



The Lehigh Register.
Circulation near 2000.
Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1880.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut 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.

The Dedication.

The dedication of the Odd Fellows' Hall, will take place on Monday the 20th instant. The Hall is now finished from the basement to the dome. It is really a magnificent edifice, an ornament to the borough—chaste, elegant, and well proportioned—fronting on Hamilton street 36 feet, on which is the main entrance, and on a public Alley 61 feet.

It is besides the basement three stories high, and from the sidewalk to the top of the level cornice 45 feet high. The workmanship is in true Corinthian style of architecture. The masonry and plastering work was under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Nonno mackler, and the carpenter work under the superintendence of Messrs. B. and E. Balliet, both of whom deserve much credit for their superior taste of mechanism.

The basement or underground floor is divided in three apartments, and is occupied by Messrs. *Stettin & George*, as a restaurant, or Eating-house. There are two entrances into said basement from Hamilton st., and the front room is 35 feet wide by 45 deep. One of the rear rooms is used as a kitchen and the other as a cellar, which makes it very commodious to the establishment.

On the first floor there are three rooms, and Hall of entrance, one of which is occupied as an Ice Cream Saloon, the other is occupied by Messrs. *Kok & Trexell*, as a Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

The whole of the second story is one large and spacious Hall, which is rented by the Association to Exhibitions of a public nature.

The third story has besides an ante-chamber, a very splendid and beautiful papered and decorated Lodge room. This room is occupied by Unity Encampment No. 12, Allen Lodge No. 71, and Lehigh Lodge No. 83. The meetings of the Encampment are held on the evenings of the first and third Thursday of every month. The meetings of *Allen*, on Saturday, and of *Lehigh*, on Monday, of every week.

Subscriptions for the building of the Hall were solicited in the summer of 1846, and in the fall of the same year, the association was organized under the name, style and title of "The Odd Fellows' Hall Association" of Allentown. In the Spring of 1847, the building of the Hall was commenced, and in the summer of 1848, before the same was yet finished, the devouring elements that laid waste so much property on the 1st of June of that year, also demolished this building.

With the kind assistance, however, of the brethren of the Lodges abroad and the perseverance of those at home, it was again determined upon, to rebuild the same. The ruins were accordingly removed, and a commencement to rebuild was made early in the Spring of 1849. The Hall is now finished, and as before stated, is an ornament to the town.

The cost of the building is paid by stock, and is between eight and nine thousand dollars.—The rents of the different apartments, it is calculated will pay the interest on the entire cost. The Encampment and subordinate Lodges in Allentown, are in a very prosperous condition, and through the instrumentality of its members, has this beautiful building been erected. It is also true that many of our enterprising citizens who do not belong to the Order, have lent a helping hand by their liberal subscriptions of stock.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found a programme of the dedication, issued by the Chief Marshal, to which we write the particular attention of our readers.

If the weather is favorable our town will be filled with visitors, from every part of the county, and many will be here from distant parts of our State, all we trust, will find it a gala-day, a day of amusement to their heads' content.

In the evening a Cotillion party will take place at the Hall; the benefit of which will go to pay the expenses of the arrangements for the dedication. We trust all that can, will attend.

House Unroofed.

On Thursday afternoon, a violent storm, that raged for an hour or more, blew off the Tin roof of the new three story brick Store house of Mr. Daniel Ludwig, on the north west corner of Hamilton and Jefferson street. It appears the wind got under the Tin roofing which is air tight, and threw it over the House into the Street. The damage to Mr. Ludwig cannot be less than one hundred dollars.

We also learn that the frame Barn of Robert E. Wright, Esq., was completely upset by the storm on the same day. We have no doubt that other damage has been done in the neighborhood of which we did not hear.

Boy Hung Himself.

A strange occurrence took place on Saturday evening last, in the act of a boy aged only 14 years, who hung himself in the hay-mow of his father's stable. The boy whose name was Franklin, was a son of A. J. Seagraves, of Mechanicsboro, South Whitehall township, Lehigh county. What induced him to commit the rash act is not known.

Odd Fellows' Hall Dedication.

The dedication of the Odd Fellows' New Hall, in this borough, will take place on Monday the 20th instant. The following is a programme of the orders of the day:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Members of the Order of the Initiatory and First and Second Degrees will assemble at the Northeast corner of the Market Square, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Members of the Third and Fourth Degrees at the Northwest corner.

