

Allenstown, Pa.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850.

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.

We received a communication signed "Brevis." The subject upon which it treats is "Education and our Common School System." We agree in the main with our friend Brevis, but as his communication is rather lengthy, we were forced to defer it to our next weeks paper.

Funeral Obsequies.

The funeral ceremonies in honor of General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, came off on Saturday last, and were worthy of the illustrious dead. The morning was cloudy with now and then a sprinkling of rain, which prevented many hundreds from being present on the occasion.

Many of the military of the county were present. All the civic and benevolent societies with their appropriate banners, badges and devices were present in procession. The "Easton Brass Band," the martial music, the solemn tolling of the different bells, and the embellishments of sorrow everywhere displayed, produced an effect of solemn grandeur upon the mind never to be effaced. Every public place was embellished with the dark heraldry of death.

The procession after being formed on Market Square, proceeded on Hamilton street to the Borough line, returning came down Hamilton street to Allen, down Allen to Union, down Union to William, up William to John, down John to Margaret, up Margaret to Hamilton, up Hamilton to William, up William to Turner, up Turner to Allen, down Allen to Hamilton, down Hamilton to the German Reformed Church.

A rostrum had previously been raised in the beautiful lawn of Mrs. Greenleaf, but owing to the rain that was falling during the time the procession was moving, it was thought prudent to take the German Reformed Church for the delivering of the address.

The Church being quickly filled, the Rev. Mr. Walker offered an appropriate prayer, after which Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, delivered in the English language, a very handsome Eulogium upon the life and character of the illustrious hero. Rev. Mr. Schindler followed with an appropriate Eulogium in the German language, after which Rev. Mr. Dubs delivered a prayer in German. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Schindler, which closed the ceremonies of the day.

Party distinctions and local differences were all buried on the occasion, and the tribute of one general sorrow offered to the patriot and hero, upon the common altar of our country's honor.

Annual Festival.

We are requested to announce to the citizens of Allenstown and vicinity, that the Annual Festival of the pupils of the Allenstown Academy, will take place on Thursday and Friday evenings, August 1st and 2nd, at the O. A. Fellows Hall. Admittance 12 1/2 cents.

Accompanying the above request, we also received a neatly printed catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Academy. The Principal Mr. R. C. Chandler, keeps engaged six Assistant, who constitute the "Board of Instructors." The Institution, judging from the number of Students, is deservingly in a very flourishing condition; and as to a recommendation, it is only necessary for the public to be present at the Annual Festival, on the evenings above named, to convince themselves of this fact.

From the Catalogue presented to us by the Principal, we make the following extract:—"The Allenstown Academy, incorporated by the year 1814, has been in operation about 36 years. It is a County Institution, under the care of a Board of Trustees, elected triennially, by the people at large. Extensive improvements have been made, since the issue of the last annual Catalogue, in the building and about the grounds of the Institution—others are now in contemplation, which will add greatly to the educational advantages already offered.

For beauty of situation, for healthfulness and for most of the other inducements which render a residence desirable and delightful, Allenstown stands pre-eminent. The many fine rambles to objects of interest in the vicinity, the beautiful drives through one of the most delightful and fertile portions of "man's fair heritage," give it at once a commanding position in the list of places for the formation and moulding of youthful and manly minds.

The town is 5 1/2 miles north of Philadelphia, and 90 west from New York. Three stage lines connect it daily with the former, and two with the latter, via the N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads."

For beauty of situation, for healthfulness and for most of the other inducements which render a residence desirable and delightful, Allenstown stands pre-eminent. The many fine rambles to objects of interest in the vicinity, the beautiful drives through one of the most delightful and fertile portions of "man's fair heritage," give it at once a commanding position in the list of places for the formation and moulding of youthful and manly minds.

The town is 5 1/2 miles north of Philadelphia, and 90 west from New York. Three stage lines connect it daily with the former, and two with the latter, via the N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads."

Fire in Lower Nazareth.

