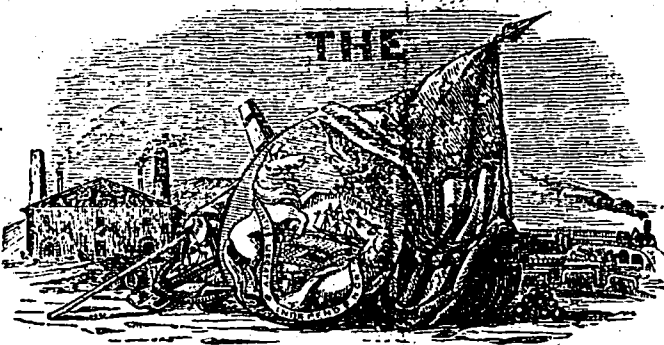


# Lehigh

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



# Register.

NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

Devoted to News, Literature, Poetry, Science, Mechanics, Agriculture, the Diffusion of Useful Information, General Intelligence, Amusement, Markets, &c.

VOLUME III.

ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 16, 1849.

NUMBER 45.

## THE LEHIGH REGISTER,

Published in the Borough of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pa., every Thursday

BY AUGUSTUS L. RUHE,

At \$1.50 per annum, payable in advance, and \$2.00 if not paid until the end of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor.

Advertisements, making not more than one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar and for every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. Larger advertisements charged in the same proportion. Those not exceeding ten lines, will be charged seventy-five cents, and those making six lines or less, three insertions for 50 cents. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Office in Hamilton Street, one door of German Reformed Church, and nearly opposite the "Friedensbothe Office."

## RESOLUTION

Relative to an Amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the second section of the fifth article, so that it shall read as follows:

"The Judges of the Supreme Court, of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the manner following, to-wit: The Judges of the Supreme Court, by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth at large. The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, by the qualified electors of the respective districts over which they are to preside or act as Judges. And the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas by the qualified electors of the counties respectively."

"The Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; (subject to the allotment hereinafter provided for, subsequent to the first election.) The President Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other Courts of Record as are or shall be established by law, and all other Judges required to be learned in the law, shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: The Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years, if they shall so long behave themselves well: all of whom shall be commissioned by the Governor, but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient grounds of impeachment, the Governor shall remove any of them on the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature. The first election shall take place at the general election of this Commonwealth next after the adoption of this amendment, and the commissions of all the judges who may be then in office shall expire on the first Monday of December following, when the terms of the new judges shall commence. The persons who shall then be elected Judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices as follows: one of them for three years, one for six years, and one for nine years; the term of each to be decided by lot by the said judges, as soon after the election as convenient, and the result certified by them to the Governor, that the commissions may be issued in accordance thereto. The judge whose commission will first expire shall be Chief Justice during his term, and thereafter each judge whose commission shall first expire shall in turn be the Chief Justice, and if two or more commissions shall expire on the same day, the judges holding them shall decide by lot which shall be the Chief Justice. Any vacancies happening by death, resignation or otherwise, in any of the said courts, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, to continue till the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the several Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit under this Commonwealth, or under the government of the United States, or any other State of this Union. The Judges of the Supreme Court during their continuance in office shall reside within this Commonwealth, and the other Judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district or county for which they were respectively elected."

"The question was determined in the affirmative."

"Yea—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, W. Joseph Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hanson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Horst, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lambertson, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob McCarty, John P. McCulloch, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Seively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jos. T. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerbel and William F. Packard, Speaker.—58."

"Nays—Messrs. Augustus K. Cornyn, David M. Courtney, David Evans, Henry S. Evans, John Fenlon, John W. George, Thomas Gillespie, John B. Gordon, William Henry, James J. Kirk, Joseph Laubach, Robert R. Little, John S. McCalmont, John McKee, William M. Sherry, Josiah Miller, William T. Morrison, John A. Otto, William Y. Roberts, John W. Roseberry, John B. Rutherford, R. Rumble Smith, John Smyth, John Souder, George Walters and David F. Williams.—26."

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In the House of Representatives, April 2, 1849.

Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yea 58, Nays 26.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Filed, April 5, 1849.

