

The Lehigh Register.

Circulation near 2000.

Allentown, Pa. THURSDAY, MARCH, 6, 1851.

# Rail Road Movements.

In answer to numerous inquiries put to us in regard to the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, we are enabled to mistaken. state, that the work will be commenced on it in a few days, and it is expected the entire road from Easton to the mouth of the Mahoning, and from there to the Little Schuylkill, will. be placed under contract by the close of Spring or the beginning of Summer. The officers of

the Company met in Allentown, on Friday last. company left here on Baturday last for Harris-Aure, in order to obtain from the Governor and 'Canal Commissioners certain authorities to ena ble the Company to commence the grading of the road. Mr. Hutchinson had not returned at the time of our going to press, but by telegraph informed us that "all was right," and that he was in possession of all the papers requisite.

We are happy to state that the Committee who were instructed to obtain releases from per sons through whose land the road passes, have been successful as far as the road is to be put under immediate contract. The work is to be commenced a mile below Allentown,

We learn that a large amount of Stock has been subscribed in Mauch Chunk.

# Commission Business.

By reference to our advertising columns, will be seen that our young friend James L. Sels fridge, formerly of Allentown, has established himself under the firm of Jumes L. Selfridge & Co., in the general Commission business at No. 67 North Wharves, in Philadelphia. Mr. Selfridge is known to many of the merchants of Lehigh and the adjoining counties, as a man of excellent business habits, and we feel confident that he will please those, who find it convenient to purchase goods of him.

## Cultivation of Flax.

A new impetus has lately been given to the cultivation of flax, and one which cannot well be resisted by the indomitable spirit of Yankee or American enterprise. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, flax was much more extensively cultivated than now; but the labor was abandoned, in consequence of the cheapness of cotton, and the labor required to bring the plant into any useful state of manufacture. This difficulty has now been obviated, and suitable machinery has been invented, which will greatly facilitate, and cheapen the cost of such fabries. Specimens of the finest quality have been sent from England, and are regarded as almost perfect-so perfect, at least, as to have excited the emulation of some of our heaviest manufacturers. In New Hampshire preparations are in progress for the conversion of a number of the largest cotton mills into linen mills, and the enterprise is not confined to that State. The industry of every part of of the country will soon be excited, and we may just ly expect a new epoch in the history of our manufacturing interests.

# A New State.

Some of the New York editors are talking about erecting a new State out of Manhattan Island, (the city) Long Island, and Staten Island, to be called, legally, the State of Manhatten, and popularly, the State of the three Islands. It would contain at this time nearly one million of inhabitants. It is a very pretty idea, but they will not get it accomplished. It would require the consent of the State of New York, which is not likely to be obtained easily, and then it would require the consent of Congress, as little likely to be given as the other. We think there is no probability that it will ever be seriously attempted.

# The Bounty Land Law.

We understand that the bill making land war. rants assignable has passed the Senate, with some amendments. It is hoped that the House will concur in them. We derive our intelligence from Judge Sutherland, who is at Washington Olty. He says it was too late, in the opinion of the Senators, to make any very important changes in the bill. The question, therefore, of granting 160 acres to all who served in the various wars of the Republic will have to pass over for the present, to be started anew at the next session. Between this and when Congress will assemble again, there will be ample time to consult (through the press) with all who served their country in the different States. The trifling grant of 40 acres must be increased to 160. The warrant for 40 is only a portion of the 160 that will be eventually granted, if the parties interested are true to themselves and will stand by those who stood by them.

#### (Communicated.) A Question for School Boys.

If merchants of Allentown sell their goods the price they offer them in handbills, namely : One hundred per centum less than any other establishment? What price will they get for them? An answer is requested. Q.

Perus County-We observe that petitions have been presented in the Legislature of this State, asking for the erection of a new county, to be erected out of the farming parts of Schuylkill county. The petitioners set forth that the agrisultural and mining interests are so entirely dis tinct that they beg to be separated, and that the County seat is to be located at Orwigsburg.

New York .- The Bennie of New York has fixed the third Monday of March as the day on which to go into an election for United States Senator. The vote on the final passage of the bill stood 16 to 10.

