



The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1849.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 169 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings), New York, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the *Lehigh Register* and collecting and receiving for the same.

We continue under many obligations to Messrs. Boas and Laubach, for valuable Legislative reports.

Free Banking.

The New York Express says:—The Senate of this State has made a proposition in relation to the kind of stocks to be used as the basis of circulating notes, together with New York stocks. The attempt to introduce U. S. Stocks has so far succeeded, that one half the securities, the Senate says, may be of that description. A privilege of this kind has become indispensable to the State, if the people wish to continue our present sound banking system. Our State debt is rapidly approaching maturity and will be paid off, thus withdrawing the basis of our bank circulation, and compelling the banks to reduce their facilities. The gradual introduction of other sound securities will enable the banks to go on without interruption, and at the same time give the bill holders perfect security.

What a vast difference there is in regard to the revenue of the State works, and the management of the Banking System between Pennsylvania and New York. The latter State introduced the free banking law about the year 1838, based upon New York and other stocks, Mortgages and Bonds. Experience, however, has proved conclusively, that Bonds and Mortgages, were not the best securities for banking purposes—probably on account of the many defective titles, the danger of appraising lands too high, and the expenses of turning this kind of property into cash to meet the notes in case of a failure of a bank, were urgent reasons for excluding such securities from the bill, which was accordingly done. Some years ago, Stocks of other States have also been excluded, so that if we are rightly informed, New York State Stocks form the only basis of the Banking law. The State improvements, however, yield a revenue large enough to liquidate the entire debt, and in the same proportion it is yearly reduced, will reduce the banking capital of the State. In order then to remedy this, it is proposed to further amend the bill by adding one half United States Stocks and thereby assist the present banks to go on without any interruption.

In Pennsylvania we legislate upon the Currency Question in extremes. The members of one party on the "Individual Liability" principle, and the other advocating the "Old System," both of which are rotten to the core. The first, if adopted, would establish a mode of swindling by "act of Assembly." Banking capital would go into the hands of doubtful characters, and the public eventually defrauded. In proof of this, we have only to point to the late Lehigh County Bank—\$40,000 are said to be in circulation, scattered throughout the Western States, and not a dollar was ever redeemed in specie, after the Bank was closed, and this was the first Institution which had the Liability Clause fastened upon its charter. The old system depends entirely upon the honesty and fidelity of its officers; if they prove reckless and dishonest the public will suffer—in the sphere where the notes of the Bank circulate—besides this, there are many other objections that could be mentioned, still more dangerous, which do not present themselves to the public eye.

We do not belong to that class of citizens, who believe that we can get along without Banks, but, we do believe, that the present system of Banking ought to be radically reformed and established upon an honest and firm basis. The Free Banking law, of New York has effected this. Ohio has adopted it, and our Legislature should not adjourn without passing a similar bill, and do away with the old and rotten systems. It will firmly establish the credit of the State, bring its stock to par value, create a contingent fund and eventually liquidate the State debt.

The Plough, Loom and Anvil.

The March number is before us: It continues to deserve the name of the most popular agricultural periodical now published in the country. Each number contains at least sixty four pages of reading matter, and through the year forms a complete Agricultural Library. Each number is embellished with various Agricultural, chemical and geological engravings, explanatory of the elementary substances found in the organic parts of plants, &c., &c.

The subscription price is \$3 for one copy—if two unite, 2 copies will be sent for 55. Direct J. S. Skinner & Son, No. 81 Dock street, Philadelphia.

The Inaugural.

The Richmond Republican says,—"As a composition, we may point to Gen. Taylor's Inaugural as a model of elegance, conciseness and perspicuity. Its republican sentiments are a pure unclouded reflection of the primitive faith of the republic. Its spirit is above all praise, as it is above all censure—so calm, so dignified, so high above the clouds and conflicts of party passion—so purely American, that we might, without much effort, suppose we saw the form of Washington descending amid the multitude, and once more addressing the words of wisdom, truth and patriotism to his countrymen."

Electricity and Cholera.

