



The Lehigh Register.

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Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1861.

We are indebted to His Excellency Gov. Johnston, for an early copy of his Message—David Laury, Esq., of the House, has our thanks for an early copy of the Auditor General's Report.

Shocking Death.

A dreadful accident was met with, by Mr. Christian Stauffer, a highly respectable citizen of Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, which in a short time afterwards resulted in his death. It appears that on the 9th instant, Mr. Stauffer had made arrangements for thrashing grain, and after climbing on the grain mow, and throwing down a number of sheaves, his foot held gave way, and he fell head foremost on the threshing floor, shockingly fracturing his skull above the left eye. He was taken up insensible, and carried to the house. Medical aid was immediately procured, but to no purpose.

Census of Pennsylvania.

The census of 46 counties in this State shows a population of 1,877,446, being an increase of 553,726. The counties to bear from had, in 1840, an aggregate population of 400,313, so that even should there be no increase in them, there will be a population in the State of 2,277,759; but the increase in those counties will bring the total to about 2,400,000.

The Weekly Double Sheet.

Wallace & Fletcher, the enterprising editors of the Philadelphia "Daily Sun" have in addition to their new suit of type, also hit upon a plan that cannot but secure for it a much greater circulation than it at present enjoys, although it is now second in point of circulation among the dailies in the City. The Saturday's Sun, will hereafter be published on a double sheet, in quarto form, containing besides the news of the day other valuable and interesting miscellaneous matter, and at the low price of four dollars per annum. Weekly \$1. The Sun is now bound to shine brighter than ever.

Tariff Petitions.

Persons holding tariff petitions ought to have them filled up and despatched to our representatives at Washington as early as possible.—An appeal has been made to the Senators by Harry of the West in behalf of suffering American Industry, which has had a good effect; and if the efforts of its friends in Congress are seconded by the people, something will be done at the present session in their behalf.—Now is the time for action. Both parties are becoming sensible of the necessity of granting some protection to the people, and are willing to make it a national question. We give them credit for that.

Benton on Ad Valorem.

In a speech in the Senate, the other day, Mr. Benton held the following language in regard to ad valorem duties. It will be remembered that the ad valorem principle of levying duties is the distinguishing feature of the present tariff. We commend his remarks to the attention of our Democratic friends:

"I concur with the Secretary (Corwin) in his premises in toto, and with a part of his recommendations. I concur with him in his opinion that importations will diminish, carrying with it a diminution of revenue from customs; that the ad valorem system is the parent of frauds and ought to be abandoned and recourse again had to specific duties in all cases in which they are applicable. On this point I have nothing to confess as gained from experience. I need no experience to inform me that universal ad valorem were the most unequal of duties, and the most fruitful of frauds I knew that always, and said it always.

I condemned the same dogma when it was introduced in the tariff of 1846; and now, after a brief experiment of four years' experience condemn it. I voted for that act; but only to get rid of the act of 1842, and with the declared belief that experience would soon produce a condemnation of the universal ad valorem dogma, and force a return to the old system; and such is now about the fact.

Pennsylvania.

Her territory contains about 46,000 square miles. Her wheat crop of 1847, reached 14,160,000 bushels. Her coal fields, anthracite and bituminous, are estimated to cover 15,000 square miles. Her product of Iron, (pig and castings) in 1846 reached 338,000 tons. She has iron enough to supply a continent of a hundred millions of inhabitants with the endless variety of household and agricultural implements and to construct their machinery for manufactures and transportation. She has coal enough to warm them in winter, to cook their food at all seasons, and to generate the power which shall put the machinery in motion, to manufacture the various fabrics which the necessities or comforts of civilized life demand, or which luxury and taste desire,—and last, but not least, to send their steamships to any part of the world.

Bounty Land Law.—The Secretary of the Interior has overruled an important decision of the late Commissioner of Pensions, and declared that the substitute who served in the war, and not the person enlisted, is to be the recipient of favor under the Bounty Land Law. Thirty thousand applications have been made under the Bounty Land Law, and two hundred more are expected soon to follow, according to a statement of the new Commissioner.

Caucus Nominations.

The Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus again on Monday evening last, and on the twelfth ballot nominated Richard Broadhead, of Northampton county, for United States Senator. The final ballot was as follows:

Broadhead	34
Woodward	24
Plumer	5
Black	3

At the conclusion of the balloting, a resolution was offered, in which the members of the caucus pledged themselves to sustain the nominee. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Whig Caucus met on the 10th instant, and nominated Governor Johnston, as their candidate for United States Senator. The Governor in a very polite letter thanked the Whigs for the honor conferred upon him, but declined the nomination.

The Whig members of both Houses again met in caucus this morning, but made no nomination for United States Senator.

The election for United States Senator on Tuesday last, resulted in the choice of the Hon. Richard M. Broadhead, of Northampton county, for the term of six years, from the 4th of March next.

Odd Fellow's Election.

Unity Encampment, No. 12.—C. P., Carlos Sampson; H. P., John Griffin; S. W., Charles B. Hainitz; J. W., Thomas Wetzel; Scribe, Peter S. Wenner; Treasurer, Nathan Louden-schlager.

Allen Lodge, No. 71.—N. G., A. L. Rule; V. G., E. R. Newhard; Secretary, J. M. Line; Assistant Secretary, Robert Kramer; Treasurer, A. Troxell.

Lehigh Lodge, No. 83.—N. G., Jeremiah Shindel; V. G., John Hunter; Secretary, John L. Hoffman; Assistant Secretary, Sol. Weaver; Treasurer, Thomas Ginginger.

Counterfeits.

There are counterfeits of the Bank of Pittsburg, and also of the relief re-issue of the Harrisburg Bank in circulation. The former is well executed and well calculated to deceive, although the signatures and filling up are badly done. The counterfeits on the Harrisburg Bank differ from the genuine in the fact that in the space between "re-issue" the line above it is only half as wide as the genuine. In the latter there is an open space between the horns of the cow on the back ground, which is not in the counterfeit. The words behind the milkmaid are rough in the counterfeit—the medalion heads on the right are indistinct; but those on the left are unusually good. There is in the genuine a space between the flower on the left hand and the line of small five—five. In the counterfeit the flower touches both above and below. The bank issued but 10,000 of these 5's.

Daniel Webster's Speech.

At the New England Festival held in New York last week, the Hon. Daniel Webster, in reply to the sentiment "The Constitution and the Union, and their great Defender," proposed by the Chairman, delivered an eloquent address in his usual happy style. He concluded with the following beautiful language, after alluding to the distractions that lately threatened the country: "The Day Spring from on high has visited us. Light has broken in upon us. There is no longer imminent danger of dissolution of these United States. We shall live and not die. We shall live as United Americans; and those who have supposed that they could sever us, could rend one American heart from another, and that secession and metaphysics could tear us asunder, will find themselves egregiously mistaken. Let the mind of the sober American people remain sober. Let it not inflame itself. Let it do justice to all. The truest course, and the surest course, is to leave those who meditate disunion to themselves, and see what they can make of it. No, gentlemen, the time is past; Americans North and South will hereafter be more and more united.

There has been lately aroused a sternness and severity in the public mind. I believe that, North and South, there has been, in the last year, a renovation of public sentiment, of the spirit of Union, and more than all, of attachment to the Constitution as indispensably necessary; and if we would preserve our nationality, this spirit of devotion should be largely increased. And who doubts it? If we give up that constitution what are we? You are a Manhattan man—I am a Boston man. Another is a Connecticut, and another a Rhode Island man. Is it not a great deal better, standing hand to hand, and clasping hands, that we should stand as we have for sixty years—citizens of the same country—members of the same Government—united all—united now, and united forever? That we shall be, gentlemen. There have been difficulties, contentions, controversies—angry controversies. But I tell you that, in my judgement—

"Those opposed eyes, Which, like the meteors of a troubled heaven, All of one nature, of one substance bred, Did lately meet in th' intestine shock, March all one way."

Boundary Dispute Settled.—The Supreme Court, on Saturday, decided in the case of Missouri and Iowa, that the boundary made by the Commissioners should stand. This gives Iowa the disputed territory, and upsets the re-election of Willard P. Hall to the next Congress, who beat his opponent, Bowman, by votes in the disputed territory.

Arnold's Sign.—The identical sign, with which Arnold, the traitor, carried on business in New Haven, from 1763 to 1767, has been discovered in England, among a mass of old rubbish. It reads as follows:—B. Arnold, Druggist, Bookseller, &c., from London.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, January 13, 1860.

SENATE.

