



The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 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.

At the hour of going to press, we received a communication from a worthy subscriber, who signs himself "A Friend," which shall appear in our next number.

We have also received several advertisements at too late an hour for insertion this week.

Rail Road Convention.

Tuesday next, (Court week) at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, is the time set apart for the meeting of the Rail Road Convention. We are glad to see the spirit and enterprise exhibited, by the citizens in our immediate vicinity, and the Counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Montour, Luzerne and Northampton.

There seems to be a determination on their part at least, to push the matter with energy. The engineers who passed over the route are highly pleased with it, and give a most favorable report of its practicability. The country through which it passes is well calculated—with one or two exceptions—for laying out a road of this kind, and the route is regarded a moderately cheap one.

Several counties have held meetings and appointed Delegates. A meeting was held in Orwigsburg on Saturday the 16th instant, the proceedings of which appear in another column of to-day's paper. This meeting contemplates a connection with the great Central Railroad at the Susquehanna, where said road crosses the river, several miles above Harrisburg.

This road promises, if made, to be the great thoroughfare to the granaries of the Western country, as it will pass through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois to Missouri, and sooner or later will be extended to the Pacific ocean, taking in California on the South, and Oregon on the North.

Indeed this route would be what its very name indicates, the great Central Rail Road, as it passes through the centre of six of the most productive agricultural States in the Union, with the trade concentrating North and South to the Depots of the road.

One word more; let us strike while the iron is hot. Let each and every one of us do his part, if that part is but a trifle, it will count in the end, and we will be benefited ten-fold by the operation.

Therefore all who can, ought to attend the meeting next Tuesday. Let it be a large and enthusiastic one, and then when the proper time arrives, let us not be backward in subscribing our portion of stock.

The Fireman's Parade.

The Fireman's Parade on Saturday last, was quite an interesting one, and we must admit was more largely attended than we had any idea of. The "Friendship" being the oldest engine, but in the hands of the younger class, took the lead. Next in order was the "Lehigh." Then came the "Lehigh Hose." And lastly the "Good Will" followed by their "Hose Tender," which closed the procession. The Engines and Hose carriages have all been refitted of late and beautifully decorated with evergreens. The procession formed at 1 o'clock, and marched through the principal streets in town, accompanied by martial music. The many bouquets and wreaths, received by the different companies, were marks of evidence that the female portion of our community at least know how to appreciate and honor these useful companies.

After the Parade, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a large number of the members partook of a "Splendid Supper" prepared by "mine host" of the Eagle Hotel.

Preparation for Winter.

We doubt whether a more beautiful and truthful picture of comfort and happiness could be presented, than the following, which we find in an exchange paper, and in which we only venture to make an alteration of a few words:

"Winter, stern and cold, is near at hand; but what cares the thriving farmer for the shrill night blast, the driving storm, or the biting frost, when, with an approving conscience and a grateful heart his out door duties for the day are all performed, he takes his seat at a cheerful fire, prepared to spend a long evening as a social, intellectual, and a moral being should. He feels that everything in and about his building, so far as human prudence and forethought are concerned, is safe and in order. Winter may come—he expects it and is ready for it. Every domestic animal he owns is comfortably sheltered, and provided with suitable food. His potatoes, apples, &c., are secure from frost. He has an ample supply of fuel, fitted for the fire and put into his wood-house. His industry and skill have been rewarded by remunerating harvests, so that he has "bread enough to spare." His buildings are insured. His children are comfortably clad and he has procured for them the necessary school books. His taxes are paid, and he has subscribed and paid for the Lehigh Register. We doubt whether there is any situation or station in life more favorable for quiet, substantial happiness and contentment, than that possessed by the farmer, such as we endeavored to describe."

There are five dollar counterfeit (Relief) notes on the Lancaster Bank, now in circulation, which require very careful attention to be detected.

Country vs. City Press.

