were indiscribable. These were felt by everv hearer, in all their force. His mightiest feelings were sometimes indicated and communicated by a long pause, aided by an eloquent aspect, and some significant use of his finger. The sympathy between mind and mind is inexplicable. Where the channels of communication are open, the faculty revealing inward passion is great, and the expression of it sudden and visible, the ef-Tagis are extraordinary. Let the shocks of nfluence be repeated again and again, and all'other opinions and ideas are for the moment absorbed or excluded; the whole mind is brought into unison with that of the speaker; and the spell bound listener, till the cause_ceases, is-under-an-entire fascina tion. Then perhaps the charm ceases, upon reflection, and the infatuated hearer resumes his ordinary state.

Patrick Henry of course owed much to his singular insight into the feelings of the common mind. In great cases, he scanned his jury, and formed his mental estimate : on this basis he founded his appeals to appeals to their predilections and character. It is what other advocates do in a lesser de-

When he knew that there were conscientious or religious men among the jury, he would most solemnly address himself to their sense of right, and would adroitly bring in scriptual citations. If this handle was not offered, he would lay bare the sensibility of patriotism. Thus it was, when he succeeded in rescuing the man who had deliberately shot down a neighbor; who moreover fay under the odious suspicion of being a tory, and who was proved to have refused supplies to a brigade of the American army.

A learned and intelligent gentleman stated to me that he once heard Mr. Henry's defence of a man arraigned for a capital crime So clear and abundant was the evidence, that my informant was unable to conceive any grounds of defence, especially after the law had been ably placed before the jury by the attorney for the commonwealth. For a long time after Henry began, he never once adverted to the merits of the case or the arrangements of the prosecution, but went off into a most captivating and discussive oration on general topics expressing opinions in perfect accordance with those of his hearers ; until having fully succeeded in obliterating overy impression of his opponent's speech, he obliquely approached the subject; and as occasion was offered dealt forth strokes which seemed to tell upon the minds of the jury. In this case, it should be added, the cause of truth prevailed over the art of the consumate orator.

Later from California. NEW YORK, Dcc. 20.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at this port at five minutes after 12 o'clock. M. rom Chagres, with news from San Fran-

She brings 361 passengers and one mil lion six hundred and eighty thousand dollars in specie.

Since our last issue nothing of particular interest has occurred to mark the progress of California.

some localities, and laid many in the dust. number of deaths has been about one hundred and thirty-five, while at Sacramento the number of deaths have probably reach ed one thousand ! The scourge, however, is abating, and the deaths in either city do over eight or ter



Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1850. Our Carrier requested us to inform his Patrons, that he will visit them on New Year's morning with an appropriate Address.

By Telegraph we learn that the "Ledger Buildings" in Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire, on Monday at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon.

The Parting Year.

The waning year is, to most minds, a season of reflection. And it is good to pause and think, occasionally; to glance along the receding vista of months, and review our actions ere too great a distance makes their memory indisinct. Time seems to linger on his journey, to pause by the crumbling ruins of earthly things, and point us to the past, that we may gather therefrom lessons of wisdom for the future.

And now, as we stand on the verge of the parting year-as the last line in its record ofevents is about being written, it is but to obey the dictate of reason to let our thoughts_run back. Time-we cannot recall, nor change the past. What we have done is done forever .--Then, why, it may be asked, turn our thoughts thitherward? Why not look in hope to the future? It is that we may look to the future with brighter hopes, made more certain through re-

pentance and good resolutions. What we are is of more, far more, importance to us, than what we seem to others, or what we have gained in worldly goods. Our thoughts, then, as we review the days and weeks in the closing circle of months, should linger rather upon the purpose and acts of our moral life, than upon the impression we have made upon others, or the amount of earthly treasures we have gathered in from the harvest-fields of the world. A good reputation may be_lost_through_slander;-riches-may-take-to themselves wings and fly away; but of the heart's conscious rectitude no event external to ourselves can rob us. It is true, gold, which neither moth nor rust can corrupt, and of which not even death itself can rob us.

