



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1849.

Circulation near 2000.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Boas of the Senate and Lavach of the House, for valuable legislative documents.

Hon. James Cooper, was on Tuesday last elected United States Senator for six years.

Sheriff's Sales.—For the benefit of our large number of subscribers we give in our advertising columns, a short notice of the property offered at public sale by the Sheriff of Lehigh County.

The Governor's Message.
The great length of the Governor's message and the late reception of the same, prevents us from giving it this week. We have, however, in another column given a short extract of the message from the Daily News. In our next we will publish it entire. It is a Statesman-like document and both parties speak well of it.

Harrisburg Papers.
The Pennsylvania Telegraph is published daily during the session of the Legislature, at \$3.—Semi-weekly, during the session, at \$2. Yearly, including semi-weekly during the session, at \$3.—and weekly at \$2. It has complete records of Legislative proceedings.

The Democratic Union is published as usual, twice a week during the session of the Legislature, at \$3 per annum. For the session only at \$2. The Union is a well conducted sheet, beautifully printed, and is the organ of the Democratic party.

Philadelphia Dailies.
The New Year has introduced into the Daily Sun with a new, brilliant and beautiful face, and Col. James S. Wallace as its editor. The Colonel is a polished and forcible writer, and although a military man, with him "the pen is mightier than the sword." May he long continue to wield it and may the light of his Luminary never grow less!

The Daily News appears in an enlarged form and much improved dress. Hon. R. T. Conrad is associated with Mr. Sanderson in the Editorial department of that paper. Mr. Conrad is one of the most finished and brilliant writers of our land—gentlemanly in his intercourse with his brethren of the press—and we welcome him back to the fraternity which his talents have adorned.

The Home Journal.
The first number in the New Year has made its appearance. It is beautifully printed on fine white paper and new type, and is truly a handsome specimen of the "great art." The literary contents are sparkling and bright. Those who wish to procure an entire volume of this valuable journal, have now the opportunity of doing so, the terms being only two dollars a year.

American Metropolitan Magazine.
This is the title of a monthly periodical, the first number of which has been issued by Mr. Israel Post, No. 259, Broadway, New York. It makes a capital beginning; although entering upon a field already somewhat crowded, appears to have enlisted in its service, the right kind of material, to make competition successful. The number before us contains a variety of well executed steel and wood engravings, and contributions of high literary merit from the best American authors—some of them not upon the list of any other Magazine. It is to be under the editorial control of William London. The publisher informs us, in a private note, that there is sufficient capital invested in the Metropolitan, to sustain it, and make it the very best three dollar Magazine in the country.—Judging from what he has heretofore accomplished in the publishing line, we place full confidence in his statement, and doubt not that his new enterprise will be successful.

Dorrism in Law.
In the Supreme Court at Washington, on Tuesday, the Chief Justice delivered an elaborate and able opinion upon the Rhode Island case, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island. The Court met the question in all its forms, and are unanimous in their judgment of condemnation of the Dorr rebellion. Every point raised by the counsel for the plaintiff has been overruled by the Court, and every point, save one, by every Judge of the Court. Mr. Woodbury dissented (it is his habit to dissent upon some point or other in almost every important question, from the opinion of the Court upon the question) of Martial Law. The Judges, save one, all affirm the right of the State to protect itself in this form, but Mr. Woodbury doubts, or rather non-concurs, embodying his judgment in a lengthy appeal.

Life in California.
It is stated by Captain Folsom, in his letter of October 5th, to General Jessup, that the miserable Sandwich Islanders get one dollar per hour for working about the store-houses of San Francisco—laborers by the week get \$40 and \$50—mechanics get \$8 and \$10 per day, and \$6 per day by the month. Common clerks and salesmen in stores receive \$2,500 per annum and their board; and the Captain writes that the boy in his employ, who was a volunteer a few days before, he pays \$1500 per annum.—But he adds, that the wages were not high when it is considered that this boy has to pay \$8 per dozen for washing, and every thing else at corresponding prices. The principal waiter in the hotel gets \$1700, and others from 1200 to \$1500 per annum. The Captain says it would cost him more than his pay as a government officer to have his boots blacked.