Members of the Scarlet Degree at the Southeast corner.

Encampment members at the Southwest corner.

Members of the Grand Lodge at the Hall.

At which places the Assistant Marshalls will attend for the purpose of conducting them to the Hall to assist in the Dedication Ceremony.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Opening Ode, written for the occasion by Bro. M. Hamann.

2. Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Walker.

3. Music by the Band.

4. Dedication ceremonies.

5. Ode, written for the occasion by P. C. Charles L. Lochman.

6. Benediction, by the Rev. Mr. Dubs.

7. Music by the Band.

After which there will be a recess until 1 o'clock, P. M., when the members of the Order will re-assemble at the places above designated, for the purpose of forming the line of procession which will move in the following order, viz:

First division, consisting of the Initiatory and First and Second Degrees, under the charge of Assistant Marshal, H. B. Yeager.

Second division, consisting of the Third and Fourth Degrees, under the charge of Assistant Marshal, A. J. Clifton.

Third division, consisting of the Scarlet Degree, under the charge of Assistant Marshal, John Dieffenferfer.

Fourth division, consisting of Encampment members, under the charge of Assistant Marshal, Charles L. Martin.

Fifth division, consisting of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Chaplain, Orator, Committee of Arrangements, &c., under the charge of Assistant Marshal, Amos Etinger.

Members of visiting Lodges who prefer remaining together, will have a suitable place assigned them by the Grand Marshal.

All members of the Order are requested to appear in black clothes, black hat, and white gloves, with Regalia suitable to their rank in the Order.

LINE OF PROCESSION.

The procession will be formed on the Market Square, and will move precisely at one o'clock, P. M., and proceed down Allen street to Union, down Union to William, up William to Turner, up Turner to Allen, down Allen to Andrew, up Andrew to James, down James to John, up John to Anna, down Anna to Hamilton, up Hamilton to Jefferson, then counter-march down Hamilton to William St., when the line will halt and open to the right and left close order. The Marshal, with two assistants, will then pass between the lines to the extreme left. Returning will be followed by the procession in reversed order, and proceed to the Court House Lawn, where an oration will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. J. Shindel, after which the Lodges and Encampments will consider themselves dismissed.

By order of the Committee of Arrangement.
E. L. J. SAEGER, Chief Marshal.

The Plough, Loom, and Anvil.

The May number of this monthly Agricultural Journal is on our table. Its contents are such as will highly interest and benefit the Farmer, the Manufacturer, and the Mechanic, and is adopted entirely to their practice and experience. It is published by J. S. Skinner, No. 79 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Single subscriptions \$3 per annum, but where five unite it will be sent for \$2 a year.

Graham's Magazine.

This beautiful monthly periodical for June has come to hand. It is adorned with the usual number of elegant engravings, among which particularly we notice the "Queen of the Woods," and "The Jolly Ride," the Fashion Plate, and the charming piece of music, entitled "The melodies of many Lands." Now is the time to subscribe. The next number commences a new volume, which will exceed any thing of the kind ever come out in the periodical line. Address George R. Graham, No. 131 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Sartain's Union Magazine.

The June number of this valuable monthly publication is already before us. The engravings are beautiful. It has, as promised in the last number, a likeness of "Jenny Lind," the Swedish Nightingale. To our judgement she is by no means handsome, however the charm of the woman lies in her voice. The literary contents are as usual of the highest order, and compare with any periodical in the country.—Address John Sartain & Co., North third-street, Philadelphia.

Answer to the Enigma and Puzzle.

The answer to the Acrostical Geographical Enigma, is *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, and was correctly sent in by—William J. Fehr, Emmaus, J. G. Schimpf, East Allentown—and W. F. C. Jacksonville.

The answer to the Puzzle is TOBACCO, and was correctly sent in by Wm. J. Fehr, Emmaus.

Easton Gas Company.

The Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly passed this session, incorporating a Gas Company in Easton, have already taken the matter in hand. A meeting was held on the evening of the 9th inst., to adopt measures for the permanent organization of the Company, and for the transaction of other business of importance connected therewith.

Gold a Depopulator.

