "State Agricultural Society" intend holding their Exhibition, at Philadelphia, in the latter week of September, and many exhibitors at our Fair, and probably others, not exhibitors but members, intend being present in Philadelphia, and if a week sooner would have been adopted, it would have come too much in the seeding season, therefore a more propitious time could not well have been adopted.

The premium list has been carefully revised, and the premiums largely increased, so that it will become a matter of interest to exhibitors this year, and from what we can learn of those who feel interested in this laudable society, it is the intention of raising the same annually in proportion to the pecuniary ability of the association. After the selection of the proper committees are made, the Premium list will be published in time for competitors to prepare themselves.

## Fire at the Furnace.

On Sunday last, at about 11 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and proceeded from the large Iron Works near the Borough. It appears the fire originated from the brest, which broke out, and from which the fire communicated with the straw wound around an iron pipe, passing to the floor under the bridge house, a place where it was almost impossible to get at, to extinguish it. The fire ran along the floor underneath, but having no draft, burned slowly. The top of the floor was filled with iron ore and lime stone, so that there was no possible way to get to the fire. The God Will engine and tender, was taken over to the Furnace by horse power. The "Washington Engine and Hose" was drawn over by the full corps of members, and when over both companies done exceedingly good service, and but for their timely assistance the whole Furnace building would have been levelled with the ground, and caused a stoppage of the works, perhaps for six or eight months which at the present high prices of iron would have been an immense loss to the Company.

The damage will not prevent the Company from going on with their business. After the fire Mr. Lewis, the gentlemanly superintendent of the works, gave a sumptuous repast to the hard working firemen, and others, and returning his sincere thanks for their kind assistance. We learn that the Washington Engine and Hose Company, broke one of the Carriage wheels and axel trees, and burnt several hundred feet of Hose the loss of which, we are told, will be fully repaired by Mr. Lewis.

## Pennsylvania Railroad.

The rumor that has been current for some time, relative to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, having become possessed of a sufficient amount of Stock of the Norristown Railroad to exert a controlling influence in its management, is confirmed by the Philadelphia papers. May not this move be the means of furthering the road from Norristown to Allentown, only forty miles in length, to give to that company an entirely independent road to Allentown, where it would connect with the Lehigh Valley Road and form a continuous link of roads to Lake Ontario. It would not only make the shortest, but the most practicable route to collect the trade of the immense Iron Works, twelve in number, in the Lehigh Valley, all located within a distance of six miles of Allentown.

## Military Election.

On Monday, the 5th of June next, an election will be held by the military of this county, for Brigade Inspector, Brigadier General, &c. This election is held under the recent act, which directs that such elections shall be held every five years. We understand that our friend Maj. Amos Ellinger, the present Brigade Inspector, is a candidate for re-election. A Major General is also to be elected by the commissioned officers, on the first Monday in July.

## The Nebraska Bill.

On the night of the 24th of May, the Nebraska bill passed the House of Representatives in Congress, by a vote of 113 to 100, absent 21 members. The amendment of Mr. Clayton, prohibiting unnaturalized foreigners from voting is struck out, the bill had therefore to go back to the Senate for concurrence. The Senate on Thursday last the 24th of May took up the bill and passed it as it came from the house by a vote of 35 to 13.

A correspondent asks how the Pennsylvania Members of Congress voted on this bill.—Among the yeas were Messrs. Bridges, Dawson, Florence, Jones, Kurtz, McNair, Packer, Robbins, Straub, Witte and Wright—11, all Democrats, and among the nays were Messrs. Chandler, Dick, Everhart, Hoister, Howe, McCulloch, Middlewarth, Ritchie and Russell, Whigs, and Curtis, Drum, Gambia, Grow and Trout, Democrats, in all 14. The entire State delegation were present.