Revenue of Lehigh County.

The amount of Revenue paid by the citizens of Lehigh county, into the State Treasury, during the financial year, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1847, and ending on the 30th day of November, 1848, according to an extract from the Auditor General's Report, is as follows:—

Tax on Real and Personal Estate, \$23,147 71
" on Crane-Iron Company, 600 00
" Biery's Bridge Company, 19 50
" Siegfried's Bridge Company, 5 00
" Bethlehem Bridge Company, 2 34
" Tavern Licenses, 1,148 62
" Retailer's Licenses, 1,049 69
" From Register on Wills, &c. 94 50
" From Recorder on Deeds, 150 00
" Paid for Pamphlet Laws, 4 55
" Militia Expenses, 40 00
" Collateral Inheritance tax, 298 50
" To incorporate the Lehigh County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 10 00
Total, \$26,570 41
Payments to Lehigh County:
" Militia Expenses, \$40 00
" Pensions and Gratuities, 137 61
" Common Schools, 2,031 04
Total, \$2,208 65

The Law of the Road.

Every one who travels the road should make it his business to understand the law of the road. The law of good breeding and good nature, which rarely fails to dictate the "giving place" to the passer, is a pretty good law, but even that has failed in some cases, where the disposition to put it in practice has been confined to but one side. Infirm humanity, therefore, requiring a fixed rule in this respect, as in almost every other—it becomes important to understand what that rule is. In a recent case tried in Essex county, N. J., between J. M. Meeker of Newark, and P. F. Frazee of Rahway, for damages in breaking the carriage of the former, by coming in contact on the highway. Chief Justice Greene, in his charge to the Jury, said:

"It appeared from the evidence, that the plaintiff was on the right side of the road, where he had a right to be, and kept steadily on, without deviating. He said our statute simply directs that all carriages shall keep to the right. Under this act the person driving on the left of the road is not necessarily in the wrong, unless there is not room enough there to let another wagon pass. If the plaintiff was on the right side of the road, though occupying the whole of the smooth part, he was not necessarily culpable for not turning out. It is by courtesy only that one half of the track is usually yielded to others, that empty wagons turn out for loaded ones, &c., but that is not the law, which requires all to keep to the right."

The jury, after a long deliberation, gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$200.

The Southern Movement.

It seems to be the better opinion—says the Daily News—so far as we can gather it from many intelligent and trust-worthy sources, that the members of Congress from the South begin to realize the madness of the policy which they have so rashly adopted. They were sent to Washington to legislate for the Union, not to conspire against it. They have given their oaths to support the constitution, not to tear it into fragments and trample it under foot. Time, too, has been allowed for consultation with their constituents; and they discover that the Union is as dear to the gallant people of the South—we speak of the mass, not of the professional politicians—as to those of the North. The result has been that the committee refuse to second Mr. Calhoun in his second edition of Nullification; and the present prospect is that all which they will have to ask is that their folly may be forgotten.

We admit that there is folly also at the North. How could it be otherwise? This subject has been discussed for years, and every effort has been made to influence the minds of our population. The cool, reflecting and just of all parties are united upon one point—that the free States shall not be made parties to the extension of slavery; but the mass of the Northern people know no prejudice against the South, and will sanction no measure that invades, in the slightest degree, the rights secured them by the Constitution.

Sentence of Old Zaak.

Politicians have done almost every thing possible, to annoy the Old Hero—to drive him to desperation and perhaps to the grave. He has through their connivance been discharged by the people from the office of Major General—the first instance of the kind in the history of our government—and at last as a reward for all his glorious services he has been called up for sentence to four years hard labor. The sentence was recorded on the back of a ballot cast during the last election in Ohio, it is as follows:

Zachary Taylor, stand up!—You have been indicted by the Grand Jury that assembled in Philadelphia for wilfully, resolutely and determinedly seeking to rule over the people of the United States. And after a fair, able and full investigation of your case, you have been found guilty.