The following very appropriate remark we glean from that excellent paper, the "Montgomery Ledger," printed in Pottstown. Its exactness to the point;

"City papers advocate one cent postage on Newspapers to any part of the United States.—But their interest in that of the country press are antagonistic. We respectfully ask the attention of our newly elected Congressmen to this subject, and hope every country editor will demand of their Congressman to defend the interests of their local press, and not 'have woe pulled over their eyes' by the oily-mouthed advocates of city monopolies. The entire unreasonableness and injustice of the arrangement taxing the country printer 1 cent for sending a paper 20 miles, a circuit to which their circulation is often confined, while the city monopoly can send his paper, twice as large probably, too, 1000 miles, must be apparent to every discriminating mind. By virtue of the combination of large capital; cheap weekly 'rattle' papers are gotten up in the city daily offices, at the lowest prices possible, in order to undersell the country press, and yet our country Congressmen have been so sleepy as to permit these designing monopolists to secure every advantage from government in their favor, in the bargain. We can point our Reading, West Chester, editors to localities where these 'rats' have from 30 to 70 papers in a pack at one post office, sent at a price it is entirely out of the power of the country paper to compete with. Do they know this, and yet suffer them to have all the advantages of the post office laws? Recollect, while the country press remains in listless indifference to their own interests, these monopolists send 'agents' and 'bores' to Washington to attend to theirs. Their paid letter-writers are continually busy in defending them, while the pen of the country editor is too indolent to write a line—but rather republish what these paid writers say in favor of their employers."

The Rising Generation.

Let us look into a matter of great importance.—Now it is, and will ever be, our aim to assist in doing good wherever we can, and if one and all admit that the mass, if not educated, become slaves, and free if educated, then how essential it is that the rising generation should be educated. Parents, we have discussed this subject before, but it will bear a thousand more, and receive merited attention.—Millions of children now breathe among the human family, and as the process of education begins at the earliest dawn—of the intellect in which it has a powerful reference to the whole man—the body, the mind, the heart causing a discrimination between truth and error, and as there is no torture like a well educated mind, we do hope that parents will not allow time to pass unheeded. For our Country's sake, and for the love of humanity arouse a feeling of sympathy—search for a thorough home education—yes, an American education, and do not weigh money against the soul of a child, for Mind is heaven-born. Are we not a working people? Have we not a country amply able of supporting at least two hundred millions of souls? And we would ask if the subject of education should not be openly avowed, and freely discussed, when our population increases more than half a million per annum? Educate your children, parents—act as well as talk—give them a plain practical learning—a business education, for we are a business people. Good common sense is the jewel of a nation, and as the young will in time be called upon to take our places; as the great age of invention has by no means passed, and as the brilliant day of modern discoveries is but just dawning, we say to you all forget not the importance of education. Plain questions demand plain answers. Now who can tell what is to be the result of educating a single youth. Our age anticipates genius, skillful inventions, good and great men, all springing from the young and vigorous mind of America; for the happiest possible state of society is that in which breathes the principles of a well informed people. The banquet of knowledge must be spread, and to the feast must come the child. It is the duty of parents to mould and fashion the mind of the young, for, as it were, the future destinies of this great republic are committed into their hands. May parents consider well upon this subject, and may they plainly see the duty of all laborers—contemplate man in his three-fold character—physical, mental, and moral—forgetting not that America is exalted to heaven in privileges.

The Next Presidency.

By reference to another column, in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a meeting is advertised to be held next Monday evening at 7 o'clock, at the Court House in the Borough of Allentown, to adopt measures to further the nomination of General Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, for the Presidency in 1852. This is beginning it early, but from what we can learn, "Old Clip" appears to be the choice of at least nineteen-twentieth of the Whig portion of the citizens of Lehigh county. The proceedings of the meeting will be given in our next.

Dividend Already.

We see it stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months. This indicates the transaction of a very fair business, the more so, as the Company has been somewhat unfortunate with its locomotives, an unusual number having been broken or otherwise injured, mostly however on the Harrisburg and Lancaster road. With prudent management and a moderate freedom from heavy losses, the road will no doubt annually prove more profitable to the stockholders.

Death of R. M. Johnson.

Richard M. Johnson died at Frankford, Kentucky, on the evening of the 18th instant, aged about 70 years. We have before noticed the distressing malady under which he has been suffering, depriving him of his mental and physical energies. He commenced public life in 1807, as a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, and served six consecutive terms. During the war with England, he left Congress with authority to raise a cavalry regiment for the northern frontier, where he served gallantly under Gen. Harrison. At the battle of the Thames he broke the British lines, and is supposed to have killed Tecumseh, though he had rival claimants for this honor.—In 1819, he left the lower House of Congress for the Senate, and remained there ten years. Then the politics of Kentucky changed, and he went back to the House, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected Vice President on the ticket with Van Buren. In 1841 he left the ex-officio Presidency of the Senate, and has held no national office since.