It has been proved beyond doubt, says the Scientific American, that our health and feelings are greatly influenced by the variations of electricity in the atmosphere and that those states of air which lessen the electricity of our bodies are more or less injurious. It is certain that a marked relation between cholera and electricity has been observed during the recent epidemic in London; facts are exhibited in the reports of the Registrar General which claim to be considered as something more than mere confidence.—Thus during a period of eleven weeks, beginning with September 3, on comparing the number of Cholera cases with the amount of electricity existing in the atmosphere, it was found that in the first week the number of cases was seven, while electricity could only be discovered in the air on two occasions; in the second week four cases, while the electrical state of the air was equally low; in the third week, three cases, with a little electricity in the air; in the fourth week, thirty cases, the electrical state being very low; in the fifth week, forty-five cases with the same electrical deficiency; in the sixth week, thirty-four cases, electricity as before; in the seventh week, sixty-five cases, with a total absence of electricity; and in the succeeding weeks, while the number of cases varied from sixty-two to twenty-one per week, scarcely a single indication of electricity could be found. This remarkable absence of electric phenomena appears to be an almost unique occurrence.

And therefore the Electric Belt of Mr. C. Rogers, Jefferson, Michigan, which appeared in No. 17 of the Scientific American, and the only one that we have seen constructed on true scientific principles, should claim particular attention.

Three Catamounts killed.

We learn from the Mauch Chunk Gazette, that three catamounts were killed last week in East Penn township, Carbon county, by Mr. Charles Rehrig. It appears that Mr. Rehrig was out one day not far from his house, with his dog and gun, and hearing his dog bark at several different places, at last found that he had pursued his antagonist into a tree, where it was shot by Mr. Rehrig. One of his neighbors hearing that he had killed a wild-cat, called on him and at once pronounced it a catamount. He observed that the animal's nose and legs were scratched and bitten; he told Mr. Rehrig it was done by one of his own species; and advised him to go in pursuit of it, which he did on the day following, and returned with two others. It is rather singular that they have not been discovered before, as it is thought they have lived in that vicinity for years. Mr. R. informed us that he had seen two others since. The largest measured two feet in height, and four feet six inches in length, from its nose to end of its tail.

Good Advice.

John H. Prentice, in his recent valedictory on retiring from the editorial chair, which he had filled for 42 years, has the following:—"No man should be without a well conducted newspaper; he is far behind the spirit of the age, unless he reads one, is not upon equal footing with his fellow man who enjoys such advantage, and is disregardful of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapest possible teaching. Show me a family without a newspaper, and I venture to say that there will be manifest in that family a want of amenity of manners and indications of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men especially should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of 12 years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torchlight to earn money enough to pay for it. The boy who reads well, will learn to think and analyze, and if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, hating vicious indulgence, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for."

Correct Speaking.

We advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of using good language, both in speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible the use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of such language will be; and if the golden age of youth—the proper season for the acquisition of language—be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers, writers and poets of the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory; and habituate himself to their use—avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which bespeak rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind. There is no man, however low in rank, who may not materially benefit his financial condition by following this advice, and cultivating at the same time such morals and manners as correspond in character with good words.

Every Man his Own Patent Agent.

Munn & Co., publishers of the "Scientific American," have favored us with a Pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with all the forms necessary for applying for patent, information in regard to filling caveats, with remarks on its uses, amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

Price 12 1-2 cents single, or 12 copies for one dollar—sent by mail to any part of the United States. Address Munn & Co., New York.

Opening of the State Canals.

The main line of the Pennsylvania Canal was opened for navigation on Saturday last, and trade will at once be actively commenced. Extensive purchases for the West and South have already been made in this city, which will be immediately despatched, and will reach their destination before the New York canals are opened. Our city enjoys an enviable position in this respect, and with the large and varied stocks of our jobbing houses—unsurpassed in any other city—a very large amount of the Spring trade will be done here.—Daily News.

The Scalpel.

This is the title of a new periodical, a Journal of Reading, adapted to Popular and Professional Health, and the exposure of Quackery. It is published in New York, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. We have received the March number, and find it fraught with much information, to the old, the middle aged, and the young, making it extremely youthful for all classes of readers. It will hereafter be published quarterly, the next number coming out in May. Persons wishing the work will inclose twenty five cents in a letter addressed to Ed. H. Dixon, No. 2121, New York Post Office.

Rail Road Gazette.

Horn's Rail Road Gazette and Merchants and Traveller's Guide is the title of a weekly newspaper, published in New York, by S. Horn, No. 126 Nassau street. It contains diagrams of the various Rail Roads in the United States now in operation, with their extension from time to time as they occur, to which new roads will be added as soon as put in working order, hours of arrival &c. This will no doubt prove a valuable Journal to the travelling community. Subscription price \$3 per Annum.