When the modern Ophir was first revealed on the shores of the Pacific, says the Home Journal, our economists, in anticipation of treasures not then certain to be realized, indulged in very startling discussions of the probable effect of this great augmentation of the currency upon the prices of living. Since then, the golden dreams of that hour of astonishment and hope have been more than fulfilled. The state of things then wildly prophesied has come to pass in sober actuality. Yet the alarm which, as a prediction, was so vivid, has no existence when the prediction has become a presence.—California has, during the last year, sent to England and America, not less than thirty millions of gold. We may expect, with confidence, two millions a month during the present year, with a probability of this supply being continued, and even increased, during coming years. It is impossible that so sudden and immense an increase in the circulation should not tell with marked effect upon the values of all sorts of commodities. The banks of England and France, and those of this country also, are full to repletion of bullion, and their paper issues must soon increase in nearly the same proportion. The prices of real estate in this city have advanced astonishingly, and are advancing at every sale that is made. Stocks have risen as decidedly, and that "mark" is in a highly feverish state, just ready to go mad.—Strikes for higher wages are becoming common among all classes of mechanics. Everything indicates the approach of one of those great expansions which alter the standard of values, and make greater revolutions in society than the sword of the conqueror, or the "barriers" and paving-stones of the mob.

What will be the effect of this upon a large class of our oldest and best society? It is obvious that all those who depend upon fixed incomes will be unable to sustain themselves in the general enhancement of the prices of every description of articles, and will be forced to retire to cheaper countries. They cannot very well hope that the tide of inflation will speedily ebb, as it has done when it arose from bank explosions. The present increase of the circulation, consisting, as it does, in an addition of precious metal, and not of paper credits, will be permanent, or at least long continued. If the supply from the Pacific should wholly stop after a year or two, the uses of luxury would absorb a portion of the excess; but that will be an extremely slow relief. Our agriculturists and holders of perpetual rents, will have to retire to the poorer countries of Europe. The wisdom of bonds and mortgages is likely to be exploded. Italy, Switzerland, the South of France, will hereafter hold a large number of our most patriotic circles. It is the high rate of living in England, and the large number of persons there who are what they there term "income-livers," that keep so large a proportion of the British gentry in a state of permanent exile. The same causes here will work a similar result; and while France and Italy are coming here in the shape of operas and circuses, we shall be going thither in the persons of ladies and gentlemen of moderate settled fortunes, drowned out by a fresh tide of prosperity. Such is the natural commerce between old refined lands and new wealthy ones. We give souls for singers, and get hands in exchange for minds. We can hardly say that the balance of trade is in our favor.

What we wish it distinctly understood, says the Pottstown Ledger, that items or editorials appearing in the business department found in our paper, are published, not as political matter, but as truth and good policy, as near as our mental conceptions and knowledge of the history of the world and wants of the community, will permit us to arrive thereat, without any design to have our views and opinions regarded as published for political effect, further than they may find favor with the reader as being wise, just and politic. We consider the subject of a Tariff and Banking, for instance, entirely as business matters, and of right should not be treated as party questions—and our head for a foot-ball, if nine-tenths of sensible men do not agree with us that they should be so considered. These are our sentiments exactly.

Almost Suffocated.

Three boatmen, lodging in the cabin of their boat, at the head of the Delaware Canal, at this place, says the Easton Sentinel of the 2nd inst., made a narrow escape from suffocation a few nights since. When discovered they were apparently lifeless, from the effects of the gas thrown off from the coal stove or furnace in the cabin where they slept, and it was only after hours of untiring exertions on the part of the physicians called in, that animation was restored. This is another warning to that class of men, who, for the most part, are entirely too careless in this matter.

Berk's County Gold.—The Hamburg Schell-pot brings us the rather incredible news that a gold mine has been discovered upon the mineral lands of Mr. George Focht, in Windsor township. It states Mr. B. D. Siles, an industrious citizen of Hamburg, has been for some time engaged in the search for metals, upon Mr. Focht's lands, and at last came across a rich vein, yielding 50 per cent. of pure metal, which upon analysis has proved to be part gold and silver.—*Reading Gazette.*

Price of Coffee.—The price of coffee, says the Daily News, is again settling down to a reasonable point, and the consumer may soon hope to get the favorable influence, though grocers will maintain the present rates of 18 a 20c. as long as possible. The best Rio is selling here and in New York at from 8 to 9c. per lb., and we notice at New Orleans from the 24th to the 27th ult., sales of about 5,000 bags at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound.