Mr. Malone presented a petition from the citizens of Bucks county, praying for the incorporation of a new bank, to be called the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

Mr. Shimer presented a petition from citizens of Lehigh county, praying for the incorporation of a new Bank, to be located at Allentown.

Mr. Carothers presented a petition from citizens of Allegheny county, asking for the establishment of a system of Free Banking.

Mr. Fernon presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law to unite the city and incorporated districts into a single municipal government.—Referred to the Senators of the city and county.

Mr. Fraily presented a petition from citizens of Schuylkill county, praying for the incorporation of a new Bank, to be located at Tamuqua.

Mr. Myers presented a petition from citizens of Armstrong county, asking for the establishment of a system of Free Banking. Also, one for the incorporation of a new Bank, to be located at Kittanning.

Mr. Forsyth presented a bill to abolish the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing time for the valuation of real estate and personal property in the different counties of the Commonwealth preparatory to the assessment of county and State taxes from fall till the month of May of each year, and also to change the mode of collecting taxes by placing it in the hands of the County Treasurer, with proper restrictions and securities.

HOUSE.

After some discussion, the House determined to open to-morrow the returns of the election for the amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Leet moved that the Secretary of the Commonwealth be requested to transmit a list of the Judicial Districts of the State, the counties composing each, and the names of the President Judges.

Mr. Bigham moved the Committee to apportion the State in Judicial Districts be directed to procure such information as will enable them to report a bill more nearly to equalize the compensation paid to the labor actually performed, to Associate Judges of the State.—Agreed to.

Mr. Leet moved that the Chair appoint one additional member from the City of Philadelphia on the committee to apportion the State into Judicial Districts. Agreed to.

Mr. Gossler was appointed.

Mr. Roberts moved the appointment of a committee to invite the Speaker and members of the Senate to witness the opening of the Returns of the Election for the Amendment of the Constitution, and for Surveyor General and Auditor General. Agreed to.

Mr. Lilly presented a petition praying for the incorporation of a new Bank, to be located at Mauch Chunk.

Election of President by the People.

The New York Tribune advocates the abolishment of National conventions, and the direct vote of the people on the Presidency.—The plan proposed is to vote tickets for electors with the name of the preferred candidate over the head. Thus each elector coming to the polls would vote the electoral ticket of the party preferred by him, his ballot at the same time expressing his individual choice for President and Vice President. The ballots thus voted to be counted as votes—for instance: The State Canvassers declare that the vote was cast as follows:

For the Whig Electoral Ticket,	250,000
" Democratic "	240,000
" Liberty "	5,000

And that the Whig electors are chosen. For President—Henry Clay 120,000; Winfield Scott 60,000; Daniel Webster 40,000; Horace Mann 10,000; and that 20,000 were voted without any designation of a Presidential candidate. They in like manner state how the Democratic ballots were headed, and so in regard to Vice President. And so with other tickets that might be voted.

Within ten days after a Presidential election, it might, by means of the telegraph, be known throughout the Union how the great bulk of the vote of either party had been cast,—not merely which party had carried a majority of the electors, but how that majority had been instructed to vote by the greater number of those by whose suffrages they had been elected. Then the electors would assemble in their respective colleges, not to ratify the debrees of some secret office-seeking cabal, some gathering of scheming selfish politicians, but to announce and authoritatively ratify the unbiased, unconstrained choice of the people.

Manufacturing Enterprise.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal says that a steam mill of the largest class is about to be erected in that city, which will be in full operation by autumn, for the manufacture of mouseline de laine—a new business in that section of the country. The company engaged in the enterprise are two well known firms of Providence, and one each in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—all merchants of the first class. At the approaching session of the General Assembly of Rhode Island a charter will be asked for, to incorporate this company, with a capital of half a million of dollars, and the business expected to be transacted by it is estimated to produce nearly a million of dollars worth of merchandise per annum.

A Fact.—He who waits for good luck to come to him, is destined to die in poverty. No man has a right to expect a good fortune, unless he goes to work and deserves it.

Grubs, or Bots, in Horses.

I am satisfied that there is nothing in the whole *Materia Medica* equal to Chloroform, for the cure of the above named disease.