#### Free Banking

The Harrisburg Correspondent of the Pennylvania Daily Statesman, a Democratic pen-

ny paper published at Philadelphia says: "The question of Free Banking is beginning to be discussed with ability, and there can be no doubt that the people generally feel an interest in it. Temperate discussion on all sides will throw much light upon the subject, and enable every one to become acquainted with the arguments for and against the measure. It is said that the bill now before the Legislature is unconstitutional. This is not a new idea. Many good citizens believe the same thing, but I think they are all

The constitutional interdiction relied on does not cover the ground supposed. The 25th rection of the first article of the Constitution declares that "no corporate body shall be hereafter created, renewed or extended with bank. months previous public notice, &c." When one dreamed of Free Banking; and of course the prohibition applies to such institutions as of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. then existed. The section does not prohibit all banking, but only a particular kind; under it even charter banks are allowed to exist. The lows: radical Democrats in the Convention were disgusted with the system of special favors conferred upon particular individuals, in the form of acts of incorporations for banking purposes. But being unable to remove the entire evil they checked it as much as possible, by requiring previous public notice to be given of all intended applications for banking privileges. and some other minor restrictions which are found in the Constitution. The special privileges conferred was what the Convention struck at, and not the equality of rights which the system of Free Banking will establish.

It banking be as odious as some of the opponents of the free system assert, then let all the charter banks be destroyed; for an evil, wherever found, should be eradicated. This doctrine, however, will not suit those who hold the monopoly of banking in their own hands. The men who now control the banking capital of the State enjoy high privileges, and it another set of men were to be authorized by law to transact all the business of a particular kind, hey too would be highly favored. It is quite possible, however, that those who have no part nor lot in these monopolies would not think so favorably of them. Hence the first effort made to break the shackels which have so long trammelled the free and equal use of capital is denounced as unconstitutional.

But again. It is taken for granted, by the opponents of the free system, that any law which authorizes an individual or an association of men to carry on the business of banknent may mislead the popular mind, but grave Legislators will not be influenced by such considerations. An act of incorporation pre-supnoses that certain rights and privileges are conferred upon the corporators that are not enjoyed in common with the masses. In this view of the subject, it is well known that under exsting laws all men are not allowed to carry on the business of banking. And why? Because it is a privilege conferred on a select few. To check the too rapid growth of this ambitious class of men, the convention of 1838 inserted the wholesome provision which they are now anxious to appropriate to their own use in assisting them to drive from the field of compe. tition all other aspirants.

A writer in a city cotemporary, in an article recently published, talks very learnedly about law, logic and the Constitution, in relation to to discover any connection between his premises and conclusions. It requires but little knowledge to italicise words, or even whole sentences; and I marvel that so weak an argument as the introduction of the act of Assembly passed in 1839, providing for the publication of intended applications for new charters, should be brought forward as proof that the Constitution prohibits the establishment of a system of free banking. No one doubts that the Legislature can repeal or modify the act of 1839, and of course that act has nothing to do

with the present controversy. But this is not all. The same writer undertakes to define what is a corporation, and I concede that he has given the strongest illustration that can be found. He says that "Blackstone defines a corporation to be a franchise." Very well; but pray, what is a franchise? Fortunately the writer answers the question himself, and in a lucid manner.-The Supreme Court of the United States," he says, "in the case of the Bank of Augusta ve. Earle, says that franchises are special privileges conferred by government on individuals, which do not belong to the citizens by common right." Now this is an answer to the whole question. The Legislature, in chartering banks under the present system, confers "special privileges," which are "franchises," because they do not belong to "individuals," nor to "citizens by common right." With this explanation of what constitutes a corporation, by an enemy to free banking, it is not difficult to see that he has mistaken the bearing of the question under consideration. No "special privileges" are conferred, nor "franchises" created, by the proposed bill, for the right to pursue the business of banking is "common" to all. Hence the great difference between the

The proposed act does not create, renew nor extend a charter, consequently the proposition referred to is of no effect. The question is not whether the proposed law partakes of any qual. tties which belong to corporations, but whether the enactment will create such corporations as are meant in the constitution. The power of Hickorytown, Plymouth township, this county, sueing an individual, or of being sued is an element that belongs to man as well as to corpora-

thorized by law, to establish a bank, and yet no corporation be created. The bill now before the Legislature, to some extent, contemplates this very thing; to discriminate therefore between the real and the imaginary is the duty of all. The truth is, there is no constitutional question involved in the passage of the bill anthorizing free banking; it is purely a question of public policy, about which every man must make up his own mind. It is fashionable for certain persons when in a tight place, as they are now, to invoke the protecting influence of the constitution. But it will not do. The measure must stand on its own merits, or fall, for the want of friends to sustain it.