## The New School Law—Teachers.

The 27th section of the new School Law makes it the duty of every public School teacher employed under the provisions of this act to make out and file with the board of directors or controllers of the district at the end of each month, a report, setting forth the whole number of pupils attending school during the month, designating whether male or female, the number of days each attended, the books used and branches taught; and until such report shall have been made, it shall not be lawful for the board of directors to pay said teachers for his or her services; the reports made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, shall be regularly filed by the secretary of the board of directors or controllers; and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of any citizen of the district.

## Agricultural Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Lehigh County Agricultural Society" was held on Saturday the 27th of May, at the House of John Schantz, jr., (Balliet's) in North Whitehall.

President Kohler, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 11th of March 1884, were read and adopted.

Resolved—That an additional loan of \$323 81 be contracted, to defray the current expenses of the Society.

Mr. E. D. Leisenring, from the committee on trees reported, that some two hundred and thirty odd have been planted in the Fair Ground, one hundred of which were ordered from a New York Nursery, the balance are of home growth of the different varieties of Evergreens Lindens, Willows, Locusts, &c., the cost of the same may range in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars and will be reported in full to the next meeting.

Resolved—That the Secretary be instructed to attend to the Insurance of the Fair Buildings and the putting up of a Lightning rod at the same.

Resolved—That inasmuch as the State Agricultural Society have adopted the days that we have last year taken for our Exhibition, and that doubtless many exhibitors, and members intend visiting the State Exhibition, it is deemed advisable to hold the Third Annual Fair on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of October next.

Resolved—That Christian Pretz and Aaron G. Reinger, be a committee to superintend the flooring of the Hall and the finishing of the Ticket Office, in such a manner that the same can be occupied as a dwelling.

Resolved—That Hiram J. Schantz, Charles Wittman, A. L. Ruhe, Paul Balliet, E. D. Leisenring, Ed. Kern and Jesse M. Line, be a committee whose duty it shall be to select proper persons to serve upon the respective Committees, and that said committee meet for the purpose of their appointment on Saturday the 10th of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the house of John Y. Bechtel, in Allentown.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. L. RUHE, Secretary.

## Courthouse in Easton.

From what information we can collect the matter as regards the erection of a new Courthouse, in the Borough of Easton, appears to be a fixed fact. For our part, we cannot see any good reason why it should not. Easton has been selected as the seat of Justice, a building has been erected many years ago, and although it has undergone many changes and alterations yet, from all that we have heard, it always was, and continues to be, inconvenient and inadequate to the wants of the justice seeking public. We see the President as well as the two Associate Judges, two succeeding Grand Jurors, and we believe the Bar, together with a majority of the County Commissioners and county officers, have recommended the building of a new Court House. We trust, all will unite and in harmony go to work and erect just such a building as the "spirit of the times" will require.

## The War in Europe.

It will be seen by intelligence in another column of to-days paper, that the belligerent powers of Europe are coming to close quarters. News has been expected by every steamer of some general engagement, but none has yet taken place. The most important news, however, this side of the Atlantic, is the great effect of the war question upon the price of our great staples breadstuffs, cotton and tobacco.—The cotton and tobacco crops have suffered much from the effects of the continuous wet weather. The grain crops, however look very promising, and the high prices of produce, are very flattering to the farming community.

## The Eclipse.

On Friday afternoon the Eclipse passed off according to the calculations of the astronomers. The sky was perfectly clear, and gave scene a fair field, to peer into mysterious space. At every house in town persons were seen, with smoked glasses looking towards the darkness that was coming over old Sol. The sky turned a deeper blue, and it caused a mysterious duskieness in the atmosphere during the time of its greatest obscuration. By some it was believed that the world was about coming to its end, these superstitious people no doubt feel easy again in regard to that point.

