

# Ieffersonian Republican.

#### Thursday March 20, 1851.

There was no paper issued from this Office during the past two weeks, in consequence of a member of our family having had the small pox, which frightened off all the hands of our office, and entirely disabled us. We made every effort to procure others to aid us in getting out the paper last week, but failed in doing so. We hope our readers will bear with us under the circumstances.

Those persons who were kind enough to wait upon us and supply our wants during this trial, we shall ever feel greatful to, and will endeavor to reciprecate the favor, whenever an opportunity shall offer.

We are happy to state that our little girl has entirely recovered; and that the danger is past, bevond question.

When this contagious disease,-fraught with so much terror in the minds of people, -makes its appearance among us, it is wisdom to observe the utthe caution approaches a degree of ridiculous insunity,-extremely exagerated reports fly in every direction, generally doing more harm than the disease itself. We often wonder what these very timid ones will do when they have to face the King of Terrors.

Senator Benton has had the small pox. He is getting better.

#### Whig Scuator in Ohio.

The legislature of Ohio on Saturday last, elected Benjamin F. Wade, (whig), to the United States Senate, for six years. The vote was for Wade 44, elect at the next general election, and every three Payne (loco) 34, Scattering 7. Judge Wade was | years thereafter, a Superintendent of the Public one of the earliest supporters of Gen. Taylor in | Works, who shall perform all the duties now enthe Western Reserve.

The bill for the charter of "The Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank of Easton," passed the House of Representatives finally, on Friday last, by a vote of 45 to 40.

### Closing Hotels on the Sabbath.

The Grand Jury of Carbon County prevented the Hotels from selling liquor on the Sabbath, and the Court ordered the Prosecuting Attorney, to notify all the Landlords in the county by written notice to close their bars on the Sabbath day.

## Canal Commissioner.

The Lewistown Gazette proposes the Hon. Chas. W. Pitman as the next Whig candidate for this office. The recommendation is endorsed by the Blair county Whig, with the most flattering encominns. We have observed a similar suggestion from several other quarters before.

The Legislature of this State have adopted a resolution, fixing the day of adjournment on the 15th of April.

# Profitable Farming.

employment than gold digging at the present time or section under his supervision; the nature of the San Francisco, is stated, by a correspondent of the last season, about 130 acres of potatoes, which yielded him a crop of 35,000 bushels, averaging 50 | ics, laborers, and others employed on the several ibs. to the bushel, and 270 bushels to the acre.-The crop will average about ten cents per pound, ary paid to each per day or week. or the enormous sum of one hundred and seventyfive thousand dollars; or what is the same thing, we find the product of this farm of less than 150 acres was as follows-Potatoes \$175,000, Onions \$15,000; Cabbages \$16,000; Tomatoes \$6,250; Pumpkins \$4,800. Total product \$217,050.

Two new churches are to be crected in Reading during the present year, -one a Lutheran, the other a German Reformed Church.

TIt is said that a balloon has been constructed at Paris which obeys the helm, and can be driven even against the wind by its conductor.

# Guessing the Weight of a Hog.

A very large number of persons assembled in hog, and join in the sport of guessing for him .-. Opinions as to his weight were various, and the keep a record of his proceedings in a book. He excitement was very great. The majority of per- shall make all the surveys and explorations relasons present did not think he would reach 800 .-The betting was heavy, and the excitement in- new work, or for repairs, and such other duties as creased until towards evening, when the hog was may be required. He shall make an annual report weighed, and the announcement made that his ex- to the Legislature, and shall receive \$2,000 per act weight was 846 pounds.

Mr. Henry Murray, of Mount Holly, was the fortunate guesser-the number set down by him being 843.

# Grog Shops for Women.

A respectable New-York paper asserts that there are certain secret places in that city, furnished in the most gorgeous style, and patronised most exclusively by women of wealth and fushion, who go there first for ice creams, &c., then for clarei, champagne, brandy, mint juleps, sherry coblers, and brandy slings. "This is no fancy sketch; there are at this moment scores of women of the first rank in society who have become inveterate tipplers at these places."

A female Fugitive Slave, recently arrested in Cincinnati, put a stop to legal proceedings, by announcing her desire to return home with her master, because he was the father of her child! We presume he will be "turred and feathered" by those sturdy opponents of "amalgamation"-the slaveholders of Kentucky, on his return,

this or the coming week.

Census of Monroe County: 1850.

