



The Lehigh Register.
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V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and 189 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.

The School Law.
The House of Representatives has had before it a bill making many changes in the laws regulating the Common Schools of this Commonwealth. The bill is a large one—consisting of some sixty or seventy sections, divisions, &c. It does not entirely supersede the law of 1849, but has incorporated in it many of the provisions in force at present. The section in the present law, making it the duty of a constable to collect taxes, is stricken out, and provision made for their collection by the usual collectors of county rates and levies. There is, also, another important provision in it, and that is for the appointment of county superintendants of schools. Many of the changes are good and should be adopted. The bill will not, in all probability, become a law at this session, as it has advanced too far towards its termination.

Adjournment of the Legislature.
A joint resolution has passed both Houses, for the final adjournment of the State Legislature on Tuesday, the 16th instant. Rather a short time, we think, to get through with all the important business which remains unfinished.

Astronomy.
Mr. E. Foote will give his second Lecture on Astronomy, on Saturday evening next, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. His subject will be the Planetary System. Admittance 12 cents.

Something Worth Seeing.
The extensive Menageries of Raymond & Co. and Van Amburg, united, forming the largest and most varied collection of wild animals now extant, will exhibit in Allentown, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. Among the rare animals comprised in the collection, are living specimens of the Rhinoceros, or Unicorn of Holy Writ, and the white, or Polar Bear, the only ones in America. The exhibition will be interesting and profitable to all who delight in viewing the wonders of the Animal Kingdom. During the exhibition, there will also be given two grand animal performances by Mr. Van Amburg and Mons. Hiderago, the most celebrated of all animal performers.

The Slavery Question.
Let us hope that land is ahead, and that we shall soon be out of the sea of trouble, arising out of the Slave Discussion. The project proposed by Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 3d inst., which is the same as that proposed by Mr. Clay, by which all the questions are to be settled in one bill, commands great attention. It can scarcely be much improved, and we should like to see a direct vote upon it at the earliest day. It admits California as she stands, sinks the slave question in reference to the territories, and provides for paying Texas for certain reductions of her boundary. All parties can unite in favor of this proposition, and we have no hesitation in giving it our hearty concurrence.

Important Decision.
The opinion in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. M. P. Mitchell, proprietor of the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, was delivered by Judge Parsons in the Court of Quarter Sessions last week. The facts are as follows:
A person who was objectionable to the proprietor of the Hotel, had been ordered out of the house for some difficulty which occurred a few weeks ago, and cautioned never to come in again; a few days afterward he went there again, accompanying a friend, who had some business with a guest of the house. The latter refused to go, but was then put out with force, and Mr. Mitchell was prosecuted for assault and battery. On a motion for a new trial, the court decided that, though an inn-keeper is bound to receive strangers and travellers who apply for entertainment, he is not obliged to receive other persons. He is bound to keep a orderly house, and has a right to compel persons to withdraw who are not guests and who are disagreeable to him or the inmates.

British Iron in Philadelphia.
Among the exports from Liverpool to Philadelphia, from the 29th of February to the 5th of March, were 3544 tons bars; 7 do. bars; 543 do. hoops; 7 do. rods, and 15 do. pig iron.—*Exchange Paper.*
It would be "very disagreeable" to England, says the *Pottstown Ledger*, were we to manufacture this iron ourselves—or even a part of it. If there is any one article which it would be to the advantage of Pennsylvania to supply the market with, above another, it is iron.—The coal and iron-ore in the mountain is comparatively worthless. Behold the mine of wealth it produces by being wrought up into articles for the supply of our own market. No alteration will be made in the present tariff to the higher protection of any articles—hence it may be well to be contented with rather a less speedy development of wealth than might be anticipated under higher duties.

Railroad.—A meeting of citizens in favor of this project was held on Saturday, the 23d in Bucks county, at which resolutions were adopted.