After having tried almost everything on the Grub that would most likely destroy them, or cause them to quit their hold, I was induced to try Chloroform, knowing its power to produce a state of insensibility, and its sedative power on the circulation and nervous system, as well as its well-known miscible properties with the blood. It had the effect of immediately rendering inactive the above named *entozoa*, and they never survived. Since then, I have had an opportunity of giving Chloroform to one horse that I supposed was affected with Grubs, and in the course of thirty minutes, he became perfectly easy; and remained so. I believe if it be administered before they have perforated the stomach or intestines, that they will never trouble the horse further.

It is decidedly the most rational remedy that we have. The dose is one fluid ounce, or two table spoonfuls, given in one pint of water.—*Cor. Wash. Globe.*

Revaccination.

Medical men are very often asked if one vaccination is sufficient to protect the system through life, from small pox—or how often is it necessary to have the operation performed.—The late Dr. Fisher, of Boston, for a long time gave attention to this subject, and in January last published, with others, the following propositions, which are fully relied upon by the profession:

"1. That one single and perfect vaccination does not, for all time, in all cases, deprive the system of its susceptibility of various diseases."
"2. That one or more revaccinations do; and that, consequently a physician should recommend revaccination, when questioned as to its necessity."

"3. The system is protected from various contagion when it is no longer susceptible of vaccine influence, as tested by revaccination."

Every person, therefore, who would be fully protected from small pox, should be not only vaccinated, but should have the operation repeated, one or more times, or until the system ceases to be effected by the virus. For most persons one operation would be found sufficient, while others might require several. Revaccination, at least once, should always be practiced.—If this were the case generally, this dire disease would soon become almost unknown.

Census of Bucks County.

We have at length been enabled to complete our census table, and present it to our readers in a correct form—exhibiting a comparison between the census of 1840 and that of 1850.

It will be seen that the population of the county is now 56,109; in 1840, 48,117—increase 7,992. The increase of white inhabitants is 8,006; the decrease of colored persons is 14. There are in the county 1,725 colored persons now, to 1,739 in 1840. There are in the county 1,327 persons over 20 years of age that cannot read nor write—of whom 657 are white natives of the United States—about half of the latter number being natives of Pennsylvania, and chiefly persons advanced in life. There are also thirty-eight insane persons in the county.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

Finances of Monroe County.

From the presentation of the Grand Inquest of Monroe county at the late Session of their Court, we are led to believe that their financial affairs are in a very untoward state. To meet the demands upon the Treasury, heretofore, they adopted the plan of issuing Checks, which are now depreciated in value from 5 to 10 per cent., in consequence of their inability to cash them. The great matter of complaint, therefore, is that a traffic is now carried on in these Checks, not only by private individuals, but that some collectors are engaged in the speculation, buying them at a discount and paying them into the Treasury for the whole amount for which they call. *Easton Sentinel.*

A New State.—The Henderson (Texas) Flag of the Union goes for the formation of a new State out of Eastern Texas, to be composed of the territory situated between the Sabine and Trinity rivers—bounded on the northwest by a line running from the Trinity river to the point where the 23° north latitude intersects 103° meridian west longitude—a corner of the boundary of the Texian cession to the United States; then pursuing said meridian to 36° 30' north latitude, said parallel of latitude, the Red river, &c., to the Sabine.

Massachusetts.—The Coalition party have agreed to a division of the offices. The Democrats are to have the Governor, Lieut. Governor, State Treasurer, five Councillors and Senator, for short term. The Free Soilers are to have the Senator for long term, Secretary of State, four Councillors, State Auditor and Sergeant at Arms.

Paine's Light.—Henry H. Paine, of Worcester, has received by the last steamer from England, his letters patent, which secure to him and his associate the benefits to be derived from his grand discovery by the people of Great Britain.

Another New Light.—A letter in the "Journal of Commerce" says that a mode of making hydrogen gas from water, has been discovered at Paris. The writer gives no account of the process, but says it is very simple and easier to use than Mr. Paine's. The hydrogen is carbonized by the use of a burner of platina.

The Clergy of Mexico.—A pamphlet published in Mexico states that the income of the clergy of that country amounts to \$20,000,000 per annum. They are also in possession of landed property representing an enormous capital. The revenues of the General Government itself are stated not to exceed \$6,000,000.

Troy, N. Y. has a population 28,785. Increase in five years, 7076.

The Keystone State.

Message of Governor Johnston.

An Abstract.

We give below an abstract of the Annual Message of Governor Johnston. It is brief, clear and comprehensive, abounds with excellent suggestions. The picture presented of the position and prospects of Pennsylvania, is highly gratifying. Among its recommendations and suggestions, the following will be found the most important.