In turning back our thoughts upon the past, then, let us examine all our acts in the light of their prompting ends. There is no act without a purpose, and the purpose gives quality to act. A selfish and bad end makes an act evil, which might be innocent if done with a good

end. A man may pursue his worldly business with the same energy and success that marks the course of his neighbor, and be all the while gains nothing but the treasure on earth, which in a few years, passes into the coffers of anoth. er, while he, naked and poor as he came into the world, re-crosses the mortal bourn, and is seen no more among his fellows. The great difference lies in the end with which each The Cholera has made rapid strides in prosecutes his daily calling. A good end keeps in view what is just to the neighbor, while a In this city, since its first appearance, the selfish end causes a man to disregard and even trample upon other's rights.

As time points his trembling finger to the past, let each one, then, carefully review the General Hall's report, that he recommends not history of the year, so far as himself is concerned, and, in reviewing it, look earnestly at culating within the county and congressional never make a prudent and safe business man,

The great question then is-How far have we

advanced in the year toward that true human-

Is your mind not satisfied with the review

becomes the unchangable past. We may re-

living in the future, we close our brief sermon;

Bounty Land Agency.

Census of Lehigh County .-We to-day give the Census of Lehigh coun y. It will be seen that in 1840 we numbered 25,628 inhabitants. In 1850 our population is 32,940, being an increase of 7,312 in 10 years. The number of persons that died from January 1st; to June 1st, 1850, is 394. The increase in the Borough is over 50 per cent. In Northampton township the increase is 225 per cent. and in Hanover over 70 per cent. North-Whitehall, South Whitehall, and Old Heidelberg, increased over 25 per cent. each. The balance of the townships increased from 10 to 20 per centum.

Townships 1840 1353 Increase Died

2,489	3,825	1,336	41
. 293	937	614	.17
1,448	1,898	450	. 16
1,341	2,422	1,081	.47
2,293	· .2,919	620	47
2,351	2,982	628	47
2.072	2,390	· 318	18
2,881	3,280	399	- 19
2,156	2,381	225	28
1,767	2,060	291	23
1,429	1,807	378	34
1,895	2,098	203	15
854	1.035	181	14
1 26 1	1,394	1 550	. 9
2,004	1,512	1 222	19
25,628	32,940	7,312	391
	293 1,448 1,341 2,293 2,351 2,351 2,072 2,881 2,156 1,767 1,429 1,895 854 2,354	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The N. Y. and Schuvlkill Railway By this title we do not-mean to distinguish the rail at present contemplated for the exclusive use of Lehigh county ; that is, from Allen town upward. We shall rejoice, however, to see that made; because it must lead to a similar accommodation for the Schuylkill coal region. What we desire to ask attention to, is this, viz : The fact that all useful railways fully quadruple the value of lands, which are af-

fected along their courses, including the town sites, &c., the taxes on which quadruplate accordingly, has made it now a general custom, in the south and west particularly, for States, counties, towns, and townships to subscribe corporately to aid in the construction of such improvements. Could we not get something of this sort done to secure the quick completion of this great work. If not by law, can we not by persuasion, induce this sort of aid from the Borough of Allentown, the counties of Lehigh, Berks, and Schuylkill, the owners of coal land and mining establishments and every shop keeper and tradesman?

If we had men of the right leading power, as almost every county has in the State, this thing could be effected. And if we could all be united on this particular matter only, we could raise up such leaders, by investing them with the power to act with the requisite force and weight.

Every acre of land on the course of the rail, everything connected with coal, whether land. mines, houses, or other improvement, would Die, that an engagement to huvanch my inte per cent. of the present worth, would be so safe and profitable an investment that few persons could resist the temptation.

This idea may be revolved in every man's mind with hope of some resulting good. Let us think of it, then, and great honor shall be given to him who draws from it the valued consummation designed.-Mining Register.