A. L. RUSSEL, Dep. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Pennsylvania, ss: I DO CERTIFY that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Original Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "Resolution relative to an Amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office at Harrisburg, this eleventh day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

TOWNSEND HAINES, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"JOURNAL OF SENATE."

"Resolution, No. 188, entitled 'Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the resolution? The Yeas and Nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—"

"Yea—Messrs. Boas, Brawley, Crabb, Cunningham, Forsyth, Hugus, Johnson, Lawrence, Levis, Mason, Mathias, McCaslin, Rich, Richards, Sadler, Sankey, Savery, Small, Snyder, Sterett and Stine.—21."

"Nays—Messrs. Best, Drum, Frick, Ives, King, Konigsmacher, Pottenger and Darsie, Speaker.—8."

"So the question was determined in the affirmative."

"Journal of the House of Representatives."

"The resolution passed! The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provision of the tenth article of the Constitution, and are as follow, viz:—"

"Yea—Messrs. Gideon J. Ball, David J. Bent, Craig Biddle, Peter D. Bloom, David M. Bole, Thomas K. Bull, Jacob Cort, John H. Diehl, Nathaniel A. Elliott, Joseph Emery, David G. Eshleman, William Evans, John Fausold, Samuel Fegely, W. Joseph Fisher, Henry M. Fuller, Thomas Grove, Robert Hanson, George P. Henszey, Thomas J. Herring, Joseph Higgins, Charles Horst, Joseph B. Hower, Robert Klotz, Harrison P. Laird, Abraham Lambertson, James J. Lewis, James W. Long, Jacob McCarty, John P. McCulloch, Hugh McKee, John McLaughlin, Adam Martin, Samuel Marx, John C. Myers, Edward Nickleson, Stewart Pearce, James Porter, Henry C. Pratt, Alonzo Robb, George Rupley, Theodore Ryman, Bernard S. Schoonover, Samuel Seibert, John Sharp, Christian Seively, Thomas C. Steel, Jeremiah B. Stubbs, Jos. T. Stutzman, Marshall Swartzwelder, Samuel Taggart, George T. Thorn, Nicholas Thorn, Arunah Wattles, Samuel Weirich, Alonzo I. Wilcox, Daniel Zerbel and William F. Packard, Speaker.—58."

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## Clocks and Watches.

Charles S. Massey,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has received at his establishment, nearly opposite the German Reformed church in Allentown, a large assortment of

JEWELRY, CLOCKS, WATCHES,

consisting of GOLD and SILVER Patent Levers, Quarter and plain English and French. Watches sold by him are warranted, and as low as the same quality can be purchased at other establishments in town or elsewhere.

His assortment of Clocks consists of Brass eight day, thirty hours, and alarm, from 3 to 12 dollars.

His selection of Jewelry consists in part of Gold rings, Bracelets, Breastpins, Brooches, Gold and Silver Pencils, Watch-chains, Keys, Gold Pens, of a superior quality, &c. He has also on hand a variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Such as steel-beads for purses and work bags, Silver tea and table spoons, Gold and Silver Spectacles, to suit all ages, Spectacle glasses, Silver thimbles.

Every article sold by him, is warranted to be such as represented, and should they prove otherwise can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

His stock has been purchased with a view to supply the citizens of this county with good and genuine articles in his branch, and which have been selected from the best and most extensive houses in New-York and Philadelphia. He hopes by due attention to his business, and liberal prices, to have a share of patronage.

His Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see, then judge for yourselves.

August 2, 1849.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. J. Pringle Jones, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, state of Pennsylvania, and Justices of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, and Peter Haas, and John F. Ruhe, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, for the trial of all capital offenders in the said county of Lehigh. By their precepts to me directed, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery, to be held at Allentown, county of Lehigh, on the

First Monday in September 1849, which is the third day of said month, and will continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Justices of the Peace and Constables of the county of Lehigh, that they are by the said precepts commanded to be there at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of said day, with their rolls, records, inquiries, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the jail of said county of Lehigh, are to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just.

Given under my hand in Allentown, the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

God save the Commonwealth.