Townships & Bor's.	Population	Dwelling Houses	Families	Deaths	Farms	Productive Establish's
Hamilton	1984	307	307	22	149	10
Jackson	692	107	107	4	46	1
Ross	1371	217	217	10	124	3
Chesnuthill	1029	167	167	17	86	
Pocono	925	149	149	6	54	
Polk	712	112	112	5		
Tobyhanna	550	87	87	1	12	
Coolbaugh	246	43	43	2	100	4
Paradise	428	73	73	1		
Price	340	55	55	4	21	3
Stroudsburg	811	140	140	26		11
Stroud	1419	237	237		115	7
Smithfield	1283	218	218	19	103	11
M. Smithfield	1478	241	241	16	101	5
TOTAL	13268	2153	2153	133	887	76

Tanning Business. No. of Tanneries in the County Capital invested in real & personal estate \$79,600 No. of raw hides consumed annually 38,730 Cost of No. Coras of Bark used No. of hands employed \$1524 Average wages of hands per month most caution to prevent its spread: but with many No. of lbs. of leather produced annually 1,276,520 \$253,855

Re-Organization of the Canal Board. In accordance with the suggestion of Governor JOHNSTON, in his late annual message to the Legislature, Mr. Penniman, from the Committee on Inland Navigation, in the House of Representatives, has reported a bill for the re-organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, or rather the abolition of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the appointment of a single Superintendent of Pub-

lic Works in its stead. This bill authorizes the voters of the State to joined by law upon the Canal Commissioners, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The said Superintendent, is to be sworn or affirmed on entering his office, and shall give bond, with security, in the sum of \$50,000. He shall be commissioned by the Governor, but shall, for a misdemeanor in office, be removed by the Governor on the address of a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly. Provided, that in case of vacancy, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint, to serve until a successor is elected and qualfied .-The Superintendent shall have the entire management of the public works belonging to the State, and shall devote his whole time to the public service and shall keep his office in the Capitol. He shall appoint for three years a Superintendent of Motive Power on the Allegheny portage railroad, and one Supervisor for each division of the Canal, if he thinks so many are required; also Collectors

The Superintendent is authorized to appoint a 30th June, 1851. Secretary, at \$1500 per annum.

and Weighmasters.

The Superintendent shall visit each division at least three times each year, and shall require from the superintendent or supervisor monthly reports Agriculture would seem to be a more profitable in writing, showing in detail the state of division dence in cases of contested elections. in California. A Mr. Horner from New Jersey repairs done since last report; the amount of money who has a farm at San Jose, about 40 miles from expended, and the amount of money due, together Minesota. with the name of every person to whom money has Journal of Commerce, to have planted, during the been paid, or is due, and for what purposes, the number and names of engineers, firemen, mechanlines respectively, and the amount of wages or sal-

nual report to the Legislature, in which he shall the whole yield of 130 acres was 25,000 bushels, show the receipts and expenditures of each line or and sold at five dollars per bushel. To sum up all, division, including the motive power, and the receipts and expenditures on the rail-roads belonging to the State.

A "revenue bureau" shall be established in the Superintendant's office, and he shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties, which shall be to examine the object of tolls generally, and by comparison of the rates of tells, as published by the Superintendent and incorporated companies of this State and of other States, to arrive at a knowledge of the most efficient mode of increasing the revenue from the public works. He shall receive \$1,500 per annum.

An "Engineer's bureau" shall also be established, the head to be appointed by the Superintive to the public works, estimates of the cost of

The Superintendents of Motive Power on the Columbia Railroad and the Portage Rail-road shall have the entire management of said roads respec-

We have no hesitancy in saying that the provisions of this bill seems to be admirably calculated to insure an efficient and energetic management of the Public Works. The change is perhaps a little more radical than that contemplated by the Governor, and the organization more complicated, stiff, and unwieldly, but that it would work to far greater advantage than the present system can hardly admit of a doubt.

The appointment of the State Engineer, or Special Superintendent of repairs, is a measure that is imperatively demanded under any system; and whatever may be the fate of the bill, we hope this particular feature of it will be adopted under any circumstances.

There seems to be a very general dissatisfaction -a dissatisfaction reaching to both political parties-with the present organization of the Canal

We learn from the Easton Sentinel, of the Board. The complaints against it are by no means 20th inst., that the Delaware Division of the Penn- of a factional or party character, but come alike sylvania Canal will be opened for navigation either from Whig and Opposition. These complaints have been long and loud; but we hail the bill, the substance of which is here presented, as the harbinger of a complete and speedy reformation.

Daily American.