Free Banking. On the 25th of February, Mr. Crabb offered the following resolution in the Senate: Resolved, That bill No. 121, on Senate File,

entitled "An Act to authorize a general system of Banking, based on State stocks," be coming or discounting privileges, without six mitted to the committee on the Judiciary, which committee is requested to report wheth-J. W. Hutchinson, Esq., the Secretary of the this section was added to the organic law, no er the provisions of said bill do not conflict with the twenty-first section of the first article

> The yeas and nays were called upon the adoption of the resolution, and resulted as fol-

> Yeas- Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crabb, Cunningham, Fernon, Forsyth, Frailey, Fulton, Ives, Muhlenberg, Packer, Sanderson, Shimer and Matthias, Speaker-14.

Nays-Messrs. Brooke, Carothers, Carson. Frick, Haslett, Hoge, Jones, Lawrence, M'Mur-

rie, Myers, Savery and Walker-12. The twenty-first section referred to by M Crabb is as follows:

"All bills for raising revenue shall original in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills." The free banking bill is not a bill to raise revenue; that is to say, that is not the object of the bill. It would be absurd to hold that bills on which a tax for enrollment is laid, cannot be originated in the Senate. The bank bills which pay a high tax as often originate in the Senate as in the House.

-Mr.-Grabb-is-opposed-to-the-free-banking law; and we are surprised to see gentlemen who are in favor of it place then; selves under the lead of an opponent. The above vote may retard the passage of the bill for a short time, but is far from being a test on its meaits. Mr. Walker has it in charge .- Har. Tel.

### The Flax Cotton Manufacture.

The preparation of flax in England by Mr. Clausen's invention, and its applicability to cotton machinery, are facts which appear to be so well authenticated that much interest is felt in the success of the discovery, and an unusual amount of attention is directed to the subing, creates corporations. This kind of argu. ject. The cultivation of flax, which was very extensive in the United States some years ago, has again become a matter of importance.-The subject was discussed last week before the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, New York. It was argued that American genius must apply its invention to render flax as cheap as cotton, and this object it was thought could be accomplished by offering suitable premiums by the Government and agricultural societies. Mr. Ellsworth said that flax could be supplied cheaper than cotton, and gave as evidence his own experience on the prairies. He also stated that in New Hamfordshire some of the manufacturers are preparing flax cotton mills to spin this year. The United States are deeply interested in this question. Flax will grow in vast regions where cotton cannot, and a vast field of industry will be opened if this new discovery is confirmed by further experiment. The flax fibre, combined with cotton with silk, increases great their durability and etrength. Flax, when finely prepared, feels much like silk, and makes a splendid and dedelightful, cloth, cool, a great conductor of heat, susceptible of the finest and fastest dyes, of superior durability, and suitable to the largest portions of the globe-the warm and the temperate regions. It is said that the fibre is more delicate if the flax be pulled before the seed is matured.

# South Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury has the following, in reference to the late election for the South Carolina State Convention:

The Convention consists of 167 membersequal to both houses of the Legislature. Of hese we think we are quite safe in saying 127 are, distinctly and unalterably for secession and withdrawal of the State of South Carolina alone from the Union; or in other words, they are men who are as an old friend from the country said to us yesterday—"have made up heir minds that the Federal Government is a cursed bad bargain, which it is high time to get rid of." These men go for secession by the State alone, because there can be no other secession than by the States as individual sover. eignties, and because the withdrawal from the Union will thus, in every stage of the act, be under the sanction of the supreme authority, and give to secession the same basis and support of the sovereign will expressed in the same form as the act by which South Carolina entered the Union. A minority of the Convention. consisting of we think, less than forty, are opposed to the speedy action of the State by herself. But we are certain there are not ten members who will not unhesitatingly affirm both of the following propositions: 1. That the State, as one of a confederacy of sovereigns has the clear right to secode; and, 2, that the action and position of the Federal Government afford ample justification for the exercises of that right.

A Mammoth Hog.-The Norristown Register says :- We learn that Mr. George K. Ritter, of slaughtered, on Friday last, a fat hog, which, after hanging until Baturday, weighed nine huntions, and yet no one will contend that an indi- dred and seventy, two pounds. We did not asvidual is a corporation. Every man may be au- certain the dimensions.