It now remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law. That sentence is: That you be taken from your residence in Louisiana, under a strong guard, that you be transported to the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and that you there be placed on a chair, provided for the purpose, in the White House, and be confined for the term of four years to such labor as your country may require. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Ohio.—John G. Breslin, (Democrat) of Seneca county, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, receiving 37 votes to 33 for Johnson Levee (Whig). Two free soil members voted for the successful candidate.

Tax on Bachelors.

Among the multitudinous projects, considered by the heat of the revolution, which have arisen in the French Assembly, one is a tax upon celibacy. It is said that this measure originated with the women of Paris, who allege that celibacy is a luxury, and therefore should be taxed. It appeared to be a serious proposition, if anything or any body can be serious in France. We find the provisions thus described:

It is proposed that bachelors shall be taxed upon arriving at the age of twenty-five years, and that the tax shall be equal in amount to all the other taxes paid by the impracticable repudiator of matrimony on account of real or personal estate, or for license, or for anything else. At the age of thirty-five there is again an augmentation of the tax, which goes on augmenting periodically, until the celibate arrives at fifty; then, if he is a bachelor still, it remains stationary to the end of his days.—But there is no remission or reduction, should he live to the age of the antediluvian patriarchs, if he persists in his anti-hymeneal sentiments—so that an octogenarian would be paying pretty dearly for his "single blessedness."

Widowers are to be allowed five years during which to re-marry; and if they do not, they are regarded as having relapsed into celibacy, and are then taxed, and the tax proceeds crescendo, from time to time, as in the case of the bachelors, until they arrive at fifty years; they are then entitled to a discharge, and are to be forever exempt from any further taxation on this behalf.

The letter-writer thinks this very hard on widowers. "It will be often cruel," he says, "to compel a widower to marry again. A bachelor has illusions—the prestige of novelty may influence him; but he whom a vexatious experience may have discouraged will be afraid again to expose himself to danger—to encounter again the uncertain chances of the estate."

The Life of a Printer.

The following strange and eventful record of a journeyman printer's life, says the Pittsburg Journal, we are positive is correct to the letter. It develops what a man can do if he likes, and what queer and enterprising, unselfish fellows, the majority of printers are:—

"I left home at the age of nine, and was apprenticed to the printing business at thirteen; since then I have visited Europe—been in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France—in Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, South America, West Indies, and all the Atlantic States of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—have lived in twenty-seven cities and towns of the United States; I have been a sailor in the merchant service and have sailed in all manner of craft—ship, brig, schooner, sloop and steamer—in the regular army as a private soldier, deserted and got shot in the leg. I have studied two years for the ministry, one year for an M. D.—travelled through all the New England States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, as a journeyman printer, generally with little else than a brass rule in my pocket. I have been the publisher of two papers in— one in Boston, one in Roxbury, Mass., one in New Hampshire, and one in Maine.— At one time I had \$7,350 in my pocket. I have been married twice, and am now nearly 26 years old!—Was a member of Captain (late Major) Ringgold's flying artillery, at the encampment in Trenton, N. J. I have been a temperance lecturer and proprietor of a temperance theatre."

Last Words of the Patriot Blum.

Nothing so truthfully develops the real character, as the dying words of a man in the full possession of his faculties.

The following letter from Blum, written just before his martyrdom, is so pathetically and unaffectedly expressive of the true feelings of a good man on the eve of a violent separation from those he loved, that it is almost impossible to read it without tears.

