

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the Lehigh Register.

Messrs. Reese, Weiser, and Craig, at Harrisburg, have our thanks for copies of the Auditor General's Annual Report, and other valuable State Documents.

If any of our town readers do not receive their papers regularly, we hope they will make the fact known at our office.

T. O. Baird's Lecture.

Mr. T. O. BAIRD delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening last. The subject was "California as it was, and as it is." It was rather poorly attended in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Ladies' Picnic Ball.

The ball given by the ladies last night was a large, popular and splendid affair. Col. Ettinger's band had been engaged for the occasion.

Music arose with its voluptuous swell, the scene was one of fairy-like enchantment to the happy participants in the mazy dance. The dancing commenced at about eight o'clock, and until the grey morn spread his light mantle over the dark robe of night, music and bright eyes "speaking love to eyes that speak again," made the scene one of mingled joyousness.

SIDEWALKS.

We have a communication on our table calling attention to the shameful condition of some of the sidewalks on West Hamilton street. We have called attention to this matter before, but it seems our otherwise enterprising "borough fathers" have turned a "deaf ear" to this important matter.

The Public Schools.

Notwithstanding the expenditures literally made to sustain these schools, a large number of children can at any time be seen idle in our streets, neglecting the golden opportunity presented them for an education that will prepare them for usefulness and distinction in life.

FINE ICE.

Our citizens were very fortunate in getting their ice-houses filled. We have seldom seen finer ice than has been put up this winter.

Progressing.

The new buildings, the English Lutheran Church, and the Columbia Engine House, are progressing rapidly towards completion.

GOOD WILL HOSE.

This efficient company paraded the streets on Monday last, upon the occasion of housing their new apparatus. The carriage is a beautiful piece of mechanism, and reflects great credit upon those engaged in getting it up.

Norristown and Allentown Rail Road.

An election for officers, by the stockholders of this contemplated road, was held at the public house of HENRY LONGAKER, Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery county, on Monday the 8th inst., when the following officers and Directors were elected.

President.—Samuel Townsend, Esq. Directors.—John W. Tilford, Abraham G. Raguel, William Schall, Michael G. Boyer, Jos. Hunsicker, Henry Longaker, William Worrall, Aaron Schwenk, Jacob Johnson, Jr., John M. Line, Moses Wentz, and Ephraim Grim.

Some two hundred persons were present, among whom were several heavy capitalists from Philadelphia city. A lively interest was manifested in the road, and the general prevailing opinion appeared to be, that the road would be built. As an evidence of this, we will state that upwards of 500 additional shares of stock were subscribed.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Norristown and Allentown Railroad Company, held the 8th day of January, A. D. 1885, at the public house of Henry Longaker, Perkiomen Bridge, Montgomery County, the meeting was organized by electing HENRY LOUCKS, Esq., Chairman, and GARET D. HUNSICKER, FRANCIS B. POLER, and WILLIAM M. JACOBS, Secretaries.

On motion of J. W. Sunderland, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chair appointed J. W. Sunderland, L. E. Corson, Wm. B. Shupe, John A. Brown and Jonathan Todd, said committee.

The committee, after withdrawing a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after having been discussed by the meeting, was unanimously adopted—viz:

Whereas, The time has arrived when greater facilities are demanded for the transportation of coal and other products of the Lehigh Valley, and the north-eastern counties of Pennsylvania, to the city of Philadelphia; and Whereas, The Valley of the Schuylkill and Perkiomen seemed designed by nature as the most feasible outlet for the numerous productions of those regions, and by careful and accurate surveys have been demonstrated to afford the shortest, cheapest and most practicable route for a Railroad between Philadelphia and the great coal-fields of Mauch Chunk; and Whereas, The Legislature of our State has already incorporated a Company with the most ample powers and liberal privileges, for constructing a Railroad along said route, connecting with Philadelphia by either the Norristown or Reading Railroad, at or near Norristown, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad at or near Allentown; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty and the interest of the citizens of Philadelphia, Norristown and Allentown, as well as of the property holders and business men generally, along the route, to subscribe liberally and promptly to the stock of said Company, in order to enable them to expedite the construction of said road.