War Upon the Country Press.

It will be seen by reference to Postmaster only that the present tax upon newspapers cirPhonographic Meeting.

Mr. U. E. Brunnef's Phonograpio class held its final meeting on Tuesday evening, the 23d instant, at the close of which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Having taken a course of lessons in the beauiful system of Phonography, or writing in accordance with sound, we have found it to be a Philosophical and practical system of writing so easy of acquisition that all may learn it, combining at once the characteristics of brevity and legibility, and capable of representing accurately any language; and further believing, that, as its merits are such, it cannot fail to be come-universally-admired, learned, and used Therefore,

Resolved. That we do earnestly recommend Phonography to the consideration of all; especially to school directors, teachers, parents, professional men, and students.

. Resolved, That all who study it will feel themselves amply repaid for the little time that is required for its acquisition, by the pleasure and profit they will derive from its practice. Resolved, That U. E. Bruner, our teacher in Phonography, has not only a theoretical but a was acceptable to the extent its friends had practical knowledge of the art, and proves promised or hoped from it ; but it did not afford himself to be a competent teacher, and as such, we would recommend him to the public. Resolved, That these resolutions be publish. ed in the newspapers of this borough.

Trouble Brewing.

It appears that the Democratic State Central Committee has got into a snarl-several of the members disapproving of holding a separate State Convention for the nomination of Supreme Judges, and others (including the Chairman) in favor of it, as recommonded by them at their meeting on the 20th of November. Accordingly, the dissentient portion have called a meeting for the 30th inst., to reconsider the matter-but the chairman refuses to sanction the call, and publishes a former resolution of the Committee to show that he-and he only is authorized to call special meetings of the bodv.

.What the result of all this may be, we cannot tell-we hope that it may not lead to a dis. ruption of the party throughout the State .- Lancaster Intelligencer.

Success in Life.

A New York paper, speaking of the unsuc cess of clerks in that city, gives reasons that are in operation everywhere in producing the same esult. It says :

"There are young men in this city receiving the salary of \$500, whose necessary expenses do not exceed \$300 per annum, and who might live well and dress well for even less than that, who nevertheless are going behind hand all the time, though they neither eat nor drick nor adopt expensive dresses, nor pay an extravagant board. The reason why they are self-dental and indulge their appetites for luxuries, whenever it prompts them. The simple article of cigars costs many a young man from \$75 to \$100 a year. Fruit, oysters, ices and other luxuries in their respective seasons, which take only a shilling or two at a time, soon swallow another \$100. No account is kept of their outgoings, but at the end of the quarter or year the salary is all spent, and the young man wonders how it is. Meanwhile he is losing char-

The Tariff. The Washington correspondent of the Phila

delphia Evening Bulletin in his letter of the 23d of December says: "The first practical movement of the session in favor of a modification of the tariff act of 1848 was made by Mr. Clay in the Senate this morning. He took occasion, while presenting a mem orial upon the subject, to appeal to the democracy,-not to revive the controversy of 1842, for the sake of restoring the complete, or even partial features of the measure which grew out of that partizan struggle, but for the purpose of a es were willing to concede demanded some radical change. He was very conciliatory in his remarks, and scemod to address himself more to the necessities of the country, than in a spirit of partizan or sectional policy. He denied that he desired to re enact the scheme of 1812, or even to make it the basis of a new tariff. He went so far as to hint, that that law would be preju. dicial to the interests of the country under existing circumstances, and that, consequently, submitted again to a vote, he should hesitate to give-it-his apport .-. The act-of-1816, he thought

that regulaite protection which he believed (such was the tenor of his remarks, if not his words' the opposition would acknowledge the exigencies of the times demanded. He alluded to the pros tration in the various branches of industry and manufacture in Pennsylvania, but was particular in repudiating the conclusion, some might suppose he was striving for, that the neople were

dissatisfied with the main features of the act of '46. Such was not his purpose, he said. He merely desired to see a higher rate of duty placed upon two or three articles of import, and then to let the act remain as it was. This was the extent of his wishes.