CHARLES HIRIE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Allentown, August 9, 1849.

N. B. Magistrates are desired to forward their returns in criminal cases to the Deputy Attorney General at once, and to request prosecutors to call at his office before court, and thus afford sufficient time to prepare the indictments, and other matters necessary for trial. The amount of unsettled business renders this at present absolutely necessary.

August 5, 1849.

Whitehall Cavalry Troop.

The members of this Company, will assemble in complete uniform on Monday the 20th of August next, at the public house of Owen Shaal, in Ruchsville, North Whitehall township, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing by ballot officers of the company, for the new term, namely: Captain, and first and second Lieutenants.

The Court of appeal shall also be held at the same time and place.

Those who wish to join the Troop will also please to attend and take part in the choosing of officers, &c.

By order of the Brigade Inspector, THOMAS RUEN, Captain.

Aug. 9.

New Mackerel.

New No 3. Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels, just received and for sale at the store of T. B. WILSON.

July 26

## Poetical Department.

From the New York Tribune.

LOVE ALL.

Love all! There is no living thing Which God has not created;

Love all! There is no living thing Which God has ever hated:

His love sustains the meanest life, What'er doth live or perish— And man may not disdain to love What God has loved to cherish.

Love all! For hate begeth hate, And love through love increaseth;

Love all! For hate shall faint and fail, While love like God ne'er ceaseth: Love is the law, the life supreme, The goal where all are tending;

The hate shall die, the strife shall cease, But Love is never ending.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

THE DEAF MUSICIAN.

It was the 20th of March, 1827. In the poorly furnished apartments of a small house in Baden, in Austria, an old man was making preparations for a journey. He hastily folded within a knapsack a few changes of linen. The weather was cold, the windows were covered with hoarfrost, and yet only a few dying embers burned upon the hearth. Either the old man's mind was too deeply engrossed to think of feeding the flame, or perhaps his scanty resources needed careful husbanding to meet the expenses of his approaching journey.

In truth, the aspect of the room bespoke a state of want rather than of affluence. A bed with curtains of faded green serge, a few antique arm chairs of varnished wood, covered with well worn tapestry, a walnut table, and a harpsichord, composed its entire furniture. The harpsichord was strewn with music, partly in manuscript; and a flying sheet covered with nearly illegible notes, and disfigured by numerous erasures showed what was the old man's recent employment. His lofty forehead, encircled by locks of silver gray, beamed with intelligence, although he appeared bowed down beneath the weight of some great affliction. A dark fire kindled in his hazel eyes; and his cheeks, glowing with one bright feverish spot of hectic color, contrasted strangely with the deadly paleness which overspread the rest of his countenance. When the knapsack was made up, the old man approached the table, on which lay an open letter, stamped with the Vienna postmark. He took it up, and stood awhile with his eyes fixed on its contents, though it only contained these few words.

"MY DEAR FRANK: Pardon me the grief which I am occasioning you; but, implicated in an unhappy transaction, I have just received an order to quit Vienna, whence I am commanded for the future to absent myself. I beseech you to come to my aid. You alone can save me. Adieu."

"John."

This letter came from a nephew he had brought up, and whose disorderly conduct had rendered necessary the rigorous mandate which now banished him from the capital.

When the old man had perused it once more, he appeared confirmed in his resolution; and with his knapsack in one hand, and his walking stick in the other, he prepared to set out. But, on reaching the threshold, he turned back; and, casting a look of deep regret on this modest asylum, where he had long and happily dwelt, he sighed. Then, as if attracted by some magic charm, he returned to his harpsichord, and quickly laying down what he held in his hands, he ran his fingers over the discolored notes of the instrument. His gloomy and dejected countenance was gradually lighted up with an expression of intense happiness, and a sublime strain ascended towards heaven a fitting hymn of praise to the Almighty.

As he plunged into these regions of harmony, it seemed as if his spirit had bid adieu to earth, and soared to the realms above in search of consolation. But soon all was silent; the old man wept; he heaved a deep sigh, and exclaimed—"And to think that I can hear nothing!" Alas! he was deaf.