On Friday Evening, at about 9 o'clock, the large swiss barn of Mr. Erasmus Kramer, in Lower Nazareth township, Northampton county, took fire in some unknown way, and burned to the ground. We learn, that Mr. Kramer had just finished housing his grain that afternoon, all of which, together with three valuable horses and many farming utensils, were destroyed. The loss is reported to be between three and four thousand dollars, and no insurance on the property. Rumor says, that an inmate of the Poorhouse, which is located near him, set fire to the building.

Corpse Found.

We learn that last week the corpse of a man named John Haintz, aged about fifty years, was found in a stable, near the Iron ore bed of Mr. Isaac Haintz, in Upper Macungy township, Lehigh county. It appears that the deceased, being a man without family, and being addicted to the use of ardent liquor, was straggling about the country, and feeling unwell, took refuge in the stable, without the knowledge of any one. He climbed upon the hay-mow, where he was afterwards found. It is supposed that he must have lain there for at least a week, as putrefaction in a great degree had already taken place, which led to his detection.

Telegraph Company.

The following gentlemen have recently been elected officers of the Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre Telegraph Company.

- President—Hon James M. Porter, of Easton.
- Secretary—Carlos H. Samson, of Allenstown.
- Treasurer—John Tins, Esq., of Philadelphia.
- Directors—C. E. Dulbois, of Doylestown.
- " J. G. Fell, of Philadelphia.
- " Wm. Timiston, of Easton.
- " C. H. Heber, of Nazareth.
- " P. H. Goepf, of Bethlehem.
- " Eli J. Saeger, Esq., of Allenstown.
- " D. Thomas, of Craneech.
- " Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk.
- " A. Pardee, of Hazleton.
- " Henry M. Fuller, of Wilkes-Barre.

The Illustrated Domestic Bible.

We have received several numbers of the Illustrated Domestic Bible, the advertisement of which has been published several weeks ago. From the numbers before us we have no hesitancy in giving it as our opinion that, when completed and neatly bound, this edition of the Bible will be one of the handsomest and most useful yet published. Samuel Hueston, 139, Nassau street, New York, is the publisher. The work will be completed in twenty-five numbers, at twenty-five cents each number.

Holden's Dollar Magazine.

The August number of Holden's Dollar Magazine has been received. This work is published at the low rate of one dollar per annum. Its cheapness in price does not in the least detract from its intrinsic merit. The literary department of this monthly is conducted with marked ability and its embellishments are often very striking and beautiful and will compare favorably with its more pretentious contemporaries.

Change of the Tariff.

Observer, the Washington correspondent of the Public Ledger, in his letter, dated Washington, July 24, 1850, holds the following language:

"A great effort is now making to amend the tariff, and to connect the passage of the compromise with the passage of a revenue law for the purpose. 'Anything for peace' is an old proverb; and it northern whigs help to settle the great national difficulty of slavery, and thereby cement the Union, the feeling of compromise may extend to other quarters, and secure the consentment of other sections of the Union. There is no doubt, too, that the revision of the tariff in some respects would increase the revenue, and that the substitution of home valuations, or specifics, would in some instances be a benefit to the trade, and guard against frauds upon the revenue, without disturbing in the slightest degree the principles on which the tariff of 1816 is established.

I understand that many of the warmest friends of the Tariff of 1816, and its great author (Mr. Robert J. Walker) himself, are in favor of home valuation—the repeal of all duties on those materials now used in our domestic manufactures; and a slight increase of duty on iron. Mr. Walker, in answer to a call made in 1816-7, by the Senate of the United States, published two tables, one containing a list of articles, the duties on which might be increased with a view to increase the public revenue, and the other a list of articles the duties of which might be diminished with a view to the same object. The list of the articles on which an increased duty would yield an increased revenue, is headed by coal and iron, on which an additional duty of ten per cent. is supposed to yield an additional quarter of a million, perhaps more.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the Tariff does not work equally in all sections of the country, and that like any other measure of public policy, some sections are more benefited than others. If the North had sooner come to a reasonable degree of understanding with the moderate men of the South, they might long ago have secured a mutual compromise, to the national welfare, and to strengthen the tie of one common union. "Life," said Henry Clay, the other day, "is but a compromise." He might have added every human society is a compromise—every State, and, of necessity, all legislation."