His fame as a statesman rests principally on the Sunday Mail Report, which, as Chairman of the Post Office Committee, he presented to the House in 1829, although he was not its author. He was a brave and warm-hearted man, and we think he could not have left a personal enemy behind him. It is a remarkable fact, that with no talents above the common grade, he achieved political preferment, on the supposition that he killed the great Indian warrior, and wrote the Sunday Mail Report. We close this short sketch with a remark of the Tribune—"In his private relations, we know nothing but good of him. His conduct to his children, who were partly negro, blood, and not born under the sanction of wedlock, was truly manly and admirable, though the meanness of political animosity made a contemptible use of it against him.—P. D. Sou.

Glad to See It.

There seems to be a disposition among the leading Democrats of the State to favor a reasonable advance of tariff on iron. We hope it will be granted. A duty of 40 per cent, was offered on iron to Pennsylvania, in 1846, by free traders, but she would not accept it. A prosperous iron trade will make a prosperous coal trade, so that about all that is required at present is a suitable duty on iron. There are peculiar advantages attending the manufacture of iron. The ore in the bank, sufficient for a ton of iron is worth but a few dollars, but when wrought into bar iron is worth \$60. The greater part of this advance goes to the laborer of the country; and a laborer in this country will consume twice as much of our agricultural produce as a laborer will who makes our iron in England.

Newspapers at the Great Fair.

John Jay Smith, Esq., Librarian of the Philadelphia and Loganian Libraries, invites copies of all the papers published in the United States, with a view to have them exhibited at the Great London Exhibition next spring. They must be addressed to him free of postage. It is proposed to arrange them by States. Mr. S. justly says, "their number and cheapness will form an item for surprise and commendation abroad, and they are legitimately entitled to distinction."

Railroad Meeting.

In accordance with public notice, the citizens of Orwigsburg and vicinity, met at the Court House in the Borough of Orwigsburg, on Saturday, November 16th, 1850, to adopt proper measures to further the project of constructing a Rail Road, to connect the city of New York with the Schuylkill Coal Fields, when an organization was had, by appointing J. T. Werner, Chairman, and J. S. Keller, Secretary.

Whereupon, on motion of G. B. Zuilch, the following preamble and resolutions were then adopted: "Whereas, the project of constructing a Rail Road, with the view more directly to connect the City of New York with the Schuylkill Coal Fields, is now agitated by its friends with prospects of success, for which purpose a Convention will assemble at Allentown, Lehigh county, on Tuesday the 3d day of December, 1850.

And Whereas, we a portion of the people of Schuylkill county, who feel a deep interest in securing the construction of the proposed Rail Road, have met for the purpose of appointing Delegates to said Convention; therefore

Resolved, That Charles Frailey, John T. Werner and Jacob Huntzinger, Jr. be a portion of the Delegates, to represent Schuylkill county in the said Rail Road Convention, with power to substitute, and if necessary, to create additional Delegates, should a majority of their number deem it advisable.

Resolved, That the Delegates this day chosen, be requested to use the necessary and proper exertions, to effect a survey of the contemplated Rail Road route from the junction of Lizard Creek, and River Lehigh, in Carbon county, following up said Creek to the Summit, between it and Koenig's Creek, down said Creek to Ringold, from thence through the Valley near McKeansburg and Orwigsburg to Schuylkill Haven, from this point by the way of Friedelsburg and Pinegrove, through the Indian town Gap, to the River Susquehanna with the view to form a connection between the City of New York and the State Central Rail Road, at the point where said road crosses the River Susquehanna, several miles above the Borough of Harrisburg.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers printed in the counties of Lehigh, Northampton and Schuylkill.

J. T. WENNER, Chairman. J. S. Keller, Secretary.

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Col. May.—Col. Charles May, formerly in command of the Barracks at Carlisle, arrived there from Santa Fe on Tuesday the 18th instant, and was warmly welcomed by hosts of his old friends. The Democrat says that the Colonel looks well, though somewhat reduced in flesh from sickness and the hardships of a campaign in New Mexico.

A Substitute for Coal Cars.