"My dear good wife—Farewell, farewell for the time part eternal, but which will not be so. Bring up our—now only your—children to be honest men; so they will never disgrace their father's name. Sell our little property with the aid of our friends. God and all good men will help you also. All I feel and would say at this moment escapes me in tears;—consider our children a treasure of which you must make the best use; and honor thus the memory of your faithful husband. Farewell, farewell; receive the last kisses of your Robert; Vienna, Nov. 1848, five o'clock in the morning; at six all will be over. P. S.—I had forgotten the rings: of that of our betrothal I press for you a last kiss; my seal ring is for Haps, the watch for Richard, the diamond stud for Ida, the chain for Alfred, as memorials. All the rest divide as you please. They are coming; farewell."

Sharp Law Practice.

Horace Dresser, Esq., a lawyer of New York city, who has hitherto devoted much of his time and attention to colored gentlemen in difficulties, lately sued William Taylor, a negro, for \$2000 for professional services rendered. Mr. Dresser, seems, is a great friend to the persecuted race, and this Mr. Taylor was a slave—a gentleman of Louisiana, named Baldwin, who died lately leaving some \$200,000 to Taylor's wife, also a slave, but reputed to be Baldwin's half sister. Squire Dresser undertook to recover this immense property for Taylor, but before much had been done in the matter, the relatives of Baldwin came forward and settled, by giving Taylor some forty thousand dollars. Dresser, the lawyer, claimed two thousand for his share, for which he sued Taylor. A jury gave him \$400. Some slight difference.—Dispatch.

Twenty houses were destroyed by fire, on Saturday night, in Pittsburg. Two lives were lost and several injured. Loss of property \$70,000.

The Governor's Message.

AN ABSTRACT.

The message is voluminous, but not more so than the virgin messages of most newly elected Governors. It treats of almost every public question and is written in a plain, unostentatious and practical style.

After the ordinary decorous prefix of thanksgiving, the Governor rejoices over the conclusion of the Mexican war. His remarks are pertinent and just, and he recommends that a monument be raised to those Pennsylvanians who perished in the struggle.

He announces the death of Gov. Shunk, and his own accession to the chief magistracy. The eulogium of Governor Johnston upon his predecessor is earnest and magnanimous. We feel proud of American parties when we see them, after years of hostility, manifesting thus the largest and most liberal fraternal feelings. The Governor recommends some action by the legislature expressive of respect for the dead and sympathy for the living:

The Governor gives a full account of the difficulties arising from the late date of the resignation. He, however, issued the writs, (some what irregularly,) believing it proper to leave the issue with the people. The result proved that he was right.

The Governor recommends laws to avoid the doubts and difficulties which he encountered in assuming the executive chair; and urges also that provision should be made for filling the office of Chief Magistrate in case of the death or resignation of the Governor and Speaker of the Senate. This is a hiatus in our Constitution.

The resolutions requiring the Governor to conclude with the widow of J. Q. Adams have been complied with.

The Asylum for the insane poor in the vicinity of Harrisburg is slowly advancing. \$5000 have been drawn from the treasury, of which about half has been expended.

The relief issue of Bank notes is next made the subject of the Governor's scrutiny. We will not do him the injustice of attempting to give an abridged view of his remarks. They are so sound and so important that we commend them to the careful perusal of our readers. We may, however, remark that the amount uncancelled and in circulation on the 31st of December, 1848, was \$702,664. The Governor recommends that arrangements shall be made to prevent the re-issuance of defaced or dilapidated notes, and urges, also, that it might be a fair condition of the renewal of the charter of any Bank, that it should, at low interest, loan the commonwealth the means of absorbing the issue of relief notes.

The Governor recommends the payment of the interest on the public debt—hitherto discharged in depreciated paper—in convertible funds. He urges the refusal of all moneys for public uses, not convertible to specie.

He suggests a general reform in the manner of adjusting and equalizing the valuation of property for taxation. A full return of the products of farms and manufactures, by the Assessors is recommended, at least, triennially.