Sonnie's Secret found out by a Lady.
The following is an extract from an address, delivered on the occasion of a bazaar presentation by an unmarried lady, to a Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Georgia:

"As a lady, I might perhaps complain, that, by your organization, you exclude us from the secrets of your Order. You group yourselves together—you talk—you plan—you act. No listening ear of woman is here to catch the words which fall from your lips—no prying eye to mark your deeds. All is secret—as you think. But in spite of you, the secret will get out, and we ladies know it."
"You talk and plan—but we see the young man who, just now, by his devotion to his cup, was wrecking all of good for time and all of hope of eternity, mingling in your association, safe from ruin which befitted him. The gray-headed father looks upon his son they saved, and a smile, radiant with the light of joy, plays brightly on the old man's countenance."
"We see the husband, who stood trembling upon the verge of a volcano—another step or two, and the fearful plunge had been taken—retreating from his perilous position, and seeking safety in the association of your Order; and then the wife, whose aching heart has long endured in silence the insanity of his grief, stands up with the mountain pressure gone, and links her affection to her sobered husband.—These are your deeds. You dry up the tears of grief, you hush the sighs of the broken hearted, you stop the prodigal in his career—you give light for darkness, hope for despair, and roll upon the bosom of society a stream which has healing in the water. This is your secret."

Opinion of Free Banking.
The New York Herald says, the New Jersey banks are busily engaged in providing a circulation to fill the vacuum in this market by the demand for the issues of the banks of this State at the West. We advise the public to be cautious how they take these Jersey bills. We have had some experience in the *modus operandi* of banking in New Jersey, and have very little confidence in their issues. There is no bank circulation in this country, and we might say in the world, equal to that of this State, secured by New York State and Government stocks and its soundness and safety is so universally appreciated at the West, that the issues of our banks, thus secured, are almost monopolized in that section of the Union, leaving the demand here, for a local circulation, to be supplied by the shimpster banks located in all the neighboring States. Something must be done to remedy this evil, and we know of no way but by an increase of banks, under the free banking system. We have heard of several banks in New Jersey, which have lately extended their circulation largely; and the system adopted to force their issues upon this community, looks very much as though they intended, as soon as they had become sufficiently expanded, to follow in the wake of the Plainfield Bank and the State Bank of Morris.

Benton's National Railroad Plan.
The bill prepared for a railway from St. Louis to the bay of San Francisco, sets apart the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, for opening such a communication with California, New Mexico, Oregon and Salt Lake settlements. A breadth of one mile of the public lands is to be appropriated to the central highway, and one thousand feet to the branch roads, on each of which lines are to be constructed, a railroad and common road, and lines of telegraph.
The common roads are to be free of toll, and the railroads to be taxed for transportation no higher than is necessary to keep them in repair. The Indian titles are to be extinguished on the routes to the breadth of one hundred miles.—Military stations are to be established, and 160 acres of land will be given to every male over eighteen years of age, who shall settle on the line of said road or branches within twelve months after the Indian titles are extinguished, and pre-emption rights to the same extent to those who shall afterwards settle.
The bill also provides for surveys and examinations as to the best route, and for the completion of the common road in one year and the central road in seven years, after located. The use of the railway when finished is granted to individuals or companies for a limited time, who shall contract to transport persons, mails, munitions of war, and freights of all kinds, public and private, in vehicles furnished by themselves, at such reasonable rates as may be agreed upon.

Continental Shin-Plasters.
Various attempts have been made from time to time to redeem the continental money, but without success. The whole amount issued during the revolutionary war was four hundred millions of dollars, but one half was cancelled by collection. Congress paid it out at forty dollars for one of specie. It afterwards fell to five hundred for one, and finally got as low as one thousand for one, when it lost all its value. The whole public debt, not including continental money, was a foreign debt to France and Holland, at four per cent, of \$7,885,085, and a domestic debt, in loan-office certificates, of \$41,115,290, to which were added the claims of several States, amounting to \$21,500,000. The whole debt was \$94,000,000, which finally went up to par. The campaign of 1778 cost \$135,000,000, continental money, while the whole amount in the treasury in specie was \$151,666. Taking the reduction in value on continental money, it only amounted to a tax of about five dollars per annum for each person. It was doubtless a great loss to our forefathers, but what a rich heritage have we not obtained for it, if we are wise enough to keep it!

Death from Intoxication.—A colored man in Ulster county, N. Y. came to his death on the 13th by drinking excessively of brandy, which a couple of bystanders agreed to pay for, for the fun of witnessing its effects.

Study of Human Nature.