## Where is Gov. Bigler.

The "Union" the organ of Gov. Bigler at Harrisburg, in an editorial article last week, stated positively that the Governor was a fast friend of the Nebraska bill, and that he would take occasion at an early day publicly to define his position on that question. On the other hand the Pittsburg Gazette of Saturday last, says on what it considers reliable authority that "Mr. Chase, late Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, (who is an honest opponent of the Nebraska bill) states, wherever he goes, that Gov. Bigler is really and sincerely opposed to that bill, and makes this statement by authority.

Which of these stories is to be believed. Or does the Governor keep on hand an assortment of principles to be dealt out like the wares of a pedler, according to the varying wants of his friends and customers? Can any of the Governors friends, who are accustomed to laud him for his independence and firmness, tell us why he keeps the late act of the Legislature in regard to beer houses, suspended over the heads of the people; is he for and against that measure also, as may suit the requirements of his temperance friends on the one hand and the beer house keepers on the other. We understand the attorney for the beer houses in this city, has assurances from the Governor he will not sign the bill. Can not the Democratic temperance men find evidence to satisfy themselves and their friends that he will sign it.—Independent Whig.

## Visit of the "Union Rifles."

From a late number of the "Newark Daily Advertiser" we learn that this well drilled Military corps intend making an excursion to our Borough, on the 5th of July next. They will leave home on the morning and proceed to Easton and Bethlehem. At the latter place they will be met and escorted by the "Bethlehem Artillery" who will entertain them either on their going on their return. The "Lehigh Fencibles in connection with many of our citizens are making preparations for a splendid reception, and as they intend spending two days with us, we anticipate for them a pleasant time. At Easton on their return they will be the guests of the "National Guards" Capt. Stonebach.

## "Popular Sovereignty."

This has been the burden of the war cry by the defenders of the Nebraska bill, but it is an idle waste of time to assert that there is any popular sovereignty at all in this country. The only free republic is the most degraded despotism of earth! Our tyrant is Party. First we were told that Nebraska would be no party test; then when it was found necessary to drum up more votes for it, the party lines were drawn; and now the Washington Union tells us that fidelity to the principles of the Nebraska bill is essential to Democratic orthodoxy! We have only to feel grateful that the Washington Union is not the Federal Union founded by our Constitution, and that the people are yet allowed the privilege of deciding, through the ballot boxes, as to who are and who are not faithful public servants. Time must show how the masses will stand such insulting dictation, and whether they will permit the dangerous centralizing influences, originated by the present Administration, to influence the popular heart. We have made up our minds to be patient under the Nebraska infiction, because we have no present remedy; but if it is to be the first of a series of aggressions upon the North, we are "enlisted for the war" against it. In the meantime the Washington Union should remember, it writes for freemen and not for slaves, and use a little delicacy of expression, if it pleases.—Phil. Sun.

## Process of Coining Gold.

A Mint of the United States has been completed in San Francisco, and is probably ere this time in active operation, coining down daily vast treasures of golden ore. It was intended that it should be prepared to coin thirty millions of dollars yearly. The following description of the system which is about to be established there will afford a good general idea of the ordinary process of coining gold.—The metal, after being received in the deposit room, is carefully weighed and a receipt given. Each deposit is then melted separately in the melting room, and moulded into bars. These bars next pass through the hands of the assayer, who with a chisel chips a small fragment from each one.—Each chip is then rolled into a thin ribbon, and filed down until it weighs exactly ten grains. It is then melted into a little cup made of calcined bone ashes, and all the base metals, copper, tin, &c., are absorbed by the porous material of the cup, or carried off by oxydation. The gold is then boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver which it contains, and leaves the gold pure. It is then weighed, and the amount which it has lost, gives the exact proportion of impurity in the original bar, and a certificate of the amount due the depositor is made out accordingly. After assayed, the bars are melted with a certain proportion of silver, and being poured into a dilution of nitric acid and water, assume a granulated form. In this state the gold is thoroughly boiled in nitric acid, and rendered perfectly free from silver or any other base metals which may happen to cling to it. It is next melted with one-ninth its weight of copper, and thus alloyed, is run into bars, and delivered to the coiner for coinage. The bars are rolled out in a rolling mill until nearly as thin as the coin which is to be made from them. By a process of annealing they are rendered sufficiently ductile to be drawn throughout a longitudinal orifice in a piece of steel, thus reducing the whole to a regular width and thickness. A cutting machine next punches small round pieces from the bar, about the size of the coin. These pieces are weighed separately—if too light they are remelted. The pieces which have been adjusted are run through a milling machine, which compresses them to their proper diameter and raises the edge. Two hundred and fifty are milled in a minute by the machine. They are then again softened by the process of annealing, and after a thorough cleaning are placed in a tube connecting with the stamping instrument, and are taken thence one at a time by the machinery, and stamped between the dies. They are now finished, and being thrown into a box, are delivered to the Treasurer for circulation. The machinery, of course, for all these processes, must be of the nicest kind. The weighing scales alone, in the deposit room of the California Mint, cost \$1,000.—Bicknell's Reporter.

