

were indelible. These were felt by every 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 fingers. 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 effects are extraordinary. Let the shocks of influence 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 fascination. Then perhaps the charm ceases, upon reflection, and the infatuated hearer resumes his ordinary state.



The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.
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 indistinct. 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 of events 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 hitherward? Why not look in hope to the future? It is that we may look to the future with brighter hopes, made more certain through repentance 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 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 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 gaining nothing but the treasure of earth, which, in a few years, passes into the coffers of another, while he, naked and poor as he came into the world, re-crosses the mortal bourne, and is seen no more among his fellows. The great difference lies in the end with which each prosecutes his daily calling. A good end keeps in view what is just to the neighbor, while a 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 history of the year, so far as himself is concerned, and, in reviewing it, look earnestly at the purposes which have governed his various actions. These, in their accumulations, are to make the future happy or miserable. Gold gained in a total disregard of other's rights or feelings, never has nor never will bring happiness; for, in the acquisition, the mind takes an evil form in accordance with its purpose, and such a form precludes the possibility of happiness. Honor and fame acquired in like manner, will as certainly bring pain and disappointment.

The great question then is—How far have we advanced in the year toward that true humanity, which is built up into a beautiful form, through good purposes coming forth into good deeds? Just so far, as this true humanity has been attained, and no further, has the waning year been a well spent and profitable year.

Is your mind not satisfied with the review measured by this standard? Let the fact be wisely improved by a better life in the future. Begin the next year with this higher standard in your mind, and resolve to live up to it as far as is in your power.

There is one reflection connected with this theme that should produce a strong impression. It is our present that makes our future. What we purpose and do to-day throws forward its effect upon our coming years. And this is the result of every day's life. What would not some of us give if we could exchange the rebuking past? But, alas! what is done is done for ever. The present with its deeds flits by and becomes the unchangeable past. We may repent of our wrong doings, but repentance cannot extract the sting from memory. With this thought, which should alone prompt to right living in the future, we close our brief sermon; commending its teachings to the wise and simple, the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the learned and the unlearned, with the hope that it may be like a nail in a sure place, or like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

Census of Lehigh County.

We to-day give the Census of Lehigh County. 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.	1850.	Increase.	Dist.
Borough	2,489	3,825	1,336	41
Northampton	293	937	644	17
Salisbury	1,448	1,898	450	16
Hanover	1,341	2,422	1,081	47
S. Whitehall	2,293	2,919	626	47
N. Whitehall	2,351	2,982	631	47
U. Saucon	2,072	2,390	318	18
U. Milford	2,581	2,280	301	19
L. Macungy	2,156	2,381	225	28
U. Macungy	1,767	2,060	293	23
Weisenburg	1,429	1,807	378	34
Lynn	1,895	2,098	203	15
Lowhill	854	1,035	181	14
Heidelberg	1,394	1,512	118	9
Washington	2,354	2,512	158	19
Total	25,628	32,940	7,312	391

The N. Y. and Schuylkill 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 Allentown 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 railroads fully quadruple the value of lands, which are affected along their courses, including the townships, &c., the taxes on which quadruple 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 be, that an engagement to transport it, would be, of the present worth, would be so small 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 General Hall's report, that he recommends not only that the present tax upon newspapers circulating within the county and congressional district in which they are published, shall be continued, but that the 12 cents postage on papers carried over 100 miles, and beyond the State in which they are published, be reduced to one cent.

Mr. Hall's idea of justice appears to be that a paper passing 5 or 40 miles in the mail should pay as much postage, as one passing 1000 or 1500 miles! That is his recommendation.

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 American Press, does not hesitate to denounce this portion of Mr. Hall's report, and to advocate a discrimination in favor of the Country Press.

Phonographic Meeting.

Mr. U. E. Bruner's Phonographic 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 beautiful 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 become universally-admired, learned, and used. Therefore, Resolved, That we do earnestly recommend Phonography to the consideration of all; especially to school directors, teachers, parsons, professional men, and students.

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 recommended 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 body.

At what the result of all this may be, we cannot tell—we hope that it may not lead to a disruption of the party throughout the State.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Success in Life.

A New York paper, speaking of the unsuccess of clerks in that city, gives reasons that are in operation everywhere in producing the same result. 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 drink nor adopt expensive dresses, nor pay an extravagant board. The reason why they are unsuccessful is, that they live self-denial 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 character with his employer and friends. They see that with his loose and wasteful habits he will never make a prudent and safe business man; and they withdraw confidence and employment from him, when he is expecting advancement and salary."

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.	Fam'les.	
Old Philadelphia	121,417	16,272	29,178
North Liberties	47,223	6,854	8,056
Spring Garden	58,805	9,150	10,501
Kensington	46,776	7,555	8,066
Southward	38,779	7,451	7,559
Moyamensing	26,979	4,096	5,269
Suburban districts	69,269	10,377	11,276

In 1840 the population of these districts was 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 the 2nd instant, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the exclusive 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 coinage; and under proper guards and checks, to make banking free to all who can furnish the requisite amount of capital, and exclusive of none.

Virginia Iron.