In the physical world the leading phenomena have from youth upwards to maturer age, excited our wonder and attracted our admiration—yet, we do not cease to study them attentively, to scan their uses and designs, to dwell upon their endless variety of forms. The subject never tires; and in descending from more general surveys, the details of a system so varied and complex, present a never ending interest, and a still greater fund of instruction. As with the natural, so with the moral phenomena by which we are surrounded.—We study the great principles which govern mankind, we admire the prominent traits of character exhibited in men, the higher endowments of their natures. They awaken a deep interest in our minds because they apply to our own mental organization, and draw out its sympathies, while they give an aspiration after excellence, which we may hope in some degree to attain. We allude to those displays of intellectual power, of innate goodness, of high-souled energies we sometimes meet with in the walks of life. They are the grand striking features of humanity, which arrest our admiration and teach life's great and impressive lessons. These are comparatively rare. Genius, lofty principle, disinterested action, wide, practical views, great intellectual development are the lot of few. The characters of most men, when we descend to the details of life, are of a mixed nature—compounded of qualities at variance with each other, and with alloys so blended that it is difficult to decide whether good or evil most predominates. In whatever condition they may be placed, they are the most useful study for the moralist—because the most accessible and met with in the everyday walks of life. The same divine hand that has so wonderfully diversified the minutiae of nature, has imparted an equal variety in its mental structure to the race of man. Form, intellect, expression, external features, rise up around us in endless variety, and from the contemplation of this variety, as in the world of external nature, spring up fountains of thought, sympathies and enjoyments. We look into our own hearts, we analyze our motives and desires, we probe our imperfections and weaknesses, our tendencies to corrupting pleasures, our conflicts with our better nature, and we turn to the class we have last depicted, the great masses of mankind, as to our fellows, who are the sharers of our lot, beings of a frail and imperfect humanity like ourselves. It is here that we derive our best lessons of instruction. The page of human nature, the type of which lies within our own bosoms, is here unfolded—and we can read it without self-love or self-deception. Faults which would lie hidden in our own hearts, are there revealed to us—we learn to hate selfishness and to shrink from the deformity of vice—to detect a weakness, and to guard against the follies and the delusions of the heart—to feel how virtue exalts, how sympathy endears, how cultivation of intellect ennobles. It is thus while we mingle with our fellow-men, if we closely study their characters in detail, we shall take the most efficient means to improve our own. Our intellectual nature, too, will in a corresponding ratio be improved. From men of all classes, of all occupations, of every calibre of mind, and from their experiences, from the poor as well as the rich, we can gain something new, something practical, some stock added to the fund of knowledge which may enlighten our course through life, and enlarge our sphere of usefulness and our claims on the society, amongst which Providence has cast our lot. We shall thus make ourselves better and wiser men. Let us not despise the humble, the poor, the uneducated. They are our fellows in weakness, struggling like ourselves in the waves of a stormy life, with minds and hearts formed and beating like our own; equals in the sight of God, and what levels all distinctions of rank and fortune, heirs of the same immortal hopes!—*Two Worlds.*

Foreigners Coming to America.
An idea appears to have got abroad in Europe that we Americans are the greatest spendthrifts in all creation, and in consequence, all the world, that is, all world mentioning, are coming over to cure our plethoric pockets. Every lady, says the New York Dispatch, with a handsome leg, every man with a fine voice, everybody who can write, or speak, or dance, or sing, or paint, or carve, or cook, or fiddle, or act, or engrave, or ride, or tumble, or leap, or joke, or build, or whistle, is coming over at once. Jenny Lind is coming, Sims Reeve is coming, Miss Hayes is coming, Franconi's horses and horsewomen are coming, Cerito is coming, St. Leon, her husband, who fiddles and dances, is coming; Rose Chert is coming, (at least we hope so.) In short, everybody is coming, to say nothing of George Paul Rainsford James, the novelist, who is coming with his family amanuensis, to settle among us and establish a manufactory of historical romances. As there will be nothing worth living for in Paris and London after all these people come over here, we may as well begin to make preparations for receiving all the tag-rag-and-bob-tail, the dandies and chevaliers of those gay capitals, who will be among us before we know what we are about. Therefore, we second the suggestion of our friend Willis, editor of the "Home Journal," and would advise our capitalists to commence the work of erecting two or three new theatres for the French companies of artists, a new opera house, and half a dozen new restaurants, on the largest conceivable scale. The ten governors of our city charities will, of course, take timely warning, and put up some new almshouses on Blackwell's Island, and enlarge the prisons.