The Free Soil Convention, held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 24 inst., nominated for Governor, Daniel R. Tilden.

Encourage Your Own.

D. C. Cotesworthy has given the world through the agency of the Press, says the Pottstown Ledger, many correct ideas upon Domestic Economy. He always knows what he says, and says what he means. Upon the subject heading this article we agree with him exactly, when he says—"Do not send abroad for help, if you have work to do—when it can be done in your own neighborhood—perhaps at your next door. Encourage your own honest, industrious, faithful mechanics. They need all the work they can get. By such a course you keep your money at home—assist the worthy and have just as good work performed. It is the only way to make a town prosper—to support your schools and your churches. Where there is a disposition to send a hundred miles for articles that, to say the least, could be manufactured as well at your own door, there will always be little or no business done in the place—and churches will be thinly attended and all kinds of labor extremely dull. Wherever mechanics are the best employed, prosperity is seen—the social virtues predominate—travelling mountebanks and peddlers retire in disgust, and a kindly, brotherly feeling is experienced, which is the source of unpeakable happiness.

Whatever you have to be done, look around and see if your neighbors cannot do it. If you have a house to build, or a shoe to tap, a harness to be made, or a pump to be bored, a pack of cards to be printed, or a well to be dug, just look among your neighbors, before you undertake to send abroad, and if you have none around capable of the task, it will be time enough to look elsewhere. It is a wrong idea to suppose nothing is servicable that is made at home. We know of many an instance where men have refused to purchase work made by their neighbors, and sent to a distant city for the articles they needed, and paid a third more for them, when beheld, they had been manufactured and sent away to sell by the very neighbors of whom they had been purchased."

Several specimens of American antiquities have recently arrived in this city. They were discovered by an American traveller whilst exploring the country of the Sierra Madre, near San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and excavated from the ruins of an ancient city, the existence of which is wholly unknown to the present inhabitants, either by tradition or history. They comprise two idols and a sacrificial basin, hewn from solid blocks of concrete sandstone, and are now in the most perfect state of preservation.—The removal of these heavy pieces of statuary from the mountains was accomplished by means of wooden sleds, transported by canoes to the mouth of the Panuco, and from thence shipped to this port. The largest of the idols was undoubtedly the God of Sacrifice, and one of the most important. It is of life size, and the only complete specimen of the kind that has ever been discovered and brought away from the country—several attempts having been made by travellers, who were either thwarted by the natives, or encountered difficulties deemed impracticable to overcome. The anatomical proportions and beauty of this statue are not admired at the present day, but the elaborate work upon its entire surface attracts at once the attention and scrutiny of the beholder. It is principally ornamental, interspersed with symbols of mythology, and occasional hieroglyphics. It has two faces, representing youth and old age signifying that none are exempt from offering life as a sacrifice. The right hand forms an aperture in which a light burned during the time of sacrifice. The small idol is the God of Sorrow, to whom worshippers came to offer up their devotions for the tears it shed, and the relief afforded them in their griefs. This statue is diminutive, the carvings plain, and the whole simply devised. The Sacrificial Basin measures two feet in diameter, and displays much skill and truth in the workmanship. It is held by two serpents entwined, with their heads reversed—the symbol of eternity, which enters largely into the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptian gallery of the British Museum contains several specimens of the work here described. Investigations of the origin and history of an unknown race of men, over whose dust the explorer marks his way, have just attracted the attention of the philosopher, and produced many interesting results. Ethnology is now receiving that attention from American philosophers which their own fields of study has so long upon them. The object in presenting these specimens of American antiquity to the notice of the public (to those particularly who take an interest in the history of mankind) is, to offer a portion of a letter of an alphabet yet to be formed, by the explorations of the traveller and the investigations of the philosopher, similar to those through which they were brought to light, and by which the history of this continent is yet to be written.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

American Antiquities.