I repeat, Mr. Clay was very conciliatory-so much so, that, taking the passive expression of the Senate as an augury. I should not be surprised to find that body agreeing to the sugges. tions thus thrown out. But there are three influences to contend with, that must not be over-

looked. Mr. Walker is out for the Presidency, and his friends declare he is now partial to free trade ; Gen. Cass still adheres to the act of '46 with all its imperfections; and Mr. Buchanan clings to anything that is the opposite of Mr. Clay. Reduce these three influences to nominal opposition, or merge them into one, and ten of the Democracy might be found to vote with the Whigs ; but while each faction claims its destin. ed character and prerogative, I have serious doubts whether Mr. Clay will succeed to the extent he desires. Still, it is possible that a majority may be found willing to concert with him. He will carry with him some of the territorial Compromise supporters-Foote and others ; and then, with the prospect of a divided vote between

the Cass, and Buchanan adherents, the legitimate opposition may be overcome. However, these are purely speculations. The memorial with viewale...short of money is, that they live Mr. Clay's proposition has gone to the Commitshow how far we may depend upon the prospect of a change.

Enterprise.

There are few men so hopelessly and disad. vantageously situated that they cannot rise and succeed in any right and reasonable undertaking. But he must be a man conscious of his strength and fixedness of purpose, who can say. I can and will succeed, and will bui'd for myself, in spite of all hindrances, a name and a fortune. To acter with his employer and friends. They see such a man, the obstacles over which his energy that with his loose and wasteful habits he will whet and exhilirate his spirits, and increase h

Board of Revenue Commissioners. . The following notice we have received from the State Treasurer. It is for the purpose of calling the attention of Judges of the various dis. tricts to the appointment of one person as Revenue Commissioner, in compliance with an act of the General Assembly .- Dem. Union.

TREASURT DEPARTMENT Harrisburg, Dec. 29, 1850. §

President Judge, ----- district.

Sin :--- I most respectfully call your attention to the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed 29th April, 1844, section 36, which requires the general compromise on such points as all class- "President and Associate Judges of the courts of Common Pleas of each-judicial-district to-annoint one person as Revenue Commissioner the persons so appointed to meet at Harrisburg. and they together with the State. Treasurer, shall constitute a Board of Revenue Commissioners." &c. I have fixed upon Wednesday, the 26th day of February next, (1851,) for the meeting of said Board of Revenue Commissioners. You will, therefore, please notify this department of your appointment so soon as it shall be made .- It is scarcely necessary for mer to add, that great care should be exercised in the selection of this

> body. Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN M. BICKEL, State Treasurer.

The Railroad to Harrisburg. There is every probability that the Lebanon Valley Railroad will soon be placed under conract. The books were again opened in Philaidelphia and Reading, a few days ago, and we understand that additional subscriptions, to a large amount, were made. Mr. Tucker, Presi- : dent of the Reading Railroad Company, has tak en four thousand shares. A sufficient number have now been subscribed, to secure the charter so that the act is beyond the danger of repeat by the next Legislature. Thus far, Philadelphia has taken the bulk of the stock. We hope that Berks and Lebanon counties will not hesitate to, contribute a liberal proportion of means, in aid of an enterprise of incalculable importance to both.

An Important Movement.

We see by one of our East Jersey exchanges, that application will be made to the Legislature of this State, at its next Session, for the passage of-a-law-prohibiting-any-but=Stockholders-residents of this State, from holding the office of Director in any Bank within the jurisdiction of the State-also, to provide that no Director shall serve a longer term than two out of five years. This subject is attracting much attention hereabout, and the effort will, no doubt, be warmly seconded by our people, who have for a long time complained that our Bank is controlled by Philadelphia speculators .- Camden Dimocrat.