Illinois.—This State was settled in 1749 by French, and admitted into the Union in 1818. Voters, all white male inhabitants resident in the State six months, but can only vote in the county where actually residing. Its capital is Springfield. Area, 54,000 square miles, population, in 1850, 476,173. In 1846, 681,000.

Importation of Iron.

We have been furnished from a good source, says the Philadelphia North American, with the following statement of the quantity of manufactured iron brought into that port, during the period from February 1st to April 1st, 1850 inclusive.

Ship Delta,	300 tons Manufac'd.
do Wm. Penn,	550 do
do Susquehanna,	250 do
do Salacia,	500 do
do Shenandoah,	450 do
do Helen McGaw,	500 do
Barque Cumora,	400 do
Creole,	125 do
Robert Burton,	300 do
Total,	3175 Tons.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says: Mr. Benton spoke at length on the California question, contending for her immediate admission, and without reference to the other great issues before the country. Incidentally he touched upon the slavery question, defending the North from the oft-repeated charge of aggression on Southern rights. He was followed by Mr. Clay, who was of opinion that the object sought to be obtained by Mr. Benton could be better accomplished by referring the matter to the proposed Select Committee, than by entertaining the proposition of admission as a separate and independent one. Mr. Douglass endeavored to obtain a test vote on Mr. Foot's proposition for a Select Committee; but the latter stated, that as a number of the friends of this proposition were absent from the Senate, he would move to postpone the subject until the 11th. The motion was adopted.

Dr. Webster.

According to the Boston Post, the stupefied appearance of Dr. Webster, during his trial, is attributed to the use of morphine. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that he did take a small portion of very active poison at the time the charge of murder was announced to him in jail. His reflections upon his counsel in Court showed how utterly incapable he was of comprehending the exigencies of his case. The evidence which he wished them to produce would not only have strengthened his defence, but in some respects would have corroborated testimony for the prosecution. That his counsel did for him all that the extraordinary circumstances admitted of, is conceded by all who witnessed the trial throughout. They had not one fact to rest on, beyond his standing in society, general character for the observance of the duties of social life, and his unconcerned demeanor during the week of the search for Dr. Parkman. Yet under this paucity of evidence for the defence, Mr. Merrick argued about seven hours, with a degree of force and ingenuity which completely surprised all who understood the real difficulties of the case.

An Astonishing Invention.

The London "Mining Journal" says there will shortly be brought before the public a new locomotive, in which the requirements of either, steam, fire, air, or water, will be dispensed with; its power of transaction, while effective, will be perfectly safe—by it one-half at least of the present working expenses will be saved. Advocates of universal peace look forward with hope; this agent will exert a powerful influence on all nations. Distant parts of the world, where steamships, from the expense of fuel, have not been, will soon be reached with facility. This motive power will advance all nations by a larger stride than ever steam has yet made.

An Old Subscriber.—The Lancaster Intelligencer says: Last week we had a visit from Mr. Christian Wolf, formerly of this county, but for the last eight years a resident of Cumberland county, who paid us \$2. his fiftieth year's subscription to the "Intelligencer." He commenced taking the paper with the first number that was issued by Mr. Dickson—and he looks hearty and vigorous enough, to continue a subscriber for at least twenty years to come. What other paper in the State can boast of a subscriber of fifty years standing, and a punctual paying one at that.

Rapid Flight of Birds.—The Detroit Free Press says, wild pigeons are very plenty in the woods back of that city. Wild rice, was found in the crops of some of those taken, from which the Free Press infers that they must have flown 700 miles in less than twenty-four hours, as the rice is not found nearer than that distance, and it digests in twenty-four hours.

Card Playing.—The gambling law of Kentucky, makes it a penitentiary offence to play at cards. The severity of the punishment as heretofore rendered the statute wholly nugatory, and in consequence gambling has been since practiced with perfect impunity. One poor fellow, however, with whom the games of hazard had become a passion, a few weeks since was visited with the utmost rigor of the laws, and sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary. It is said he wanted to bet his gold watch against a hundred dollars that he could beat the Sheriff, who was accompanying him to the place of his imprisonment, the best five in seven at a game of euchre.