The poor pilgrim again took up his staff, and set forth on his journey. At the turning of the street, he once more looked round on the humble dwelling where he had passed the last ten years of his life, shut out by his infirmity from the sounds of the external world. Music for him only existed within the spul. He walked on into the country; for, by way of husbanding his small store, he was going on foot from Baden to Vienna.

The evening closed in, the old man stopped before a peasant's cottage. He had presumed too much on his strength, having expected, before night closed in, to reach Vienna, from which the village of Baden is only ten leagues distant. He had walked vigorously, but night approached, and he felt his strength failing him. He knocked at the door; a young girl opened it, asking him what he wanted. The old man, who guessed her question from the movement of

her lips, replied, "Hospitality, my good girl."

"Come in then, there is always a welcome at my father's hearth for the benighted traveler." Thus cordially invited, he entered a large room, where the frugal evening repast was smoking upon a homely table. A cover was quickly laid for him near the father of the family, and he sat down at table with the friendly household group. After supper, he seated himself in an old leather arm chair by the chimney corner; a cheerful fire blazed upon the hearth. The mother and daughter cleared the table, whilst the father opened an old harpsichord, and the three sons took down their instruments which hung against the wall. They consisted of an alto, a violoncello, and hautboy.

The performers attuned their instruments; the mother and daughter seated themselves with their work near the fire, where a single lamp afforded the useful light. The father gave the signal, and the four musicians began a piece with that ensemble, with that knowledge of measure which the Germans possess beyond all other nations. By degrees their eyes kindled, divers emotions were depicted on their countenances; they abandoned themselves to the ardor of the sentiment with which they were transported. The two women listened whilst they almost held their breaths—"There work fell from their hands. The music ceased—they exchanged looks of delight—the young girl kissed her father's gray hairs with emotion—they forgot the presence of their guest. He had followed all their movements with a longing eye; for his deafness prevented his hearing a single note of the music which had so deeply affected them.

"Oh, how happy you are," he said with a faltering voice, "to be able to enjoy this delicious pleasure! Alas! it is long since I have been able to hear the human voice, or music, which is the voice of god, when I go out to meditate in the forest, I feel indeed the wind which blows around me, but I hear not its mighty voice, while it shakes the trees, or murmurs, among the leaves, mingling with the general harmony of nature."

When I return from my walk at the close of a fine summer's day, I can indeed see the young shepherdess as she leads her flock to be watered at the fountain, but I cannot hear either her joyous song or the tinkling of the sheep bells. I can see the lark fly swiftly to the valley where her nest lies hidden, but I hear not her melodious voice mingling with the whisper of the breeze—Oh music! harmony! it is my life; but, alas! its vocal expression is lost to me forever. Let me, I pray you, read the pages which have so deeply stirred you."

He rose, took the sheet in his hand a sudden paleness overspread his features, he sunk upon his seat overwhelmed with emotion.

He had just read upon the cover "Allegretto, from the Pastoral Symphony of Beethoven." All gathered around him, and inquired the cause of his agitation. When he was able at length to command his voice, he arose from his seat and said,—"I am Beethoven!"

At the sound of his name the father lifted his wooden cap from his head, and the sons bowed with the deepest reverence. Beethoven pressed their hands in his, and wept for joy. The good peasants kissed these venerated hands; for this man they felt was the genius who had lightened for them the daily burden of life—the genius so honored in Vienna, that when he took his daily walk the passers-by exclaimed,—"There is Beethoven!" and silently made way for him, lest they should interrupt his meditations. The peasants looked with unwearied delight on that marble brow, where grief had indeed stamped its fatal marks, but which still was encircled with the halo of genius.

Beethoven then seated himself at the harpsichord, and desiring the young people to take their instruments, he played for them his own symphony. It was a moment of unspeakable happiness.

When they had finished, Beethoven improvised sublime melodies: his spirit, breaking through the bonds which enshrouded him to earth, seemed to rise triumphantly towards heaven.

"The poor harpsichord under his hand gave forth unwonted sounds—sometimes majestic as the voice of thunder, sometimes mysterious as the sign of the dying."

Alas! it was the song of the swan! A part of the night thus glided on. The bed usually occupied by the father of the family was prepared for Beethoven, and he was constrained to accept it.