#### [For the Lehigh Register.] Spring.

"The spring—she is a blessed thing ! She is the mother of the flowers; She is the mate of birds and bees,

The partner of their revelries, Our star of hope through wintry hours." No change of season has a greater tendency o inspire man with vigorous and enlivening feelings than the approach of Spring. The first notes of its ever-welcome harbinger, the warbling blue bird, fall upon his ear like the touch of a magic wand; -his whole system feels the change, and the slow, tardy step yields to the active and steady, while his mind becomes roused from its dormant state and assumes its wonted sprightliness. She imparts to the languishing spirit that energy which is so essential to modern go-ahead-tive-ness, and without which life is naught but a cypher. A new light is burst in upon him and all is animation: the future is fraught with radient promises and every where good cheer predominates. Mrs. Howitt, in an ode to Spring most beautifully

She comes with more than present good-With joys to store for future years, From which, in striving crowds apart, The bowed in spirit, bruised in heart,

May glean up hope with grateful tears. In truth, it may be said, she is the season of leasurable emotions.

Welcome! thrice welcome, then, beauteous and lovely Spring ! thy advent is hailed with heart-felt rejoicings. The modest flowers greet thee with their first redolent perfumes, and the verdant lawn and meadow bid thee an everxelcome.

Frome to all that is lovely to the eye and cheering to the heart, indeed, must that individual be, who can look with an eye of indifference upon all this or give the least sus. posed its passage, on the ground that it would ferred to the Committee on Commerce. That picion to a reinciancy in acknowledging the be detrimental to the interests of Philadelphia, Committee has not, however, acted upon the resmanifold and the benign blessings of an Om-

Population of the United States. We are indebted, says the Washington Na tional Intelligencer, to the kindness of the Su-

perintendent of the Census for the following table of the Population of the United States, As near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals; the ratio of representation and number of Representatives to each State which that amount of population will give the fractions left to each State, &c.

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•	TYMEN BONDS AND A					

Free. | Blaves. Free States 3,574,797 6,294,938 3,067,234 District & Territories 197,985 20,067,720 3,070,734

The entire representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation will be about 93,170.

As the law of 22d May, 1850, determines the number of Representatives at 233, and as but 220 of these are provided for in the foregoing table, without taking them from fractions, it will be necessary to select from the States thirteen hav ing the largest fractions, to each of which are to be assigned a Representative, to make up the entire number.

The States entitled to Representatives for such ractions will most probably be New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indi ana, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Ken. tucky-13.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Misissippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1-6. The States which gain, in all, are as follows

viz: Arkansas I, Indiana I, Illinois 3, Massachusetts I, Mississippi I, Michigan I, Missouri, Pennsylvania 1-10. The following States lose, viz : Maine 1, New

Hampshire I, New York I, North Carolina 2. South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, The free States gain six members and lose

bur. The slave States gain four and lose six.

The Legislative Excursion .- The members of

he Pennsylvania Legislature were very hand. omely entertained by the city authorities of Balimore on Frida, night, the 28th of February, by magnificent supper at the Eutaw House. Gov. Johnston did not accompany them, but as we learn from Harrisburg seized the occasion to pay a visit to his father in Westmoreland county. The Mayor of Baltimore presided, and durng the evening speeches were made by Mr. Speaker Cessna of the House of Representatives Gov. Lowe, of Maryland, H. A. Muhlenburg,

Gen. Packer, R. H. Kerr, E. A. Penniman, Gen. Cameron, and others. The party on Saturday proceeded to Washington, and returned to flar risburg on Monday .- Daily News.

## Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, February 28, 1851.

SENATE.

On the 26th, Mr. Shimer, presented a petition from citizens of Northampton, Lehigh, Bucks and Monigomery counties, praying for the construction of a railroad from Freemansburg, or Shimersville, to intersect the Philadelphia and Norristown railroad at or near Norristown.

Mr. Frailey presented a petition from Dauphin and Schuylkill counties, praying for the construction of a railroad from Mount Eagle to Tremont; and a remonstance from citizens of Schuylkill county against the laying out of a State road from Seiberlingsville to Palo Alto.

On the 27th Mr. Shimer presented a petition from citizens of Lehigh county, praying for the incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown; and a remonstrance from citizens of the Borough of Bethlehem, against the proposed alteration of the charter of said borough.

