

# Circulation near 2000.

# Allentown, Pa.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

Nothing of interest transpired in Court .-

Proceedings next week.

### The Concert at Bethlehem.

A concert was given at Bethlehem, on Saturda evening, by Anton Heinicke, Professor of music, assisted by the "Philharmonic Society" of that place. The old Concert Hall was honored with a larger audience than has been within its walls for many years, and large numbers could not obtain seats. Mr. Heinigke, performed on the Trom bane, over which instrument he has a wonderful. command. His performances astonished and delighted the audience, and every one who heard him went home, satisfied that in his hands the Trombone, is really a great musical instrument. There can be but the one general opinion, that is, that Mr. H., is a master musician and has few if any equals in this country. We learn that he performs equally well upon any other Brass instrument. He is now residing in Allentown, engaged in teaching two Brass Bands. The music of the Philharmonic Society, was excellent as

### Shocking Accident.

On Thursday last, a resident of Mahoning Valley, Carbon county, came to his death in the fol. lowing shocking manner: He had been in the habit of tending market at the Summit Hill mines, and after he had sold out his produce, he started for home in the evening. In coming over the mountain, he it appears got out of his wagon, to lock the hind wheel, by a chain, in which act he must have fallen, the hook of the chain taking 'hold in the top of his boot, and awful to say, in this condition was dragged home in his barnyard. His entrails having been strewn along the road, his limbs torn to pieces, in which condition he was found. He is reported as a sober and industrious citizen.

## Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Central Committee met in Harrisburg, on the 5th instant, and appointed Tuesday, June 24th for the meeting of the State Convention, to be held at Lancaster, for the · purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Judges of the

## Newspaper Subscribers.

We make it a rule in all cases to discontin ue a paper when requested if arrearages are paid up, but not otherwise, if the subscriber is worth the money. We have met with one person on our list, like the man mentioned in the following paragraph, which we copy for the information of all such as are not acquainted with the law on the subject.

"Mr. Jasper Harding, of Philadelphia, not long since recovered a large sum, (about \$120. we believe.) for a subscription to the Pennsylvania Inquirer, of a man residing it. Rhode Island. The subscriber took the paper tire once. time, and then sent the publisher none of the tymes that this great and not have desired recontinuance, without forwarding morey for payment. The publisher took no notice of this, nor of several subsequent notices of refesal to take the papers from the post-office .-- [ The result was, that, notwithstanding the Rhode | Allemown Academy, at the O of Fellows Hall, Islander did not receive the paper for several on Friday evening. February 7 h, was crowdyears, yet he was forced to pay Mr. Harding led to excess. The pupils have given ample the whole amount up to the period claimed in proofs of the character and ability of their in-

## Who Can Beat It?

We have a corn stalk in our, office, sent to us by our old friend John Laubach, ir., in Allen township, Northampton county, which has five ears of Corn on it. Also another ear of Corn of the same species, 11 inches long; having on it 514 full grown grains, the cob of it. which is only one inch thick.

Trial by Jury. The privilege which American citizens and British subjects enjoy of being tried by their peers, although it is called a "palladium," a "pillar," a "corner store" in the temple of liberty, and so forth, is liable to as many fluctuations as "a reed shaken by the wind." We do not say, that it is not the fairest form of trial which human wisdom can devise, but merely that the prejudices, passions, and weaknesses of men render its results very fallable tests of guilt. Although juries are sworn to render verdicts according to the law and the evidence, it cannot be doubted that the law of feeling frequently outrages the requirements of the land. If the leaning towards severity in this country were as strong as is the bias toward mercy, we should be called the most creel people on the face of the earth. Probably not one among one thousand persons condemned to death for capital crimes in the United States is innocent; while, on the other hand, onethird of the culprits justly accused of such crimes either escape the gallows through the soft-heartedness of juries or the clemency of

Election of Associate Judges .- The Bucks County intelligencer suggests in reference to the duty of electing two associate judges in each count ty, that no fairer or better plan could be adopted than the system now practised in the selection of inspectors of elections-vote for one and have two elected. It would insure a fair representation of parties, and would divest the elections in a great measure of party interest. The legislature have the power to provide for such a course, if it shall be deemed expedient.

Advertising .- "It has enlarged many a small business; has revived many a dull business; has recovered many a lost basiness; has pre. served many a large business; and has created many a new business."