Gen. Cass Sustained.—The Michigan House of Representatives, on the 19th ult., passed resolutions sustaining the course of Gen. Cass on the Slavery question. Resolutions were then offered by Mr. Leech, embodying the principles of the Wilmot Proviso. They were rejected, 26 to 37. Thus are repealed the instructions of the last Legislature to Gen. Cass and his associate in the Senate, to vote in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Progress of New Orleans.—In the year 1810 the population of New Orleans was 24,532; in 1820 it was 41,350; in 1830 it was 49,826; in 1840 it was 102,491; in 1850 it is calculated to be 130,000. If it had kept up its ratio, its present population would have been 204,191. It has declined 70 per cent on the ten years previous.

The family of the late Dr. Parkman, paid voluntarily, to Mr. Littlefield the \$3000 reward offered by them, soon after Mr. Parkman's disappearance.

Legislative Proceedings.

January, April 8, 1850.
SENATE.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Executive Nominations, to whom the nomination of Jacob Wegand, as Associate Judge of Northampton county, was referred, reported in favor of the confirmation of the nomination.
On motion of Mr. Shimer, of Northampton, the Senate suspended the rule requiring Executive nominations to lie over five days, and went into Executive session for the purpose of considering the said nomination.
On the question "will the Senate consent to the nomination?" the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and resulted—yeas 31 nays none.
On motion of Mr. Malone, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to enlarge the locks of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, which was taken up and read a second and a third time, passed—yeas 27, nays none.

The bill giving the assent of this Commonwealth to the 8th section of a certain act passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, in relation to the construction of an aqueduct or bridge over the river Delaware, came up and was warmly debated. On the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brawley, Drum, Fraily, Guernsey, Jones, McCaslin, Muhlenberg, Shimer, Street, Street, Best, Speaker.—Total 11.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, Crabb, Cunningham, Darsie, Fernon, Forsyth, Frick, Fulton, Haslett, King, Knaumgacher, Lawrence, Malone, Mathias, Packer, Sadler, Saukey, Savery, Walker.—Total 19.

On motion of Mr. Packer, the bill providing for submitting the amendment of the Constitution, relative to the election of Judges, to the people, was taken up, discussed and amended, and finally passed as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendment, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, that an election will be held in each of the Townships, Wards and Districts therein, on the second Tuesday in October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendment, which said election shall be held at the places and be opened and closed at the time, at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed, and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of the said townships, wards and districts, to receive at the said election, tickets, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be labelled on the outside "amendment," and those who are favorable to the amendment may express their desire by voting each a written or printed, or partly written and partly printed ballot, containing on the inside thereof the words "for the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendment, may express their opposition by voting each a similar ballot, containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendment."

Sec. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendment shall, in all respects, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against the said amendment, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures, only one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the Prothonotary's office of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth—and by one of the said judges forthwith deposited in the most convenient Post-Office.

Sec. 3. That it shall further be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on receiving the returns of the election for and against the said amendment, to deliver the same to the Speaker of the Senate, on or before the first Monday after the organization of the next Session of the State Legislature, after said returns shall be received, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, on the next Tuesday thereafter; and when the number of votes, given for, and the number given against the said amendment, shall have been summed up and ascertained, duplicate certificates thereof shall be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the other delivered to the Governor, whose duty it shall be to declare by proclamation, whether the said amendments have been, or have not been approved and ratified by the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 4. The Sheriffs and Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth, shall do and perform all the duties and acts necessary by them to be done, to give effect to, and carry out the provisions of this act.
Mr. Sankey moved to consider the resolution relative to the final adjournment of the Legislature, which was agreed to, and finally adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the Legislature will adjourn sine die on Tuesday, the 16th day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. PORTER read a bill in place, to incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Easton. Numerous petitions were again presented—among them several from different parts of the State, against the repeal of the act of 1847, relative to fugitive slaves.
Mr. Porter presented a petition from Lehigh county praying that free negroes of this State may be removed from out of the State.

Connecticut Election.
The election in Connecticut last Monday has resulted in favor of the Democrats of that State. The New Haven Register, of the 3d inst., thus sums up the main features of the triumph:—We have carried probably, sixteen to twenty-two Senators, and a majority of twenty to thirty in the House, and a handsome plurality in the popular vote, combining a most essential and important Democratic victory, and securing the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator for six years!!—the term of Hon. Roger S. Baldwin expiring on the 4th of March next. The vote for Governor was as follows:—Seymour, (Dem.) 25,284; Foster, (Whig) 22,762; Boyd, (Free Soil) 1,775. Though the Democratic candidate fails by a very small number, of election by the people, he is certain to be chosen by the Legislature.