A patent has been taken out by Mr. Lawrence Myers, of Philadelphia, for an invention designed to be used as a substitute for coal cars. An experiment was recently tried with them on the Reading Rail Road, and, we are informed, the result was, in the highest degree, satisfactory to the patentee. The machine is noticed by the Pottsville "Mining Register," which paper says "it consists simply of a cylinder somewhat smaller than the wheel, of which it will form the axle. The wheels it is proposed to make 54 inches in diameter, while the cylinder will be 42 inches, so as to elevate it sufficiently above the grade of the road to avoid its coming in contact with stones and other obstructions. Each cylinder of this size will contain two tons of coal, so that two cylinders requiring four wheels will hold just the same as the cars now used. The cylinder and wheel are, of course, permanently attached together, and its contents will revolve with it, the rapid motion preventing any friction of the coal. The new form possesses many supposed advantages, not the least of which is, that each locomotive will be able to carry at least double the quantity of coal as by the present method. Two or more cylinders can be attached together by a wooden frame work outside of the wheels, which will be necessary to couple these "Revolvers" into a train."

Graham's Magazine.

The December No. of "Graham" has been received, and we take occasion again to say that the editor furnishes a superior article in the line of Magazines. Such names as Prentice, Fields, Whipple, Read, Giles, Bayard Taylor, Grace Greenwood, &c., vouch for the worth of the literary contents, while no eye can fail to be pleased with such engravings as are monthly presented in this elegant publication.

Bank Applications.

The several Harrisburg papers contain the following intended applications for Bank charters, renewal, and increase of capital:

Anthracite Bank at Tamaqua,	\$500,000
Richard Bank, Philadelphia Co.,	500,000
Carlisle Bank,	100,000
Valley Bank of Monongahela,	150,000
Manick Chunk Bank,	200,000
Spring Garden Bank, Philadelphia,	250,000
Bair County Bank, Hollidaysburg,	300,000
Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Allentown,	200,000
Bank of Fayette County,	100,000
Kittanning Bank, (state stock security.)	200,000
Southwick Bank, for increase of capital,	150,000
Kensington Bank, Philadelphia, for increase of capital,	250,000
Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, for increase of capital,	200,000
Schuylkill Bank, Philadelphia, (renewal.)	1,000,000
Boston Bank at Easton, (renewal.)	400,000
Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg, increase,	50,000
Allentown Savings Institution, with discount privileges,	100,000
	\$1,900,000

There are in all eighteen applications, seven of which are from the county of Philadelphia.

The Industrial Exhibition.

Governor Johnson has appointed the following members the Committee for the State of Pennsylvania, on the Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London, in June next:

- PHILADELPHIA.
- Fred. Frailey, Chairman, Caleb Cope,
 - Samuel W. Merrick, P. B. Savary,
 - John P. Frazer, Peter A. Browne,
 - Solomon W. Roberts, A. W. Thompson,
 - John C. Gresson, John R. McCurdy,
 - John Agnew, Morton McMichael,
 - M. W. Baldwin, John F. Tucker,
 - Owen Evans, George Sharswood,
 - John P. Wetherill.

PITTSBURGH.

- Benj. Bakewell, A. W. Loomis,
- William Lyon, William Robinson, jr.
- William Wilkins,
- David Longnecker, Lancaster.
- John Reynolds, McDeville, Crawford county.
- David Leitch, Leechburg.
- Hugh Gallagher, Carlisle.
- John W. Ewing, Washington.
- F. J. Lemoyne, do.
- A. Bolmer, West Chester.
- George Chambers, Chambersburg.
- George N. Eckert, Pottsville.
- Mr. Gallagher, of Carlisle, not being able to serve, on account of some other engagements, the Hon. F. Watts has been appointed in his place.

Spanish America.

In Mexico, the election for President of the Republic has taken place; and from some returns received, it seems to be likely that the contests will be finally between Generals Arista and Almonte. Twelve persons have been voted for—Arista, Almonte, Bravo, Palacios, Gomez, Pedraza, Luis de la Rosa, Coto, Osorio, Frias, Santa Anna, and Bustamante. Of these, five at least are Generals of the army, each one of whom is determined, probably, to kick up a row, unless he is the successful candidate. So far, Santa Anna seems to have received but a slim vote.—Whilst sixty-six districts have voted for Arista, twenty-six for Almonte, and seventeen for Bravo, he (Santa Anna) has received but two. Some, however, have but one. The civil candidates have received more votes than one would suppose in that essential military Republic. It will be an astounding circumstance, should a civilian be elected, and will indicate, in the most unmistakable manner, that the people are tired of the predominance of the military hierarchy. But if a civil candidate should be inaugurated, the chances are at least ten to one that the military aspirants will oust him before his term expires—by pronunciamentos if they can; and if they cannot by that customary proceeding, then by the bayonet.