Resolved, That the amount of the stock already subscribed, and the lively interest taken in the enterprise, warrant the Company in taking measures for the immediate commencement and speedy completion of the work, and that this meeting respectfully recommend the President and Board of Directors to put the Road, or at least a portion of it, under contract as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the President and Board of Directors, to co-operate with them to the extent of our individual influence and abilities in procuring additional subscriptions to the stock of said Road.

Resolved, That it is hoped and believed that the property holders through whose land the proposed road may pass, will duly appreciate the advantages likely to accrue therefrom, and grant the right of way on as liberal terms as possible. On motion,

Resolved, That the papers of Philadelphia City, and of Montgomery and Lehigh Counties, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

[Signed by the officers.]

SPUNKY.

On Friday night an interesting little affair came off in Seventh street. A woman who had long suspected her husband of making a practice of spending his hard earnings in one of the numerous "gambling dens" with which our town is cursed—where professional gamblers practically and hourly reduce the business of life to chance, made up her mind to "keep an eye" on his movements.

At about nine o'clock she entered the "den" and found her "hedge lord" sitting at a table "couching" to his heart's content. She ordered him to accompany her home, which he very reluctantly prepared to do. The keeper of the "h" interfered, when the woman threatened to go for an officer. The keeper of the den, finding he had "caught a tartar," beat a retreat; and the woman left the field in triumph, bearing her captive husband with her.

Poisoned.

A young man named JAMES BROWN, in Lynn township, was poisoned so badly by climbing a tree, a few weeks ago, as to produce Erysipelas, from the effects of which he died on Friday last.

County Superintendent.

The Williamsport Gazette says a strong movement will be made during the coming session of the State legislature to repeal the act authorizing the election of county superintendents of common schools.

The Gazette favors repeal, and says petitions to that effect are in circulation in Lycoming.

This would be taking a step backward, which we would not only deeply regret, but which we are not prepared yet to believe the present Legislature will take.

Having a superintendent in each county is a new and important feature in the common school system of our State, which has not yet had a year's trial, and which cannot fail to prove of great value to the cause of Education.

Let but honest and competent men be selected, and let them receive an adequate compensation for their services, and they will be sure to contribute much to the development of the common school system.

The Tariff.

It is stated that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives will endeavor to call up, at the first opportunity, the bill reported by them at the last session, to regulate the duties on imports.

This bill continues an ad valorem duty of 100 per cent. on liquors, &c., and establishes a scale of duties on other articles of five, ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. ad valorem, respectively, with a free list of a few unimportant articles.

The bill recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury also continues the duty of 100 per cent. ad valorem on liquors, &c., but establishes a single rate of duty of 25 per cent., an valorem on all other articles except those enumerated in an extended free list.

State Revenue from Lehigh. We gather from the Auditor General's Report on the Finances of the Commonwealth, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1884, the following statement of the amount of revenue derived by the State from Lehigh county, during that period:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Tax on Real and Personal Estate, Retailers' Licenses, Tavern Licenses, Pedlars' License, Brokers' License, Distillery and Brewery Licenses, Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon, and Ten-Pin Alley Licenses, Eating House, Beer House, and Restaurant Licenses, Patent Medicine Licenses, Militia Tax, Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c., Collateral Inheritance Tax, Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Allentown Iron Company, Siegfried's Bridge Co., Tax on enrolment of an Act to incorporate the Catawauqua and Foglesville plank road company, Do. to incorporate the Northampton and Lehigh horse insurance co., Do. to incorporate the Thomas iron company, Do. to incorporate the Foglesville water company, Premium on Thomas Iron company's charter.

From the same Report, we learn that the appropriations and payments to Lehigh county, from the State, during the year 1884, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Pensions and Gratuities, Common Schools, Abatement on State Tax, Mercantile Appraisers.

Court Proceedings. A. H. Enley vs. Forge Baumgardner.—This was an action of ejectment brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the possession of a certain house and lot, which had been sold by the sheriff on an execution by the plaintiff Enley against the defendant, and purchased by the plaintiff for the sum of ten dollars.