Georgia Convention.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Georgia that the Convention at Milledgeville adourned on Saturday night, after adopting a report acquiescing in the late action of Congress. and declaring that the perpetuity of the Union gitive Slave Law, &c. "I'ne vole on the adoption of the resolution to the foregoing effect was as follows : Yeas 237, nays 19. There were eight members who did not vote on the resolution..... The general tone of the Convention is said to have been firm, but conciliatory.

The Hinshman Case.-The case of Morgan Hinchman against certain persons connected with the Frankford Lunatio Asylum, tried in 1849, and which terminated in a verdict of \$10,-000 in favor of the plaintiff, has been finally settriumphs only give a zest to his labours; they | tled by the payment of the money by the defendants, and their appeal to the Sapre drawn. Land Wurrant Case .--- We see it stated that an old soldier living at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, being entitled to 160 acres of land under the new Bounty Act, obtained from the Pension Office the necessary authority for locating his land. He elected it on a tract of unoccupied Government and at Harper's Ferry, being more convenient, n his estimation, than travelling over the wilds of Oregon, Minesota or California. The old sol. lier has consulted able legal gentlomen who have given it as their opinion that he can hold the land, as the Bounty Act allows the location unon any unoccupied Government land. The property thus selected is said to be worth at least \$150.000.

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This mortality has prostrated, in a great the purposes which have governed his various

and consequently affected every locality. The Sacramento Times says we have here persons from various portions of the feelings, never has nor never will bring happi- to one cent. mines, from whom we learn that the Cho-

lera has spread to but a very limited extent. A few cases have occurred at Nevada

City, Rough and Ready, and other towns. During the approaching winter a much larger number of miners will remain in the mountains than over before, and consequent-

ment.

s in your power.

silver

ly more gold will be taken out than during any previous winter season. Much attention is being paid to quartz

ity, which is built up into a beautiful form, minings hrough good purposes coming forth into good deeds? Just so far, as this true humanity

The Mariposa mines are yielding a good has been attained, and no turther, has the return, notwithstanding the machinery is not as powerful as desirable. Within a short time past, however, another quarts year. vein of great richness has been discovered between the South Fork of the Feather and Juba Rivers.

A very destructive fire has taken place at Sacramento City. Among the buildings destroyed were four large hotels.

Heretofore the mines have been only scratched over, and scientific mining has only just commenced. When fully under way and the requisite amount of capital actively employed, the result will be even more wonderful than ever before.

The call for an extra session of the legis lature is still under advisement, and not altogether impossible, as the necessities of the State demand it.

The Act of Congress making Benicia port of entry, has called forth much discussion, and excited no little astonishment. It pent of our wrong doings, but repentance canis hoped Congress will make a Collection not extract the sting from memory. With this District Bill, in accordance with the wishes thought, which should alone prompt to right of the neonle.

The Indian difficulties continue, but are not of an alarming or serious nature: Several skirmishes have taken place, but attended with the loss of only two or three lives on either side.

Gov. Burnett has issued a proclamation setting apart the thirteenth of december as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The Yuba mines have generally yielded well, the average per man being eight to advertisement of Mr. Charles C. Tucker, Allor.

The number of passengers that have are nev and Agent at Washington city, and would rived by sea, from October 1, 1849; to Occ-tober 1, 1850, was 43,615. The number or Pensions, that we have made arrangements that laft, from October 1, 1849, to October for the requisite forms, and periods calling at

partments there. very dangerous passage.

district in which they are published, shall be and they withdraw confidence and employmeasure, the business of the large citics, actions. These, in their accumulations, are to continued, but that the 12 cents postage on papers carried over 100 miles, and beyond the ed position and salary." make the future happy or miserable. Gold gained in a total disregard of other's rights or State in which they are published, be reduced

> Mr. Ilail's idea of justice appears to be ness : for, in the acquisition, the mind takes an evil form in accordance with its purpose, and that a paper passing 5 or 40 miles in the mail should pay as much postage, as one passing such a form precludes the possibility of happiness. Honor and fame acquired in like man-1000 or 1500 miles! That is his recommon, ner, will as certainly bring pain and disappointdation.