Mr. Buckalew (select committee) reported, with amendments, the bill to re-annex the county of Columbia.

On the 24th, Mr. Laury presented a petition praying for an amendment to to the \$300 exemption law.

On the same day, Mr. Mowry, of Somerset, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary System to report, without delay, the bill to provide for the more speedy and general publication of the laws of this Commonwealth On the 26th, on motion of Mr. Fegely, the bill o extend the time for commencing and completing the Hamburg, Allentown, and Kutztown rail-

road company, was taken up, (Mr. M'Cune in the chair) read twice, and The bill was discussed by Messrs. A. E. Brown

to New York. Mr. Bigham moved to commit the bill to the Committee on internal Improvements.

Mr. Penniman addressed the House upon the

The motion was then agreed to-yeas 54, nays not conneed.

Mr. Laughlin, (Militia committee) with a neg ative recommendation, a supplement to the act to revive the militia system; also, a bill to revive militia trainings.

Mr. Dobbins, (Bank Committee) a bill to re charter the Easton Bank. Mr. Hart (same) with amendments, a bill to

charter the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of

## Farming in California.

A letter in the Norwich Courier, from a mer chant in San Francisco, says that a few days since, Mr. John M. Horner, late of New Jersey, now of San Jose, in that state, came into the store to purchase twenty-one ploughs which he said were for his own use. The quantity induced inquiries, and from him was obtained the result of his operations the past year, on a ranche of one hundred and fifty acres as follows, viz: '80 acres potatoes, yielding 35,000 bu-

she is, at five dollars per bushel, cres onions, yielding 40,000 pounds.

sperage sale at 40 cents a pound. 5 acres cabba e, yielding 70,000 heads, marketed 40,00'0 at 40 cents a head. 10,000 pumpkins, weighing from 30 to

75 pounds, at 6 cents a pound, \$211,800 This year he intends cultivating 4.90 acres vith barley and 400 with potatoes. He has im-

orted-ten miles of iron fence, wh

elivered ten thousand dollars. Venice is a Labarynth-There is no city like it in the world. It always was an unintelligable place, and is still unintelligable. It contains a population of 115,000 inhabitants, located in 29, 918 houses. There are 112 religious establishments. Of bridges chiefly of marble, there are

306. The city is seven miles in circumference. The grand canal is 3000 fect wide. Horses are unknown, and the largest animal to be seen is a dog. The city is built on 75 small islands, with pile and stone foundations for the buildings. The Church of "Senta Naria de la Salute" was constructed in 1531, as a monument of thanksgiving for the cessation of a great pestilence, and rests upon one million two hundred thousand piles. -This church contains 120 statues. It is said that in Venice there are thousands who never saw a hill, or a wood, or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard, or a green field, or even a horse and carriage.

Proscription of Clergymen .- In the Virginia Constitutional Convention, now sitting, the committee upon the subject of qualifications for members of the State Assembly, have made a report, one clause of which disqualifies minis, ters of the gospel and priests of every denomina. tion from holding seats.

The Missouri Bank .- Rev. Nathapiel Childs, Jr., has been suspended from his official rela. tions with the Methodis; Episcopal Church, South, by the St. Louis Annual Conference, unthe after the Shal decision of the suits now pending in the civil courts at St. Louis, in favor of and against Childs, on account of the disappearance of the missing money from the Bank of Missouri.

Land Limitation. - A bill limiting (to 610 acres) the area of land which any person may hereaster acquire in Wisconsin has just passed to its engrossment in the popular branch of the Legislature by a vote of 89 to 19, or more than

Improvedents in Reading.-The Gazette gives recapitulation of building permits issued by the Mayor, from which it appears that 118 new buildings were erected within the city limits in 1846; 360 in 1847; 348 in 1848; and 199 in 1848. | quarter, a year ago, was less than half this sum.

### GLEANINGS.

It is not the quantity of the meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the

Four hundred miles of plank road have been completed within the State of Indiana during the past year. The cost per mile is from \$1,200 to \$2,500.

The State Senate, on Monday, passed joint resolutions in favor of granting additional bounty lands to the officers and soldiers who served

in the war of 1812. The Democrats of Lancaster city have formed themselves into a Bigler Club.