Laws of Pennsylvania.

The following section of an act passed April 26, 1850, exempt monies at interest from taxation for township and borough purposes:

"That hereafter no law of this Commonwealth rendering monies owing by solvent debtors liable to be assessed and taxed for any purpose, shall be construed and held to make the same liable to be assessed and taxed for borough and township purposes; but the same shall be exempt from any charge, tax, or assessment, for any such purposes: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be held to apply to any case in which such taxes have been heretofore actually assessed and paid.

Section 25. "That hereafter the widow or children of any decedent dying within this Commonwealth, if the said decedent shall have left a widow or children who were residing with him at time of his death, and the estate be insufficient to pay his debts, exclusive of the amount of property which is now by law exempted from levy and sale upon an execution against a debtor, may retain either real or personal property belonging to said estate to the value of three hundred dollars; and the same shall not be sold, but suffered to remain for the use of the said widow and family; and it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator of such decedent, to have the property appraised in the same manner provided in the act passed the 9th day of April, 1819, to exempt property to the value of \$300 00 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent: Provided, That this section shall not affect or impair any liens for the purchase money of such real estate; and the said appraisement upon being signed and certified by the appraisers, and approved by the orphan's court, shall be filed among the records thereof."

Dem. State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, on the evening of the 20th instant, John Hickman, of Chester, in the Chair, and T. J. P. Stokes, of Philadelphia city, as Secretary, it was—

Resolved, That a Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the second Wednesday in June, 1851, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; the said Convention to be composed of the same number of delegates as are to compose the State Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor, and to be apportioned in the same manner.

Resolved, That the Convention for nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor and Canal Commissioner, be held at Reading, Berks county, on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1851, at 10 A. M.

Ohio, 1850.

It is said the present year has been for Ohio one of unprecedented prosperity. Not a single crop has failed, while the principal ones will greatly exceed those of former years. The wheat harvest, it is estimated, will realize about thirty millions of bushels, being fifteen millions more than usual. Allowing a reasonable amount for increased population of the State, there will be, it is calculated, at least fifteen millions of bushels for exportation—about the quantity heretofore exported from all the other States put together.

The corn crop is computed at not less than fifty millions of bushels—to be used in making pork, fattening cattle, &c., for Eastern and Southern markets.

New York City.—According to the returns from the deputy marshals, the nine wards already returned contain a population of 229,766. The Tribune estimates the population of the remaining ten wards at 302,000, which would make the population of the city proper 531,766. Add to this Brooklyn, and the circumjacent places, which are parts of the great commercial empire, and there will be a metropolitan population at least 800,000.

The Lines of Man.—What does our friend Major Noah say of the last sentence in this paragraph!

"A writer in the last number of the Westminster Review says that the north of Asia was peopled from America, not the new world from the old. The Mongolians were originally Americans. The facts advanced are curious. Dr. Pickering, who accompanied the United States exploring expedition, asserts that not only the vast majority of the population of the islands in the Pacific, but the whole Japanese empire, and the western half of Mexico, from the Bay of San Francisco to that of Tehuantepec, were peopled by the Malay race. He adds, that the Jews and Arabians were originally Africans."

Another Counterfeit.—There is a miserably executed counterfeit of the 5's of the Lebanon Bank in circulation. Several of them have been passed in Reading and Pottsville. The signatures are good, but the word "Lebanon" is crooked, and the whole appearance of the note calculated to excite suspicion. It seems to be nothing more than a wood engraving.

Declines.—Judge Chapman declines being a candidate for election to the Judgeship of Chester and Delaware counties, in a letter in answer to a unanimous solicitation from the bar, that he should allow them to use his name. The law requires a residence in the district, and his private interests preclude a removal from Bucks county, his present place of residence.

Census of Georgia.—The census of Georgia, nearly completed, will show a material increase in the population since 1845. In the Cherokee section the population has doubled since that time. It is estimated that the entire population of the State will exceed 1,000,000, of which two-fifths are blacks.

The Shunk Monument.—A meeting of the committee to receive the contribution for the Shunk monument, will be held at the Trappe, on the evening of the 14th December, to take ultimate measures for the immediate erection of a plain and substantial monument over the remains of Ex-Governor Shunk, which are buried at that place.