#### Free Banking.

The principle of Free Bunking is bound to o gain favor and will ultimately be adopted in good old Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the present strenuous efforts of Bank officers, Directors and hireling editors. The system only wants to be properly discussed in a clear and atisfactory manner, in order to comprehend its advantages. A united and vigorous effort on the part of the people is all that is necessary to insure success.

We see in the Berks county papers a call for public meeting, to assemble in the Conti House, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the passage of the Free Banking bill, now before the Legislature. The Reading

"The system of Free Banking, in the States where it has been tested, continues to meet the most sanguine anticipations of its friends. In New York, as we have heretofore had occasion to observe, it is attended by the happiest results. By the recent report of the Comptroller of that State, the whole number of Bank ing associations and individual Bankers organized and doing business under "The General Banking Law" is one hundred and thirty-six, viz: banking associations, seventy one; individual bankers, sixty-five. The whole amount of circulating notes issued to said associations and individual bankers, outstanding on the first of December, 1850, was \$14.203.115 For the redempion of this amount securities are deposited and held in most by the Comptroller, amounting in the aggregate to the sam of \$14,. 823.085. The bulk of these securities consists of bonds and mortgages, New York State stocks, and stocks of the United States. It will thus be perceived that the notes of the institutions doing business under the law are secured beyoud the possibility of loss, and in a much better way than can be accomplished by individnal liability principle. But its safety is not its best feature. It places the business of banking upon a legitimate basis, and throws it open to all, without the necessity of special grants or exclusive privileges."

Since the above was in type we see that a writer in the Pennsylvanian, a radical Democratic newspaper, takes bold and solid ground in favor of the Free Banking Law, and declares it to be emineutly democratic in its principles. He avers that the lack of enterprise so long complained of in Philadelphia, is to be ascribed to a want of Banking capital. He shows that while the city of New York has \$27,300,-000, and Boston \$21,716,000, Philadelphia has only \$10,518,000; and that while the whole State of New York has a banking capital of \$48.250,000, and Massachusetts \$38,150,000, Pennsylvania has but \$18,528 000.

· Whether this be Democratic principle or Whig principle, is not for us to say-we are satisfied however, that it is true Republican principle, based upon equal rights and equal justice-granting to the many powers that are now grasped by the few.

It is undeniably the safer system for the people, inasmuch as no bank will be permitted to issue a note until ample security is pledged to the State for its redemption. The most radical reformers could not ask for more, and the most igid conservative could not yield less.

OD-We are about macre by the signs of the the " Hack to pass this service.

## The Exhibition.

transpul bestval at the publis of delighted with the mode of exercises:

## The Election of Judges.

The people will be called upon to perform most important duty at the coming general election, and we believe, says the Harrisburg Democratic Union, that they are fully awake to We have the most unbounded confidence in the judgement and sober thought of the people. They desire to do right, and in most cases succeed. The selection of judges touches everybody's interest in the State-man, woman, and child. The judges should be men of entire fitness, for such we have. Gentlemen, scholars, lawyers-pure, upright, unprejudiced men-such we want; not men of meagre attainments and small couls.

To this point, to wit: the selection of good nen, the people have directed their energies, and it behooves those to whom the trust is committed of nominating candidates, to consult the foregone conclusions of their constituents. Party organization is effective, it is true; but if incompetent men are nominated, that will not save us from defeat. We should not hug any delusion to our breasts.

Mere ministerial offices require ordinary talents, but a judicial office requires more. Party fidelity alone should form no claim for a nomination. The convention is not to manufacture judges; if so, they will place before the people an article similar to wooden nutinegs and Yankee clocks. And the people will not vote for them. Politicians, mere politicians, may manufacture candidates, but the people wil discard them as being made as Moses Primrose's razors, for sale and not for use. We use the term politician in no offensive sense. Our remarks are directed to the vacillating, intriguing man, who is steadfast in his chicanery who goes to bed with one set of opinions and rises with another.

· In making these observations, we have no other end than the welfare of the party and the welfare of the people. It is better to be warned in time, than to lament hereafter .--We must nominate pure men, learned men, unexceptionable men. The indiciary of the Union has a high character, here and abroad It is less liable to reproach in any of its members than any other department of Government Let us preserve its reputation. .

#### The State Cencus. . The census of York county has been receiv-

ed. The population is 67,596; an increase, in ten years, of 10,286. This gives us the following result in the State: Population of 68 counties heard from 2,119,734

Counties to hear from, estimated : Chester, Cumberland, Erie. 40.000 Luzerne. 57,000 Pettet.