Several specimens of American antiquities have recently arrived in this city. They were discovered by an American traveller whilst exploring the country of the Sierra Madre, near San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and excavated from the ruins of an ancient city, the existence of which is wholly unknown to the present inhabitants, either by tradition or history. They comprise two idols and a sacrificial basin, hewn from solid blocks of concrete sandstone, and are now in the most perfect state of preservation.—The removal of these heavy pieces of statuary from the mountains was accomplished by means of wooden sleds, transported by canoes to the mouth of the Panuco, and from thence shipped to this port. The largest of the idols was undoubtedly the God of Sacrifice, and one of the most important. It is of life size, and the only complete specimen of the kind that has ever been discovered and brought away from the country—several attempts having been made by travellers, who were either thwarted by the natives, or encountered difficulties deemed impracticable to overcome. The anatomical proportions and beauty of this statue are not admired at the present day, but the elaborate work upon its entire surface attracts at once the attention and scrutiny of the beholder. It is principally ornamental, interspersed with symbols of mythology, and occasional hieroglyphics. It has two faces, representing youth and old age signifying that none are exempt from offering life as a sacrifice. The right hand forms an aperture in which a light burned during the time of sacrifice. The small idol is the God of Sorrow, to whom worshippers came to offer up their devotions for the tears it shed, and the relief afforded them in their griefs. This statue is diminutive, the carvings plain, and the whole simply devised. The Sacrificial Basin measures two feet in diameter, and displays much skill and truth in the workmanship. It is held by two serpents entwined, with their heads reversed—the symbol of eternity, which enters largely into the mythology of the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptian gallery of the British Museum contains several specimens of the work here described. Investigations of the origin and history of an unknown race of men, over whose dust the explorer marks his way, have just attracted the attention of the philosopher, and produced many interesting results. Ethnology is now receiving that attention from American philosophers which their own fields of study has so long upon them. The object in presenting these specimens of American antiquity to the notice of the public (to those particularly who take an interest in the history of mankind) is, to offer a portion of a letter of an alphabet yet to be formed, by the explorations of the traveller and the investigations of the philosopher, similar to those through which they were brought to light, and by which the history of this continent is yet to be written.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

New and Valuable Invention.

We were shown, says the Philadelphia Daily Sun, a new invention, designed to accelerate the operations of blasting rock and coal, and will certainly prove of great value to those engaged in excavating stone on railroads, or in quarries. It is called the patent conical or wedge tube, and is composed of string like an paper, and can be made of any length desired. This wedge-form tube is filled with powder, and sunk to the bottom of the hole or bore in the rock, and surrounded and covered with the dirt. The fire is communicated in the ordinary way. The powder being preserved in a wedge like form, the pressure against the toping above is relieved, and nearly the whole force takes a lateral direction, performing double execution over the common mode of operating. The name of the inventor is Thomas L. Speakman. He belongs to our city, and has already distinguished himself in making several important inventions and improvements in agricultural implements.

Small pox in Boston appears to be very prevalent. The Bee says that there are at the present time in that city not far from five hundred cases of small pox and varioloid.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARRISBURG, May 13, 1880.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amended a House bill by adding several sections relating to the Militia System, which, after debate, were concurred in—yeas 48, nays 31.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill made a report which was read.

Mr. Rhey, from the Committee of Conference on the Apportionment Bill, made report, which was read.

Mr. Porter offered a minority report from the same committee, which the Speaker ruled out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Speaker, pending action on which the House adjourned.

The House resumed the consideration of the point of order on which it adjourned on Thursday morning, "whether a minority of the Committee of Conference had a right to report?"—The Speaker having called Mr. Cornyn to the Chair, Mr. Porter sustained his right to offer the report, whilst Mr. McCalmont and Dr. Burden made speeches maintaining the correctness of the Speaker's decision.

The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas 41, nays 39.

On leave given, Mr. Porter submitted his reasons for dissenting from the report of the majority of the Committee. The question being on the adoption of the report, Mr. Rhey took the floor, and made a most able and convincing argument in defence of the report, and answered in the most conclusive manner the insinuations directed against the majority of the House Committee by Mr. Porter. Messrs. Laird, Cunningham, Beaumont, Cessna and Judge Porter followed in opposition to the report of the Committee. Pending the remarks of the latter gentleman the House adjourned.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Porter concluded his remarks on the adoption of the Report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment Bill.

Speaker McCalmont and Mr. Rhey followed, advocating the passage of the bill.

Mr. Porter moved an indefinite postponement of the bill, which was not agreed to. Yeas forty-two; nays forty-eight. This was a strict party vote.

Immediately after the vote had been announced, a scene of great excitement ensued, in the midst of which several motions were made to adjourn.

Mr. Burden moved to amend, by adjourning sine die.