## Safety of Col. Fremont.

We are gratified to learn, by the California arrival, of the safety of Col. Fremont, though he reached his destination worn out with long wanderings, and his party broken up. After crossing the Colorado the greater part of them deserted, leaving him but twenty to conclude his bold mid winter journey with. The Colonel left the States last fall, and entered the mountain regions about the 1st of December. The three winter months he was plodding through the wilderness and under the shadows of the mountains, seeking to discover, by experiment, whether living and travelling were practicable in those parts and passes during that portion of the year. It was on the 9th of February that he was overtaken by Secretary Babbitt, and reported. At that time they were in the valley of the Harawan, about as far north as the latitude of Norfolk, and where the waters of Virgin river, a western branch of the Colorado, are leaving the Fremont Mountains. The Indians of his party were all exhausted and broken up, and more or less frost bitten. One only, a Fuller, of St. Louis, has died. But the "Delawares" were sound and strong.

## GLEANINGS.

How to make a town prosper—all it will be enteringprising people.

Washington, a slave, has been convicted of manslaughter at Savannah, and sentenced to receive 300 lashes—50 each day for six days.

Among a cargo of army comforts that lately reached Constantinople, from England, were 700 wooden legs.

There are said to be 10,000 destitute children in the city of New York, wretched girls and outcast boys, who live by beggary and shame.

The fare to San Francisco by the North Star has been reduced for cabin passage from \$150 to \$100 steerage from \$75 to \$50.

The Lafayette, (Ind.) Journal, thinks two million bushels of corn will be shipped from that place the present season.

Newspapers, everywhere, must raise their prices, if their proprietors mean to keep out of bankruptcy.

Franklin says, "a poor man must work to find meat for his stomach, a rich one, to find a stomach for his meat."

One of the Chicago, papers states, that the oldest inhabitant born in Chicago, and now living there, is a lady only twenty-two years of age.

Harrison Freeman, colored, has been arrested in Chicago for murdering his wife a white woman.

The city and county of St. Louis voted, May 8th, by a majority of over 3000, for an additional subscription of \$1,200,000 to the Pacific Railroad—the money to be raised by a direct tax.

An enormous mass of amber, two feet long, one and a half broad and one foot thick, the largest ever found, has been discovered in Denmark.

## Perils of Gold Mining.

An intelligent correspondent of the Williamsburg Times, writing from Forest Creek, Australia, narrates the following incidents illustrative of the dangers which beset the Australian miner: "Perhaps no death is more terrible than that which awaits the digger; the heavy yellow dust with its tempting look, keeps the burrowing in the earth with thousands of tons suspended over his head, and with a tenure, less reliable than that which upheld the sword of Damocles. An acquaintance of mine—Nutter, from the State of Maine—persisted in taking out a rich pillar from a very dangerous hole, and succeeded; but he was not fairly on the ground again, when fifteen or twenty square yards sunk down with a dead heavy crash. Little stones accidentally falling and hard lumps of dirt have killed those in holes and great care is necessary to guard against these evils.