At the sheriff's sale a notice was read to the sheriff, wherein Charles Ritter claimed the property as his own. The deed from the sheriff to Enley was produced, in answer to which Charles Ritter (who upon a motion was admitted to defend his title) produced his deed from Baumgardner, which was prior to the sheriff's deed. It further appeared on the part of the defence that Baumgardner considering himself in insolvent circumstances at the time, made this assignment of his real estate, for the purpose of obtaining funds to pay off his debts. He had also been indebted to Ritter. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that this assignment was intended to delay, hinder, and defraud other creditors, and that consequently fraudulent as to them. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants generally, King, Brown and Stiles for plaintiff, Bridges for defendant.

Charles Brader and John Young, partners doing business under the firm of Brader & Young vs. John Kern.—This was an action to recover a balance due for a horse power and threshing machine which plaintiffs sold to the defendant. It appeared in evidence that the defendant in company with Henry Leh, (who was indebted to Kern) went to the shop of plaintiffs and while there the defendant selected a machine valued at ninety dollars. In consideration of the indebtedness above mentioned, Leh promised to pay for the machine (which it appeared was the private understanding between Leh and Kern, but of which it seems Young was ignorant,) to which Young replied that it was immaterial who paid the money so that it was paid. Under this state of facts the defendant contended that the machine had been sold on the credit of Leh, and that consequently he was not liable. Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of fifty dollars and ninety cents, and six cents damages and six cents costs. Rank for plaintiffs. Wright and Marx for defendant.

Lucas Schlough vs. Samuel Heffner.—This was an appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace. Plaintiff is a butcher in Weisenburg township. He purchased two heifers of the defendant for which he was to pay at the rate of seven cents a pound. It appeared that one of the heifers was slaughtered by the plaintiff, the sum of forty-five dollars having previous to its removal from the possession of defendant, been paid. Some misunderstanding arose in consequence of the plaintiffs not weighing the heifer according to the directions of the defendant in consequence of which he refused to deliver the remaining heifer when applied for. The suit was brought to recover the balance of this purchase money in the hands of Heffner. In consequence of an inadvertent remark made by one of the counsel in the case, the Court withdrew a juror, thereby putting the case back to next term. Longnecker for plaintiff, Bridges for defendant.

Louis Berry vs. Nathan Miller.—This was an action brought to recover damages which were sustained in consequence of a mule which it was alleged was killed by the negligence and carelessness of the defendant's driver of an ore team. It seemed that the parties have ore teams which are in the care of their teamsters, that these teams encountered each other at a narrow place where the accident took place, when Berry lost his mule. Jury returned a verdict for defendant. Wright and Marx for defendant. Brown and Stiles for plaintiff.

John Kungie vs. Jacob Bogert, jr.—This was an action for seduction and loss of services.—The evidence in this case, proved the following facts. That the daughter of the plaintiff had a child by the defendant and that in consequence she was unable to do any work for the term of half a year, that the family character of the plaintiff has always been very good, and that

the daughter stood high in the estimation of the neighbors. An ineffectual attempt was made on the part of the defence to assail the character of the young girl.

A. & G. Taylor and others vs. Thomas O. Ginkinger, his executors and terro tenants.—This was an action of Ejectment to recover the possession of a certain two story brick building and 60 feet front lot in 7th street.—This property was sold by the Sheriff in 1853 as the property of T. O. Ginkinger, previous to this Sheriff sale the father-in-law of T. O. Ginkinger, Henry Miller, purchased the property at a private sale, for which he gave as consideration, a bond for \$800 and the balance in a due bill dated a day after date. The plaintiff alleged that this sale to Miller was fraudulent and therefore void to the creditors of T. O. Ginkinger, inasmuch as he was greatly indebted at the time. The jury returned a verdict for the defendants generally. King, Wright, Longnecker and Marx for plaintiff, Bridges and Moore for defendant.

Wm. H. Blumer, Jesse M. Line and Wm. Kern, doing business under firm of Wm. H. Blumer & Co. vs. Godfrey Roth.—This was an action on the case to recover of the defendant the amount of the promissory note which he had endorsed. Plaintiffs proved the protest of the note, but failing to prove that notice of said protest was served on the defendant, the Court directed the jury to find for defendant, when the plaintiffs took a non suit. King, Brown and Longnecker for plaintiffs, Wright, Moore and Marx for defendant.