This motion was not allowed, and the question recurring upon the original motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Sanley, from the Conference Committee to which was referred the bill to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and to apportion the State into Districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, reported at length.

Mr. Hugus moved that the report be referred back to the Conference committee, and that two additional Senators be appointed thereon, with instructions to report.

On motion, the report was read a second time, with explanations by the Chairman of the Committee, when the question recurring upon the motion to postpone, it was disagreed to by the following vote: Yeas eleven; nays nineteen.

The motion of Mr. Hugus to recommit the bill to the Conference Committee, with the addition of two members thereto, was then lost by the following vote: Yeas seven; Nays twenty-five.

Mr. Fraily and Mr. Guernsey, moved to reconsider the vote just taken. Mr. Sanley moved to suspend the rule which requires a motion to reconsider to be over one day, which was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 9.

The motion to reconsider was then voted down without a division, and the question recurring upon the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee, it was agreed—yeas twenty, nays twelve.

The bill, as reported by the Conference Committee, is now corrected as follows:

Senators	Members
Philadelphia City	3 Bradford, Susquehanna
County of and Wyoming	1
Montgomery	1 Tioga, Potter, McKean,
Chester and Delaware	1 Jefferson, Clearfield &
Berks	1 Elk
Bucks	1 Mercer, Venango, and
Lancaster & Lebanon	1 Warren
Northampton and Lehigh	1 Erie and Crawford
Dauphin & Northumberland	1 Butler, Beaver and
Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne	1 Lawrence
Adams and Franklin	1 Allegheny
York	1 Washington & Greene
Cumberland & Perry	1 Bedford and Somerset
Centre, Clinton, Sullivan and Lycoming,	1 Adams, Luzerne & Indiana
Blair, Huntingdon & Cambria.	1 Juniata, Mifflin and Union
Luzerne, Columbia & Schuylkill	1 Westmoreland & Fayette
Montour	1
	39

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Members	Members
Adams	1 Lebanon
Allegheny	1 Luzerne
Bedford and Cambria	2 Lehigh and Carbon
Berks	4 Monroe and Pike
Bucks	3 Mercer, Venango and
Beaver, Lawrence & Butler	4 Warren
Blair and Huntingdon	3 Crawford
Bradford	3 Mifflin
Chester	2 Montgomery
Cumberland	3 Northampton
Centre	2 Northumberland
Clearfield, Elk & Co. Lean	1 Perry
Clarton, Armstrong & Jefferson	1 Philadelphia City
Columbia & Montour	1 Philadelphia county
Dauphin	1 Somerset
Delaware	2 Schuylkill
Erie	1 Susquehanna, Sullivan, and Wyoming
Washington	1 Tioga
Greene	2 Wayne
Franklin	1 Westmoreland & Fayette
Indiana	1 ete
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter	4 Union and Juniata
Lancaster	1 York
	100

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Mr. Baker read in his place a resolution relative to a final adjournment of the Legislature, specifying Tuesday next the 15th.

Mr. Porter read in his place a bill to incorporate the Philadelphia and Saucon Railroad Company.

Gleanings.

The Portland (Maine) Advertiser says; about 500 persons have left that city this season for California.

A Western paper announces the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas. We suppose that of course the big bugs are also in attendance at the hotels.

New Hampshire has decided by a vote of the people, to form a new constitution.

Indiana elects delegates on the 1st Monday of August next, to form a new constitution.

The Battle of Resaca de la Palma was fought on the 9th of May, 1846.

A good wire fence that will last twenty-five years can be made for forty cents per rod.

Have the courage to speak your mind, when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

A boat, belonging to Mr. Christian Clusmeyer, with a cargo of coal, was carried over the Lehigh Dam at Easton, on Monday morning the 6th instant. It lies a complete wreck below the dam.

A man was pitched out of a third story window in Boston, in a fight, and died in five minutes after reaching the ground.

Low Headed Fruit Trees.

By having low headed fruit trees, the sun, which is, perhaps, in our hot and dry summers, the cause of more disease and destruction in fruit trees than all other diseases together, is kept from almost literally scalding the sap, as it does in long, naked trunks and limbs. The limbs and leaves of a tree should always effectually shade the trunk and keep it cool. The leaves, only, should have plenty of sun and light; they can bear and profit by it. If trees were suffered to branch out low, say within one or two feet of the ground,