Our estimates are made at a somewhat lower ratio of increase than has taken place in the adjoining counties. We have indeed seen it stated that the population of Luzerne will reach 60, 000. At all events, the population of the whole State will exceed the expectations of the most sanguine. It is high time, however, that the Marshal should be ready with his official state.

## The Four Great States.

The complete census returns of Onio give her a population of only 1,983,140-a full hundred thousand less than was expected. This makes her increase in ten years 463,673; while Pennsylvania has increased, during the same period, about 600 000. We have yet to hear from six of our counties-all of them among the most thriving in the State; but there is no doubt that our population will amount to fully 2.325,000. We are now eyabled to make a comparative statement of the popula ion and increase of the four greatest States of the Union, Ne;" York, Penneylyania, Ohio, and Virginia:

1840. 1850 Increase. 2,428.921 3 099 249 670 328 Pennsylvania 1.724.533 2 325 7m; 600 567 1 519 467 1.983 140 403 675 Virginia 1 239 707 1 428 863 189 063 This shows an increase per cent, of 274 in New York: in Pennsylvania 343; in Ohio 304;

Here we have the Old Keystone even ahead of Ohio, and showing a percentage of increase which may make her neighbors, North, South and West, stand aside. It will be interesting to look a little further back-say as far as 1820 when Virginia was the second State of the Union, and compare the growth of these four Sales from that period:

1820. 1850. Increase

New York 1,372,842 3,099 249 1,726,437 Pennsylvania 1,049,458 2,325,000 1,275 542 581,431 1,983.140 1,401.706 1 065 379 1,428 863 363 481

Pennsylvania, from having been the third State in the Union, is now the second, and has gained on New York in the last ten years .--Virginia, from having been the second State (in 1810, she was the first.) has now become the fourth, and by 1860, from present appear ances, she will be the sixth, as Indiana and Illinois are rapidly overtaking her.

## The Next Apportionment.

The Apportionment of the \*Congressional representation of the United States; under the Census of 1850, will not be made until after the elections for the thirty-third Congress, which meets in December, 1853. The law requires the Secretary of the Theer'er to all i the whole number of the handers as hedul ing Iddians not taxed, three fifths of the slaves The number thus obvious is to be divided by 233, and the product this given is to be the raber of representatives to which each is entitled. Any loss in the number of representatives occasioned by the superfloors fractions in the structor. The audience appeared to be highly States, is to be made up by giving an additional member to such States as have the largest fractions. The apportionment thus made is to continue not less than ten years.

According to returns and estimates, the non ulation of the United States will be about 24,-000,000; and taking from this three-fitts of the slaves, the representative population will be about 22,400,000. This devices ty 233 will give 95,000 as the number entitled to a representative. This will give Pennsylvania her present number of representatives, 24, while New York will have but 32 members, losing two from her present number. Virginia will lose 3. Rhode Island will probably gain a member, and Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey will hold their own; but most of the other Eastern States will lose one. The free States will have even a neavier preponderance in Congress than they now have. The North Western States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, will each gain one or more members. South Caroli a will probable lose two members, and the slave Sages will have, in the aggregate, six or seven assemban they row have. Although the row agree for ment does not affect Congress in in 1853 sull it will fix the numbers of the electoral college of 1852, and in that view is of immediate in-

A Handsome Present. The friends of Mr. Webster, in New York, de sign presenting him with a carriage and span of horses, harness, &c., the whole to cost \$2,500 .-The New York Express says: "The carriage is the most beautiful thing of the kind it has ever seen. It is built after the English style; what is called a close quarter coach, having a hammer cloth seat exquisitely fringed, and resting on eliptical springs. The color of the body is a dark green, and finely varnished. The hands are pure silver. The crest of Mr. Webster, a horse's head, appears on the door, with the motto vera pro gratis. The lamps are heavy silver plate; also, the hub plate, which contains the names of the builders. It is lined with cherry colored broce telle, trimmed with silk lace of the same color, manufactured by the firm expressly for their own use.

"The Establishment is probably the most mag nificent ever made in America, and will doubt. less contribute its quota to the comfort of the reGraham's Magazine.