Hard Times. The whole country is suffering at present under a pressure in the money market that has seldom, if ever, been equalled. Business houses are suspending, banks and bankers are failing, laborers are thrown out of employment, and hard times! hard times! is the cry throughout the length and breadth of the land. While thousands are suffering, and tens of thousands are repining, the inquiry naturally arises, whence this pressure? why this distress? To convict a man of the wrong which imposed suffering, is but a poor consolation to him under existing and enduring misery, but the lessons taught by calamity are the most impressive, if properly understood, and rightly appreciated. To ourselves alone, do we owe the present depression of business; the burden is self-imposed; as a people, we have madly rushed upon ruin, and must bear the consequences as best we may. Political folly, and personal extravagance, such as this nation has been guilty of, could end in nothing else but bankruptcy and beggary. With a country extending from the frigid to the torrid zone, yielding abundantly every production of so diversified a climate, with agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources, surpassing all the balance of the world; with the teeming mines of California pouring monthly millions into our lap, why? why in the name of all that is wonderful, should a monetary calamity ever take us? Simply, because as a nation we are political fools, and as a people, we are mad with vanity and conceit. Take as a specimen, but three articles from the list of importations, for the last fiscal year, and then wonder not that we have a crisis in our money market, and that hard times are knocking at the door. Thirty-four millions of dollars worth of silks, twenty-seven millions of woolsens, and twenty-seven millions of cotton goods were imported during the last year. Is it any wonder that at the present time there is seventeen thousand mechanics out of employment in the city of New York; and that the question is daily asked all over the land, where is food and employment to be found for the destitute and idle? Why is it that our mechanics are out of food and employment? Look at the list of importations and answer why. It is because we have preferred the laborers of France and England to our own; because we have supplied our markets with the products of their labor instead of employing the laborers of our own country, and now in every city and manufacturing place of importance, committees are daily meeting and doling out the means of subsistence to the destitute; who, if their honest industry had been protected by the government, would, instead of eating the bitter bread of charity, have been adding to the wealth of the nation, and earning for themselves and families the necessaries and comforts of life.

A CHILD KILLED BY A RAT.—A singular occurrence took place a few days since, at the house of Mr. M. B. Morris, Richmond, Va. It seems that some time ago, a negro woman in the employment of Mr. Morris, heard her child cry in the room next to her, and went in to see what occasioned it. She saw as she entered the room, a large rat running off from the child, who was lying on the floor, and upon approaching the infant, she found a bite upon its cheek, which bled profusely. The mother thought nothing of the accident, and about two weeks since was again called into the room by the cry of her child. Upon getting in, she saw a large rat leap from the bed, and taking up the infant, which was about seven months old, she found that it had been severely bitten on the mole of the head. No attention was paid to the matter, in consequence of the trifling character of the wound, and a few hours afterwards the child died. Dr. Wilson, who had the case under consideration, gives it as his opinion that the death of the child was caused by the bite upon the head.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED BY THE BREAKING OF ICE.—Late on Saturday afternoon, three children, two girls and a boy, were seen to fall through an air-hole in the ice, opposite Ogden & Copp's commission house of this city, and were drowned. The unfortunate children were those of Mr. Owen McCallen. The girls were aged respectively twelve and seven—and the little boy about five years. The eldest is supposed to have lost her life in her affectionate but vain attempts to save her little brother and sister.—Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph, January 1.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

On the 9th the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, and presented the returns of the election held in the several counties of the Commonwealth for Governor. Mr. FRY offered a resolution that the officers of the Senate, who have not been re-elected, be retained in their offices one week from to-morrow, which, after some little debate, in which Messrs. FRY, DARSIE, and HALDEMAN participated, was agreed to.

Mr. FRY, read in place an act to incorporate the Allentown Bank.

On the 10th the Speaker announced the several Standing Committees for the session, of which the following are the more important. Finance.—Messrs. Darsie, Buckalew, Crabb, Hamlin and Killinger.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Hamlin, Quiggle, Hendricks, Price and Pratt.