Death by Violence.

Dr. Adrian Loewen, of Oley township, came to a violent death on Friday night last at a frolic, held at Walnuttown. It appears that the deceased was addicted to drinking, and was there roughly handled by some rowdies, dragged into a corner and when the dance broke up found to be dead. The deed was at one time married to a daughter of J. Udeer Snyder—a blind woman. She died some time ago very suddenly, under such circumstances as to induce the belief that she was poisoned. The Coroner—accompanied by Dr. Cox of this place, left for Oley this morning. The body will be disinterred and a post mortem examination made.—Read Journal.

New Application of Chloroform.

Mr. C. Spencer Bate, a dentist, writing in the London Lancet, recommends a new way of employing chloroform to abate the horrors of tooth-pulling, which if his account be well-founded, as we suppose it must be, will supersede the ordinary method of using it by narcotizing the patient. Instead of being inhaled, the chloroform is to be applied directly to the nerve of the tooth, when necessary. It is applied on lint or cotton. It "causes the most violent pain to subside," says Mr. Bate, "soon after which the tooth may be removed with comparatively no pain." Here the plan is to supply the nerve of the tooth, instead of the ordinary method of administration, may render the use of chloroform by dentists much more common than it now is.

An Enlargement.—The Bucks County Intelligencer, published by John S. Brown, has been considerably enlarged and much improved in appearance. We think the citizens will appreciate the enterprise by liberally subscribing for the Intelligencer.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet has come to the conclusion to make no official appointments, until at the close of the present quarter.

Money at Interest Taxable for Township Purposes.—Considerable diversity of opinion having existed in some of the townships of Montgomery county, whether money at interest was taxable for township purposes, an appeal was taken from the decisions of the supervisors of Gwynned and Worcester townships, and on an argument of the case, before his Honor Judge Krause, the Judge gave the decision in favor of the supervisors, and decided that money is taxable for township purposes. As considerable difference of opinion exists in some of the townships of Lehigh, we note this decision for the benefit of all concerned.

Advice in Poultry Keeping.—The principles upon which we rely for success in keeping hens, are, 1st, to have two breeds—a few to hatch and rear the chickens, and twice the number of everlasting layers, as eggs are more profitable than chickens; 2d, to get a hatch as early as possible in spring, and to keep them well; those never cast their feathers like the old birds, and if they begin to lay in autumn, lay more or less all winter; 3d, never to keep old fowls (none but favorite fowls ought to be kept more than two years) old birds lay larger eggs than pullets, but not near so many; 4th, to give them the best barley to be got, and as much as they could pick up once a day in summer, and twice in winter; they are not only more profitable, well kept, but the eggs are better.—Engl. paper.

Governor of Tennessee.—We observe that Neil S. Brown, the present Governor of Tennessee, declines a re-election. The Democrats have several candidates in the field, among them, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, and Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly U. S. Senator.

The Retiring Secretaries.—The Union in noticing the retirement of a number of the late Cabinet officers, says they will all leave Washington early in April. Mr. Buchanan returns to Lancaster after having paid a visit to Harrisburg, where he has been invited by the democrats of the legislature. Gov. Marcy returns to Albany; and Judge Mason proposes to locate himself in Richmond. Colonel Cave Johnson remains in Washington for a few weeks longer, when he returns with his family to Tennessee.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1849. The bill for the completion of the North Branch Canal was taken up. Mr. Ball offered an amendment which appropriates \$1,200,000 from the Treasury for the completion of the work, the amount to be borrowed from the Banks of the State in three annual instalments, each giving ten per centum on the amount of its capital stock; the Banks having the privilege to issue small notes, countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, and to receive certificates of the Loan to run twelve years with interest at two per cent.

The amendment further provides that the entire revenue of the work shall be appropriated to the payment of the interest and to the repayment of the loan, and the remainder is to be a sinking fund, for the extinguishing of the State debt. All coal going North on the Canal, to pay a toll of one cent per mile. In case of the Banks declining to issue small notes, then the tax on their dividends to be increased to 9 per cent. on all dividends of 6 per cent, 10 per cent on 7, 11 per cent on 8, and 12 per cent on all dividends exceeding 8 per cent.