We have not yet seen a Press, of city or country, bold enough to endorse such an outrageous proposition; and we cannot believe there is a man in either House of Congress so destitute of all sense of right, as to give it his sanction.

The New York Tribune, a press that probably has as extended a circulation as any other waning year been a well spent and profitable American Press, does not hesitate to denounce this portion of Mr. Hall's report, and to admeasured by this standard? Let the fact be vocate a discrimination in favor of the Country wisely improved by a better life in the future. Press.

Begin the next year with this higher standard in We trust country publishers will at once vour mind, and resolve to live up to it as far as it speak opt, in a voice that will be understood and respected by Congress; and declare onen-There is one reflection connected with this | ly and boldly against all postage reform which theme that should produce a strong impression. does not make a more just discrimination in It is our present that makes our future. What newspaper postage, than that which now exists. we purpose and do to-day throws forward its Free circulation, (or some mere nominal nosteffect upon our coming years. And this is the age-say 10 cents a year-) within the county result of every day's life. What would not and congressional district, is what is desirable. some of us give if we could change the rebuk- This will be just alike to all districts of couning past? But, alas ! what is done is done for. try-to the more thickly, as well as to the more ever. The present with its deeds flits by and sparsely populated.

We clip the above from the Lancaster Intelligencer, and endorse every word of it with all our heart. Too long has the country press been made subsidiary to the city press. Our able contemporary has hit the nail on the head. We hope Congress will disregard the recomcommending its teachings to the wise and simmendation of the Postmaster General, and, inple, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the learned and the unlearned, with stead thereof, give us such a reform as the interests of the great mass of the people rethe hope that it may be like a nail in a sure quire. Let the country press speak out on this place, or, like apples of gold on pietures of sulject.

Census Returns.

We call, the attention of our readers to the The returns already received from seventeen States of the Union, show an increase of population since 1810, of 3,130,898, which added to the aggregate population ten years ago, of 17.093,853; would alone make now 20,214, Of course a light Virginia rail would stand as 251. Estimating the increase in other States that isit, from October 1, 1040/. to October our office can have their papers freested and by the same raild, the aggregate population of English rails, more so long. The Steamship Ohio has since arrived to Mr. Tucker at Washington, and the nation in June last, may be put down at tand with \$1,000,000 of Gold dust, she had a by him be properly stended to before De not less than 22,000,000; of an increase of a much by 20 or 30 res chiles the instrumentation of the second dust. not less than 24,000,008, or an increase of as much by 20 or 38 per contrast ine-fron made nearly seven millions in the last ten years. In Virginia.

ment from him, when he is expecting advanc-

Census of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Ledger of Friday last, gives complete returns of the census of that city .--They show a population of 409,308, as follows,

to wit: Popula., Houses. Faml'es Old Philadelphia, 121,417 16,272 29,178 North. Liberties, 47,223 6.8548.056 Spring Garden, 58.895 9,150 10,501 Kensington, 46.776 7,555 8,066 Southwark. 38,799 7,451 . 7,559 Moyamensing, 26.979 4,096 5.269Suburban districts, 69,269 10,377 11,276 In 1840 the population of these districts wa 258,037. The increase in the last ten years has therefore been 148,221; or between 57 and 58 per cent. Philadelphia is now perhaps the sixth city in the world in point of population. It has nearly as many inhabitants as St. Petersburg

had in 1840 (476,000) which is the fourth city in Europe in population.

Democratic Meeting in Warren. A democratic meeting was held in Warren, on he 2nd instant, and the following resolution was dopted :

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the xclusive and corrupt system of Banking in this state-that the Government ought to provide for the prompt redemption of all issues of the Banks in every contingency ; and under proper guards and checks, to make banking free to all who can furnish the requisite amount of capital, and exclusive to none.