An Acknowledgement.—The Message commences with a proper acknowledgement to the Supreme Ruler.

The Death of Gen. Taylor.—Appropriate allusion is made to the death of Gen. Taylor, the soldier, whose brilliant achievements in arms added new lustre to the military fame of the country, and the Statesman whose policy, as shadowed forth in his recommendations to Congress, was that of the wisest and most generous patriotism.

The Election of Judges.—By the terms of the Constitution, the commissions of the Judges will expire on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. It is suggested that this will afford a favorable opportunity to remodel and greatly lessen the number of Judicial Districts.

But one Annual Election.—Expense to the treasury, and loss of time to the voter, could be well saved by authorizing the elections now held in the Spring to be holden at the general election in October.

The Project of creating an Agricultural Department, connected with the State Government demands the favorable consideration of the Legislature. In such department might be collected much valuable information for the use of the practical farmer. The recent improvements in the construction of implements of husbandry, the analysis of earths, improved modes of tillage, and adaptation of manures and seeds to various kinds of soil, are subjects of absorbing interest to the agricultural classes. Diffusion of knowledge respecting the best breeds of horses, cattle, and other stock, with suggestions in an authorized and reliable form, and experimental exhibitions of the proper modes of rearing and training live stock of all kinds, could not fail to act beneficially on this great interest of the Commonwealth. Should the National Government erect an Agricultural Bureau, in conformity with the suggestion of the President, the State institution would be an efficient auxiliary in the collection of local information, and for the distribution here at home, of knowledge amassed in that department from other sources. In this establishment the claims of the mining, mechanical, and manufacturing interests on the fostering care of the Government, might be equally regarded.

Geological Specimens.—An arrangement of the Geological specimens belonging to the State, in some convenient place for general inspection, and the publication of the Geological reports, are demanded alike by the true interests of the State, and a just appreciation of her character for enlightening enterprise.

Colonial Records of the State.—These records are worth preservation, as containing authentic information of the action of our fathers in the struggle for national existence.

The Insane Asylum.—In the early spring the buildings of the Insane Asylum will be ready for the reception of patients.

Taverns and Beer Houses.—Attention is earnestly directed to the revision of the laws in relation to taverns, restaurants, beer houses, and ten pin alleys.

Equalization of Tax Laws.—The suggestions and recommendations of former Messages in reference to the equalization of Tax Laws, payment of portions of the public debt overdue, the currency, and public improvements, are again pressed.

The State Debt.—The total amount of debt is \$40,775,485 42.

The Sinking Fund.—At a very early date, an annual appropriation of nearly one million dollars may be made towards the reduction of the public debt.

The school system, although imperfect, is rapidly improving in its general condition, and promises the beneficial results it was designed to accomplish. The education of the people is the great question of the age, and as such it cannot fail to command your earnest and enlightened efforts for its speedy and ultimate success.

Trade and Travel.—In the competition for trade and travel, no effort for the full repair of the canals, and rail roads of the State should be neglected.

An Ocean Steam Line.—A commercial connection between Philadelphia and Europe by Steamships,—an enterprise truly worthy the favoring regards of the whole Commonwealth and the countenance and aid of the National Government by the extension of the mail facilities.

The Trade of the West.—Every avenue by which the trade of the West, as well as of Central and Northern Pennsylvania reaches Philadelphia, ought to be opened and kept in such perfect condition as to afford all possible facility to business, for in the growth and welfare of Philadelphia, the entire people should feel a lively interest, as identical with the prosperity of the whole State.

The Bridge at Wheeling.—The Governor calls attention to the pending litigation in relation to the bridge over the Ohio River at Wheeling, erected under the authorities of Virginia, which, it is confidently asserted, puts in jeopardy large commercial interests.

The Rivers and the Lakes.—In the various Railway projects now severally terminating at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, the people of the Commonwealth ought never to lose sight of that other great enterprise which, known as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, was meant to connect the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the Lakes.

The Revenue Laws.—A revision and alteration of the Revenue laws, so as to give adequate and permanent protection to the industry of the country, are demanded by the prostrate condition of the mining and the manufacturing interests.