Novel Balloon Ascension.

There was a balloon ascension at Paris of a novel character. The annals of aviation afford no parallel to this equestrian achievement. M. Poitevin ascended on horseback and without a car, the place of which was occupied by a spirited young horse, with the legs free, and saddled and bridled in the usual style. It was observed that after rising to a moderate elevation, the horse became motionless and fixed as a statue. The tentacles of the upper air must have been in a strange commotion at this marvellous mode of reaching the clouds, deeming in another Pegasus with Belerophon on his back mounted with a modern jockey-cap, or a full blood steed on its way to the sun designed to replenish the stables of Phobus, whose stock must have run out many ages ago. What next!

An improvement recently adopted in the formation of bricks is to shape them so that they dovetail each other. By this means extraordinary strength is obtained.

Selections for a Newspaper.

Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently it is the case, that an editor looks over all his exchange papers for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he has to do is the easiest part of the labour. Every subscriber thinks the paper printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him, it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as editors may have, so many tastes he has to consult. One wants something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next door neighbour wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a black-guard. Next comes something argumentative and the editor is a dull fool. And so, between them all, you see, the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to ninety-nine out of a hundred these things do not occur. They never reflect that what does not please them may please the next man; but they insist that if the paper does not suit them it is good for nothing.

Seeds Worth Sowing.

Whenever we enter the garden of a skillful florist, we find it out at once by the rarity and the quality of his flowers. He will not put any and everything into the ground. He is careful what seeds he sows. Thus let it be with us in cultivating the gardens of our own and others' hearts. Seeking heavenly aid, let us choose the good and refuse the evil; not willingly planting a worthless sapling, or having anything to do with a single seed that is not worth sowing.

A hopeful spirit will win its way, where one given to despair has abandoned itself to despair. "It is all over with us!" said a faint-hearted sailor in a storm, when the water in the hold was gaining upon the crew; and directly the men at the pumps, giving up the vessel for lost, abandoned their labor. "All over with us!" cried the captain, leaping among them. "No, boys, the ship has weathered many a rougher gale, and she will again weather this. Bear a hand, my hearties, we shall make land." Thus encouraged, the seamen set to work again harder than ever, and the vessel was thus saved. A word of comfort and encouragement is a seed worth sowing.

A merchant who in his prosperity had assisted a humble friend, was overtaken by misfortunes and on the point of ruin, when his humble friend, who had greatly prospered, came opportunely to his aid. "You helped me," said he, "when I had nothing; and while I have a florin, you shall never want one." As one friendly action produces another, so a deed of kindness is a seed worth sowing.

Louis Phillippe's Fortune.

There was at one time an attempt on the part of several European newspapers to create public sympathy for the poor ex-king of the French, on account of the extreme poverty and destitution to which the ingrate republicans had reduced him. All, however, who were afflicted with tender emotions at the sad idea, may dismiss their sorrow, for it appears that the old gentleman—like a prudent old gentleman as he always was—has taken pretty good care amid the shaking of empires, and the wreck of his throne, to feather his nest pretty well. His private fortune has suffered great depreciation within the last two years, but still it yields him the snug little income of 800,000 dollars a year, or thereabouts. This, by his will, he has divided equally among each of his eight children and grand-children, leaving to each the moderate competence of 100,000 dollars a year, upon which, small as it is, we sincerely trust they may be able to wriggle through life.

Census of Massachusetts.