During the night he became feverish, and to cool his burning brow he arose and went out into the open air too slightly clad. The air was bitterly cold; the wind groined in the branches of the trees, and penetrating rain drifted over the country. When the old man returned, he was benumbed.—"The drowsy, from which he had long suffered, mounted to his chest and too soon it became apparent that all remedies were useless. He was with difficulty transported to Vienna, where he was visited by a physician who pronounced his case a hopeless one."

Hummel, his dearest and trust friend, heard of his danger, and flew to attend him in his last moments; but he was almost insensible. The words he sought to utter expired on his paled lips. Still, he recognised his early friend, and thanked him with a mournful

smile. Hummel pressed the icy cold hand within his own with deep emotion.

When the dying man felt the pressure, his glazed eye kindled with a momentary consciousness.

He sunk back upon the pillow. With a gentle sigh the spirit had fled.

## The Tulare Plains in California.

The Galena Advertiser publishes the following extract from a private letter from California:

"The Gold Mines have actually ruined California, in an agricultural point of view. In fact, Agriculture will never be of any consequence in this country, except where water can be found to irrigate the land; and water is scarce all over the country, except in the mountains. As a grazing country, it is probably the best in the world; and a statement of the numbers of cattle, horses, elk, deer, antelope, etc., that roam wild over the Tulare Plains, would not be credited if stated. These Plains are, on an average, 50 miles wide and 500 miles long. In crossing them I have seen a drove of elk that covered more than four square miles of ground all running at the height of their speed. Drove of wild horses and antelopes were quietly feeding a few miles distant, without manifesting the least alarm, as they are accustomed to such stampedes of elk. Millions of wild geese were flying overhead, having been aroused by the elk. Their noise was deafening. Travelling two and a half hours, at a brisk trot, through this wilderness of animated nature, brought us to the San Joaquin's timbered banks and to water."

At the crossing, the Tulare Plains are forty-one miles wide. The river, like a huge anaconda, winds through their centre. The plain is without wood or water, except immediately on the banks of the river. The plains are literally covered with elk-horns, some of them so large that I could not lift them.—One set in particular, was so enormous that two men had a heavy lift to throw it into the wagon. It is to be sent home as a curiosity. At the river we got some of the finest salmon, which were speared by our Indians. We also caught some small fish with a hook and line. The water is cold, clear and transparent. Salmon of 25 to 60 pounds weight, were seen wending their way up the stream. We crossed the river in a boat, swimming our horses. The ferryman—a Missourian—told me that fever and ague prevailed to a fearful extent in the neighborhood, and I soon had ocular demonstration of the fact, by the shaking of a couple of hereditary bondsmen from Mexico, who were crossing over with us. But the mines, considering the exposure to which a man is subjected, are healthy. Intermittent fever is common, but it yields readily to quinine. But one man died of bilious fever while I was there; he was an Oregonian.

What I have Noticed.

I have noticed that all men spake well of all men's virtues when they are dead; and that tombstones are marked with epitaphs of "good and virtuous." Is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried?

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts," but he makes every body pay who owes him, to the utmost farthing.

I have noticed that Death is a merciless judge, though not impartial. Every man owes a debt—Death summons the debtor, and he lays down his dust in the currency of mortality.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is very certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbors, to surrender the rascals to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right, with few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side, of a plumb pudding.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature, it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed, and call Dame Fortune "blind," but it is the very best evidence that the old lady has most capital eye-sight, and is no "granny" with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold ponies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say "Here he lies,"—which no doubt is often the truth; and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would surely believe they had got into the wrong grave.

—New York Spirit of the Times.

Men in great places are thrice servants; servants of the sovereign people, servants of fame, and servants of business, so that they have no freedom, neither in their persons, nor in their actions, nor in their fame.

Good Advice.—Some people seem to imagine that advice, like physic, do good; must be disagreeable.

IN THE SENATE, March 1, 1849. Resolved, That this resolution pass.—Yeas 21, Nays 8.

Extract from the Journal.

SAM'L W. PEARSON, Clerk.