This periodical, for March, is entitled, in the publisher's notice accompanying it, "a surprise number," and it well deserves the name. It makes its appearance in an equally novel garb and attractive character-without "pictures," (unless we should characterize as such a few very finely executed wood cut illustrations,- (without even a fashion plate; these ustomary ornaments being for once, substituted by literary matter-original, American, paid for literary matter (it cost, we learn, \$1500) 144 pages of it, too-just as many as Harrer's New Monthly and the International Magazines devote to selected matter, not paid for, from the British periodicals. The intention of the publisher is obvious and praise. worthy-the result singular and successful .-There are no less than lifty different original papers in the number, presenting a great display of names of popular American writers, and as great a variety of subjects handled. It in consequence, a most attractive and exrellent number, enperior in interest and general merit to its foreign rivals of this month, and deserving the approbation which should attach to national spirit and fiberal expenditure. We are sure that the popular verdict will be in its favor; as we are equally sure that an American magazine, conducted on such a plan, is, in its beneficial influence on American literature, of more worth than all the reprints, of of from British periodicals, in the world.

Mr. Graham has, we are pleased to learn, been eminently successful in his Magazine since he resumed its management; and, certainly if extraordinary aptitude in accommodating the public taste-if liberal dispensation of means to accomplish well-considered ends .. only -nre method, that of the best payment -if co. tingel watchfulness to avail himself of stant lashing of the waves and would perhaps in whatever is new or striking; and, in a word, a time be untracable. So it is with mankind beresolute determination not to be outdone, in hold the rising and downfall of nations and the any way by anybody, entitle him to success, causes thereof! had a nation fostered those virhe eminently deserves it.

The April number, will, we learn, present its former decorated appearance, and be expen- Position; but they built too high on a sandy-like sively and splendidly illustrated.

There has been no period since the com-

## The Last Half Century.

mencement of the world in which so many of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. Some of the grandest conceptions of genius have been perfected, it is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements it has effected in that short period. Before the year 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Enlton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are three thousand steamboa's traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every connery in the world, nearly, are traversed by steamboats. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States its name: this being thoroughly learned in the alone, there are now 8,797 miles of railroad, costing \$286,000,000 to build, and about 22, 000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours, a distance which in 1800 required as take up another and proceed in like manner, and many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took so on till the whole alphabet is perfectly known. weeks to convey intelligence between Phila- Thus the alphabet is not only very soon learncomplished in minutes through the electric tel. their uses are inseparably associated, at least egraph, which only had its beginning in 1843. Voltaism was discovered in March, 1800. The electro magnet in 1821. Electrotyping was discovered only a few years ago. Hoe's print. ing press, capable of printing 10,000 copies an hour, is a very recent discovery, but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800; now every city and town of any pretence are lighted with it, and we have the aniouncement of a still greater discovery by which light, heat, and motive power may be all produced from water, with scarcely any

Counterfeit .- A vast number of ten cent counerfeit coins have, we are told, been issued from secret mint in Connecticut. They bear the ates, respectively, of 1847 and 1848, and well executed, and are passed without any difficulty. The principal feature proving their spurious character is the absence of the circle of stars round the figure of Liberty, which the genuine easily fusible, with a plating of silver.

Something Strange.-A rich miser, in Auburn, N. Y., is to be buried in Oswego Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made, which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it. He gives a man a nice farm for burying him. He is to take him into the middle

Fearful Death .- Herr Ryninger, the rope walker, who used to draw crowds during the last summer to witness his wire walking across the Schuylkill and in other places in the vicinity of Philadelphia, was killed some time since in attempting to walk a wire from the tower of the capitol at Baton Rouge, La.

Sunbury and Eric Railroad .- The newspapers long the surveyed route of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad are endeavoring to awaken the public mind-especially the mind of the Philadelphia capitalists-to a sense of vast import. ance. The Erie Gazette says, a Company will probably be organized during the present winter for the purpose of renewing operations on this

The McDonough Estate .- The second and third nunicipalities of New Orleans have passed a resolution offering Daniel Webster \$2,500 as a retaining fee to defend the interests of the city in the McDonough estate. The Picayone says the first municipality will no doubt'also agree to the

#### For the Lehigh Register. Teaching the Alphabet. An Essay read before the Lehigh County Teachers' Association.

BT URIAR BRUNER.

Why is it that man so soon forgets his duty No sponer is he raised to a position he should occupy, than he aspires for still higher stations; seldom looking beneath him to the station from same aid from him which was afforded him by | nally. his predecessors or superiors.