A system of banking, based upon State stocks, under proper restrictions, is recommended to the attention of the Legislature. It is thought that the present banking facilities are unequal to the wants of the business community. The large amount of notes of the banks of the State found in circulation among our people, the inability of the banks, with safety to their credit, to accommodate at all times the active bona fide business demands of the country, and the large operations in the nature of private banking daily transacted on severe terms to the borrower, demonstrate that increased facilities are demanded to secure a healthy development of our resources. Any considerable extension of the present system is hardly to be anticipated, nor is it desirable, if a more permanent basis for such operations can be devised. Free banking, upon a deposit and pledge of public stocks early recommended itself to favor. It is not liable to sudden expansions and contractions—more secure from failure—less obnoxious to counterfeiting and fraud, and offer unobscured security to the note holder. Should the stock required be the loans of the Commonwealth, it would appreciate their value, and also have a tendency to withdraw them from foreign countries, to which are annually sent millions of the public money to pay interest. A recall of these stocks, and the discharge of the interest to the resident citizens, would lead to the expenditure of an equal amount at home, thereby affording employment to the people in the improvements of the State; in the erection of industrial institutions, and in various works of beauty and taste. If this system is favorably regarded, a relinquishment of a portion of the interest on the stocks pledged would be directly advantageous to the Treasury.

The constitutionality of their security, and the desire to use the relief notes, when kept in good condition, justify the belief that an issue of small notes from State institutions, founded on a deposit of stocks, would be highly acceptable to the people.

In the various Railway projects now severally terminating at Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, the people of the Commonwealth ought never to lose sight of that other great enterprise which, known as the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, was meant to connect the Susquehanna, the Delaware and the Lakes. Besides the command of the trade of the Northern Seas secured by its construction, it would bring into market for sale and settlement vast bodies of unimproved and unproductive lands, and develop treasures of inexhaustible mineral wealth now wholly inaccessible.

Cheap Postage and the Pacific Railroad.—A reduction of the rates of postage, and the construction of railway communications to the Pacific, were urged heretofore as worthy of friendly regard.

The Slavery Question.—There is nothing, says the Governor, in my judgment, in the history of the past, nor in the warnings of the future, to justify the abandonment of the principles, sacredly regarded from the foundation of the State, of non-intervention in the domestic policy of other communities, and of resolute determination of permitting no interference with our own. Fidelity in the discharge of Constitutional duty has distinguished our government and people, and if an opinion exists within, or has been mischievously propagated beyond our borders, that such is not the fact, it is conceived in error of our true history. Pennsylvania, her people, and her authorities, always have been loyal to the Constitution. They wish it neither to be evaded nor amended. They will not permit it to be resisted.

The Fugitive Slave Law.—The recently enacted fugitive slave law, while it remains a statute, demands the support of all the citizens, and unless our written constitutions are worthless parchment, until the judiciary declare it otherwise, must be esteemed a constitutional enactment.

Modifications.—If it be deemed expedient to deny a trial by Jury, and lodge the adjudication of this right of property in the breast of a single Judge, the kind of proof required, should be indicated, and a full record of the entire proceedings be made and preserved. Processes issued should be returned, and the extradition of any colored person, for whose arrest a warrant had issued without hearing had before the Judge, should be visited with the penalties of kidnapping. These modifications of the law, while they could not interfere with the rights of the fugitive, would greatly tend to satisfy the minds of citizens anxiously desirous to perform their constitutional duties.

The Union.—The Union of the States is the outer and inner wall, which encircles and guards the temple of our independence. The Union alone secures to our commerce protection on every sea, defence to our citizens on every shore, give us a proud name among the nations of the earth, and ensures to the Republic an enlarged and glorious destiny. Its preservation ratifies the assurance that man is capable of self-government, and that equal rights, equal laws, and equal privileges, are alone the results of democratic institutions.

Conclusion.—The message concludes with the fervent prayer that Almighty God will direct the deliberations of the General Assembly, that "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations."

There are fifteen candidates in the field for Mayor of Pittsburg, headed by Barker, although after the run, he may be found considerably in the rear.

The famous diamond called the Mountain of Light will it is said, shine at the World's Fair in London.

Courting is an irregular active-transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular number, and agrees with—all the girls in town.

Barnum is matched at last. He is unable to find the knife with which the printers cut their pi.

The Clarksville (Penn.) Jeffersonian has raised the name of Mr. Buchanan at its editorial head, as its first choice for the next Presidency in 1853.