The Boston Atlas of Tuesday morning, contains the official State Census Table, giving the number of inhabitants in each town in the State, as enumerated the present year, together with the number of Representatives the towns are entitled to every year; the number of years in ten years, and the whole number they are entitled to each valuation year; also the number of Senators each district is entitled to every year. Total number of inhabitants is 973,716, an increase of 239,457 since 1840. U. S. Census. The large cities and towns enumerated as follows: Boston, 138,788; Salem, 18,048; Lynn, 13,513; Lawrence, 8,368; Newburyport, 9,521; Marblehead, 6,073; Gloucester, 7,416; Danvers, 7,940; Andover, 6,748; Cambridge, 14,825; Charlestown, 15,933; Lowell, 32,620; Worcester, 15,765; Northampton, 5,194; Greenfield, 2,578; Chicopee, 8,310; Springfield, 11,330; Pittsfield, 6,032; Adams, 6,050; Roxbury, 18,316; Fall River, 11,170; New Bedford, 16,441; Taunton, 10,145; Plymouth, 5,717; Barnstable, 4,605; Middleboro', 5,123; Nantucket, 6,779; Hull, 262; Boston Corner, 61; the two last the smallest towns in the State.

The apportionment gives the State 40 members. There are 321 towns in the State, the number of Representatives every year will be 209; the number valuation year, 498.

Deserters.—About thirty U. S. soldiers, belonging to a detachment of two hundred and fifty or three hundred, which left Governor's Island, a short time since, for Santa Fe, New Mexico, deserted from the main body before they reached Detroit.

Marriage.

Such is the advance of luxury in our metropolis, and so expensive is the style of living, that it presents a formidable obstacle to matrimony with the rising young men of the day. There are but few who, in the division of paternal estates, or on entering upon life, are possessed of any very considerable fortune.—The men of wealth, although with ample means themselves to maintain a certain degree of splendor, cannot apportion their children in a manner to admit of them living in a corresponding style. The consequence is that with their habits of luxury and ostentation, their sons are condemned to waste their lives in celibacy, or go the altar with many misgivings as to the future. And if this applies to the sons of wealthy parents in large families, how much more does it affect the views of those, who, brought up to business, and entering upon the field of a close competition, rely solely on their own efforts, and have their own way to make in the world. As our society is constituted, these last form by far the most considerable class. In either case, though marriage has its charms to the young aspirant after happiness—it becomes to the reflecting mind a subject of anxiety and dread. Men of wealth have a right to spend their incomes in elegance of living. But the example is infectious, and those of more moderate means are led to vie with them in expense and ostentation. This is an error too common among us; more so perhaps than in any other country. One great evil arises from this that their daughters form certain habits and tastes, and become the slaves to certain artificial wants and desires, which are essential to their happiness and domestic ease. Deprived of them, piety and disappointment must necessarily ensue. They are unfit to be the wives of men of moderate fortunes, and who are struggling to attain a position of independence; which position can only be arrived at by economy and industry. To be sure most matrimonial alliances with us are contracted at very early age; and young girls with ardent and romantic feelings are apt to lose sight of the privations and the mortifications to their pride and vanity, which they will be called on to endure. But by degrees they will wake from their delusion, to the most painful realities.—To this source may be traced much of the alienation of affection, and the discontent and vexations of married life. One of two things follows. They must be restricted in their gratifications, or they must live beyond their means. The last is the most frequent result, and one pregnant with lasting evils. It is not to be wondered at, that considerations like these should induce young men to pause, and render the chances of a respectable and happy marriage more remote to the most interesting and attractive of the fairer sex. We think we can discern in society the operation of these causes extending more widely than at former periods. But how is this to be remedied? It is by inducing parents with a family of daughters to live in a style more corresponding with their means, and to bring them up with a view to their future position, with habits of industry and economy; not by aping the rich, to instil false ideas into their minds, and foster those vain and miserable longings for costly dress and display, and for vain and expensive pleasures. Their education should have in view more the useful branches than showy accomplishments. Cultivate their minds, inculcate sound principles and a pure morality with religious tendencies, and shape to their manners, if you please; but do not waste those precious years when the character is being formed for a drawing-room display, or to compete with the daughters of the wealthy and the proud in the rounds of fashionable follies and dissipation. Parents should be awake to their duties in this respect, and to their great responsibility. Such a course is impolitic also. It is a mistaken idea that young girls without fortune have a better chance of forming happy alliances or any alliances at all by being eternally gazed at, and dragged around year after year to every party and scene of pleasure, and to fashionable watering places. They waste away their youth and freshness, and the best qualities of the mind and heart. Men of sense are justly afraid of them. Their greatest sphere of attraction is in a life of simplicity and in the enjoyment of temperate pleasures—in the social circle and around the domestic hearth.—Here will be found the well regulated mind and the purest affections, the genuine foundation of a happy married life.—Two Worlds.