It is only by careful instruction of the young that anything great can be expected from the ris-

ing generation. What good will it do mankind that these present great exertions, by good and benevolent men and associations, are made in bringing to still greater perfection what have already assumed a dignified position; or why spend so much labor and time to gain what could, with apparent less trouble and greater success, be attained by a more easy, simple, and less expensive mode of procedure? I mean, why strive to reform a viclons generation-talking to them, showing the danger consequent to vicious life—warning them to flee from wrath to come? When these ends can be more readily effected by teaching them to investigate facts for themselves, and especial. ly by bringing up the young in possession of this power.

At present mankind theorizes on plans for improving the arts and more fully investigating the sciences and almost totally neglect what is apparently of lower order. What of the Coral, supposing the young to come to existence with. out the instinct of constructing ! The old ones having died, the wondrous formation of those tru--it the employment of the best talent, upon by wonderous insects, instead of still accumulating would actually be diminished by the con. tnes which were instrumental in their greatness they would undoubtedly have kept their exalted foundation, hence their fall. To rise to true greatness a rocky foundation must be laid, which is education-education forms the ground-world to happiness, and now what is the beginning of education. It must be that by which all things important discoveries, tendering to the benefit that have transpired and have been discovered are preserved, namely written and printed language. Then in order to gain education, we must have an acquaintance with reading, and as the alphabet or letters must be known before we can learn to read, it is important that we should adopt the most efficient plans in teaching them. No other study in school is so much neglect ed as that of teaching the alphabet.

The most effectual method of teaching the al phabet in my epinion is to have tablets made of pasteboard or of wood; take one of these tablets, say A, present it to the learner or class of learn ers as the case may be, explain its shape also the position of the organs of sound or speech in its formation, requesting them to explain the same in return, this, though readily complied with may not be done so well, a few trials, however, will enable them to do it better. Then tell same manner take up another, suppose B, then take the two tablets (A and B) form them into syllables, the learners always to do the same in return. These two being thoroughly known, so much so, as their arbitrary uses, in combinations and words, quable us to attach such values to them, while at the same time the interest of the learners is kept up, their minds are all the time kept in activity and where they can have a free access to the tablets will while many an hour away, in making words and constructing sentences, thus proving a profit and pleasure to themselves and a spur to their

There are doubtless other good methods made use of in teaching the alphabet and its use. For instance, some teachers teach the principal valnes or powers of the letters (when in combination with, other letters and not their names.) True the values attached to the roman letters in representing English are very inconsistent, yet with much pains and a great deal of trouble it may undoubtedly prove a very good method; but in a school where scholars of all ages and all stages of progress are jumbled together in a small school-room as is therease in most district schools. en cent pieces have. These bogus coins have it is evident that no extra time can be allotted been tested, and found to be a mixture of inctals to the abecedarians, and as the latter method takes up considerable time, it cannot be advantaneously used, while on the other hand, the for, mer, in consequence of the little time necessary and of the great advantages it affords, both to the learners and the teacher, should be made use of in the common schools. As but very little time can be devoted to the teaching of this primary study, it is certainly not necessary that it should be slighted as it is at present, but on the contrary the very best plans should in consequence be made use of.

I hope the time may not be far distant, when the school-teacher, as well as the clergy, the lawyer and the statesman, will be aware of his true position in the human family, and act in accordance; then, and not until then, do I bespeak the youths the "good time coming."

Ohio .- Ten ballotings were had in the Ohio begislature on the 30th ult., for U. S. Senator, but without success. The last ballot was as fol. lows: Griswold 42; Payne 39; Giddings 18 .--As was predicted, both branches of the Convention have adjourned sine die without being able to elect a United States Senator.

Ohio .- The population of Ohio, as ascertained' by the census of 1850, is 1,983,140, being an in crease of 463,670 since 1840, or thirty and a half

His family do not know from whom it came.

## Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, February 10, 1850.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Frailey, the bill to authorize the laying out of a State road from Seiberlings: ville, Lehigh county, to Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, was taken up and passed through com-

mittee of the whole. On the 3d, on motion of Mr. Frailey, the bill to lay out a State road from Seiberlingsville, Lewhich he has lately been raised, not thinking high county, to Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, that those yet "wading in the mud," require the was taken up on second reading and passed fi-

HOUSE.