Cleanings.

Hon. Henry Clay will be 73 years of age on the 17th of April.
Gas has been introduced into the city of Lancaster.
Four twenty-four pounders have lately been dug up on the site of old Fort Wayne, in Georgia.
The Cholera is prevailing at Monterey, in Mexico. The Governor died there on the 10th ult. The mortality in the city and country is estimated at 200 a day.
A female pugilist, aged 70, died on Saturday, in the New York penitentiary, after 40 years imprisonment.
Professor Webster, has been sentenced to be hung at such time as the Executive Government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, may, by their warrant, direct.
Iodine is now successfully applied to chronic diseases of the skin.
Kid gloves, it is said, may be effectually cleaned by rubbing them with milk.
Iammarine, has contracted to write 20 volumes of romances, for the sum of \$100,000.
The Bank of France has upwards of fifty millions of dollars of bullion, in its vaults, and its circulation does not exceed that sum.
Abbott Lawrence is stated to have taken the elegant mansion of Lord Cadogan, opposite Green-park, in London, at a rent of \$10,000 per annum, where he lives in becoming style.
Col. Fremont, in a letter written in California, previous to his election as United States Senator, declares himself as adhering to the principles of the great Democratic party.
There is a stone-coal bank in Perry county, Ohio, that is upwards of 128 feet in thickness—that is in the depth of the strata. This bank may be classed among the wonders of the world. The coal is of a very superior quality.
The drunken man is unwise, who not only makes himself wretched, but disgusts his friends.
A cow in Munroe, Mass., recently gave birth to four calves. Strange isn't it?
If men held position in society from merit alone, how many who now hold their heads high would be cast off.
The convention for revising the state constitution of Ohio will be Democratic, by a considerable majority.
Dr. Chapman has resigned his professorship in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University.
A resolution of censure upon Mr. Webster's speech has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, and is earnestly urged.
A "Nice Young Man," is one who is always ready to treat, pay all bills, and lend all the money you want, without ever thinking to call for it again.
A Dentist in Philadelphia, advertises that he will "spare no pains," in extracting people's molars. Surprising candor.

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Last year, of the 21 Senators, 7 were Democrats, 13 Whigs—and 1 Free Soil. In the House there was a tie—110 Democrats to 110 opposition.

A Relic.
We were shown the other day, says the Cincinnati Atlas, a typographical relic, belonging to Bishop Purcell, about which there is a deeper shade of antiquity than any other in the printing line it has ever been our good fortune to examine.
It is a Bible printed in the Latin Language in 1492—thirty nine years after the art of printing with metal types was discovered. The print is plain, and the letters well formed, and the paper is of a coarse but substantial quality. The printer considered himself a man of some consequence, as in a note at the end of the book announcing his art, he says literally, "there is none other in the world like me." An interesting history might be written on changes that have occurred in the typographical art, with its progress and extension since the venerable work of which we speak came from the press.

Prussic Acid in Cholera.—In the London Medical Times, (Allopathic,) of Nov. 12, 1849, Dr. Downing mentions his having used Prussic acid in extreme collapse with manifest advantage. Mr. Shea, at Dr. D's suggestion, "tried it in more than one hundred cases of cholera, and stated his conviction that it was superior to any thing that he had ever before employed. He had given it to children as young as nine months old with excellent effect, and he had never in any case found prejudicial effects follow its use."—Both of these gentlemen are of the Allopathic, or regular practice.

Spring Time.—The season of fried sausages and buckwheat cakes is rapidly disappearing, and we shall soon be in the midst of Spring weather, sunshine and nankeen breeches. Sweet April is with us. Every merchant should at once commence advertising, if he wishes to do a good business and secure the patronage of the ladies.

Feeling in Kentucky.—The Louisville Journal after referring to a "small meeting at Bedford, in Trimble county," for the purpose of sending persons to the Nashville Convention, adds very significantly:
Any individual who shall go into that body, assuming to be a Representative of the State of Kentucky had better not come back within her limits.