### Texas.

It is said that emigrants from the Western and Southern States are pouring into Texas in large numbers, many of whom are wealthy planters, farmers and stock raisers. It is estimated that within the past six months some eighty thousand persons have entered the State by way of Galveston and the Red River. A New Orleans letter says:

"Good sugar lands, well located, and perfect titles, are rating from \$5 to \$10, and cotton lands from \$2 to \$5 per acre. The rapidly augmenting value of these lands since the Compromise, as was generally anticipated, has caused them to become a prominent object of speculation in the market,while the receding tide of California emigration is passing into Texas on the "back track," and securing much of what is every where acknowledged to be the best planting and agricultural district in 11 the South."

Tickets of various denominations from 61 cents cent bills from it, closely resembling a 50 dollar bill.

MEN AND FISH .- Men are as easily caught as cat-fish. All that is required is a different kind of bait. If you would catch a young man for instance, bait with calico. If you are after an old sinner, fasten to your hook a doubloon.

### Congress .- Close of the Session.

The proceedings of Congress on the last day of the session (which lasted from 11 A. M. on Monday till noon on Tuesday,) were of such a hasty and confused character that our readers would scarcely understand them if we were to copy the reports in full. More important business was done in that sitting, than during the whole previ-

ous part of the session. The most important business of the last day may be summed up as follows:-

BILLS DEFEATED.

The French Spoliation Bill The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

The Fortification Appropriation Bill. The Bill making Gen. Scott a Lieut. General. BILLS PASSED.

The Bill for reducing the rates of postage. The Post Office Appropriation Bill.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill.

The Army and Navy Appropriation Bills. The Bill establishing new Post Routes.

The following list comprises all the important acts passed during the session. Joint resolution directing the distribution of the

works of Alexander Hamilton, and for other pur-An act making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions, for the year ending the 30th of

An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, for the year ending the 30th

Ant act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other persons of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852. An act to supply deficiencies in the appropria-

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfiling treaty stipulations with various Indian

tions for the service of the fiscal year ending the

tribes, for the year ending 30th June, 1852. An act to prescribe the mode of obtaining evi-

An act to amend an act entitled "An act establish the Territorial government of Oregon," and an act to establish the Territorial government of An act to authorize the Legislative Assembly of

the Territories of Oregon and Minesota to take charge of the school lands in said Territories. A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associated exiles from Hungary.

An act to amend an act entitled an act allowing compensation to members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives, and to delegates The Superintendent is required to make an an- of territories, and repealing all other laws on that

> An act to authotize the Secretary of War to allow the payment of interest to the State of Georgia, for advances made for the use of the United States, in the suppression of hostilities of the Creek. Seminole, and Cherokee Indians.

> An act to found a military asylum for relief and support of invalid and disabled soldiers of the army of the United States.

> An act for appointment of appraisers at large, and for other purposes, and an act to modify rates of postage in the United States, and to provide for

An act to ascertain and settle private land claims in the State of California.

An act to limit the liability of ship-owners, and

An act to create additional collection districts in the Territory of Oregon, and for other purposes. An act to amend an act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the Mount Holly, a few days since, to see a mammeth | tendent. His duties shall extend to all the canals | United States, and to the Delegates of the Terriand railroads belonging to the State, and he shall tories," and repealing all other laws on that sub-

An act to amend the acts regulating the appraisement of imported merchandise and for other

An act for the relief of the American Coloniza-An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the year ending

30th of June, 1852. An act making appropriations for the civil an diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1852, and for other pur-

An act to establish certain post routes in the United States and the Territories thereof. An act making appropriations for light-houses

light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erec-

tion and establishment of the same, and for other Fugitive Slave Law in Rhode-Island .- The subject of the Fugitive Slave Law having been referred to a special committe of the Rhode-Island Legislature, they have reported that there is not

sufficient time for its full consideration at the pres-

ent session, but recommend the passage of the folstate as fugitives from service or labor. It shall or postage stamp, or who shall make or print, or be the duty of the Attorney General whenever he is informed that any inhabitant of this state is ar- postage stamps of the kind provided and furnished rested or claimed as a fugitive from service or la- by the the Postmaster General as aforesaid, withbor, diligently and faithfully, at the expense of the state, to use all lawful means to protect, defend, Office Department, or who, after such postage and procure to be legally discharged, every such stamps have been printed, shall, with intent to deperson so arrested or claimed,'