Estate of Gen. Taylor.

The telegraph reports that letters of administration have been taken out on the property of the late President, in Washington, valued at \$80,000, in favor of Col. Bliss. It is well known that the President has met with a heavy calamity this season, by the inundation of his plantation, and we apprehend that his estate will not realize near the sum above named. The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: General Taylor, I regret to learn, leaves his business affairs in a very unfinished, and somewhat doubtful condition. When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will,—and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here,—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property, which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

Indeed, his good family now have no home, and therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here, to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Previously however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly. Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due,—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably, some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from these general facts, that Gen. Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had previously however to Col. Bliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum in money.

Mrs. Taylor, accompanied by Mrs. Wood and Bliss, went from here to the Eutaw House in Baltimore, on Thursday evening. Col. Bliss remained to pack up his papers and books, &c., but will follow this evening. Old Whitey said a favorite dog are consigned to Col. Boyce to day, an intimate friend of the late President, living on Georgetown Heights.

The Philadelphia Sufferers.—The Committees appointed to make collections for the Relief of the sufferers by the late awful conflagration in Philadelphia, report that they had received up to July 30, \$23,604 27. The amount collected is to be distributed by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose, among the needy, and if this important duty be judiciously performed, it will do much towards alleviating the sufferings of those unfortunates who have lost their all.

U. S. Senator.—The Governor of Ohio has appointed Hon. T. Ewing, U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. T. Corwin.—Mr. Pearce's successor has not yet been nominated.

The new Senator from Massachusetts.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts met on the 27th of July, and appointed R. C. Winthrop, U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. Dan. Webster. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Maine.

Lantern.—A Dutchman, being called on to help pay for a lightning rod for the village church, toward the building of which he had liberally subscribed, exclaimed: "If I have helped to build a house for de Lord, and if he chooses to dander on it and knock it down he must do it at his own risk."

France.—The new electoral law has reduced the number of legal voters, in Paris, from 234,000 to only 74,000. One more such regulation will take away entirely the constitutional rights of the French people.

Free Banking.—A free banking bill throwing open the business of banking to every one depositing Canadian securities with the Receiver General, has been introduced in the Canadian Legislature by the Government. Shareholders are also to be liable to twice the amount of their stock.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

An Act relating to Collateral Inheritance Taxes, approved the 11th of March, 1850.

Whereas, While it is just and expedient that the Commonwealth should be secure in the collection of her revenue, it is not just or expedient that those who shall not have come into the actual possession of their estates or property, should be oppressed by the payment of the Collateral Taxes thereon; therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same: That in all cases where there has been, or shall be devise, descent or bequest to collateral relatives or strangers liable to the collateral inheritance tax, to take effect in possession, or to come into actual enjoyment after the expiration of one or more life estates, or a period of years, it shall and may be lawful for the parties so circumstanced, liable for such tax, to elect to wait their coming into the actual possession of the estates or property subject to the said tax; and in such case shall give security to the register of the proper county for the payment thereof on the personal estate, at such period as they or their representatives may come into the possession, together with six per cent. per annum interest on the amount of the tax from the time the same accrued until paid: Provided, That such persons shall make a full return of such property within one year from the date hereof, or within one year of the death of the decedent, and within that period enter into such security to the satisfaction of the register; and the tax on real estate shall remain a lien on the real estate on which the same is chargeable until paid, bearing lawful interest as aforesaid; and no law heretofore passed shall be taken or construed to make any collateral inheritance tax a lien on any other property or estate than such chargeable with such collateral inheritance tax.