GLEANINGS.

Tippecanoe county, Ind., has a population of 19,558.

President Fillmore has recently effected an insurance upon his life for 4000 dollars in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The first "Coffee House"—there are now between twelve and fifteen hundred—was opened in Cincinnati, at the corner of Third and Maine streets, by Francis Mensesier, in the year 1799.

Mr. Daniel D. Paxton, of Williamsport, Maryland, who was poisoned a few days ago by eating apple-butter, it being infected with poison from the glazing of the crock, died on Sunday last.

Laborers are wanted on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, beyond Cumberland.

John Paxon, Esq., President of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, at Bristol, died at his residence, in Bensalem, on Saturday last.

The York-Gazette says that the correct census report of the population of that borough is 7,709 persons—being an increase since 1840 of 2,304.

Commodore Stockton declines being a candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey.

The Northern papers state that arrangements are making for the completion of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.

A cargo of 3,208 bars of railroad iron arrived at Savannah from England, on the 14th instant, for the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

In Schuylkill Haven on Thursday, Mrs. Margaret Pfizer, was brutally murdered by her husband, Martin Pfizer. The murderer made his escape.

Dane county, Wisconsin, has now a population of 16,923. In 1810 the population was 314.

It is stated that the Henry Clay Furnace, at Columbia, Pa., and the Donegal Furnace, at Marietta, Pa., have stopped operations in consequence of the unremunerative prices of pig metal.

The population of New Orleans is reported to be about one hundred and thirty-nine thousand, according to the new census.

Second thoughts are the adopted children of experience.

When a man is unhappy, people are ready to find him faulty, lest they should be forced to pity him.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, then wilt receive no harm, unless thou hast sore places.

A dandy is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

You have no business to have any business with other people's business; but just mind your own business, and that is enough business.

During a sale by auction of a stock of drapery goods in Middlesburg, lately, the floor of the shop gave way, and turned the buyers into the sellers (cellars,) happily without any serious results.

Revelation is to man as an instinct, teaching him what reason cannot—his religious duties, the undying nature of his intellectual part, and the relation of his conduct to eternal happiness and misery.

Great Feet.—We understand that on the 9th instant, on the farm of Charles Blake, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, Robert S. Blake husked 102 bushels of shelled corn in the space of 9 hours, 35 minutes and 30 seconds.—The corn was shelled and measured upon the spot by a committee, the day's work being done by a wager of \$300, to shell 90 bushels between sunrise and sunset. The last bushel was shelled in just three minutes, and the committee certify that the whole was done in a workmanlike manner. We regard this as a tall feat in corn husking.

As it ought to be.—A despatch from Washington says that the Postmaster General has lately issued regulations which have infused much systematic energy in the department. The clerks are required to make semi-monthly reports of the state of the business on their desks, which the Postmaster General personally inspects. The department was never more efficiently conducted than at present.

Third Ring to Saturn.—The Boston Traveller states that on Friday night the existence of a third ring around the planet Saturn, which had been for some time suspected, was ascertained by the astronomer at Cambridge. It is interior to the two others, and therefore its distance from the body of Saturn must be small. The eighth satellite of this planet was also discovered at Cambridge, by Mr. Bond, about two years since.

Good for Lewisburg.—We learn by the Lewisburg (Penn.) Chronicle, that Messrs. Frick & Shier, boat builders at that place, have recently received an order from a New York City Company for one hundred large class canal boats.—The Chronicle truly remarks that for a yard on the West Branch of the Susquehanna to excel the crack workmen of York State in their own emporium, is worth noticing by Pennsylvanians, and boat builders and carpenters out of employment.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—Look out for 2's on the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, Pa., on relief notes, the re-issue, the figure 2 on each side of the vignette should be alike; R. F. Rauch, Cashier is engraved—the "N" in "Co." in the engravers name touches the "N" in New York, in genuine does not. So says Charles & Leonori's N. York Bank Note List and Counterfeit Detector, of the 2nd instant.

Preparation for Independence.—The Charleston Mercury publishes a memorial to the Legislature of South Carolina, asking for the establishment of powder mills, foundries for the casting of cannon, and factories of guns, swords and pistols, all by the way of getting that super-valiant State prepared for the momentous time when it shall declare its independence from all the world, "and establish its first dependence on itself." Wheu!