On the 6th, Mr. Laury presented a petition for a railroad from Norristown to Shimersville on the Lehigh river.

On the same day, on motion of Mr. Mowry, (of Somerset,) the Committee on the Judiciary were directed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to empower the coaris of quarter sest "ston to make new townships, election districts; and fix the places for holding elections wheneve er petitioned; and also to appoint persons to conduct sald elections, when new districts are formed.

Mr. Bowen on the 7th introduced a bill to establish a board of licensers in the several counties of this Community allh.

Mr. Mowry, of Wyoming, on the same day, at bill to extend the powers and duties of justices of peace in criminal cases.

## From Harrisburg.

The following Bills have been reported in the

Relative to the election of Cashiers and other Bank officers, read in place, January 9, by Mr. Savety-"That from and after the passage of this act the cashiers and solicitors of the several Banks of this Commonwealth shall be electedannually by the directors of said Banks, at the same time and in the same manner that the presidents thereof are now elected, and no person shall be eligible as solicitor of any Bank of which he may be at the time a director; nor shall any person be eligible as director of any Bank who shall not have been a stockholder thereof at least three calendar months before the time of

Supplementary to the act exempting property of the value of \$300 from levy and sale on exe. cution and distress for tent: That so much of the fifth section of the above act as repeals the 26th section of the act entitled can act relating to executions," passed June 16, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed; that property exempt from sale, in pursuance of the provision of the 28th section of the act entitled "an act relating" to Executions" passed June 16, 1836, shall continue exempt from levy and sale execution-Provided said exemption apply only to debts contracted prior to the fourth day of July, 1850; that it shall be lawful for any person having a family to waive the right of exemption to property provided for by the act to which this is a supple-

Authorizing the Banks of this Commonwealth. to issue notes of the denomination of one, two, and three dollars .- "That so much of any act or acts of Assembly now in force as prohibits the banks of this Commonwealth from making and issuing notes, payable on demand, of the denominations of one, two and three dollars, be and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be lawful for any of the said banks to make and issue notes of the said denominations, to an amount not exceding twenty five per cent., upon their capital autually paid in, redeemable in gold or silver, when presented at the counter of the bank issu. ing the same, in amounts of five dollars or up. wards, subject to the same penalties as are or hereafter be provided by law in relation to the redemption of the targer denominations of circulating notes issued by said banks, and any person or persons body politic or corporate mayere. ceive and circulate said notes.

## Yankee Cłocks.

We are not aware of any branch of the manufactures of this country more curious and more flourishing than that of Vankee clocks, carried on so extensively in the State of Connecticut .-These are now a very different article from the old wooden clock, so long a standing jest against "the land of steady habits." There are things connected with the clock manufacture that are astonishing-the number sold, and the cheanness of them-of those that are good time keepers .-One person alone, Mr. Jerome, of Connecticut manufactures more than one hundred and fifty thousand annually, and there are manufactured annually in the State from three to four hundred thousand. There are several qualities-some first rate time-keepers, for five or six dollars,made of brass, and they go more than eight days. It is rather a puzzle how such a clock, which is really neat and well fluished, can be afforded at such a price; and the only solution of the mater is, that the works are all made by machinery. which cuts them very rapidly, and with mathematical precision. And hence their cheapness, as well as their correctness.

How to Measure an Acre of Land .- 301 square yards make a square rod; 4 square rods make: acre; 640 acres make 1 square mile; 4810 sq. yards or 169 rods make 1 acre. In measuring: an acre by yard, the usual practice is to trace off 79 yards in length and 79 yards width; this in a rough way, may be considered near enough? for practical purposes, but as 79 yards either way made 4990 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 69 square yards. To determine an accurate acre, it should be measured 79 yards in length' by 66 1-7 yards in breadin. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 200 feet itt' length and 198 feet in width, or by measuring 731 yards in length, by 66 yards in breadth.-American Parmer.

Georgia .- A' Mr. Biyan'of South Carolina, in a pamphlet, styled The Rightful Renedy, mentions the cultions fact, probably new to most of our readers, that Georgia was for twenty years not only a free but a white colony. About this year 1732, the trustees for establishing the corp. ony probibited slavery, under which policy it languished until 1752, when they rosigned their A splendid and costly monument to Gen | charter to the King. In thirty yests after the in-Harrison, has recently been sent to North Bend. troduction of slave labor, there were 30,000 slaves in the province,