Those Banks applying for a recharter to pay fifty per cent on their interest capital, to be applied to the payment of the loan or to the Sinking Fund, and to receive a certificate of State stock, bearing interest during the first three years at two per cent, during the three years afterwards 3, and after that 4 per cent.

A debate arose on the amendment, and it was finally carried—yeas 42.

Mr. Roberts then spoke in opposition to the first section. Mr. Little demanded the previous question, when it was lost—yeas 41, nays 45.

Mr. Eshleman offered a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary System be instructed to report a bill providing for a change of the Constitution, so as to allow but one session of the Legislature in two years, provided they are not convened in the meantime by the Governor.

Bleeding Improper—an Admission.

The New York Journal of Medicine, the organ of the regular Faculty, thus argumentatively and summarily disposes of the practice of taking blood as a remedy in disease: "An acute observer of disease and remedy would perceive that an inflammation consisted in some disturbance of the circulation, and health consisted in the restoration of the circulation to its original condition; the secret of remedy would be found in the cause of the circulation. The blood is not the cause of its circulation; for the self-same quantity of blood may be in the vessels when it does not circulate at all as when it does most healthily, as daily instanced in convulsions, epilepsy, &c. The taking away blood does nothing directly but alter the quantity.

Indirectly by taking away the fluid which contains the life, we diminish the life itself, and the means of obtaining life—the respiration. Bleeding, therefore, diminishes the quantity of life.—Can a man have too much of life? It matters not that from the days of Hippocrates down to now, bleeding has been adopted. It matters not that it relieves the tension, and of necessity, the pain, of an inflamed part; it does not act upon the part diseased, producing any change in its condition. How, therefore, can we designate it as a remedy?"

Meanness.

It has been universally conceded that Mr. Speaker Winthrop has, during the past session, discharged the onerous duty of his station with singular ability and justice. At the close of the session the House of Representatives very appropriately passed a resolution, expressing warm thanks for his exercise of ability and impartiality. A member from Virginia moved to strike out the word "impartiality," and among those who voted for it was Mr. Palfrey, of Massachusetts. When the scene between Mr. Winthrop and Mr. Palfrey, at the opening of the session, is remembered, the meanness and malice of this vote will be evident.

Advice of Council.

There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts, of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the court finding a man accused of theft, and without counsel, said to a lawyer who was present:

"Mr. B., please to withdraw with the prisoner confer, with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest."

The lawyer and his client then withdrew, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into Court.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the Court. "He is gone, your honor," said the hopeful legal limb. "Your honor told me to give him the best advice for his interest, and, as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at once."

Innocently Popping the Question.—"Charles," said a young lady to her lover, "there is nothing interesting in the papers to-day, is there, dear?" "No, love; but I hope there will, one day, when we both shall be interested." The lady blushed and said of course, "For shame Charles!"

Quaker Defender of Slavery.—The Charleston Courier says:—A pamphlet of fifty pages, entitled "The North and the South," written by Mr. Ellwood Fisher, a Quaker gentleman of Cincinnati (but of Southern birth), has been lately introduced into Washington city, and has received the admiring sanction of Mr. Calhoun and other distinguished Southern gentlemen. It is said to exhibit great ingenuity and ability.

Three "Boys" at a Birth.—The Boonsboro, (Md) Odd Fellow, states that the wife of Mr. W. S. Spencer, of that place, was safely delivered of three sons on Saturday night last, the 3d of March. They are all "alive and kicking," and with the mother doing well.

Death of Mr. Blanchard.—We regret to learn that Hon. John Blanchard, representative in the last Congress, from the 17th District in this State, died on Friday last at Harrisburg, on his way to his home. Mr. Brown, we believe was a native of Vermont.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1849. Mr. Douglass rose to a question of privilege, in regard to the eligibility of Mr. Shields, Senator elect from Illinois, contending that Mr. S. should first take his seat, and the question to be disposed of afterwards.

After an animated debate, Mr. Douglass was sustained in the position which he had assumed. Mr. Shields was then sworn in and took his seat. The question of his eligibility was referred to a Select Committee of five.

A message in writing was received from the President, at the hands of his Private Secretary, Colonel Bliss.