They also sustain the Fugitive Slave law until epealed.

Virgínia Iron.

The Richmond Republican stoutly maintains the superiority of Virginia iron over that of Eng land. It states that Joseph R. Anderson, the pro-

prietor of the Tredegar Iron Works, has been casting cannon (32 pounds) for the United States Navy for many years, and has not had a gunburst in proof during the last seven years, liadds further, that the Railroad fron made in Richmond has been tested at the established English standard of strength, and did not break af double the pressure and weight of the English standard. great a pressure as a heavy English rall. The

Sint and the second

enjoyment. We remember to have seen, somewhere, an

account of a young man who, having fallen heir to a large estate, engaged in a career of profligacy and wasteful expenditures, until he found himself utterly impoverished and destitute, cast off by his former associates, and having no re source to which to look for relief. His misery was so great that he resolved upon self destruction, and wandering forth to find some suitable place for the execution of his desperate purpose, found himself on an eminence which overlooked the estates that lately belonged to him. He sat down and thought of his folly-a long time he mused in silence. When he arose a new purpose had taken possession of his soul. He said to himself, "those estates shall again be mine," and he set about carrying out the plan he had

congitated in silence. As he passed along, he saw some coal lying before a door, and he asked to be employed to carry it into the house. His wish was granted, and after finishing his task he was master of a shilling. He soon earned another by a similar procss, and when hungry he satisfied his cravings in the most frugal manner. Month after month, year after year, he pursued his plan, and in process of time achieved his end. The estates once forfeited by his prodigality were regained by decision, energy, and concentration of pur,

pose upon a single end, Census of Northern Libertics .- The Deputy

Marshals have completed the enumeration of the inhabitants of Northern Liberties, and the result is 47,030. In 1840 the population was 34,674, showing an increase of 12,356.

> Population of Kensington .- From the relatins of the Assistant Marshals from this District, it appears that the population has more than doub. led since the last census was taken. In 1840 the total population was 23,314, and now it is 50,661 -an increase of 28,347, or about 127 per cent.

> Fugilize Slave Law .- The petitions throughout Pennsylvania in favor of the repert of the Fugi live Slave flaw are very numerous. A perfect avalanche of ihem will flow in upon Congress no loubt But there's no use knocking at the door -the law won't be repealed:

Indiuila .- Ibiliana State, il 15 now stald, will how a population by the present census of ever one million two hundred and fifty thousand (1. 50,000.). This is very immense for so young a

"Orear Britain, is down to a penny a day"

Jefferson on Disunion .- In the inalgebrat ad-Iress of President Jeffersun; March 4, 1801, we find the following paragraph, which is not inapipropriate to the present period :

"If there be any among is who would wish to' lissolve the Union, or to change its republican. form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments. of the safety with which error of opinion' may be tolerated where reason is left free to come

GLEANINGS.

bat it."

Fifty years ago, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1709, General George Washington died.

EP It is stated that the property of the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York, is estima. ted at from 13 to \$10.000,000.

PTHe Star of the North, Clinton Democrat, and Susquehanna Democrat are out in strong articles in favor of ITen. George Wood ward, for U. 8, Senator.

OT The Coul dealers of New York have put ip the price to \$7 per.ton.

E. Virtue, like some flowers; blooms fairest in the shade.

The correct cencus of Schuylkill county: \$ 62,912. The increase in ten years has been 33.130.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed on the Aili of December, 1814. IP Hon-R. Barnwell-Rhett, has been elected o the United States Senato, by the Legislature, of South-Carolina.

EF A million of france have been struck offar he Paris mint, of gold seat by French merchanic from California LP The new Rellroad from York to Harrisburg is to be publicly opened, on Monday inext. A lochmotivespassed over it of Balarday.