An examination of the revenues and expenditures, he asserts, proves the necessity of increased resources; and he makes the real deficit in four years, \$249,912 19.

The Governor then enters into the consideration of the tariff. His views upon this subject, will meet the approbation of every Pennsylvanian; but as there can be nothing more said upon this exhausted topic, we refer our readers to the message itself.

The public debt of the State is \$40,424,736. The present liability of the Treasury is \$2,376,510 95. The estimated revenue for the current year is \$3,851,900. The expenditures are estimated at \$3,716,600, making the estimated revenue over the expenditure, \$135,300.

It is suggested that a sinking fund for the absorption of the debt be created; and it is recommended that banks applying for a renewal of their charters should be taxed for that purpose. Other resources, also, may, it is urged, be added to this fund, and the debt be thus gradually extinguished.

It is urged that, in any new scheme of taxation the farming interests shall be exempted from further burthens. Taxes to be just, should be equal. There should be strong grounds to justify the exemption of any class from a full participation in the burthens of the commonwealth.

It is urged that there should be a settlement of the accounts of the internal improvement fund; he advocates the completion of the North Branch Canal; and recommends the adoption of measures to avoid the inclined plane.

On the subject of banking the Governor enters at some length. He deprecates the unnecessary increase of banking capital; recommends the refusal of a recharter to any Bank not so located as to be useful to the commercial community; and urges that in no instances should a charter be renewed without a thorough examination of the affairs of the institution, by a committee of the legislature.

His excellency recommends that the circulation of notes under the denomination of five dollars should be prohibited under severe penalties, or that if their suppression be deemed impracticable, that our own institutions be authorized to issue them.

On the subject of labor the Governor complains that the law of the last session affords the laborer the liberality of working more than ten hours a day; and says "should the Legislature concur in the opinion, it would be proper to repeal the proviso allowing of special contracts by parents and guardians for the labor of minors above fourteen years." Of this proposition we will have occasion to speak hereafter.

The Governor announces the adoption of the common school system throughout the State.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1849.

SENATE.—The members of the Senate met in their Chamber at 3 o'clock, on the 9th instant, and were called to order by Mr. Pearson, the Clerk.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the certified election returns of the new Senators, who were sworn in. All present except Messrs. Ives and Pottelger.

Mr. Mathias offered a preamble and resolution, stating that whereas the Speaker of the Senate was now exercising the Executive office, in consequence of the demise of Governor Shunk, the Senate should proceed to the selection of a Speaker pro tempore.

This was agreed to, and on the first ballot the Hon. George Darsie (Whig) was elected, having received 19 votes. William F. Small (Dem.) received 9 votes. Mr. Darsie voted for Mr. Smyser, and Mr. Small for Mr. Mason.

The Speaker elect was then conducted to the chair by William F. Small of Philadelphia and John B. Johnson of Erie. After an address, thanking the Senate for the honor conferred upon him, the Speaker took his seat.

Mr. Overfield offered a resolution re-appointing the old officers of the Senate.

Mr. Crab opposed this proposition, as being contrary to the usual custom.

Mr. Stone said that himself and the new members wanted to have a voice in the selection of officers. He therefore, moved to postpone the resolution. This was agreed to by a vote of 17 to 12.

A petition was presented praying for the formation of a new county from portions of Berks, Chester and Montgomery counties, which, on motion, was referred to a select committee.

A number of petitions in favor of the erection of Madison county were received and referred. Mr. Small read in his place a bill relative to militia trainings, and for the encouragement of volunteer companies.

The following nominations for United States Senator were then made:

James Cooper, Thaddeus Stevens, Josiah Randall, John Sergeant, Wm. M. Meredith, Henry M. Phillips, Henry King, Simon Cameron, and George W. Woodward.

It was then resolved that the Senate should meet the House in Convention, on Tuesday the 9th instant, for the purpose of going into the election of Senator.