The Senate then went into Executive session on the following nominations, which, under the rules, lie over one day. Clayton, of Delaware, Secretary of State. Meredith, of Penn., Secretary of the Treasury. Ewing, of Ohio, Sec. of the Home Department. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of War. Preston, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy. Collamer, of Vermont, Post Master General. Johnson, of Maryland, Attorney General.

Second Day.—After the usual preliminaries, on motion of Mr. Mangum, a resolution was adopted appointing temporarily the standing committees without a formal vote.

Mr. Foote made a personal explanation in regard to his encounter with Mr. Cameron on the last night of the late session. He admitted that slight blows had been exchanged, and expressed his regret that the dignity of the Senate had been violated through his rashness. The difficulty with Mr. Cameron he said had been amicably settled.

The Senate then went into Executive session, during which the Cabinet nominations were all unanimously confirmed.

Colonel and Mrs. Bliss.—A correspondent writing from Washington, in speaking of the last levee given at the White House by Mr. and Mrs. Polk, says:—Mrs. Bliss entered late, escorted by her brother-in-law, the Hon. Jefferson Davis.—She was dressed with great simplicity and elegance, and was the 'bright particular star' of the evening. Her hair was tastefully, though not elaborately dressed, and she wore a simple wreath of green leaves, which might have been woven from the abundant laurels brought home from the wars by her veteran father, and her gallant husband. Col. Bliss appeared in full uniform, and drew the eyes of all the ladies after him."

On Listening to Evil Reports.—The longer I live, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rule which I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters: "1. To hear as little as possible whatever is to the prejudice of others. 2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it. 3. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report. 4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed toward others. 5. Always to believe that, if the other side was heard, a very different account would be given of the matter."—Curran.

The Mississippi.—The Mississippi river runs through nineteen degrees of latitude, a space extending from the northern part of Ireland to the Rock of Gibraltar. At its source the winters have the rigor of those of Norway, and at its mouth the seasons are those of Spain. The fir and the birch grow about its northern springs—and the palm, the live-oak, and orange at the Balize. It is closed by ice in November in its northern course, which is melted early in the spring, before it has floated within many hundred miles of its mouth. "Long, wandering, but not lost," it flows for the first four hundred miles through a high, prairie-like country, until it is precipitated over the falls; then, having descended from the high shelf of land it has lately watered, it flows for the next seven hundred through one of the most beautiful regions.

Mr. and Mrs. Polk.—The retiring President will be courteously received and entertained in all the towns through which he may pass on his road South. The public authorities of Wilmington, N. C., and Savannah, Geo., have tendered him the hospitalities of their respective cities, and a committee of citizens has been appointed in Charleston to receive him. Mr. Polk and family left Washington on Tuesday by the Southern line. At Richmond he was received in ceremonious manner by the Legislature and people.

Maryland U. S. Senator.—Benjamin C. Howard has been appointed by Gov. Thomas, of Maryland, a Senator of the United States, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Howard was a member of the last Baltimore Convention, and took an active part for one of his very moderate talents, in promoting the nomination of Gen. Cass. He was also, for a number of years, a member of Congress from Baltimore.

Corn by Weight.—Shippers and large dealers in corn at Baltimore are endeavoring to establish in that market the standard measurement of 56 lbs. to the bushel. Some of them have sustained heavy losses by the failure of their cargoes to hold out when subjected to measurement by weight at the port of destination. Orders to the amount of 600,000 bushels of corn have been countermanded from Baltimore to the New York and Philadelphia markets, in consequence of the standard of measurement employed at the first mentioned port.

The Ether Discovery.—A correspondent informs us that the committee of Congress to whom was referred the subject of compensation for the Ether discovery have made their report. He says that the committee state that Drs. Jackson and Morton both appeared personally before the committee, and that nearly a month was spent by the committee in a thorough examination of the evidence of which the result is a unanimous report awarding the credit of the discovery to Dr. Morton.

Surveying California.—The French Government have ordered that an engineer of mines should at once proceed to California, to examine the nature of the country and from actual experience send home accounts of a nature to enlighten French commerce as to the real state of the case. In consequence of that decision, orders were at once transmitted to Brest, to prepare a vessel to carry out the engineer in question.

Cleanings from Exchanges.