Section 2. Instead of the appraisers, directed by the twelfth section of an act, passed April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An Act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," the register of wills of the proper county shall appoint an appraiser as often as, and whenever occasion may require, who shall perform all the duties required by the said section: Provided, That the right of appeal, established by the twelfth section of the act of tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, shall continue as provided by said act.

Section 3. The words, "being within this Commonwealth," in the first section of an act, passed the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An Act relative to collateral inheritances," shall be so construed as to relate to all persons who have been domiciled within this Commonwealth, as well as to estates, and this is declared to be the true intent and meaning of said act.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the Register of Wills of every county, to make return and payment to the State Treasurer, of all the collateral inheritance taxes he shall have received, stating for what estate paid, on the first days of March, June, September and December, in every year; and for all such taxes collected by him, and not paid over within one month after his quarterly return of the same, he shall pay an interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until paid.

Estate of Gen. Taylor.

The telegraph reports that letters of administration have been taken out on the property of the late President, in Washington, valued at \$80,000, in favor of Col. Bliss. It is well known that the President has met with a heavy calamity this season, by the inundation of his plantation, and we apprehend that his estate will not realize near the sum above named. The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: General Taylor, I regret to learn, leaves his business affairs in a very unfinished, and somewhat doubtful condition. When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will,—and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here,—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property, which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

Indeed, his good family now have no home, and therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here, to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Previously however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly. Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due,—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably, some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from these general facts, that Gen. Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had previously however to Col. Bliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum in money.

Mrs. Taylor, accompanied by Mrs. Wood and Bliss, went from here to the Eutaw House in Baltimore, on Thursday evening. Col. Bliss remained to pack up his papers and books, &c., but will follow this evening. Old Whitey said a favorite dog are consigned to Col. Boyce to day, an intimate friend of the late President, living on Georgetown Heights.

The Philadelphia Sufferers.—The Committees appointed to make collections for the Relief of the sufferers by the late awful conflagration in Philadelphia, report that they had received up to July 30, \$23,604 27. The amount collected is to be distributed by a Committee specially appointed for that purpose, among the needy, and if this important duty be judiciously performed, it will do much towards alleviating the sufferings of those unfortunates who have lost their all.

U. S. Senator.—The Governor of Ohio has appointed Hon. T. Ewing, U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. T. Corwin.—Mr. Pearce's successor has not yet been nominated.

The new Senator from Massachusetts.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts met on the 27th of July, and appointed R. C. Winthrop, U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. Dan. Webster. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Maine.

Lantern.—A Dutchman, being called on to help pay for a lightning rod for the village church, toward the building of which he had liberally subscribed, exclaimed: "If I have helped to build a house for de Lord, and if he chooses to dander on it and knock it down he must do it at his own risk."

France.—The new electoral law has reduced the number of legal voters, in Paris, from 234,000 to only 74,000. One more such regulation will take away entirely the constitutional rights of the French people.

Free Banking.—A free banking bill throwing open the business of banking to every one depositing Canadian securities with the Receiver General, has been introduced in the Canadian Legislature by the Government. Shareholders are also to be liable to twice the amount of their stock.

GLEANINGS.

The laborers at St. Louis have struck for \$1.60 per day.

Horne Greely has won the Silver Cup offered by V. B. Palmer, for the best essay on Advertising.

A number of seabirds were killed near Trenton, last week. They had been driven on land by the storm.

President Fillmore has expressed a determination not to appoint any to the Cabinet from the States that had representatives in the Nashville Convention.

Under the new Constitution of Kentucky, the State elections occupy but one day instead of three, as formerly.

An Artesian well has been sunk to a depth of 75 feet, near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; but although water was found, yet no vein was struck that would force it to the surface.

