

The Lehigh Register.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1851.

Nothing of interest transpired in Court. Proceedings next week.

Free Banking.

The principle of Free Banking is bound to gain favor and will ultimately be adopted in good old Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the present strenuous efforts of Bank officers, Directors and hired editors.

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

The State Census.

The census of York county has been received. The population is 67,596; an increase, in ten years, of 10,286. This gives us the following result in the State:

Graham'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 and attractive character—without "pictures," unless we should characterize as such a few very finely executed wood-cut illustrations.

For the Lehigh Register. Teaching the Alphabet.

Why is it that man so soon forgets his duty? No sooner is he raised to a position he should occupy, than he aspires for still higher stations; seldom looking beneath him to the station from which he has lately been raised.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Frailey, the bill to authorize the laying out of a State road from Seiberlingsville, Lehigh county, to Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, was taken up and passed through committee of the whole.

On the 3d, on motion of Mr. Frailey, the bill to lay out a State road from Seiberlingsville, Lehigh county, to Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, was taken up on second reading and passed finally.

HOUSE.

On the 6th, Mr. Lowry presented a petition for a railroad from Norrisville to Shimmersville 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 courts of quarter sessions to make new townships, election districts, and fix the places for holding elections where they were not appointed; and also to appoint persons to conduct said elections, when new districts are formed.

From Harrisburg.

Relative to the election of Cashiers and other Bank officers, read in place, January 9, by Mr. Savery—That from and after the passage of this act the cashiers and solicitors of the several Banks of this Commonwealth shall be elected annually 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 his election.

Supplementary to the act exempting property of the value of \$300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent: That so much of the fifth section of the above act as repeals the 26th section of the act entitled "an 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 38th 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 supplement.

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 exceeding twenty-five per cent, upon their capital actually paid in, redeemable in gold or silver, when presented at the counter of the bank issuing the same, in amounts of five dollars or upwards, subject to the same penalties as are or may hereafter be provided by law in relation to the redemption of the larger denominations of circulating notes issued by said banks, and any person or persons guilty of counterfeit or adulterated notes shall be liable to the same penalties as are provided by law for the same.

Yankee Clocks.

We are not aware of any branch of the manufactures of this country more curious and more flourishing than that of Yankee 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."

How to Measure an Acre of Land—30

square yards make a square rod; 4 square rods make 1 acre; 640 acres make 1 square mile; 4810 square 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 wide; this is a rough way, may be considered near enough for practical purposes, but as 79 yards either way made 4900 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 69 square yards.

Georgia—A Mr. Bryan of South Carolina, in a pamphlet, entitled The Rightful Remedy,

mentions the curious fact, probably new to many of our readers, that Georgia was for twenty years not only a free but a white colony. About the year 1733, the trustees for establishing the colony prohibited slavery, under which policy it languished until 1753, when they resigned their charter to the King. In thirty years after the introduction of slave labor, there were 30,000 slaves in the province.

The Four Great States.

The complete census returns of Ohio give her a population of only 1,283,140—a 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 enabled to make a comparative statement of the population and increase of the four greatest States of the Union: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia:

Table with columns: State, 1810, 1850, Increase. Rows: New York (1,372,842 to 3,099,219), Pennsylvania (1,049,458 to 2,325,000), Ohio (581,431 to 1,983,140), Virginia (1,065,379 to 1,428,863).

There has been no period since the commencement of the world in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit 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.

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 Interior to divide the whole number of electors, into as many parts as there are Representatives to be elected.

The Election of Judges.

The people will be called upon to perform a most important duty at the coming general election, and we believe, says the Harrisburg Democratic Union, that they are fully awake to it. 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.

A Handsome Present.

The friends of Mr. Webster, in New York, design 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 elegant 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 gratia. The lamps are heavy silver plate; also, the hub plate, which contains the names of the builders. It is lined with cherry colored brocade, trimmed with silk lace of the same color, manufactured by the firm expressly for their own use."

The Concert at Bethlehem.

A concert was given at Bethlehem, on Saturday evening, by Anton Heintke, 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.

Shocking Accident.

On Thursday last, a resident of Mahoning Valley, Carbon county, came to his death in the following 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 appears to get out of his wagon, to look 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 Supreme Court.

Newspaper Subscribers.

We make it a rule in all cases to discontinue a paper when requested if arrears 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 in Rhode Island. The subscriber took the paper for some time, and then sent the publisher notice of discontinuance, without forwarding money or payment. The publisher took no notice of this, nor of several subsequent notices of refusal to take the papers from the post-office. The result was, that notwithstanding the Rhode Islander did not receive the paper for several years, yet he was forced to pay Mr. Harding the whole amount up to the period claimed in the bill.

Who Can Beat It?

We have a corn stalk in our office, sent to us by our old friend John Lambach, Jr., 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 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-stone" 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 fallible 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 law. If the leaning towards severity in this country were as strong as is the bias toward mercy, we should be called the most cruel 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, one-third of the culprits justly accused, of such crimes either escape the gallows through the soft-heartedness of juries or the clemency of executives.

Election of Associate Judges.—The Bucks County Intelligenceur suggests in reference to the duty of electing two associate judges in each county, 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 divert 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 business; has preserved many a large business; and has created many a new business.