## CHEAP POSTAGE LAW.

AN ACT to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, from the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit: For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind upon which information shall be asked for, or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail, for any distance between places within the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, when the postage upon such letter shall have been prepaid, three cents, and five cents when the postage thereon shall not have been prepaid; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, double these rates for every such single letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance over twenty five hundred miles, twenty cents, and for any distance under twenty-five hundred miles, ten cents, (excepting, however, all cases where such postage have been or shall be adjusted at different rates by postal treaty or convention, already concluded or hereafter to be made;) and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rates above specified, and for a treble letter, treble those rates, and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall \$130,540 to 50 cents, are now issued in New-York, by eat- be charged with an additional single postage. And ing houses, baker shops, &c. Some are issued on all drop letters, or letters placed in any Post Ofplain cards, others on bank note paper, and beauti- fice, not for transmission, but for delivery only, fully engraved. One person has had his bills struck shall be charged with postage at the rate of one from a finely engraved plate, costing \$200, the fifty cent each; and all letters shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any Post Office, shall be charged with one cent in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as

other postages now are. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That all newspapers not exceeding three ounces in weight, sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, shall be charged with postage as follows, to wii: All newspapers published weekly only, shall circulate in the mail free of postage within the county where published, and that the postage on the regular number of a newspaper published weekly, for any distance not exceeding fifty miles out of the county where published, shall be five cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding fifty miles, and not exceeding three hundred ter; and for any distance exceeding four thousand miles, thirty cents per quarter; and all newspapers published monthly, and sent to actual and bona fide subscribers shall be charged with one-fourth the foregoing rates and on all such newspapers published semi-monthly shall be charged with one half the foregoing rates; and papers published semi-weekly shall be charged double those rates; triweekly, treble those rates; and oftener than triweekly, five times those rates. And there shall be charged upon every other newspaper, and each circular not sealed, hand-bill, engraving, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, and every other description of printed matter, which shall be unconnected with any manuscript, or written matter, and which it may be lawful to transmit through the mail, of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance not exceeding five hundred miles, one cent; and for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent; for any distance exceeding five hundred miles and not exceeding one thousand five hundred miles, double those rates; for any distance exceeding one thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding two thousand five hundred miles, treble those rates; for any distance exceeding two thousand five hundred miles and not exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, four times those rates; for any distance exceeding three thousand five hundred miles, five times those rates. Subscribers to all periodicals shall be required to pay one quarter's postage in advace; in all such cases the postage shall be one half the foregoing rates. Bound books, and parcels of printed matter not weighing over thirty two ounces, shall be deemed mailable matter, under the provisions of this section. And the postage on all printed matter other than newspapers and periodicals published at intervals, not exceeding three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, to be prepaid; and in ascertaining the amount of postage chargeable thereon, they shall be weighed when in a dry state. And whenever any printed matter on which the postage is required by this section to be prepaid shall, through the inattention of Postmasters, or otherwise, he sent without prepayment, the same shall be charged with double the amount of postage which would have been chargeable thereon if the postage had been prepaid: but nothing in this act contained shall subject to postage any matter which is exempted from the payment of postage by any existing law. And the Postmaster General, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States, shall be and he is hereby authorized to reduce or enlarge, from time to time, the rates of postage upon all letters and other mailable matter conveyed between the United States and any foreign country, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements with other governments, or counteracting any adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with foreign countries; and postmasters at the office of delivery are hereby authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove wrappers and envelopes from all printed matter and pamphlets not charged with letter postage, for the purposes of ascertaining whether there is upon or connected with any such printed matter, or in such package any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of post-

bona fide subscribes at one-fourth the rates fixed SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and to all other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable postage stamps of the denomination of three cents, and of such other denominations as he may think expedient to facilitate the pre-payment of the postages provided for in this act; and any person who shall forge or counterfeit any postage stamp provided or furnished under the provisions of this or any former act, whether the same are impressed or printed on or attached to envelopes or not, or any die, plate, or engraving therefor, or shall make or print, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession with intent to use or sell, any such 'An act in relation to persons claimed in this false, forged, or counterfeited die, plate, engraving authorize or procure to be made or printed, any out the special authority and direction of the Post fraud the revenues of the Post Office Department, Bend .- Honesdale Democrat-