Banks.—Messrs. Haldeaman, Crabb, Fry, Lewis and Brown.

Railroads.—Messrs. Quiggle, Skinner, Price, Hoge and Taggart.

The following are the chairmen of the other Committees.—Canals, &c., Mr. Buckalew; Estates and Escheats, Mr. Price; Pensions, &c., Mr. Hendricks; Education Mr. McClintock; Militia, Mr. Fry; Private Claims, &c., Mr. Skinner.

Mr. FRY, read a bill in place for the incorporation of the Allentown Bank.

Mr. FRY, read in place an act to authorize, the trustees of a church in Catawauqua to sell real estate and borrow money.

On the 11th a committee from the House of Representatives was introduced, who informed the Senate that the House was ready to count the votes of the election held for Governor on the second Tuesday of October last.

The members of the Senate were then escorted by the committee to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

After a brief report, the Senators again returned to the Senate, when Mr. BUCKALEW, as teller on the part of Senate, reported the following as the result of the election:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Whole number of votes, Wm. Bigler, James Pollock, S. Rush Bradford, Scattering.

JAMES POLLOCK having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, was declared duly elected Governor for the ensuing term of three years, from the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1885. The convention then adjourned, after which the House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On the 9th Mr. REESE offered a petition contesting the seat of Mr. BURN, a sitting member from Northampton county, stating that this election had been illegal and void, and praying for the appointment of a committee to investigate the same. The petition was read, and the time for drawing the committee according to law, was, after considerable debate, fixed for Wednesday, the 17th instant.

On the 10th Mr. SMITH (city) moved a reconsideration of the vote given yesterday, fixing the day for drawing the committee in the contested election from Northampton county, which was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH then moved that Saturday next be fixed as the day for drawing the committee according to law. Agreed to.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.—It is with no small degree of regret that we announce the death of the celebrated lion Martin Van Buren. He died a few nights since in the Menagerie Rooms of Raymond & Co., who are wintering their stock of animals in this city. The lion was presented to Martin Van Buren, during the time he was President, by the Emperor of Morocco, who also sent the President at the same time, a pair of full blooded Arabian horses.—As the President of the United States is not allowed to accept any gift from a foreign government, these animals were sold at auction in the City of Washington, soon after their arrival.—Raymond & Co., became the purchasers of the lion, and ever since that time he has been known only by the name of Martin Van Buren. This lion at the time of his death was about thirty years old. He was doubtless the best trained animal that ever was exhibited in the United States.—Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser.

COAL ASHES.—A writer in the Practical Farmer gives his experience in the use of coal ashes. He says, I have now a bed of carrots, about two hundred feet long, and ten wide, in drills. The seed was sown unusually late, and I did not expect much of a crop. I had about a cart load of coal ashes—the result of the cooking stove—which had been mixed in the manure heap; and not having any other use for them, I had them spread on one end of this piece of ground which I sowed with carrots.—The ashes spread over about a third of the bed, and the carrots, where the ashes was spread are more than twice as large as in the other portions of the patch; the stalks are much greener and also double the size of the others. The whole piece was manured very lightly, as the manure yard was empty at the time.

RUN UPON A BANK.—A curious scene took place yesterday in Third street, Philadelphia.—A flock of sheep was driven down along the railroad from Chesnut st., and when nearly opposite the Girard Bank, the bell-weather started off at a tangent, and entered the gateway north of that building. Of course the whole flock followed the lead, and pretty soon the bank was entered at the rear by the entire flock. This novel run upon the bank caused much merriment among the crowds awaiting their turn at the counter; and also to the claimants of interest who were besieging the City Treasurer's department.

Odds and Ends.

An Iowa paper says that the people there have added another measure to their arithmetics. It is called "drunkards weight or measures."

It is as follows:— 2 glasses make 1 dram, 8 drams make 1 drunkard, 3 drunkards make 1 groggery, 4 groggeries make 1 jail, 5 jails make 1 penitentiary, 6 penitentiaries make 1 h-l.