At Ballarat, where the holes are very deep, accidents are common—one occurred there lately. A man digging found the bottom growing soft, but paid little attention to it until his legs sunk in so that he could not pull them out: he shouted for his mates to let the rope down, and he fastened it around his waist, but they could not pull him up; help came and twisted off the crank of the windlass, then seized the rope in their hands, but it was of no avail—the water nobbled up around the man in the hole, the quicksand rushed in, buried him to his waist and stifled his cries, and rose thirty feet above his head. To dig him out was useless, in fact next to impossible. The rope was cut, and its end pushed beneath the quicksand. In another instance, a man driving sixty feet under ground, loosened a large stone and found water trickled through where it had been, but not dreaming of danger from a water burst, through his pick in, when the water burst through with great force; he had the presence of mind to drop his pick and turn round; the water drove him violently into the main-hole, until he was drawn up, when carefully getting out, he slipped and fell, losing his life by the fall. But notwithstanding the many accidents that occur, perhaps they are not greater for the persons employed than in any other business or traffic in life. There are numbers of the miners who would not go to the bottom of some of the holes for all the gold in Australia, but the great majority would gladly place their lives against a fortune—myself for one."

As to the productiveness, positively and relatively as compared with California, he says: "I would not yet wish to hazard an opinion of the Australian Gold Fields, but I am convinced that almost the whole soil is more or less filled with the precious metal, and that eventually companies, assisted by machinery, may do well; but the very general impression here is, that the richest gullies, flats and the hills, have been worked. A miner, who has been some time on the diggings, tells me that nearly every creek and gully in the colony has been prospected—that the last six months more than forty parties of Californians have been constantly on the search, and that the conclusion of the Californians is, that no more extensive fields exist in Australia.

"It is a fact that the Californians are dissatisfied, and are leaving in great numbers, and so are the Americans generally—all dissatisfied with the gold fields, disappointed in the country and disgusted with the government. It cannot be denied that California is preferable to Australia—wages are better there, and the yield of gold greater, compared with the numbers digging—to say nothing of being in a decent country.

Cut Nails.—There has recently been invented and put into practical operation in Troy, a new machine for making cut nails, the great peculiarity of which is that it is self-feeding, and will manufacture in a given time nearly, if not quite as many again nails as any other known process, and that one man, (as it is claimed,) with the assistance of a boy, will operate ten machines. There is also a great saving in iron, their being a waste of only about a quarter of an inch in ten feet, which is the length of the pieces of iron placed in the machine at a time. It has been shown that one machine will manufacture from 250 to 300 nails per minute, all of which are perfect in form and finish.

Connecticut.—In the Connecticut Legislature May 19th Francis Gillette, Free Soil Whig, was elected U. S. Senator for the short term, and Lafayette S. Foster for the long term. The former had one majority in the Senate, and Forest three.

## Gas for Country Use.

By a recent invention, people living in towns where no coal gas company is or can be profitably formed, may still obtain the luxury of a brilliant home-made gas light, at a cost cheaper than that of the ordinary oil or fluid. This important improvement was in complete operation, a few evenings since, at the residence of a well-known literary and scientific gentleman on Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass., being the first house into which it has been introduced in this section of the country. The light produced is superior to that of coal gas, being clearer and more powerful, as the flame is of fuller volume and burns with greater steadiness, while the expense is about the same as coal gas at \$2.50 per thousand feet. It is the combustion of benzole with atmospheric air—the gas being generated by means of an ingenious and not an elegant apparatus, which may stand in the house entry-way or even be placed on a closet shelf, and from which common gas fixtures may extend in all directions and give the light in any or every room at pleasure. The apparatus generates no more gas than is immediately consumed, and requires for the purpose only the heat of one of the burners used as a light—so that the whole cost of the gas is that of the apparatus and the benzole.