age thereon. And all publishers of pamphlets,

be allowed to interchange their publications recip

rocally free of postage: Provided, That such in-

each publication: And Provided, also, That said

publishers may enclose in their publications the

bills for subscriptions thereto without any addi-

tional charge for postage: And provided, further,

That in all cases where newspapers shall not con-

tain over three hundred square inches they may be

transmitted through the mails by the publishers to

deliver any postage stamps to any person or persons other than such as shall be authorized to receive the same by an instrument of writing duly executed under the hand of the Postmaster Genereral, and seal of the Post-Office Department, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the expenses of procuring and providing all such postage stamps and letter envelopes, as are provided for or authorized by this act, shall be paid, after being adjusted by the Auditor of the Post-Office Department, or the certificate of the Postmaster General, out of any money in the Treasury arising from the Post-Office Department.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every Postmaster to cause to be defaced, in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct, all postage stamps attached to letters deposited in his office for delivery, or to be sent by mail; and if any Postmaster, sending letters in the mail with postage stamps attached, shall omit to deface the same, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster to whose offices such letters shall be sent for delivery to deface the stamps and report the delinquent Postmaster to the Postmaster-General. And if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in pre-payment of postage, any postage stamp which shall have been before used for like purposes, such persons shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States, in any court of competent ju-

Sac. 5. And be it further enacted, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any post-office in any town, or village, where a newspapers shail be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office, to be decided by the Postmaster General, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by him, at a charge not exceeding one [three] at such office, at such time and under such regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe; and a charge of one cent for each letter advertised. And the postmaster at such office is hereby directed to post in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of such list, on the day or day after the publication thereof; and if the publisher of any such paper shall refuse to publish the list of letters as provided in this section, the postmaster may designate some other paper for such purpose. Such lists of letters shall be published once in every six weeks, and as much oftener, not exceeding once a week, as the Postmaster Generceeding three hundred miles and not exceeding al may specially direct: Provided, That the Postone thousand, fifteen cents per quarter; for any distance exceeding one thousand miles and not exceeding two thousand miles, twenty cents per quar- any newspaper printed in the German or any other lieu of or in addition to the publication of the list of such letters in the manner first in this section provided, as the Postmaster General shall direct.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That to any postmaster whose commissions may be reduced before the amount allowed at his office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and whose labors may be increased, the Postmaster General shall be authorized, in his discretion, to allow such additional commissions as he may deem jost and proper: Provided, That the whole amount of commissions allowed such postmaster during the fiscal year shall not exceed by more than twenty per cent. the amount of commissions at such office for the year ending the thirieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Sec. 7. And he it further exacted, That no Post-Office now in existence shall be discontinued, nor shall the mail service on any mail route in any of the States or Territories be discontinued or diminished, in consequence of any diminution of the revenues that may result from this act; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to establish new Post-Offices, and place the mail service on any new mail routes established, or that may hereafter be established, in the same manner as though this act had not passed: And provided, further, [That the compensation of no Postmaster shall be diminished in consequence of the passage of this

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be paid to the Post Office Department, in further payment and compensation for the mail service performed for the two Houses of Congress and the other Departments and offices of the Government in the transportation of free matter, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per year, which shall be paid quarterly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the moneys appropriated to the Post Office Department by the twelfth section of the act "to establish certain post-routes and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fortyseven, and remaining undrawn in the Treasury, shall continue subject to the Post-Office Department, notwithstanding the same may have so remained so undrawn for more than two years after it became subject to such requisition.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post Office Depart-

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be in the power of the Postmaster General, at all the Post Offices where the Postmasters are appointed by the President of the United States, to establish post routes within the cities or towns, to provide for conveying letters to the Post Office, by establishing suitable and convenient places of deposit, and employing carriers to receive and deposit them in the Post Office; and at all such offices it shall be in his power to cause letters to be delivered by suitable carriers, to be appointed by him for that purpose, for which not exceeding one or two cents shall be charged, to be paid by the person receiving or sending the same; and all sums so received shall be paid into the Post Office Department: Provided, The amount of compensation alperiodicals, magazines, and newspapers which lowed by the Postmaster General to carriers shall shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight, shall n no case exceed the amount paid into the Treasury, by each town or city, under the provisions of terchange shall be confined to a single copy of

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful to coin, at the mint of the United States and its branches, a piece of the denomination and legal value of 3 cents, or three-hundreths of a dollar, to be composed of three fourths of silver and onefourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription of the United States of America, and its denomination and date; and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts for all sums of thirty cents and under; and that no ingots shall be used for the coinage of the three-cent pieces herein authorized, of which the quality differs more than five thousandths from the legal standard; and that, in adjusting the weight of the said coin the following deviations from the standard weight shall not be exceeded, namelyone-half of a grain in a single piece, and one pen-

nyweight in a thousand pieces. Approved, March 3, 1851.

The Leggett's Gap Railroad Company has commenced laying its track from Scranton with heavy T rail. Several miles have already been laid. The Company has also commenced mining coal, preparatory to stocking the road, which will be finished in a few months, forming a connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad at Great