A maiden lady in Georgetown, some fifteen years beyond twenty, asked a waggish-cousin his opinion of fashionable private parties. After some little hesitation he replied:—"Well, cos, my opinion is that—that—that—they are nock auctions for the sale of ugly young girls, and—and—(placing himself in an attitude for a bold retreat) and old maids." It is needless to say that his hasty retreat was all that saved his head from the vengeance of the broomstick.

In order to try your lover's affection for you, take an opportunity of dancing some evening continually with somebody else, or of otherwise flirting whilst in the meantime you snub and slight him. If this conduct does not destroy his regard for you, he loves you indeed sincerely; but he is a fool, and don't you have him.

Women, though so amiable in themselves, are never quite so amiable as when they are useful; and as to beauty, though men may fall in love with girls at play, there is nothing to make them stand to their love like seeing them at work.

Some delusions are of such a character that time only can dissipate them. When the minds of men are excited to a certain pitch, argument is useless. It is then our place to wait till they recover their former self possession.

The New Hampshire editor who wrote his editorials with chalk on the soles of his shoes, and went barefoot while the boys set up the copy, has purchased a ream of second-hand envelopes, and engaged a girl to turn them inside out.

Wood is the thing after all, as the man with the oak leg said when the mad dog bit it.

An Irishman, said if a few gooseberries gives so fine a flavor to an apple pie, that it would be a darlint of an apple pie which was made of gooseberries entirely.

When cats wash their faces, bad weather is at hand—so says the old superstition. When ladies use washes for their complexion, it is a true sign that the beauty of their day has gone by—no superstition thar.

Ungarians always value people according to their success. To men worth 10,000 dollars they bow twice as low as to the one who only lays claim to five thousand. If you want an ignoramus to respect you, "dress to death," and wear watch seals about the size of bricksbats.

Elijah Moore, a Virgini farmer, who removed to Iowa, took the premium for corn at the Washington county fair; he raised 120 bushels to the acre.

The citizens of Louisville have erected a beautiful monument to W. G. H. Butler, the teacher whom Mat. Ward murdered. It is of Italian marble, about ten feet in height, of chaste design, and beautiful workmanship.

One young lady in Albany, N. Y., received 480 calls on New Year's Day, not counting four military companies, one fire company, and a host of poor relatives.

In this country there were killed during the past year:—Wives by their husbands, 36; husbands by their wives, 6; children by their parents, 21; parents by their children, 3; brothers by brothers, 5.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—Last week one of the prisoners in the New Jersey State Prison, who was insane, committed suicide by cutting or breaking the steam pipe which passed through his cell, and inhaling the steam. He was heard making considerable noise about 11 o'clock, and at 12 was found dead.

KEEP YOUR STOCK WARM.—Nothing will pay better at this season than the care given to domestic animals of every kind. A dollar in time or expense devoted to sheltering them from cold, will save many dollars in food. A cow or flock of sheep will thrive better and keep in better health on 7,500 lbs. of hay in a comfortable stable, than on 2,000 lbs. if left exposed to wind and storm.—American Agriculturist.

RELIEF NOTES.—We are glad to learn—as no doubt everybody else will be—that there is a prospect—a pretty fair one, we should judge—that these destitute notes will soon be out of the way. At the State Treasurer's office, last week, there were no less than 121,000 of these "rags" cancelled and burned. Of this number 72,000 were from the Lancaster Bank, 21,000 from the Middletown, and 17,000 from the Harrisburg Banks.

KILLED BY PEPPERMINT.—The Killingly (Ct.) Telegraph alludes to the death of a person in the neighborhood of that town, by drinking excessively of essence of peppermint. He had been a moderate drinker of spirituous liquor, but his supplies being cut off by the Maine Law, he resorted to peppermint, and it killed him.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A tea pedler has been arrested in New York, for selling tea in packages purporting to weigh six pounds. On examination, these packages were found to be filled at either end with about a quarter of an ounce of tea; the balance was white sand. He was sent to the State Prison for 2 years.

A GIRAFFE DROWNED.—On the 30th ultimo, a monster giraffe belonging to the menagerie of Mr. Van Amburg, whilst being removed from the steamship Philadelphia at New Orleans, fell overboard and was drowned. It is said to have cost \$15,000.