A defalcation of \$11,000 has been detected n the York County Treasury. The total population of New York State,

3,098,818. Cor Cloth has been made at Manchaster of three-quarters flax and one-quarter cotton. The Manchester-papers-pronounce the experiment

successful. More than ten thousand Russiano of the first families have asked of the Emperor leave

to go to London during the World's Fair. Henry D. Maxwell, Esq., late Consul to Trieste, has resumed the practice of Law in Easton.

Small Bills in Ohio.—The Senate of Ohionave adopted an amendment to the Bank bill prohibiting the issue of bills of a smaller denovmination than five dollars.

### Silver Coin.

The bill introduced in the United States Senite by Mr. Hunter, proposing a reduction in the weight of halves, quarters, dimes and half-dimes, will if passed, prevent the exportation of these new coins, and after a while, afford us silver change. The bill embraces essentially the propand Dobbins, in favor of its passage and in ex. osition contained in the resolutions offered seveplanation of its object; whilst Mr. Gossler op. ral weeks ago in the House, and which were reand make a continuous railroad from Harrisburg | clution, and we are therefore glad that the subject has been brought before the Senate; atthough it may have failed in that body for want of time. On examination of Mr. Hunter's bill. we find that the proposed reduction in the value merits of the bill, and in its favor. The matter of the new coins will be a trifle over seven per was further debated by Mr. Olwine and Mr. Dob. | cent., which will be sufficient to prevent their being melted by our manufacturers or exported out of the country. The passage of this bill would greatly promote the public convenience. and if it was possibly to be got through before the adjournment of Congress, it would be a matter of rejoicing to us all.

> A New Article.-The Pottstown Ledger says : Arrangements are making at Spring Mills, this county, to manufacture a cement from the cinders of one of the furnaces at that place. The projectors of the enterprise seem sanguine of. succeeding in making an article, cheap and durable, for the outside finish of buildings, &c. If successful, it will turn to profit what has always. been an incumbrance about our furnaces. It is: reported that St. Peter's church, at Barren Hill. is to be coated with it on the outside during the coming season.

So We Go .- The Manassus (Va.) Gap Railroad Company have contracted with the agent of an iron manufacturer in Wales, for 2.750 tons of rails. Query: Will not the men engaged in making this lot of iron in Wales consume much less of our agricultural products, than a like number would in making it in this county?-Would not the ore if taken from our iron hills, have added more to the wealth of the country, than if it be taken out of the mines of Wales? We merely ask for information.

A Good Suggestion .- Some papers have proposed that it be tendered to the Democrats in the counties where they have majorities, each party to nominate a candidate for Associate Indge to elected on a joint ticket, and that if acceded in good faigh, the same to be done by the Whige, in the counties where they have major. ities-thus giving one judge of each political party in every county in the State. This pronsition is one that should meet with favor, and that would result in good if properly carried out.

South Carolina. -It is stated that Mr. Rheu has expressed his determination to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and that Mr. Butler, his col. league, has also stated that he will not come back any more. By the census just taken, it appears, too, that South Carolina will lose two members of Congress. That can't be set down o northern injustice, certainly.

New Jersey .- After a protracted series of ballotings in the New Jersey Legislature, Commodore Robert F. Stockton (Democrat.) was on the 21st ult., elected by that body to the United States: Senate, for six years from the 4th of March

Wheeling Bridge Case. - Chancellor Walworth reports to the Supreme Court at Washington, that the Wheeling Suspension Bridge is an obstruction to the free navigation of the Ohio river by steam vessels, and recommends that it be elevated twenty-eight feet above its present highest point, and sixty feet above the elevation atthe Western abutment. This will give over righty feet headway on the usual high floods of the Ohio, and the estimated cost is about 208; 000 dollars.

The Missouri Senator .- Mr. Geyer, the newly elected Whig Senator from Missouri, is a German. His native place was Franklott-on the. Main. His parents' removed to this country when he was three years old.

Good .- "Wife !" said a broker a few days since, "do you ever think I shall be worth fifty thousand dollars !" "Ain't I worth that to you !" said the confiding spouse "Y-e-s !" hesitatingly replied the other half, "but I can't put you out at interest."

Reading Railroad. The business over the Reading Railroad for the current quarter ending the present month of February, is unprecedently large for the winter quarter; it will nett to the 1850. The number of new buildings erected in Treasury of the Company, over all expenses, previous years, since 1843 was as follows - something over \$270,000! If we femember corof in 1843; 180 in 1844; 184 in 1845; 246 in recily, the nett revenue for the corresponding