Marry not a gambler, a tippler or a haunter of taverns; because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife. In thy father's house, learn the economy of a wife from thy mother; so shalt thou carry it into life, and be the comfort of thy future husband. Trust not a man on thine own knowledge; confide not in his appearance before thee. Sell not thyself for gold; for contentment is not the portion of riches.

The Free Negro Bill has passed the Legislature of Delaware. It empowers the magistrates of the State to arrest all free negroes who have no apparent occupation or means of living, and hire them out for a term of service not exceeding a year.

Mr. Peter Grim, an aged, wealthy and respectable resident of Philadelphia, died suddenly on the 7th instant, while passing along Second street, above Coates, on his way home from Market.

Benjamin C. Howard, Democrat, has been appointed by Governor Thomas, of Maryland, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Reverdy Johnson.

The election for Governor, members of Congress and the State Legislature, will take place in New Hampshire on the 13th instant. The Citizens of Lancaster county, are hereafter to vote for their township officers on a single printed slip. The elections take place on the 5th Friday in this month.

An exchange paper says, that one ounce of Borax and half an ounce of Camphor, dissolved in a quart of boiling water, will form a wash which will prevent the hair from coming out.—It is easily tried.

Lynn has a population of 12,000—8,000 of whom, of both sexes are engaged in making Boots and Shoes. 3,000,000 pairs were "created" last year.

Thirty-one millions of pounds of tea were brought to London from China, last year.

There, John, that's twice you've come home and forgotten that lad! Really, Mother, it was so greasy that it slipped my mind.

Let no one suppose that by acting a good part through life, he will escape slander. There will be those who hate him for the very qualities that ought to procure esteem. There are some folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

It is not good for a man to be alone. Yes it is—when he has only dinner enough for one.

When is a point not a point? When it is a point of law, for that is always knotty.

A good shot is recorded by the Kenton, Ohio, Whig. A hunter in that county lately killed three full grown deer at a single shot.

A limited partnership law has passed the Legislature of Kentucky. It is nearly similar to our Pennsylvania law.

The Chicago Democrat learns that all the warehouses at Southport are full, pressed down and running over, of wheat; the ten-penny alley is also full, and at last advises an offer of two hundred dollars had been made for one of the Churches!

We regret to learn that Chief Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court, is lying dangerously ill at Carlisle.

A Lead Mine has been discovered about twelve miles north of Watertown, Wisconsin, which promises to be very rich.

In the Delaware Legislature on the Friday preceding the adjournment, a serious of strong anti Wilnot Proviso resolutions was introduced and defeated by a strict party vote, the Whigs all voting against them.

A resolution was passed by the Virginia House of Delegates, on Saturday last, instructing the Governor to place at the disposition of the authorities of Accomac county, one hundred muskets and four six pounders to enforce the oyster laws of the state, in the waters of said county, and for other purposes.

The famous fat cow "Rose," belonging to Mr. Robert Fowler, of Batavia, New York, was slaughtered on the 3d instant, her gross weight being 2280 pounds.

At an election for judge of the polls, in the Mount Carbon District, Schuylkill county, Pa., Mr. Joseph George received one vote, and there being no other all day, was duly declared. Best this who can.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, has been unanimously elected Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute Washington, in the place of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.

Gen. Cass took his seat in the United States Senate on the evening before the closing of the session.

A new township was formed out of a part Penn Forest, Carbon County, and christened of "Kiddler."

The Richmond (Virginia) Whig, says that President Madison's first Inaugural Address was only half as long as that of Gen. Z. Taylor.

Hon. James Cooper, it is stated, has sold his residence, and other property in Adams county, and will remove this Spring to Schuylkill county, making Pottsville his permanent home.

Newspaper "Patronage."—Newspaper "patronage" is a curious thing in the estimation of some people. The following, which hits in every community where newspapers are published, is as good as it is true. A man lives near you—never took your paper—it is too small—don't like the editor—don't like the politics—too whiggish, too locofocoish, or too something else—yet goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by a good fire—finds fault with its contents, disputes its positions, and quarrels with its type. Occasionally sees an article he likes—saves half a dime, and begs a number.—This is newspaper patronage.

Impudence.—Somebody, who styles himself a venal, is addressing General Taylor upon the duty that he owes the country in letters that occupy seven columns in a Baltimore paper. The presumption of the writer in supposing that the President would read advice at such length, is no less remarkable than the self-satisfaction that induces him to suppose that he is capable of giving it.