HOUSE.—The members of the House met at noon, and were called to order by Mr. Fegely, of Berks.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced, and presented the certified returns of the last election. After the reading of the returns, the roll was called, and the whole of the one hundred members answered to their names.

The first ballot for Speaker was then gone into, and resulted as follows:

Wm. F. Packer, (Dem.) of Lycoming, 49
Henry S. Evans, (Whig) of Chester, 44
Thomas J. Herring, (N. A.) of Philada. 4
Scattering, 3

The second and third ballots were taken with the same result, when the House adjourned.

The members met at 11 o'clock, the following day, and on motion proceeded to the fourth ballot for Speaker, which stood as follows:

Packer, Democrat, 49; Evans, Whig, 46, and scattering, 5. Four more ballots were had with the same result, and the House adjourned.

The members of the House assembled again this morning, and on motion renewed the ballot for Speaker. The nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first ballots resulted as before.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1849.

SENATE.—A number of unimportant reports were made by the Standing Committee.

Objections were made to the Resolutions of Inquiry, offered on a former day, by Mr. Miller, calling upon the President for any correspondence that may have been entered into in relation to the purchase of Cuba from Spain.

Mr. Miller spoke briefly on the subject, when Mr. Rusk put the question to him, "Does the Senator suspect the existence of such correspondence?"

Mr. Miller—"I do."

Mr. Foot—"If negotiations are going on, will the Senator oppose the annexation of Cuba?"

Mr. Miller—"I will, under all circumstances, and on all occasions."

Mr. Foot—"The Senator will then be in an awkward position three months hence, for Gen. Taylor is decidedly in favor of the annexation of Cuba."

A motion was then made by Mr. Rusk to lay the resolution upon the table. The motion was objected to, but the Senate overruled the objection, and the resolution was taken up by a vote of yeas 24, nays 10.

On motion the Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill relative to the establishment of a government in New Mexico.

Items of Fact and Fancy.

Major Lewis Cass was confirmed by the Senate, on the 5th instant, as Charge to Rome.

After a long debate the House of Representatives of Indiana on the 20th of December, passed a series of strong anti-slavery resolutions. They stood yeas 80, nays 16.

The next Democratic State Convention will be held at Pittsburg. So says the Pittsburg Post.

In New Hampshire, the Free Soilers have nominated N. S. Berry for Governor, and Tuck for Congress.

The Delaware Legislature met at Dover last week. It is Whig in both branches. The question of emancipation will be the most important question before them.

The London Times regards the election of Louis Napoleon as President as a protest of the French people against a Republic.

There are fifty-two vessels up at the port of New York for San Francisco, California.

William Westfall and James H. Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, died of cholera in New Orleans, on the 24th of last month.

A young woman in Illinois, has given to the country eighteen children in ten years.

Henry Clay intends spending the winter in New Orleans, for the re-establishment of his health.

Some man in Illinois is making candles from castor-oil.
Boston, during the last nine years, just closed, has paid into the National Treasury, in the form of Revenue, a little over forty millions of dollars.
Vaccination has been successfully used as a preventive of small pox among sheep in England.
Maryland.—The area of Maryland in acres is 6,040,000—that of Massachusetts is but 4,640,000. The population of Maryland in 1820 was 407,350—that of Massachusetts was 523,287. That of Maryland in 1840 was 469,232—that of Massachusetts was 737,699. The increase of the population of Maryland in twenty years was 61,882—that of Massachusetts in the same period, increased 214,413. And in Maryland 40,000 of that increase was in the city of Baltimore—while the population of most of the counties has diminished. In Maryland the number of population engaged in agriculture at the last census (1840) was 62,940. In other pursuits the number was 39,041—about one-third consumers to two-thirds producers of agricultural productions. In Massachusetts, the number engaged in agriculture was 87,839 and in other pursuits, 125,067—more consumers than producers—affording a market for the farmer, and consuming not only the products of the farmer of Massachusetts, but those of the Maryland farmer also.