The Richmond Republican stoutly maintains the superiority of Virginia iron over that of England. It states that Joseph R. Anderson, the proprietor of the Tredegar Iron Works, has been casting cannon (32 pounds) for the United States Navy for many years, and has not had a gun burst in proof during the last seven years. He adds further, that the Railroad iron made in Richmond has been tested at the established English standard of strength, and did not break a double the pressure and weight of the English standard. Of course a light Virginia rail would stand up as great a pressure as a heavy English rail. The English rails, moreover, the iron that is sold in England, which they are worth, will not command as much by 25 or 30 per cent as the iron made in Virginia.

The Tariff.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia 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 1846, was made by Mr. Clay in the Senate this morning. He took occasion, while presenting a memorial 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 partisan struggle, but for the purpose of a general compromise on such points as all classes were willing to concede demanded some radical change. He was very conciliatory in his remarks, and seemed to address himself more to the necessities of the country, than in a spirit of partisan or sectional policy. He denied that he desired to re-act 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 prejudicial to the interests of the country under existing circumstances, and that, consequently, if submitted again to a vote, he should hesitate to give it his support.—The act of 1846, he thought, was acceptable to the extent its friends had promised or hoped from it; but it did not afford that requisite 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 prostration 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 people 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 suggestions thus thrown out. But there are three influences to contend with, that must not be overlooked. 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 destined 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 Mr. Clay's proposition has gone to the Committee show how far we may depend upon the prospect of a change.

Enterprise.

There are few men so hopelessly and disadvantageously 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 build for myself, in spite of all hindrances, a name and a fortune. To such a man, the obstacles over which his energy triumphs only give a zest to his labors; they whet and exhilarate his spirits, and increase his 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 resource 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 contrived 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 process, 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 profligacy were regained by decision, energy, and concentration of purpose upon a single end.

Census of Northern Liberties.—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 returns of the Assistant Marshals from this District, it appears that the population has more than doubled since the last census was taken. In 1840 the total population was 29,814, and now it is 60,661—an increase of 30,847, or about 107 per cent.

Fugitive Slave Law.—The petitions throughout Pennsylvania in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law are very numerous. A perpetual avalanche of them will flow in upon Congress no doubt. But there's no use knocking at the door—the law won't be repealed.

Indiana.—Indiana State, it is now said, will show a population by the present census of about one million two hundred and fifty thousand (1,250,000). This is very handsome for a young State.

The rate of farm labor, in some parts of Great Britain, is down to a penny a day.

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 districts to the appointment of one person as Revenue Commissioner, in compliance with an act of the General Assembly.—Denn. Union.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Dec. 23, 1850.

Hon. _____ President Judge, _____ district.
SIR—I most respectfully call your attention to the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed 20th April, 1844, section 36, which requires the "President and Associate Judges of the courts of Common Pleas of each judicial district, to appoint 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 20th 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 me 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 contract. The books were again opened in Philadelphia and Reading, a few days ago, and we understand that additional subscriptions, to a large amount, were made. Mr. Tucker, President of the Reading Railroad Company, has taken four thousand shares. A sufficient number have now been subscribed, to secure the charter so that the act is beyond the danger of repeal 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 Democrat.

Georgia Convention.

We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Georgia that the Convention at Millidgeville adjourned on Saturday night, after adopting a report acquiescing in the late action of Congress, and declaring that the perpetuity of the Union give Slave Law, &c. The vote 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 Hinshman against certain persons connected with the Frankford Lunatic Asylum, tried in 1849, and which terminated in a verdict of \$50,000 in favor of the plaintiff, has been finally settled by the payment of the money by the defendants, and their appeal to the Supreme Court withdrawn.

Land Warrant 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 selected it on a tract of unoccupied Government land at Harper's Ferry, being more convenient, in his estimation, than traveling over the wilds of Oregon, Minnesota or California. The old soldier has consulted able legal gentlemen, who have given it as their opinion that he can hold the land, as the Bounty Act allows the location upon any unoccupied Government land. The property thus selected is said to be worth at least \$150,000.

Jefferson on Disunion.—In the inaugural address of President Jefferson, March 4, 1801, we find the following paragraph, which is not less appropriate to the present period:

"If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve 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 combat it."

GLEANINGS.

57 Fifty years ago, on Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1799, General George Washington died.

58 It is stated that the property of the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York, is estimated at from 15 to \$16,000,000.

59 The Star of the North, Clinton Democrat, and Susquehanna Democrat, are all in strong articles in favor of Hon. George Woodford for U. S. Senator.

60 The Coal dealers of New York have put up the price at \$7 per ton.

61 Virginia, like some flowers, blooms fairest in the shade.

62 The correct census of Schuylkill county is 62,312. The increase in ten years has been 33,130.

63 The Treaty of Ghent was signed on the 24th of December, 1814.

64 Hon. B. Barnwell Rhett, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of South Carolina.

65 A million of francs have been struck off at the Paris mint of gold coins by French merchants from California.

66 The new Railroad from York to Harrisburg is to be publicly opened on Monday next. A locomotive passed over the 29th of December.

67 The first of January 1851, will be with a inches snow on the ground.