There is a steamer on Lake Erie, which runs on an average, about eighteen miles per hour.

Germany is about to modify her tariff laws—a low duty on grain and provisions, and an increase on cotton and tobacco.

There were over 36,000 births last year in Paris, of which number there were 12,000 illegitimate.

John E. Heath, of Warren, Ohio, has taken out a patent for an improvement in machines for Raking and Binding Grain.

Money is the servant of some men, and the master of others.

One million two hundred and sixty thousand Irish have emigrated to this country since 1825.

Mr. Buchanan is going to Washington.

The total number of deaths in Cincinnati during the week ending July 20th, was 419, of which 285 were by cholera.

He that has a good trade has an office of both profit and honor.

"Capital punishment," as the boy said when the schoolmaster seated him with the girls.

More than one-eighth part of the exports of the United States are furnished by the State of Alabama, a State which thirty-five years ago, had no existence, and was chiefly an uninhabited wilderness.

It is stated that the guns fired over the grave of President Taylor belonged to Sedgewick's Flying Battery. They were used in the war with Mexico. Three of them opened the battle of Palo Alto, and the other four were the last fired at Buena Vista.

The population of Rome is diminishing daily. Hundreds of families are starving, yet the spirit of the Romans is not subdued, but manifests itself on all occasions, although under the strict surveillance of spies.

Awful Indeed.

We copy the following from the Rising Sun (Indiana) True Whig, of the 20th July: A man from Pennsylvania, (name unknown) with a wife and six children, left Cincinnati one day last week, in a stiff, intending to go to Madison, and when arriving at North Bend, his wife was taken with the cholera and died in a few hours, her husband nailing a rough box together and imbedding it in the sand, where he left her. On arriving at Millersburg, a few miles below this place, all of the children died but one, and were buried in a like manner. The next day the father died, and was buried on a sand bar, by a fisherman. This completed the whole family, with the exception of a girl three or four years old, who is now living with the fisherman who buried her father. This is certainly one of the most remarkable cases of fatality on record.

The surviving girl is not sufficiently advanced in years, to give an accurate account of her origin or destination, the above being the history furnished our informant by the old man, previous to his death.

Mechanics.—One of our most distinguished scholars, Elihu Borritt has expressed the opinion that "the situation of an apprentice to mechanical business is one of the most favorable for making intellectual progress; and if he had his life to live over again he should prefer to begin as an apprentice. The labor of the day secures health and gives a keen relish for study in the hours of relaxation. The means of the apprentice for acquiring habits of reading and a taste for study are already respectable, and are constantly increasing. Application—the right use of spare minutes—are the great secrets of success in the moral and intellectual enterprises the pursuit of which is the prerogative of man."

Dreadful Massacre.—The natives of the Sandal Wood Islands massacred the crew of the Mary Cutter, on the 10th of July, 1849, with the exception of one man, who, owing to a disease in his eyes, was regarded as unfit for food. They cooked the bodies of the captain and crew ashore, and ate them; after which they burned the vessel to the water's edge.

A Great Leap.—A Sam Patch has appeared in England, whose feats surpass those of his illustrious predecessor. This sub-aquous prodigy leaped into the water from an elevation of 80 feet, with a pair of boots in his hand, which he succeeded in getting on before he came to the surface.

Gen. Taylor's Remains.—The Council of Louisiana request the Governor of that State to appoint one hundred citizens to escort Gen. Taylor's remains home, the State paying the whole expense of removal and burial.

Something New.—A White Gunpowder, said to be more powerful than the black, has been manufactured in England. It is composed of chlorate of potash, loaf sugar, and prussiate of potash.

Steam on the Delaware and Raritan Canal.—Two new steamboats, the Novelty and the Erie, have been put on the canal to run in the line between this city and New York. They are distinguished with Loper's propellers. Both are of superior speed; the Erie made the last run from New York in 10 1/2 hours, including 4 1/2 miles of canal navigation. The Commercial Transportation Company of Trenton, have also converted another of their boats into a propeller.