An apparatus of sufficient capacity for a good sized dwelling house is afforded for \$150. It is so constructed that, by means of a rotating pump, which is revolved by a crank, a stream of air is forced into the generator, which is partially filled with benzole. The generator contains a vaporator exposing a large surface of benzole to the action of the air as the latter is forced through both apartments by the pump and weight and the thus vaporated benzole combining with the air, produces a gas of the highest quality for illumination. The apparatus is so perfectly simple, safe and durable, that it may be managed by the dullest domestic, only requiring the weight to be wound up before use and the generator to be filled twice a month, or not as often if the lights are not employed.

This beautiful invention was patented in August last by Mr. O. P. Drake, a practical electrician of Boston, and must be regarded as one of the most utilitarian improvements of the time.—It is applicable to houses, shops, factories, or other places in the country and even on shipboard. Hereafter the dwellers on the remotest hills, tops, or in the deepest shades of the "backwoods," may enjoy as much as those of the cities in the way of artificial "enlightenment" in their domestic arrangements.

Gold.—A vein of gold was discovered on the 5th inst., upon the lands of James Lay, in Cherokee, S. C., which promises to prove extremely rich. The gold is encased in hard quartz, and is visible to the eye in large quantities. Dr. Charles T. Jackson of Baltimore, arrived in Savannah on the 6th instant, on a visit to the gold mines of Lincoln and Wilkes counties, Georgia, for the purpose of making a scientific examination of them. Dr. Jackson spent the month of March in Lumpkin county, in the service of the proprietors of the mines of that notorious region. He has also visited the Dorn mines in Abbeville District, S. C., and has been employed by companies to examine other localities, which were believed to abound in mineral wealth.

Kentucky.—The people of Kentucky are making arrangements to erect a marble monument to the memory of Wm. H. Butler, who was killed by Matt. F. Ward, which is to be placed in such a public spot that men will read its inscription every day. Mr. Butler's widow is to be provided for in a manner which will make her comfortably independent and enable her to educate her child.

Cure for Corns.—Mr. Cooper, in his "Diction. ary of Surgery," has the following infallible cure for Corns:—Take two ounces of gum ammoniac two ounces of yellow wax and six drachms of verdigris; melt them together, and spread the composition on soft leather; cut away as much of the corn as you can, then apply the plaster, and renew it every fortnight till the corn is away.

A Just Law.—The New Jersey Legislature amended the tax law in that State, as follows: First, its exempting the amount of debts secured by mortgage on real estate from being twice taxed—second, in permitting the mortgagee to deduct from the interest payable on his mortgage, the amount of tax paid on the amount of said mortgage shall reside without the township or county in which the mortgage resides, and third, by not allowing the deduction of debts due to persons without the State from the amount of taxable property held within the State.

The Pennsylvania Legislature have not yet had sense enough to make some of these provisions in our laws, although there justness has long been admitted by all honest men.

Lusty Old Age.—A man named Joseph Campbell recently died in Campbell county, Geo., at the advanced age of 97. His children, grand children, and great-grandchildren were found to number two hundred and twenty-five; but the most remarkable circumstance was, that the youngest of the whole group was his own child.

New Three Cent Pieces.—A new three cent coin has been issued from the United States mint.—They bear date 1864, and differ from the old coin in being of pure silver, somewhat thinner, and a trifle larger. The star, also, is surrounded by a raised line, while in the space over III, on the opposite side, and within the U, is a sprig, and underneath a quiver of arrows. The new coin is much preferable to the old in appearance.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday morning last, a German woman, who arrived in town on the previous day, with a party of emigrants, accidentally fell from the step in front of our Borough boarding house, in the west end of our Borough, and broke her neck. We understand that she fell with her head into a cellar window and thus caused the casualty above referred to. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Seip, who rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.—Easton Sentinel.